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Meeting with Academy of Nursing - 1/29/94

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 21, 1993

Jan Heinrich, Director
American Academy of Nursing
600 Maryland Avenue S.W.
Washington, DC 20024-2571

Dear Ms. Heinrich:

This letter confirms the appearance of Kristine M. Gebbie, National AIDS Policy Coordinator, at The American Academy of Nursing HIV/AIDS Care Summit, on January 27, 1994 in Washington, DC.

Ms. Gebbie plans to arrive at 12:00 p.m. to deliver a keynote address over lunch, "The Second Decade of HIV: Critical Issues for Nursing." I have also noted your January 14, 1994 deadline for the text of her speech.

Please call me at (202) 632-1090 with any questions or for further clarification. I am enclosing a biographical sketch and curriculum vitae for your reference.

Sincerely,

W. Steve Lee

W. Steve Lee, Executive Assistant
and Scheduler to
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

Enclosure

NATIONAL AIDS POLICY OFFICE
OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR

ROUTING SLIP

DATE: 11/14

TO: Krstew

FROM: ☒ W. STEVE LEE

☐ For your information

☒ For your action title ^{so I} ~~and not~~

can get confirmation out.
slow, note 1/14 due date.
Review and comment by (date) _____

☐ Prepare reply for Coordinator's signature

☐ Reply directly and blind copy Coordinator

☐ Circulate/forward to: _____

☐ File push me on this
around Jan 3 or 4

COMMENTS: The Second Decade of HIV:
Critical Issues for
Nursing



American Academy of Nursing

Established 1973 Under the Aegis of the American Nurses' Association

August 10, 1993

Kristine M. Gebbie, MN, RN, FAAN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator
Department of Health & Human Services
The National AIDS Program Office
720G Hubert Humphrey Building
200 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20201

Dear Ms. Gebbie:

The American Academy of Nursing is hosting an HIV/AIDS Nursing Care Summit January 27-29, 1994. Our purpose is to assess the impact of the first decade of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on health and patient care in order to better plan for the nursing care needs for the second decade.

We are asking you to be the key note luncheon speaker Thursday, January 27, 1994 12:00 - 1:15 p.m. to describe the critical issues in prevention and control of the HIV/AIDS epidemic for the next decade. All speakers are asked to prepare a written paper that will be published as part of the proceedings.

The Planning Committee is anxious to determine your availability to participate and we ask that you respond by returning the attached form no later than Wednesday, September 1, 1993.

If you have any questions regarding the summit, please contact Jan Heinrich at 202 554-4444 ext. 150 or Leslie Zeck, Conference Coordinator, at 202 554-4444 ext. 152. Thank you for your consideration. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Bill Holzemer, PhD, RN, FAAN
Chairman, Program Planning Committee
Professor, University of California

Sincerely,

Jan Heinrich, DrPH, RN, FAAN
Director, American Academy of
Nursing

Enclosure

tb:JH:hivconf:gebbie.inv

*Return
reply yes -
I do need to work on
my paper in the next
weekend of this one
about 1 week ahead -*

HIV/AIDS Nursing Care Summit

January 27-29, 1994

Hyatt Capitol Hill, Washington, DC

DRAFT

Goals:

To assess the impact of the first decade of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on health and patient care from the perspectives of health care providers, educators, researchers, and consumers, in order to plan for the nursing care needs for the second decade of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Objectives:

1. To examine the impact of the first decade of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on patient care and nursing in the United States;
2. To anticipate the impact of the second decade of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on patient care and nursing practice;
3. To prioritize a research agenda for patient care and nursing practice that is responsive to patient care needs anticipated during the second decade of the HIV/AIDS epidemic;
4. To make recommendations for academic and continuing education activities for nurses caring for HIV/AIDS patients during the second decade; and,
5. To examine the ways in which knowledge and experience gained in responding to the HIV/AIDS epidemic contribute to our larger understanding of society, health, patient care, and nursing practice.

Thursday, January 27, 1994

8:30 - 9:00

Welcome

- William L. Holzemer, PhD, RN, FAAN, Chairperson, AAN's Expert Panel of HIV/AIDS
- Jan Heinrich, DrPH, RN, FAAN, Executive Director, AAN

9:00 - 10:15

-The HIV/AIDS Pandemic:

- A Global Perspective -Sandra Anderson, PhD, RN, WHO Geneva
- Clinical Disease Progression: Implications for Therapeutic Strategies -Tony Fauci, MD, NIAID

10:15 - 10:45

Break

10:45 - 12:00

Panel I: Health Care Systems, Reform, and HIV/AIDS

- Plenary: (30 minutes) Linda Aiken, PhD, RN, FAAN (M. Chow)
- Panel: (15 minutes each)
- Worker Safety: Barbara Russell
- Continuum of Care: Anita Eichler
- Case Management: Richard Sowell, PhD, RN, FAAN

12:00 - 1:15

Lunch: A Celebration of Nursing's Response to the HIV/AIDS Epidemic-Kristine Gebbie, MN, RN, FAAN

1:30 - 3:15

Panel II: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention. New Strategies Targeting HIV/AIDS

- Plenary: (30 minutes) Loretta Jemmott, PhD, RN, FAAN
- Panel: (15 minutes each)
- Behavior Change: Mary Jane Rothrum, PhD (Montefeor, NYC)

or

- Diffusion Theory: Jeff Kelly, PhD (Medical College of Wisconsin)
- Adolescence and Women: The Next Phase of the Epidemic: Mary Jane Rothrum, PhD

3:15 - 3:45

Break

3:45 - 5:00

National Resources for AIDS Education, Research, and Practice

- Federal Programs and Priorities: Tom Phillips, PhD,RN,FAAN
- The Ryan White Act Implementation: Anita Eikler
- Private Sector Programs and Priorities: Cliff Morrison, MS,RN,FAAN

6:00 - 8:00 Reception and Resource Center: **Celebrating Nursing**- posters that report on innovative research, education or practice projects; book signing with nurse authors and publishers; exhibits by Federal Agencies and private corporations; -combine with invitations to the HILL and the administration. Seek Elizabeth Taylor as celebrity to address the concerns of stress and "burnout".

Friday, January 28, 1994

8:30 - 10:15 Panel III: Co-Morbidities of HIV/AIDS

- Plenary: (30 minutes) Karen Hein, MD
- Panel (15 minutes):
- Alcohol and Other Substance Abuse: Larry Brown (NIDA person)
- TB, Prevention and Treatment: Jackie Peterson, MD
- Depression and othe Psychological Responses (NIMH, Nooks)
- Opportunistic Infections - Peter Ungvarski

10:15 - 10:30 Break

10:30 - 12:00 Panel IV: Care of People with HIV/AIDS

- Plenary (30 minutes) Anne Williams, PhD, RN, FAAN
- Panel: (15 minutes)
- Family Care Giving - Marie A. Brown, PhD, RN, FAAN
- Symptom Management - Mary Ropka, PhD,RN,FAAN
- Biobehavioral Markers - Jan Zeller,PhD,RN
- Long Term Survivors - Mitchell Katz, MD (Michael Callen)

12:00 - 1:15 Lunch - Work Group Assignments (divide panel members into 3 groups to develop recommendations for education, practice, research)

1:30 - 5:00 Continue Panel Work Groups until recommendations are ready for presentation.

12:00 - 1:15 Lunch on their own for participants

1:30 - 5:00 Divide participants into ten PHS Regions. Facilitators will be selected for each region, drawing on the expertise of the seventeen AETCs. Identify regional resources and activities for HIV related to education, practice, and research. Identify gaps. Develop working networks and draft action steps for each region.

Dinner on your own

Saturday, January 29, 1994

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 7:00 - 8:30 | Breakfast for Work Group Leaders (n=13 + planing committee participants) |
| 8:30 - 10:00 | Reports by Work Groups and Regional Groups- Address education, practice, research and policy. |
| 10:00 - 10:30 | Break |
| 10:30 - 11:30 | Final Synthesis - Holzemer, facilitator
Ask a panel of consumers to respond to reports
Preparations for Publication |
| 1:00 - 5:00 | Optional Technical Assistance Workshops - Preparing a successful grant application |
| 1:00 - 2:30 | Research - Holzemer/ Jacox

Division of Nursing, HRSA - Philips |
| 3:00 - 5:00 | CDC -

HRSA (other agencies) - |

Other thoughts: The Work Groups will be taped. We will try to obtain the panelist's papers ahead of time so that they can be distributed to all panelists. The AAN Expert HIV panel will work as reviewers for the posters and moderators for the panels.

CONFIRMATION FORM FOR CONFERENCE PRESENTATION

MAIL TO:

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION:

Leslie Zeck
American Academy of Nursing
600 Maryland Avenue, SW
Suite 100 West
Washington, DC 20024-2571

September 1, 1993

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF NURSING HIV/AIDS NURSING CARE SUMMIT

Information is required for advance publicity and conference program/brochure. Please complete and return this form no later than September 1, 1993.

I confirm my participation to speak at the American Academy of Nursing HIV/AIDS NURSING CARE SUMMIT to be held January 27-29, 1994.

Signature _____

Please state the following information as you wish it to appear in the conference program:

Title of Presentation: _____

Name: _____

Educational Credentials: _____

Position Title: _____

Place of Employment: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ State and ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ FAX: _____

***** ALSO, PLEASE ATTACH A BRIEF 1-2 PARAGRAPH BIOGRAPHY FOR USE BY MODERATORS IN INTRODUCING YOU AS A SPEAKER. ******

Please contact Leslie Zeck at 202-554-4444, ext. 152 if you have any questions.



NOV - 4 1993

American Academy of Nursing

Established 1973 Under the Aegis of the American Nurses' Association

November 2, 1993

Kristine M. Gebbie, MN, RN, FAAN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator
Department of Health & Human Services
The National AIDS Program Office
720G Hubert Humphrey Building
200 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20201

Dear Ms. Gebbie:

We are looking forward to your presentation at the HIV/AIDS Nursing Care Summit 1994 in Washington, DC, January 27-29, 1994. Your participation in the publication will greatly enhance the potential impact we can have in the arenas of research, practice, policy, and education related to HIV/AIDS.

We want to include the text of each of the plenaries and each of the briefs in the *Proceedings* as documentation of the state of the art in nursing and HIV/AIDS. Because of the urgency of the HIV/AIDS health crisis, our goal is to organize, edit, and publish the *Proceedings* as a rapid follow-up to the Summit so that it may be disseminated in the most timely manner. We will need your kind cooperation to accomplish this goal.

Please send us 3 copies of your paper as well as a 3 1/2 inch computer disk containing the paper. We ask that you use an IBM compatible machine and WordPerfect word processing. For those of you who are presenting a plenary, we would appreciate a paper 15 pages in length, double-spaced with one inch margins. For those of you who are presenting a brief, we would appreciate a paper 10 pages in length, double-spaced with one inch margins. We ask that you please use APA style (refer to *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Third Edition*). We need to have the papers by January 14, 1994. Hopefully this date will correspond well with your preparation for the Summit.

Papers should be sent to:

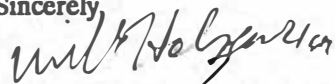
William Holzemer, RN, PhD, FAAN
Chair, Planning Committee
c/o American Academy of Nursing
600 Maryland Avenue SW
Suite 100 West
Washington, DC 20024-2571

Please also complete the attached "consent" form and attach a one or two paragraph biographical sketch for use by moderators in introducing you. Also, please specify on the attached form the audio/visual equipment you will require for your presentation.

Should you have any questions or concerns please call Dr. Holzemer at (415) 476-2763 or fax me at (415) 467-9707.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,



William Holzemer, RN, PhD, FAAN
Professor



Carmen Portillo, RN, PhD
Assistant Professor



Patricia Stevens, RN, PhD
Postdoctoral Fellow

CONFIRMATION FORM FOR CONFERENCE PRESENTATION

MAIL TO:

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION:

Leslie Zeck
American Academy of Nursing
600 Maryland Avenue, SW
Suite 100 West
Washington, DC 20024-2571
FAX: 202-554-2262

JANUARY 3, 1994

HIV/AIDS NURSING CARE SUMMIT - January 27-29, 1994

Information is required for moderators and conference program/brochure. Please complete and return this form no later than January 3, 1994.

I confirm my participation to speak at the HIV/AIDS NURSING CARE SUMMIT at the Hyatt Regency on Capitol Hill, January 27-29, 1994.

Signature _____

Please state the following information as you wish it to appear in the conference program:

Title of Presentation: _____

Name: _____

Educational Credentials: _____

Position Title: _____

Place of Employment: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ State and ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ FAX: _____

☐ *** ALSO, PLEASE ATTACH A BRIEF 1-2 PARAGRAPH BIOGRAPHY FOR USE BY MODERATORS IN INTRODUCING YOU AS A SPEAKER. ****

AUDIO/VISUAL REQUIREMENTS FOR YOUR PRESENTATION:

☐ Slide projector ☐ Overhead projector ☐ VCR/Monitor ☐ Podium Microphone

☐ Lapel microphone ☐ Other _____

Please contact Leslie Zeck at 202-554-4444, ext. 152 if you have any questions.

✓ if they want a
formal version of my
remarks - (so, get us
a tape to work from
— ↙.



What does 2nd Decade mean
growth in #'s
shifts in distribution
burden of care

Critical Issues as citizens in community

Knowledge

Honest confrontation & risks

personal

family / loved ones

parents, older children, children

commitment to prevention

personal behavior

support for comp. health ed &

support for outreach / media

commitment to services

health reform

supportive services

Nondiscrimination / inclusion

Critical issues for us

Posture for leadership

response to mis information

Prepare our successors curriculum

Research - all aspects

The Second Decade of HIV: Critical Issues for Nursing

This American Academy of Nursing Summit on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome is an excellent example of the profession's ever-growing readiness to be a part of solutions to the pressing health and illness problems of our nation. In fact, this particular epidemic offers (regretably) an outstanding opportunity for nursing because it presents so many challenges in prevention and service, in institutionally-based care and in community, requiring the skill, intelligence and compassion represented by the profession.

Where are we with this epidemic in 1994? The best estimate of infected persons in the US remains "about one million", or one in twenty of those infected around the globe. There have been _____ cases of AIDS reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and _____ of those individuals have already died since the disease was first reported in 1981. As has been the case since the beginning, in this country the epidemic continues to devastate the gay community, with _____% of cases reported to date being attributed to male to male sexual exposure. After sexual transmission, injecting drug use continues to be a substantial route, accounting for _____% of cases. A growing concern, because of the number of infected women of child bearing age, is the transmission from mother to fetus or newborn (a total of _____ reported cases). Early in the epidemic, blood transfusions and clotting factor for the treatment of hemophilia were sources of cases; treatment of blood products and screening of donors have changed that picture entirely. One last point, because this is a group potentially occupationally exposed to the virus: there have been _____ cases of occupationally acquired HIV infection, primarily associated with needle stick injuries.

The quick summary of numbers and categories above does not fully present the issues raised by the epidemic because I have as yet not mentioned ethnicity. This disease has disproportionately affected African-American and Hispanic populations in the US. While African-Americans are _____% of the US population, _____% of the reported AIDS cases come from that community. Hispanics are _____% of the total population yet account for _____% of reported cases. This disproportion is further distorted by the geographic concentration of cases in a relatively small number of cities, with New York City and environs, the Miami area, San Francisco and Los Angeles accounting for _____ out of _____ cases. A further issue is the disproportionate number of those infected by this virus who are at the lower end of the socioeconomic scale, uninsured or underinsured, or impoverished by illness, often living where there is a limited service infrastructure to respond to the enormous range of problems experienced.

The numbers and examples with which I open this presentation only skim the surface of the reality of this epidemic. The real story is in the lives altered by the retrovirus. The affects of the

epidemic are totalled in life lost early, in families torn apart, in productive careers disrupted, in the anger, grief and pain of a debilitating infection. The affects are also measured in the power of effective peer education, the joy of people surrounding one another in love, in the care and compassion of hundreds and thousands of nurses, physicians, social workers, volunteers who make a difference every day.

Critical Issues

In considering the critical issues facing nursing in this second decade of the HIV epidemic, I find that the longer list is one which is not unique to the profession, though the profession may bring some special skills to the response. The largest challenges are those which face individual nurses because each nurse is an individual citizen living in community with others. In that regard, it is essential that each and every nurse be knowledgeable about the virus, its transmission, its impact on an infected individual and his or her loved ones. This includes not only knowledge on the biological facts, but the behavioral ones.

A major first challenge for each of us is an honest confrontation with the risks of contracting the disease. While this includes some consideration of occupational exposure (about which more later), but must focus on risks associated with sexual behavior and substance use. Ours is not a society which comfortably deals with human sexuality. Many of us only learned the sexual facts of life "the hard way" and did not have the benefit of a comprehensive health curriculum or parents comfortable with supporting a child through the trials of adolescence and emerging sexual identity. There are those of us who are not and have not been, for one reason or another, either sexually abstinent or living within a mutually-monogamous-since-virginity relationship. The substance use associated risks include not only injecting drug abuse but the sexual risks which might be taken while judgement is impaired by alcohol or other substances.

Hearing the risk message as possibly personal and considering whether one's own behavior choices need alteration is an essential first step. It is my belief that only that level of honest self-criticism is preparation for considering whether there are others in our circle of family (most broadly defined as those we embrace as our significant social structure) who need to know about this disease and the associated risks. In this I include children, grandchildren, nieces and nephews, adult children reentering the social scene following divorce as a minimal list. Knowledgeable adults have a responsibility to share factual information in a supportive way which will enable others to consider their own risks and make responsible decisions.



RECEIVED

JAN - 7 1994

American Academy of Nursing

Established 1973 Under the Aegis of the American Nurses' Association

January 6, 1994

Kristine M. Gebbie, MN, RN, FAAN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator
730 17th Street, N.W.
Suite 1060
Washington, DC 20500

Need to find time to prepare

Dear Ms. Gebbie:

We are looking forward to your presentation at the HIV/AIDS Nursing Care Summit 1994 in Washington, DC, January 27-29, 1994. As the editors of the *HIV/AIDS Nursing Care Summit 1994 Proceedings* that will be published by the American Academy of Nursing, we wanted to communicate once again our need to receive your paper for inclusion in the *Proceedings*. Your participation in the publication will greatly enhance the potential impact we can have in the arenas of research, practice, policy, and education related to HIV/AIDS.

We want to include the text of each of the plenaries and each of the briefs in the *Proceedings* as documentation of the state of the art in nursing and HIV/AIDS. Because of the urgency of the HIV/AIDS health crisis, our goal is to organize, edit, and publish the *Proceedings* as a rapid follow-up to the Summit so that it may be disseminated in the most timely manner. We will need your kind cooperation to accomplish this goal.

As a reminder of what we need from you next week, please send us **3 copies** of your paper as well as a **3 1/2 inch computer disk** containing the paper. We ask that you use an IBM compatible machine and WordPerfect word processing. For those of you who are presenting a **plenary**, we would appreciate a paper **15 pages** in length, double-spaced with one inch margins. For those of you who are presenting a **brief**, we would appreciate a paper **10 pages** in length, double-spaced with one inch margins. We also ask that you please use **APA style** (refer to *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Third Edition*).

January 6, 1994
Page 2

We need to have the papers by **January 14, 1994**. Hopefully this date will correspond well with your preparation for the Summit.

Papers should be sent to: William Holzemer, RN, PhD, FAAN
Chair, Planning Committee
c/o American Academy of Nursing
600 Maryland Avenue SW
Suite 100 West
Washington, DC 20024-2571

Should you have any questions or concerns please call Dr. Holzemer at (415) 476-2763 or fax me at (415) 467-9707.

Thank you very much.

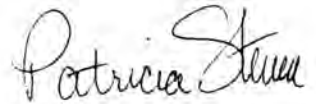
Sincerely,



William Holzemer, RN, PhD, FAAN
Professor



Carmen Portillo, RN, PhD
Assistant Professor



Patricia Stevens, RN, PhD
Postdoctoral Fellow

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Affix
19¢
Postage
Here

Mr. James Hughes
Director of National Infectious Diseases
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Mail Stop C12
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Affix
19¢
Postage
Here

Kristine M. Gebbie, R.N., M.N.
National AIDS Policy Coordinator
750 17th N.W., Suite 1060
Washington, D.C. 20503

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Affix
19¢
Postage
Here

Virginia Trotter Betts, M.S.N., J.D., R.N.
President
American Nurses Association
600 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Suite 100 West
Washington, D.C. 20024-2571

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Affix
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Postage
Here

Mr. James Foster
Director of Information & Consumer Affairs
OSHA - U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue N.W.
Room N - 3647
Washington, D.C. 20210

Dear Ms. Gebbie,

Along with other registered nurses, I am growing increasingly alarmed at the degree to which nurses are not being adequately protected — particularly in the clinical setting — from people who carry the HIV virus or have AIDS. There is now persuasive evidence that "universal precautions" are not adequate.

We urge you to put the full force of your office into insuring that: (1) HIV becomes a reportable disease, in keeping with sound preventive and treatment policies; (2) definitive studies about the potential of HIV to be spread by aerosol are completed and publicized; (3) operating rooms be equipped with special air filters and O.R. nurses be provided with special face shields and other impenetrable protection; (4) premarital, prenatal, and neonatal testing be mandatory; (5) routine testing of all patients and healthcare workers be mandatory.

I am concerned that the rights of nurses are being abrogated in the name of "political correctness" and call upon you to respect the health and lives of America's frontline healthcare workers, the 2.4 million registered nurses in the United States.

Sincerely,

Dear Mr. Foster,

Along with other registered nurses, I am growing increasingly alarmed at the degree to which nurses are not being adequately protected — particularly in the clinical setting — from people who carry the HIV virus or have AIDS. There is now persuasive evidence that "universal precautions" are not adequate.

We urge you put the full force of your office into insuring that: (1) HIV becomes a reportable disease, in keeping with sound preventive and treatment policies; (2) definitive studies about the potential of HIV to be spread by aerosol are completed and publicized; (3) operating rooms be equipped with special air filters and O.R. nurses be provided with special face shields and other impenetrable protection; (4) premarital, prenatal, and neonatal testing be mandatory; (5) routine testing of all patients and healthcare workers be mandatory.

I am concerned that the rights of nurses are being abrogated in the name of "political correctness" and call upon you to respect the health and lives of America's frontline healthcare workers, the 2.4 million registered nurses in the United States.

Sincerely,

Dear Mr. Hughes,

Along with other registered nurses, I am growing increasingly alarmed at the degree to which nurses are not being adequately protected — particularly in the clinical setting — from people who carry the HIV virus or have AIDS. There is now persuasive evidence that "universal precautions" are not adequate.

We urge you to put the full force of your office into insuring that: (1) HIV becomes a reportable disease, in keeping with sound preventive and treatment policies; (2) definitive studies about the potential of HIV to be spread by aerosol are completed and publicized; (3) operating rooms be equipped with special air filters and O.R. nurses be provided with special face shields and other impenetrable protection; (4) premarital, prenatal, and neonatal testing be mandatory; (5) routine testing of all patients and including healthcare be mandatory.

I am concerned that the rights of nurses are being abrogated in the name of "political correctness" and call upon you to respect the health and lives of America's frontline healthcare workers, the 2.4 million registered nurses in the United States.

Sincerely,

Dear Ms. Betts,

Along with other registered nurses, I am growing increasingly alarmed at the degree to which nurses are not being adequately protected — particularly in the clinical setting — from people who carry the HIV virus or have AIDS. There is now persuasive evidence that "universal precautions" are not adequate.

We urge you to put the full force of your office into insuring that: (1) HIV becomes a reportable disease, in keeping with sound preventive and treatment policies; (2) definitive studies about the potential of HIV to be spread by aerosol are completed and publicized; (3) operating rooms be equipped with special air filters and O.R. nurses be provided with special face shields and other impenetrable protection; (4) premarital, prenatal, and neonatal testing be mandatory; (5) routine testing of all patients and healthcare workers be mandatory.

I am concerned that the rights of nurses are being abrogated in the name of "political correctness" and call upon you to respect the health and lives of America's frontline healthcare workers, the 2.4 million registered nurses in the United States.

Sincerely,

"bubble"

The School's Role in AIDS Prevention

Prevention is one of 3 policy legs
Research

Basic / Applied

Biological / Behavioral

Services

~~Big~~ Health Reform - include school health #s
Ryan White
Substance Abuse

Prevention

Schools as a site for services

^{vast} majority of children connected to school
at least at some point - ~~immigration~~

important social institution
(tribal grandmothers?)

don't confuse convenience with efficacy
e.g. immigration / 2 yr olds

access to children & parents

classroom - teaching

informed - conversation
role model

viz school organization

What is required

- 1) real knowledge ^{actual} - emotional self awareness
- 2) identification of options
work with partnerships eg PTA

- 3) community leadership
eg. helping shape the debate
refocus? off condoms onto education
parent training on sexuality