

Annotated Bibliography

Battle, S. F. (2002). Health Concerns for African American Youth. *Journal Of Health & Social Policy*, 15(2), 35-44.

This journal article addresses data on the issues of health problems African American adolescents endure in America. There are many problems and concerns they experience such as teenage pregnancy, drug addiction and sexual transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS. Although, there are amazing systematic and health accomplishments the weight of the impoverishment affects some ethnic groups more than the other. In this case African Americans adolescents are impacted at a higher rate. Studies shows that African American teens make up 15% of the adolescent population in the America nevertheless, some cities account for 38% of the AIDs cases among this group. Moreover, granting proper health care and assets to them is crucial to rectify the situation or at least decrease the outcomes.

Boutin-Foster, C., McLaughlin, N., Gray, A., Ogedegbe, A., Hageman, I., Knowlton, C., & ... Beeder, A. (2010). Reducing HIV and AIDS through Prevention (RHAP): A Theoretically Based Approach for Teaching HIV Prevention to Adolescents through an Exploration of Popular Music. *Journal Of Urban Health*, 87(3), 440-451.

This journal article discusses ways to involve adolescents in HIV/AIDS prevention by using modern methodology. Subsequently, something they enjoy and can relate to. Since, rap and hip hop music are very common among adolescents why not use it to get the message across to them. They use a school stationed program called Reducing HIV/AIDS through Prevention (RHAP). The teens are thought ways to stop the spread of the disease through music. Hence, making them knowledgeable of the risks. As the authors expressed, youths between the age of 3-19 account for approximately 10-15% of HIV cases. Informing adolescents about HIV/AIDS is not limited to their families but the community as a whole. The methods use to enlighten them should be compatible to their lifestyle and areas of interest.

Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2012). Vital signs: HIV infection, testing and risk Behaviors among youths-United States. *MMWR Morbidity and mortality weekly report* 61:47 2012 Nov 30 pg 971-6.

This journal article discusses the amount of adolescents' ages 13-24 living in the United States with the HIV virus which is assessed to be 1.1 million in 2009. Astonishingly, of these amounts half of them (59.5%) were oblivious of the virus. A study was done by CDC using the National HIV Surveillance System data to make the approximation of the pervasiveness of the diagnosis of HIV infection

among youths. Results concluded that the incidents of HIV infection were 69.5 per 100,000 young adults at the end of 2009. Furthermore, in 2010 it was reported that 7,000 (57.4%) African American youths were infected. The numbers are very alarming what is causing such astounding rates of HIV infection amongst the black youths? As the article states there is an inconsistency in the quantity of new HIV infections amidst adolescents in particular black/African Americans. There is a need for comprehensive and evidenced based tactics to help inform them about prevention from the disease. Acquiring facts and knowledge about the disease will be beneficial. It's the continuous effort of everyone along with health care providers and public health agencies to make certain that the resources are made available to the youths.

Morison,L. (2001). The Global epidemiology of HIV/AIDS. *BR Med Bull* (2001) 58(1): 7-18. doi:10.1093/bmb/58.1.7.

This journal article discourse how the HIV virus is spread and elements that make the transference of the virus possible, granted it's not known why the HIV is widespread across the world. The approximation of the HIV epidemic is diverse among different areas throughout the world. Studies show that sub-Saharan Africa is severely affected by HIV, it is estimated that 70% of persons live there with HIV/AIDS. On the other hand, in Asia there is not such as drastic amounts of HIV cases but drug use and prostitution has contributed to the transmission of the virus. With the invention of antiretroviral therapy the HIV infection process can be slowed down by counteracting the replication of the virus in the body. Thus, this can decrease the advancement of HIV into AIDS. It is noted that these treatment are cost effective and only people that has the money can obtain this medication. However, it is also available in Latin American countries. The major issue at hand is the cost of the medicine and the disparities that consist when it comes to the less fortunate receiving this treatment.

According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention it recorded that the first cases of AIDS were in 1981 but it was considered *Pneumocystis carini* (pneumonia and Kaposi sarcoma) in homosexual men in certain areas in the United States. Over the last two decades this lethal disease has eradicated nearly 21.8 million individuals worldwide in conjunction with another 36.1 million surviving with the HIV infection. This is a catastrophic situation because certain factors have tremendous impact on the care individuals with HIV receives and the time frame in which it is obtained. For instance, socioeconomic status and geographic location plays a significant role in the health care services. The HIV infection rates has to be condensed because it causing disastrous outcomes.

Richardson, J., Brown, J., Van Brakle, M., & Godette, D. C. (2010). HIV Risk Behaviors Among African American Male Violent Youth Offenders. *Journal Of Offender Rehabilitation*, 49(8), 520-535.

This journal article focuses on precarious activities among African American male offenders in Bay City (alias) jail when it comes to HIV. HIV infection is at a high especially among African American in the United States. Studies show that adolescents are more prone to engross in dangerous actions associated to HIV infection. For instance, drug and alcohol abuse as well as having unsafe sexual intercourse. Additionally, a study was done at Bay City jail in 2007 which showed that an estimated 1 out of 20 residents are infected with HIV. Moreover, they need to be informed and resources should be readily available to them to diminish the spread of HIV virus. The lack of intervention programs in the prisons will create higher numbers of HIV cases. Moreover, they are offenders but they are human beings and they have rights. Prisoners should be required to take mandatory HIV/AIDS test on entry into the correctional system.