

APPENDIX I**CONSENT FORM****I. Subject**

The prevalence and risk factors for HIV infection among Lao migrants working periodically in Thailand.

II. Head of research project

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III. Introduction

The consent form will provide information on study process, you must read this consent form by yourself or ask someone to help to ensure that you understand clearly about the study. If you agree to participate in this study, please sign your name or print your finger (in case of unable to write) on the form and a copy will be given for your reference.

IV. Rational of study

The study intends to identify the prevalence of HIV infection and risk factors for getting the disease among periodically migrants aged 15-35 years living in

Savannakhet Province and working periodically in Thailand. The study will also examine the effects of occupation, income, etc., to the transmission of disease. The findings will be useful for designing prevention program on HIV/AIDS in the future.

V. Cooperation needs

You are needed to participate in this study for 1 day, which doing the following tasks:

- 5.1 You need to sign your name on the consent form;
- 5.2 You could answer every question based on your best knowledge; and
- 5.3 You need to do physical exam and blood drawing: 5 ml for HIV testing.

VI. Potential risk and benefits of participants

A little amount of blood drawing has no side effect, it may cause a small blood spot on your arm for a while. Over the past year, 233 persons out of 748,651 population in Savannakhet province have been infected with HIV. Even though you may feel so bad at the first time when knowing your status of getting HIV, it is very useful for you because you could take care yourself to keep your body healthy and live longer. You could also prevent a transmission of the disease to the others. On the other hand, the physical exam is free of charge.

VII. Confidentiality

Your answers and your health status including the result of your blood tested will be absolutely given in confidence. Coding system will be used to refer to

your response instead of using your name. Only the investigator will be allowed to know your name.

VIII. Cost and compensation

The participants who are recruited in this project will pay nothing. In addition, you will receive a remuneration for compensation and travel cost (the day of your participation)

IX. Inquiry

If you have any problem or inquiry about this study project, please contact to:

Dr. Sisavath Manivong, Head of Research Team or investigator

Mr. Phoumy Bansuvan, Head of Champhorn Health District and
Secretariat of District Committee for the
Control of AIDS

I am Mr, Mrs, Miss _____ aged _____ years old,

House Number _____ Ban _____ District _____ Savannakhet
 province.

After reading and clear understanding of the study process, I am pleased to participate in this study. I permit the research team to with draw my blood about 5ml for testing propose and I am willing to answer every questions of the research team based on my knowledge and reality.

Savannakhet, date ____ / ____ / 2000

Signature of parents

Signature of participant

Signature of Head of Research Team

Signature of testimony

<p>Code of study number</p>

APPENDIX II**Guideline on conducting a survey****1. What is Survey?**

Survey is the systematic process to gain data directly from the members of a specific group, department, unit, or institution, in general, through the interview questionnaire or a set of questions.

Conducting survey is basically important and needed for every project planning.

The survey is very costly, it has to spend money, labor, and time, and needs to be planned properly. Therefore, survey is used especially when the needed information can not find in the secondary sources or by other means. Nevertheless, survey is still necessary for gathering data or knowing precise, accurate and useful situation for monitoring, project and program planning, and especially for active evaluation purposes.

2. Goals of survey

To gain data on the prevalence and risk factors for HIV infection among Savannakhet province migrants aged 15-35 years old working periodically in Thailand.

3. Study design

This survey is using a cross sectional study for studying a level on Knowledge, attitude, practice and prevalence on HIV infection among this target population. As the same time, to gain data (is means to get blood and interview a volunteer follow the questionnaires form) for 26 days. Although, the survey is using a rapid community survey as this survey is rapidly to get data and the expenditure is not expensive to study design e.g to determine the indicators, target village-district, decision on selection of samples, procedure of getting data, and etc...

4. Determination village- district and target population

Thirteen villages in Champorn district had many migrants returnees working from Thailand more than other districts of Savannakhet province which determined and approved by Ministry of Health, Lao PDR, Savannakhet Provincial Health Department, and Champorn district authority to conduct in this study. The determination village-district and target population is following the inclusion criteria:

- The Lao migrants both males and females who have periodically worked in Thailand since 1995 until June 2000, aged 15-35 years and consented to participate in this study.
- The participants would be conducted a physical exam and blood drawing: 5ml for HIV testing.
- The participants would be requested to answer questions based on their best knowledge.
- The participants would receive remuneration for compensation and travel cost on the day of their participation.

5. Indicators

The determination of indicators focus on proportion, frequency distribution about Knowledge, Attitude and Practice among target population such us:

- Knowledge, Attitude and Practice generally of them with HIV infection or AIDS disease.
- Method to prevent on HIV infection and AIDS disease.
- The appropriate on AIDS knowledge and an IEC material for them.

6. The errors in The survey

The survey data from all target population could make error 2 types: sampling error and non-sampling error . So that , when the investigator has a plan to survey, necessary the investigator could know cause of these errors , especially the errors are not from these selecting samples for decreasing and avoiding these errors.

6.1 Sampling error

The sampling error show that a difference between a result from survey and reality of target population measuring by accounting. This sampling error could be decreasing by using the selection sample properly. The effect for sampling error to select sample such as:

- Sample size
- Sample design
- Population variable

6.2. Non-Sampling error

Non- Sampling error divided in 2 parts such as: Systematic or called bias and non systematic or variable which two parts could be a reality of the result from the survey and could be hard of measuring. Non-sampling error could be increased by many factors:

- Time period bias
- Failure to identify the target population
- Non response bias
- Interviewer bias
- Poor questionnaire design
- Processing error
- Misinterpretation of result

7. Questionnaires Design

Good questionnaire design can determine how accurate and reliable the survey data will be. A well designed questionnaire should have the ability to get the desired information from the respondents. Also, since most survey questionnaires have to be administered or filled by interviewers, the questionnaire should be able to guide the interviewers in the process of asking questions and recording.

Key points on designing survey questionnaires are:

- Include only the questions that will give the needed data on the indicators or criteria of interest to the survey. Resist the temptation to collect extra information that will not likely be used when the data are analyzed.
- Keep your questions clear and short. Use simple, precise words.

- Organize the questionnaire into sections, divided according to the indicators or criteria on which data is being collected.
- Prefer close-ended questions where the respondent only has to select from a set of given answers by indicating a cross or check; answering yes or no or do not know; true or false; etc. Keep open-ended questions to a minimum because they are hard to analyze.
- Number each question and sub questions for easier tabulation and analysis later.
- Keep the questionnaire as short as possible. If it takes more than half an hour to answer, the respondent will get tired or impatient and you may not get valid information.
- Avoid leading questions, that is, questions that suggest a particular answer.
- Make it easy for the interviewer to administer the questionnaire by making the format easy to read the questions and write down answers. You can also include an introductory statement on the purpose of the survey, how it will benefit the respondent, that the respondent will be anonymous (name is not required), etc.
- Include questions that give some background on the respondent, such as age, male or female, occupation, level of education, marital status, etc.

8. A pretest questionnaire

It is important to pretest the questionnaire before finalizing and reproducing it in large quantity. This is done by actually using the draft questionnaire on a few number of representatives from selected target groups (10 to 20). In this way, you can find out if questions are properly stated, how long the interview takes, etc.

9. How to be a good interviewer

Precision, completeness and accuracy of the data depend mostly upon the quality of interviewers. Therefore good interviewers are very important while conducting a survey.

The following are factors enabling a survey to have good interviewers:

- Selection of good interviewers is the most important issue for a successful survey but looking for good interviewers is not an easy task. Thus the utilization of some initiative methods for interviewers' selection may be important. These methods include the finding of sources of standard personnel, such as high school graduates, experienced members of mass organizations and others.
- Gender issue also affects interviewing process. While selecting interviewers for a survey gender issue should be considered, especially for a survey on sexual relation.
- Another method to obtain good interviewers is to train interviewers from the beginning. The training should include both males and females and use them appropriately.
- However, the success of any job would not be achieved if staff or partners dislike the job or are not devoting for their assigned job.

Additionally there are the following characteristics that both the interviewers and the group discussion leaders should have:

- Good communication skills with all people and good social relation;
- Smart and well educated;
- Self confidence and sufficiently mature;
- Enthusiastic for a survey;

- Ethical, respectful and faithful to duty;
- Strictly punctual to time frame;
- Ready to face with special needs during the interview, such as be patient for hunger when the interview is not yet finished, devote another time if interviewees do not have time during office hours;
- Healthy and assure to complete the interview task during the survey;
- Have transport facility that would allow to reach at least the target interviewees and is not demanding.

How to get the answers

- Repeat the questions on more time or more than that if necessary;
- Change the way of questioning by using local terms;
- Criticize that the question is not clear and ask them to set up the question by themselves and then ask them to answer their own questions;
- Criticize the questionnaire designer or the investigator for designing inappropriate questionnaires, then ask the interviewee to design the questionnaire and answer them;
- Encourage the interviewees to answer the questions;
- If they don't talk to much, try to encourage them by saying "very good" "congratulations", "excellent", "good answer" and others, or use signs or movement, such as nodding, smiling, showing thumb, applauding etc.

Steps of individual interview

First at all the interviewer should check all documents and necessary survey tool received before the survey.

The interview time should be convenient for interviewees and should not disturb their meal, rest and sleeping time.

The interviewer should find the ways to make the interviewee happy and co-operative.

Before asking any question, the interviewer should:

- introduce him or her self;
- explain why the survey is being conducted and who conducts it;
- explain why the interviewee is selected in the study;
- explain briefly the objectives of the survey;
- if the interviewee has any doubt about the survey, the interviewer should spend some time to answer any question by using knowledge gained during the training; after the interviewee is satisfied the interviewer should ask his or her consent for the interview;
- start the interview and record the data;
- control the quality of the interview by verifying whether all questions are answered;
- collect and classify the questionnaire forms and give them to the supervisor (investigator).

What should and should not be done during field data collection

What should be done	What should not be done
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Follow all interview steps 2. Be friendly with the interviewee 3. Check all records 4. Ask until receiving appropriate answer 5. Do not deform data 6. Classify questionnaire forms orderly 7. Record all interviewee's interest and questions 8. Answer questions and clarify all recorded problems 9. Compliment and thank the interviewee for co-operation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lazy to ask question and do not follow interview steps 2. Explain the questions too much and ending with answering the question him or herself 3. Guess interviewee's knowledge and understanding 4. Show tiredness and boring 5. Discussion and answer the questions at the same time 6. Falsify data and fill the form without interviewing 7. Swear/promise something that is uncertain in the future

(References from No. 29, No 30, and No 31)

APPENDIX III

THE QUESTIONNAIRE FORM

The prevalence and risk factors for HIV infection among Lao migrants working periodically in Thailand.

Name of interviewer.....Date of interview.....

Place of interview,..... district Savannakhet Province

Time spentto

Checker name Code ___

Begin with interviewer introducing him/her self and objective of study.

- **Good Morning/Afternoon. First of all, I would like to ask you some questions concerning your self. All your answer will be treated confidentially. No one will be allowed to disclose your answers outside our research group. (There are secret)**

Part I: General-Demographic (Please check(✓) or write your answer).

1. Gender 1- Female 2- Male

2. AgesYears old (What is your date of birth ? .../.../..)

3. Marital status 1- Single 2- Married 3- Divorced 4- Widowed

Study number ___

4. Educational Level 1- No education 2- Primary School
 3- Junior High School 4- Senior High School
 5- University
5. Religion 1- Buddhist 2- Christian 3- Muslim 4- Other....
6. Ethnic group 1- Lao loun 2- Lao theung 3- Lao sung
7. Where is your birth place? 1- Lao PDR 2- Thailand
8. Where is your permanent resident? (District)
9. Do you have any relative in Thailand? 1- yes 0- no
10. What is your occupation in Laos?
11. What is your income per month?(kips)
12. What did you do in Thailand?
13. How many times, did you work in Thailand?Times.

(Please keep detail)

No of times	Duration (month, year)	Job	Location of working (Amphur, Province)
1st			
2nd			
3rd			
4th			
5th			

Study number _ _ _ _

Part II: Past Illness

1. Have you ever been admitted in the hospital? 1- yes 0- no

1.1. If yes, when was the last admission?

1.2. If yes, what was the diagnosis?

2. Have you ever receive blood transfusion? 1- yes 0- no

2.1. If yes, when did you receive it?

3. Have you ever donated blood? 1- yes 0- no

3.1. If yes, how many times? times.

3.2. If yes, when was the last times?

4. Do you have any of the following diseases?

Diseases	In your life time	
	yes	no
	1	0
1. Tuberculosis (TB)	1	0
2. Hepatitis B	1	0
3. Diabetes	1	0
4. Hypertension	1	0
5. Surgical operating	1	0

Study number _____

5. Do you have any symptoms of the following STDs diseases?

Symptoms	In the life time		In the past year		In the past 3 months	
	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no
	1	0	1	0	1	0
1. Leucorrhea (Vaginal discharge with pus) (♀)	1	0	1	0	1	0
2. warts	1	0	1	0	1	0
3. Swollen lymph node in groin	1	0	1	0	1	0
4. Painful open sores with charge	1	0	1	0	1	0
5. Painless open sores	1	0	1	0	1	0
6. Discharge from tip of penis (♂)	1	0	1	0	1	0
7. Frequent/difficult urination	1	0	1	0	1	0

Study number _____

Part III: Risk factors

- **Alcohol, cigarette and drug abuse**

1. Do you ever drink alcohol? 1- yes 0- never (skip to Q#4)

1.1. If yes, when was the first time?

2. In the past year, how often did you drink?

1- Once in 2-3 months 2- 2-3 times per week

3- Once a month. 4- 2-3 times per month

5- Once a week 6- Every day

3. And how much do you drink in each time?

1- Just for two -three glasses 2- Until dizzy

3- Until drunk 4- Little

4. Do you ever smoke cigarette? 1- yes 0- never (skip to Q#6)

4.1. If yes, what age are you when you start smoking?

5. In the past year , how much do you smoke?

6. Have you ever used any illicit drug in your life?

1- yes 0- never (skip to Q # 11)

6.1. If yes, what drug which you use at first time?

1- Marijuana 2- Opium 3- Heroin

4- Amphetamine 5- Thinner/Glue

6- Ya-e

Study number _____

7. What was your reason for the first use? (can answer more than one)

1- To try

2- Friend persuaded/ for socialize

3- To cure physical illness

4- To help with sadness

5- To reduce stress

6- For fun

7- For sexual arousing

8. How did you use drug in the first time?

1- Ingestion 2- Inhalation 3- Injection

9. Have you ever used drug by injection? 1- yes 0- no

9.1. If yes, when was the first injection? (Day, month, year)

10. Have you ever shared a needle with some one for injection? 1- yes 0- no

10.1. If yes, when did you start sharing?

- **Sexual behavior**

11. Have you ever had sex ? 1- yes 0- no (skip to # Q Part IV)

12. And what age did you have sex at the first time? years old.

13. How many partner do you have in your life?persons.

Study number _____

14. Have you had sex with the following persons:

	In the life time		In the past year		In the past 3 months		Life time of condom use		
	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	Never	ST	ET
	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2
1.Wife/husband	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2
2.Informal regular partner	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2
3.casual partner	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2
4.CSW	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2

(Remark: ST = Sometimes, ET = Every time)

15. Who were your first sex partner? 1- Husband/wife

2- Boy friend/girlfriend.

3- Customer who paid you

4- Commercial sex worker (CSW)

Part IV: Knowledge and attitude to ward HIV/AIDS

- **Knowledge**

1. Have you ever heard about HIV/AIDS disease? 1- yes 0- no

2. Do you know about cause of AIDS disease ? 1- yes (detail its) 0 - no

Study number _____

3. Do the people get AIDS by using no sterilized needles for injections?

1 - yes 0 - no

4. Do the people get AIDS by drinking from the same glass as an infected person?

1 - yes 0 - no

5. Do the people get AIDS by working in the same room as infected person?

1 - yes 0 - no

6. Do the people get AIDS by having sex with an infected person?

1 - yes 0 - no

7. Do the people get AIDS by being bitten by mosquito that has bitten an infected person?

1 - yes 0 - no

8. A person who has the history of STDs is as risk of having HIV infected?

1- yes 0- no

9. A person who look healthy can has HIV/AIDS? 1- yes 0- no

10. A person who has HIV positive, no symptoms but can transmit to other people?

1- yes 0- no

11. Pregnant women infected by HIV/AIDS can transmit HIV to her child via umbilical cord and breast feeding? 1- yes 0- no

12. Is there a cure for HIV/AIDS? 1- yes 0- no

Study number _____

•Attitude

14. Do you think that: (Follow the table)

	yes=1	no=0
1. The people has HIV/AIDS infection should not be isolated from family/community?	1	0
2. The HIV infection is a problem only CSW?	1	0
3. The HIV infection is a problem only homosexual?	1	0

Part V: Preventive measure on HIV/AIDS

1. Do you know about the prevention of HIV/AIDS? 1- yes 0- no

(Please specify)

2. In your thinking, what are the purposes of condom used? (Can answer more than one)

1- To prevent pregnancy

2- To prevent STDs/AIDS disease

3- For family training

9- Unknown

(For the questionnaires No 2 to No 8 , the interviewer could asked the interviewee who had sex and ever used condom)

2. Have you and your partner ever use condom when have sex?

1- yes 0- no (if no, please details your reason)

Study number _____

3. In the past, did you have problem with condom breakage or leakage?

1- yes 0- no

4. How do you feel, when using condom?(for male)/How do you feel, when your husband or your partner use condom? (for female)

1- Condom make sex less pleasure

2- Feel the same as not using condom

9- Unknown

5. Where do you usually obtain a condom?

1- Hospital/Health center 2- Private clinic

3- Private pharmacy 4- Retail shop

5- PCCA 6- Night club

6. Have you purchased a condom? 1- yes 0- no

7. How much did you pay for a condom?kips

8. Do you think this price is cheap? 1- yes 0- no

Part VI: Source of messages on HIV/AIDS

1. Have you ever heard and seen a message about HIV/AIDS?

1- Yes 0- No

1.1 If yes, where did you get this message? (can answer more than one)

1- Friend 2- Health worker 3- Teacher

4- Radio 5- Television 6- Video

7- Poster 8- Pamphlet Study number ____

2. In your opinion, what kind of HIV/AIDS message media will be appropriate for your community?

- 1- Friend 2- Health worker 3- Teacher
 4- Radio 5- Television 6- Video
 7- Poster 8- Pamphlet

3. And for your self, what kind of HIV/AIDS messages will be appropriate?

- 1- Friend 2- Health worker 3- Teacher
 4- Radio 5- Television 6- Video
 7- Poster 8- Pamphlet

• **HIV testing history**

4. Have you ever had HIV test? (Not include this time)

- 1- yes 0- no

4.1 If yes, how many times did you have HIV test?times

(Please give a reason and detail on the table)

Time	When	Where	Reason	Result
1st				- + unknown
2nd				- + unknown
3 rd				- + unknown

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation !

Study number _____

CURRICULUM VITAE

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Education: Medical Doctor (MD), University of Health Sciences, Vientiane Municipality, Lao PDR (1979-1985)

Certificate, Gynecology-obstetrics program, Vientiane Municipality, Lao PDR 1987

Certificate, Management of Primary Health Care, Vientiane Municipality, Lao PDR 1995

Certificate, Epidemiological & Biostatistics at The Johns Hopkins University Blomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore Myriland, USA 2001

Professional experiences: Deputy of Gyneco-Obstetrics Division in Luang Prabang Provincial Hospital, Luang Prabang Province, Lao PDR (1986-1994)

Teaching on Gyneco- Obstetrics program at
Luang Prabang Provincial Medical assistance
School, Lao PDR (1987-1994)

Chief of Technical office, Luang Prabang
Provincial Health Department, and PCCA, Lao
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Teaching on STDs/AIDS Prevention Program at
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(1993-1999)

Presentation and Publication:

Manivong K, Siphakanlaya S, Watthanakoon S,
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