The Brazilian Response: Evaluating and Measuring the Effectiveness of the National STD/AIDS Programme

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PURPOSE
- The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the Brazilian response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic and determine the effectiveness and viability of its National STD/AIDS Programme.

INTRODUCTION
- The earliest cases of HIV/AIDS in Brazil were recorded in the early 1980s. (2)
- The National STD/AIDS Programme, herein called the Programme, was created by the Ministry of Health in 1987 in response to the increasing cases of HIV/AIDS and demands by civil society (1).

RESULTS: EVALUATING PROGRAMME IMPACT
- 1996 HAART policy declares HIV/AIDS treatment universal and free to people living with the disease (5-6)
- Recent evaluations indicate that up to 70% of the affected populations are receiving ART (1) and other researchers have found that condom use has increased (Figures 1, 2) while injection drug use has decreased (Figures 2) and youth knowledge on safe sexual practices has increased (Figure 3) since the beginning of the Programme.

METHODS OF EVALUATION
- Sources for paper were chosen according to content relevant to the Brazilian National STD/AIDS Programme. The topics of the sources provide a variety of focuses ranging from antiretroviral treatment to human rights and dignity. Researchers used various methods (below) to assess the Programme. A broad summary of some of their findings are found in column 3.

CONCLUSIONS & NEXT STEPS
- In general the Brazilian National STD/AIDS Programme is effective.
- The programme has become an international success story for its programme model.

衡量健康结果的对象
- 环境因素
- 人的行为因素
- 健康服务提供者

REFERENCES

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