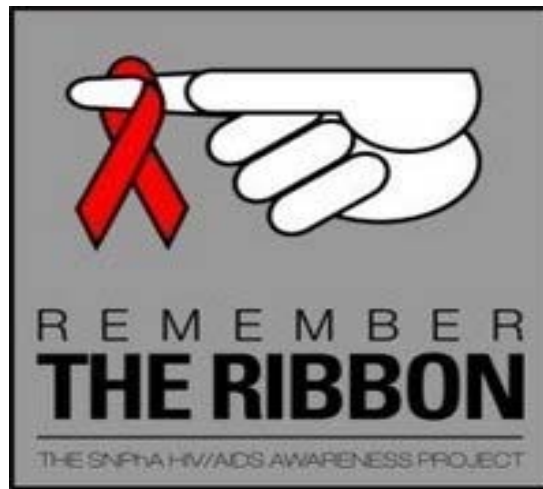


REMEMBER
THE RIBBON

THE SNPhA HIV/AIDS AWARENESS PROJECT

PLANNING GUIDE





SNPhA HIV/AIDS AWARENESS PROJECT MISSION STATEMENT

The Student National Pharmaceutical Association (SNPhA) is committed to raising awareness about the national HIV/AIDS epidemic. The SNPhA HIV/AIDS Awareness Project is the primary avenue through which this goal shall be accomplished. The project has been developed to target three main areas:

- **Awareness**
- **Education**
- **Prevention**

It is our mission to successfully execute this project nationwide and subsequently improve the health, educational, and social environment of minority communities with respect to HIV/AIDS awareness, education, and prevention.



NATIONAL HIV/AIDS OBSERVANCE DAYS

A number of national and global observances are held annually to help us understand and fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The Department of Health and Human Services is using all of its resources to combat the disease, and one way it is doing so is by supporting these observances, which help raise awareness and spread information about HIV/AIDS.

You are encouraged to visit the HIV/AIDS Observance Days website (www.omhrc.gov/hivaidsobservances/) throughout the year and to download materials, educational tools, and information to support these observances. The resources and information will assist your efforts to educate, motivate, and mobilize your local community in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Although it would be ideal to participate in each of these observance days, it is understood that every chapter may not be able to participate in all of them. However, **each active chapter is expected to participate in World AIDS Day in some way and submit a report of chapter's activities of the day using the form provided in this guide. Each chapter is also strongly encouraged to participate in as many of the other observance days as possible since many of the days involve minorities and can help advance our project mission.**

OBSERVANCE DAYS*

February 7 – National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness and Information Day
(www.blackaidsday.org)

May 18 – HIV Vaccine Awareness Day
(<http://www2.niaid.nih.gov/newsroom/mayday/default.htm>)

May 19 – National Asian and Pacific Islander HIV/ AIDS Awareness Day
(www.banyantreeproject.org)

June 27 – National HIV Testing Day
(www.hivtest.org)

October 15 – National Latino AIDS Awareness Day
(www.latinoaids.org)

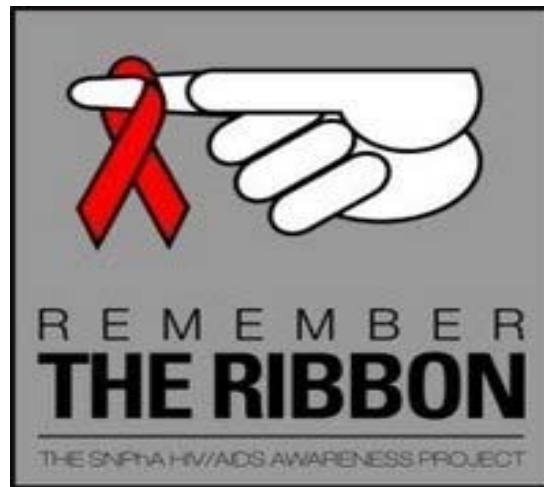
December 1 – World AIDS Day
(www.unaids.org/en/events/world+aids+days+2004.asp)

*These days may change yearly depending on the day of the week on which they fall. Please check the respective websites for up-to-date information.

“Remember the Ribbon”

SNPhA HIV/AIDS Awareness Project

Logo and Lapel Pin



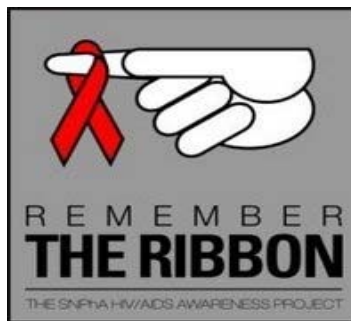
This is the official logo for the SNPhA “Remember the Ribbon” campaign. Our lapel pins are a miniature representation (7/8”) of this logo and can be ordered from headquarters. The price for each pin is \$1.50 and will be sold to the general public for \$3.00. SNPhA members should also pay \$3.00 for their pins. All proceeds from the sale of the pins will be used to further advance our project and/or donated to other organizations that support the mission of our project.

Please use the order form in this guide to obtain pins for your chapter. **We encourage each chapter to sell at least 100 pins throughout your local communities. Not only will this help raise funds, but it will also increase awareness about our project.**

Kim Tran, past National Vice-President, was responsible for this design



**“Remember the Ribbon”
SNPhA HIV/AIDS AWARENESS PROJECT
LAPEL PIN ORDER FORM**



SCHOOL NAME _____

CONTACT PERSON _____

ADDRESS _____

NUMBER OF LAPEL PINS ORDERED _____

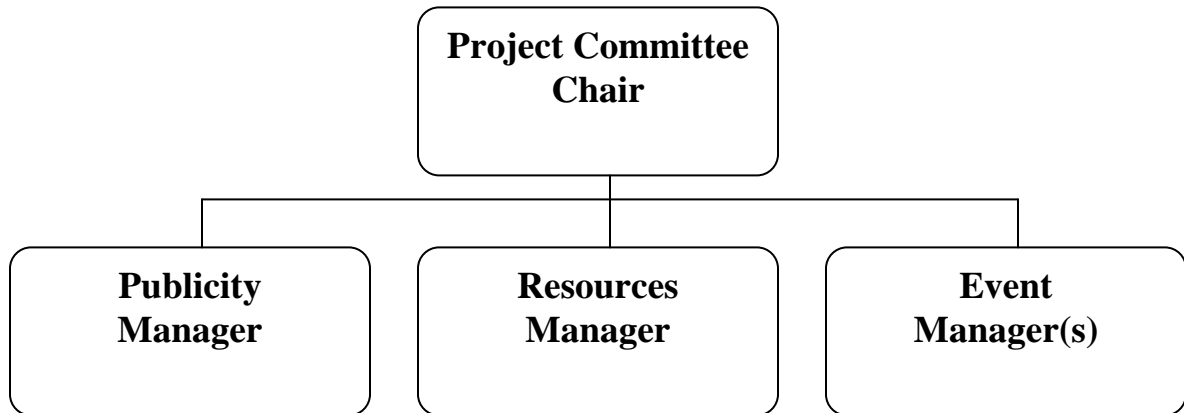
AMOUNT ENCLOSED (QTY. Ordered x \$1.50) _____

Mail Order Form and Check/ Money Order to:

**SNPhA National Headquarters
University of the Incarnate Word
4301 Broadway, CPO #1203
San Antonio, TX 78209**

SNPhA HIV/AIDS COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION

In Order for the SNPhA HIV/AIDS Project to be successful, each chapter will need a few members who are dedicated to advancing the project throughout the year. Implementation of a national project takes organization, teamwork, and good leadership on the local level. Below you will find a suggested organizational chart for your chapter's project committee along with suggested duties of each position. Chapters that do not have enough members to fill each position should not be discouraged. The responsibilities of the project should be divided among the members that you have.



Project Committee Chair

- Plan/Organize events
- Prepare and submit event reports to the Regional Facilitator
- Assume the responsibilities of any committee manager that fails to complete his/her duties

Publicity Manager

- Prepare media releases for local newspapers, radio stations, and TV stations
- Promote all events through flyers, posters, articles in campus newsletters, etc.

Resources Manager

- Gather all material needed for the event (e.g. brochures, information sheets, etc.)
- Prepare and maintain an updated list of local and national resources for patients in your community

Events Manager(s)

- Secure event space/ facilities
- Sign up SNPhA members, other pharmacy students, faculty members, and any other health care professionals needed to help with the event

PROMOTIONAL IDEAS

The SNPhA National HIV/AIDS Project is an awesome opportunity to promote HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention nationwide. All of the materials and information in this planning guide has been developed to assist you in successful execution of this project. Since every part of our nation is different, your chapter may have unique ideas for project promotion in your local community. You are encouraged to be creative and open to providing a wide range of activities.

The following promotional ideas are suggestions that may help you promote HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention in your community. You can inform the public through personal contact in community pharmacies, hospitals, businesses, schools, and by using the media to promote the project.

Keep in mind that when you plan your project activities, it is important to reach out and partner with all of your different audiences which can include news media, elected officials, business leaders, local government health departments, other pharmacists and SNPhA chapters in your area, and the general public.

Promotion Suggestions

- Ask shopping mall management to sponsor a health fair, make room for an exhibit, or provide space for a “questions and answers about HIV/AIDS” table or booth
- Distribute copies of informational brochures to your patients and the general public
- Encourage your elected representatives including mayors, city managers, county executives, and state governors to get on board with goals of the project.
- Distribute radio public service announcements about awareness and prevention and/or upcoming events that your chapter will have.
- Contact local television health reporters. Ask them to do a story about your chapter’s effort to spread HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention.
- Organize an information and education display in local libraries and various practice sites.
- Arrange visits to classrooms, organization meetings, etc. to distribute information and provide brief talks about awareness and prevention.
- Decorate a campus bulletin board with information about the project and HIV/AIDS awareness.

- Team up with your local or state pharmacy association to promote the value of the project and the benefit that can be received from raising awareness.
- Partner with other student organizations like SNMA and ASP and established health care professionals with a good knowledge base about HIV/AIDS to establish an information hotline that will run on a specific date. You can approach a local newspaper or TV station and ask them to provide facilities and phone lines for the events.
- Write an article for your campus newsletter or other newsletter that may be distributed on campus or at your health science center (including newsletters from other disciplines such as medicine and nursing).
- Have each member of your SNPhA chapter wear one of the lapel pins and pledge to sell at least five to other health care professionals.

****ICEBREAKERS****

Possible HIV/AIDS Educational and Awareness
Activities for Youth and Young Adults

Objectives:

Participants will:

1. Become aware of how rapidly a sexually transmitted infection can spread with unprotected intercourse.
2. Assess their own behavior for risk of sexually transmitted infections.

Activity #1 Baking Soda

Materials

- 1 small cup for each group member
- Enough water to fill each cup half-way
- 1 piece of pH paper for each group member (can be purchased at pharmaceutical supply companies)
- Baking Soda

(Before the session begins, half fill each cup with water. Depending on your group size, place approximately ½ tsp. baking soda in the 25% of the cups. Stir well so baking soda completely dissolves.)

1. Distribute cups to each group member randomly. Ask group members to inspect their cups of water, checking for any strange colors or odors. (Baking soda once dissolved is odorless and invisible.)
2. Instruct participants to find a partner and discuss: ***Reasons why people might believe they can't get a sexually transmitted infection.*** After the brief conversation, invite participants to pour a little of their water into their partner's cup and vice versa.
3. Ask participants to find a new partner and discuss: ***All the places where people can get condoms. (modify if necessary!)*** Have participants share water again.
4. Ask participants to switch participants one final time and discuss: ***Ways condoms could make sex more pleasurable. (modify if necessary!)*** Have participants share water with their third partner and then return to their seats.
5. Tell participants that they are to imagine sharing body fluids through sexual contact. Explain that often people with sexually transmitted infection have no symptoms, and often are unaware that they are infected. Tell the group the number of people who began the activity with a sexual transmitted infection; they had baking soda in the cup. They are now going to be tested for a sexually transmitted infection.
6. Distribute the pH paper and have students dip their paper into their cup. If the pH paper turns dark blue/green, then they are infected with a sexually transmitted infection. If the pH paper remains yellowish-green, then they are not infected.
7. Ask how people felt when:
 - They were told they might have a sexually transmitted infection
 - They were about to dip their pH paper
 - They got their test results
8. Brainstorm with group ways to prevent contracting a sexually transmitted infection.

Activity#2 Index Cards

Materials

- 3” x 5” index cards
 - Pens/ Pencils
1. 3” x 5’ index card for each participant; about 25% have a “C” on back; about 25% have an “O” and about 25% have an “N.”
 2. Distribute a card to each participant; explain that after each discussion, they should sign their partner’s card.
 3. Ask them to stand, find a partner and discuss: ***Sex today compared to sex when parents were young.***
 4. After 2 minutes, ask them to sign each other’s cards, find a new partner, and discuss: ***The effect sex in the media has on people.***
 5. After 2 minutes, ask them to sign each other’s cards, find a new partner, and discuss: ***How all the publicity about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections has affected people’s sex lives.***
 6. After 2 minutes, ask them to sign each other’s cards and return to their seats.
 7. Now ask for a volunteer and explain that will pretend this person has a sexually transmitted infection.
 8. Next, everyone with infected person’s name on their card must stand; the , too may be infected. Now, everyone who has these people’s names on their cards must stand! Repeat again.
 9. But, standing people who have a “C” on the back of their card may sit, because, if they had intercourse, they used a condom!
 10. And, standing people who have an “O” may sit. They are in a relationship, but did not have intercourse, but outercourse! (Intimate relationship without vaginal, oral, or anal penetration)
 11. Finally, standing people with an “N” may sit. They have no sexual relationship at present and are enjoying it!

Activity #3: Staying out of the Risky Zone

Materials

- ◆ 3” x 5” index card, each with one of the following instructions printed on them if there are more than 11 participants, make needed number of duplicates):
 - You choose to be abstinent.
 - Do not shake hands.
 - You do not have sex, but enjoy other types of touch.
 - Don’t shake hands but find other ways to connect with people.
 - You are in a monogamous relationship, shake only one person’s hand, but you can shake it as often as you like.
 - You always use condoms.
 - Shake 3 people’s hands.
 - You have genital warts, shake 3 people’s hands and tell them about your infection after you shake their hand.
 - You have HIV and you decide whether or not to shake hands.

◆ Optional: Music plays during pass time

1. Explain that the group will have an opportunity to discuss some important topics related to sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS. Before distributing cards, tell participants they should **not** share their instructions with anyone.
2. Have group stand and mingle, *following the instructions on their cards*. Optional: play music in the background.
3. Stop music after 5-7 minutes and ask group to be reseated.
4. Explain that everyone should imagine they just engaged in different types of “sexual” behavior. Acknowledge that you **cannot transmit** a sexually transmitted infection through shaking hands, but for this activity the group will pretend that it is possible.
5. Ask everyone who had a sexually transmitted infection on their card to stand.
6. Ask everyone who shook hands with someone who was infected to please stand as well. Ask if anyone’s card indicated instructions about using condoms. If so, those people may sit down now.
7. See if there are more people who might be infected from the people who are still standing.

Activity #4: Three statements about HIV/AIDS

Materials

- ◆ *Poster*
- ◆ *Paper/pens/pencils*

1. Give three sheets of paper to each individual student then have them write on e statement they have heard about HIV and/or AIDS (whether they agree with it or not) – write legibly
2. After which, collect the pieces of paper then deal them out randomly.
3. Divide the students among two separate groups.
4. Distribute a large sheet of paper to each group with headings ‘Agree’, ‘Disagree’, and ‘Don’t Know’. Ask group members to sort their small pieces of paper into each of these columns, reaching agreement on where each statement should be placed.
5. When they have done this, both groups should be asked to justify their decisions to the main group as a whole. So group members must be prepared to say why they made the choices they did.
6. The facilitator will then lead a discussion of the scientific, medical, and social issues raised by the statements and where they are placed.

Adopted from Planned Parenthood of Western Washington

Quizzes: Youth and Young Adults (www.avert.org)

1. In heterosexual sex, who is more likely to become infected with HIV from a HIV+ partner?
a. **A woman** b. A man c. Both the same d. An elderly man
2. The contraceptive pill can protect a woman from....
a. **Pregnancy** b. HIV c. Herpes d. All of the above
3. If a pregnant woman is HIV+ and takes a special drug to help prevent mother-to-child HIV transmission, what are the chances that her baby will be HIV+?
a. About 40% b. **About 2%** c. 100% d. About 50%
4. Does HIV only affect gay people"?
a. Yes b. **No** c. Only gay men d. Only gay women
5. How can you tell if someone has HIV or AIDS?
a. They act weird b. They look tired and ill c. **You cannot tell** d. They are short
6. Can you get AIDS from sharing the cup of an infected person?
a. Yes b. **No** c. Only if you don't wash the cup d. Only if the cup is wet
7. Which protects you most against HIV infection?
a. Contraceptive pills b. Spermicidal jelly c. **Abstinence and/or condoms** d. "cap"
8. Can mosquitoes or other insects transmit HIV?
a. Yes b. **No** c. maybe d. Only if it's a baby
9. Worldwide, what is the age range of most infected with HIV?
a. 0-14 yrs. b. **15-24 yrs.** c. 25-34 yrs. d. 50-65 yrs.
10. The virus in an HIV infected person is present in...
a. Blood and sweat b. **Blood and Sexual Fluids** c. Sexual fluids and sweat d. Tears
11. Is there a cure for AIDS?
a. Yes b. **No** c. Drinking hot coffee in a cold bath d. Sex with a virgin
12. Is it possible to prevent a woman infected with HIV from having an infected baby?
a. Yes b. No c. **Only if she takes a special drug** d. Only if she eats fruit
13. STD stands for...
a. **Sexually Transmitted Disease** b. Sexual Tension Disorder c. Start to Date d. Smell the Dog
14. Monogamy is when you...
a.. Only have one sexual partner b. Decide not to have sex with anyone c. Have sex with many different people d. None of the above
15. The best way to avoid STD infection is to ...
a. Have sex standing up b. **Use a condom** c. Only have anal sex d. Only have oral sex
16. A woman who is breastfeeding can pass on HIV to her baby through breast milk?
a. True b. **False** c. Only if she has AIDS d. Only if she used drugs



SNPhA HIV/AIDS AWARENESS PROJECT REPORT FORM

Name/Address of SNPhA Chapter:

Title of project:

Date of project:

Description of Project:

Number of People Affected:

Number of SNPhA Members Present:

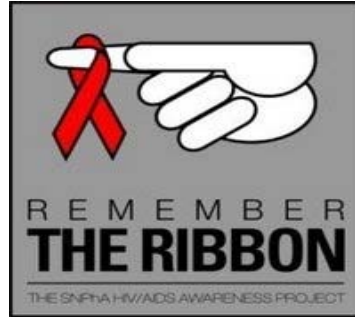
List collaborating organizations:

Please email completed forms to:

Tanea Chane
tchane@snpha.org



**SAMPLE
REPORT**



**SAMPLE
REPORT**

SNPhA HIV/AIDS AWARENESS PROJECT REPORT FORM

Name/Address of SNPhA Chapter: University of Make a Difference
123 Main Street
Anywhere, U.S. 34567

Title of project: *World Aids Day*

Date of project: December 1, 2005

Description of Project:

Our SNPhA Chapter set up a table at Northpark Mall near the food court during the hours of 12 noon – 6 p.m. We displayed information sheets and brochures about HIV/AIDS and a poster with answers to some of the most frequently asked questions about the epidemic. We encouraged everyone that came to the table to get tested and provided them with information on local testing sites.

We also promoted our “Remember the Ribbon” campaign by distributing copies of our brochures. We were able to sell 50 pins to support the mission of the project.

Articles about this event were published in the New York Times and our campus newsletter. Our event was also mentioned on the WJKI 99.7 radio station and both the morning and evening news casts for our local TV station.

Number of People Affected: 150

Number of SNPhA Members Present: 15

List collaborating organizations:

Please email completed forms to:



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Announcing Pharmacy Immunization Training 2007!

Pharmacy-Based Immunization Delivery, the most widely used pharmacy immunization training program in the country, is now being offered in 16 different locations throughout the United States. Through generous support from Merck & Co., the American Pharmacists Association will conduct these 16b special events from August to November with only a minimal fee to participate.

Pharmacy-Based Immunization Delivery is an innovative and interactive training program that teaches pharmacists the skills necessary to become a primary source for vaccine information and administration. The program includes the basics of immunology and focuses on practice implementation and legal/regulatory issues.

Read more information about the Pharmacy-Based Immunization Delivery certificate training program.

This program is offered to a limited number of pharmacists at each location so register now to reserve your seat. If you are a student and would like to participate, please contact us to check availability.

Returning participants log in here to access your course materials.

To view information about specific offerings and to enroll to reserve your program seat today, view the list of dates and locations below and click on your preferred event:

Location	Date
Chicago, IL	August 3, 2007
Dallas, TX	September 8, 2007
Detroit, MI	September 25, 2007
Cherry Hill, NJ	September 29, 2007
San Francisco, CA	September 29, 2007
Columbia, SC	September 30, 2007
Harrisburg, PA	October 6, 2007
Orlando, FL	October 6, 2007
Anaheim, CA	October 12, 2007
Uncasville, CT	October 12, 2007
East Hanover, NJ	October 21, 2007
Erie, PA	October 21, 2007
Indianapolis, IN	October 21, 2007
Sherman Oaks, CA	October 27, 2007
Palm Beach Gardens, FL	November 17, 2007
Philadelphia, PA	November 18, 2007

Supported by an educational grant from Merck & Co.

Operation Immunization **Reporting Form**



Name/Address of SNPhA Chapter:

Title of project:

Date of project:

Description of Project: [\(be sure to describe the setting; how your project was promoted; describe what made it unique/innovative and the impact it had on pharmacy students and the community\)](#)

Number of People Affected:

Number of SNPhA Members Present:

List collaborating organizations:

Please email completed forms to:



RESOURCE GUIDE

Many of the informational materials included in this guide were obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website (www.cdc.gov). Information found within this website included printable brochures, fact sheets, and power point presentations for all age groups. The CDC has also provided much of the printed material in Spanish.

You can obtain free brochures, condoms, etc. from your local health department as well as by ordering brochures and other media from the CDC National Prevention Information Network (NPIN) via the web (www.cdcnpin.org/scripts/index.asp) or via telephone: (800) 458-5231, M-F, 9am – 6pm, EST.

There are also many websites with information on HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention. These inclusive but are not limited to:

- www.avert.org (educational activities/quizzes)
- www.aids.org
- www.aidsalliance.org
- www.thewellproject.org
- www.aidsinfo.nih.gov
- www.unaids.org
- www.teensource.org
- www.thebody.com

In addition to the websites listed here, please refer to the page with “National HIV/AIDS Observance Days.” It lists more websites that have informational sheets and toolkits to help advance the mission of “Remember the Ribbon.”

Additional information can be obtained through your local campus, community libraries, or other health care professionals. You may also find that some drug representatives have leaflets and brochures available for use.