



Browne-learn.com Presents

E-learning Design Overview and Script

Purpose

This script document provides breakdown of the exact text that will appear on-screen; a description of the images; and an overview of the interactions.

Course overview

Name/Topic: “HIV Overview”

There are currently large gaps in the key learning group's understanding of HIV and AIDS, which has led to sales representatives wrongly positioning HIV and AIDS related products to customers. Therefore, the overall aim of this training will be to give the learner the grounding they need in HIV and AIDS to start having collaborative and confident conversations with their clients. This will be measured by successful selling and a reduction in reports of mis-selling.

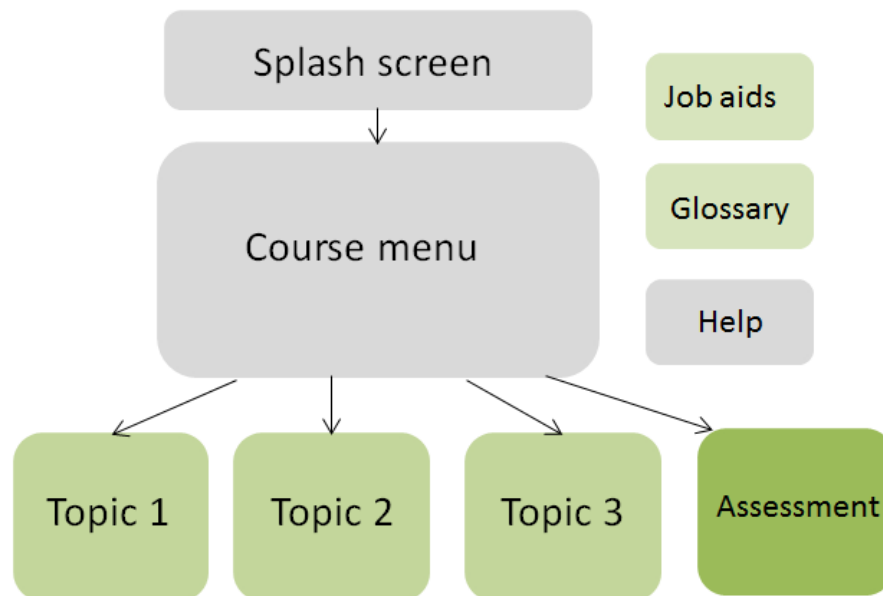
Learning Outcomes (objectives)

By the end of this 20-minute module the learner will be able to:

- describe the HIV lifecycle
- identify the structure of HIV including the **p24 antigen**
- describe the clinical progression of HIV to AIDS with reference to its effect on the immune system.

Course structure

This course will open with a splash screen, which sets the direction of the course for the learner. The learner will then land on the course menu where he/she can access any of the four topics. The learner will need to return to the menu at the end of each topic and select the next one. This will help learners visually orient themselves within the course and give them a sense of their progress.



Splash screen and menu

DESCRIPTION

<Use Logo>

TEXT

HIV Overview

In this tutorial you'll explore an overview of HIV; its structure, lifecycle, the stages of the infection and immune responses to it. Make sure you have enough time and a quiet place to complete this course, so that you can concentrate on learning how to have more confident conversations with clients, today.

DISCLAIMERS:

The content in this course including the documents, images and reference materials are FOR INTERNAL TRAINING ONLY and NOT FOR PRINT OR DISTRIBUTION. Photos used herewith are for illustrative purposes only. Any person depicted in a photograph is a model.

PROMPT

This course contains audio. If you get stuck at any time, visit the Help menu for guidance.

Menu

IMAGE:

Patient talking to a doctor in an office. Both the doctor and patient should have a neutral expression, but the image should feel 'positive'.

SCREEN TEXT

HIV Overview

HIV and AIDS was first identified in the 1980s but it still remains one of the world's most significant public health challenges.

Select the help icon to find out how to use this course. Then select each topic to find out more about the HIV virus.

Topic 1: HIV in context

Screen 1 of 6

DESCRIPTION:

In this opening screen the learner will explore the history of HIV and AIDS. This will be treated as an interactive timeline with key dates and events for the learner to select. When the learner selects on a date or image they will see a short piece of related information.

OPENING TEXT:

The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) was only identified relatively recently.

AUDIO:

In this first topic you'll explore the basics of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). This timeline takes you through its discovery. Select each part of the timeline to learn more about the history of HIV.

PROMPT:

Select all the parts of the timeline to explore the discovery of the HIV virus.

HOTSPOT 1 DESCRIPTION:

1981 written in a selectable circular hotspot.

REVEAL TEXT 1:

In 1981 incidences of a rare lung disease (an unusually aggressive form of cancer) and various opportunistic infections were reported in previously healthy gay men. By the end of the year 270 cases of severe immune deficiency among gay men were reported and 121 of those had died.

HOTSPOT 2 DESCRIPTION:

1982 written in a selectable circular hotspot.

REVEAL TEXT 2:

In 1982 the **CDC** named the disease resulting from HIV infection as Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), although the cause was not yet known.¹

HOTSPOT 3 DESCRIPTION:

Image of male AIDS patients in the 1980s in a round, selectable hotspot. Preferably this should be an archive image as opposed to staged stock imagery.

REVEAL TEXT 3:

Initially cases of AIDS were only reported in previously healthy, gay men. However, between 1982 and 1983 cases of AIDS amongst IV drug users and individuals who were receiving blood-clotting agents began to be reported.¹

HOTSPOT 4 DESCRIPTION:

1983 written in a selectable circular hotspot.

REVEAL TEXT 4:

In 1983, the Pasteur Institute isolated a virus - Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) - from a lymph node of an infected individual and proposed that HIV was the cause of AIDS.¹

HOTSPOT 5 DESCRIPTION:

1986 written in a selectable circular hotspot.

REVEAL TEXT 5:

In 1986, a second strain of HIV was identified. This was classified as HIV-2 and the original strain was renamed HIV-1.¹

HOTSPOT 5 DESCRIPTION:

Image of West African AIDS patients in a round selectable hotspot.

REVEAL TEXT 5:

HIV-2 is less virulent than HIV-1 and is endemic mainly in West Africa.¹ Both HIV-1 and HIV-2 originated from primates, most likely from the equivalent **Simian** Immunodeficiency Virus.¹ Primates are killed for food, mainly in Africa, and it's widely accepted that it was during this process that HIV-1 and HIV-2 first infected humans.¹

Screen 2 of 6

DESCRIPTION:

On this screen the learner will discover a definition of HIV. They will see a conversation between two people talking about HIV and AIDS; some of what they say will be true but other points will be common misconceptions about the disease. The learner will have to decide whether they think each point is true or false. There will be short pieces of feedback given for each individual answer, then at the end of the screen - once they have some 'human context' - we'll provide the learner with a full definition of HIV and AIDS.

OPENING IMAGE:

David is a sales representative in his 30s and in smart dress. Erica is David's new potential client, she's a young black woman, smartly dressed.

David and Erica talking happily.

OPENING TEXT:

David, a sales representative, has just arrived at a meeting with Erica, a potential client. He doesn't feel very confident talking about HIV, so is a little worried about the conversation.

Look at each of his statements and see whether you think they're true or false.

AUDIO:

David's a new sales representative. He's just arrived at a meeting with Erica - a potential client. She wants to talk about the HIV products he can offer her clinic. But David's not very confident talking about HIV, so is a little worried about the conversation.

Take a look at some excerpts from their conversation and see if you can spot what David says that's true, and what's false.

PROMPT:

Select number 2 to look at the first statement and decide whether you think it's true or false.

STAGE 1 DESCRIPTION:

David talking with a neutral expression, looking at the camera.

STAGE 1:

"HIV is known as the Human Immunodeficiency Virus. It belongs to a group of viruses known as retroviruses."

True

False

TRUE FEEDBACK:

That's right. It's really important to Erica that she talks to someone who understands HIV and its related issues and David's off to a great start.

PROMPT:

Select the next number to answer another question.

FALSE FEEDBACK:

Actually, what David said is true. It's really important to Erica that she talks to someone who understands HIV and its related issues and he's off to a great start.

PROMPT:

Select the next number to answer another question.

STAGE 2 DESCRIPTION:

David talking to Erica.

STAGE 2:

"HIV only refers to HIV-1. The second strain is quite different in structure, **genetic material**, and means of **replication** and this is what we call AIDS."

True

False

TRUE FEEDBACK:

Actually, this statement is false. HIV refers to both HIV-1 and HIV-2 strains because their structure, **genetic material** and means of **replication** are similar.² Erica doesn't look very impressed by David's mistake.

PROMPT:

Select the next number to answer another question.

FALSE FEEDBACK:

That's right, HIV refers to both HIV-1 and HIV-2 strains because their structure, **genetic material** and means of **replication** are similar.² Erica doesn't look very impressed by David's mistake.

PROMPT:

Select the next number to answer another question.

STAGE 3 DESCRIPTION:

David talking to the camera.

STAGE 3:

"Like most retroviruses HIV is spherical in shape, contains **RNA** as its **genetic material**, and has an envelope surrounding it."

True

False

TRUE FEEDBACK:

That's right. HIV is spherical in shape, contains **RNA** as its **genetic material**, and has an envelope surrounding it.² Erica wasn't very impressed with David's previous mistake but she seems more confident now that he understands the basic structure of HIV.

You'll find out more about the structure of HIV on the next screen.

PROMPT:

Select the next number to recap what HIV is.

FALSE FEEDBACK:

Actually, this statement is true. HIV is spherical in shape, contains **RNA** as its **genetic material**, and has an envelope surrounding it.² Erica wasn't very impressed with David's previous mistake but she seems more confident now that he understands at least the basic structure of HIV.

You'll find out more about the structure of HIV on the next screen.

PROMPT:

Select the next number to recap what HIV is.

STAGE 4 DESCRIPTION:

This should be text with no image, to emphasise that this is a summary and separate from the conversation the learner has been working through.

STAGE 4 TEXT:

HIV is known as the Human Immunodeficiency Virus. HIV refers to both the HIV-1 and HIV-2 strains because their structure, **genetic material**, and means of **replication** are similar.²

HIV belongs to a group of viruses known as retroviruses. A retrovirus is generally spherical in shape, contains **RNA** as its **genetic material**, and has an envelope surrounding it.²

STAGE 4 AUDIO:

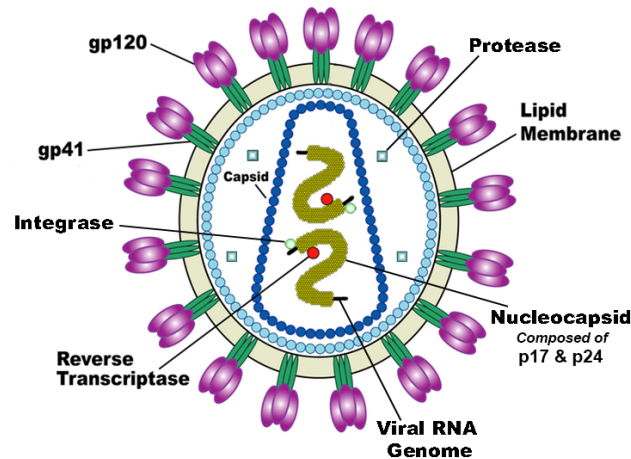
Like a lot of people, David isn't completely confident on what HIV and AIDS are. Take a look at this summary to check your understanding.

Screen 3 of 6

DESCRIPTION:

Here the learner will explore an interactive diagram of the structure of an HIV virion. When the learner selects each label they will see a short explanation of that part of the structure. There will be seven labels, four selectable: **lipid** membrane, **nucleocapsid** comprised of p17 and **p24**, viral **RNA** Genome, **gp41** and **gp120** and three text: **protease**, **reverse transcriptase**, Integrase. Whether the label is selectable or static text should be clearly visually indicated.

Accompanying graphic should similar to:



OPENING TEXT:

This diagram shows the structure of HIV.

AUDIO:

Like most retroviruses, HIV is spherical in shape, it contains **RNA** as its **genetic material**, and has an envelope surrounding it.² The diagram onscreen shows the structure of the HIV virus. Select the labels to find out more.

PROMPT:

Select the highlighted labels to find out more.

HOTSPOT 1 DESCRIPTION:

Label reading, **Lipid** membrane

HOTSPOT 1:

The **lipid** envelope of HIV is derived from the host cell membrane, during the process of infection.

HOTSPOT 2 DESCRIPTION:

Nucleocapsid

comprised of p7

HOTSPOT 2:

This part of the HIV virus is constructed of genome and a protein shell.

HOTSPOT 3 DESCRIPTION:

Label reading, Viral **RNA** Genome

HOTSPOT 3:

HIV's **genetic material** is made up of two identical strands of **RNA**.¹

HOTSPOT 4 DESCRIPTION:

Label reading, gp41 & **gp120**

HOTSPOT 4:

The proteins on the **lipid** envelope are known as **gp120** and **gp41** (**gp36** in HIV2). They bind to the cell surface receptors of host cells.

HOTSPOT 5 DESCRIPTION:

Capsid
composed of p24

HOTSPOT 5:

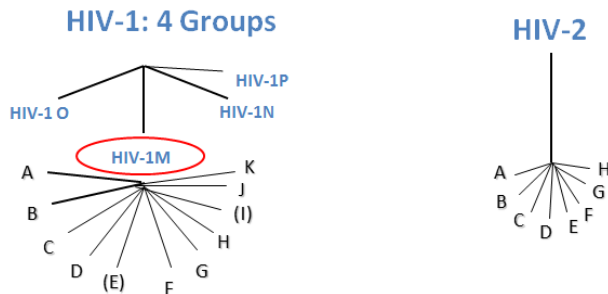
This is the virus core shell consisting of p24 proteins.

Screen 4 of 6

DESCRIPTION:

Here we'll explain the different subtypes of HIV. We'll include a quote from a medical professional character explaining that because HIV is a virus, it's mutated into many different strains.

Accompanying graphic should look similar to:



QUOTE TEXT:

"HIV is a virus that has the ability to easily mutate. This ability has led to the evolution of HIV into two main types."

AUDIO:

There are two types of HIV: HIV-1 and HIV-2. HIV-2 is much less common than HIV-1. HIV-1 shows extensive genetic diversity which is attributable to several factors.³ Four major groups have been identified within HIV-1: M, O, N and P.³

Group M is responsible for the majority of HIV infections and it is further subdivided into 10 subtypes or clades.³ Additional intersubtypes, called **circulating recombinant forms (CRF)**, are known. **CRFs** arise when an individual is infected with two or more different subtypes.³

TEXT:

There are two types of HIV: HIV-1 and HIV-2. HIV-2 is much less common than HIV-1.

Four main groups have been identified within HIV-1: M (main), O (outlier), N (non- main / non- outlier) and P (pending the identification of further human cases).³

Group M is further subdivided into 10 subtypes or clades: A-K with A, B and C being the dominant subtypes.³

Additional intersubtypes, called **circulating recombinant forms (CRF)**, are known. **CRFs** arise when an individual is infected with two or more different subtypes.³

Screen 5 of 6

DESCRIPTION:

On this screen the learner will explore an interactive map explaining where each subtype occurs in the world. The subtypes should be indicated with their letter and the continent where that sub-type is found should also have a corresponding color.

TEXT:

With the exception of Sub-Saharan Africa, HIV-1 has a specific geographic distribution pattern.³

AUDIO:

HIV-1 subtypes can be commonly found in specific regions around the world. However due to global travel and immigration, smaller pockets of non-traditional HIV subtypes can be found in a region.

PROMT:

Select each subtype to explore where it can be found.

HOTSPOT 1 DESCRIPTION:

Central and East Africa and Eastern Europe indicated with the letter A and highlighted with secondary color.

HOTSPOT 1:

Subtype A is predominantly found in Central Africa and in Eastern Europe. ³

HOTSPOT 2 DESCRIPTION:

Western and central Europe, the Americas and Australia indicated with the letter B and highlighted with a secondary color.

HOTSPOT 2:

Subtype B is mainly found in western and central Europe, the Americas, Australia as well as some countries in South-East Asia.³

HOTSPOT 3 DESCRIPTION:

Southern Africa and India indicated with the letter C and highlighted with a secondary color.

HOTSPOT 3:

Subtype C is mostly found in Southern and Eastern Africa and India.³

Due to the large numbers of HIV infection in these regions, HIV-1 subtype C is the most common subtype globally.

Screen 6 of 6

DESCRIPTION:

On this screen the learner will see a quote from an HIV patient character and have to answer a related question. This question will embed the information the learner has covered in this topic. The feedback will offer a brief recap of the main points from topic 1.

QUOTE TEXT:

"When I was diagnosed as being HIV positive, I thought it was a death sentence. But I'm ten years on, and with the right treatment, I'm able to manage the condition and live a normal life."

"HIV Infection results in the progressive deterioration of the immune system, breaking down the body's ability to fend off infections."

TEXT:

Which of these statements about HIV are correct?

AUDIO:

What is HIV? Select the statements you think are true of HIV, then select submit.

PROMPT:

Select the answers you think are correct, then select submit.

OPTIONS:

1	Like most retroviruses, HIV is spherical in shape, it contains RNA as its genetic material , and has an envelope surrounding it	Correct
2	Within the HIV envelope is a capsid composed of the viral protein p24 .	Correct
3	HIV-1 Group P is responsible for the majority of HIV infections and it is further subdivided into 10 subtypes or clades	Incorrect
4	Europe and North America have subtype C as the most common circulating subtype of HIV-1	Incorrect

CORRECT FEEDBACK:

That's right. HIV is a retrovirus that's spherical in shape, contains **RNA** as its **genetic material**, and has an envelope surrounding it.² Within the HIV envelope is a capsid composed of the viral protein **p24**.¹

There are two strains of HIV: HIV-1 and HIV-2. HIV-2 is much less common. HIV-1 Group M is responsible for the majority of HIV infections and it is further subdivided into 10 subtypes or clades.³

Subtype C is the most common circulating subtype globally however it is not the most common in Europe and North America. Subtype B is the most common subtype in these regions.

PROMPT:

Return to the main menu and begin the next topic.

PARTIALLY CORRECT FEEDBACK:

That's almost right.

Try again.

PARTIALLY CORRECT FEEDBACK: (2)

That's almost right. HIV is a retrovirus that's spherical in shape, contains **RNA** as its **genetic material**, and has an envelope surrounding it.² Within the HIV envelope is a capsid composed of the viral protein **p24**.¹

There are two strains of HIV: HIV-1 and HIV-2. HIV-2 is much less common. HIV-1 Group M is responsible for the majority of HIV infections and it is further subdivided into 10 subtypes or clades.³

Subtype C is the most common circulating subtype globally however it is not the most common in Europe and North America. Subtype B is the most common subtype in these regions.

PROMPT:

Return to the main menu and begin the next topic.

INCORRECT FEEDBACK:

That's not right

Try again.

INCORRECT FEEDBACK: (2)

That's not right. HIV is a retrovirus that's spherical in shape, contains **RNA** as its **genetic material**, and has an envelope surrounding it.² Within the HIV envelope is a capsid composed of the viral protein **p24**.

There are two strains of HIV: HIV-1 and HIV-2. HIV-2 is much less common. HIV-1 Group M is responsible for the majority of HIV infections and it is further subdivided into 10 subtypes or clades.³

Subtype C is the most common circulating subtype globally however it is not the most common in Europe and North America. Subtype B is the most common subtype in these regions.

PROMPT:

Return to the main menu and begin the next topic.

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