

Lesson 4: HIV/AIDS

Cluster of Learning Outcomes



Students will...

- ✓ **K.5.5.E.4a** **Identify characteristics** (e.g., transmitted through sexual activity and contact with body fluids; may be fatal...) **and effects of HIV and AIDS on the immune system** (e.g., destroys specific white cells...).
- K.3.5.B.4** **Identify available community supports that promote safety and community health** (e.g., helplines, dentists, doctors, nurses, police officers, social workers, security guards, lifeguards, natural healing modalities, physiotherapists, Block Parents...).
- ✓ Indicates targeted learning outcome.

Lesson Focus



As a result of the learning activities within this lesson students will be able to

- define *HIV* and *AIDS*
- list facts about HIV, the transmission of the virus, its effects on the immune system, prevention, and treatment outcomes

Resources



Blackline Master

- BLM 5-4.1: HIV/AIDS Terms

Resource Masters (See Appendix C)

- RM 8: HIV/AIDS Terms and Definitions
- RM 9: HIV/AIDS/STI Facts

Audiovisual

- video on HIV—for video choices, search the Manitoba Education, Citizenship and Youth, Instructional Resources Unit (IRU) Library online catalogue:
<<http://libcat.merlin.mb.ca>>

Print/Publications

- pamphlets and articles on HIV
- Manitoba Education, Training and Youth. *Human Sexuality and Sexual Orientation: A Bibliography, September 2002*. Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Education, Training and Youth, 2002. Available online at:
<<http://www.edu.gov.mb.ca/ks4/iru/publications/bibliographies/index.html>>.

Organizations/Websites

- Canadian Public Health Association (CPHA)—Canadian HIV/AIDS Information Centre/Clearinghouse:
<<http://www.clearinghouse.cpha.ca>>
- Health Canada: <<http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/>>

Notes to Teacher



HIV is transmitted through

- blood (transfusion, sharing needles for drug injection)
- semen (in unprotected sex)
- vaginal fluid (in unprotected sex)
- breast milk (in breast-feeding)

Detailed definitions are provided in RM 8: HIV/AIDS Terms and Definitions. Students are not expected to learn these definitions.

Curricular Connections



ELA:

GLO 3—Manage ideas and information

GLO 4—Enhance the clarity and artistry of communication

GLO 5—Celebrate and build community

SC:

Cluster 1—Maintaining a Healthy Body


Family Involvement



- Encourage students to take home their list of facts to share with their families.



Suggestions for Instruction

1. Ask students what the letters HIV and AIDS stand for.
2. Review definitions using transparencies.
 -  Refer to BLM 5-4.1: HIV/AIDS Terms.
3. Explain that HIV is a virus that may result in AIDS—sometimes years after the virus enters the body.
4. Ask students: “What are some other viruses that affect people?” (e.g., colds, measles, polio, mumps, chicken pox, flu)
5. Provide students with a variety of pamphlets, brochures, articles, and other appropriate resources about HIV/AIDS.

Alternatively, have students read a book or view a video on HIV/AIDS. Ask each student to list facts about HIV/AIDS using the various resources. Have students share their facts with a group of four, combine their lists, and then present their information to the class. Create one comprehensive list from all the group findings. Ensure that the facts address

- how the disease is transmitted
- how it is not transmitted
- how it affects the body
- how it may be treated but not cured



Refer to RM 9: HIV/AIDS/STI Facts.

Suggestions for Assessment



Questioning

Teacher Assessment: Inventory

Read a variety of statements about HIV/AIDS and have students write T or F on a sheet of paper to indicate whether each statement is true or false. (Specify in advance how many statements will be read so that students can number their sheets.)

Examples of True Statements:

1. HIV can be passed from one person to another during sexual intercourse.
2. Pregnant women can pass HIV to their unborn children.
3. AIDS stands for acquired immune deficiency syndrome.
4. HIV weakens the immune system.
5. At the present time, there is no cure for AIDS.

Examples of False Statements:

1. You can get HIV from using a public toilet.
2. Mostly men get HIV.
3. The only way to get HIV is by having sex.
4. You can get HIV by donating your blood.

Suggested Criterion:

Look for number of correct responses.

Notes