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NE
RADE

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KONDOMI NE RADE



Metaphysica

VLADA ZNA DA PREZERVATIVI NISU SIGURNI !!!

Vladina istraživačka agencija, Nacionalni Zdravstveni Institut, dala je jedan milion dolara u državno finansiranje da bi organizacija UCLA proučila sprečavanje prenošenja side sa jednog homoseksualca na drugog koristeći prezervative.

Članak iz novina *Los Angeles Times* je saopštio da je jedan istraživač iz NIH (Nacionalnog instituta za zdravlje (National Institute of Health)) imao hrabrosti da zaustavi studije, i obelodanio da istraživanja neće raditi UCLA. Razlog je taj što su vladina probna ispitivanja pokazala da su prezervativi toliko nesigurni da ako UCLA nastavi sa istraživanjem, mnogo homoseksualaca će oboleti od AIDS tokom ove studije.

Interesantno je da je članak objavio: "U manjoj sredini, može se reći da su prezervativi skoro sigurni... ali u mestu kao što je Los Andeles, radije bi se pričalo o odlaganju zaraze nego kako da se ona spreči."

To su vladini dupli aršini po tom pitanju.

Državni organi kažu da ako koristiš prezervativ da se zaštitиш od side, sa partnerom koji nema sidu, nećeš se zaraziti od side.

Nemojte da se šalite!!

Ne treba biti mnogo mudar da bi se razumelo da se nećeš zaraziti sidom od druge osobe koja nije zaražena virusom side.

Ali državni organi otvoreno priznaju, da ako imaš polni odnos sa osobom koja ima sidu, znajući ili ne da je tvoj partner zaražen virusom ove bolesti, veliki je rizik da dobiješ sidu - čak ako koristiš kondom.

AIDS-Condom Study Grant Cut Off by U.S.

By ALLAN PARACHINI,
Times Staff Writer

The federal government has cut off funding to a UCLA study of the effectiveness of condoms in preventing the spread of AIDS because of concern that the AIDS infection rate among Los Angeles homosexuals is so high that condoms may be incapable of providing reliable protection to study participants.

The action, disclosed in documents obtained Tuesday under the Freedom of Information Act and in interviews, appears to represent a major shift in the federal government's attitude toward the use of condoms in preventing AIDS among gay men in cities with high infection rates. In the past, federal health officials have repeatedly described condoms as the single best weapon, aside from celibacy, against the spread of the deadly disease.

But now federal officials say that the effectiveness of condoms in blocking the spread of AIDS through anal sex has been seriously compromised in five U.S. cities with high infection rates—Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, Miami and Washington.

The federal decision cancels \$2.6 million in grant money that was to have paid for a large-scale trial of condoms by homosexual men in Los Angeles. The trials were designed to measure how effective condoms are in stopping the spread of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), specifically in anal sex. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS.

'Ethical Problems'

But in a July 11 letter to the head of the UCLA study, the National Institutes of Health warned of "potential ethical problems" if the study were allowed to proceed. The project, begun two years ago, has received slightly more than \$1 million in federal funding and already has produced exhaustive laboratory test results of the abilities of condoms in general and specific brands, in particular, to inhibit AIDS transmission.

The study thus far has not involved testing condom use with people.

The head of the UCLA study, Dr. Roger Detels, refused Tuesday to discuss the government action.

But Dr. Jeffrey Perlman, chief of contraceptive evaluation for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, a branch of the NIH, said the cutoff stemmed from concern that the chances of transmission of the virus were made unacceptably great by the high prevailing infection rates, combined with the risk of condom failure.

'Supersaturated With Virus'

"What has happened in the last two years is that gays in Los Angeles became supersaturated with the virus so that to [go ahead with] this study [would mean that] there is going to be a large proportion of the recruits who would have become infected," said Perlman, who is project officer for the grant. "On that basis, it really came to an ethical issue."

Perlman said it would be premature to call condom use futile in controlling AIDS infection among gays who practice anal sex. But he said that in Los Angeles and the four other cities, the risks in such sex, even with condom use, appear overwhelming.

"In a low-incidence area, you could say that condoms are almost foolproof," Perlman said. "In a place like L.A., in the gay community, one would really be talking about delaying infection rather than preventing it. I certainly didn't feel that this was true a couple of years ago, but I do feel it is true now."

Better Than No Protection

Perlman added that the new findings, which grew out of a statistical model he developed for presentation last month at an international AIDS conference in Stockholm, do not apply to use of condoms among heterosexuals practicing vaginal sex. And he and others emphasized that condom use remains better than no protection at all.

But in urban areas with high infection rates, Perlman said, the only remaining effective strategy for avoiding AIDS is complete abstinence from anal sex.

The funding cutoff represents a significant setback to U.S. research on condoms, since the UCLA project was the only major study to evaluate the effectiveness of condoms in relation to AIDS, and it remains the largest condom-failure study ever conducted.

In a June 29 discussion, according to both Perlman and the documents, Perlman told UCLA's Detels that the NIH now fears that the risks of condom failure and subsequent AIDS transmission to study volunteers were unacceptably high.

10% Annual Increase

New statistical evidence, Perlman said, shows that in groups with HIV infection rates comparable to those of gay men in Los Angeles, a 10% annual increase in those rates can result in as much as a 1-in-50 chance that a man using a condom will be exposed to the virus in any given sexual encounter. Among gays who practice anal sex in the Los Angeles area, he said, the infection rate has been increasing as much as 20% a year.

Perlman emphasized that the problem is primarily the statistical likelihood of being with an AIDS-infected partner when a condom happens to fail. "It is not the condoms that are at fault, it is the degree of absolute risk," he said.

Dr. Martin Finn, medical adviser to the AIDS program office of the

Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, said he still believes that condoms may offer some protection against AIDS infection.

But the odds of infection suggested by the government and other research have prompted him to issue a blanket recommendation against anal intercourse. "I am to the point that I advise anyone that if they are going to do anything," Finn said, "do not have anal sex."

NIH's conclusions about condom use in high-infection areas appear to conflict with earlier policies advocated by Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, who has consistently urged condom use for people unwilling to abstain from sex entirely.

A spokesman for Koop said he was on vacation and unavailable, but Koop has been apprised of the new NIH conclusions, Perlman said.

The NIH conclusions and the UCLA funding cutoff caused alarm Tuesday in local AIDS organizations. A spokesman for AIDS Project Los Angeles, the largest local group, said discontinuation of the research was a significant concern. The spokesman, Andy Weisser, said the 600 men who would have been recruited for the test are among those not availing themselves of any means of protection against AIDS and are among the highest-risk members of the local gay community.

Among such men, Weisser said, even highly unreliable protection from condoms would be better than unprotected, high-risk sex.

Perlman said the federal government is still interested in a test of condom effectiveness, but that such a study would have to be done in some part of the country where HIV infection rates are still low and

would have to include heterosexuals.

The NIH funds cutoff is the latest in a series of controversies to hit the pioneering UCLA study. In late June, The Times published results of the project's ranking of condom brands in terms of their ability to prevent leakage of HIV. That story has resulted in separate internal investigations of the unauthorized release of the rankings at the NIH.

Effectiveness of Latex Condoms As a Barrier to Human Immunodeficiency Virus-sized Particles Under Conditions of Simulated Use

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Condoms were tested in an in vitro system simulating key physical conditions that can influence viral particle leakage through condoms during actual coitus. The system quantitatively addresses pressure, pH, temperature, surfactant properties, and anatomical geometry. A suspension of fluorescence-labeled, 110- μ m polystyrene microspheres models free human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in semen, and condom leakage is detected spectrally. Leakage of HIV-sized particles through latex condoms was detectable ($P < 0.01$) for as many as 20 of the 89 condoms tested. Worst-case condom barrier effectiveness (fluid transfer prevention), however, is shown to be at least 10^4 times better than not using a condom at all, suggesting that condom use substantially reduces but does not eliminate the risk of HIV transmission.

This test did not incorporate motion, reflecting our assumption that pore stretching results primarily from stretching over the penis. Moreover, there exist at present no data sufficient to enable meaningful modeling of the dynamic aspects of coitus.

KAKO DRŽAVNI ORGANI OBJAŠNJAVAJU ŠTA JE SIGURAN SEKS?

Vladina Uprava za hranu i lekove (FDA) nedavno je radiala studiju koju su nazvali "Efikasnost zaštite Latex prezervativom od čestica veličine virusa side (HIV) u uslovima veštačke simulacije."

Različite vrste Latex prezervativa su testirane da bi se videlo da li bilo koji prezervativ propušta čestice veličine virusa side.

Istraživači su stavili prezervativ na veštački penis, a onda merili propuštanje čestica veličine virusa side.

Autori su rekli da su izveli test "u uslovima veštačke simulacije", ali su priznali u članku da "test nije uključio pokret, odražavajući naše pretpostavke da razvlačenje pora prezervativa je prvenstveno uzrokovano razvlačenjem preko penisa."

Možete li da poverujete u ovo?

Njihov uslov simulacije je - SEKS BEZ POKRETA.

REZULTATI

30% prezervativa će propustiti virus side za vreme polnog odnosa - ako se NE pomerate! Koja je stopa propuštanja ako SE pomerate?

Članak na čudan način zaključuje da prezervativi znatno smanjuju rizik da se zarazite virusom side. (Imate 30% šanse da umrete umesto 70%).

Izjave kao što su ova bile bi zabavne ako ove namerne dezinformacije vladinih agencija nisu direktno odnele u smrt veliki deo omladine od bolesti koja se zove sida.

Condom Tests Find Leaks Of AIDS Virus

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles

Four of the nation's most popular condom brands permitted the AIDS virus to escape in laboratory tests, prompting researchers to warn users that they should not assume that all condoms work equally well in preventing spread of the disease.

The researchers found that the AIDS virus leaked in one of the 10 condoms tested in each of three brands, and six of 25 tested in the fourth.

"The chance of using a defective condom is small," said the study by the University of California, Los Angeles, but the laboratory results "suggest that all condoms may not be equally effective in preventing (AIDS) transmission."

That conclusion conflicts with a key element of the federal government's AIDS-prevention strategy, which assumed that all condoms blocked the transmission of the AIDS virus with equal effectiveness. The government has emphasized condom use without regard to possible differences among brands.

The 1,000-page report of the federally financed study, obtained yesterday by the Los Angeles Times under the Freedom of Information Act, also listed 10 top-ranked condom brands that performed well in a wide variety of laboratory tests.

Overall, among the thousands of condoms tested, the study found that 0.66 percent of condoms — more than one of every 200 — failed, either leaking the AIDS virus, allowing water or air to escape, or breaking in tensile strength test.

The researchers called for more effective condom-safety programs by the Food and Drug Administration in which inspectors would take samples from retail store shelves instead of factory stocks.

But they emphasized that "the use of even the lowest-scoring condom we tested is preferable to not using a condom for disease prevention."

Tests for ability to prevent leakage of the AIDS-causing human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, were separate from a broader laboratory evaluation of condom effectiveness, in which hundreds of condoms of each of 31 different brands were tested.

However, eight of the 10 top names in the wider laboratory tests were also tested for leakage of the AIDS virus, and none did so.

PREZERVATIVI IMAJU RUPE

Rupe su previše male da bi se videle.

Prezervativi imaju mikroskopske rupe i kad su novi - čak i pre upotrebe.

Rupe su 5 mikrona (mikrometara) u prečniku.

Virus side je 0,1 mikron u prečniku.

Rupe na prezervativu su 50 puta veće od veličine virusa side.

Virus side može lako da uđe kroz male rupe na prezervativu nevidljive golim okom.

U studiji koju je izdao Centar za kontrolu bolesti, 12% prezervativa napravljenih u Americi su imaju rupe, i 21% prezervativa napravljenih u drugim zemljama imaju neprihvatljivu stopu propuštanja.

Rukavice koje se koriste u hirurgiji navodno imaju veće standarde za kvalitet nego prezervativi, pa ipak u jednoj studiji, sve rukavice koje su testirane imaju otvorene kanale veličine 5 mikrona u prečniku koje prodiru kroz celu debljiju rukavice.

Zapamtite, virus AIDS-a je samo 0,1 mikron u prečniku.

Family Planning Perspectives

Do Condoms Measure Up?

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has been responsible since 1976 for assuring that condoms sold in the United States are safe and effective. Because of the great attention being focused on the condom as a result of the AIDS epidemic, the FDA began an expanded condom-testing program in 1987.¹ The test is a simple one, in which each condom is filled with 300 ml of water and checked for leaks. Any batch of condoms exceeding a failure rate of four per 1,000 is either recalled or barred from sale. By February 1988, 430 batches of condoms had been examined, in tests of more than 100,000 individual condoms. Of 165 batches made by U.S. manufacturers, 12 were tested, 12 percent failed; on the other hand, of 265 batches from foreign manufacturers, 21 percent had unacceptable rates of leakage.

1. "Condoms for Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 37:133, 1988.

Volume 20, Number 4, July/August 1988

Prriroda i značaj oštećenja kod prezervativa i prevencija od virusa side.



Razmera:

Virus side = 0,1 mikron

Rupa na prezervativu = 5 mikrona (50 puta veća u prečniku od virusa side)

'Disturbing' data on birth control failure

By Kim Painter
USA TODAY 7/13/89

Couples using birth control have accidental pregnancies more often than previously estimated, new research shows.

Contraceptive failure rates that are one-third higher than those found in 1986 are reported in a new study from the Alan Guttmacher Institute, New York, in its journal, *Family Planning Perspectives*.

"It's disturbing to see how

high these failure rates are," says study co-author Jacqueline Darroch Forrest: "It presents a challenge — it says that we could greatly decrease unintended pregnancy among contraceptive users."

The number of pregnancies likely to occur per 100 couples using methods for one year:

- Birth control pills, 6.2 (up from 4.6)
- Condoms, 14.2 (up from 9.7)
- Diaphragm, 15.6 (up from 14.2)
- Rhythm, 16.2 (up from 12.6)
- Spermicides, 26.3 (up from 19.1)

Sterilization wasn't included because failures are rare; intrauterine devices were omitted because data is sketchy.

The new study is more accurate because it includes data from abortion patients to make up for underreporting of abortion in the earlier study, Darroch Forrest says.

U.S. women have about 3 million unplanned pregnancies each year; half end in abortion.

The new study looks at how well methods work in actual use — meaning incorrect or inconsistent use is accounted for.

For example, the pill fails for less than 1 in 100 users when used perfectly. But, since compliance varies widely, so do failure rates — reaching 18 percent for unmarried, non-white women under age 20.

"If you're using a contraceptive method, the method itself can only do so much — you have to use it right," Darroch Forrest says.

Birth control success increases with age and income. Failure is more common among black and single women than white and married women.

The study shows the need for "new, safe and effective" methods and better education, says Guttmacher president Jeannie Rosoff.

PREZERVATIVI I TRUDNOĆA

Da li prezervativi sprečavaju trudnoću?

Prezervativi su jedan od najgorih oblika za kontrolu rađanja.

Devojke ili žene koje koriste prezervative da spreče trudnoću, ostaju u drugom stanju u 14% slučajeva.

Koliko dana u mesecu je moguće da devojke ili žene zatrudne?

Samo 3 ili 4 dana u mesecu.

Koliko dana u mesecu neko može da prenese virus side ili da se zarazi tim virusom?

Svaki dan.

Tako da ako se uzme broj od 14% (da se zatrudni ako se koriste prezervativi) i pomnoži sa 2, 3 ili 4 puta, dobije se procena prenosa virusa side.

To može da poveća vaše šanse da dobijete sidu, čak i kad se koriste prezervativi, i do preko 50%.

To je ono što vlada zove SIGURAN SEKS !!!???

Sept. 9, 1988

Ozone Threatens Safe Sex

San Francisco Chronicle

Chronicle Wire Services

Chicago

Doctors warned yesterday of a new threat to the effectiveness of condoms — holes caused by ozone.

In a letter to the Journal of the American Medical Association, a California research team said tests showed that 90 percent of latex condoms were damaged by exposure for several days to air containing a level of ozone similar to that frequently found in Southern California.

Ozone is a lung irritant produced when industrial pollutants and nitrogen oxide react in the presence of sunlight.

The researchers said it is possible for condoms to be exposed to corrosive air pollution when stored or sold "in bulk packs and circulated without packaging."

The researchers also said that young men who go out at night with romance in their hearts and condoms in their wallets should find another storage place. Any practice

SMOG OŠTEĆUJE PREZERVATIVE

Ozon u smogu može da napravi rupe na prezervativu čak i ako se čini da su prezervativi netaknuti.

"Istraživački tim iz Kalifornije je izneo podatke da testovi pokazuju da 90% prezervativa je bilo oštećeno nakon nekoliko dana izlaganja na vazduhu koji sadrži nivo ozona sličan onoj koncentraciji koji je pronađen u Južnoj Kaliforniji." (San Francisko Chronicle, Sept. 9, 1988.)

Rupa za pričvršćivanje na omotu prezervativa može da dozvoli smogu da ošteti prezervativ čak i pre upotrebe.

Dangers of lubricants used with condoms

SIR—Most condoms are used for contraceptive purposes. Recently, however, their use has been widely promoted to help limit the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, especially AIDS¹. Many studies show that condoms are an effective barrier to the causative microorganisms².

It is widely held that petroleum- or oil-based lubricants such as baby oil, petroleum jelly or corn oil should not be used with latex condoms. Some manufacturers warn against such use on their packaging. Unable to find any published data to support this view, we tested major brands of latex condoms and samples of lubricants.

Each condom unpacked and exposed to oils at 37°C. After exposure, the tensile strength of the condoms suffered major, and often drastic, losses after a short period (see table).

Other physical properties — elongation at break, burst pressure and burst volume

— showed a similar pattern, with reductions of up to 95% from initial values.

Clearly, users of latex condoms should not use additional lubricants that are petroleum- or vegetable-oil based, or else their condoms are very likely to fail. On the other hand, three water-based lubricant products we have tested, Duragel, Duracreme and Senselle, do not adversely affect the physical properties of condoms.

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1. Koop, C.E. *J. Am. med. Ass.* **256**, 2784–2789 (1986).

2. *J. Am. med. Ass.* **259**, 1925–1927 (1988).

Nature September 1, 1988 pg. 19

MAZIVA OŠTEĆUJU PREZERVATIVE

Uljna maziva, kao što su bebi ulje, uljni žele ili ulje od žitarica, mogu da oštete efikasnost prezervativa, iako se čini da je prezervativ u redu.

Istezanje prezervativa stvara drastična oštećenja posle samo 15 minuta izlaganju uljnim ili petroleumskim mazivima.

"Druge fizičke osobine - izduženje prilikom pucanja, porast pritiska i zapremine - pokazuju slične obrasce, sa smanjenjem i do 95% od njihovih početnih vrednosti."

Vodena maziva koja su testirana ne utiču nepovoljno na fizičke osobine prezervativa.

Use of nonoxynol-9 and reduction in rate of gonococcal and chlamydial cervical infections

SOMCHAI NIRUTHISARD RONALD E. RODDY
SUPAWAT CHUTIVONGSE

The spermicide nonoxynol-9 (N-9) has been used as a contraceptive for over 30 years, but the use of a vaginal spermicide and condoms for the prevention of sexually transmitted infections has not been examined in randomised studies. We report a single-blind randomised field trial to assess the effect of N-9 film on the rate of gonococcal and chlamydial cervical infection in women at high risk of these diseases.

343 women were randomly assigned to use either condoms and N-9 (186 women) or condoms and a placebo (157). Compliance with condom use was much the same in the two groups. Overall, N-9 reduced the rate of cervical infection by 25% (rate ratio [RR] 0·75, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0·5–1·1); in women who used N-9 for more than 75% of their coital acts the infection rate was reduced by 40% (RR 95% CI 0·3–1·0). The rate of yeast vulvovaginitis or genital ulcers was not higher in N-9 users than in placebo users, but the rate of symptomatic irritation was increased by 70% (RR 95% CI 1·1–2·6) among N-9 users. Condom use was more protective against cervical infection than N-9 use. The rate of infection was 50% (RR 95% CI 0·3–0·7) lower with 75% than with 0–50% condom compliance.

Lancet 1992, 339: 1371–75.

DA LI ĆE SPERMICID UBITI VIRUS SIDE?

Spermicidi, kao što su nonoxynol-9 mogu da deaktiviraju virus side. Međutim, oni takođe mogu da iritiraju kožu na penisu i sluzokožu vagine.

Studija objavljena u magazinu *Lancet*, najpoznatijem medicinskom magazinu, pokazuje da se povećava stopa iritacije polnih organa i do 70% kod onih koji koriste spermicide nonoxynol-9 sa prezervativom, u poređenju sa onima koji koriste prezervative bez spermicida.

Iritirana koža i sluzokoža mogu još lakše da prenesu virus side i da prouzrokuju da se zarazite.

Tako da korišćenje spermicida može u stvari da poveća rizik da se dobije sida zato što virus side može da prođe pravo kroz sluzokožu vagine.

Mucosal transmission of HIV

SIR — Mucosal transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) by the vaginal mucosa in heterosexual, or rectal mucosa in homosexual subjects can be responsible for 70–80 per cent of AIDS.

As Barbara Culliton points out¹, heterosexual transmission of AIDS received a great deal of attention at the seventh international conference on AIDS. In particular, William Haseltine's view that AIDS should be recognized as a "lethal venereal disease" needs to be carefully considered. Langerhans cells and the related dendritic cells appear to be the most readily infectable cells by HIV². Indeed, chronic genital or systemic infection with the simian immunodeficiency virus in rhesus monkeys results in significant localization of the virus in Langerhans cells and macrophages of the genital-tract epithelium³.

We investigated Langerhans cells in

cervico-vaginal, oral and rectal epithelia, identifying them by the CD1-specific monoclonal antibody (NA1/34) and their reaction with anti-HLA DR antibodies (see table). We found large numbers of

Langerhans cells in the vaginal and ectocervical squamous epithelium, and a smaller number in the endocervical columnar epithelium, as well as in the transformation zone of the cervix which could represent the most vulnerable part of the female genital tract in HIV transmission (see table). Oral mucosa contains a comparable number of Langerhans cells to that found in vaginal epithelium but we did not find Langerhans cells in rectal epithelium. Langerhans and dendritic cells may account for HIV infection of the cervico-vaginal epithelium, or after rectal trauma the dendritic cells present in the rectal lymphoid follicles may be infected.

PARKED CARS CAN BE DEADLY

On a warm day, the temperature inside a parked car can reach 160°F in minutes, even in the shade with the windows cracked. Since dogs cannot perspire, only pant, they (and other animals) can suffer brain damage and die of heatstroke in a few minutes if they have only hot air to breathe.



PEOPLE FOR THE ETHICAL TREATMENT OF ANIMALS
PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015-0516/(301) 770-PETA

TOPLA KLIMA OŠTEĆUJE PREZERVATIVE

Na omotu prezervativa stoji upozorenje koje kazuje da se prezervativi ne smeju držati na visokim temperaturama (većim od 38 stepeni Celzijusa).

Šta se dešava ako su prezervativi bili izloženi visokim temperaturama?

Prezervativ može da postane neefektivan zbog još više mikroskopskih rupa i ostalih oštećenja.

Prezervativi se često drže u pregratku za rukavice u kolima.

"Po topлом danu, temperatura može da dostigne 71 stepen Celzijusa (160°Farenhajta) za nekoliko minuta u parkiranom autu, čak i u hladu sa otvorenim prozorima," kao što piše u upozorenju za one koji imaju kućne ljubimce.

Nažalost, čak i kad kupite "sveže" prezervative u prodavnici, ne znate gde su bili. Prezervativi se transportuju od proizvođača do prodavnica kamionima. Temperatura u kamionu se ne kontroliše. Leti može da bude veoma toplo u kamionu i dosta hladno zimi. To se isto dešava i sa prezervativima. Ove temperature mogu da prouzrokuju oštećenje prezervativa čak i kad su prezervativi u zatvorenim kutijama. I mogu da izgledaju neoštećeni kad ih kupite, iako su već oštećeni.

Zainteresovane osobe su otišle do mesta gde se parkiraju kamioni po topлом vremenu i snimili jaja koja se peku na podu kamiona koji su prevozili prezervative.

DRŽAVNE ŠKOLE BI TREBALE DA BUDU PRAVNO ODGOVORNE!

Okruzi državnih škola, specijalne zainteresovane grupe i drugi koji su neinformisani insistiraju da se prezervativi dele u državnim školama.

Treba da se zna da u skoro svim državama zakon kaže da pre nego što lekar uradi test na sidu bilo kom pacijentu, lekar mora da provede 15-30 minuta da objasni pacijentu sve probleme koji se mogu dogoditi pacijentu ako se pokaže da su rezultati pozitivni na virus side. Pacijentu se mora reći unapred da ako je test pozitivan, može da postoje problemi sa osiguranjem, sa medicinskim i životnim osiguranjem, može da bude problema sa njegovim ili njenim poslom, i da može da dođe do diskriminacije.

Tada pacijent mora da potpiše pristanak da može da dâ krv i da se uradi test.

Posle završenog testa, bilo da je negativan ili pozitivan, pacijent opet treba da se konsultuje.

Test na antitelo side je jedini test krvi danas u Americi, ili u celoj istoriji medicine u ovoj zemlji, u kojoj vlada zahteva pismeno odobrenje od pacijenta pre nego se uradi test!

Ipak vlada udovoljava želju javnim školama da dele prezervative omladini u tako velikim količinama kao da bacaju kikiriki medvedu!!

Zabrinuti građani treba da ispitaju da li direktor gimnazije ili učitelj ili obučeni savetnik informišu svakog studenta ponaosob, i porodice svakog studenta (pošto su većina stu-

denata maloletni), o značaju rizika prenošenja side sa upotrebom prezervativa.

Ako državne škole odluče da daju prezervative studentima, moraju prvo da informišu studente i njihove roditelje o rizicima neplanirane trudnoće i rizicima prenosa svih veneričnih bolesti, uključujući sifilis, gonoreju i sidu, i potencijalne probleme sa svim ovim uslovima, uključujući smrt od side.

Savetnik takođe mora da dobije pismenu izjavu od studenta i njihovih roditelja gde se iznosi da su studenti i roditelji primili informacije i da ih u potpunosti razumeju.

Ako se ovih procedura ne drže svi studenti, i neka studentkinja zatrudni ili se zarazi sa bilo kojom veneričnom bolešću, uključujući i 100% smrtonosnu bolest kao što je sida, dok koristi prezervative, okrug državne škole, DIREKTOR I BILO KOJI DRUGI UMEŠANI NASTAVNIK ILI SAVETNIK TREBA DA BUDU LIČNO ODGOVORNI ZA SVOJE POSTUPKE.

Vrhovni sud je 5. novembra 1991. godine odlukom 8 : 0 odlučio da državni činovnici treba da budu lično odgovorni za štete koje su se dogodile na osnovu njihovih zvaničnih stavova (Hafer v. Milo 112 S. Ct. 358, 1991).

Genocid se definiše kao namerno i sistematsko uništenje nacije ili rase.

Ako je u državnim školama dozvoljeno da se dele prezervativi bez informisanja omladine i njihovih roditelja o nedostacima samih prezervativa i potencijalnom riziku smrti od side ako njihova zaštita zavisi od prezervativa, vlada sa sigurnošću čini genocid nad američkom omladinom.

ŠTA JE REŠENJE?

Ima onih koji kažu: " Moramo da damo omladini prezervative. Na kraju, imaće i onako polne odnose, tako da moraju da imaju neku zaštitu koristeći prezervative."

Da li je prihvatljivo za omladinu da igra Ruski rulet dokle god ima deset praznih ležišta za metkove u pištolju, umesto samo pet?

Osloniti se na prezervative da spreče prenos side je isto tako opasno kao i igrati Ruski rulet!

Kako bi bilo da se omladini kaže istina?

Da li oni nemaju pravo da znaju da prezervativi neće da ih zaštite od side?

Da li će bilo ko, ko pokušava da smanji drogu među omladinom da planira kampanju koja će obuhvatati sledeću filozofiju:

"Pa, omladina će da koristi drogu svakako, zato dajmo kokain i slamke za šmrkanje svim studentima u srednjim školama tako da neće biti iskušani da probaju heroin."

Ili, da li će bilo ko, ko pokušava da smanji alkohol, prihvati sledeću filozofiju:

"Omladina će ionako da pije alkohol, zato hajde da delimo besplatno pivo za ručak u svim kantinama srednjih škola u zemlji. Tako neće biti u iskušenju da probaju viski."

SIDA JE SMRTTONOSNA BOLEST!

REŠENJE JE:

UZDRŽAVANJE, ILI

POLNI ODNOS U OKVIRU BRAKA IZMEĐU PARTNERA KOJI SU SE TESTIRALI NA SIDU
I TEST JE BIO NEGATIVAN.

KONDOMI
NE
RADE!

Preporučujemo:

- Unapredite vid - odbacite naočare, Dr Lorin Dej
- Kako sam pobedila rak, Dr Lorin Dej
- Moć zdravlja, Dr Hans Dil, najsveobuhvatnija knjiga o zdravlju
- Moć ishrane, Dr Kolin Kembel, najbolja knjiga o ishrani ikada napisana
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