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# Hiv Aids In The Post Haart Era

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Enhancing Essential Reproductive Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS Care in Post Conflict and Internally Displaced Persons Communities in Nigeria

How Women Living with HIV/AIDS Confront Inequality

Gender Violence and HIV/AIDS in Post-Conflict West Africa

AIDS in Post-communist Russia and Its Successor States

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**RHYS KAUFMAN**

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Enhancing Essential  
Reproductive Sexual  
Health and HIV/AIDS Care  
in Post Conflict and  
Internally Displaced  
Persons Communities in  
Nigeria Stanford

University Press  
The AIDS epidemic is one  
of the greatest  
development challenges  
of the 20th century. Since  
1986, the World Bank has  
supported member  
countries' efforts to fight  
the epidemic in many  
ways including  
committing over US\$550  
million to HIV/AIDS

prevention and mitigation  
efforts. This paper, the  
first comprehensive study  
of all World Bank  
HIV/AIDS-related  
activities, assesses the  
appropriateness of Bank  
interventions from the  
perspective of public  
economies and reviews  
the economic evaluation  
and implementation of

projects.

*How Women Living with HIV/AIDS Confront Inequality* Routledge

This dissertation is an ethnographic study of contemporary gay Taiwanese men's sexual health with a focus on the circulation of HIV prevention medicine and blood management. In the 2010s, the governance of HIV/AIDS has undergone a significant shift, moving from biomedical treatment to prevention: pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is prescribed for HIV-negative individuals

to prevent sexually contracting HIV. PrEP engenders a new serological condition, "HIV negative, on PrEP." By signaling the absence of virus and personal use of HIV biomedicine, "HIV negative, on PrEP" implies that this medicine works at the molecular level of human blood to suppress viral incubation and replication, and entails a medical and social urgency of constantly bringing the drug into an individual's body. This dissertation asks what it means to be "HIV

negative, on PrEP" in the neoliberal, transnational context of drug consumption and regulation. In this project, I argue that serostatus associated with HIV biomedicine should not be seen as a fixed scientific category about one's wellbeing, but instead a dynamic process of becoming "HIV negative, on PrEP." I tell the story of how gay men, governments, AIDS advocates, pharmaceutical companies, and other social actors utilize "HIV

negative, on PrEP" as a means to redefine sexual health during a time when drugs are newly introduced and not yet widely available or financially accessible. In doing so, I unearth the socio-economic tensions, health inequalities, and hegemonic oppressions against gay men amid the HIV biomedical prevention regime. A multi-sited ethnography conducted in Taiwan and Thailand from 2016 to 2019, this dissertation traces PrEP's social trajectory and gay men's socio-sexual

practices to document the transformation of sexual health in four main chapters: government-led medical support programs, the AIDS advocacy organizations initiated drug-delivery model, gay men's medical tourism to Thailand, and gay men's sexual communication through smartphone social apps. Drawing on the theories and methods from the science and technology studies (STS), new feminist materialism, medical anthropology, and media studies, I offer

an expansive and performative interpretation of health, safety, risk, and other taken-for-granted notions in public health, illustrating how gay Taiwanese men have undergone a biomedical and social transformation of blood management and body modification. In moving toward self-health enhancement, their bodies and sexualities have become intertwined with the economies of pharmaceutical innovation, governmental regulation, and personal

mobility and pleasure. Ultimately, this dissertation contributes to the emerging scholarship of "Queer STS" by addressing the broader issues of the politics of self-medication, the marketization of HIV medicine, and the making of queer sexuality in the digital environment. *Gender Violence and HIV/AIDS in Post-Conflict West Africa* Routledge

In the years since the end of apartheid, South Africans have enjoyed a progressive constitution, considerable access to

social services for the poor and sick, and a booming economy that has made their nation into one of the wealthiest on the continent. At the same time, South Africa experiences extremely unequal income distribution, and its citizens suffer the highest prevalence of HIV in the world. As Archbishop Desmond Tutu has noted, "AIDS is South Africa's new apartheid." In *Ancestors and Antiretrovirals*, Claire Laurier Decoteau backs up Tutu's assertion with

powerful arguments about how this came to pass. Decoteau traces the historical shifts in health policy after apartheid and describes their effects, detailing, in particular, the changing relationship between biomedical and indigenous health care, both at the national and the local level. Decoteau tells this story from the perspective of those living with and dying from AIDS in Johannesburg's squatter camps. At the same time, she exposes the complex and often contradictory ways that

the South African government has failed to balance the demands of neoliberal capital with the considerable health needs of its population.

**AIDS in Post-communist Russia and Its Successor States**

LAP Lambert Academic Publishing

This book studies the role of civil society organisations in the fight against HIV/AIDS in Russia. It looks at how Russia's HIV/AIDS epidemic has developed into a serious social, economic and political

problem, and how according to the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Russia is currently facing the biggest HIV/AIDS epidemic in all of Europe with an estimated number of 980,000 people living with HIV in 2009. The book investigates civil society organisations' contribution to social change and civil society development in post-Soviet Russia, and thus situates a specific type of civil society actors into a broader socio-political context and questions

their ability to represent civic interests, particularly in the field of social policy-making and health. This allows for a better understanding of the dynamics of state-society relations in present-day Russia, and gives insight into the ways HIV/AIDS NGOs in Russia have used transnational ties in order to exert influence on domestic policy-making in the field of HIV/AIDS.

*Ex-post impact assessment review of the Regional Network on AIDS, Livelihoods, and Food Security (RENEWAL)*

Intl Food Policy Res Inst  
 The science of the virus and its effects and the clinical approaches to its treatment and transmission prevention are placed in the context of the history and epidemiology of the HIV-AIDS pandemic. Each organ system of the body is explored as to manifestations of the disease, treatment now and in the future, as well as what the disease has taught us about the immune response. The science of epidemiology, which is so important in

allowing for tracking of the disease and potential limitation of transmission, is another aspect of AIDS explored in detail. The pandemic manifests differently in different parts of the world, and the relevance of the volume is enhanced by its international group of contributors. No other text provides the historical and epidemiological context of this disease along with an update of diagnosis and treatment. The underlying science and epidemiology of AIDS are not neglected,

so the student or clinician who is treating patients with AIDS can gain a full understanding of HIV/AIDS in individual patients and in their communities.

### **Ex-ante and Ex-post**

**Evaluation** World Bank Publications

Develop a positive working relationship between researchers and community groups focusing on HIV/AIDS prevention, and discover how to evaluate HIV/AIDS programs! An indispensable manual for everyone involved with HIV/AIDS research,



prevention techniques, and the needs of individuals with HIV/AIDS, HIV/AIDS Prevention: Current Issues in Community Practice covers everything from the likelihood of condom usage by college women to the psychological effects on minority men infected with the HIV/AIDS virus. Essential reading for psychologists, research scientists who work with communities or who are involved in AIDS prevention programs, and for care takers of people with HIV/AIDS,

Contemporary Topics in HIV/AIDS Prevention covers the necessary collaborative steps needed to create a positive researcher/community based organization (COB) partnership that will benefit researchers and those affected by the disease. In HIV/AIDS Prevention, you will examine many different models designed to effectively foster a positive researcher/CBO relationship while learning how to overcome problems you may

encounter when researching a social issue or working with a researcher. This book also explains how and why many HIV prevention programs have been poorly evaluated due to a lack of funds and social politics. In addition, you will discover how you can obtain and/or perform a true evaluation of an HIV prevention program. In HIV/AIDS Prevention, you will explore many important issues and factors that help create successful programs, including: factors

necessary for valid HIV/AIDS prevention program evaluations assessments of coping strategies, psychological variables, and the physical well-being of African- American and Latino men living with HIV/AIDS steps for the collaborative process between researchers and community groups making a good match between community-based organizations and researchers HIV/AIDS Prevention gives you pertinent information and guidelines for selecting a

community-based organization to work with and the steps to creating a successful relationship. This book will give you the strategies and information you need in order to give pastoral support and prevention education to at-risk individuals. You will discover what is necessary for a true HIV/AIDS prevention program evaluation. Bloomsbury Publishing This book adopts an approach based on relational psychoanalysis, developed in the USA in and since the 1990s and

guided by the self-psychology championed by Kohut and the Post-Kohutians. How people infected with HIV/AIDS live their lives is a growing concern in China. The book, based on relational psychoanalysis, explores their self-restoration, and more specifically, how adopting an attitude of “dying to live” helps them face tremendous challenges in life. By interviewing selected individuals at a given organization, the author focuses on their life experiences and on

corresponding interventional mechanisms. The book's three most important features are as follows: 1) its application of self-psychology by Heinz Kohut into the context of psychological intervention; 2) a wealth of qualitative data gathered through in-depth interviews; and 3) the author's self-reflection and analysis. The book offers a valuable guide for graduate students, researchers, and policymakers alike. By interviewing selected

individuals at a given organization, the book focuses on the life histories of selected individuals after being diagnosed with AIDS (screening HIV positive) and on corresponding interventional mechanisms. Further, it employs the self and self-object as key explanatory terms for the necessary psychotherapeutic interventions, and in order to create guidelines that sufficiently reflect the illness and corresponding interventions. Given its

scope and focus, the book offers a valuable guide for graduate students, researchers, and policymakers alike. Literary Responses to an Epidemic National Academies Press The essays compiled in this book take issue with some of the directions of human rights politics in the immediate post-apartheid period. They look at the relationship between different sets of rights within the political contestations in South Africa. To the terms of social struggles for rights

and justice, this book brings perspectives from narrative, psychoanalysis, political philosophy, and medical history; and from the history of national liberation struggles, nationalism and citizenship.

**International Security, Conflict, and Gender**

Springer Nature

Winner of the Sociology of Health and Illness Book Prize HIV has changed in the presence of recent biomedical technologies. In particular, the development of anti-retroviral therapies (ARVs)

for the treatment of HIV was a significant landmark in the history of the disease. Treatment with ARV drug regimens, which began in 1996, has enabled many thousands to live with the human immunodeficiency virus without progressing to AIDS. Yet ARVs have also been fraught with problems of regimen compliance, viral resistance, and iatrogenic disease. Besides intensifying the technological and ethical complexities of medicine, the drugs have also

affected conceptions of risk and risk practices, in turn presenting new challenges for prevention. In order to devise safer, more effective forms of treatment, prevention, and possibly cure, Marsha Rosengarten asserts, it is essential to understand the relationship between HIV, medical technologies, and ideas about the body. HIV is an entity that constitutes and is constituted by complex material and informational environments. Recognition of this two-

way traffic between the medical science of HIV and the expression of HIV in individuals and societies provides a novel basis for devising new or supplementary modes of thinking about and intervening in the epidemic. Through such diverse materials as drug advertisements, pill formulations, scientific articles, clinical trials, diagnostic test results, and viral imaging as well as interviews with those living and working with HIV, Rosengarten provides numerous demonstrations

of how the entities comprising the HIV epidemic - bodies, viral resistance, diagnostic results, safe sex - are forged through dynamic relations. These various phenomena challenge existing prevention models and raise social and ethical concerns about the impact of additional technologies such as HIV pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis and the promise of vaccines and microbicides. HIV Interventions is relevant to those engaged in questions of the social

and ethical dimensions of biomedicine, biotechnology, and genomics. Further, the specific focus of the project offers HIV practitioners - in the sciences and social sciences, in clinical research, clinical practice, social research, policy development and prevention education - new perspectives and analytic tools for intercepting a virus that continues to endure and, most critically, to change in the course of doing so. Positive Images Routledge

Europe's "Black Death" contributed to the rise of nation states, mercantile economies, and even the Reformation. Will the AIDS epidemic have similar dramatic effects on the social and political landscape of the twenty-first century? This readable volume looks at the impact of AIDS since its emergence and suggests its effects in the next decade, when a million or more Americans will likely die of the disease. The Social Impact of AIDS in the United States addresses some of

the most sensitive and controversial issues in the public debate over AIDS. This landmark book explores how AIDS has affected fundamental policies and practices in our major institutions, examining How America's major religious organizations have dealt with sometimes conflicting values: the imperative of care for the sick versus traditional views of homosexuality and drug use. Hotly debated public health measures, such as HIV antibody testing and

screening, tracing of sexual contacts, and quarantine. The potential risk of HIV infection to and from health care workers. How AIDS activists have brought about major change in the way new drugs are brought to the marketplace. The impact of AIDS on community-based organizations, from volunteers caring for individuals to the highly political ACT-UP organization. Coping with HIV infection in prisons. Two case studies shed light on HIV and the family relationship. One

reports on some efforts to gain legal recognition for nonmarital relationships, and the other examines foster care programs for newborns with the HIV virus. A case study of New York City details how selected institutions interact to give what may be a picture of AIDS in the future. This clear and comprehensive presentation will be of interest to anyone concerned about AIDS and its impact on the country: health professionals, sociologists, psychologists, advocates

for at-risk populations, and interested individuals.

**The Chimp and the River** World Bank

Publications

The real story of AIDS - how it originated with a virus in a chimpanzee, jumped to one human and infected more than 60 million people - is very different from what most of us think we know.

Recent research has revealed dark surprises and yielded a radically new scenario of how AIDS began and spread.

Excerpted and adapted from Spillover, with a new

introduction by the author, Quammen's hair-raising investigation tracks the virus from chimp populations in the jungles off the southeastern Cameroon to laboratories across the globe, as he unravels the mysteries of when, where and how such a consequential 'spillover' can happen. An audacious search for answers amid more than a century of data, *The Chimp and the River* tells the haunting tale of one of the most devastating pandemics of our time.

*How to Become "HIV Negative, on PrEP" in the Post-AIDS Era* Univ of California Press

In the face of life-threatening news, how does our view of life change—and what do we do it transform it?

Remaking a Life uses the HIV/AIDS epidemic as a lens to understand how women generate radical improvements in their social well being in the face of social stigma and economic disadvantage. Drawing on interviews with nationally recognized AIDS activists as well as

over one hundred Chicago-based women living with HIV/AIDS, Celeste Watkins-Hayes takes readers on an uplifting journey through women's transformative projects, a multidimensional process in which women shift their approach to their physical, social, economic, and political survival, thereby changing their viewpoint of "dying from" AIDS to "living with" it. With an eye towards improving the lives of women, Remaking a Life provides techniques to

encourage private, nonprofit, and government agencies to successfully collaborate, and shares policy ideas with the hope of alleviating the injuries of inequality faced by those living with HIV/AIDS everyday.

*Tinderbox* Random House  
Since first being identified in 1981, HIV/AIDS has caused the death of over three million people worldwide and in the United States alone, 1.2 million people are currently infected. The advancement in medical



and scientific research has provided for the development of safer HIV medications, treatment modalities, and drugs that prevent pre-and post-exposure to HIV, yet new infections are still occurring that disproportionately affect communities of color. This paper seeks to explore the various structural and personal barriers that impede and prevent PLWHA from entering and remaining engaged into care post-HIV diagnosis, with an emphasis on the intersectionality of various

barriers. Literature reviewed explores to answer the questions: What barriers impede access to care post-HIV diagnosis and to what degree do they prevent and restrict needed medical and social services? Does an increased number in barriers; structural, personal or perceived, decrease the likelihood of entering care and increase the risk of disengaging from care? What barriers remain and continue to present a challenge once a person

has entered care? Additionally, interventions that have been developed to reduce the impact of these barriers and their effectiveness are discussed within the literature, as well as recommendations for continued interventions that are inclusive of the marginalized communities most severely impacted by HIV/AIDS. Given the current political climate and the administration's track record on HIV/AIDS issues, suggestions are made to continue advocacy efforts to secure

funding further advancing the development of interventions that provide comprehensive care and promote the prevention of HIV/AIDS.

*Presidential Discourse on HIV/AIDS in Post-apartheid South Africa* Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

*AIDS in Post-Communist Russia and its Successor States* is the first book to examine how effective the former Soviet Union has been in coping with AIDS and HIV-infection in the last decade. Drawing upon Russian language

material, this book analyses a range of critical issues, such as the extent of HIV and AIDS mortality and morbidity by nation state, the role of the health sector, AIDS and health/sex education, the impact of the mass media, different government responses, the role of non-governmental agencies, the law and human rights and the need to eradicate discrimination against so-called "risk-groups". *Success Stories & Lessons Learnt* Chiysonovely International

The Regional Network on AIDS, Livelihoods, and Food Security (RENEWAL) was officially launched in 2001 as a joint project of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR), and was operational in Malawi, Uganda, Kenya, Zambia, and South Africa through most of 2011. RENEWAL is a "network of networks" comprised of national networks of food and nutrition-relevant organizations, along with

partners in AIDS and public health practitioners. Its overarching goal is to provide evidence-based research on the linkages between HIV, food security, and nutrition in Sub-Saharan Africa that would inform responses to prevent or mitigate the impact and consequences of AIDS. RENEWAL's three main objectives are: (1) to reduce critical gaps in understanding how livelihoods, particularly those deriving from agriculture, both contribute to the spread

of HIV and are affected by HIV and AIDS; (2) to generate new policy-relevant knowledge on how households and communities may strengthen both their resistance to HIV transmission and their resilience to the impacts of AIDS; and (3) to enable relevant institutions (particularly governments) to generate and act upon realistic priorities for responding to the interaction of the AIDS epidemic with food and nutrition insecurity. RENEWAL's strategic

approach to achieving these goals involved the three core pillars of capacity strengthening, policy communications, and action research, and the synergies resulting from their interactions. This report assesses the impact of RENEWAL activities from 2000 to 2010 and is based on a review of products resulting from RENEWAL activities (such as books, policy briefs, workshop summaries, reports, and discussion papers), stakeholder perceptions of RENEWAL products and

activities, and national policy or programming changes resulting from RENEWAL-supported action research, capacity strengthening efforts, and policy communications.

**HIV/AIDS in the Post-HAART Era** Routledge

As the then head of the HIV/AIDS Counseling/Referral Department of BUNDI International Diagnostics, I was in constant touch with those who stand the risk of HIV infection, those who are infected with the virus and those who are living with HIV/AIDS. I had first-

hand knowledge of the test results of client. This, more than any other factor prompted me to write the book "HIV does not mean Death. The Socio-Psychological perspective of HIV/AIDS: why most people Die of AIDS." The bible says that out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaks (Matt. 12:34b), I have seen much and been highly challenged so I speak. This explains the many words and phrases that I used for the title of this book. Perhaps a less burdened person would

have used fewer words. Also, the chapter headings' equally portray this heaviness of heart. The purpose of this book is to expose the reader to the global realities of HIV/AIDS. To achieve these, we have five main objectives, namely: 1.To create awareness and educate the reader about HIV/AIDS 2.To convince the reader to know his or her status and, in so doing, to live positively. 3.To reveal to the reader the impact of HIV/AIDS to the individual, the community and the whole

nation. 4.To call the reader to action to take proactive measures against HIV/AIDS and to shun stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS. 5.To give an adequate guide towards an effective HIV Management and Mitigation. The first four chapters of this book are devoted to awareness creation and education about HIV/AIDS. From the first chapter I brought in my training in psychology and as a counselor to bear by bringing the reader to

the knowledge of the power of the mind over the body of the sufferer of any ailment. Still in the first chapter I used poetry to expose to the reader the stark reality of the phenomenon of HIV/AIDS and the absurdity of (casual, unprotected and unsafe) sexual pleasure which leads to life-long pain. At the end of this poem, I call for actions to end the pandemic. The action is to get tested, and the second action is to stop stigma and discrimination against people living with AIDS.

Next, I cut out a large space to educate people about HIV/AIDS and give an overview of HIV infection and AIDS. My account of HIV transmission is lucid, emphasizing the main source of infection as sexual intercourse with an infected person, sharing sharp skin instrument with an infected person, receiving blood from an infected person and vertical transmission from an infected mother to her child during pregnancy, at birth, or breast feedings. There is a detailed

account of signs and symptoms; and diagnoses of HIV/AIDS. There is also a section on treatment of HIV/AIDS. Here, I demonstrated my ability to do extensive research. I am a social scientist, however, for the purpose of this book and for my readers I delved into the field of pharmacology and toxicology to provide a list of antiretroviral drugs, their classes, uses, mechanisms of action and side effects. There is a brief section on opportunistic infection that afflict people living

with HIV/AIDS. Next is the behavioral link of HIV infection. There is also a little exposition on the mode of replication of HIV and how this eventually leads to AIDS. Window period which complicate the diagnosis of HIV infection also has a section. In the next Chapter, we discussed the socio-psychological impact of HIV/AIDS. Pre- and post-tests are the antidotes to early deaths that were then rampant among people living with HIV. The closing Chapter talks about the impacts of

HIV/AIDS demographically and the call to action.

### **Theatre of Learning**

Routledge

Based on careful analysis of burden of disease and the costs of interventions, this second edition of 'Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries, 2nd edition' highlights achievable priorities; measures progress toward providing efficient, equitable care; promotes cost-effective interventions to targeted populations; and encourages integrated efforts to optimize health.

Nearly 500 experts - scientists, epidemiologists, health economists, academicians, and public health practitioners - from around the world contributed to the data sources and methodologies, and identified challenges and priorities, resulting in this integrated, comprehensive reference volume on the state of health in developing countries.

**Neoliberalism,  
HIV/AIDS, and the  
Occupational Health**

**and Safety of South  
African Public Sector  
Nurses** Penguin

As global health organizations claim that the AIDS/HIV crisis is nearing its end, *Living with HIV in Post-Crisis Times: Beyond the Endgame* examines how people living with HIV navigate changes in the management and control of the HIV pandemic.

**An Anthropological  
Perspective** PMPH-USA  
In this groundbreaking narrative, longtime Washington Post reporter Craig Timberg and award-

winning AIDS researcher Daniel Halperin tell the surprising story of how Western colonial powers unwittingly sparked the AIDS epidemic and then fanned its rise. Drawing on remarkable new science, *Tinderbox* overturns the conventional wisdom on the origins of this deadly pandemic and the best ways to fight it today. Recent genetic studies have traced the birth of HIV to the forbidding equatorial forests of Cameroon, where chimpanzees carried the

virus for millennia without causing a major outbreak in humans. During the Scramble for Africa, colonial companies blazed new routes through the jungle in search of rubber and other riches, sending African porters into remote regions rarely traveled before. It was here that humans first contracted the strain of HIV that would eventually cause 99 percent of AIDS deaths around the world. Western powers were key actors in turning a localized outbreak into a sprawling epidemic as

bustling new trade routes, modern colonial cities, and the rise of prostitution sped the virus across Africa. Christian missionaries campaigned to suppress polygamy, but left in its place fractured sexual cultures that proved uncommonly vulnerable to HIV. Equally devastating was the gradual loss of the African ritual of male circumcision, which recent studies have shown offers significant protection against infection. Timberg and Halperin argue that the same Western hubris

that marked the colonial era has hamstrung the effort to fight HIV. From the United Nations AIDS program to the Bush administration's historic relief campaign, global health officials have favored well-meaning Western approaches--abstinence campaigns, condom promotion, HIV testing--that have proven ineffective in slowing the epidemic in Africa. Meanwhile they have overlooked homegrown African initiatives aimed squarely at the behaviors spreading the virus. In a



riveting narrative that stretches from colonial Leopoldville to 1980s San Francisco to South Africa today, Tinderbox reveals how human hands unleashed this epidemic and can now overcome it, if only we learn the lessons of the past.

HIV/AIDS, Masculinity and the Post-apartheid Generation : a Case Study  
University of Washington Press

This book examines the discourse of a "post-AIDS" culture, and the medical-discursive shift from crisis and death to survival and

living. Contributions from a diverse group of international scholars interrogate and engage with the cultural, social, political, scientific, historical, global, and local consumptions of the term "post-AIDS" from the perspective of meaning-making on health, illness, and well-being. The chapters critique and connect meanings of "post-AIDS" to topics such as neoliberalism; race, gender, and advocacy; disclosure; relationships and intimacy; stigma and structural violence; family

and community; migration; work; survival; normativity; NGOs, transnational organizations; aging and end-of-life care; the politics of ART and PrEP; mental illness; campaigns; social media; and religion. Using a range of methodological tools, the scholarship herein asks how "post-AIDS" or the "End of the Epidemic" is communicated and made sense of in everyday discourse, what current meanings are circulated and consumed on and

around HIV and AIDS, and provides thorough commentary and critique of a "post-AIDS" time. This book will be an essential

read for scholars and students of health communication, sociology of health and illness,

medical humanities, political science, and medical anthropology, as well as for policy makers and activists.

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