



The Psychosocial Analysis of the Problem of AIDS in Azerbaijan

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Abstract: Given article is devoted one of the most serious and actual problems of modern life - a problem of AIDS which has gained the big distribution, as among youth, and other age categories of citizens. The present research was spent by means of following methods: a method of the included and latent supervision over behaviour of examinees, a method of natural experiment, a method of conversation and interview, a questioning method. The purpose of carrying out of the given research consists in revealing and detection of the fact of presence of a HIV-infected and AIDS carriers, definition of real quantity of people - carriers of these infections according to the official and informal statistics. The problem consists that in the Azerbaijan society such phenomena as prostitution, the narcotism, a HIV an infection meaningly disappear from the people subject to these defects and diseases, and accordingly, the fact of their detection occurs much later. This circumstance essentially complicates the decision of the given problems and search of real ways of the help to these people. By means of the above-stated methods it is revealed not only presence AIDS and a HIV-infected of people, both among men, and among women (a parity 4:1), but also it is revealed geography of the places of residence of these people, the various reasons and the factors generating a problem of a HIV with all that it implies are studied. As the main reasons are established: prostitution, unemployment, negative economic and social situation, propensity to bad habits, especially narcotisms and others. Result of research were conclusions about necessity of continuous psychological and medical education, increase of level of literacy, outlook, social employment, people demand that is pledge of mental health of each person and a society as a whole.

Keywords: AIDS, HIV, A Problem, A Society, An Organism, Narcotic Substances, Influence, Infection

1. Introduction

The AIDS problems is the most actual in the modern world. Now special danger of development and increase in this epidemic is observed. Epidemic, first of all, grows for the reason that the youth first does not suspect about presence at them this epidemic and in this connection does not undertake any measures after protection of and the relatives. Today AIDS epidemic in our country mentions all social strata and directly concerns the person, and its partners close, the friends familiar, classmates. Despite all gravity of position this epidemic probably to stop and each young man can become a part of the decision of this problem. The young generation has possibility of a choice of reception the information on AIDS and for today knowledge - a unique vaccine against this virus. Acquisition and comprehension of the basic information about AIDS, its treatment and

preventive maintenance is capable to lead to decrease in rates of its development and distribution, and also formation of the patient relation to patients of AIDS. Having the information on some facts, concerning this problem, it is obviously possible to rescue thousand and millions lives.

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) arises that T-limfotsity, protecting the person from infections breaking cages of the person, make destructive impact on immune system of the person. To catch a HIV an infection and to be ill with AIDS is not same. The term of a HIV of an infection means detection in blood of the person against a virusantibodies. Despite all vital danger of such position, many HIV infected for years do not fall ill. But they can be sources of infection for others. After the lapse of time, the virus being in an organism aggravates other diseases, thereby, completely destroying immune system. There is an opinion that in Azerbaijan in comparison with other states of the world of a HIV the infection has appeared later. But, since

1997 infection with this virus continuously grows that causes alarm. For expired ten years' period the statistical data of the Center on struggle against AIDS in Azerbaijan has shown that the number of the people living with this infection has grown in times. The first case of infection of a HIV in Azerbaijan is noted by an infection in 1987 at the citizen of the foreign state, and in 1992 is registered in the citizen of the Azerbaijan Republic. Since this period and till today, according to official sources of registration, the quantity of a HIV of the infected patients in Azerbaijan is from above 4330 persons (e.g., [9]). Also according to responses international, and also other informal sources, the real number of carriers of a HIV and AIDS ten times exceeds the official data.

2. The Modeling of Source of Infection of a HIV

According to the data of the Center of struggle against AIDS in Azerbaijan sources of infection of a HIV are subdivided by an infection in a following order:

Table 1. Percentage parity of sources of infection of a HIV.

	Source of infection of a HIV	%
1.	As a result of blood transfusion from the donor	0,1
2.	Homosexuality	0,4
3.	From a HIV of infected mother to the child	1,3
4.	Hererosexualrelations	26
5.	Uncertain sources of infection	26
6.	The persons using narcotic substances	47

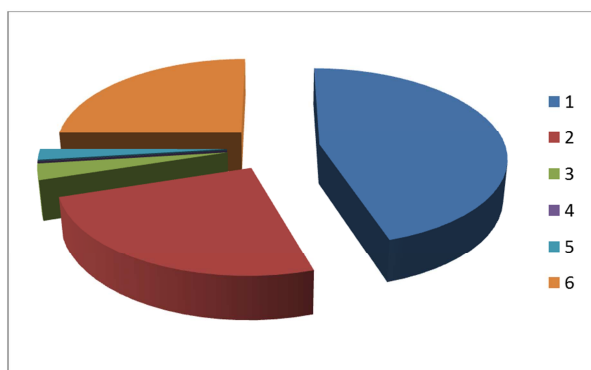


Figure 1. Image of degree of contamination of a HIV.

The Social and economic changes connected with a transition period have put negative typing errors on well-being and employment of people therefore there were difficulties in social security and population protection. This factor promoted development and increase in a narcotism, population shift, and also the reason of many other social problems. Prompt distribution of a HIV of an infection is connected directly with narcotism growth. Thus it is necessary to consider that fact that the HIV an infection usually extends among persons on drugs, first of all, living in those areas through which territories transportation of drugs is carried out. Diseases, sexually transmitted, workers industry sex, labour migrants promote distribution and increase in this epidemic among the population.

According to the theory of work (e.g., [8]) using histogram distributions and frequencies in standard form suitable tables may be constructed and thus, we can formulate the distribution of a HIV infected on age groups in the following tables.

Table 2. Distribution of a HIV infected on age groups.

Age	%
0-7	1,3
15-19	1,6
20-24	10,94
25-29	22,26
30-39	43,1
40-49	13,2
50-59	1,6
60-69	0,9
Over 70 years	0,3
Uncertainage	4,8

Despite an abundance of the information on this illness, population broad masses have a representation that HIV/AIDS fall ill only as a result of a loose way of life. It has been first noticed that danger of infection with this illness is peculiar to persons with drug dependence, to homosexuals and prostitutes. But, detection of the facts of infection by this illness by children and representatives of other groups of the population has shown that simple citizens too can appear in risk group. Of all infected 26,5% make women (1149 persons), 73,5%-men (3183 persons) (e.g., [11]). However, it does not reflect real position of business because the majority of women do not address in medical institutions concerning inspection and treatment of illnesses, sexually transmitted. In Azerbaijan of a HIV the infection is registered in 48 administrative territories. In Azerbaijan the highest indicator of distribution of a HIV-infection in the city of Shirvan. On the second place on infection distribution Hajigabul area, on the third - Astara area, on the fourth - Lankaran area, on the fifth city of Sumgayit, a pole - Yevlakh. In these six cities and areas the high indicator of distribution of a HIV is connected with a narcotism (e.g., [11]). Least a HIV-infection it is extended in Bilesuvar area and the city of Naftalan (e.g., [11]). In a city of Baku Yasamal and Sabunchi areas are included into "risk" group.

Relying on official sources it is possible to ascertain that in comparison with other countries level of infection of a HIV an infection in Azerbaijan much lower. But, despite it, in Azerbaijan there is an absolute must in the organization and working out of a complex of psychosocial work with youth of group of "risk".

As to socio-economic factors of a problem of AIDS, it is necessary to notice that in Azerbaijan they make direct impact on distribution of this problem. Geographical features consist that the Azerbaijan Republic is located in a southeast part of Transcaucasia on the bank of Caspian Sea and, on historically developed circumstances, it is the transport corridor connecting Asia and Europe. The republic borders on Iran, Armenia, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan. And thereupon, distribution of a HIV of an infection to republic influence: a narcotism, prostitution, movings of foreign and local citizens in view of presence of open borders, and also the occupation fact

Armenia of the Azerbaijan earth's of 20% and all consequences connected with it.

According to the world statistics, 70-80% of the facts of infection of a HIV an infection occur a sexual way. In Azerbaijan the transmission of infection a heterosexual way does not prevail. But, annually, analyzing an epidemiological condition of republic, experts conclude that heterosexual communications also concern infection sources. In Azerbaijan the parity of infection of a HIV of men in relation to women is expressed by 4:1. Presence of low interest of infection among women does not reflect reality in view of absence of the mechanism of inspection of the women occupied in sphere of intimate services. Now the patients who have addressed for the help in medical institutions concerning infections, sexually transmitted are surveyed and treated. It complicates data gathering about presence of illnesses, sexually transmitted, the sizes of distribution of a HIV of an infection, and also about an epidemiological condition of republic. In 2003 experts of the Azerbaijan National Center in struggle against AIDS carried out anonymous prospecting control with participation of 200 women rendering sex of service. The most part of them was made by the young women living in villages (till 20 years - 8,5%, on a share of inhabitants of Baku 32% are necessary, 20-30 years - 64,5%). Only one person (of 200 persons - 0,5%) consisted officially in marriage, the others: 18% - widows and 27% - never were married, 48% - are dissolved. Husbands of these women were or in the conclusion, either addicts, or the unemployed. In general, in Azerbaijan, especially in countryside it is accepted so that the woman should care of a family, receiving material maintenance from the husband. In case of divorce the woman who has remained without the husband, being exposed to psychological and social pressure in relation to itself, it is compelled to pass also through serious material difficulties that sex by services frequently compels them to be engaged. As a result of it, the majority of women is exposed to risk of infection of a HIV. Results of prospecting epidemiological control have shown that from 200 women who are engaged in intimate services, 8,5% have a HIV, at 9% - a syphilis, for 63% - chlamydia. To risk of a HIV, basically, workers of cafe, bars and saunas are subject; street prostitutes make over 35%. At 16 from 17 women there were symptoms of illnesses, sexually transmitted. These women do not address to the doctor, are not treated, being, thereby, conductors of various infections. From 200 women of 86% did not use individual defense means. Despite importance for them such employment, the women occupied in this sphere face any obstacles. In Azerbaijan such women brand, consider as derelicts of a society that complicates carrying out of research and preventive work, medical actions. Being afraid to be exposed, the persons rendering sexual services, avoid passage of preventive medical inspection, and, in a consequence of it, possibility of reception of timely treatment for infections, sexually transmitted lose. It is important to notice the lowest level of their trust to the experts, connected with possible social and legal aspects that, in turn, promote

development of this infection. Absolutely new phenomenon under the name «Human traffic», connected with female trade, has strongly entered into our life. For the purpose of earning money many women by means of some firms leave in foreign countries including an illegal way, being exposed there to a slave labour and sexual operation. It is necessary to notice that numerous announcements of the invitation to work of women of certain age and pleasant appearance for highly paid work with departure abroad, cause the big alarm of official structures of Azerbaijan and the International Organization for Migration. For the purpose of the work organization on struggle with human traffic, assistance of various experts of the state structures, the non-governmental organizations, and also public support is necessary for illegal migration.

3. Conclusion

According to official sources, the quantity of a HIV of the infected patients in Azerbaijan is from above 4330 persons, but the real number of carriers of a HIV and AIDS ten times exceeds the official data. Thereupon creation together with the state structures of social institutes of trust for the purpose of attraction of citizens to the decision of this problem is necessary. In view of that 47% of a HIV of the infected patients are shares the people using narcotics. In Azerbaijan officially consists on the account of 28000 addicts. The official statistics totals ten times more. It generates necessity for working out and carrying out of complex socially-psychological actions for narcotism overcoming. According to the data of the present research, 70-80% of the facts of infection of a HIV an infection occur a sexual way. In Azerbaijan the parity of infection of a HIV of men in relation to women is expressed 4:1. Frankly, in Azerbaijan, 26% occupy uncertain sources of infection of a HIV with an infection. Therefore there is a necessity throughout such scientific researches for the purpose of their detection by statistical methods. The most part of a HIV-infected of women till 20 years - 8,5% and is necessary on villages (20-30 years) - 64,5% too considerable figure.

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