



## Appendix 2: Glossary

Affected person	<i>A person whose life is changed in any way by HIV/AIDS due to the broader impact of this epidemic</i>
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	<i>AIDS is a cluster of medical conditions, often referred to as opportunistic infections and illnesses, and for which, to date, there is no cure.</i>
Antiretroviral therapy	<i>A treatment consisting of drugs that work against HIV infection by slowing down the reproduction of HIV in the body.</i>
A person living with HIV/AIDS	<i>Refers to a person who is infected with HIV. In general terms, it also refers to those affected by HIV/AIDS like spouses, children and close relatives.</i>
Epidemic	<i>A disease that spreads rapidly through a demographic segment of the human population in a geographic area.</i>
Gender	<i>Refers to roles learned through socialisation. Gender roles are affected by age, class, race, ethnicity and religion and by the geographical, economic and political environment.</i>
Health-promoting schools	<i>Schools that promote the health of all community members through teaching about healthy behaviours in the curriculum, maintaining a healthy school environment and sustaining partnerships with others to in the community.</i>
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)	<i>HIV is a virus that weakens the body's immune system, ultimately causing AIDS.</i>
Infected person	<i>A person who is infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.</i>
Learning institution	<i>Includes schools, teachers colleges, business colleges, vocational and training institutions and special education centres in the national education system.</i>
Opportunistic infections	<i>Infections caused when the immune system is weakened by the HIV such as TB, pneumonia.</i>
Orphan	<i>A child without parental support.</i>
Peer education	<i>Refers to activities aimed at providing information by people of a similar age, sex and interest, and of the same social group, status or position as those being taught.</i>



Post exposure prophylaxis (PEP)	<i>Treatment available to reduce the risk of disease in an individual immediately after exposure to HIV through sexual contact, blood transmission or needle stick injury.</i>
School community	<i>Comprises the teachers, support staff students and parents of a school, along with their relevant Boards of Management, Boards of Governors, local women's groups, youth groups and faith-based organisations.</i>
Stigmatisation	<i>Refers to the process of labelling people with the intent of treating them differently.</i>
Support staff	<i>This term includes those who work in administrative and support positions in learning institutions and related workplaces at national and sub-national levels.</i>
Universal infection control precautions	<i>A simple standard of infection control practice to be used to minimise the risk of exposure to and transmission of blood-borne pathogens.</i>
Voluntary counselling and testing (VCT)	<i>A confidential dialogue between a client and a care provider aimed at enabling the client to cope with stress and take personal decisions related to HIV/AIDS, including blood testing for HIV.</i>
Vulnerable child	<i>Includes students and children with special needs such as a physical or mental disability, as well as school age children who are out of school as a result of poverty or inability to pay school fees and students and children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS.</i>