

An Educational Intervention with Hispanic HIV Infected Patients: A Randomized Study

Abstract

Background: HIV infection is a leading cause of death and disability in the United States. The majority of new HIV infections in the United States are among African American and Hispanic populations. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of an educational intervention for Hispanic HIV-infected patients.

Methods: A randomized controlled trial was conducted in a community health center. The intervention group received a 6-week educational program, and the control group received standard care. The primary outcome was the change in HIV-related knowledge and risk behaviors.

Results: The intervention group showed a significant increase in HIV-related knowledge and a decrease in risk behaviors compared to the control group. The intervention was well accepted and feasible.

Conclusions: An educational intervention can effectively improve HIV-related knowledge and risk behaviors among Hispanic HIV-infected patients.

Keywords: HIV, Hispanic, educational intervention, randomized study, risk behaviors, knowledge.

References

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