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| Autore                  | Ross David A  |
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| Nota di contenuto       | Cover -- Title -- Copyright -- Table of contents -- 1. Introduction and rationale -- 1.1 Background -- 1.2 Young people, HIV/AIDS and the global goals -- 1.3 Priorities for action -- 1.4 Objectives and limitations -- 1.4.1 Objectives -- 1.4.2 Limitations -- 1.5 Process and methodology -- 1.6 Scope and limitations of the data -- 1.7 Challenges in interpreting the findings and follow up -- References -- 2. Young people: the centre of the HIV epidemic -- 2.1 Introduction -- 2.2 Data and methods -- 2.3 Types of epidemics -- 2.3.1 Concentrated epidemics -- 2.3.2 Generalized epidemics -- 2.4 Progress towards UNGASS commitments -- 2.4.1 Information -- 2.4.2 Education -- 2.4.3 Services -- 2.4.4 Life skills -- 2.4.5 Vulnerability -- 2.5 Limitations of the data -- 2.6 Conclusions -- References -- 3. Overview of effective and promising interventions to prevent HIV |

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Sommario/riassunto

Young people are particularly vulnerable to HIV: 15-24 year olds account for 50% of new cases. Five to six thousand youths become infected every day, most of them in developing countries. The UN General Assembly Special Session on AIDS in June 2001 set a number of goals to drive efforts to reduce prevalence in this age group. This report provides evidence-based recommendations for policy-makers, programme managers and researchers to guide efforts towards meeting the UN goals on HIV/AIDS and young people. These goals aim to decrease prevalence and vulnerability; and to increase access to information, skills and services. This report provides a systematic review the effectiveness of interventions provided: through schools, health services, mass media, communities, and to young people who are most vulnerable to HIV infection.

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