History

In Brazil, we noted that HIV and Syphilis between young people is increasing, than although the prevention strategies adopted in our country, we still observe that in this kind of population exist a low risk perception and testing, that are facts that induces a late access to treatment. According to the period 2006 to 2015 epidemiologic data’s showed that triplicate the numbers of cases in 15 to 19 years age group and duplicate in 20 to 24 years age group. Aiming to control sexually transmitted diseases (STD) prevention between college students, an extension project named “ISTeja Prevenido” begun at the Western Paraná State University - Unioeste, Cascavel Campus, that has 19 graduate courses and 16 postgraduate, totaling 3116 college students matriculated in 2018.

Materials and Methods

The college students who participate of State Meeting of Youth Leadership in STD Prevention, AIDS and Viral Hepatitis, promoting by State Secretary of Health, begun the project actions doing weekly meetings to discuss strategies to improve the STD prevention between student college at Unioeste. Those activities include: creation of communicating ways, like social media to share information with academic ways, condoms distribution, educate activities and testing campaign, than this last one, the college students of the project were training by the Centro Especializado de Doenças Infecto Parasitárias (CEDIP) of State Secretary of Health in Cascavel/PR.

Results

The project created communicating ways elaborating a Facebook page (https://www.facebook.com/ coletivoistejaprevenido/) and an instagram account (@istejaprevenido) to spread educate content and divagate all project actions. Condoms distribution is a consoled strategy in health services, hence little disseminated out that ambinces. However, a strategy adopted in this project was distribuite during congresses and letters (Figure 01), and a continuing way was leave custom boxes containing condoms, in bathrooms in university. To discuss this theme, were performed two educative activities, one of them was the Talk Show (Figure 02) and another one was a conversation wheel, than made it possible clarify doubts and discuss themes, like STD transmission, humanization in health services and preconceptions related HIV (Figure 03). Lastly, two testing campaigns (Figure 04) were done inside the university, than made possible identify HIV and Syphilis cases.

Conclusion

In 2018, were distributed 4,946 condoms, 196 college students participate of our educative actions and 261 quick tests were made. The development of this project evidences that the participation of the own young people in realization of those kind of prevention actions, made de dialog more easily and encourage the comportment change. This argument can be proved by the 310 followers in social medias, madding possible a dialog with a lot of young people arousing interesting in participate in this project.

References