

Poornaprajna College, Udupi
Department of Sociology

BASIC FACTS ON HIV/AIDS

unicef



DAPCU Department of Family and Health Welfare



MST-K

HISTORY OF HIV/AIDS

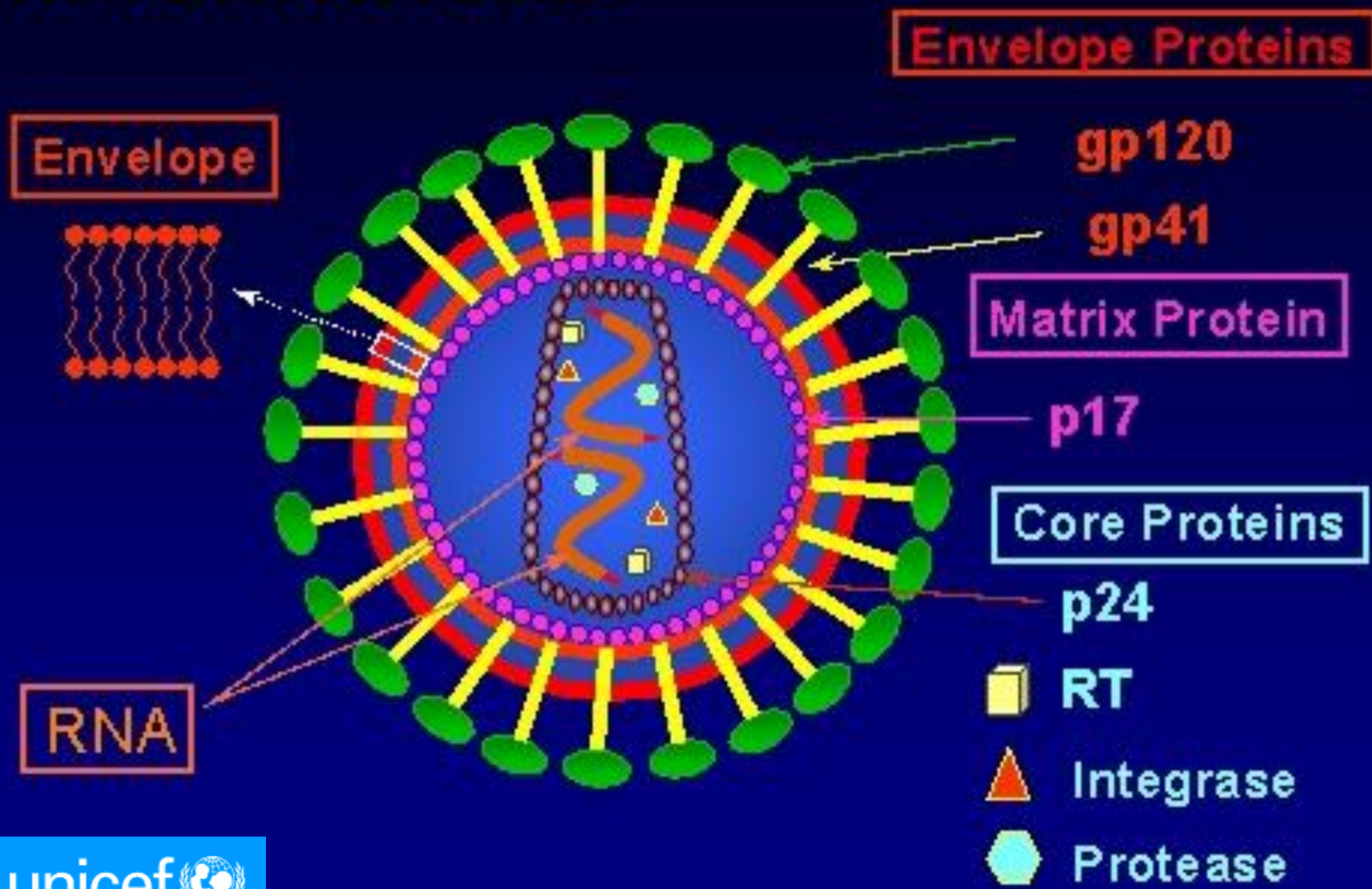
- 1981: First AIDS case detected in USA
- 1983: HIV identified by Luc Montagnier and Robert Gallo
- 1986: First HIV positive case identified in India in Chennai by CMC, Vellore
- 1986: First AIDS case identified in Mumbai
- 1987: First HIV case and AIDS case identified in Karnataka in Belgaum

A.I.D.S.

- **A: ACQUIRED:** 'Got – not caught'
- **I: IMMUNO-** : Immune or defence system
- **D: DEFICIENCY:** depletion / decrease
- **S: SYNDROME:** Group of signs/symptoms

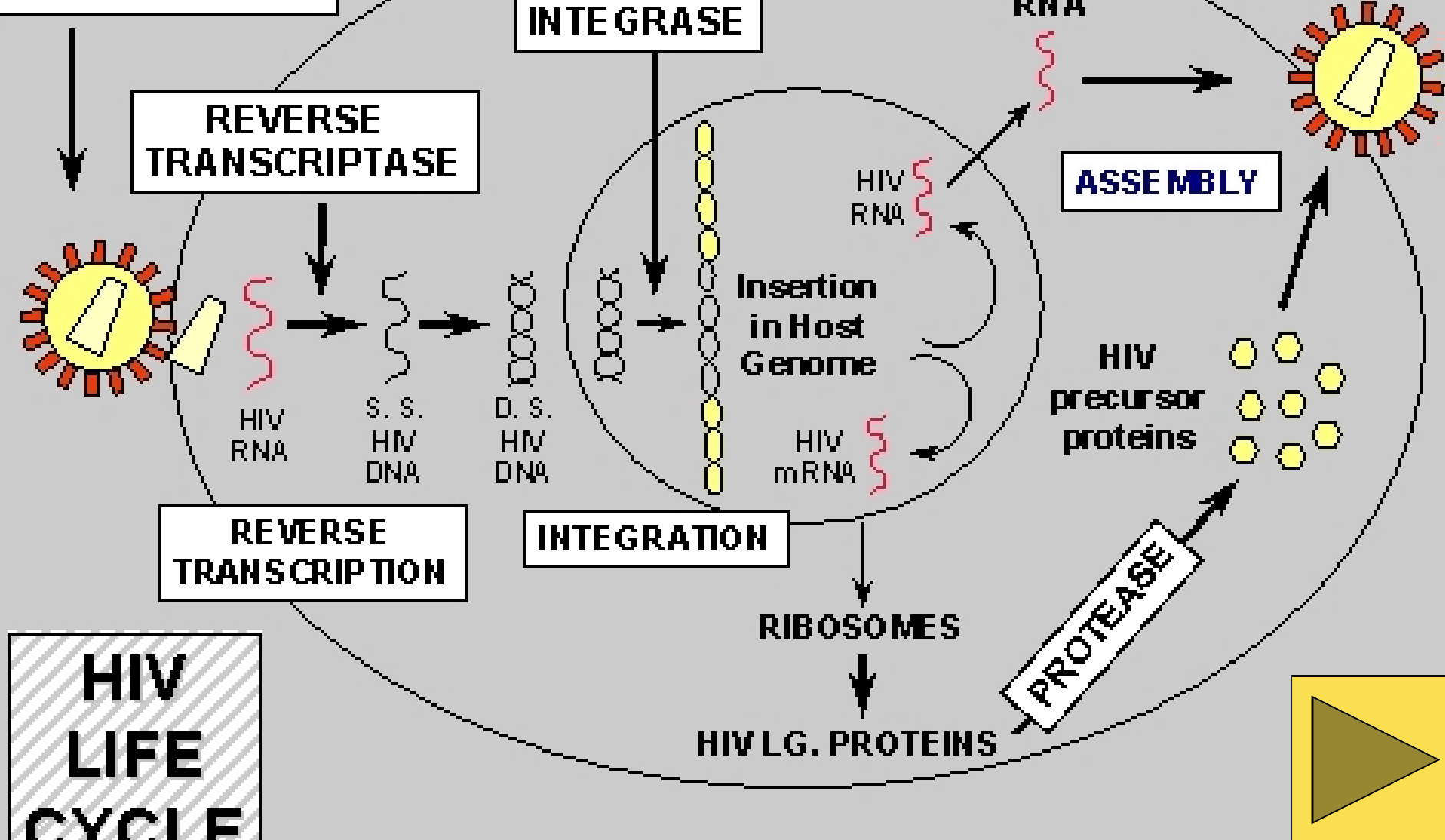
- **A retrovirus called HIV**
- **H: Human**
Not found in any other living creature
- **I: IMMUNODEFICIENCY**
Destroys the Immune or defense system
- **V: Virus: a type of germ**
- **NOT HUMAN IMMUNO VIRUS**

HIV STRUCTURE

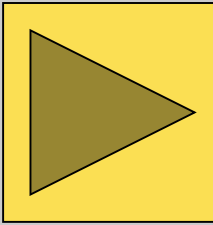


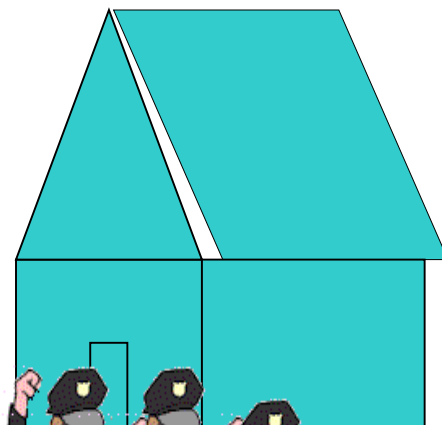
INFECTING VIRUS

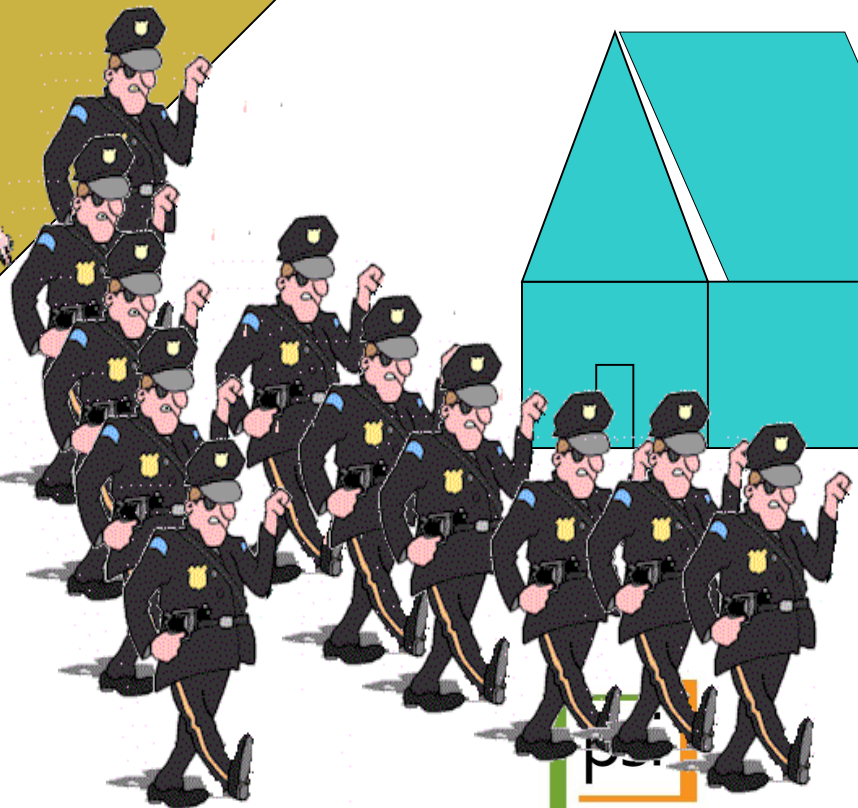
NEW VIRUS



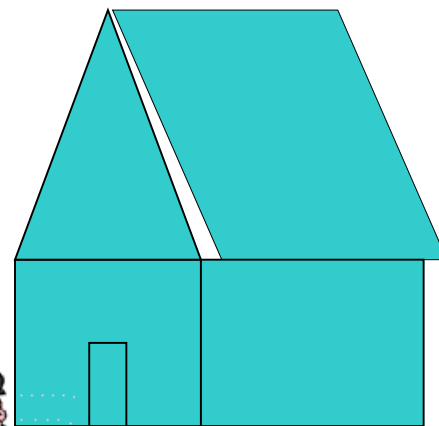
HIV LIFE CYCLE

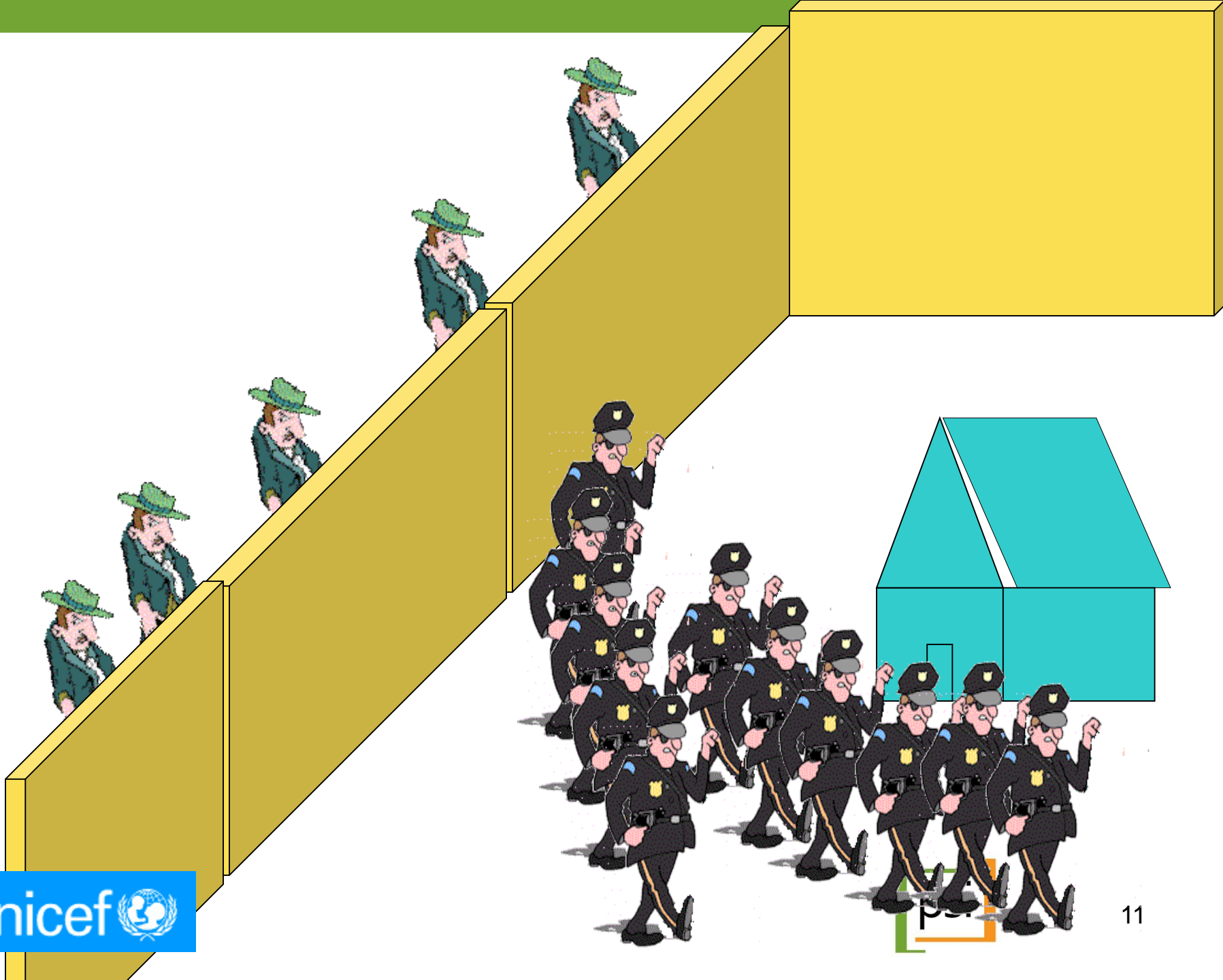




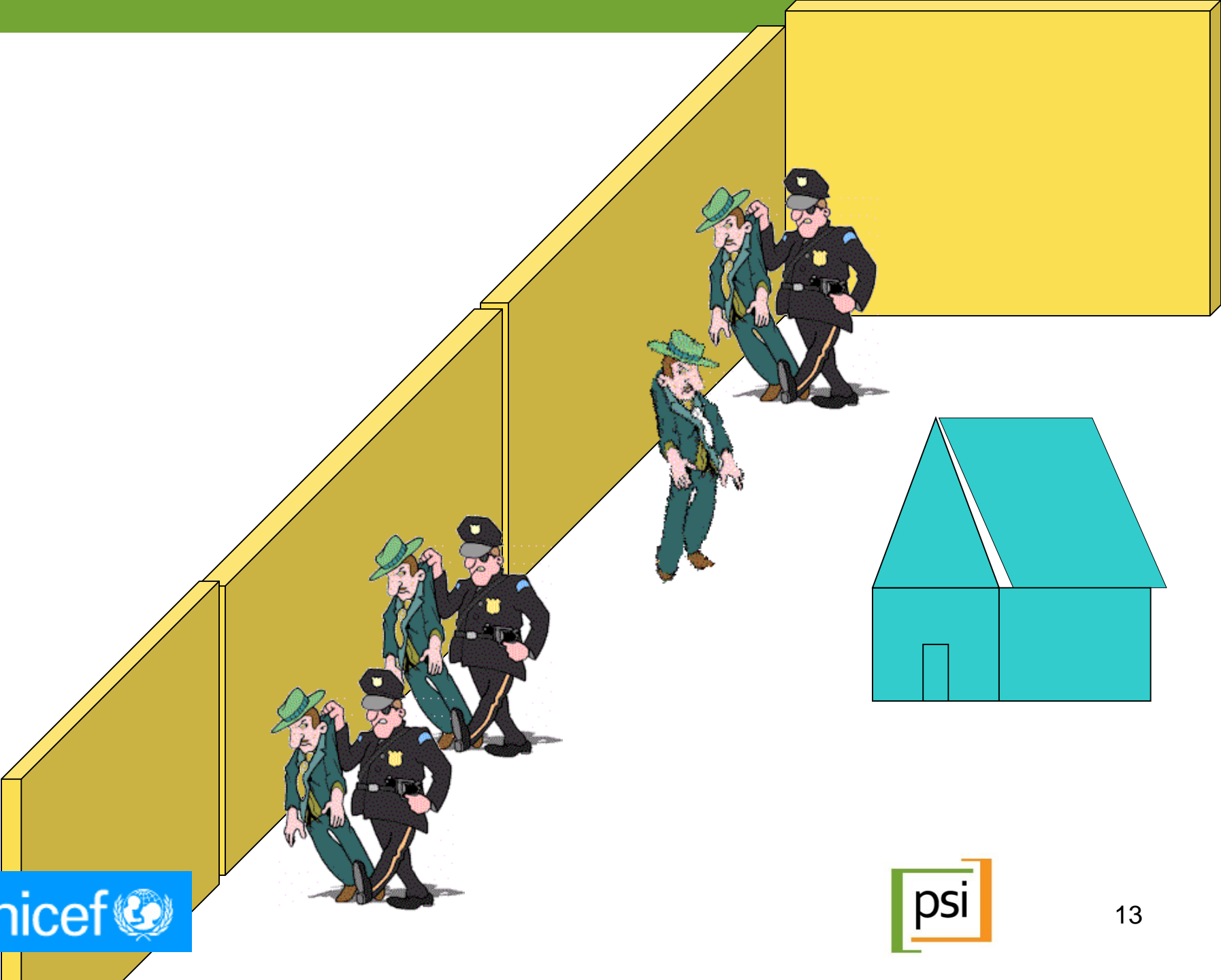


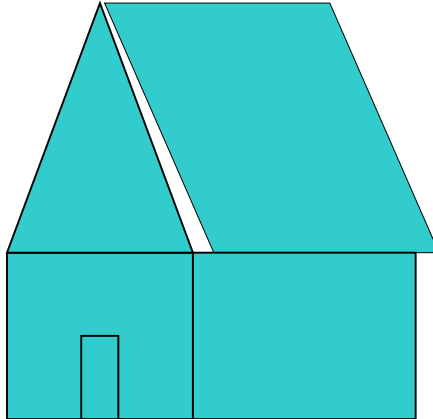


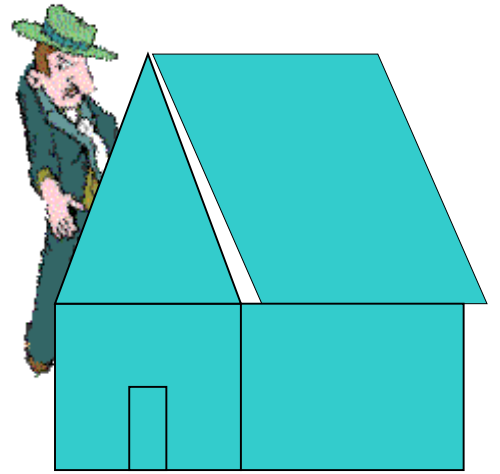
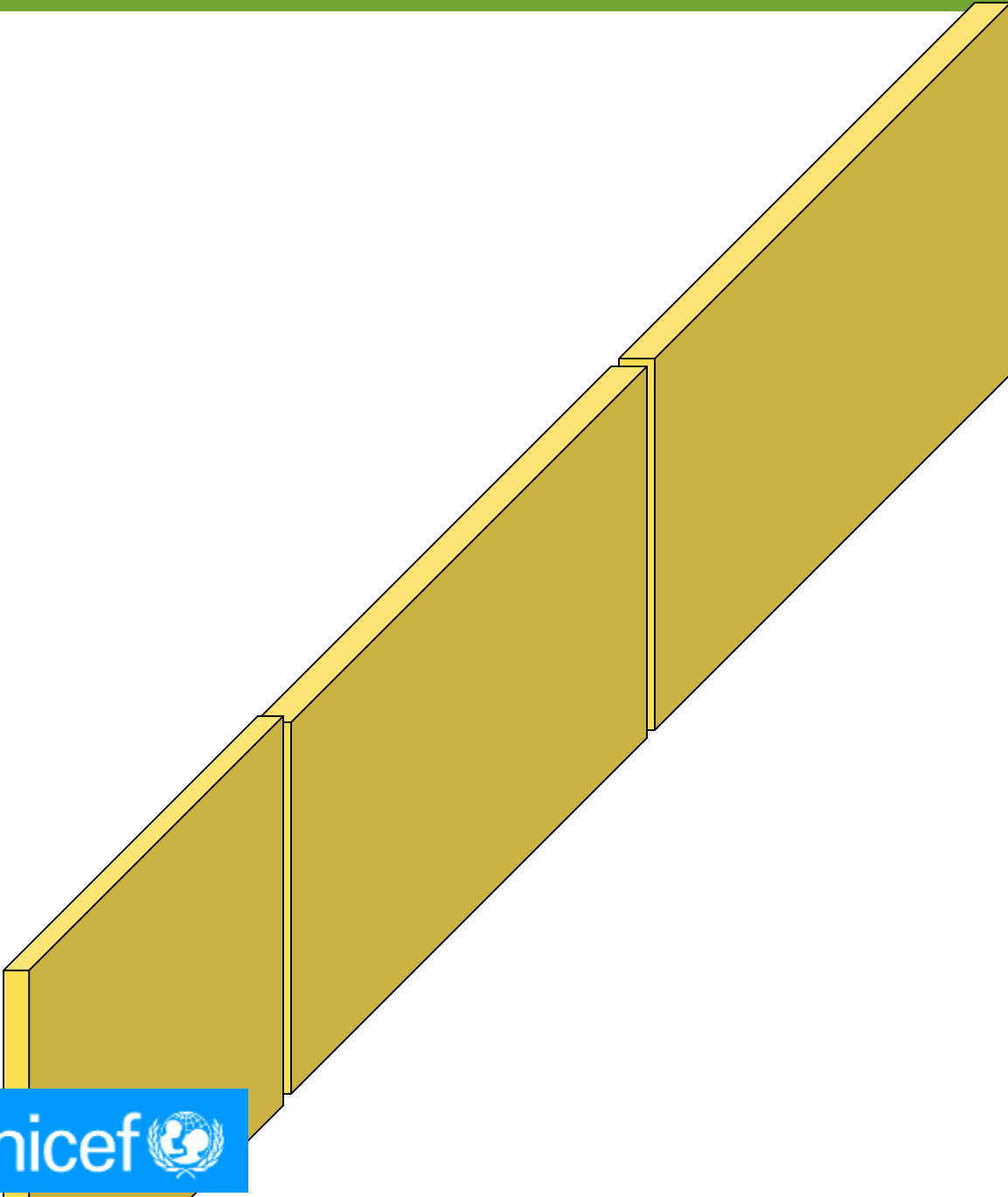
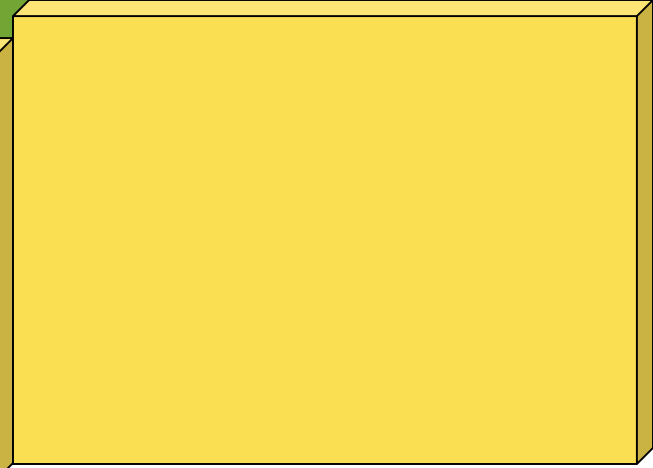


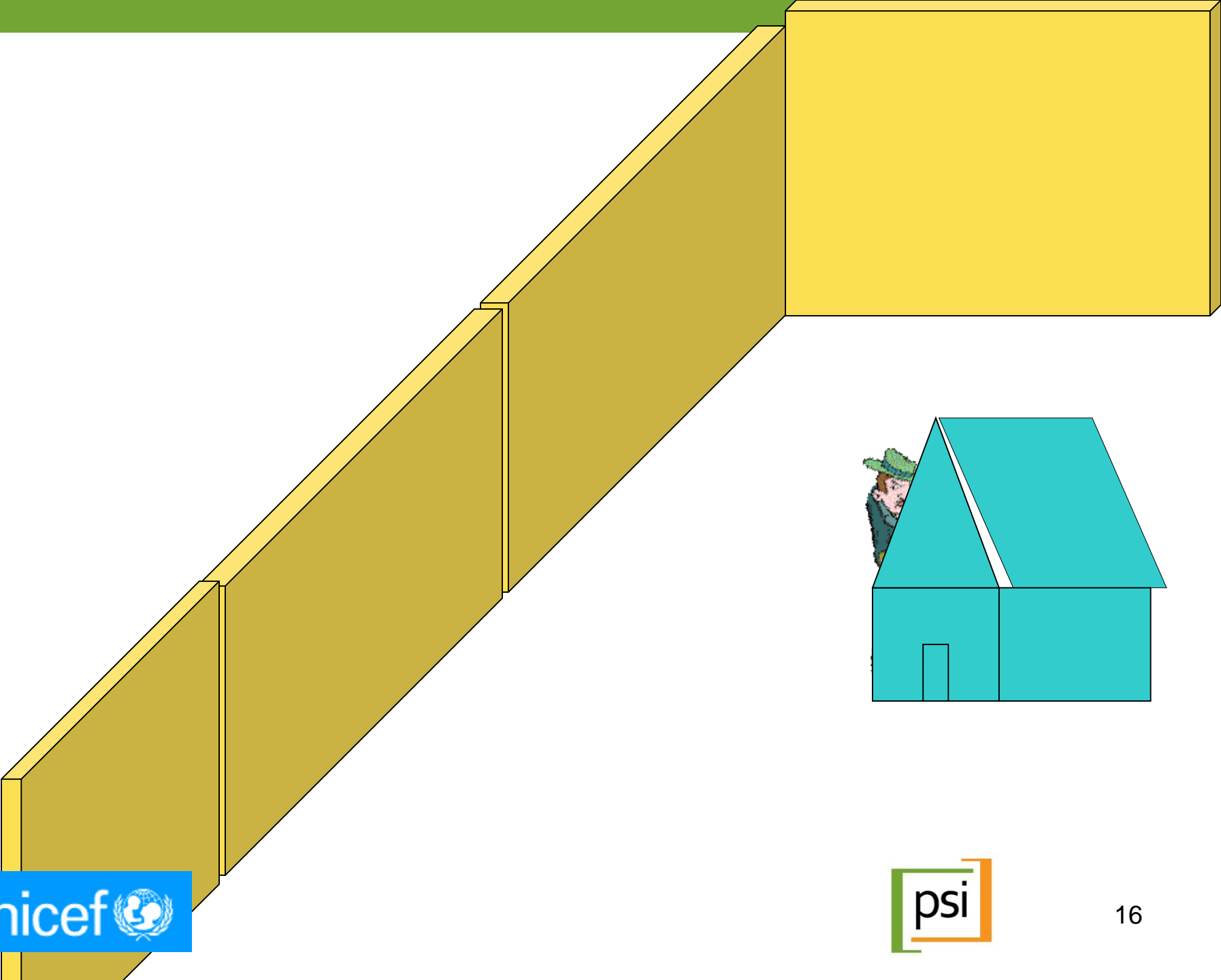


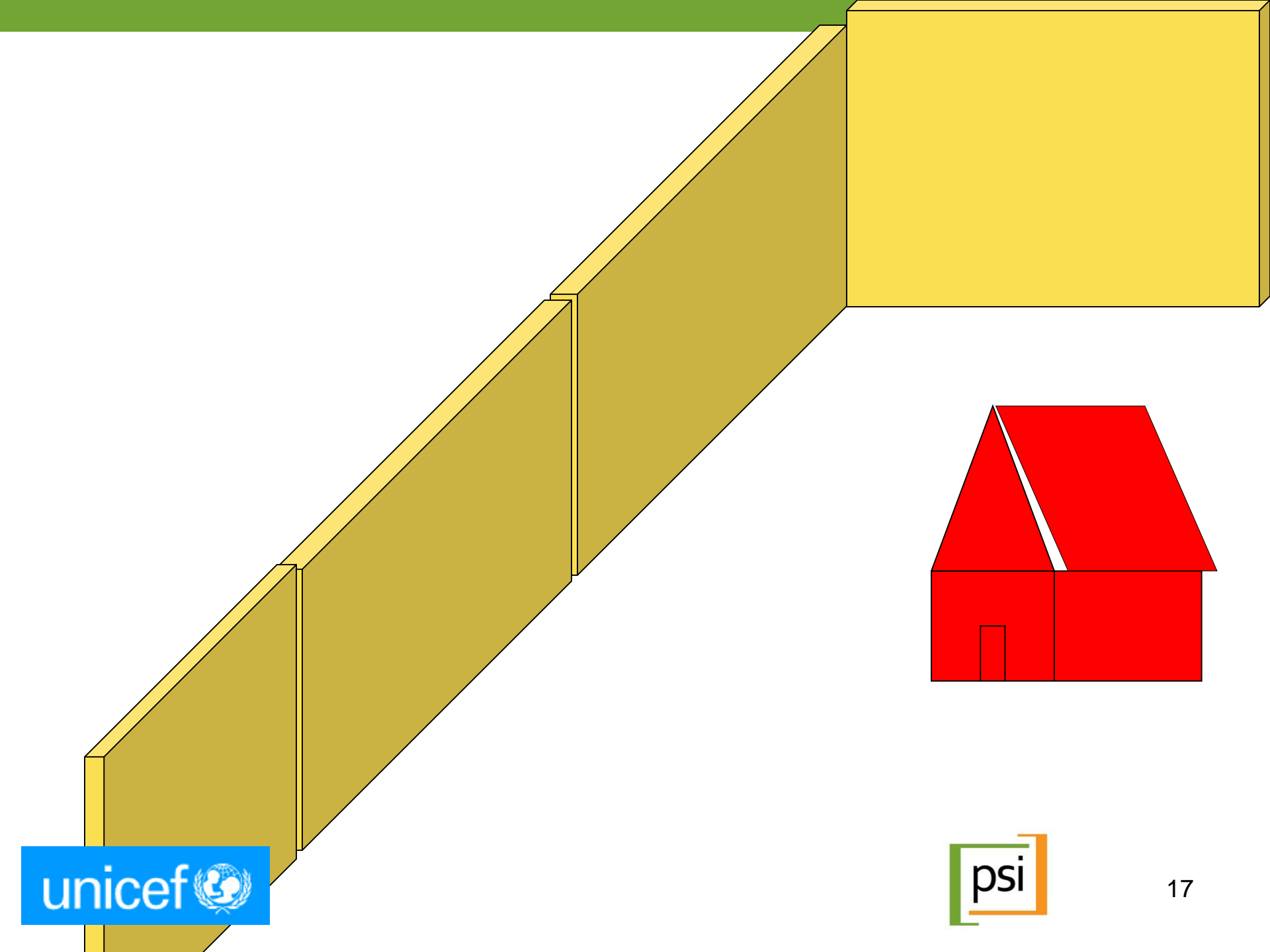


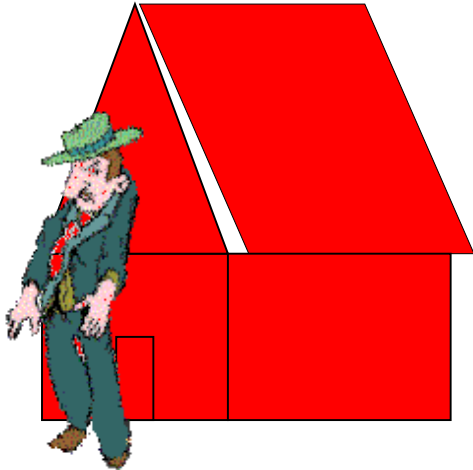
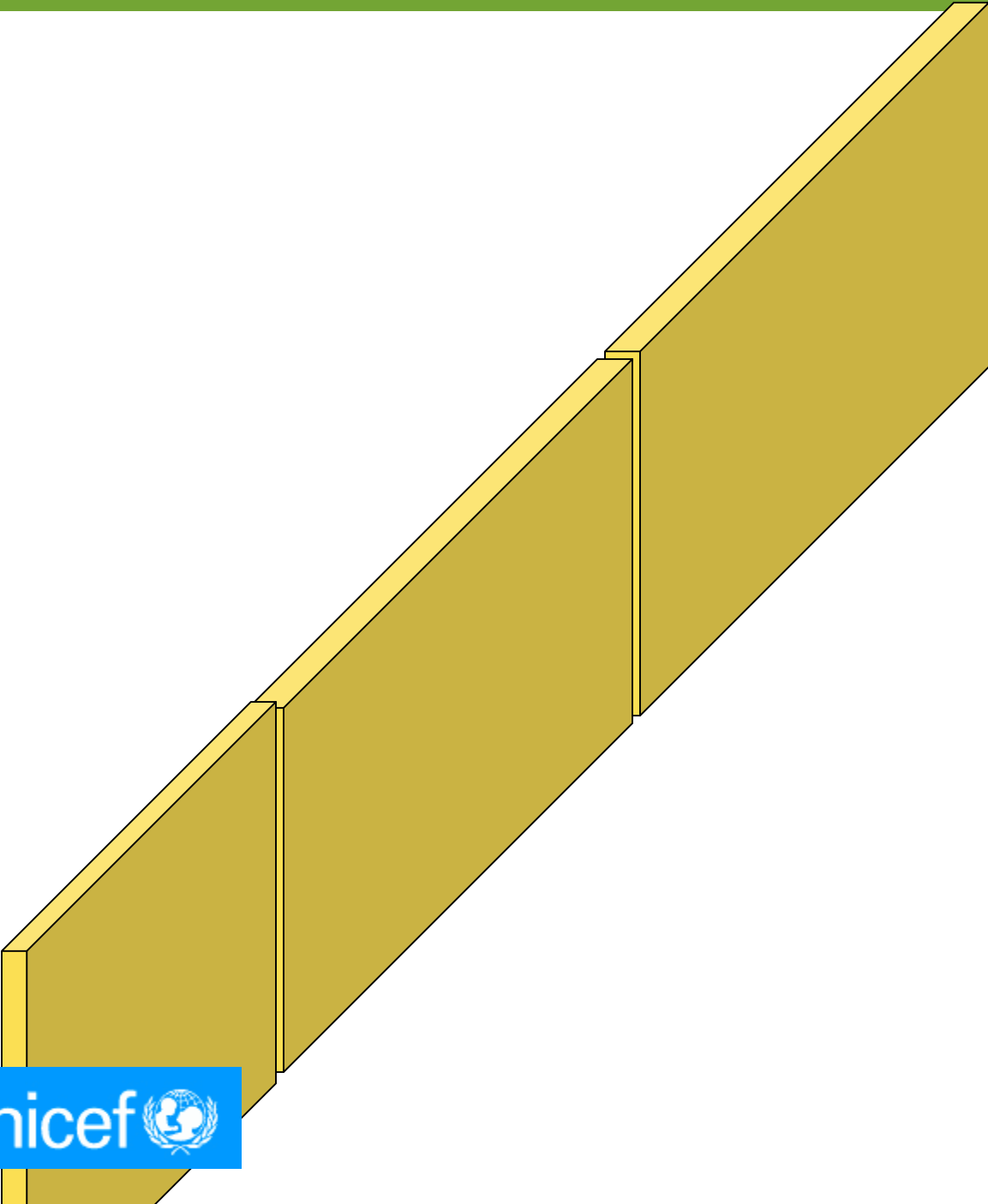


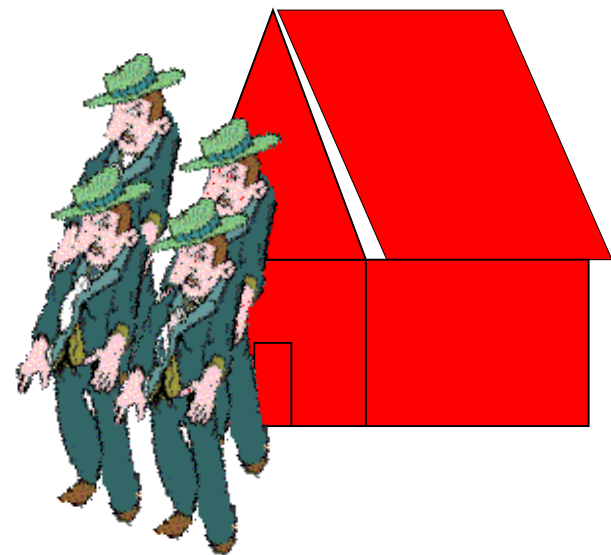


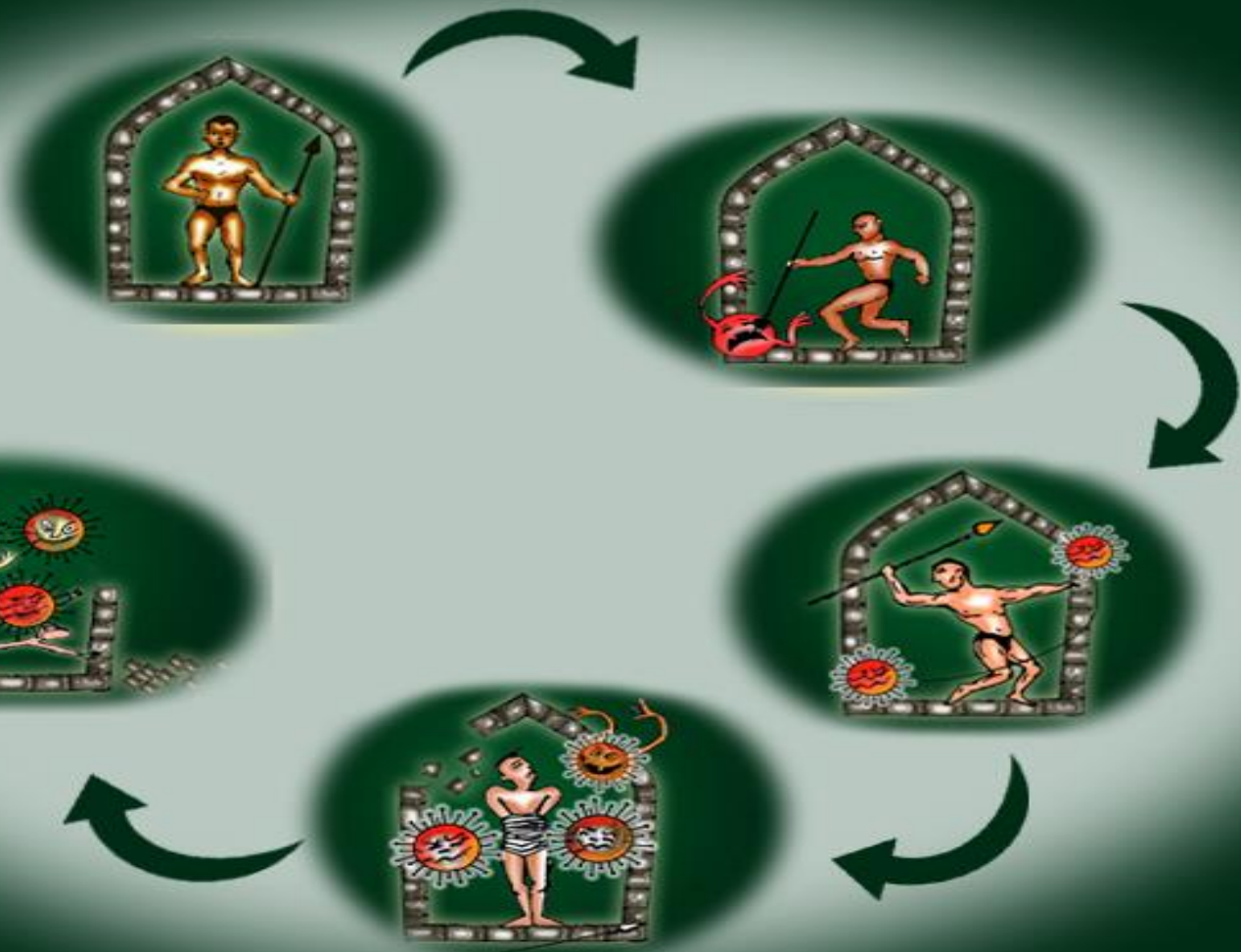




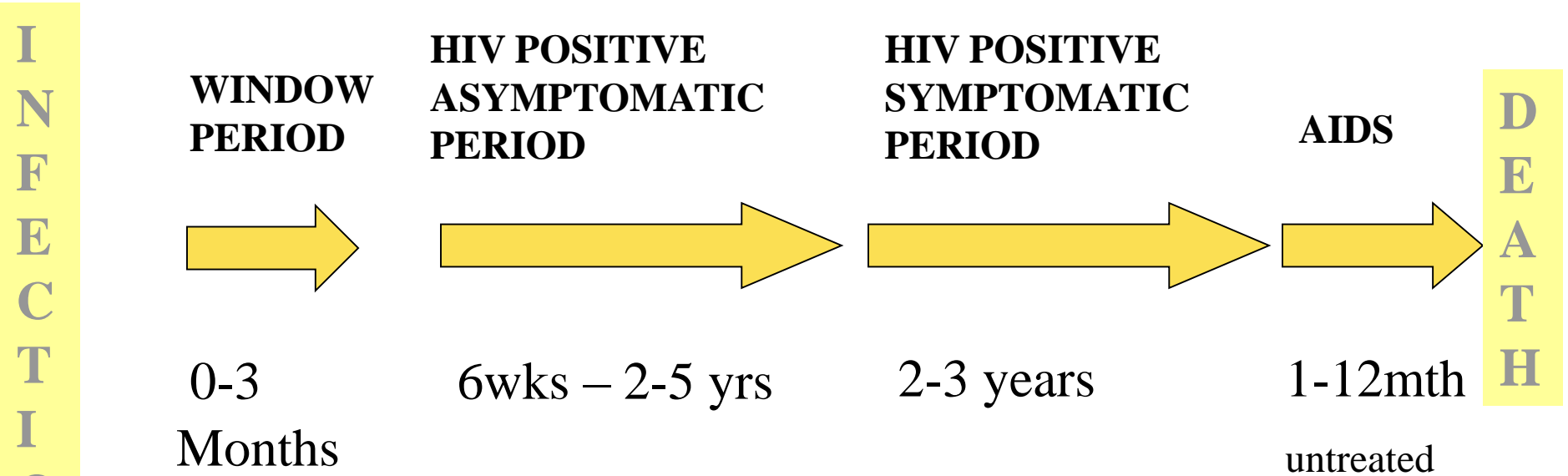








PROGRESSION OF HIV



Fever or Diarrhea

Lasts 2 –3 days **Lasts 2-3 weeks** **Lasts 2 –3 months**





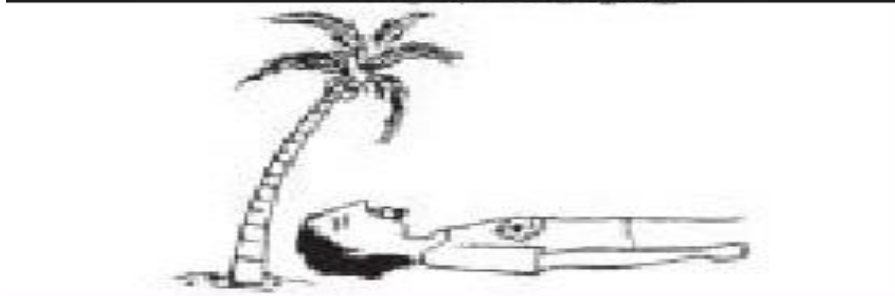
HIV Positive – no symptoms



HIV Positive – symptoms



AIDS symptoms



Death



How do we know if one is HIV Positive?

- **HIV Test is positive after the window period**
- HIV test is done on a sample of blood.
- Patient is counseled before and after testing.
- The sample is tested 3 times before declaring a person as **HIV positive**.
- The test results should be confidential.
- These tests are available at **VCTCs** (Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centers) in every district.



SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF AIDS

- Significant Weight loss (>10% in 1 month)
- Chronic Diarrhea lasting for more than 1 month
- Prolonged fever lasting for more than 1 month
- Unusual or severe forms of Tuberculosis (TB)
- Fungal infections (white patches) in the mouth and throat.
- Life threatening or recurrent pneumonia
- Infections of the brain.
- Sudden decrease of vision in young persons.
- Recurrent or severe skin infections



This is a 26 year old man with severe unexplained weight loss!



Recurrent or widespread skin infections



White patches in the mouth & throat with pain while swallowing: (candidacies)



HIV Transmission



Routes of Spread of HIV

- **Unprotected Sexual Contact.**

Vaginal/anal/oral



Low risk sexual practices

- Kissing
- Breast sex/thigh sex
- Masturbation/mutual masturbation
- Sex with proper use of condoms
- Mutual fondling

Routes of Spread of HIV

- Transfusion of untested blood



Routes of Spread of HIV

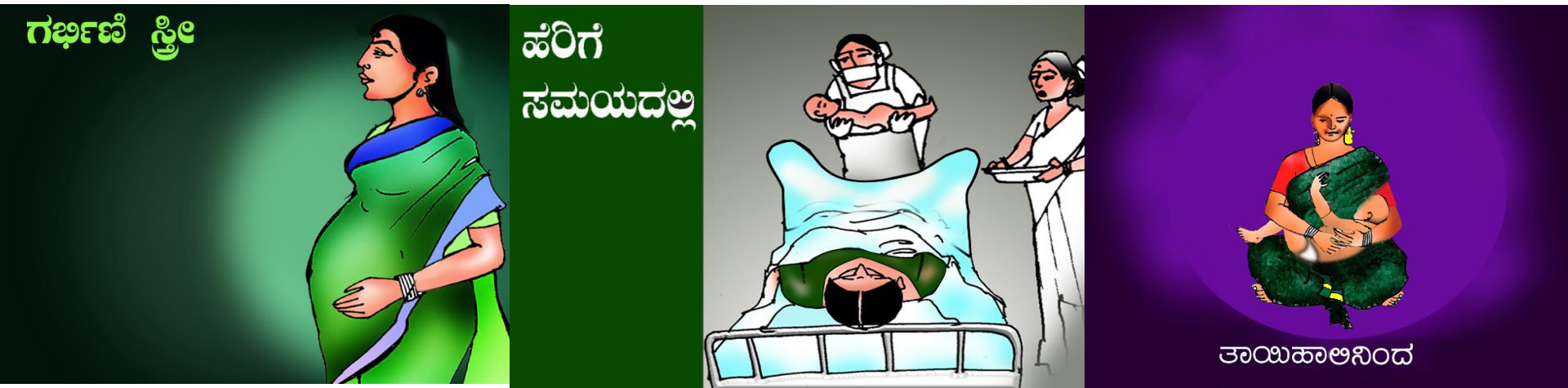
- Un-sterilized sharps– needle, syringe, blades, dental/surgical instruments

ಸಂಸ್ಕರಿಸಿದ ಇರುವ
ಸೂಜಿ ಸಿರಿಂಜುಗಳು



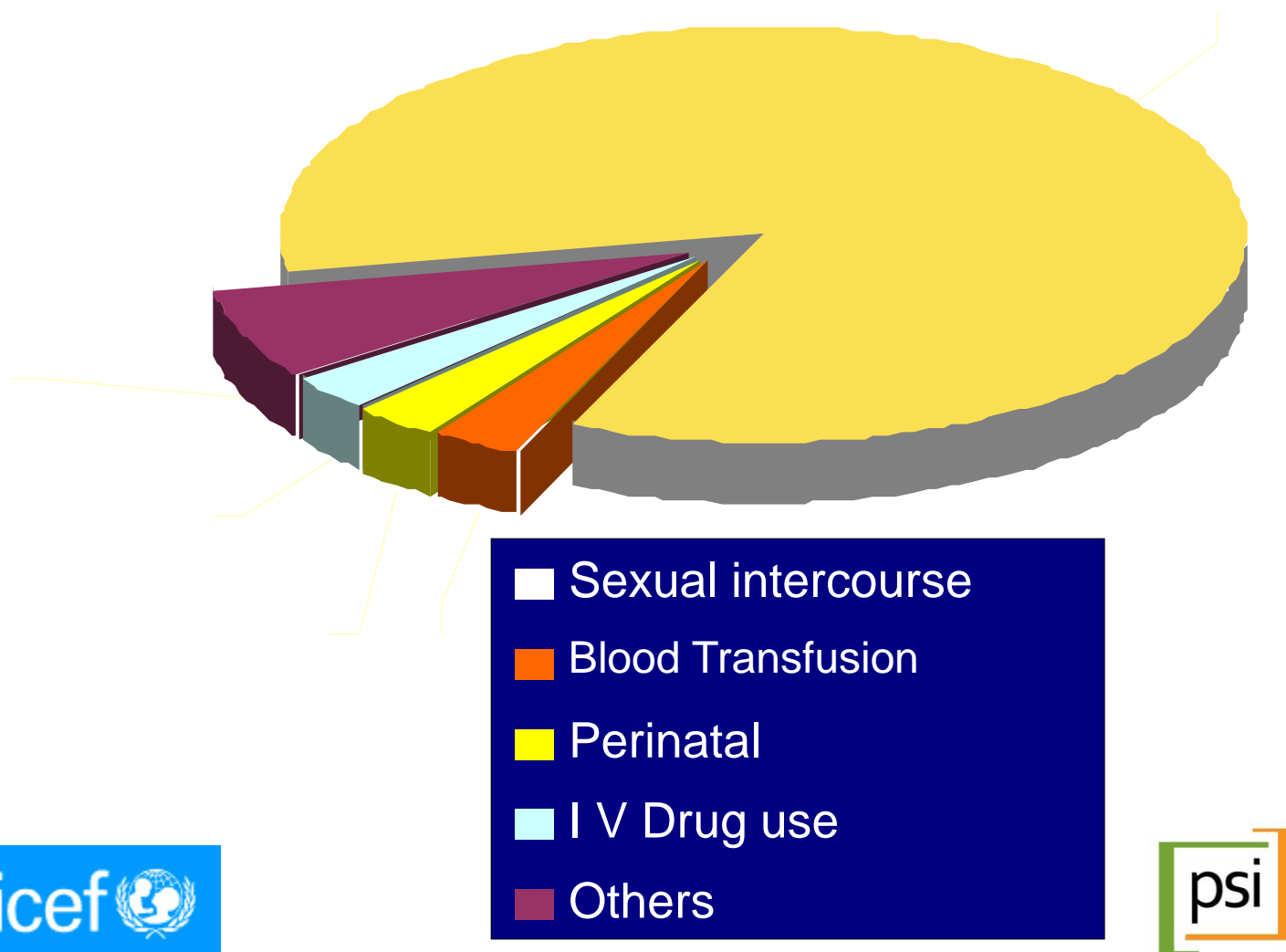
Routes of Spread of HIV

- HIV infected Mother to Child



HIV DOES NOT SPREAD BY ANY OTHER METHOD

Mode of transmission of HIV



Any other routes

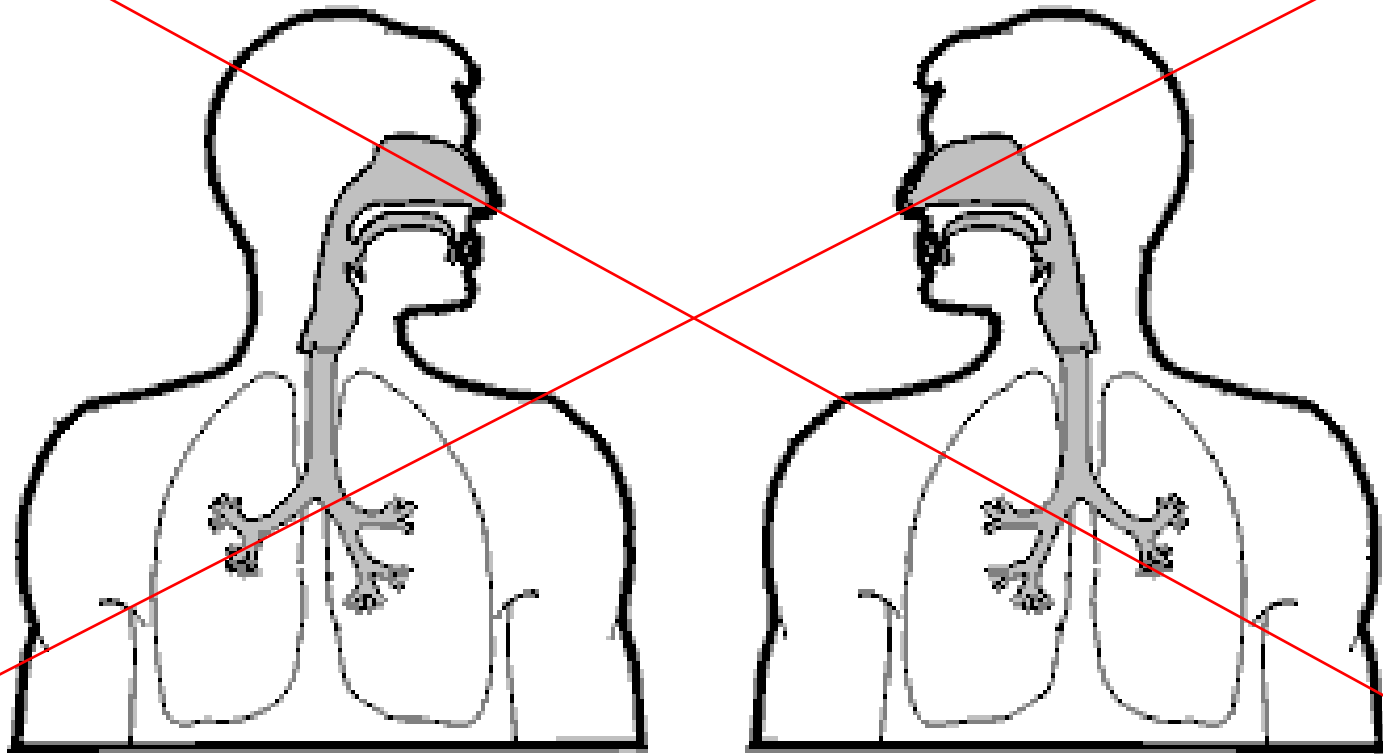
- Sharing of food / utensils
- Playing together
- Coughing
- Using same toilet
- Hugging / shaking hands
- Sleeping on same bed
- Mosquito bite



Motto

Isolate the VIRUS
not the PATIENT

Can HIV Spread like this?



Which FLUIDS can Transmit HIV?

- Blood
- Semen.
- Vaginal Secretions
- Breast Milk

Saliva, sweat, urine, faeces and vomitus does not spread HIV, unless mixed with blood.

How can we prevent HIV?

- Prevent sexual transmission
- Prevent blood borne transmission
- Prevent blood contact transmission
- Prevent Mother to Child transmission

PREVENTION OF SEXUAL TRANSMISSION OF HIV

- A: Abstinence from sexual relationships before marriage
- B: Be faithful after marriage
- C: Correct and consistent use of condom
- D: Drugs: Get STD treated completely
- E: Educate about safe sex

A : Abstinence

A: Abstinence from sexual relationships before marriage

A: Social & community norms to:

- Delay sexual debut, until marriage
- Denounce rape, incest, trafficking
- Debar child marriage
- Avoid cross generational sex, Transactional sex

B: Be faithful

- Eliminate casual sexual partnerships
- Maintain mutual faithfulness
- ? Pre-marital counseling and testing
- Social and community norms:
 - Reduce sexual partners
 - Denounce rape, incest, trafficking
 - Refrain from extra-marital sex

Correct & consistent condom use

For whom:

- People with multiple sexual partners
- People living with HIV and AIDS (PLHA)
- Partners of PLHA
- Persons with symptoms of STI.
- Persons on treatment for STI/HIV

Myths and Misconceptions

- Other contraceptives such as Copper-T, OP s and T.O. prevents pregnancy, but **does not protect against HIV.**
- Using herbs of medications in the vagina, **does not prevent HIV**
- Washing genitals after sexual act maintains hygiene, but **will not prevent HIV.**
- Penicillin injection can cure syphilis – **but does not prevent or cure HIV/AIDS.**

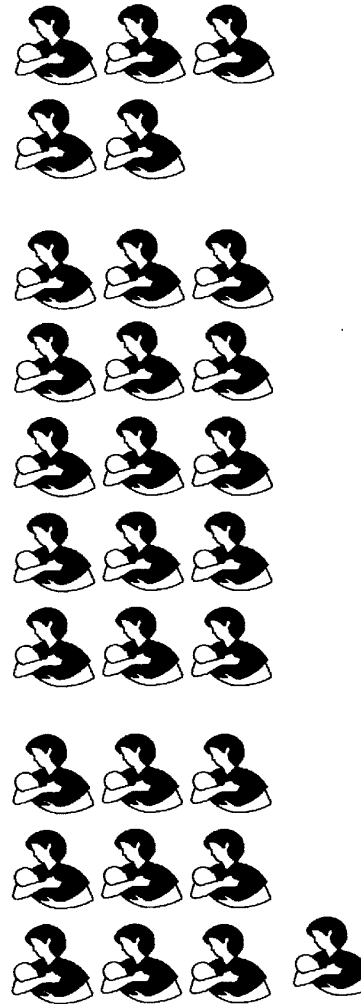
PREVENTION OF BLOOD BORNE TRANSMISSION OF HIV

- Avoid unnecessary blood transfusions, injections and IV fluids.
- Insist on the blood or blood products being tested for HIV before accepting for transfusion.
- Use new or sterile blades, scissors, razors, dental or surgical instruments.
- Use new or sterile needles and syringes for each injection.
- Never reuse disposables. E.g. IV fluid set.

One hundred pregnant HIV positive women



On average 30 babies will be infected with HIV



Five become infected during the pregnancy

Fifteen become infected at the time of delivery

Ten become infected through breastfeeding - most in the early weeks

PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV

- The chances of the baby getting HIV from the mother is only 30-35%.
- This can be reduced by giving anti-HIV medicines to the mother and baby, at the time of delivery.
- Caesarean section reduces the chances of HIV transmission to the baby.
- These services are available in PPTCT programs (Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission) in medical colleges and district hospitals.

Breast Feeding and Immunization of Child born to HIV positive mother

- All vaccines to be given, as per schedule. Avoid live vaccines (BCG, OPV) only among children with symptomatic AIDS.
- Avoid mixed feeding. Exclusive breast-feeding for 4-6 months is safer than mixed feeding.
- Counsel pregnant women about breast-feeding, during ANC.

TREATMENT FOR HIV

- There is treatment available for AIDS.
- However, there is no cure.
- Treatment can prolong life and improve quality of life.
- Treatment has side effects and complications.
- Treatment, once begun, has to continue lifelong.
- No effective vaccine against HIV has yet been discovered.

THANK YOU!

Management support team – Karnataka (MST-K)



**Thank you
for the
management**

