HIV/AIDS Awareness



WHAT IS HIV?



- <u>Human</u>: found only in humans
- <u>Immuno</u>: the immune system
- <u>Deficiency</u>: a reduction of immune system cells
- <u>Virus</u>: type of organism; other examples of viruses are dengue, malaria, hepatitis

EFFECTS OF HIV:

- Decreases the body's ability to fight off infections
- Easily become very sick from simple infections, for example, a cold
- There is no cure
- Treatment is to take drugs, perhaps for the rest of one's life, to stop the virus from reproducing

HIV Infections: Kaposi's Sarcoma



















FACTS OF HIV:



- Can never get rid of the virus once infected
- Cannot tell if a person has HIV by looking at them: blood test is required
- Is transmitted only through body fluids
- May remain dormant for many years
- Will lead to AIDS if left untreated

WHAT IS AIDS?



- <u>Acquired</u>: you must become infected
- <u>Immuno</u>: affects the immune system
- <u>Deficiency</u>: causes a decreases in immune system
- <u>Syndrome</u>: physical effects (symptoms) of virus

FACTS OF AIDS:

- Is caused by the HIV virus
- May develop within months after infection, but may NOT develop for 15 or more years
- Treatment is necessary to prevent death
- Death is caused by other "opportunistic" diseases due to non-functioning immune system

MODES OF TRANSMISSION:

- Through bodily fluids
- Sexual intercourse: most common way
- Drug users sharing needles
- blood to blood contact
- Babies born from mothers infected with HIV from blood, breast milk, amniotic fluid

WHO IS AT RISK?

- Individuals at high risk include:
- Overseas foreign workers
- Seafarers
- Sex workers
- Drug users
- Unborn babies with mothers infected
- Persons having sex:
- unprotected
- with multiple partners
- with an HIV positive person
- No one is secure or invincible from getting the virus



STATISTICS:



- Sub-Saharan Africa
- North Africa and Middle East
- South & Southeast Asia
- Oceania
- Latin America
- Caribbean
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- East Asia
- North America
- Western and Central Europe
 GLOBAL TOTAL

22 million 380,000

- 4.2 million 74,000
- 1.7 million
 - 230,000
- 1.5 million
 - 740,000
- 1.2 million
- <u>730,000</u>
- 33 million

UNAIDS/WHO 2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic

MODES OF PREVENTION:

- Have sex with only one faithful partner
- Use a condom if you (or your partner) have had other sexual partners. Using a condom reduces the risk of getting or giving HIV/AIDS
- Don't have sex with persons who have many sex partners or persons who inject illegal drugs
- Don't receive any injection unless you are sure the instruments are sterilized first
- Safely & appropriately handle blood products-only if necessary
- Help educate & raise awareness

IN THE PHILIPPINES



CUMULATIVE # OF HIV-AIDS CASES

- Jan 1984 Sept 2006
- 2655 HIV (+) cases
- 1913 (72%) asymptomatic
- 742 (28%) had AIDS
- Of the 2655, 929 (35%) are OFWs , of which:
- 313 (34%) seafarers
- 162 (17%)– domestic helpers
- 81 (9%) employees
- 72 (8%) entertainers
- 58 (6%) health care workers

- 1984- 1st case identified in the Philippines
- Majority of the cases are in the 25 – 39 age group
- 64% infected are males
- Sexual intercourse is the leading mode of transmission of the infection (87%)
- 39 % of the AIDS cases were dead at the time of reporting due to AIDS related complications

Hidden & Growing...

- Due to increasing high risk behaviors and practices
- All the ingredients for an HIV-AIDS explosion: Less than 1% of the population is infected, yet...
- Active sex industry
- Expanding tourism
- Increasing # of OFW's
- False sense of security and invincibility
- Attitude of complacency, "it won't happen to me"
- Actual numbers of HIV infections unknown



FILIPINO YOUTH SEXUALITY

- 15-27yrs
- Increase in proportion of young people engaging in premarital sex
- 34% reported having multiple sex partners
- Unprotected sex: young men 70%; women 68%
- 60% of the young believe there is no chance for them to get HIV-AIDS

