

Drivers of HIV/AIDS among Cameroonian youth: a review

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Background

Cameroon



- ❖Population 21,700,000 (World Bank 2014 est.)
- Official languages: French and English
- Generalized epidemic
- Adult HIV prevalence 4.5%
- ❖Youth HIV prevalence 7.8%
- 141 new infections a day
- ❖ 7 of 10 youth with HIV are girls

Aim

To review articles, reports and comments on what drives HIV among Cameroonian youth

Methods: review

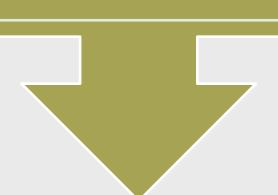
- Search engines: Medline, PsycINFO, Sociological Abstracts, Google Scholar
- Language: English/French
- Keywords: Youth, HIV/AIDS drivers
- **Period**: 2000-2012
- Target: youth 15-35 years (Youth range in Cameroon)
- Analysis: Thematic content analysis of qualitative studies

Results

Articles found through PubMed, sociological abstracts, Google Scholar for gray literature (n= 371)



Excluded for not meeting objectives, research questions and study population (n=319)



Reviewed articles and reports (n=52)

Results: HIV facilitators

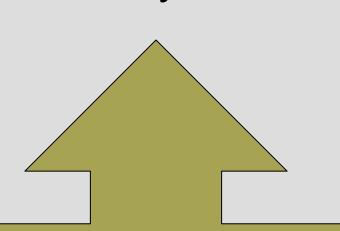
Structural drivers Economic dependency High Stigma Health inequalities Migratory tendencies Insufficient human resources and logistics Gender inequality/dynamics Behavioral drivers Ignorance of HIV status Cultural beliefs

Cultural beliefs
Misconceptions about ART as cure
Low condom use/High other STIs
Risky sexual behavior
Violence-rape

The "deviant self"
Fear
Shame
Guilt
Secrecy/silence

Results: consequences

- Increase school drop-out rates
- Increase job loss and decrease income
- Increase healthcare cost
- Loss of productive human resources to AIDS deaths
- Harm to economy-development



Poverty
Unemployment
Dependency
Cultural beliefs

Conclusions: Self-education



4 Pillars of HIV - education (adapted from

Pillar 1 Learn to be HIV

free = *Prevention*

Learn to know HIV status = Testing and awareness

HIV selfeducation

Pillar 3

Learn safe-sex =

Behavior

Pillar 4

Learn to live with HIV+ = Stigma free

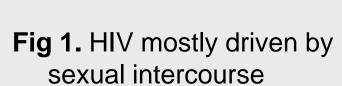
Results: most at risk

Findings revealed that HIV acquisition is high among:

- Young women and girls
- Commercial sex workers
- Men having sex with men (MSM)
- Military and prisioner population
- Long-distant truck drivers
- Street children
- Orphans (0-17 years)

HIV awareness slogans in Cameroon





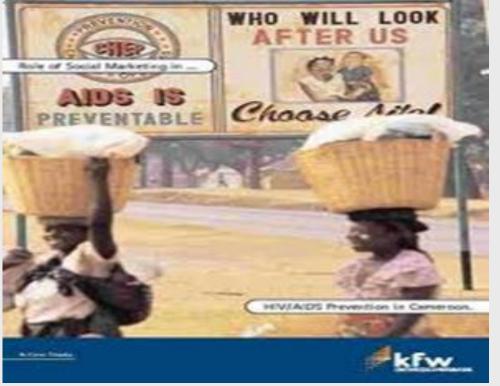


Figure 2. Future generation vulnerability



Figure 3. Education and information on HIV/AIDS



Figure 4. Change through youth empowerment

Policy implications

- Holistic approach to HIV prevention and treatment to avert new infections
- Teach sexual and reproductive health early using language of age target
- Stress bottom-up communication

References

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- 5. Meekers D, Klein M, Foyet L: Patterns of HIV risk behavior and condom use among youth in Yaoundé and Douala, Cameroon. *AIDS and Behavior* 2001, **7:**413-420
- 6. Diagrams without footnotes courtesy: Amplifyyourvoice.org; Cycforum.org: peacecorpscameroon.wordpress.com; conversation for a better world.com;

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Conclusions

- HIV/AIDS prevention inequalities remain a major problem
- Youth HIV is mostly driven by resource-limited structural and behavioral conditions
- Conflicting statistics and non comparable data across studies
- Self education will reduce likelihood of new HIV infections.in the general population