Introduction:

Background:

While substantial progress has been made in preventing and treating certain STDs, experts estimate that 19 million new diseases for which testing and treatment are reported to be reported among white women. Among Native men, the chlamydia rate was 4.75 times higher than the rate reported among white women. On average, about 70% of clinicians in the Northwest Portland Area and 74% in the Aberdeen area reported that access to needed services is their main concern.

Methods:

Survey Development:

The surveys were developed with consideration for the Model identified six leadership, 20% Community Knowledge about the Issue:

To what extent do community members know about AIDS, syphilis, hepatitis B, gonorrhea, chlamydia, and human papilloma virus? (HPV) are some of the STDS that are most prevalent among Native American populations. The results of the comprehensive STD/HIV capacity assessment were used to develop the following recommendations:

1. Strengthen leadership.
2. Increase knowledge of the issue.
3. Expand outreach.
4. Increase access to services.
5. Develop and implement a comprehensive media strategy using consistent messages and images.
6. Provide education, training, technical support, and capacity building assistance.

Results: Clinic STD/HIV Efforts

- Increased rates of injection drug use
- Decreased rates of injection drug use
- Increased rates of sexual transmission
- Decreased rates of sexual transmission
- Increased rates of transmission
- Decreased rates of transmission

Results: Community STD/HIV Efforts

- Increased rates of transmission
- Decreased rates of transmission
- Increased rates of transmission
- Decreased rates of transmission
- Increased rates of transmission
- Decreased rates of transmission

Recommended Actions:

1. Strengthen leadership capacity.
2. Increase knowledge of the issue.
3. Expand outreach.
4. Increase access to services.
5. Develop and implement a comprehensive media strategy using consistent messages and images.
6. Provide education, training, technical support, and capacity building assistance.

Abstract:

The Aberdeen Area Tribal Chairmen’s Health Board (AATCHB) was established in order to provide the Indian people of the Aberdeen Area with a formal representative Board as a means of communicating and participating with the Aberdeen Area Indian Health Service and other health agencies and organizations on health matters. The Northern Plains Tribal Epidemiology Center, To reduce the prevalence of STDs among Natives in the Pacific Northwest, Project Red Talon is working to:

- Decrease rates of injection drug use
- Increase rates of sexual transmission
- Decrease rates of sexual transmission
- Decreased rates of transmission
- Increased rates of transmission
- Decreased rates of transmission

Recommendations:

1. Strengthen leadership capacity.
2. Increase knowledge of the issue.
3. Expand outreach.
4. Increase access to services.
5. Develop and implement a comprehensive media strategy using consistent messages and images.
6. Provide education, training, technical support, and capacity building assistance.

Conclusion:

The Aberdeen Area Tribal Chairmen’s Health Board (AATCHB) was established in order to provide the Indian people of the Aberdeen Area with a formal representative Board as a means of communicating and participating with the Aberdeen Area Indian Health Service and other health agencies and organizations on health matters. The Northern Plains Tribal Epidemiology Center, Aberdeen Area Tribal Chairmen’s Health Board (AATCHB):

1. Strengthen leadership capacity.
2. Increase knowledge of the issue.
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5. Develop and implement a comprehensive media strategy using consistent messages and images.
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