

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Mutiat Abiola Shobajo | 1910057 |
| Kwosheda Begum        | 1813362 |
| Maria Dandu           | 1810151 |
| Maria Teresa Nsang    | 1908391 |
| Mabel Tiwaah Ankomah  | 1905514 |
| Melanie Suzanne Okine | 1907289 |
| Mark Sidi Rogers      | 1907288 |

- **Public Health Policy HIV**  
**BMHP5013 Group 3**



(LeMieux, 2011)



UNIVERSITY OF WALES  
**Trinity Saint David**  
**London**



# Sexual Health

- HIV stands for human immunodeficiency virus and can be defined as a virus that attacks the body's immune system. If HIV is not treated, it can lead to AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome).(WHO, 2007). When talking about HIV there are a few things to consider:
- CD4
- It has no cure
- The background of HIV, The impact HIV has on every individual, the policies guarding affected individual's and roles of agencies.

Mutiat Shobajo

# Definition & Prevention

World Health Organisation describes Sexual health as a state of physical, emotional, mental and social well-being in relation to one's sexuality. For sexual health to be obtained and maintained, the sexual rights of all must be respected, protected and Fulfilled. Sexual health is not only to define diseases, infections nor infertility (WHO, 2021).

## Prevention

- Condoms easy to find
- only used during sex
- free of side effects
- easily used by anyone and do not need assistance of any health workers
- All instruments that are used on the body for incisions e.g., injections, ear piercing/tattooing equipment's should either be new or sterilised

(Terrence Higgins Trust, 2010).

**Kwosheda  
Begum**



(LeMieux, 2011)

# BACKGROUND OF HIV

## HIV across the years:

- 1920s spread of HIV
- 1959 first case of HIV in human body
- 1980s start of the epidemic in United States, first case of HIV in United Kingdom
- 1983 media names the "four- H club" as high risk for HIV
- 1984 HIV discovered as cause of AIDS
- 1985-2015 Ban on the travellers with HIV

(Nall, 2020)



(LeMieux, 2011)

# Statistics of HIV

According to National Aids Trust, HIV in UK estimated, 105,200 in 2021.

- the global 90-90-90 targets
- 38 million people across the globe with HIV/AIDS in 2019

## **Prevalent mostly:**

- 98% of patients are accessing HIV in UK.
- 68,088 male,
- 30,388 female.
- Two-third people in 2019, male(69.1%).
- Female, 30.9%
- Trans
- 20.7 million people with HIV (54%) in eastern and southern Africa, 4.9 million (13%) in western and central Africa, 5.8 million (15%) in Asia and the Pacific, and 2.2 million (6%) in Western and Central Europe and North America.



Mutiat Shobajo

# Vulnerabilities and Transmission of HIV

## **Vulnerable groups:**

- Migrant workers, no identification, lack of access to health care
- Poverty, unemployment, transactional sex (Avert, 2021).
- Women, sexual violence, early marriage (under 17)
- Lack of access to education (STIs)

(National Health Services, 2019).

## **How HIV is transmitted:**

- Blood, blood transfusion, human organ transplanting
- Breast feeding, mother to baby.
- Semen, get into bloodstream during sex.
- Vaginal fluid, anal sex, oral sex.

(Terrence Higgins Trust, 2010)



(LeMieux, 2011)

# Impact of HIV

- **Stigmatization and discrimination on key population** – Misconceptions, rejection,(Avert, 2018).

## **Restrictions:**

- Blood or organ donation
- Employment- Armed forces, some roles in the healthcare (National Health Services,2019).
- Travel restrictions - No entry, No long-term stays 48 countries (UNAIDS,2021).

## **Policies**

- Equality Act 2010

The protected characteristic rights,

### **Workplace**

- No obligation to disclose status,
- No dismissal,
- protection from abuse,
- Confidentiality breach
- **Healthcare** : Equal and fair treatment

(Terrence higginsTrust,2010; Krishen,2020).

**Mabel Tiwaah Ankomah**



(Lemieux, 2011)

# UK Policies

- Protects and improve the nation's health and wellbeing.
- Reducing health inequalities through world-class science, knowledge, intelligence, advocacy, partnerships and the delivery of specialist public health services (Public Health England, 2015, p.3).



- Awareness, Prevention, Testing and Treatment (*A Framework for Sexual Health Improvement in England*, 2013).



(LeMieux, 2011)

- Eliminate AIDS-related deaths.
- diagnose HIV.
- Reduce HIV transmission by increasing the number of people successfully treated so that they are no longer infectious (Public Health England, 2016)

# Global Policies

## WHO, UNAIDS and UNODC

European region is determined to eradicate aids as a threat to public Health by 2030 (WHO, 2021).

### Maintaining and Improving Quality of Care with HIV Clinical Services

- supporting the implementation of high-quality HIV services through approaches to policy (WHO, 2019).

### Harm Reduction

- Prevention, Testing and Counselling, Early Diagnosis, Treatment and Care (WHO, 2021)



(WOSU public media, 2010)



(LeMieux, 2011)

# Role of agencies

**The role of Agencies is to spread awareness to their government**

- International AIDS society
- NHS trust
- Terrence Higgins Trust
- UK charity that support people living with AIDS and amplify their voices and spread awareness
- Public Health England ( Gov.uk)
- Voluntary organization – Charity
- International Agencies – EU, WHO, World Bank



(LeMieux, 2011)

# Conclusion

- HIV is a public concern which needs and is being handled well
- Data collecting and researches are ongoing and very effective
- Policies and strategies are in place and have been successful
- Globally it is well recognised and has its own policies
- Charity and support is available in United Kingdom and worldwide
- World Health Organisation is hoping by 2030 to abolish HIV

## Recommendations

- Early interventions – letting partners or correct people know, understanding individual duties to prevent the spread
- More education for the younger generation– in primary/high schools
- Life in the UK test – If questions related to public health policies is added it will make important awareness and understandings of the responsibilities that individuals have for the safety of the public.





(LeMieux, 2011)

# References

- AVERT (2018) *HIV Stigma and Discrimination*. Available at: <https://www.avert.org/professionals/hiv-social-issues/stigma-discrimination> (Accessed: 6 April 2021).
- AVERT (2015) *Key Affected populations, HIV and AIDS* Available at: <https://www.avert.org/professionals/hiv-social-issues/key-affected-populations> (Accessed 4 April 2021).
- AVERT (2019) *Women and girls, HIV and AIDS*. Available at: <https://www.avert.org/professionals/hiv-social-issues/key-affected-populations/women> (Accessed 2 Apr. 2021).
- Department of Health (2013) 'A Framework for Sexual Health Improvement in England'. *Department of Health*. Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/142592/9287-2900714-TSO-SexualHealthPolicyNW\\_ACCESSIBLE.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/142592/9287-2900714-TSO-SexualHealthPolicyNW_ACCESSIBLE.pdf) (Accessed: 22 March 2021).
- Krishen, S. (2020) *Do You Have to Disclose Your HIV Status to an employer?* Available at: <https://www.aidsmap.com/about-hiv/do-you-have-disclose-your-hiv-status-employer> (Accessed: 11 April 2021).
- LeMieux, T.M. (2011) *AIDS-Logo, National Women & Girls HIV/AIDS Awareness Logo*. Available at: <https://www.behance.net/gallery/27105263/National-Women-Girls-HIVAIDS-Awareness-Logo> (Accessed: 8 April 2021).
- Nall, R. (2020) 'The History of HIV: 1981-1990s, Cultural Response & More', *Healthline*. Available at: <https://www.healthline.com/health/hiv-aids/history>. (Accessed: 4 April 2021).
- National Health Service (2018) *Can HIV Be Passed to an Unborn Baby in Pregnancy or through breastfeeding?* Available at: <https://www.nhs.uk/common-health-questions/pregnancy/can-hiv-be-passed-to-an-unborn-baby-in-pregnancy-or-through-breastfeeding/#:~:text=Pregnancy-> (Accessed: 1 April 2021).
- National Health Service (2018). *HIV and AIDS*. Available at : <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/hiv-and-aids> (Accessed: 25 March 2021).
- National Health Services (2019) *Living With - HIV and AIDS*. Available at: <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/hiv-and-aids/living-with/> (Accessed: 11 April 2021).
- Public Health England (2016) *Health matters: Increasing the Uptake of HIV Testing*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-matters-increasing-the-uptake-of-hiv-testing/health-matters-increasing-the-uptake-of-hiv-testing> (Accessed: 25 March 2021).
- Public Health England (2015) 'PHE HIV and STI data sharing policy'. *Public Health England*. Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/423828/20150424\\_PHE\\_HIV\\_STI\\_Data\\_Sharing\\_Policy\\_v4.1.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/423828/20150424_PHE_HIV_STI_Data_Sharing_Policy_v4.1.pdf) (Accessed: 20 March 2021).
- Terrence Higgins Trust (2010) '*The Equality Act and the Workplace*'. *Terrence Higgins Trust*. Available at: <https://www.tht.org.uk/hiv-and-sexual-health/living-well-hiv/your-rights/equality-act-and-workplace> (Accessed: 4 April 2021).
- UNAIDS (2021) *UNAIDS and UNDP Call on 48\* Countries and Territories to Remove All HIV-related Travel Restrictions*. Available at: [https://www.unaids.org/en/resources/presscentre/pressreleaseandstatementarchive/2019/june/20190627\\_hiv\\_related-travel-restrictions](https://www.unaids.org/en/resources/presscentre/pressreleaseandstatementarchive/2019/june/20190627_hiv_related-travel-restrictions) (Accessed: 6 April 2021).
- WHO (2021) 'Harm Reduction'. *World Health Organization*. Available at: <https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/communicable-diseases/hiv/aids/policy/policy-guidance-for-areas-of-intervention/harm-reduction> (Accessed: 20 March 2021).
- WHO (2021) 'HIV Testing and Counselling'. *World Health Organization*. Available at: <https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/communicable-diseases/hiv/aids/policy/policy-guidance-for-areas-of-intervention/hiv-testing-and-counselling>
- WHO (2019) 'Maintaining and Improving Quality of Care with HIV Clinical Services'. *World Health Organization*. Available at: <https://www.who.int/hiv/pub/arv/quality-care-hiv-services/en/> (Accessed: 25 March 2021).
- WHO (2021) 'Policy'. *World Health Organization*. Available at: <https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/communicable-diseases/hiv/aids/policy> (Accessed: 20 March 2021).
- WHO (2021). 'Sexual and reproductive health and research including the Special Programme HRP'. *World Health Organization*. Available at: <https://www.who.int/teams/sexual-and-reproductive-health-and-research/key-areas-of-work/sexual-health/defining-sexual-health#:~:text=Sexual%20health.%20According%20to%20the%20current%20working%20definition,,merely%20the%20absence%20of%20disease,%20dysfunc> (Accessed: 25 March 2021).
- WOSU public media (2010) 'covid-19 Heightens concern among people with HIV and AIDS'. *WOSU public media*. Available at: <https://news.wosu.org/ideastream/2020-03-10/covid-19-heightens-concern-among-people-with-hiv-aids> (Accessed: 7 April 2021).