Hiv/aids in ethiopia 2020 pdf

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Before the discovery of new treatments for AIDS, most people living with HIV eventually developed full-blown AIDS, and most of them died of the disease. However, there are some strains of HIV that are not as deadly as others, and scientists are trying to understand the differences in the virus and the immune system's ability to respond to a viral infection. As the name of HIV suggests, the disease is known to be caused by a specific virus. Viruses are a curious type of phenomenon. In a sense, they are only partial organisms in that they have to live within another organism or host. Otherwise, they doze off. Moreover, their entire existence is focused on spreading from one host to another and on reproduction of themselves. Advertising When HIV enters the human body, it tends to search for and attack a certain group of white blood cells, commonly known as T-assistant cells. These cells are part of the body's immune system. When the body invades the pathogen, there is a rapid increase in the production of T4 cells, which is the body's signal that the pathogen is present and the immune response should be set to protect. Unfortunately, HIV interferes with this process. When HIV collides with T4 inside the blood system, it attaches and inserts its genetic code into T4. Thus, T4 is transformed into a biological factory, which begins to produce a new HIV. Eventually, the T4 cell bursts, releasing a new virus into the bloodstream, and they, in turn, are looking for other T4 cells to invade. In the process of its own reproduction, HIV destroys the body's ability to fight infection, leading to illness and possible death. HIV/AIDS has caused considerable controversy. Since the disease was first diagnosed in homosexual patients, some people have speculated that it was some particularly homosexual disease, possibly a consequence of sexual or other practices common among homosexual men. This turned out to be completely inaccurate. HIV is a blood-borne disease, which means that human blood is the natural environment of the virus. Any behavior that leads to blood and other bodily fluids, such as sperm or breast milk, transmitted from one person to another, can transmit the virus between people. AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) is one of the worst pandemics ever known in the world. HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is a virus that causes AIDS. First discovered in 1981 in a remote area of Central Africa, it has since spread across the globe, infecting millions of people in a relatively short period of time. HIV can be transmitted by: Promotional sexual contactContated intravenous needlesP (mother-to-child)Mother to fetus during pregnancy or childbirthBlude transfusion (rarely in where blood is screened for antibodies to HIV) Like all viruses, HIV treads a fine line that separates living things from inanimate things. Things. lacking the chemical equipment that human cells use to support life. Thus, HIV requires the host cell to stay alive and reproduce. To replicate, the virus creates new virus particles inside the host cell, and these particles carry the virus into new cells. HIV infects one particular type of immune system cell. This cell is called CD4 T cells, also known as T-assistant cells (see how your immune system works to get detailed information about T cells). As soon as the HIV virus enters the body, it is sent to lymphoid tissue, where it finds the T-assistant cells. The T-assistant cell turns into an HIV-replicating cell as soon as it is infected. In a healthy person, there are usually 1 million T cells per 1 milliliter of blood. Newly replicated virus particles infect other T-assistants, causing the number of human T-assistants to gradually decrease. T-assistant cells play a vital role in the body's immune response, so the absence of T-assistant cells threatens the immune system. When a person's T-helper drops below 200,000 cells per milliliter of blood, it is believed that he or she has AIDS. The development of AIDS takes two to 15 years, but about half of all people with HIV will develop AIDS within 10 years of infection, according to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). HIV cannot be transmitted by: saliva, tears and sweat - saliva and tears contain only a small amount of HIV; scientists did not find HIV in the sweat of an infected person. Insects - Studies show no evidence of HIV transmission through blood-sucking insects, even in areas where there are many cases of AIDS and large mosquito populations. Using the same toilet seat in the same pool, hugging or shaking hands at the same restaurant next to someone who dies of AIDS or HIV in particular. An AIDS-infected person dies from infections because his immune system is so weakened. An AIDS patient can die from a cold as easily as from cancer. A person's body cannot fight infection and he or she ends up dying from something that a non-HIV-infected person could recover from quickly. For more information, see the following page. AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). It kills or impairs immune system cells and gradually destroys the body's ability to fight infections and certain cancers. HIV is most often spread through sexual contact with an infected partner. Another important means of spreading HIV is contact with infected blood from infected needles, syringes or other drug paraphernalia. The term AIDS applies to the most advanced stages of HIV infection. The current definition of AIDS includes all people who have less than 200 CD4 T cells (healthy adults, usually CD4 T cells counts about 800 or more.) also, the definition includes itself people diagnosed with one or more clinical conditions (including opportunistic infections and certain cancers) that affect people with progressive HIV infection. According to the CDC, an estimated 1 million adults and adolescents are living with HIV/AIDS in the United States. The AIDS epidemic is still spiraling out of control in many parts of the world. How is HIV/AIDS transmitted? Sexual contact with HIV is most common when intercourse with an infected partner. The virus enters the body through the lining of the vagina, vulva, penis, rectum or mouth during sexual life. Blood-to-hiv infection can also spread through contact with infected blood. However, because of blood screening for evidence of HIV infection in the United States, the risk of HIV infection from blood transfusions is extremely low. HIV needles are often spread by exchanging needles, syringes, or using drug equipment with someone who is infected with the virus. Transfer from patient to health care provider, or vice versa through random sticks with contaminated needles or other medical instruments, is rare. HIV infection of mother and child can also be spread among children born or breast-feeding mothers infected with the virus. HIV/AIDS May Not Spread Through: Saliva Sweat Tears Accidental Contact, such as sharing food dishes, towels, and bedding Pools Phones Toilet Seats Biting Insects (such as Mosquitoes) Some people may develop flu-like illness within a month of exposure to the HIV virus. But many people do not develop any symptoms at all when they first become infected. In addition, symptoms that appear, which usually disappear within a week to a month, are often mistaken for symptoms of another viral infection. These may include: Fever Headache Malaise Increased lymph nodes Persistent or severe symptoms may not surface for 10 years or more after HIV first enters the body in adults, or within 2 years in children born with HIV infection. This asymptoom period of infection varies greatly from person to person. But in the amptomatic period, HIV actively infects and kills immune system cells. Its most obvious effect is a decrease in blood levels of CD4 T cells (also called T4 cells) - a key fighter of infection of the immune system. The virus initially disables or destroys these cells without causing symptoms. As the immune system deteriorates, complications begin to surface. Below are the most common complications or symptoms of AIDS. However, everyone may experience symptoms differently. Symptoms May Include: Lymphatic Nodes That Remain Enlarged for More Than 3 Months Lack of Energy Weight Loss Frequent Fever and Sweat Persistent or Frequent Yeast Infections or vaginal) Permanent skin rash or flaky skin of pelvic inflammatory disease that does not respond to treatment Short-term memory loss One or more infections infections infections) associated with a weakened immune system. These include tuberculosis and some types of pneumonia. Some people develop frequent and severe herpes infections that cause mouth, sexual or ulcers, or painful nerve diseases known as shingles. Children may have delayed development or inability to thrive. During HIV infection, most people experience a gradual decline in the number of CD4 T cells. Although some people may have sharp and dramatic falls in their accounts. Symptoms of HIV may resemble other diseases. Always talk to your doctor for diagnosis. Fast diagnostic tests are available and early diagnosis is essential. How is HIV/AIDS diagnosed? Early HIV infection often causes no symptoms, and should be detected by testing human blood for antibodies - disease control proteins - against HIV. These HIV antibodies usually do not reach high enough levels to detect standard blood tests up to 1 to 3 months after infection, and can take up to 6 months. People exposed to HIV should be tested for HIV as soon as they think they may have been exposed to HIV. When a person is highly likely to be infected with HIV and yet tests for negative antibodies, a test for the presence of HIV itself in the blood is used. Retesting antibodies at a later date, when antibodies to HIV are most likely developed, is often recommended. As with many other conditions, early detection offers more treatment options. Today, there are treatments that not only can slow the rate of weakening of the immune system, but can also keep HIV under control so that a person can live a normal life. Unfortunately, there is no cure for HIV infection. Talk to your doctor for more information about the various drugs for HIV/AIDS. HIV continues to spread throughout the world. Studies continue to provide a better understanding of possible vaccination strategies, but there is no cure. Available. hiv aids in ethiopia 2020

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