

# WORD MATCH\*

## ▶ ABOUT THIS ACTIVITY

- 🕒 **Time:** 25 minutes
- ➔ **Objectives:** By the end of this session, participants will be able to:
  - Have a comprehensive understanding of HIV/AIDS facts information.
- ★ **Training Methods:** Game, Large Group Discussion
- ✓ **In This Activity You Will...**
  - Provide instructions and lead activity (15 minutes).
  - Engage group by asking questions to ensure understanding of terms (5 minutes).
  - Lead a group discussion to summarize (5 minutes).
- ✂ **Materials:**
  - American Red Cross HIV/AIDS Facts Book (optional)- can be obtained by visiting <http://www2.redcross.org/services/hss/hivaids/facts.html>
  - Handout – Word Match Activity Sheet
  - Answer Key – Word Match
  - Index cards, either 3" x 5" or 4" x 6"
  - Avery® 5389 or other compatible cards
  - Paper clips (optional)
  - Glue (optional)

(continued next page)

## Instructions

1. This exercise is best done after a session on HIV/AIDS basic information.
2. Shuffle the question cards and answer cards together, so they are mixed.
3. Arrange the room so participants will be sitting around one large table or several small tables, facing each other.
4. Explain that this is a group exercise and the Fact Book will help them complete the Word Match. Tell them this exercise will also help to build a good foundation of HIV knowledge.
5. Ask everyone to sit together around the table(s).
6. Distribute the cards to the participants as if you were dealing a deck of cards. Some cards have questions on them and some have answers.
7. Have one person begin by reading one of his or her cards aloud. All participants should then look at their cards to see if they have the matching question or answer for that card.
8. The participant who has the match reads it aloud. Check to make sure that all participants understand why this is the correct match for the card that was read. Use the Answer Key, if necessary, to verify that the correct match has been made.
9. If participants have difficulty making a match, set that card aside. When all the other cards have been matched, the group can work together to find the match. They may use the Fact Book, the instructional posters or the handouts to find the correct match.
10. Paper clip the matched questions and answers together.

\* This module comes from the Missouri People to People Training Manual, 2008.

# WORD MATCH

## ABOUT THIS ACTIVITY (CONT.)

### Preparation:

- Photocopy and cut out the Word Match cards. You can paste them to index cards or photocopy them onto Avery cards. You should have 34 cards.
- Shuffle the question cards and answer cards together, so they are mixed.
- Arrange the room so participants will be sitting around one large table or several small tables, facing each other.

11. Continue the process until all cards are matched.

## Summary

- Answer any questions and clarify or correct any misinformation.
- Congratulate participants on their progress.

# WORD MATCH

## SESSION HANDOUT

### WORD MATCH

Photocopy the following Word Match cards, and cut them apart and paste them onto index cards or photocopy them onto Avery cards.

<b>HIV</b>	A retrovirus that causes AIDS. The virus spreads from person to person through blood-to-blood and sexual contact. The virus was identified in 1983.
<b>AIDS</b>	AIDS is a condition that results from HIV infection. The condition is caused by the weakening of the immune system as a result of the virus (HIV). By the time people with HIV develop AIDS, their immune systems have become damaged and may no longer be able to fight off other infections.
<b>STD/STI</b>	Sexually Transmitted Disease/Infection. A contagious disease usually acquired by sexual intercourse or genital contact.
<b>HAART</b>	Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy. Sometimes referred to as combination therapy or “Drug Cocktails.”
<b>CD4</b>	Cells in the immune system that play a major role in defending the body against germs; also a major target of HIV infection.

## WORD MATCH

### SESSION HANDOUT (cont.)

<b>Viral Load</b>	A measurement of the amount of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in the blood, expressed as a number of copies per milliliter.
<b>RNA</b>	Abbreviation for ribonucleic acid.
<b>ARVs</b>	Antiretroviral. A class of drugs effective against retroviruses.
<b>Cell</b>	The fundamental unit of all living tissue.
<b>Antibodies</b>	Substances that form in the blood when germs enter the body. Antibodies usually defend against illnesses and infections.
<b>Ryan White CARE Act</b>	The federal Ryan White CARE Act provides health care for people with HIV disease. Enacted in 1990, it fills the gaps in care faced by those with low incomes and little or no insurance.

## WORD MATCH

### SESSION HANDOUT (cont.)

<b>Drug Resistance</b>	The ability of a disease to resist the effects of drugs that were previously toxic to them.
<b>ELISA</b>	Abbreviation for Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay. Primary test used in screening for HIV antibodies.
<b>Western Blot</b>	A laboratory blood test to detect the presence of antibodies to specific antigens. It is regarded as more precise than the enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and is sometimes used to check the validity of ELISA tests.
<b>Universal Precautions</b>	Guidelines to protect healthcare workers, as well as patients, from exposure to HIV and other blood borne germs.
<b>Post Exposure Treatment</b>	Combination drug therapy started within 24 to 72 hours of exposure. This has been shown to reduce the risk of HIV infection. Even when taken properly, post-exposure treatment is not 100% effective. Attempting to prevent HIV infection by combination drug therapy should never take the place of adopting and maintaining prevention behavior.
<b>CDC</b>	Abbreviation for Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

# WORD MATCH

## SESSION ANSWER KEY

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Facts Book Page	Term	Definition
10	AIDS	AIDS is a condition that results from HIV infection. The condition is caused by the weakening of the immune system as a result of the virus (HIV). By the time people with HIV develop AIDS, their immune systems have become damaged and may no longer be able to fight off other infections.
15	Antibodies	Substances that form in the blood when germs enter the body. Antibodies usually defend against illnesses and infections.
CDC definition	ARVs	Antiretroviral. A class of drugs effective against retroviruses.
CDC definition	CD4	Cells in the immune system that play a major role in defending the body against germs; also a major target of HIV infection.
CDC definition	CDC	Abbreviation for Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
CDC definition	Cell	The fundamental unit of all living tissue.
CDC definition	Drug Resistance	The ability of a disease to resist the effects of drugs that were previously toxic to them.
104	ELISA	Primary test used in screening for HIV antibodies. Abbreviation for enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.
37	HAART	Highly active antiretroviral therapy. Sometimes referred to as combination drug therapy or “Drug Cocktail.”
9	HIV	A retrovirus that causes AIDS. The virus spreads from person to person through blood-to-blood and sexual contact. The virus was identified in 1983.
93	Post Exposure Treatment	Combination drug therapy started within 24 to 72 hours of exposure. This has been shown to reduce the risk of HIV infection. Even when taken properly, post-exposure treatment is not 100% effective. Attempting to prevent HIV infection by combination drug therapy should never take the place of adopting and maintaining prevention behavior.

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### SESSION ANSWER KEY (cont.)

CDC definition	RNA	Abbreviation for ribonucleic acid
<a href="http://www.hopkins-aids.edu/manage.ryan_white.html">www.hopkins-aids.edu/manage.ryan_white.html</a>	Ryan White Care Act	The federal Ryan White CARE Act provides health care for people with HIV disease. Enacted in 1990, it fills gaps in care faced by those with low-incomes and little or no insurance.
CDC definition	STD/STI	Sexually Transmitted Disease/Infection. A contagious disease usually acquired by sexual intercourse or genital contact.
59	Universal Precautions	Guidelines to protect healthcare workers, as well as patients, from exposure to HIV and other blood borne germs.
39	Viral Load	A measurement of the amount of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in the blood, expressed as number of copies per milliliter.
104	Western Blot	A laboratory blood test to detect the presence of antibodies to specific antigens. It is regarded as more precise than the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and is sometimes used to check the validity of ELISA tests.