

APPENDIX-2

SECTION-I

CONTENT OF THE SCRIPT

1 INTRODUCTION

The advent of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) into the world has created panic among people from every walk of life and in every country and society. The situation is so grim that no one is able to predict the consequences it can cast on the human race before we step into the twenty-first century. Very few people have factual information about the disease AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome), its origin, means of transmission, the magnitude of the problem, the implications it has on the health and social life of the people and the possibilities of its prevention, control and treatment.

AIDS has entered the Indian soil with disastrous implications on millions of people living in rural, urban and tribal communities. Thousands of Indians will die of AIDS during this decade alone. However, for one or another reason, we Indians are yet to realise the seriousness of the situation. In brief, every state in India is experiencing a snowballing increase in the transmission of the HIV. However, the rate of HIV infection across the country is not uniform. Further, the means of transmission of the virus may vary. The reported cases of HIV/AIDS infected persons in the country clearly indicate that the disease has not spared any class, community, group, religion, age, sex or profession. The consequences of underdevelopment, underfunded health system, rural-urban migration, certain cultural and traditional practices prevalent within the country, etc., may be seen as contributory factors to a great extent in the spread of HIV in India.

2. WHAT IS AIDS, HIV

AIDS is a medical diagnosis for a combination of illnesses which results from a specific weakness of the immune system. The immune system defends the body against infections and diseases. This immune deficiency is caused by infection with a virus. A virus is a very small germ.

Acquired	before infected
Immune	the immune system is weakened by the virus .
Deficiency	
Syndrome	the illness has a variety of symptoms

WHAT CAUSES AIDS?

AIDS is caused by infection with a type of virus called HIV.

H	uman
I	mmune deficiency
V	irus

HIV is not one virus, but a family of many similar viruses. For example, HIV 1 is found in most countries of the world, while HIV 2 is found in West Africa.

HOW HIV WEAKENS THE IMMUNE SYSTEM

Our blood contains white and red blood cells. Normally the white cells fight off and kill any germs which enter our bodies. They do this by eating up the germs and by producing chemicals called antibodies which kill them. In this way our bodies fight off many different germs and we stay healthy. Sometimes we have symptoms of illness when our white cells are fighting the germs, but usually the white cells win and we get better. HIV weakens this immune system by entering and finally destroying our white cells. As more and more white cells are killed, the body becomes less and less able to fight off the many different germs while live around and in our bodies all the time. Finally, people with AIDS die from one of a number of serious and rare diseases which their bodies cannot resist.

HIV can also attack the brain cells and nervous system directly causing mental and co-ordination problem.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A PERSON IS INFECTED BY HIV?

There are three stages of HIV infection.

(1) A healthy person infected with HIV

Around the time of infections some people have a short illness similar to glandular fever. After this most people remain healthy with no signs of illness for many years.

However, HIV is still present in the body and the person can infect others without either partner knowing it.

After about three months most people infected with HIV produce antibodies against the virus, but they are not able to kill HIV because it hides in the white cells. A blood test can detect these antibodies.

(2) Illness associated with HIV infection may begin to appear.

A person infected with HIV may begin to show signs of illness after six months or after many years. These signs are common in many illness and cannot be used by themselves to diagnose AIDS. They are also common in people with immune deficiency, which can be caused in a number of ways apart from HIV infection. For example, malnutrition, cancer and reactions to some drugs. After excluding such causes, a doctor may diagnose AIDS when a person has two or more of the following major signs together and at least one minor sign. Major signs are those which are most closely linked with HIV infection. Minor signs are those which occur frequently in other illness as well.

If possible people with such signs and symptoms should also have an HIV antibody blood test.

Clinical Signs of AIDS	
Major Signs	Weight loss greater than 10% of body weight. Fever for longer than one month. Diarrhoea for longer than one month (on and off or all the time) Persistent severe fatigue.

Minor Signs	Cough for more than one month Itchy skin rashes Cold sores all over body Shingles Thrush in the mouth and throat Swollen glands at two or more sites (excluding the groin) for more than 3 months.
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HISTORY OF AIDS

Early reports suggested that HIV originated in Central Africa, was carried to Haiti and from there reached the USA through gay men. This theory was written into documents as a fact although it was later found to be based on unreliable evidence. On top of this, the earlier numbers of people reported with HIV in Africa were found to be exaggerated because early tests gave many false positives. And westerners explained the high incidence of HIV in Africa as being the result of 'promiscuity' and 'traumatic sexual practices'. This biased reporting resulted in further discrimination against Africans and angered many African governments and those involved in AIDS programmes.

It is not known where HIV originated. One of the earliest presumed cases was in a boy in the USA who died in 1969 of an illness which suggested immune deficiency. His stored blood and tissues were found to contain antibodies to HIV.

The most important task is to prevent the further spread of the virus and care for those who are infected with HIV. No one is to blame for the appearance of HIV. But, now that it is there nobody should be accused of failing to create the kind of responsible and caring society which will make it possible to prevent AIDS.

AIDS : MEANS OF TRANSMISSION

PROMISCUITY - MULTIPLE SEXUAL PARTNERS

The term 'promiscuity' is a relative one which can mean different things in different times and places. To understand the problem of AIDS, we need to gain a

perspective on this promiscuity is happening; what are the forces which, at this particular point of time, led many young urban Africans to take a large number of sexual partners.

A report on Indian promiscuity says that every Saturday night, couples meet at a south Calcutta house. The men are senior corporate executives, and the women housewives, though some do dabble in business. After that all the men drop their car keys into a box, and the women are asked to pick out one. Whichever key they pick decides which man they will spend the night with. If that turns out to be their own husband, they have to try their luck again. Needless to add, the pairing does not survive the night. By the early hours of the morning there is an orgy in progress, with everyone participating enthusiastically. Calcutta is not an exception, for there are several other cities in India where this sort of entertainment takes place.

In India, the bulk of those who test positive for the HIV get it use of infected intravenous needles and drug abuse through what the Director General of Health Services (DGHS) terms "heterosexually promiscuous" behaviour.

SEXUAL TRANSMISSION

The AIDS virus is primarily transmitted through sexual intercourse. There are two key scientific factors which allow us to understand its spread; the likelihood that an infected person will transmit the virus to a partner during sexual intercourse, and the frequency with which individuals acquire new sexual partners. HIV is carried in seminal and vaginal fluids and in cervical secretions, as well as in blood. Any exchange of fluids during intercourse can result in transmission of the virus across the porous membranes of the vagina, penis or anal canal into the blood streams.

If we are to tackle the problem of HIV infection and AIDS it is essential that we study not only the virus itself but all cultural practices which might contribute to its spread.

AIDS AND PROSTITUTION

Prostitution is an integral part of the formal and informal economics of countries world-wide. It can be big business although not usually for the workers and tends to be symptomatic of economic inequality rather than uniform poverty in a society.

AIDS AND DRUGS

Most of the drug like heroin, smack, hashish, marijuana, etc. have gained social acceptability, people tend to use them to ease pain, increase alertness, relax tension, lose weight, gain strength to fight depression, and, at times, to terminate pregnancy. Heroin and other drugs users frequently inject directly into their veins and share dirty needles. This is another major pathway for spreading AIDS.

Transmission of HIV through intravenous drug use has been reported in India, particularly from the north-east. The AIDS virus is transmitted easily when person share infected needles. Drug use rampant among the millions of street children whom the Indian cities shelter. The fact that the estimated two million prostitutes have about five million children.

AIDS AND BLOOD TRANSFUSION

The means of transmission may vary but it is the poorer section of society and the poorer countries of the world which are most vulnerable to HIV. There is evidence to suggest that the consequences of underdevelopment, such as poverty, underfunded health systems and the rural - urban migration, may exert a profound influence on the distribution of AIDS.

Another means of the transmission of HIV from one person to another is through blood and blood products. Presently, in India, there are 1020 blood banks which cater for about two millions units of blood per annum, approximately.

AIDS AND MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

HIV can pass from an infected mother to her baby, before, during or after birth. A woman's immune system is weakened during pregnancy, making her more vulnerable to serious complications from several infections caused by bacteria.

A baby whose mother is HIV positive can be infected in three ways; in the womb before birth (HIV has been detected in very early fetuses and in umbilical cord blood); possibly during delivery by the mother's infected blood or vaginal secretions; or in a very few documented cases, from breast feeding.

TATTOOING

Tattooing is a process by which a permanent coloured mark design or emblem is made on the body by the introduction of pigment through ruptures in the skin. Sometimes the term is loosely applied also to the inducement of scars. It also causes AIDS.

With detection of HIV, the practice of tattooing needs to be carefully examined. Some of the areas of concern relating to the transmission of AIDS virus through tattooing from one person to another include use of needle for pricking; the sharing of the same needle for tattooing; the growth of tattooing "parlours" in port cities all over the world, tattooing practice existing among ethnic minority communities; and the tattooing of convicts, army deserters, prison inmates, etc.

AIDS: CULTURAL AND TRADITIONAL PRACTICES

Cultural and traditional practices may be significant in the spread of containment of the HIV epidemic. The religious background of a culture and its ancient religious codes are often important sources by which individuals live their sexual lives. These types of traditional sexual practices may also be significant in the spread of the HIV epidemic, particularly in India.

Some other areas of concern that need to be kept in mind for preventing and controlling the transmission of HIV is the practice of shaving. It is most unusual for Indians to ask the barber whether the blade/razor used by him is sterilised/disposable. But it can prove fatal if necessary precautions are not taken for sterilising the same or using disposable.

HOMOSEXUALITY

The attitude to homosexuality in India remains more or less hostile. Nameless, faceless, impersonal sex with male prostitutes is what most homosexuals indulge in, before they discover that there is a "world of like-minded people out there", with whom they can form lasting relationship. There are thousands of homosexuals - both male and female (lesbians) - in India having their own groups and associations. However, the AIDS scare has not made any difference in their lifestyles.. Experiences of homosexuals suffering from HIV/AIDS infection abroad has not influenced the behaviour pattern of these people. It is done and accepted in the name of freedom. Freedom means freedom to have sex, whenever you want it, wherever you want it, with whomsoever you want it and however you want it.

PREVENTION OF AIDS

HIV can be transmitted during any procedure which breaks the skin or involves instruments coming into contact with blood, semen or vaginal fluids. This might occur when a nurse gives an injection, a traditional healer makes cuts or an intravenous drug user injects himself.

HIV can enter a person from infected blood, semen or vaginal fluid on unsterilised needles or syringes, instruments used in pelvic examinations, IUDs or diaphragms.

It is essential that all instruments, contraceptive devices and syringes are sterilized adequately before use because there is no way of knowing which clients are carrying HIV (or herpes, chlamydia or hepatitis B).

HIV is killed by heat or the correct disinfectant.

There are four ways to sterilize instruments and kill HIV and other viruses and bacteria. Only steam and dry heat kills tetanus and other spores.

Boil in water for 20 minutes after thorough cleaning of instruments.

Sterilize with steam under pressure for at least 20 minutes; 1 atmosphere (101 kPa, 15 lb/sq.inch) above atmospheric pressure, 121 Deg.C. (250 Deg.F.) in an autoclave, pressure cooker or steam sterilizer.

Sterilize with dry heat in an electric oven for 2 hours at 170 Deg.C. (340 Deg.F.)

Soak in one of the following disinfectants for 30 minutes:

- * sodium hypochlorite, 0.1-0.5% available chlorine (household bleach can be used for this)
- * chloramine 2% (tosylchloramine sodium)
- * ethanol 70%
- * isopropyl alcohol (2-propanol) 70%
- * polyvidone iodine 2.5%
- * glutaral (glutaraldehyde) 2%
- * hydrogen peroxide 6%

TRANSMISSION OF HIV INFECTION AND AIDS CAN BE PREVENTED BY:

- > avoiding direct contact with blood and/or body fluids of the patients use gloves, masks, protective eye shields, disposable needles.
- > making blood banks safe from HIV.
- > practicing safer sex.
- > say no to Drugs (poster).
- > use of condoms.

PLEASE REMEMBER.....

- 1 There is no treatment available for AIDS as yet.
2. If one gets the disease, it is always fatal.
3. There is no vaccine to prevent the disease.
4. It is difficult to diagnose.
5. The causative agent of AIDS is present in high concentrations in the white blood cells, therefore, the virus is present in highest concentrations in blood, semen and vaginal fluids and not in tears, saliva and other body fluids.
6. The disease is not transmitted by casual contact.
7. The virus is inactivated by heat, household bleach, alcohol, etc.
8. Its symptoms take a very long time to appear after contracting the infection. (from 6 months to 5 years).
9. AIDS patients are prone to get other diseases like cancer, pneumonia etc.
10. Whenever in doubt, consult a doctor for advice, practice good infection control and you will be away from this disastrous monster of AIDS.

APPENDIX -2

SECTION-II

SCRIPT OF THE INFORMATIVE VIDEO FILM ON : 'AIDS - HUMANITIES GRAVEST CHALLENGE'

SR NO	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min
1	Background music Background music	TITLE Montage	Medium shot Close ups	1/2 Min 1 Min
2	The advent of Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV) into the world has created panic among people from every walk of life that no one is able to predict the consequences it can cast on the human race before we step into the twenty-first century Very few people have factual information about the disease AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome), its origin, means of transmission, the magnitude of the problem, the implications it has on the health and social life of the people and the possibilities of its prevention, control and treatment Before we enter into the thick clouds of ignorance as far as AIDS is concerned, let us know about it			
3.	What is AIDS AIDS stands for Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome. Acquired immuno deficiency is self explanatory term It means deficiency of the body's own immune system.	WHAT IS AIDS ?	Close up	1

SR NO	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min
4	In reality AIDS is strictly speaking not a disease but a collection of seventy or more conditions which result from damage done to the immune system. AIDS is thus more accurately referred to as a 'syndrome'.	Acquired before infected Immune the immune system is weakened by the virus Deficiency Syndrome the illness has a variety of symptoms	Medium Shot	1
5	The virus which causes AIDS is called HIV virus - Human Immuno deficiency Virus	Human Immune deficiency Virus	Medium Shot	1/2
6.	Now let's see how HIV weakens the immune system Our blood contains white and red blood cells. Normally the white cells fight off and kill any germs which enter our body. They do this by eating up the germs and by producing chemicals called antibodies which kill them. This way our body fight off many different germs and we stay healthy. Sometimes we have symptoms of illness when our white cells are fighting the germs, but usually the white cells win and we get better. HIV weakens this immune system by entering and finally destroying our white cells.	Diagram of HIV virus infecting the white blood cells.	Medium Shot	1

SR. NO	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min.
7	Our blood contains white and red blood cells. Normally the white cells fight off and kill any germs which enter our body. They do this by eating up the germs and by producing chemicals called antibodies which kill them. This way our body fight off many different germs and we stay healthy. Sometimes we have symptoms of illness when our white cells are fighting the germs, but usually the white cells win and we get better. HIV weakens this immune system by entering and finally destroying our white cells. As more and more white cells are killed, the body becomes less and less able to fight off the many different germs while live around and in our body all the time. Finally people with AIDS die from one of a number of serious and rare diseases which their bodies cannot resist	<u>Stages of HIV Infection</u>	Medium Shot	1
8	<u>Clinical Signs of AIDS</u> <u>MAJOR SIGNS</u> : Weight loss greater than 10% of body weight. Fever for longer than one month. Diarrhoea for longer than one month (on and off or all the time). Persistent severe fatigue. <u>MINOR SIGNS</u> : Cough for more than one month. Itchy skin rashes. Cold sores all over body. Shingles. Thrush in the mouth and throat. Swollen glands at two or more sites (excluding the groin) for more than 3 months.	<u>Clinical Signs of AIDS</u> <u>MAJOR SIGNS</u> : Weight loss greater than 10% of body weight. Fever for longer than one month. Diarrhoea for longer than one month (on and off or all the time). Persistent severe fatigue <u>MINOR SIGNS</u> : Cough for more than one month. Itchy skin rashes. Cold sores all over body. Shingles. Thrush in the mouth and throat. Swollen glands at two or more sites (excluding the groin) for more than 3 months	Medium Shot	1

SR. NO	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min
9	<u>HISTORY OF AIDS</u> Early reports suggested that HIV originated in Central Africa, was carried to Haiti and from there reached the USA through gay men. This theory was written into documents as a fact although it was later found to be based on unreliable evidence. On top of this, the earlier number of people reported with HIV in Africa were found to be exaggerated because early tests gave many false positives. And westerners explained the high incidence of HIV in Africa as being the result of 'Promiscuity' and 'traumatic sexual practices'. This biased reporting resulted in further discrimination against Africans and angered many African governments and those involved in AIDS programmes. It is not known where HIV originated. One of the earliest presumed cases was in a boy in the USA who died in 1969 of an illness which suggested immune deficiency. His stored blood and tissues were found to contain antibodies to HIV. The most important task is to prevent the further spread of the virus and care for those who are infected with HIV. No one is to blame for the appearance of HIV. But, now that it is there nobody should be accused of failing to create the kind of responsible and caring society which will make it possible to prevent AIDS.	<u>HISTORY OF AIDS</u> Shot of the doctor.	Medium Shot	1 1/2

SR. NO	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min.
10	MUSIC	Graphical presentations of - - AIDS cases reported in India - Distribution of 226 AIDS cases by age in India	Medium Shot	1
11	MUSIC	MEANS OF TRANSMISSION	Close up	
12	The term 'Promiscuity' is a relative one which can mean different things in different times and places.	PROMISCUITY - Multiple sexual partners Shot of car and scooter being parked Couples coming out and stepping up the stairs.	Close up	1/2
13	A report on Indian promiscuity says that every Saturday night, couples meet at a South Calcutta house. The men are senior corporate executives, and the women housewives, though some do dabble in business. After that all the men drop their car keys into a box, and the women are asked to pick out one. Whichever key they pick decides which man they will spend the night with. If that turns out to be their own husband, they have to try their luck again. Needless to add, the pairing does not survive the night. By the early hours of the morning there is an orgy in progress, with everyone participating enthusiastically.	Shot of Box, where couples are putting their keys Then the ladies picking up the keys from the box Shot of couples climbing down and going back in car and scooters	Medium Long	1 1

SR. NO.	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min
	In India, the bulk of those who test positive for the HIV get it use of infected intravenous needles and drug abuse through what the Director General of Health Services (DGHS) terms "heterosexually promiscuous" behaviour			
14	The AIDS virus is primarily transmitted through sexual intercourse. There are two key scientific factors which allow us to understand its spread, the likelihood that an infected person will transmit the virus to a partner during sexual intercourse, and the frequency with which individuals acquire new sexual partners. HIV is carried in seminal and vaginal fluids and in cervical secretions, as well as in blood. Any exchange of fluids during intercourse can result in transmission of the virus across the porous membranes of the vagina, penis or anal canal into the blood streams.	<u>SEXUAL TRANSMISSION</u> Shot of a male's back with the female's hand caressing him.	Close up Medium shot	1/2
15.	MUSIC	Graphical presentations of Hetrosexual contact.	Medium shot	1/2
16.	If we are to tackle the problem of HIV infection and AIDS it is essential that we study not only the virus itself but all cultural practices which might contribute to its spread.	Shot of the commentator	Medium shot	1/2
17.	Prostitution is an integral part of the formal and informal economics of countries world-wide. It can be big business although not usually for the workers and tends to be symptomatic of economic inequality rather than uniform poverty in a society	<u>PROSTITUTION</u> Shot of man climbing up the stairs.	Close up Long shot	1/2

SR NO	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min.
18	MUSIC	Graphical presentation of HIV prevalence in female prostitutes	Medium Shot	1/2
19	Most of the drug like heroin, smack, hashish, marijuana, etc. have gained social acceptability, people tend to use them to ease pain, increase alertness, relax tension, lose weight, gain strength to fight depression, and, at times, to terminate pregnancy. Heroin and other drug users frequently inject directly into their veins and share dirty needles. This is another major pathway for spreading AIDS. Transmission of HIV through intravenous drug use has been reported in India, particularly from the North-East. The AIDS virus is transmitted easily when person share infected needles. Drug use rampant among the millions of street children whom the Indian cities shelter. The fact that the estimated two millions prostitutes have about five million children	<u>DRUGS</u> Many man sitting and smoking and taking drugs	Close up Long shot	1
20	MUSIC	Street children smoking and consuming drugs	Medium shot	1/2
21	The means of transmission may vary, but it is the poorer section of society and the poorer countries of the world which are most vulnerable to HIV. There is evidence to suggest that the consequences of underdevelopment, such as poverty, underfunded health systems and the rural - urban migration, may exert a profound influence on the distribution of AIDS. Another means of the transmission of HIV from one person to another is through blood and blood products	<u>BLOOD TRANSFUSION</u> SHOTS OF - Child lying on the bed - Syringe - Blood collection in tube - Blood tube - Blood bag	Close up Medium shot	 } } } } } } 1/2

Sr. No	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min.
	Presently, in India, there are 1020 blood banks which cater for about two millions units of blood per annum, approximately			
22.	MUSIC	Graphical presentation of Transfusion	Medium shot	1/2
23	HIV can pass from an infected mother to her baby, before, during or after birth. A woman's immune system is weakened during pregnancy, making her more vulnerable to serious complications from several infections caused by bacteria. A baby whose mother is HIV positive can be infected in three ways, in the womb before birth (HIV has been detected in very early foetuses and in umbilical cord blood); possibly during delivery by the mother's infected blood or vaginal secretions; or in a very few documented cases, from breast feeding.	<u>MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION</u> Shots of - - pregnant lady sitting - mother breast feeding the child	Close up Medium to Long Shot	} } } 1/2 } } }
24.	Tattooing is a process by which a permanent coloured mark, design or emblem is made on the body by the introduction of pigment through ruptures in the skin. Sometimes the term is loosely applied also to the inducement of scars. It also causes AIDS.	<u>TATTOOING</u> Shot of - - person making tattoos on another's hand - another similar shot.	Close up Medium shot Close up	} } } 1/2 } } }
25	Cultural and traditional practices maybe significant in the spread of containment of the HIV epidemic. Some areas of concern that need to be kept in mind for preventing and controlling the transmission of HIV is the practice of shaving. It is most unusual for Indians to ask	<u>CULTURAL AND TRADITIONAL PRACTICES</u> Shots of razor on child's head and a barber shaving a man	Close up Medium shot	1/2

SR NO	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min.
	barber whether the blade/razor used by him is sterilized/ disposable But it can prove fatal if necessary precautions are not taken for sterilizing the same or using disposable blades			
26	The attitude to homosexuality in India remains more or less hostile Nameless, faceless, impersonal sex with male prostitutes is what most homosexuals indulge in, before they discover that there is a "world of like-minded people there", with whom they can form lasting relationship There are thousands of homosexuals - both male and female (lesbians) - in India having their own groups and associations Experiences of homosexuals suffering from HIV/AIDS infection abroad has not influenced the behaviour pattern of these people. It is done and accepted in the name of freedom Freedom means freedom to have sex, whenever you want it, wherever you want it, with whomsoever you want it and however you want it	<u>HOMOSEXUALITY</u> Shot of a man coming out of bushes, waiting for another man, and when he comes, both of them go back to bushes	Close up Extreme long shot	1
27	HIV can be transmitted during any procedure which breaks the skin or involves instruments coming into contact with blood, semen or vaginal fluids. This might occur when a nurse gives an injection, a traditional healer makes cuts or an intravenous drug user injects himself. It is essential that all instruments, contraceptive devices and syringes are sterilized adequately before use because there is no way of knowing which clients are carrying HIV HIV is killed by heat or the correct disinfectant.	<u>PREVENTION</u> Shot of Doctor speaking to the audience	Medium shot	1

SR. NO	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min
	There are four ways to sterilize instruments and kill HIV and other viruses and bacteria Boil in water for 20 minutes. Sterilize with steam under pressure for at least 20 minutes Sterilize with dry heat in an electric oven for 2 hours at 170 Deg C Soak in one of the correct disinfectant for 30 minutes			
28.	TRANSMISSION OF HIV INFECTION AND AIDS CAN BE PREVENTED BY . - avoiding direct contact with blood and/or body fluids of the patients use gloves, masks, protective eye shields, disposable needles. - making blood banks safe from HIV - practicing safer sex.. - say no to Drug (poster) - use of condoms.	Shot of scrolled written matter.	Medium shot	1
29.	PLEASE REMEMBER : 1. There is no treatment available for AIDS as yet. 2. If one gets the disease, it is always fatal. 3. There is no vaccine to prevent the disease. 4. It is difficult to diagnose 5 The causative agent of AIDS is present in high concentrations in the white blood cells, therefore, the virus is present in highest concentrations in blood, semen and vaginal fluids and not in tears, saliva and other body fluids	Shot of scrolled written matter	Medium shot	1

SR. NO	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min
	There are four ways to sterilize instruments and kill HIV and other viruses and bacteria. Boil in water for 20 minutes. Sterilize with steam under pressure for at least 20 minutes. Sterilize with dry heat in an electric oven for 2 hours at 170 Deg C. Soak in one of the correct disinfectant for 30 minutes.			
28	TRANSMISSION OF HIV INFECTION AND AIDS CAN BE PREVENTED BY : - avoiding direct contact with blood and/or body fluids of the patients - use gloves, masks, protective eye shields, disposable needles - making blood banks safe from HIV. - practicing safer sex. - say no to Drug (poster) - use of condoms	Shot of scrolled written matter	Medium shot	1
29	PLEASE REMEMBER : 1 There is no treatment available for AIDS as yet 2 If one gets the disease, it is always fatal. 3 There is no vaccine to prevent the disease. 4 It is difficult to diagnose. 5 The causative agent of AIDS is present in high concentrations in the white blood cells, therefore, the virus is present in highest concentrations in blood, semen and vaginal fluids and not in tears, saliva and other body fluids	Shot of scrolled written matter	Medium shot	1

SR NO	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min
	6 The disease is not transmitted by casual contact. 7 The virus is inactivated by heat, household bleach, alcohol, etc. 8 Its symptoms take a very long time to appear after contracting the infection (From 6 months to 5 years) 9 AIDS patients are prone to get other diseases like, cancer, pneumonia, etc 10 Whenever in doubt, consult a doctor for advice, practice good infection control and you will be away from this disastrous monster of AIDS.			
-30	MUSIC	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	Medium shot	1/2
			TOTAL.	25Mins

SCRIPT OF THE INFORMATIVE-CUM-PERSUASIVE VIDEO FILM ON AIDS - 'AIDS DRAGON'

SR NO	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min
1	Background Music.....	Title	Medium shot	1/2
2	(This is a story of an old man who quite late in his came to know that he is an AIDS patients. The story is somewhat like this) (Voice of commentator) (Flashback)	An old man sitting and reflecting on his years gone by		
3	A few years back, I was a healthy, happy young man, who use to enjoy life's each moment. (Voice of the old man)	An old man speaking	Extreme close up	1/4
4.	It was a new year's party. Everybody was enjoying the party I was one of them.	Party shot	Extreme long shot	1/4
5	Party got over late and I am afraid to say I was a bit drunk	Stepping down the stairs	Long shot	1/4
6.	I had problems getting into my car.	Man opening the car door	Medium shot	1/4
7.	Going back home I met with an accident, suffered internal injuries and was given 3 bottles of blood. The path of recovery was slow and hard	- Shot of car going on road and suddenly it hit the pole. - Man bent on the car steering and was bleeding from mouth. - Operation theatre's blood bag.	Long to Medium shot Medium shot Close up	} } } } 1/2 } } }

Sr. No.	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min.
8.	The chapter of accident and operation got over, and long after that I got married, and we had a sweet little baby boy. We were very happy. Life was going very smoothly (Man's voice)	Man sitting in drawing room with his wife and child Man playing with his child.	Long to Medium shots	1/2
9	But suddenly the child became sick and he started remaining unhealthy (Man's voice)	Man with his wife and child visiting the doctor	Medium shot	1/2
10	With continuous visits to the doctor and various reports and check ups, we came to know that child was suffering from certain uncommon symptoms (Man's voice)	- Man talking to the doctor - Doctor examining the child on the stretcher	Medium shot	1/2
11.	Then we were exposed to this grave fact that he was suffering from the fatal disease AIDS!! (Man's voice)	Doctor talking to the couple	Medium shot	1/2
12.	To find out the root cause of this disease, Madam, did you any time in past had such symptoms as your child was suffering from? (Doctor's voice)	Doctor questioning the wife. Wife nodding.	Close to Medium shot	1/2
13.	Did you ever have any past history of operations, blood transfusion.	Wife nodding	Close to Medium shot	1/2
14 15. 16.	Then the inquiry started on to me (Man's voice) Did you suffer from any such symptoms in the past? Did any blood transfusion or operation...? (Doctor's voice)	Man nodding his head in negation.	Medium shot	1/2
17.	Wait, wait !!! ... Yes... years ago I had met with a car accident. I was operated upon and yes, I was given 3 bottles of blood. It was quite a serious accident.	Man speaking to the doctor.	Medium shot	1/4

SR. NO	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min.
18	Then I came to know that the accident and that blood transfusion was the root cause of me contacting this dreadful disease. (Man's voice)	Man in the clinic sitting with doctor	Medium shot	1/4
19	Doctor, tell me something about this disease?	Man inquiring to the doctor	Close to Medium shot	1/4
20	In reality AIDS is strictly speaking not a disease but a collection of seventy or more conditions which result from damage done to the immune system. AIDS is thus more accurately referred to as a 'syndrome'.	WHAT IS AIDS ?	Close up	1
21	The virus which causes AIDS is called HIV virus - Human Immuno deficiency Virus	Acquired before infected		
22	Now let's see how HIV weakens the immune system	Immune the immune system is weakened by the virus		
	Our blood contains white and red blood cells. Normally the white cells fight off and kill any germs which enter our body. They do this by eating up the germs and by producing chemicals called antibodies which kill them.	Deficiency		
	This way our body fight off many different germs and we stay healthy. Sometimes we have symptoms of illness when our white cells are fighting the germs, but usually the white cells win and we get better. HIV weakens this immune system by entering and finally destroying our white cells.	Syndrome the illness has a variety of symptoms		
		Human Immune deficiency Virus	Medium shot	1

SR. NO	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min
23	Our blood contains white and red blood cells Normally the white cells fight off and kill any germs which enter our body They do this by eating up the germs and by producing chemicals called antibodies which kill them This way our body fight off many different germs and we stay healthy Sometimes we have symptoms of illness when our white cells are fighting the germs, but usually the white cells win and we get better HIV weakens this immune system by entering and finally destroying our white cells As more and more white cells are killed, the body becomes less and less able to fight off the many different germs while live around and in our body all the time Finally people with AIDS die from one of a number of serious and rare diseases which their bodies cannot resist <u>Clinical Signs of AIDS</u> <u>MAJOR SIGNS</u> Weight loss greater than 10% of body weight Fever for longer than one month Diarrhoea for longer than one month (on and off or all the time) Persistent severe fatigue <u>MINOR SIGNS</u> Cough for more than one month. Itchy skin rashes. Cold sores all over body Shingles Thrush in the mouth and throat. Swollen glands at two or more sites (excluding the groin) for more than 3 months	<u>Stages of HIV Infection</u> <u>Clinical Signs of AIDS</u> <u>MAJOR SIGNS</u> : Weight loss greater than 10% of body weight Fever for longer than one month Diarrhoea for longer than one month (on and off or all the time) Persistent severe fatigue <u>MINOR SIGNS</u> : Cough for more than one month. Itchy skin rashes. Cold sores all over body Shingles Thrush in the mouth and throat. Swollen glands at two or more sites (excluding the groin) for more than 3 months	Medium shot Medium shot	1 1

SR NO	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min
24	Doctor is this a new disease? (Man's voice) Let us ask Dr Bhartendu about the history of AIDS.	Man asking doctor		
25	<u>HISTORY OF AIDS</u> Early reports suggested that HIV originated in Central Africa, was carried to Haiti and from there reached the USA through gay men. This theory was written into documents as a fact although it was later found to be based on unreliable evidence. On top of this, the earlier number of people reported with HIV in Africa were found to be exaggerated because early tests gave many false positives. And westerners explained the high incidence of HIV in Africa as being the result of 'Promiscuity' and 'traumatic sexual practices'. This biased reporting resulted in further discrimination against Africans and angered many African governments and those involved in AIDS programmes. It is not known where HIV originated. One of the earliest presumed cases was in a boy in the USA who died in 1969 of an illness which suggested immune deficiency. His stored blood and tissues were found to contain antibodies to HIV. The most important task is to prevent the further spread of the virus and care for those who are infected with HIV. No one is to blame for the appearance of HIV. But, now that it is there nobody should be accused of failing to create the kind of responsible and caring society which will make it possible to prevent AIDS.	Shot of the doctor <u>HISTORY OF AIDS</u> Shot of the doctor	Medium Shot	1 1/2

SR NO.	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min.
26	MUSIC	Graphical presentations of - - AIDS cases reported in India - Distribution of 226 AIDS cases by age in India	Medium Shot	1
27	MUSIC	MEANS OF TRANSMISSION	Close up	
28	The term 'Promiscuity' is a relative one which can mean different things in different times and places	PROMISCUITY - Multiple sexual partners Shot of car and scooter being parked. Couples coming out and stepping up the stairs.	Close up	1/2
29	A report on Indian promiscuity says that every Saturday night, couples meet at a South Calcutta house. The men are senior corporate executives, and the women are housewives, though some do dabble in business. After that all the men drop their car keys into a box, and the women are asked to pick out one. Whichever key they pick decides which man they will spend the night with. If that turns out to be their own husband, they have to try their luck again. Needless to add, the pairing does not survive the night. By the early hours of the morning there is an orgy in progress, with everyone participating enthusiastically.	Shot of Box, where couples are putting their keys. Then the ladies picking up the keys from the box Shot of couples climbing down and going back in car and scooters.	Medium Long	1 1

SR NO	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min.
30	In India, the bulk of those who test positive for the HIV get it use of infected intravenous needles and drug abuse through what the Director General of Health Services (DGHS) terms "heterosexually promiscuous" behaviour			
31	The AIDS virus is primarily transmitted through sexual intercourse. There are two key scientific factors which allow us to understand its spread, the likelihood that an infected person will transmit the virus to a partner during sexual intercourse, and the frequency with which individuals acquire new sexual partners. HIV is carried in seminal and vaginal fluids and in cervical secretions, as well as in blood. Any exchange of fluids during intercourse can result in transmission of the virus across the porous membranes of the vagina, penis or anal canal into the blood streams.	<u>SEXUAL TRANSMISSION</u> Shot of a male's back with the female's hand caressing him.	Close up Medium shot	1/2
32	MUSIC	Graphical presentations of Hetrosexual contact.	Medium shot	1/2
33	If we are to tackle the problem of HIV infection and AIDS it is essential that we study not only the virus itself but all cultural practices which might contribute to its spread	Shot of the commentator	Medium shot	1/2
34	Prostitution is an integral part of the formal and informal economies of countries world-wide. It can be big business although not usually for the workers and tends to be symptomatic of economic inequality rather than uniform poverty in a society	<u>PROSTITUTION</u> Shot of man climbing up the stairs.	Close up Long shot	1/2

SR. NO	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min.
	MUSIC	Graphical presentation of HIV prevalence in female prostitutes	Medium Shot	1/2
35	Most of the drug like heroin, smack, hashish, marijuana, etc. have gained social acceptability, people tend to use them to ease pain, increase alertness, relaxation, lose weight, gain strength to fight depression, and, at times, to terminate pregnancy. Heroin and other drug users frequently inject directly into their veins and share dirty needles. This is another major pathway for spreading AIDS Transmission of HIV through intravenous drug use has been reported in India, particularly from the North-East. The AIDS virus is transmitted easily when person share infected needles. Drug use rampant among the millions of street children whom the Indian cities shelter. The fact that the estimated two millions prostitutes have about five million children.	<u>DRUGS</u> Many man sitting and smoking and taking drugs.	Close up Long shot	1
36	MUSIC	Street children smoking and consuming drugs.	Medium shot	1/2
37	The means of transmission may vary but it is the poorer section of society and the poorer countries of the world which are most vulnerable to HIV. There is evidence to suggest that the consequences of underdevelopment, such as poverty, underfunded health systems and the rural - urban migration, may exert a profound influence on the distribution of AIDS Another means of the transmission of HIV from one person to another is through blood and blood products.	<u>BLOOD TRANSFUSION</u> SHOTS OF - Child lying on the bed - Syringe - Blood collection in tube - Blood tube - Blood bag	Close up Medium shot	1/2 } } } } } }

SR NO	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min.
38	Presently, in India, there are 1020 blood banks which cater for about two millions units of blood per annum, approximately			
39	MUSIC	Graphical presentation of Transfusion	Medium shot	1/2
40	HIV can pass from an infected mother to her baby, before, during or after birth. A woman's immune system is weakened during pregnancy, making her more vulnerable to serious complications from several infections caused by bacteria. A baby whose mother is HIV positive can be infected in three ways, in the womb before birth (HIV has been detected in very early foetuses and in umbilical cord blood), possibly during delivery by the mother's infected blood or vaginal secretions, or in a very few documented cases, from breast feeding.	<u>MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION</u> Shots of - - pregnant lady sitting - mother breast feeding the child	Close up Medium to Long Shot	} } } } 1/2 } } } }
41	Tattooing is a process by which a permanent coloured mark design or emblem is made on the body by the introduction of pigment through ruptures in the skin. Sometimes the term is loosely applied also to the inducement of scars. It also causes AIDS.	<u>TATTOOING</u> Shot of - - person making tattoos on another's hand. - another similar shot.	Close up Medium shot Close up	} } } } 1/2 } } } }
42	Cultural and traditional practices may be significant in the spread of containment of the HIV epidemic. Some areas of concern that need to be kept in mind for preventing and controlling the transmission of HIV is the practice of shaving. It is most unusual for Indians to ask	<u>CULTURAL AND TRADITIONAL PRACTICES</u> Shots of razor on child's head and a barber shaving a man.	Close up Medium shot	1/2

SR NO	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min.
43	barber whether the blade/razor used by him is sterilized/ disposable. But it can prove fatal if necessary precautions are not taken for sterilizing the same or using disposable blades			
44	The attitude to homosexuality in India remains more or less hostile. Nameless, faceless, impersonal sex with male prostitutes is what most homosexuals indulge in, before they discover that there is a 'world of like-minded people there', with whom they can form lasting relationship. There are thousands of homosexuals - both male and female (lesbians) - in India having their own groups and associations. Experiences of homosexuals suffering from HIV/AIDS infection abroad has not influenced the behaviour pattern of these people. It is done and accepted in the name of freedom. Freedom means freedom to have sex, whenever you want it, wherever you want it, with whomever you want it and however you want it.	<u>HOMOSEXUALITY</u> Shot of a man coming out of bushes, waiting for another man, and when he comes, both of them go back to bushes	Close up Extreme long shot	1
45	HIV can be transmitted during any procedure which breaks the skin or involves instruments coming into contact with blood, semen or vaginal fluids. This might occur when a nurse gives an injection, a traditional healer makes cuts or an intravenous drug user injects himself. It is essential that all instruments, contraceptive devices and syringes are sterilized adequately before use because there is no way of knowing which clients are carrying HIV. HIV is killed by heat or the correct disinfectant.	<u>PREVENTION</u> Shot of Doctor speaking to the audience	Medium shot	1

SR. NO	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min.
46	There are four ways to sterilize instruments and kill HIV and other viruses and bacteria. Boil in water for 20 minutes Sterilize with steam under pressure for at least 20 minutes Sterilize with dry heat in an electric oven for 2 hours at 170 Deg.C Soak in one of the correct disinfectant for 30 minutes			
47	TRANSMISSION OF HIV INFECTION AND AIDS CAN BE PREVENTED BY - avoiding direct contact with blood and/or body fluids of the patients use gloves, masks, protective eye shields, disposable needles. - making blood banks safe from HIV - practicing safer sex... - say no to Drug (poster) - use of condoms	Shot of scrolled written matter	Medium shot	1
48	PLEASE REMEMBER : 1 There is no treatment available for AIDS as yet 2 If one gets the disease, it is always fatal. 3 There is no vaccine to prevent the disease 4 It is difficult to diagnose 5 The causative agent of AIDS is present in high concentrations in the white blood cells, therefore, the virus is present in highest concentrations in blood, semen and vaginal fluids and not in tears, saliva and other body fluids	Shot of scrolled written matter	Medium shot	1

SR NO	AUDIO	VISUALS	LENGTH OF SHOT	TIME Min
	6 The disease is not transmitted by casual contact. 7 The virus is inactivated by heat, household bleach, alcohol, etc 8 Its symptoms take a very long time to appear after contracting the infection (From 6 months to 5 years) 9 AIDS patients are prone to get other diseases like, cancer, pneumonia, etc 10 Whenever in doubt, consult a doctor for advice, practice good infection control and you will be away from this disastrous monster of AIDS.			
A9	MUSIC	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	Medium shot	1/2
			TOTAL	31Mins