

The Effects of HIV/AIDS Intervention Groups for High-Risk Women in Urban Clinics. *American Journal of Public Health*, 1994;84:1918-1922.

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Conclusions

Socially disadvantaged women can be assisted in reducing their risk of contracting HIV infection. Risk reduction behavior change interventions should be offered routinely in primary health care clinics serving low-income and high-risk patients.

The Cost-effectiveness of an HIV/AIDS Prevention Intervention for At-risk Women Attending Urban Primary Care Clinics, *American Journal of Public Health* 1996 (in press; embargoed).

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Base case results show that the intervention cost is just over \$2000 for each quality-adjusted life year saved; this is favorable compared to other life saving programs. The results are sensitive to changes in some model assumptions, however. Conclusions: Under most plausible scenarios, the HIV prevention intervention is cost-effective.