Situational and physiological factors
- Side effects
- Perceived social support
- Satisfaction with physician

Predictors
- Attitude
- Self-efficacy

Behaviour
- Optimal antiretroviral treatment taking

Intervention skills
- To follow the treatment plan properly in the daily routine: self-monitoring, reward
- To overcome situations that make taking the antiretroviral medication difficult: coping with negative emotions and problem solving process
- To cope with side effects
- To relate to people in the individual’s social circle
- To deal with health professionals

Theoretical framework of behaviour
(Godin & al., 2005)

Theoretical framework of intervention

Attitude reinforcement
- Persuasive communication
- Self-persuasion
- Conditioning

Mediator process
- Cognitive
- Emotional
- Motivational

Self-efficacy theory (Bandura, 1997) [30]

Self-efficacy sources
- Skills mastery
- Vicarious experiences
- Verbal persuasion
- Physiological and emotional states

Petty and Cacioppo theory (1986) [31]