

Education for HIV Patients & Hygiene Awareness

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AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is the most advanced and dangerous stage of HIV infection, causing significant immune response damage. AIDS, according to the Center of Disease Control and Prevention, begins when a person with Infectious diseases has a CD4 cell (also known as "T-cell," a form of immune cell) count of less than 200. It's also characterised by a slew of opportunistic infectious agents that afflict the region. In the United States, AIDS is the 5th leading cause of death for people aged 25 to 44. Since the beginning of the outbreak, about 47 million people have been infected with HIV. AIDS is caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

The virus destroys the immune system, exposing the body to a wide range of life-threatening disorders and cancers. In aids patients, common bugs, yeast, parasites, and viruses that would not normally cause serious disease in individuals with fully functioning immune systems may cause severe illnesses. Saliva, sweat, central nervous tissue, blood, semen (including pre-seminal fluid, or "pre-cum"), bodily secretions, and breast milk have all been found to contain HIV. Only blood, sperm, vaginal secretions, and breast milk are allowed. HIV infection is not transmitted by casual contact (such as kissing and rubbing), touching plates, doorknobs, or toilet seats that have already been touched by someone carrying the virus, sports participation, or mosquitos. In the United States, it cannot be transferred to anyone who donates blood or organs because clinics do not re-use needles and sterilise all instruments used in such operations. HIV can, nevertheless, be passed on to someone who receives blood or organs from an infected donor. This is why fertility clinics and organ donation services thoroughly test potential donors, blood, and tissues. Those most at risk include trans gendered men

who engage in unsafe intercourse, drug abusers who share needles, intimate partners of those who engage in high-risk behaviours, and children who have been exposed to harmful substances, between 1977 and 1985, and citizens who obtained organ transplants or clotting items (prior to standard screening for the virus in the blood). HIV infection is the starting point for AIDS. Although people diagnosed with Hiv can go without symptoms for ten years or longer, they can still spread the virus to others during this time. Besides that, their immune systems deteriorate before they develop cancer.

Acute HIV infection leads to asymptomatic HIV infection, which is followed by early symptomatic HIV infection. Later, it develops into AIDS (very advanced HIV infection with T-cell count below 200). If HIV infection is not treated, the majority of people will develop AIDS. However, a small percentage of patients experience complications. AIDS usually develops or never. Non-progressors are individuals that do not advance, and many of them appear to have a biological variation that prevents the virus from binding to specific immune receptors. Cancer symptoms are usually caused by diseases that do not typically occur in people who have a strong immune response. These are called "opportunistic infections." Patients with AIDS have had their immune system depleted by HIV and are very susceptible to such opportunistic infections. Common symptoms are fevers, sweats (particularly at night), swollen glands, chills, weakness, and weight loss. Opportunistic diseases are what they are called. HIV has weakened the immune response of AIDS patients, making them vulnerable to certain infections. Infection, night sweats, swelling glands, chills, fatigue, and weight loss are all classic causes.

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