



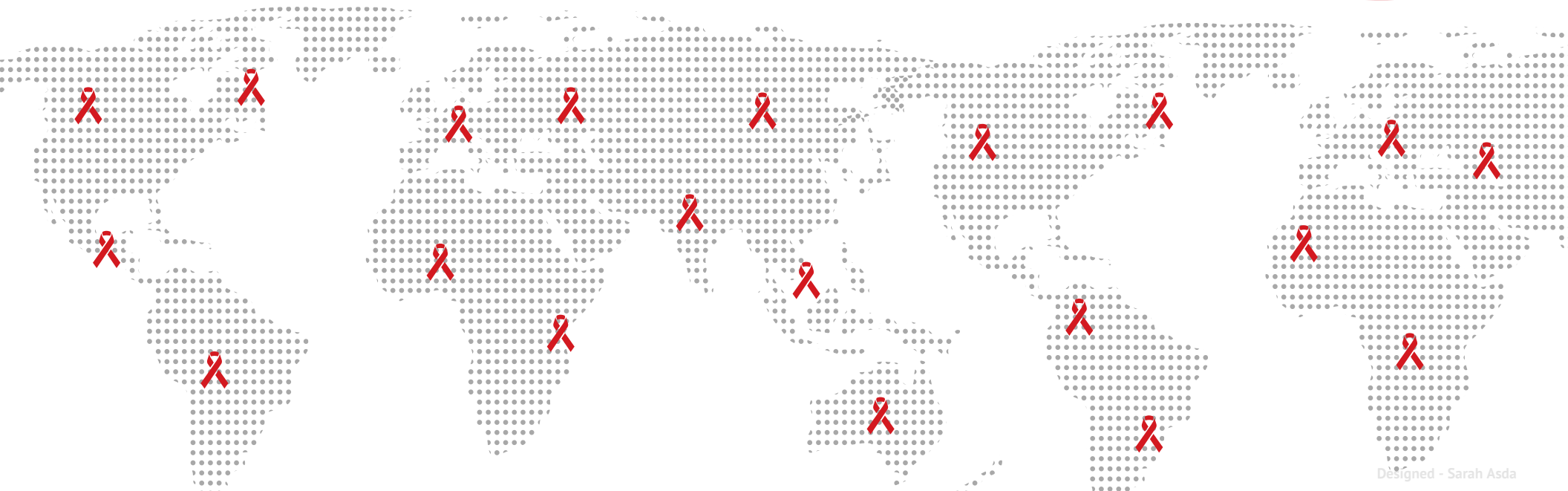
**LET'S CREATE
HIV/AIDS AWARENESS!**

St. Xavier's Institute of Education

Health Cell Initiative - 2020 - 2021

*World
AIDS Day*

1ST DECEMBER



How is HIV different from AIDS?

H - Human
I - Immunodeficiency
V - Virus

HIV replicates in and then kills T-cells, a key player in our immune systems



If HIV destroys enough of these host cells, the immune system can no longer fight off basic infections and illnesses.

A - Acquired
I - Immuno
D - Deficiency
S - Syndrome

LEADS TO

Why World's AIDS Day?



World AIDS Day, designated on 1 December every year since 1988, is an international day dedicated to raising awareness of the AIDS pandemic caused by the spread of HIV infection and mourning those who have died of the disease.

World AIDS Day is important because it reminds the public and government that HIV has not gone away – there is still a vital need to raise money, increase awareness, fight prejudice and improve education.

What is the History of HIV?



HIV crossed from Chimps to humans in the 1920s in what is now the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Scientists have traced the origin of HIV back to chimpanzees and simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV), an HIV-like virus that attacks the immune system of monkeys and apes. In 1999, researchers identified a strain of chimpanzee SIV called SIVcpz, which was nearly identical to HIV.

In 1986, the first known cases of HIV in India were diagnosed by Dr. Suniti Solomon and her student Dr. Sellappan Nirmala amongst six female sex workers in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. In the same year, the Government of India established the National AIDS Committee within the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

How it spreads?



Blood products (unclean needles/unscreened blood).

Unprotected vaginal, anal or oral sex.

Mother to baby by pregnancy, labour or nursing

Treatment



No cure exists for AIDS, but strict adherence to antiretroviral regimens (ARVs) can dramatically slow the disease's progress as well as prevent secondary infections and complications

FACTS



- HIV causes AIDS and interferes with the body's ability to fight infections.
- The virus can be transmitted through contact with infected blood, semen or vaginal fluids.
- Spreads by sexual contact
- Treatment can help, but this condition can't be cured
- Chronic: can last for years or be lifelong
- Requires a medical diagnosis
- Lab tests or imaging always required
- Within a few weeks of HIV infection, flu-like symptoms such as fever, sore throat and fatigue can occur. Then the disease is usually asymptomatic until it progresses to AIDS. AIDS symptoms include weight loss, fever or night sweats, fatigue and recurrent infections.

Statistics



Over 103,800 people are living with HIV in the UK. Globally, there are an estimated 38 million people who have the virus. Despite the virus only being identified in 1984, more than 35 million people have died of HIV or AIDS, making it one of the most destructive pandemics in history