Treatment of HIV-Related Illnesses and AIDS

Is HIV and AIDS the same thing?

Warld AUDS Campaign

Chapter 21.1 Key Terms

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)- virus that primarily infects cells of the _____

and that causes AIDS

- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)- disease that is caused by HIV infection,
- Pandemic- disease that spreads quickly through human populations all over the world

HIV

"Human Immunodeficiency Virus"A specific type of virus (a retrovirus)



AIDS

A person with AIDS has a

No Cure

Chapter 21.2 Key Terms

- Helper T Cell- white blood cell that activates the immune response and that is the primary target cell of HIV infection
- Opportunistic Infection- illness due to an organism that causes disease in _____

; commonly

found in AIDS patients

Asymptomatic stage- infection in which the infectious agent, such as HIV, is present but there are

Three Phases of HIV



Phase 1- Asymptomatic Stage

Short, flu-like illness, swollen glands, fatigue, diarrhea, weight loss, or fevers - occurs one to six weeks after infection

at all

- Infected person can infect other people
- Lasts for an
- HIV antibodies are detectable in the _



Phase 2 - Symptomatic

The symptoms worsenMental changes, _____



Phase 3 - HIV ⇒ AIDS

Immune system weakensEmergence of

The illnesses become more severe leading to an





Opportunistic Infections associated with AIDS

Tuberculosis (TB)
Pneumocystis pneumonia

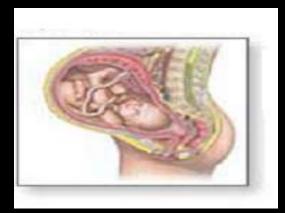
purple-red blotches on the skin Influenza (flu)



Modes of HIV/AIDS Transmission









Through Bodily Fluids

Blood products

Vaginal fluids

Through IV Drug Use

Without sterilization

Increases the chances of contracting HIV



Through Sex

Intercourse (penile penetration into the vagina)

Anal

Mother-to-Baby

During Birth

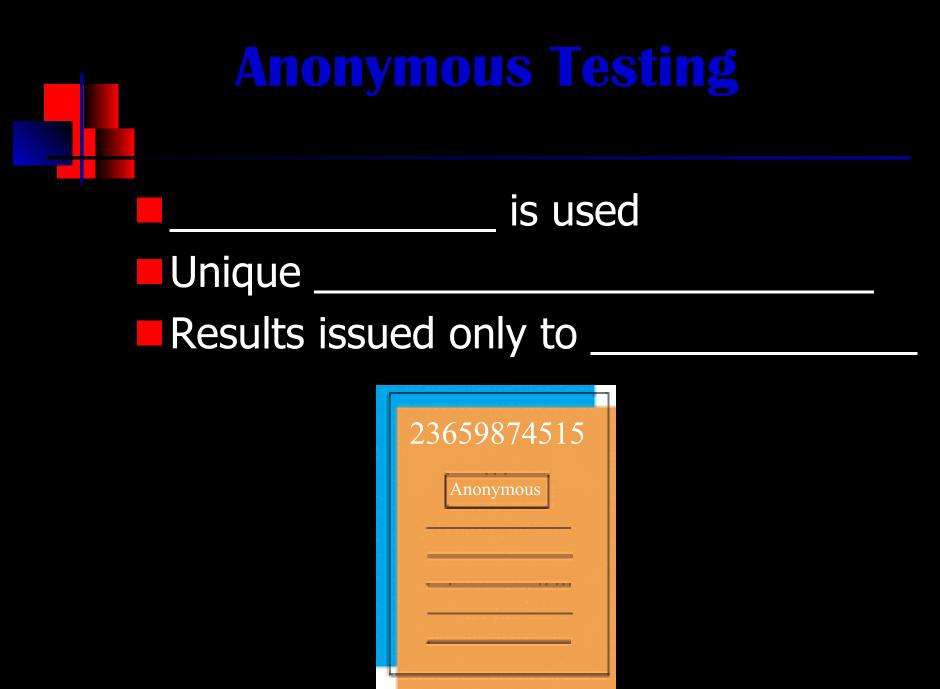
After the birth



Chapter 21.3 Key Terms

- set of procedures used to avoid contact with body fluids & to reduce the risk of spreading HIV & other diseases
- HIV-antibody test- detects HIV antibodies to determine if a person has been infected with HIV
- HIV Positive- person who tests positive in
- Drug Combination Therapy- AIDS treatment program in which patients regularly take _____

Testing Options for HIV



Confidential Testing

Person's name is recorded along with HIV results

Results issued only to test recipient

Oral Testing

Orasure The only FDA approved HIV antibody.

Draws blood-derived fluids from the _____

NOT A SALIVA TEST!



r cell count test

Shows the strength of a _

This test can also tell whether a person

Viral load test

Retest

Should be retested _____ after the first test

An initial negative test can be misleading if the test is done

Treatment Options



Three ways to protect yourself?

Practice abstinence

- Monogamous

Relationship

_____, syringes, drug injection equipment, or any item that may put a person in contact with blood



Abstinence







Monogamous relationship

A mutually monogamous (

_____) relationship with a person who is not infected with HIV

HIV testing ______ is necessary to prove your partner is not infected







Protected Sex





 ______ (female or male) every time you have sex (vaginal or anal)
Always use ______ or polyurethane condom (not a natural skin condom)
Always use a ______



When Using A Condom Remember To:

Make sure the package is _

- Make sure to
- Do not open the package with your teeth for risk of tearing
- Never use the condom more than once

HIV/ AIDS drugs

Side effects include

30% of people who start taking some of these drugs become so sick they have to