I: Okay. So I'm gonna I'm first going to ask you a general question. Um. Have you ever heard about the word AIDS? Ummm. What do you know about it?

S: Um...I know it's it's an incurable disease which can kill you well AIDS cannot kill you it's the infectious uh colds comin' into your body that uh your white cells cannot fight off because your AIDS virus is killing all your white cells so if you come down with the flu and that that which kills you and that's what and that's what kills you...the flu. Or a..

I: Yeah. Anything else?

S: [no answer]

I: Okay. Um. Can you tell me more about how the AIDS virus is passed on from one person to the other?

S: Uh. One thing is if like a lot of people like to be blood blood brothers and blood sisters they cut themselves uhhh that's a way you can get AIDS. Another way is in uh you know sex or um intercourse with another person...[inaudible]

I: Are there any other ways? That you can think of?

S: Not that I can think of.

I: Okay, uhm, so you told me that uh AIDS is passed on when you uh cut yourself and you become blood brothers and blood sisters for example. Can you tell me more about that... how that works?

S: Um. Well if you're like friends for a long time uh you know you're uh you're like brothers and sisters, so you know you're like to become broth blood brothers and blood sisters so they just go off and cut their finger or something like that then and then they mix Îem together and then their blood goes into your blood and their blood goes into your blood and then it somehow it gets the disease.

I: Yeah. And uh uh does it matter how often a person does that...gets a...?

S: You just have to do it one time to get it.

I: Um, can you tell how a person...uh... maybe it's a weird question but I'll ask it anyway. Can you tell me how a person can prevent getting the AIDS virus?

S: Prevent it?

I: Even if they want to become blood brother and blood sister.

S: You can't.
I: No? Okay. Um....so...what do what do you think may lead a person to what do you how why do you think a person may want to become blood brother and blood sister?

S: Cause they're so close and you know their they live by each other close and that (clears throat) you do a lot of things with them and that so...become blood brothers and blood sisters.

I: Yeah. Umm okay. Now you also told me that uh uh the AIDS virus is passed on when you have uhm intercourse with someone? Can you tell me more about that? How that works?

S: ÎSwhen a you know man man or woman or you know goes goes to have sex or you know or make love or whatever that's....about it.

I: And um um does it matter how often a person has sex?

S: Could be one time...that's it - that's all it takes is one time.

I: Yeah. Umm can you tell me how someone um can pre prevent getting the AIDS virus if they are having sex?

S: To use a condom or don't have it at all.

I: Yep. Anything else?

S: [no answer]

I: Okay. Um...how well uh do you think um it would protect a person if they don't have sex at all?

S: Say that again...

I: How how well um um does it protect a person from getting AIDS virus if they have no sex at all?

S: It'll protect them cause they won't have it (I: yeah) so they won't kill off all their white cells so they can so they can't get infections if they have....

I: And if they do have sex will they use a condom...how well will that work?

S: If they use one?

I: Yeah.

S: Um 99.1 cause it can always happen.

I: Yeah. Can you explain how that...
S: There's like a hole in it and stuff like that and it's in it and passes through the hole and it the woman can get it or the man can get it they exchange fluids.

I: Yeah. Um...what do you think uh may lead a person to have sex?

S: If they're love that person or they're married to them or something an they want to have kids or something and that person had sex before with another person or with another person so many times and they can...mix it in and they can go to another person that they can get AIDS.

I: Yeah. Mmmmm. Imagine that um a person is planning on having protected sex...but uh that changes but then doesn't do it... what may have messed up their plans? Can you think of anything...

S: Um one thing that they have sex without using a condom they're um they didn't want to use one or something they could get AIDS or if they already have AIDS if one person has AIDS the other person can get it or if the man has it or the lady has AIDS one of them and then they have a baby that baby can also get AIDS.

I: Yeah.

S: When it's born.

I: Can you tell how that would work how how does the baby get it?

S: Through the mother through the blood and through all the fluids and that.

I: Yeah. Mmmmm. Is it possible to protect the baby from getting it?

S: Not if the mother already has AIDS you can't you can't protect it.

I: No. Okay. Um. Can you tell me what do you think um about this uh what what effect does alcohol have on people?

S: Alcohol?

I: Yeah.

S: [silence] I don't know. I don't drink. (Laughs)

I: But a lot a lot of people I'd say drink.

S: They get sick a lot uh and they don't know what they're doing and you know if they want if they you know if the lady's drunk or something and the man saw it and you know and the lady don't know what they're doing and they can go somewhere and intercourse or something.

I: Yeah. Ah...does drinking make much of a difference in a person's risk to get AIDS?
S: Yeah, because you know like I said the lady can be drunk and then a man can then have intercourse with her and she come back the next day and get drunk again and another man can do to her and she can get AIDS and the man or whatever else gets it cause it get sick.

I: Humm. Yeah. Um is this diff...does it matter how often a person drinks?

S: [silence] Actually all it has to be is one time cause if the man already has AIDS she can get it quick.

I: Yeah. Um does it matter how often the person uh is exposed to the AIDS virus? How often they get um um how often they get in contact contact with AIDS virus?

S: [silence.] I don't know.

I: You don't know. Okay. Um. Can you tell me what happens when a person gets the AIDS virus?

S: Um. They get weak um the white blood cells can't fight off the bacteria so the bacteria just uh kills the white blood cells and then when they get the pneumonia or something the white blood cells there's not enough of them so they can't fight 'em off so then they get sick real bad and then they just die cause they can't protect themselves with the ah white blood cells cause there's not as much...

I: Um. Can you tell me what happens when they get AIDS?

S: [silence.] I don't know.

I: Okay. Um...mmmm can you tell me more about the time between when a person gets the virus and when they get the disease AIDS?

S: [silence]

I: Okay. Well even if you don't know that I will know that too cause I wanna... yeah. Um...how do you think uh someone can learn whether they have AIDS or not?

S: If they have AIDS or not?

I: Yeah.

S: Oh.

I: How can they find out?

S: They can find out how they have AIDS?

I: Yeah. Themselves.
S: They can go to blood bank get their blood or ask the doctor their doctor something ask Îem where they can get tested for that where or if their doctor can do it for them. Just the test for the blood.

I: Do you know how the test would work?

S: [silence]

I: No? Um...why why do you think someone may want to take a test?

S: If they have some intercourses or if they take drugs or something then they would wanna...get tested for it and see what happen.

I: Yeah. Um what ah would make you think that a person has ah AIDS?

S: If you know they take drugs or needles then I think they would because if they sit there and pass the needle on and on it has blood on the needle so they'd have to have AIDS or HIV first maybe um...somebody has so many intercourses and they just keep doin' it and doin' it and doin' it with a different person every night or something and that would make me believe they have AIDS. Especially if they don't use a condom.

I: Anything else [inaudible]?

S: [Silence]

I: No? Um...so you also said uh that um that if people share needles they may get ah AIDS. How would that work?

S: If they're using steroids not just steroids but anything like cocaine or something through a needle they'd stick it in them and put like a little bit in and then they'd pass it one to the next person and they don't always take the whole thing cause you'd die so they just pass it on to the next person and the next person and the next person and eventually it will come back around to you and then you'd get it cause everybody else had their blood on it so it would go to you and then you'd get it.

I: Yeah. Um. Does it matter how often a person shares needles?

S: Has to be one time. (Laughs) One time that's it.

I: Yeah. Um...can you tell me how a person can prevent getting AIDS from a shared needle?

S: You you personal just use your own needle. Don't share it with nobody or anything. And if you do share it you share it with one person and wash the needle off with alcohol rubbing alcohol and that stuff make sure that the blood is dead.

I: Yep. Um. How well would you think that protects a person from AIDS, if you clean a needle with alcohol?
S: It it depends how good they clean it cause they can just stick it over a sink or outside just pour alcohol on it that won't it'll kill like a little bit it won't kill it all because you're just pouring it on it. You have to wipe it down and that stuff you just can't pour it on it and then there's still a chance you can get it.

I: Mmmm. What do you think ah may lead a person to share needles?

S: If they're addicted to drugs...if they really want it bad enough they'll share needles.

I: Yeah. Um. Imagine a person plans not to share needles...but then does it anyway. What may have messed up the plan?

S: For one thing the ah person might get AIDS mess it up right there. Um and the you're you're married or something and your wife don't have AIDS and you get it then you would have a hard time telling her you have AIDS and that so that's it right there.

I: Yeah. Um...I've another question. Um. What kinds of people do you think have a lot to worry from AIDS?

S: Family... that's about it.

I: What kind of people have the higher probability of getting AIDS do you think?

S: People who have a lot of intercourse, share needles and that.

I: Mmm. When do you think people can stop worrying about AIDS [inaudible]?

S: When they get a cure for it.

I: Hmm. But there's none yet yeah.

S: I mean there's there's a drug out now that if you do have AIDS that that uh it'll help you live a little bit longer than you suppose to.

I: Do you know more about that?

S: [no answer]

I: Um...do you think people are making too big a deal of AIDS?

S: ....No. I mean I think there some people are taking it serious and others others don't think it's that serious...they think they're goin' come up with a cure for it so they're, that people aren't taking that serious.

I: Hhmm. Where have you learned about AIDS?
S: Here. Auberle.

I: Yeah. Do you think ah they skipped things when they told you about it?

S: No not really. I think they told special as they can because we watched movies a lot, we did a poster contest as you can out the dining room downstairs in the uh we gave all kinds of poster contest for infectious diseases lot of people put stuff about AIDS. I put up a poster.

I: I'll look at it. I didn't see it. Uh...huh. I'll ask about that...So um do you think you know enough about AIDS to protect yourself from it?

S: Muhunh.

I: Um...is there anything you would like to know more about AIDS?

S: I think I've know a lot of it for right now.

I: Hmuhm. Okay. Um...um...these are more um specific questions in there some are [inaudible] rather difficult so if you don't know just tell me and we'll go on. Um...AIDS is caused by a virus called HIV. What does it tell you about it?

S: I don't know (laughs).

I: Um...um. How about this one? Suppose there is a new disease and you don't you don't know anything about it. All you know is that it's caused by a virus. That's all you know. Would you...from that information... would you know more about how the disease is transmitted from one person to another?

S: No because it could be like AIDS... at first they don't what hat caused it or how you got it. So they just you know they have to take some experiments experiment with it and then find out find out how it really came in.

I: Yeah. Um...but just knowing that the disease the disease is caused by a virus, would you know how it developed?

S: [silence]

I: No? Or how it can be treated?

S: Yeah. You have to take it on the um experiments try to a experiment with it how it forms or kills the other viruses in your blood.

I: Um...what do you think the term safe sex means or what does it mean to you?

S: Safe sex is when you use a condom or you don't have sex at all.
I: Yeah. Um...can you tell me more about condoms?

S: [silence]

I: Ah um...what do you think are the safest kinds or you don't know?

S: I don't know.

I: Okay. Um...what else do condoms protect a person against?

S: Uh herpes, AIDS, uh...there's a lot of diseases out there you can get.

I: Hmuhm. Um...okay. Another question. Have you ever heard about the term ÏIV drug useÓ?

S: [silence]

I: No? If you I asked you to guess what it means what would you say?

S: [silence] it's when you have a needle and you share drugs.

I: Okay. Uh. Oh, I asked you this before but I can ask you again. Do you think needles can be cleaned?

S: [silence] It depends I mean if you rub it off and you use a certain kind of alcohol or rubbing alcohol it can get it off.

I: Okay. Thanks.