CONCLUSION

Psychological adjustment to HIV and adaptation to the illness may thus be improved by a continuum of health care. Effective treatment modalities and supportive care, during the critical times of children suffering from HIV/AIDS and their principal care-givers may promote life in these patients.

The HIV disease, its progression, includes strengthening social networks or assisting their development. This may induce a greater perception of self-efficacy and patient-centered care, reducing the possible tendency of intervening stressors, which in turn may lead the HIV/AIDS patients, both the children and their care-givers to confront, not to avoid impediments in identifying and working towards goal-related activities. Thus move towards better management of his or her illness related to HIV/AIDS.