Title page

DPI project milestone

Topic:

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| **The 10 Strategic Points** | | **Comments or Feedback** |
| **Broad Topic Area** | 1. **Broad Topic Area:**   HIV racial/ ethnic disparity |  |
| **Literature Review** | 1. **Literature Review:** 2. **Background of the Problem/Gap:**  * In America African Americans are mostly affected by HIV. The disease is having devastating impacts on blacks and undermines quality of life. * Access to inadequate healthcare facilities or proper care increase risks of HIV (Howe, et al., 2017). * African-Americans are at high risks of developing HIV (McCrray, 2016).  1. **Theoretical Foundations (models and theories to be foundation for study):**   Social action theory will be used for addressing gaps between populations. It offers plan for improving provisions of quality care (Traube, Holloway, & Smith, 2011).  SAT theory focuses on comprehensive plan for providing enhanced care to specific population. It is effective for identifying the demographic risk factors (Traube, Holloway, Schrager, & Kipke, 2012).   1. **Review of Literature Topics With Key Organizing Concepts or Topics for Each One**   **Health disparity**  Wider healthcare gap prevails among black and white Americans (Howe, et al., 2017). African-Americans are facing high risks but receive low care (Traube, Holloway, Schrager, & Kipke, 2012).  **HIIV infected**  The person is infected with HIV virus and damages the immune system (Howe, et al., 2017).  **Social and economic disadvantage**  African Americans are socially and economically disadvantaged that increase the risks of HIV (Traube, Holloway, Schrager, & Kipke, 2012). Poverty is the prominent factor that increases risks of HIV among blacks (Pellowski, Kalichman, Matthews, & Adler, 2014). Inadequate lifesstyls and unsafe sex increase risks of HIV (Johns, Bauermeister, & Zimmerman, 2010).  Settings:  Black Africans will be targeted at healthcare institutes (Pellowski, Kalichman, Matthews, & Adler, 2014).  Certifications  HIV/ AIDS registered nurse, the Association of Nurses in AIDS.   1. **Summary**  * Gap/Problem: It is important to address the issue of healthcare disparity by improving quality of care for African Americans. * Prior studies: confirms prevalence of healthcare disparity. * Quantitative application: sources relies on quantitative data that is easy for computing in numeric form. * Significance: improving education and awareness will minimize the risks of HIV. |  |
| **Problem Statement** | 1. **Problem Statement:**   Describe the variables/groups to study, in one sentence.   * While the literature indicates health disparity in HIV, it is not known how it can be removed and the impacts of solutions on such issue. |  |
| **Clinical/ PICOT Questions** | 1. **Clinical/PICOT Questions:**   Provide PICOT question to guide the implementation and data collection of findings of the project:  **(P)** Among young African American patients in community, **(I)** how could the adoption of interactive awareness programs **(C)** compared to the traditional methods (**O)** impacts theblack population at high risk of HIV (**T)** over a period of five weeks. |  |
| **Sample** | 1. **Sample (and Location):**   Identify sample, needed sample size, and location (study phenomena with small numbers and variables/groups with large numbers).   1. Location: New York 2. Population: black population from two neighboring towns will be considered. 3. Sample: 30 African-Americans will be selected for the survey. |  |
| **Define Variables** | 1. **Define Variables:** 2. **Independent Variable:** awareness, education and self-care. 3. **Dependent Variable:** HIV risks |  |
| **Methodology and Design** | 1. **Methodology and Design:**   The research will use quantitative methodology that will rely on questionnaire. The questions will target the people of black community and their awareness about HIV risk factors will be inquired. |  |
| **Purpose Statement** | 1. **Purpose Statement:** 2. The purpose of this **quantitative** research (correlational, descriptive, etc.) project is to compare relationship between/ HIV risks (dependent variable) and awareness, education and self-care (independent variable) for black population at two neighboring towns of New York. The awareness, education and self-care will be defined/measured in numerical figures on Likert scale. The HIV risk factor (dependent variable) will be defined/measured by Likert scale. |  |
| **Data Collection Approach** | 1. **Data Collection Approach:**   A well-deigned questionnaire will be designed for assessing the level of awareness of the respondents. |  |
| **Data Analysis Approach** | 1. **Data Analysis Approach:**   SPSS will be used for the computation of the results. The descriptive statistics will provide information about mean, median and standard deviation. T-test will provide estimation of means. The correlation will explain degree of association between the dependent and independent variables. |  |

References

Howe, C. J., Dulin-Keita, A., Cole, S. R., Hogan, J. W., Lau, B., Moore, R. D., et al. (2017). Evaluating the Population Impact on Racial/Ethnic Disparities in HIV in Adulthood of Intervening on Specific Targets: A Conceptual and Methodological Framework. *American Journal of Epidemiology* *, 187* (2), 316–325.

Johns, M. M., Bauermeister, J. A., & Zimmerman, M. A. (2010). Individual and Neighborhood Correlates of HIV Testing among African American Youth Transitioning from Adolescence into Young Adulthood . *AIDS Educ Prev* *, 22* (6), 509–522.

McCrray, E. (2016). Driving down HIV disparities among African Americans . *CDC* .

Pellowski, J. A., Kalichman, S. C., Matthews, K. A., & Adler, N. (2014). A pandemic of the poor: social disadvantage and the U.S. HIV epidemic . *Am Psychol* *, 68* (4), 197–209.

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Traube, D. E., Holloway, I. W., Schrager, S. M., & Kipke, M. D. (2012). Utilizing Social Action Theory as a Framework to Determine Correlates of Illicit Drug Use Among Young Men Who Have Sex with Men. *Psychol Addict Behav* *, 26* (1), 78–88.