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). CertificationsHIV/ 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.
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| **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.
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| **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.
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| **Define Variables** | 1. **Define Variables:**
2. **Independent Variable:** awareness, education and self-care.
3. **Dependent Variable:** HIV risks
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| **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.
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| **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.

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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.

Traube, D. E., Holloway, I. W., & Smith, L. (2011). Theory development for HIV behavioral health: empirical validation of behavior health models specific to HIV risk . *Psychological and Socio-medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV , 23* (6).

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.