Hodeidah University Center of Tropical Medicine and Epidemiology Studies (CTMES – HU) Master of Tropical Infectious Diseases Advance Epidemiology(Communicables and Non Communicables Diseases



SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE HIV/AIDS

Supervised By: Prof. Dr. Fuad A Balkam Prof .Dr. Mohammed AL Kamarany

Prepared By:

Hani Gamil

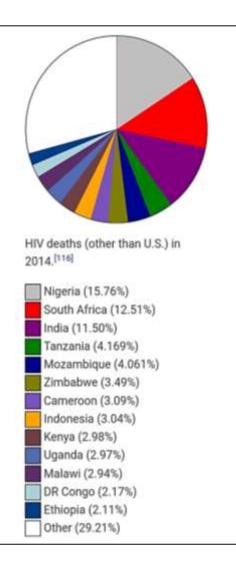


Definition

- A severe, life -threatening clinical condition
- This syndrome represents the late clinical stage of
- infection with the human immuno-deficiency virus (HIV).
- Progressive damage to the immune and other organ
- systems, including the CNS.

Infectious agent

(HIV1-HIV2) Human immuno-deficiency virus (HIV)



Epidemiology Occurrence

- worldwide spread pandemic.
- HIV -1 infections are now distributed in
- ,most prevalent in (Sub-Saharan Africa, Americas, western Europe and southern, Southeast Asia).
- HIV-2 found primarily in West Africa, with some cases in the western hemisphere.
- other African countries that are linked epidemiological to West Africa.

Comparison of HIV species				
Species	Virulence	Infectivity	Prevalence	Inferred origin
HIV-1	High	High	Global	Common chimpanzee
HIV-2	Lower	Low	West Africa	Sooty mangabey

Reservoir

– humans.

Mode of transmission

- sexual exposure
- exposure to blood or tissues
- Transplacental transmission from an infected mother to the fetus.

Incubation period

- the time from infection to the development of detectable antibodies is generally 1-3 months.
- the time from HIV infection to diagnosis of AIDS has an observed range of less than 1year to 10years or longer.
- About half of infected adults will have developed AIDS within 10 years after infection.
- Period of communicability
- unknown

Susceptibility and resistance

- Unknown

Clinical manifestation

Acute HIV syndrome:

occurs 6 -3 weeks after primary infection) fever-pharyngitis, lymphadenopathy, pain-arthralgias, myalgia, lethargy or malaise, anorexia, weight loss, nausea or vomiting or diarrhea

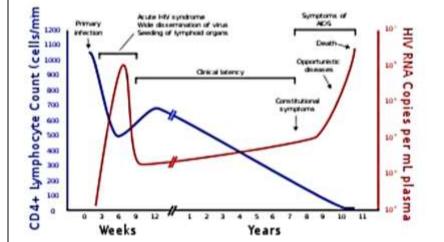
Meningitis, Encephalitis, peripheral neuropathy, myopathy, erythematous maculopupular rash, mucocutaneous ulceration.

Late complications of HIV infection

(pneumocystis ,carinii pneumonia , Tuberculosis,cryptococcal meningitis, etc).

Diagnosis

- Based on clinical ground in the late stage.
- Based on serologic test in the early and late stage.



A generalized graph of the relationship between HIV copies (viral load) and CD4 counts over the average course of untreated HIV infection; any particular individual's disease course may vary considerably.

— CD4⁺ T cell count (cells per µL)

Treatment

No specific treatment ... But Use of anti-HIV drug (Anti-retrovirus) to reduce transmission of the virus to the fetus of pregnant mothers reduces fetal infection. **Prevention and control**

prevention and control methods for other STDs

Thank You.