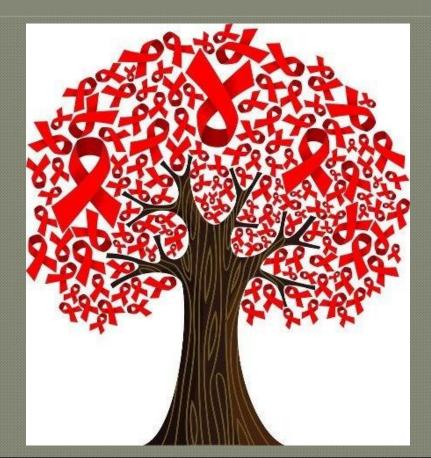
HIV.



By Karina Ocheretyana

WHAT IS HIV??

- "Human Immunodeficiency Virus"
- A unique type of virus (a retrovirus)
- Invades the helper T cells (CD4 cells) in the body of the host (defense mechanism of a person)
- Threatening a global epidemic.
- Preventable, managable but not curable.



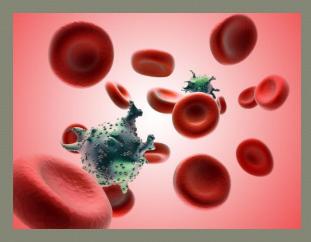
WHAT IS AIDS ???

- "Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome"
- HIV is the virus that causes AIDS
- Disease limits the body's ability to fight infection due to markedly reduced helper T cells.
- Patients have a very weak immune system (defense mechanism)
- Patients predisposed to multiple opportunistic infections leading to death.



AIDS (definition)

Opportunistic infections and malignancies that rarely occur in the absence of severe immunodeficiency (eq, Pneumocystis pneumonia, central nervous system lymphoma). Persons with positive HIV serology who have ever had a CD4 lymphocyte count below 200 cells/mcL or a CD4 lymphocyte percentage below 14% are considered to have AIDS.





Modes of HIV/AIDS Transmission



Through Bodily Fluids

Blood products Semen

Vaginal fluids

The most common methods of transmission of HIV are:



Almost eliminated as risk factors for HIV transmission are:



Transmission from infected mother to fetus



Infection from blood products

IntraVenous Drug Abuse

Sharing Needles

 Without sterilization Increases the chances of contracting HIV
 Unsterilized blades



Through Sex

Unprotected Intercourse

- Oral
- Anal



Mother-to-Baby

Before BirthDuring Birth

HIV CAN BE TRANSMITTED THR





Pregnancy, Childbirt & Breast Feeding



Myths about transmission



You CAN



eat together



work together



shake hands





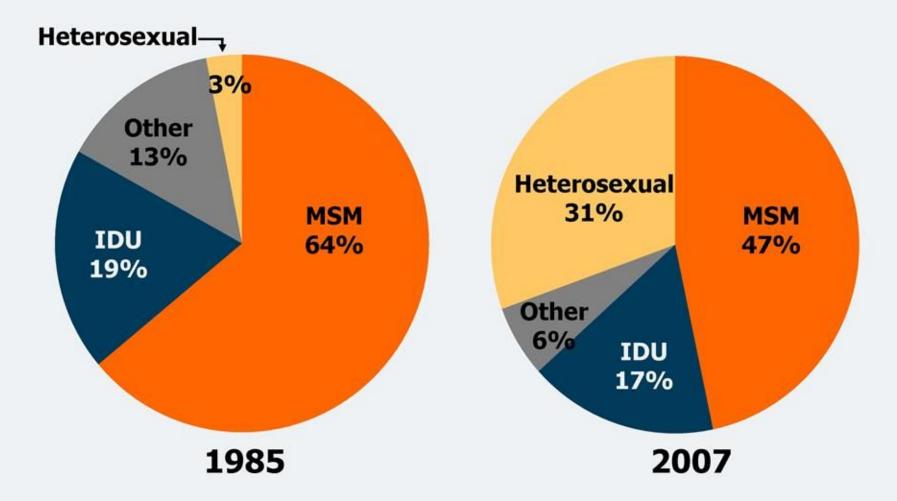


And NOT get HIV





AIDS Diagnoses by Transmission Category, United States, 1985 & 2007



NOTE: Data are estimates. MSM=Men who have sex with men (gay and bisexual men); IDU=Injection drug use. SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, based on CDC, Presentation by Dr. Harold Jaffe, "HIV/AIDS in America Today", National HIV Prevention Conference, 2003; CDC, *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, Vol. 19, 2009.



PRIMARY PREVENTION: 4 ways to protect yourself?

- Abstinence
- Protected Sex
- Sterile needles
- New shaving/cutting blades



Abstinence

- It is the most effective method of not acquiring HIV/AIDS.
 Refraining from unprotected sex: oral,
 - anal, or vaginal.
- Refraining from intravenous drug use



Protected Sex

Use condoms every time you have sex
Always use latex or polyurethane
condom (not a natural skin condom)
Always use a latex barrier during oral sex



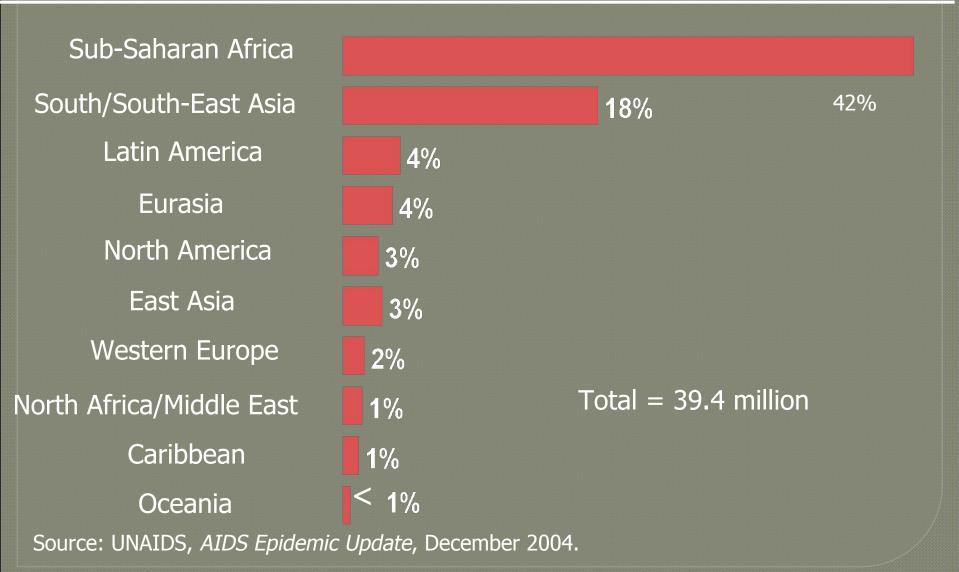


When Using A Condom Remember To:

- Make sure the package is not expired
 Make sure to check the package for damages
 Do not open the package with your teeth for risk of tearing
 Never use the condom
 - more than once Use water-based rather than oil-based condoms



HIV PREVALENCE IN VARIOUS REGIONS



WHAT WE CAN DO??

UNAIDS Outcome Framework 2009–2011: nine priority areas

- We can reduce sexual transmission of HIV.
- We can prevent mothers from dying and babies from becoming infected with HIV.
- We can ensure that people living with HIV receive treatment.
- We can prevent people living with HIV from dying of tuberculosis.
- We can protect drug users from becoming infected with HIV.
- We can remove punitive laws, policies, practices, stigma and discrimination that
- block effective responses to AIDS.
- We can stop violence against women and girls.
- We can empower young people to protect themselves from HIV.
- We can enhance social protection for people affected by HIV.



LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

