

มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่
Chiang Mai University

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Instrument

Part A: Demographic Data Profile

Instruction: The demographic data profile includes age, gender, years of study, type of family, living arrangement, family income, living allowance and sources of information. Please put a mark (√) or fill in the blank according to your actual situation. You are not requested to put your name here. All the data collected will be analyzed as group data and will remain confidential:

1. Age _____ years old
2. Gender
 - () Male
 - () Female
3. Years of study
 - () the first year
 - () the second year
4. Type of family
 - () Nuclear family
 - () Extended family
 - () Others, please specify ...
5. Living arrangement
 - () university's dormitory
 - () parents' home
 - () Others, please specify ...
6. Monthly income of the family: _____ Yuan/month
7. Monthly living allowance: _____ Yuan/month

8. Have you ever had information regarding AIDS?

Yes

No

9. If yes, please specify the sources

newspaper, magazine

television

school

other, please specify ...

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Part B: Knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS Questionnaire

Instruction: The following items are related to knowledge of AIDS. They include AIDS, causes, transmission, manifestation and prevention. Please check "√" in the category "True", "False" or "Don't know" according to your opinion.

For example: AIDS can be cured.

True, (√) False, Don't know

Items	True	False	Don't know
<p>1. AIDS is caused by HIV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p>6. If you kiss someone with AIDS you can get AIDS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p>15. Having sex with someone with AIDS infect you with HIV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p>21. You may get AIDS from toilet seats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p>28. Condoms used correctly and every time one has sexual intercourse, give protection from HIV.</p>			

Part C: Attitudes regarding HIV/AIDS Questionnaire

Instruction: The following are items concerning attitudes regarding AIDS. Please give your opinion by checking "√" in the category of the best answer.

For example: A student who doesn't study hard must be a bad one.

- (√) Strongly disagree = 5
 Disagree = 4
 Uncertain = 3
 Agree = 2
 Strongly agree = 1

Items	1	2	3	4	5
1. AIDS is not as big a problem as the media suggests. • • • 5. I'm not the kind of person who is likely to get AIDS. • • • 10. It is necessary to provide information regarding HIV/AIDS through mass media.					

Part D: Risk Behavior regarding HIV/AIDS Questionnaire

Instruction: The following are items concerning risk behavior regarding AIDS. Please give your opinion by checking "√" in the category of the best answer.

For example: I visit my friend.

Always (3), Often (2), (√) Sometimes (1), Never (0)

Pay more attention: If you answer "No" for the question No.1, you can move to No.9 and No.10; if you answer "Yes" for the question NO.1, you can answer all the questions.

Items	0	1	2	3
1. I have had sexual intercourse. • • • • 5. I have had anal sexual experience. • • • • 10. I have tried intravenous drugs.				

APPENDIX B

LETTERS FOR INVITATION

Dec. 1, 1999

Dear students:

My name is Sheng Yu and I am studying in the POHNED program. I am conducting this study to identify the knowledge, attitude and risk behavior regarding HIV/AIDS in universities of Beijing. You will be invited to participate this study. Your answers of knowledge, attitude and risk behaviors regarding HIV/AIDS will provide essential information for school educators and administrators of the Ministry and Education as well as hospital nurses to strengthen educational programs regarding HIV/AIDS and prevention.

Your participation in this study will be confidential and available only for the purpose of this study. The information obtained will not be identified about you as an individual in any presentation of the results. Please give accurate answers to each question. You may withdraw from the study at any time and there will be no risk affecting you in anyway.

I would greatly appreciate your cooperation in answering this questionnaire. I look forward to receiving your prompt response.

Sincerely yours.

Sheng Yu

APPENDIX C

Table c.1

Frequency and percentage of correct response for knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS of adolescents (n=294)

* means negative items

Items	True		False		Don't know	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
1. AIDS is caused by HIV.	204	69.4	14	4.7	76	25.9
2. Person who has fever, weight loss, chronic diarrhea has AIDS.	169	57.5	44	14.9	81	27.6
3. The time from getting HIV until a persons become sick with AIDS can be as short as 6 months to as long as 10 years or more.	173	58.5	23	7.9	98	33.3
*4. Stress causes AIDS.	218	74.1	14	4.8	62	21.1
*5. A person may get HIV by donating blood.	54	18.4	230	78.2	10	3.4
*6. If you kiss someone with AIDS you can get AIDS.	221	75.2	62	21.1	11	3.7

Items	True		False		Don't know	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
7. A person can get AIDS by sharing a needle with a drug user who has HIV/AIDS.	284	96.6	3	1	7	2.4
8. A person may pass on HIV even though he/she has no signs or symptoms of AIDS.	198	67.3	41	13.7	56	19
10. Not having sexual intercourse is the most effective way to avoid being infected with HIV.	66	22.4	207	70.5	21	7.1
11. AIDS is caused by a virus which can weaken the body's ability to protect itself against disease.	163	55.4	65	22.2	66	22.4
*11. People infected with HIV are usually very thin and sick.	87	29.6	139	47.3	68	23.1
12. Receiving an HIV infected blood transfusion can cause AIDS.	273	92.9	7	2.3	14	4.8
13. The more sexual partners a person has, the greater the chance of being infected with HIV.	254	86.4	29	9.9	11	3.7

Items	True		False		Don't know	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
*14. Just being around someone with AIDS can give you the disease.	58	19.4	213	72.4	23	7.8
14. Having sex with someone with AIDS can give you HIV.	277	94.2	13	4.4	4	1.4
15. Anybody practicing risk behavior can get AIDS.	255	86.7	27	9.2	12	4.1
16. Not using intravenous drugs are a very good way for teenagers to avoid getting HIV.	246	83.7	30	10.2	18	6.1
17. Married people without testing blood may be infected with HIV.	132	44.9	72	24.5	90	30.6
*19. You can get AIDS by shaking hands with someone who has it.	12	4.1	277	94.2	5	1.7
*20. If eating together with someone who has AIDS, you can get it.	21	7.1	246	83.7	27	9.2
*21. You may get AIDS from toilet seats.	35	11.9	233	79.3	26	8.8

Items	True		False		Don't know	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
22. You can protect yourself from HIV through delaying sex.	138	46.9	112	38.1	44	15
*23. You can get AIDS by using personal belongings of someone with AIDS, such as a comb or towel.	35	11.9	212	72.1	47	16
24. People infected with HIV may not show symptoms for months or many years.	209	71.1	57	19.4	28	9.5
25. A person infected by HIV may live without any symptoms for many years.	212	72.1	32	10.9	50	17
*26. You can't get HIV if you only have sex once without using a condom.	14	4.8	234	79.6	46	15.6
27. If a pregnant woman has AIDS, there is a chance it may harm her unborn baby.	272	92.5	14	4.8	8	2.7
28. Condoms used correctly and every time one has sexual intercourse, protect one from HIV.	181	61.6	48	16.3	65	22.1

Table c2

Frequency and percentage of correct response for attitudes regarding HIV/AIDS of adolescents (n=294)

* means negative items

Items	Frequency				
	Percentage (%)				
	1	2	3	4	5
*1. AIDS is not as big a problem as the media suggests.	12 (4)	38 (12.7)	41 (13.7)	131 (43.7)	77 (25.7)
2. I'm afraid of getting AIDS.	6 (2)	15 (5)	21 (7)	110 (36.7)	147 (49)
*3. AIDS is not serious, it is like having a cold.	4 (1.3)	8 (2.7)	3 (1)	72 (24)	212 (70.7)
*4. I'm not worried about getting AIDS.	28 (9.3)	54 (18)	32 (10.7)	70 (23.3)	115 (38.3)
*5. I'm not the kind of person who is likely to get AIDS.	109 (36.3)	107 (35.7)	37 (12.3)	28 (9.3)	18 (6)
6. I'd rather get any other disease than AIDS.	16 (5.3)	26 (8.7)	45 (15)	100 (33.3)	112 (37.3)

Items	Frequency				
	Percentage (%)				
	1	2	3	4	5
7. If a free blood test is available to see if I have the HIV virus, I will take it.	3 (1)	24 (8)	50 (16.7)	114 (38)	108 (36)
*8. I've heard enough about AIDS and I don't want to hear any more about it.	7 (2.3)	28 (9.3)	43 (14.3)	170 (56.7)	51 (17)
9. It is important that students learn about AIDS in school.	5 (1.7)	13 (4.3)	23 (7.7)	147 (49)	111 (37)
10. It is necessary to provide information regarding HIV/AIDS through mass media.	4 (1.3)	6 (2)	7 (2.3)	147 (49)	135 (45)

Table c.3

Frequency and percentage of correct response for high risk behaviors regarding HIV/AIDS of adolescents (n=294)

Items	Frequency (n)			
	Percentage (%)			
	0	1	2	3
1.I have had sexual intercourse.	270 (91.8)	20 (6.8)	1 (0.3)	3 (1)
2.I have had more than one sexual partner.	13 (54.2)	7 (29.2)	1 (4.2)	3 (12.4)
3.I have had homosexual experience.	22 (91.7)	2 (8.3)	0 (0)	0 (0)
4.I have had oral sexual experience.	17 (70.8)	5 (20.8)	2 (8.4)	0 (0)
5.I have had anal sexual experience.	22 (91.7)	0 (0)	2 (8.3)	0 (0)
6.My partner and I use condoms every time when we have sexual intercourse.	8 (33.3)	11 (45.8)	3 (12.5)	2 (8.4)
7.I have suffered from sexually transmitted disease (STD).	23 (95.8)	1 (4.2)	0 (0)	0 (0)

Items	Frequency (n)			
	Percentage (%)			
	0	1	2	3
8. I drink alcohol before having sexual activities.	19 (79.2)	4 (16.7)	0 (0)	1 (4.1)
9. I have tried substances.	294 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
10. I have tried intravenous drugs.	294 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

APPENDIX D

Calculation of an Index of Content Validity (CVI)

An Index of Content Validity is calculated using the formula (Davis, 1992).

CVI = number of items raked "relevant" or "very relevant" by both reviewers / total items.

CVI value for each pair of five experts is calculated, and then the average CVI value is gained by dividing sum of all CVI values with 10.

$$\text{CVI between experts A and B} = 22/28 = 0.79$$

Using the same method, CVI between each pair of experts are follows:

Knowledge:

$$\text{Expert A and B} = 22/28 = .79$$

$$\text{Expert A and C} = 23/28 = .82$$

$$\text{Expert A and D} = 26/28 = .93$$

$$\text{Expert A and E} = 23/28 = .82$$

$$\text{Expert B and C} = 24/28 = .86$$

$$\text{Expert B and D} = 24/28 = .86$$

$$\text{Expert B and E} = 21/28 = .75$$

$$\text{Expert C and D} = 27/28 = .96$$

$$\text{Expert C and E} = 24/28 = .86$$

$$\text{Expert D and E} = 24/28 = .86$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The average CVI} &= (0.79 + 0.82 + 0.93 + 0.82 + 0.86 \\ &+ 0.86 + 0.75 + 0.96 + 0.86 + 0.86)/10 = 0.85 \end{aligned}$$

Attitude:

$$\text{Expert A and B} = 8/10 = .80$$

$$\text{Expert A and C} = 8/10 = .80$$

$$\text{Expert A and D} = 9/10 = .90$$

$$\text{Expert A and E} = 7/10 = .70$$

$$\text{Expert B and C} = 8/10 = .80$$

$$\text{Expert B and D} = 8/10 = .80$$

$$\text{Expert B and E} = 7/10 = .70$$

$$\text{Expert C and D} = 9/10 = .90$$

$$\text{Expert C and E} = 7/10 = .70$$

$$\text{Expert D and E} = 7/10 = .70$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The average CVI} &= (0.80 + 0.80 + 0.90 + 0.70 + 0.80 \\ &+ 0.80 + 0.70 + 0.90 + 0.70 + 0.70) / 10 = 0.78 \end{aligned}$$

Behavior:

$$\text{Expert A and B} = 7/8 = .88$$

$$\text{Expert A and C} = 7/8 = .88$$

$$\text{Expert A and D} = 8/8 = 1.00$$

$$\text{Expert A and E} = 8/8 = 1.00$$

$$\text{Expert B and C} = 6/8 = .75$$

$$\text{Expert B and D} = 7/8 = .88$$

$$\text{Expert B and E} = 7/8 = .88$$

$$\text{Expert C and D} = 7/8 = .88$$

$$\text{Expert C and E} = 7/8 = .88$$

$$\text{Expert D and E} = 8/8 = 1.00$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The average CVI} &= (0.88 + 0.88 + 1.00 + 1.00 + 0.75 \\ &+ 0.88 + 0.88 + 0.88 + 0.88 + 1.00) / 10 = 0.90 \end{aligned}$$

Appendix E

Experts for testing Content Validity of instrument

Pikul Nantachaipan	R.N., D.S.N Instructor, Department of Surgical Nursing Faculty of Nursing Chiang Mai University Thailand
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CURRICULUM VITAE

Surname, name	Mrs. Sheng Yu
Date of birth	June. 29, 1963
Education:	
1981-1983	Diploma program from the School of Nursing of Peking Union Medical College Hospital
1988-1993	Bachelor degree in Beijing Union University, P. R. China
Experience:	
1983-1986	Staff nurse in the pediatric ward, the Peking Union Medical College Hospital, P. R. China
1986-1996	Instructor in School of Nursing of Peking Union Medical College Hospital, P. R. China
1996-present	Instructor in School of Nursing of Peking Union Medical College, P.R. China
Present Position and Place	Instructor in School of Nursing of Peking Union Medical College, P.R. China