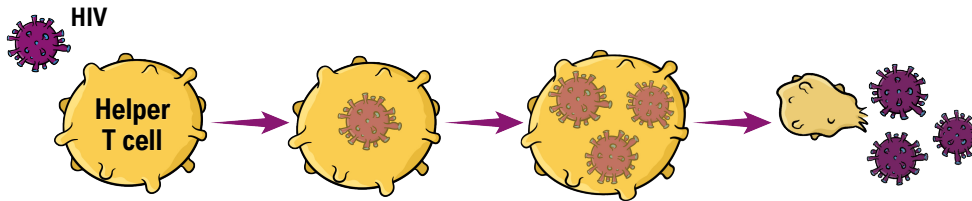


CONCEPT: HIV AND AIDS

Introduction to HIV

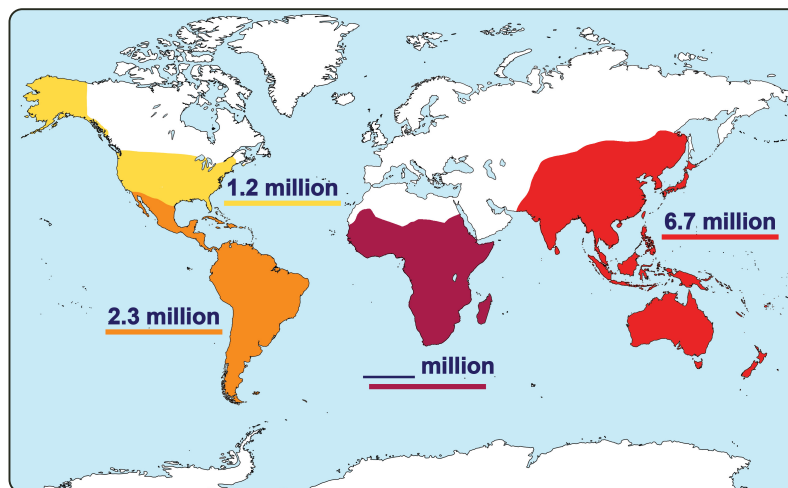
- ◆ **Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV):** virus that attacks the _____ system (helper T cells).
 - HIV uses the **helper T cell** for replication, over time _____ their numbers which leads to *AIDS*.



- ◆ **Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS):** _____ causing opportunistic infections and certain cancers.

Prevalence of HIV

- ◆ Globally, the _____ number of new HIV infection cases occur in sub-Saharan Africa.
- ◆ Disproportionately affected populations in U.S.:
 - African American and _____, especially men who have sex with men (MSM).
 - Age groups: _____.



Number of people living with HIV infection.

EXAMPLE

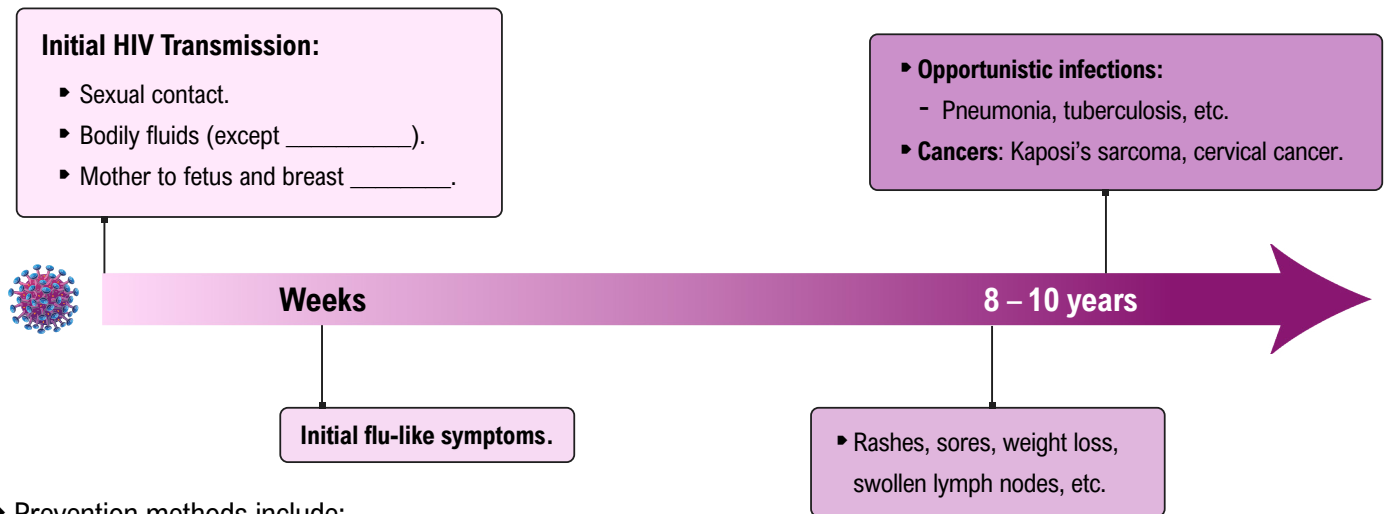
Which of the following populations are *most* disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS in U.S.?

- a) Young African American MSM.
- b) White men in rural communities.
- c) African American lesbian women over age of 50.
- d) Latino heterosexual men in suburban areas.

CONCEPT: HIV AND AIDS

Symptoms, Transmission and Prevention

- ◆ Symptoms after initial HIV infection are _____: fever, fatigue, sore throat, muscle aches.
 - Later symptoms can take _____ to appear.



- ◆ Prevention methods include:
 - Safe sex.
 - Preexposure prophylaxis (_____).
 - _____ exchange programs.
 - Postexposure prophylaxis (_____).

EXAMPLE

Which of the following is not a potential way HIV is transmitted?

- a) Kissing.
- b) Unprotected oral sex.
- c) Childbirth.
- d) Organ transplants.
- e) Getting a tattoo.

PRACTICE

Which of the following about HIV is incorrect?

- a) A gay man in a monogamous relationship has a lower risk of contracting HIV than a college student having unprotected sex with multiple partners.
- b) Human immunodeficiency virus causes AIDS.
- c) HIV is not highly contagious.
- d) Absence of any visible symptoms means person is not infected with HIV.
- e) A person with Kaposi's sarcoma is characteristic of being infected with HIV and having progressed to AIDS.

CONCEPT: HIV AND AIDS

Diagnosing HIV

- ◆ Early diagnosis is important as it allows for:
 - Early treatment _____ risk of transmission and preventing progression to AIDS.
- ◆ 3 types of diagnostic tests available: 1. Antibody test, 2. Combo antigen + antibody test, 3. Nucleic acid test (NATs).

Test	Description	Detection Time Frame
1 Antibody Test	▸ Checks for _____ bodies in the blood or oral fluids.	▸ _____ weeks.
2 Combination Test (Fourth-generation)	▸ Checks for _____ and antibodies in the blood.	▸ _____ weeks.
3 NAT	▸ Checks for HIV _____ in the blood.	▸ _____ weeks.

EXAMPLE

A healthcare worker accidentally experiences a needlestick injury from a patient with HIV. She is anxious to know if she got infected and wants to get tested as soon as possible. Using fourth-generation HIV test, what is the time after exposure that will provide the most accurate result within a reasonable time frame?

- a) 42 days b) 7 days c) 84 days d) 14 days

Treatment and Management

- ◆ There is no _____ for HIV, but antiretroviral (HAART) medications can slow or stop HIV from progressing to _____.
- ◆ People with access to these medications can live long lives with undetectable [HIV] = _____ transmittable.
 - Treatment can be challenging due to a complicated _____ of drugs and cost.

Antiretroviral drugs work by either:

- 1 Inhibiting HIV _____.
- 2 Preventing the virus from _____ healthy cells.

EXAMPLE

Which of the following best summarizes the effectiveness of current HIV treatments?

- a) Current antiretroviral treatments are only effective before symptoms develop.
- b) Current antiretroviral medications suppress HIV replication and can eradicate it from the body.
- c) Vaccines are available that completely prevent HIV infections in adults.
- d) Current treatments can prevent HIV from being transmitted to others and halt AIDS progression.