

Special Issue on Psychosocial Correlates among Adolescents of Responses to HIV Prevention Interventions

Call for Papers

Considerable progress has been made over the past three decades in the development, determination of efficacy, and implementation of effective behavioral and biomedical interventions designed to reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other STDs among adolescents and young adults and/or to improve the health outcomes of adolescents and children living with HIV/AIDS. As a result, many evidence-based behavioral interventions are being widely disseminated across the globe.

Despite these significant areas of progress, we do know that not all youth respond to interventions which are generally effective. While there is an extensive literature on psychosocial factors associated with risk, less has been written regarding the relationship of psychosocial factors and intervention effect. As the field moves into widespread implementation of effective interventions, these factors assume great epidemiologic importance. Identifying the subset of a population(s) who is at risk of not responding to an intervention and/or identifying potentially remedial factors that predispose youths to not respond could be of great public health importance.

We are interested in manuscripts from behavioral and biomedical studies conducted across the globe that explore these relationships from different perspectives and using different analytic methodologies. Potential topics include, but are not limited to:

- Do certain characteristics individually or in combination predict a greater intervention effect on behavioral change? If so, do these characteristics vary by gender, by age at the time of the intervention, and/or culture?
- Is a greater immediate effect on behavioral change associated with a more enduring effect over time? What psychosocial and demographic factors influence these relationships?
- Are there new analytic approaches to understand the dynamic relationship between baseline psychosocial and demographic characteristics and risk experience with intervention effect, biologic development, and/or risk exposure over time?

- While increased parental monitoring is an important risk reduction factor, what are the psychosocial characteristics of parents and youth which enhance or reduce the effectiveness of parental monitoring? How does the relationship between homogeneity of youth and parent characteristics influence intervention response?
- Repeated intervention “boosters” over time are associated with modest enhanced intervention impacts overall; what individual characteristics are associated with greater and lesser booster effect?

Before submission authors should carefully read over the journal’s Author Guidelines, which are located at <http://www.hindawi.com/journals/art/guidelines/>. Prospective authors should submit an electronic copy of their complete manuscript through the journal Manuscript Tracking System at <http://mts.hindawi.com/> according to the following timetable:

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