

Name of Intervention	Turning Point
Based on Behavioral and Social Science Theory(ies)	AIDS Risk Reduction Model Health Belief Model Social Cognitive Theory
Summary of Intervention	<p>The Turning Point intervention is designed to reduce the frequency and probability of injection-risk behavior among IDUs not participating in drug abuse treatment programs and their sex partners. The intervention consists of the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Session 1: Pre-Test Counseling (individual)</li> <li>• Session 2: HIV/AIDS Risk Reduction (individual or small group)</li> <li>• Session 3: Post-Test Counseling (individual)</li> <li>• Session 4: HIV/AIDS Pathology</li> <li>• Session 5: Drug Addiction</li> <li>• Session 6: Safer Sex &amp; Relationships (men's and women's version)</li> </ul> <p>The intervention also employs slide presentations, self-assessment tests, and lecture/discussion.</p>
Clearly Defined Audience	Seronegative Injection Drug Users not in a treatment program and their sex partners
Goals and Objectives of Intervention	<p>Goal(s): To stimulate health promoting behavior with an emphasis on building skills and developing personal commitment to HIV risk reduction</p> <p>Objective(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To help IDUs recognize behaviors that make them susceptible to contracting HIV</li> <li>• To help IDUs recognize of the severity of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>• To help IDUs understand the advantages and benefits of specific HIV risk reduction behaviors</li> <li>• To help IDUs recognize barriers to the adoption of risk reduction behaviors</li> <li>• To help IDUs recognize their personal ability to execute risk reduction behaviors</li> </ul>
Risk Behaviors the Intervention Focuses on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsafe needle sharing practices among IDUs with one main sex partner</li> <li>• Unsafe needle sharing practices among IDUs with multiple sex partners</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inconsistent condom use among IDUs with one main sex partner</li> <li>• Inconsistent condom use among IDUs with multiple sex partners</li> </ul>
Factors Influencing Behaviors (FIBs)/ Behavioral Determinants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge (lack)</li> <li>• Perceived susceptibility</li> <li>• Perceived severity</li> <li>• Perceived benefits</li> <li>• Perceived barriers</li> <li>• Self-efficacy (low)</li> </ul>
Core Elements	<b>Unknown</b>
Setting	Community-based organization
Duration	1 one-hour counseling and testing session (individual) plus five 1-2 hour group sessions with 3-5 participants
Provides Opportunities to Practice Relevant Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Video presentations for group discussion</li> <li>• Role-plays around risk reduction</li> <li>• Demonstration of proper needle decontamination</li> <li>• Condom demonstration</li> </ul>
Outcomes	Those who reported unsafe needle practices at enrollment were significantly more likely to report safer needle practices at follow-up than similar participants in the standard intervention.
Type of Intervention	GLI

Journal Citation(s):

Siegal, H.A., Falck, R.S., Carlson, R.G., Wang, J. (1995). Reducing HIV needle risk behaviors among injection-drug users in the Midwest: An evaluation of the efficacy of stand and enhanced interventions. *AIDS Education and Prevention*, 7(4), 308-319.

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