REFERENCES


Boerma, K., et al. (2002). Socio demographic context of the AIDS epidemic in a rural area in Tanzania with a focus on people mobility and marriage, Hand book of Sexually Transmitted Infections 7(8), 197-205.


http://www.reproline.jhu.edu/video/hiv/tutorials/English/index.htm

http://www.cedpa.org/publications/dualprotection/dualprotection.html

http://www.who.int/hiv/en

http://www.who.int/whosis/factsheets_hiv_nurses/fact-sheet-10/index.html


Kremer, H., et al. (2006). Not to take, decision making about antiretroviral treatment in people living with HIV/AIDS. *Journal of Community Medicine* 49.10.1089apc


Mary, M.C., et al. (2009). Barriers to acceptance and adherence of antiretroviral therapy in rural Zambian women, A Qualitative Study. AIDS Care, 21(1), 78-86.


Mellins, W., et al. (2002). Mental health substance use and disclosure are significantly associated with the medical treatment adherence of HIV-infected mothers. Psychology, Health & Medicine, 7(4), 451-460.


NACO, (2005, July). Health and Family welfare dept, GOI, New Delhi,


Qian, H.Z., Wang, N., Dong, S., & Shao. Y. (2007). Association of misconceptions about HIV transmission and discriminatory attitudes in rural China, Department of Medicine, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Alabama, USA, AIDS Care, 19(10), 1283-1287


Ritchie, M. G. (1997). Psychosocial factors affecting healthcare utilization for women with HIV, A Multiple Clinical Case Study., 57(12-B), 7741


UNAIDS. (2003 May 3) Report on the global capital AIDS epidemic spreading the world about HIV/AIDS in India, 36,


