

AS01S : HIV

HIV

Structure of HIV

Mechanism of infection by human immunodeficiency virus

AS02S : Transmission of HIV

Transmission of HIV

HIV is transmitted to only a few specific ways. The virus is not highly contagious. Transmission occurs only when blood or certain other body fluids from infected person enter another person's body. Various means of transmission are:

- Unprotected vaginal sex
- Unprotected anal sex
- Unprotected oral sex
- Sharing needles during drug abuse.
- Transfusion of HIV infected blood.
- Breast feeding by HIV infected mother.
- Infants born to HIV infected mothers.
- Using improperly sterilized hospital tools.
- Transplantation of infected organs.

AS03S : Prevention

PREVENTION

HIV, although lethal, does not spread as readily as the flu viruses or cold viruses. Individual can protect themselves from AIDS by adopting various preventive measures.

- Practice safer sex. Use condoms.
- Never share needles. Always use sterile needles.
- Avoid multiple sexual partners.
- HIV infected mothers should feed their baby formula milk instead of breast feeding.
- Drug treatment for HIV infected mothers during pregnancy.
- Delivering infant by cesarean section if mother is HIV infected.

AS04S : How AIDS is not Transmitted

HOW AIDS IS NOT TRANSMITTED

AIDS patients often face various types of discriminations because of several misconceptions widespread in the society. Also, these misconceptions unnecessarily create confusion in the minds of people. Therefore, everyone should have an accurate information about AIDS.

- AIDS is not caused by mosquito/blood bite.
- AIDS is not caused by touching or hugging.
- AIDS is not caused by hand shaking.
- AIDS is not caused by studying with HIV positive.
- AIDS is not caused by sharing public toilets.
- AIDS is not caused by working with HIV positive.
- AIDS is not caused by sneezing or coughing.
- AIDS is not caused by sharing food.

AS05S : Progress of Infection

PROGRESS OF INFECTION

AIDS PROGRESSES THROUGH THREE DISTINCT PHASES:- ACUTE PHASE, CHRONIC PHASE AND FULL BLOWN AIDS.

- 1. ACUTE PHASE**
 - HIV enters the body and begins reproducing itself.
 - T4-cell count is high.
 - The number of viruses rises rapidly.
 - Antibodies to HIV begin to increase.
 - Most patients show no symptoms during the first few months after infection. A few may exhibit symptoms similar to those of infectious mononucleosis - fever, chills, aches and swollen lymph nodes. However these symptoms vanish shortly thereafter.
- 2. CHRONIC PHASE**
 - T4 cell count begins to fall.
 - Antibody levels rise initially and then fall.
 - Patients begin to show outward signs - severe fatigue, unexplained persistent fever, persistent cough, loss of memory, depression, diarrhea, difficulty in thinking and unexplained weight loss.
- 3. FULL-BLOWN PHASE**
 - AIDS has been defined as occurring in a person who:
 - has a laboratory documented HIV infection.
 - has a CD4 count less than 200 cells per ml of blood.
 - has had one or more infections that wouldn't normally occur in a person with a healthy immune system.
 - Persistent infections, severe loss of weight and weakness.
 - Microbes that normally are not capable of producing serious infections, take hold and become life threatening.

AS06S : Opportunistic Diseases

OPPORTUNISTIC DISEASES

Multiple infections and cancer may develop because of the disturbed immune response. Many of these infections are highly unusual in people with healthy immune systems. They are called opportunistic infections because they take advantage of a weakened immune system to cause AIDS.

- KAPOSI'S SARCOMA
- CANDIDIASIS
- PNEUMOCYSTIS CARINII
- LYMPHOMAS
- CMV-INFECTION
- HERPES SIMPLEX INFECTION

AS07S : Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Individuals who are infected with STDs are more prone to acquire HIV than uninfected individuals when they are exposed to the virus through sexual contact. Also, an HIV infected individual if also infected with another STD, is more likely to transmit HIV through sexual contact than other HIV infected partners. Thus, presence of other STDs increases the likelihood of both transmitting and acquiring HIV.

- Syphilis
- Gonorrhea
- Trichomoniasis
- Chlamydia
- Chancroid
- Genital Herpes

HP26S : Human Immune System

HUMAN IMMUNE SYSTEM

ORGANS OF THE IMMUNE SYSTEM

THE IMMUNE RESPONSE

DIFFERENTIATION OF LYMPHOCYTES FROM A SINGLE STEM CELL

Synthetic, Size 70 x 100 cm (Available in English Only)

CHARTS ON AIDS

A set of 8 charts