

Bartlesville Public Schools
AIDS Prevention Curriculum
May 23, 2003 Revision

In accordance with Oklahoma law (state school law book §70-11-103.3), acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention education shall be taught in grades seven and ten in the Bartlesville Schools.

The general plan is for a five-day program, with approximately three days of instruction in the 7th grade Life Science as well as the 10th Grade Physical Science/Chemistry I Honors/Alternative science classes, focusing on the biology of this and other sexually transmitted and/or blood-borne diseases and related risk factors. This will be followed by approximately two days of abstinence-oriented education handled by the Guidance Department, focusing on sexual behavior and its consequences and related decision-making. Laboratory activities, videos, and guest speakers can be a part of the curriculum so long as the requirements of the following paragraph are met.

Any curriculum and materials developed for use must be approved for medical accuracy by the State Department of Health. All handouts, videos, and other materials to be used must be made available for inspection by the parents and guardians of the students involved. At least one month prior to teaching the curriculum, the appropriate school sites will conduct for the parents and guardians of the students involved, during weekend/evening hours (for example, at Parent Night), at least one presentation concerning the curriculum and materials. It will be made clear to all concerned that no student shall be required to participate in AIDS prevention education if a parent or guardian of the student objects in writing to such participation.

In accordance with state law, the curriculum shall specifically teach students that:

1. engaging in homosexual activity, promiscuous sexual activity, intravenous drug use or contact with contaminated blood products is now known to be primarily responsible for contact with the AIDS virus;
2. avoiding the activities specified in paragraph 1 is the only method of preventing the spread of the virus;
3. sexual intercourse, with or without condoms, with any person testing positive for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antibodies, or any other person infected with HIV, places that individual in a high risk category for developing AIDS;
4. abstinence from sexual activity is the only certain means for the prevention of the spread or contraction of the AIDS virus through sexual contact;
5. artificial means of birth control are not a certain means of preventing the spread of the AIDS virus and reliance on such methods puts a person at risk for exposure to the disease.

The following vocabulary list has been developed for use in the 7th and 10th grade science classes to provide acceptable clinical definitions for various terms that are commonly invoked in fulfilling the state mandate for an AIDS prevention curriculum. The inclusion of a term should not be interpreted as condoning a particular behavior.

AIDS/HIV Vocabulary

(5/23/03 Revision)

1. Abstinence - (sexual abstinence) refraining from all types of sexual intercourse (oral, anal, and vaginal)
2. Acquired - resulting from events which occur after birth; not inherited
3. AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, a fatal illness caused by a virus that damages the body's immune system (T4 helper count below 200, normal = 500 – 1600)
4. Antibiotic - substance which kills or prevents the multiplication of bacteria
5. Antibodies - substances in the blood made by the immune system to fight against infections
6. Antiviral - substance which prevents the multiplication of viruses
7. Anus - the rear opening of the digestive tract, bulk waste (feces, stool) passes out of the body through this opening
8. Birth control - a substance or material used to prevent pregnancy, includes condoms, spermicides, and oral contraceptives ("the pill")
9. Bisexual - a person who prefers sexual intercourse with both men and women.
10. Casual contact - non-sexual body contact, includes touching, hugging, handshaking, and sitting closely together
11. Chlamydia - a sexually transmitted infection caused by bacteria that can infect males and females often without causing symptoms; if left untreated it may cause sterility
12. Communicable disease - disease that can be passed from person to person caused by bacteria, viruses, and other organisms
13. Condom - a rubber cover or sheath worn over the penis, used during sexual activity to lessen the transmission of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, and to prevent pregnancy.
14. Contaminated - has come in contact with or been made impure by exposure to material or organisms such as bacteria or viruses
15. Deficiency - lack of, or insufficient amount of
16. Ejaculate - a sudden discharge of semen from the penis
17. Genitals - the external sex organs
18. Gonorrhea - a type of sexually transmitted infection (STI) caused by a bacteria that can infect males and females often without causing symptoms; if left untreated it may cause sterility

19. Hemophilia - a heredity clotting disorder characterized by excessive, sometimes spontaneous bleeding
20. Herpes Simplex Virus - a virus that causes sores or blisters on the face (usually HSV-1) or on the genitals (HSV-1 or HSV-2)
21. Heterosexual - a person who prefers sexual intercourse with someone of the opposite sex
22. HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus, the virus that causes AIDS
23. Homosexual - a person who prefers sexual intercourse with someone of the same sex
24. HPV - Human Papillomavirus, the virus that causes genital warts
25. Immune - resistance to a disease
26. Immunodeficiency - weakness of the immune system, the body cannot fight infections properly
27. IDU - Injecting Drug User (new term in place of intravenous drug user)
28. Kaposi's sarcoma - a rare form of skin cancer which is common in persons with AIDS
29. Mucous membrane - the soft, moist skin that lines the body cavities, such as the mouth, vagina, urethra, eyelids, and rectum
30. Opportunistic diseases - cancers and infections that invade a person whose immune system is weakened
31. Penis – male reproductive organ that delivers sperm to the female reproductive tract
32. *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia - severe form of lung infection commonly seen in AIDS patients
33. Promiscuous - frequent change of sexual partners or multiple sexual partners
34. Saliva - the clear liquid in the mouth, also called "spit"
35. Semen – mixture of secretions and sperm produced by male reproductive organs
36. Sexual intercourse - sexual union with the penis in the vagina (vaginal intercourse), the penis in the rectum (anal intercourse), or mouth on the genitals (oral intercourse)
37. STI - Sexually Transmitted Infection, caused by organisms including bacteria, viruses, fungi, and protozoa, which are usually transmitted person-to-person
38. Syphilis - a STI that can infect men, women, and unborn babies, if not treated it can cause severe damage to many organs
39. Transmitted - passed from one person or place to another
40. Vagina - the tube that leads from women's uterus (womb) to the outside of her body, also called the birth canal
41. Vaginal secretions - fluids that can be found in the vagina
42. Virus - a small particle consisting of nucleic acid enclosed in a protein coat, which can cause disease