



AIDS

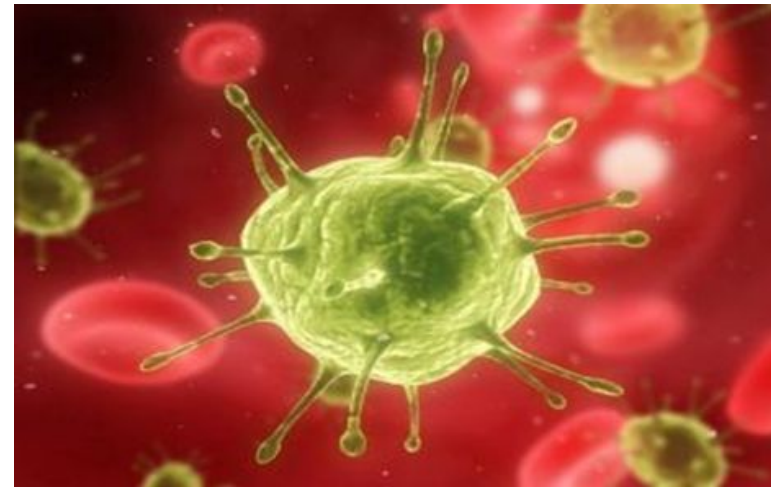
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome



By

Dr. Areej Muthana
Noaman

Community Health
Department



What is AIDS?

- **Acquired:** To come into possession of something new
- **Immune Deficiency:** Decrease or weakness in the body's ability to fight off infections and illnesses
- **Syndrome:** A group of signs and symptoms that occur together and characterize a particular abnormality
- **AIDS is the final stage of the disease caused by infection with a type of virus called HIV.**

Meaning of HIV

▶ **Human:**

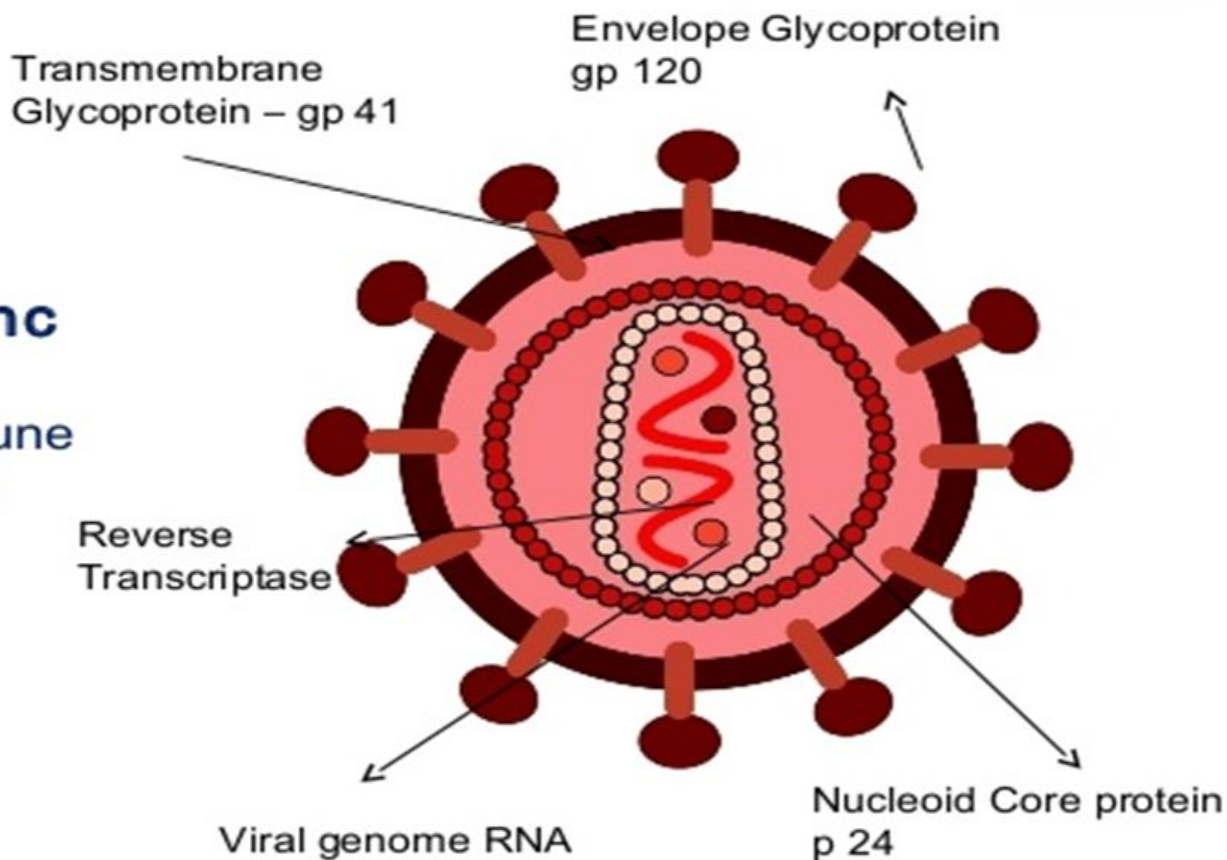
- Can live only in humans

▶ **Immunodeficiency:**

- Damages the immune system of people it infects

▶ **Virus:**

- Retrovirus (RNA)



- HIV spread from person to person throughout Africa over the course of several decades. Eventually, the virus migrated to other parts of the world.

.Scientists first discovered HIV in a human blood sample in 1959

- It's thought that HIV has existed in the United States since the 1970s, but it didn't start to hit public consciousness until the 1980s

How does HIV become AIDS?

- Untreated, HIV typically turns into AIDS in about 10 years
- CD4 T cells Count (below 200 per cubic millimeter)
- opportunistic infections or opportunistic cancers

Global HIV statistics

- 24.5 million people were accessing antiretroviral therapy (end of June 2019).
- 37.9 million people globally were living with HIV (end 2018).
- 1.7 million people became newly infected with HIV (end 2018).
- 770 000 people died from AIDS-related illnesses (end 2018).
- 74.9 million people have become infected with HIV since the start of the epidemic (end 2018).
- 32.0 million people have died from AIDS-related illnesses since the start of the epidemic (end 2018). [According to UNAIDS](#)

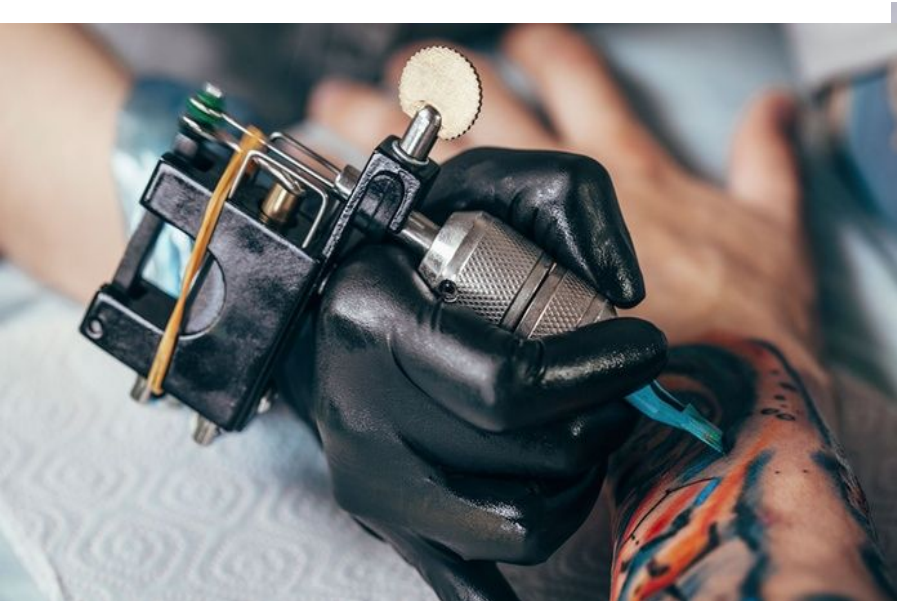
- An estimated 200 people are living with AIDS in Iraq

How HIV is passed on?

- During unprotected (skin to skin) sexual contact.
- Contact with HIV infected blood or blood products



- by sharing needles, syringes, and other items for injection drug use
- by sharing tattoo equipment without sterilizing it between uses



- during pregnancy, labor, or delivery from a woman to her baby
- During breastfeeding.



You CANNOT get HIV from...

- skin-to-skin contact
- hugging, shaking hands, or kissing
- saliva, tears, or sweat (unless mixed with the blood of a person with HIV)



- air or water

- sharing food or drinks, including drinking fountains



- sharing a toilet, towels, or bedding
- mosquitoes or other insects



Window Period

- When a person gets infected it may take 6 weeks or up to 3 months before antibodies to HIV are detected in the blood
- The HIV test looks for antibodies. When these antibodies are detected the person is diagnosed HIV positive
- A person can be positive and the test shows negative because the test was done during the window period

What Are the Symptoms of HIV?

•Stage 1: Acute HIV Infection

Within 2 to 4 weeks after infection with HIV, about two-thirds of people will have a flu-like illness.

- Fever
- Chills •Rash
- Night sweats
- Muscle aches
- Sore throat •Fatigue
- Swollen lymph nodes •Mouth ulcers

Stage 2: Clinical Latency(chronic HIV infection)

Without HIV treatment, people can stay in this stage for 10 or 15 years.

- headaches and other aches and pains
- swollen lymph nodes
- recurrent fevers
- night sweats
- fatigue
- nausea
- vomiting
- diarrhea
- weight loss
- skin rashes

Stage 3: AIDS(late stage of HIV infection)

Rapid weight loss

Recurring fever or profuse night sweats

Extreme and unexplained tiredness

Prolonged swelling of the lymph glands.

Chronic Diarrhea.

Sores of the mouth, anus, or genitals

Pneumonia

Skin Rash.

Memory loss, depression, and other neurologic disorders



African AIDS patient with slim disease
Source: Tropical Medicine and Parasitology, 1997

Opportunistic Oral Yeast Infection by *Candida albicans* in an AIDS Patient



Source: Atlas of Clinical Oral Pathology, 1999

Dr. RS Mehta, MSND, BPKIHS



**Extensive tumor lesions of Kaposi's sarcoma in AIDS patient.
Source: AIDS, 1997**



**Chronic Herpes Simplex infection with lesions on tongue and lips.
Source: Atlas of Clinical Oral Pathology, 1999.**

Dr. RS Mehta, MSND, BPKHS

Chest X-Ray of AIDS Patient with Tuberculosis



Treatment options for HIV

- *No cure
- *antiretroviral therapy
 - helps keep HIV from progressing to AIDS
 - helps reduce the risk of transmitting HIV to others.
- *Proper nutrition
- *Psychosocial support

HIV prevention

- Safer sex
- Avoid sharing needles or other drug
- Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) . It consists of three antiretroviral medications given for 28 days
- pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). is a combination of two drugs available in pill form

there are no vaccines to prevent or treat HIV

Thank You For Your Attention

World AIDS Day : 1/12/2019

By:

Assist. Prof. Dr. Kareem F. Aziz

**WORLD
AIDS DAY**



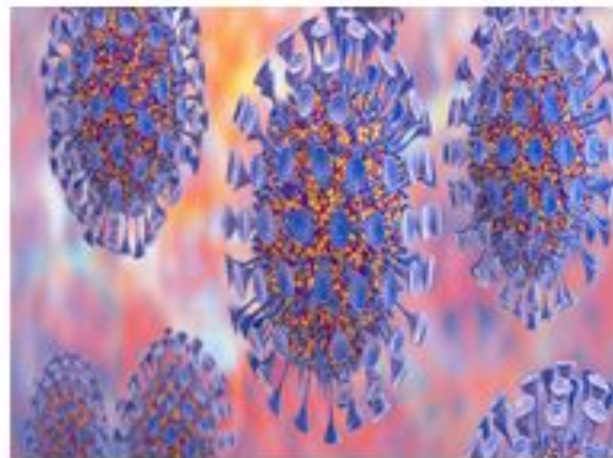
Red Ribbon

World AIDS Day
December 1, 2019

World AIDS Day, held each year on December 1, is an opportunity to celebrate and support global efforts to prevent new HIV infections, increase HIV awareness and knowledge, and support those living with HIV. Since World AIDS Day was first observed in 1981 by Dr. Tomas netter, approved in 1982 and world AIDS day was first visualized in 1/12/1988. There is not final cure or vaccine but some drugs may available to stop progress of HIV and help people with HIV live long,



World aids day is celebrated every year all over the world on **1st of December** to raise the **public awareness** about AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). AIDS is a **pandemic disease** caused due to the infection of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). The day is celebrated by the government organizations, NGOs, civil society and other health officials by organizing the speeches or forums discussion related to the AIDS.

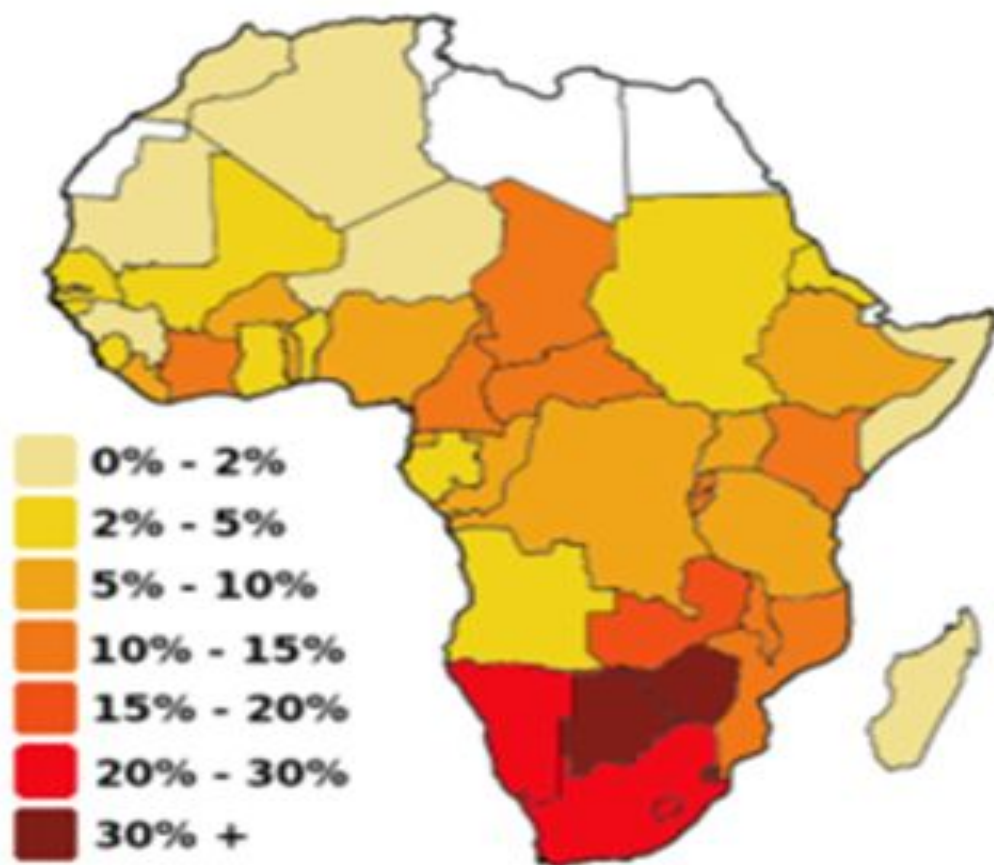


Thomas Netter and James W. Bunn both are the public information officers for the AIDS Global Programmed at the WHO (**World Health Organization**) in Geneva, Switzerland. They had shared their idea about the AIDS day to Dr. Jonathan Mann (Director of the AIDS Global Programmed), who had approved the idea and recommended the World AIDS Day observance on **1st of December in the year 1988.**

Objectives of World Aids Day

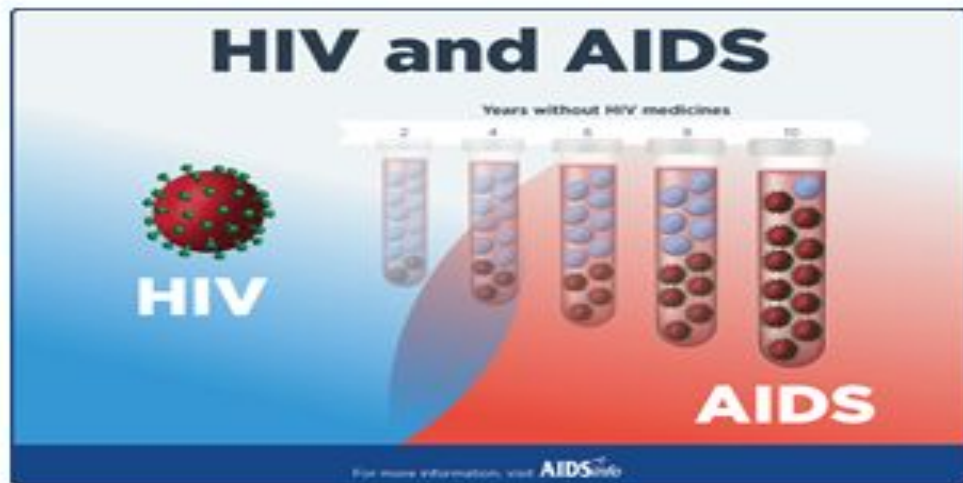
The purpose of the World Aids Day **celebration every year** to well support the Member States in order to build up the new and effective policies and programmed, to strengthen the health systems as well as to increase the capacity of health sectors towards **HIV/AIDS**.





AIDS prevalence /continent Africa

There are two main **types** of human immunodeficiency **virus (HIV)** -- **HIV-1 and HIV-2**. Both can lead to **AIDS**. However, they're very **different** from each other. **HIV-1** is the most common **type**.



Main symptoms of **AIDS**

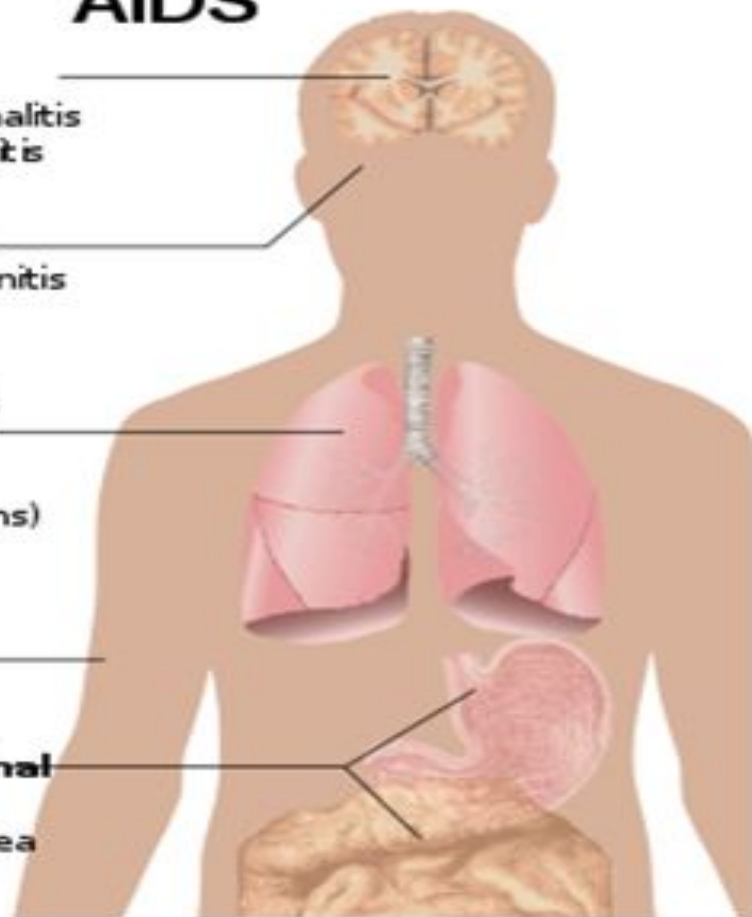
- Central**
- Encephalitis
 - Meningitis

- Eyes**
- Retinitis

- Lungs**
- Pneumocystis pneumonia
 - Tuberculosis (multiple organs)
 - Tumors

- Skin**
- Tumors

- Gastrointestinal**
- Esophagitis
 - Chronic diarrhea
 - Tumors



Thank you

HIV Diagnosis

Shkar Rzgar K.Rostam

MSc. Mycotoxins /PhD Student

Cihan University (Physiotherapy Dept)

University of Sulaimani

Collage of Science

Biology Dept.



Outline of Talk

- ▣ Principles of Diagnosing HIV
- ▣ How HIV is Diagnosed
- ▣ Consequence of Diagnosing HIV
- ▣ Summery

History of HIV Testing

- HIV as the cause of AIDS discovered several years after the disease was first characterized
- Tests to detect HIV infection developed in 1985
- Initial large scale testing was focused on testing blood supply
- Testing in individuals became more widespread due to multiple factors:
 - Knowledge that HIV spread with sexual contact and from mother to child
 - Development of successful treatments

