

Module 1:

Overview of HIV Infection



Learning Objectives

At the end of this module, you will be able to:

- Describe the difference between HIV infection and AIDS
- Discuss the HIV epidemics globally, regionally, and locally in terms of number of people affected
- Define the terms: antibody and antigen
- Explain how “window period” may affect HIV testing results
- Describe the progression of HIV infection



Content Overview

- What is HIV?
- What is AIDS?
- The HIV pandemic
- HIV transmission
- Window period
- Stages of HIV infection



What is HIV?

- **Human**: Infecting human beings
- **Immunodeficiency**: Decrease or weakness in the body's ability to fight off infections and illnesses
- **Virus**: A pathogen having the ability to replicate only inside a living cell



Types of HIV Virus

- **HIV 1**

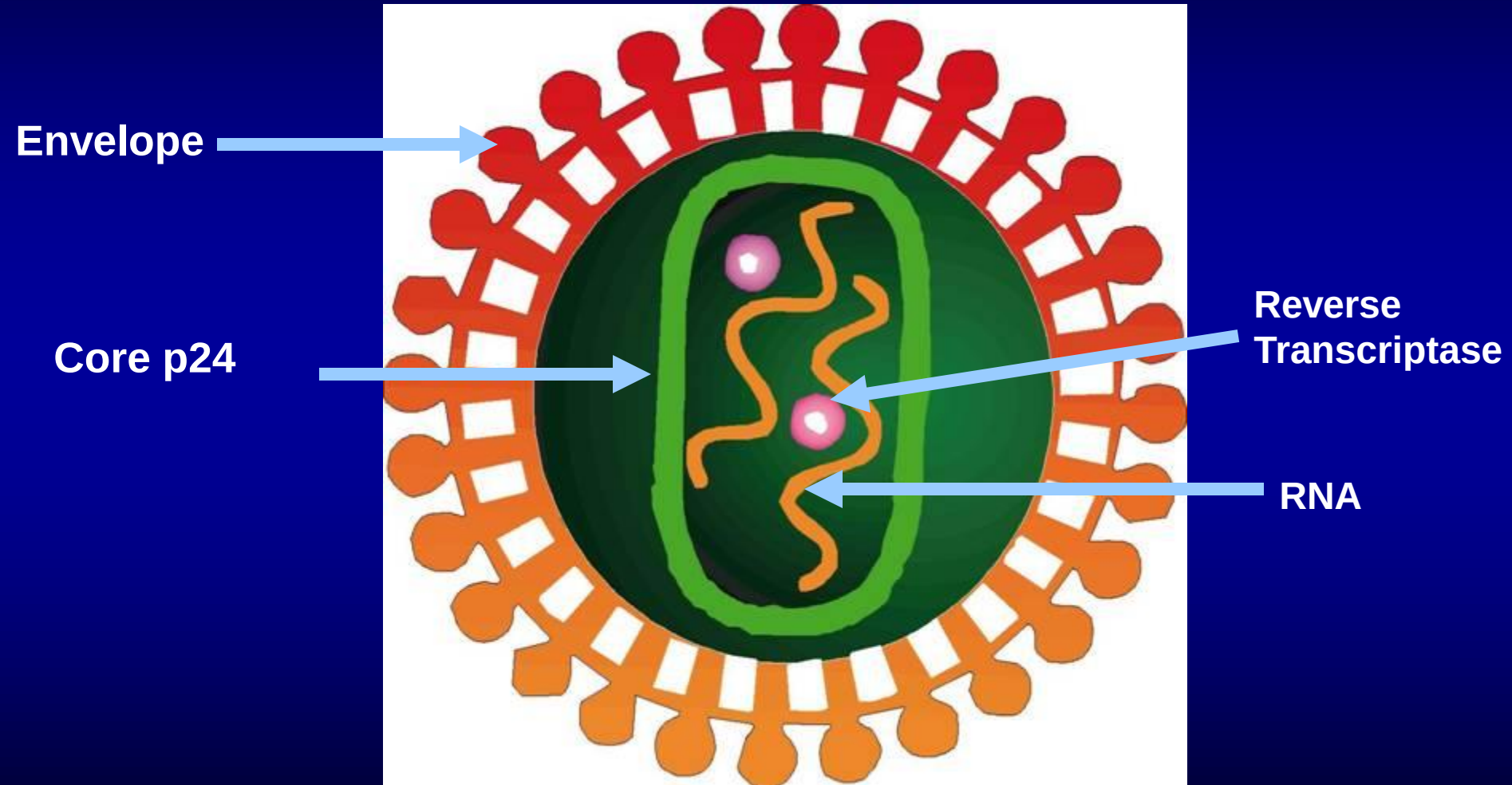
- Most common in sub-Saharan Africa and throughout the world
- Groups M, N, and O
- Pandemic dominated by Group M
 - Group M comprised of subtypes A - J

- **HIV 2**

- Most often found in West Central Africa, parts of Europe and India



Structure of HIV



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What is AIDS?

- **Aquired**: To come into possession of something new
- **Immune Deficiency**: Decrease or weakness in the body's ability to fight off infections and illnesses
- **Syndrome**: A group of signs and symptoms that occur together and characterize a particular abnormality

AIDS is the final stage of the disease caused by infection with a type of virus called HIV.



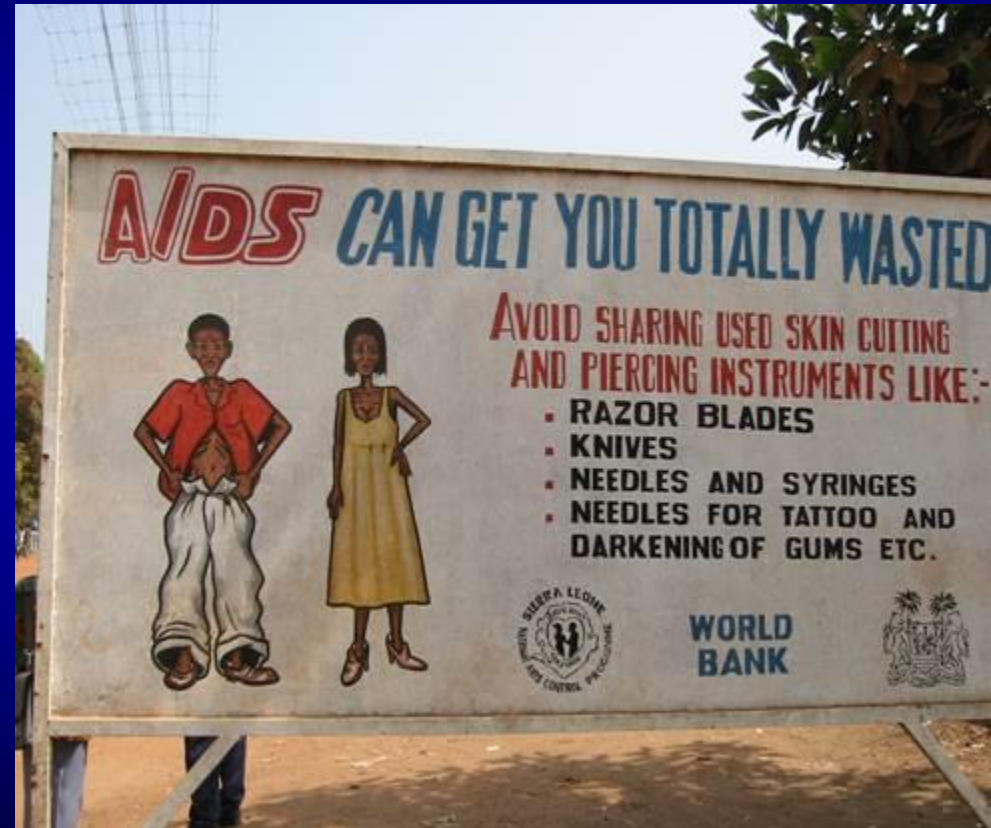
HIV vs. AIDS

- HIV is the virus that causes AIDS
- Not everyone who is infected with HIV has AIDS
- Everyone with AIDS is infected with HIV
- AIDS is result of the progression of HIV Infection
- Anyone infected with HIV, although healthy, can still transmit the virus to another person

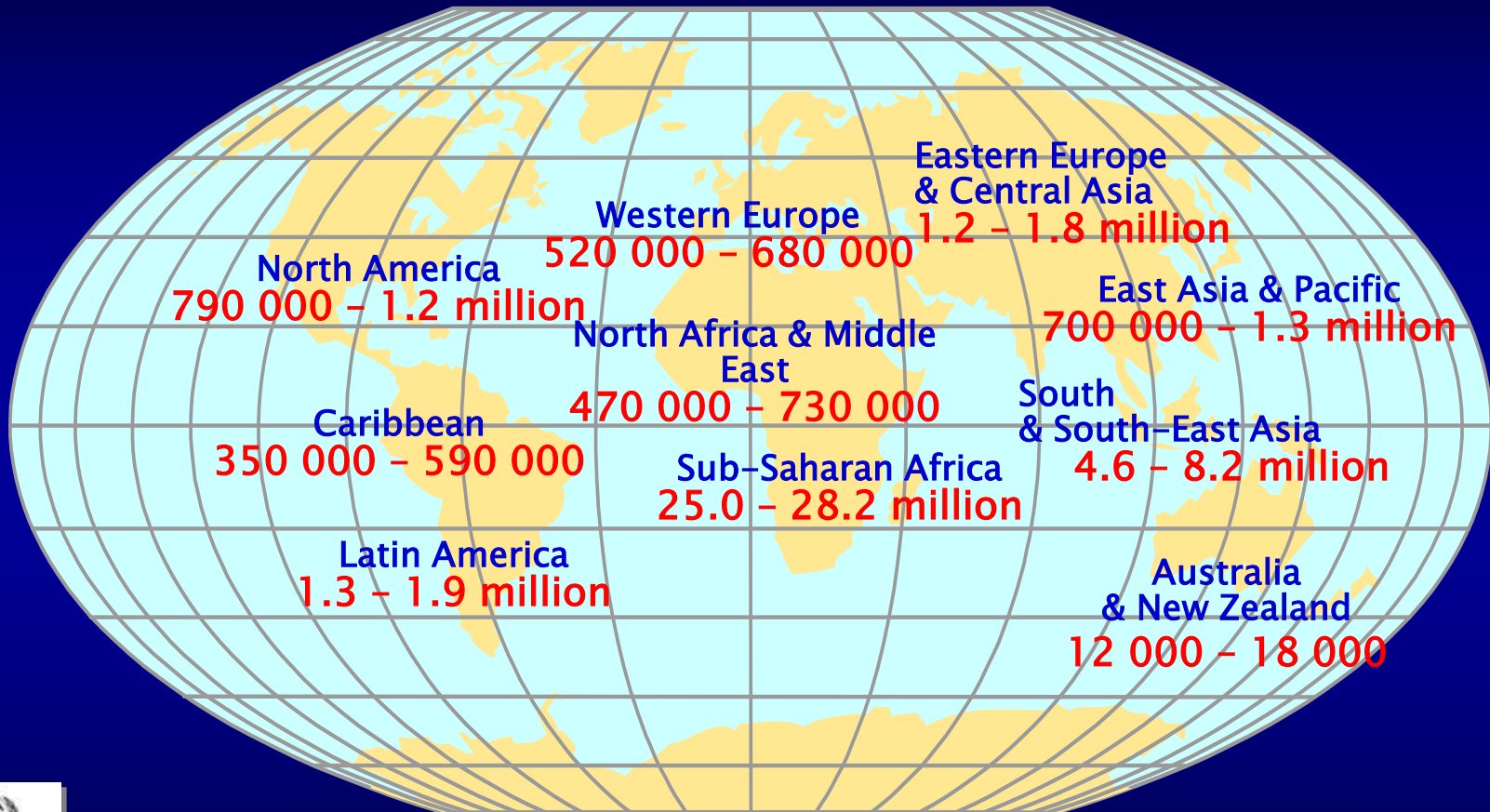


How is HIV Transmitted?

- Unprotected sexual contact with an infected partner
- Exposure of broken skin or wound to infected blood or body fluids
- Transfusion with HIV-infected blood
- Injection with contaminated objects
- Mother to child during pregnancy, birth or breastfeeding



HIV: A Global Pandemic



Adults and children estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS (2003): 34 – 46 million total



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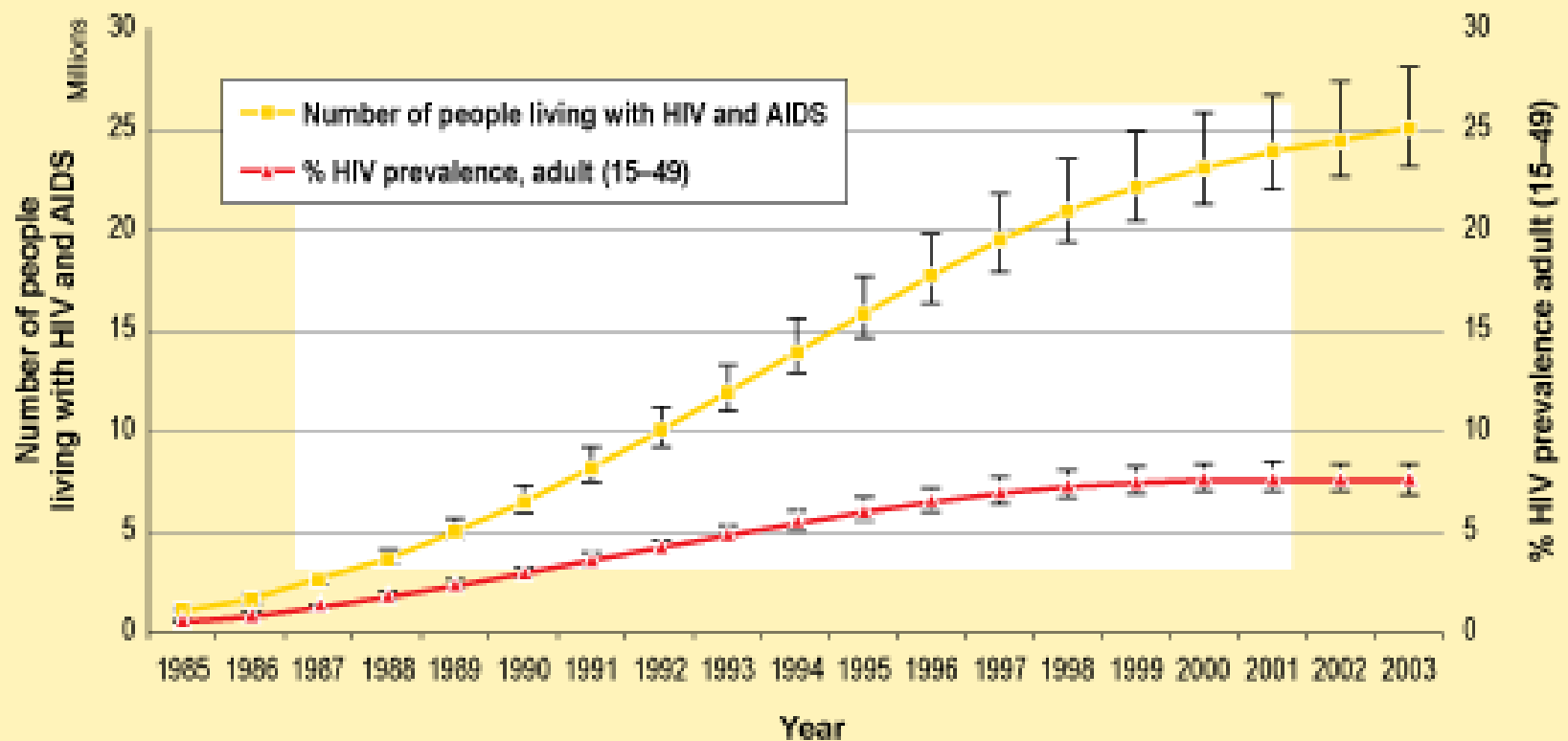


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HIV Epidemic in Sub-Saharan Africa

Epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa, 1985–2003



Source: UNAIDS/WHO, 2004



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HIV Epidemic: Local Facts & Impact

- *Insert -*
 - *Local HIV/AIDS Facts*
 - *Local Impact*



Basic Terms

- **Antigen:** A substance which is recognized as foreign by the immune system. Antigens can be part of an organism or virus, e.g., envelope, core (p24) and triggers antibody production.
- **Antibody:** A protein (immunoglobulin) made by the body's immune system to recognize and attack foreign substances



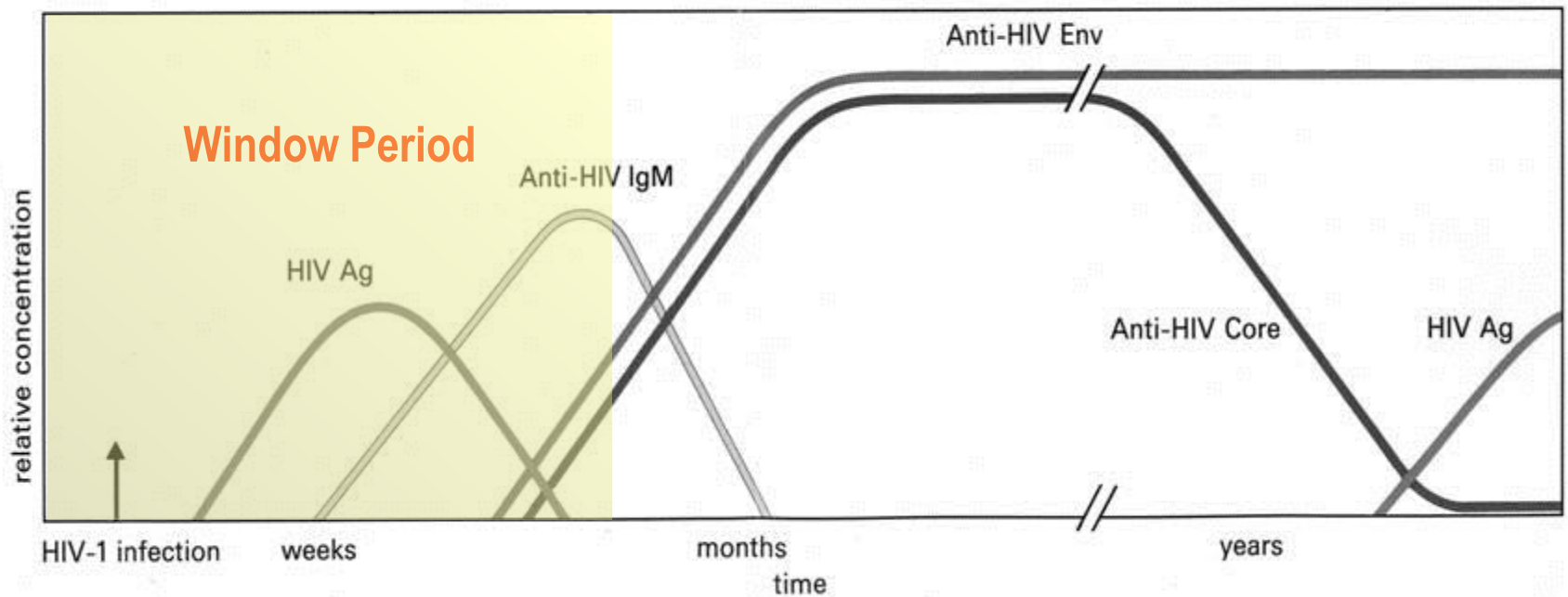
Testing for Viral Infection and Immune Response

- **Viral infection**
 - **Viral Load**
 - **p24 Antigen**
- **Immune response**
 - **Antibody (IgG, IgM)**
 - **Cellular response (CD4)**



Evolution of Antibodies

Serologic Profile of HIV-1 Infection



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Window Period

- Time from initial infection with HIV until antibodies are detected by a single test
- Usually 3-8 weeks before antibodies are detected
- May test false-negative for HIV antibodies during this time period
- Can still pass the virus to others during this period



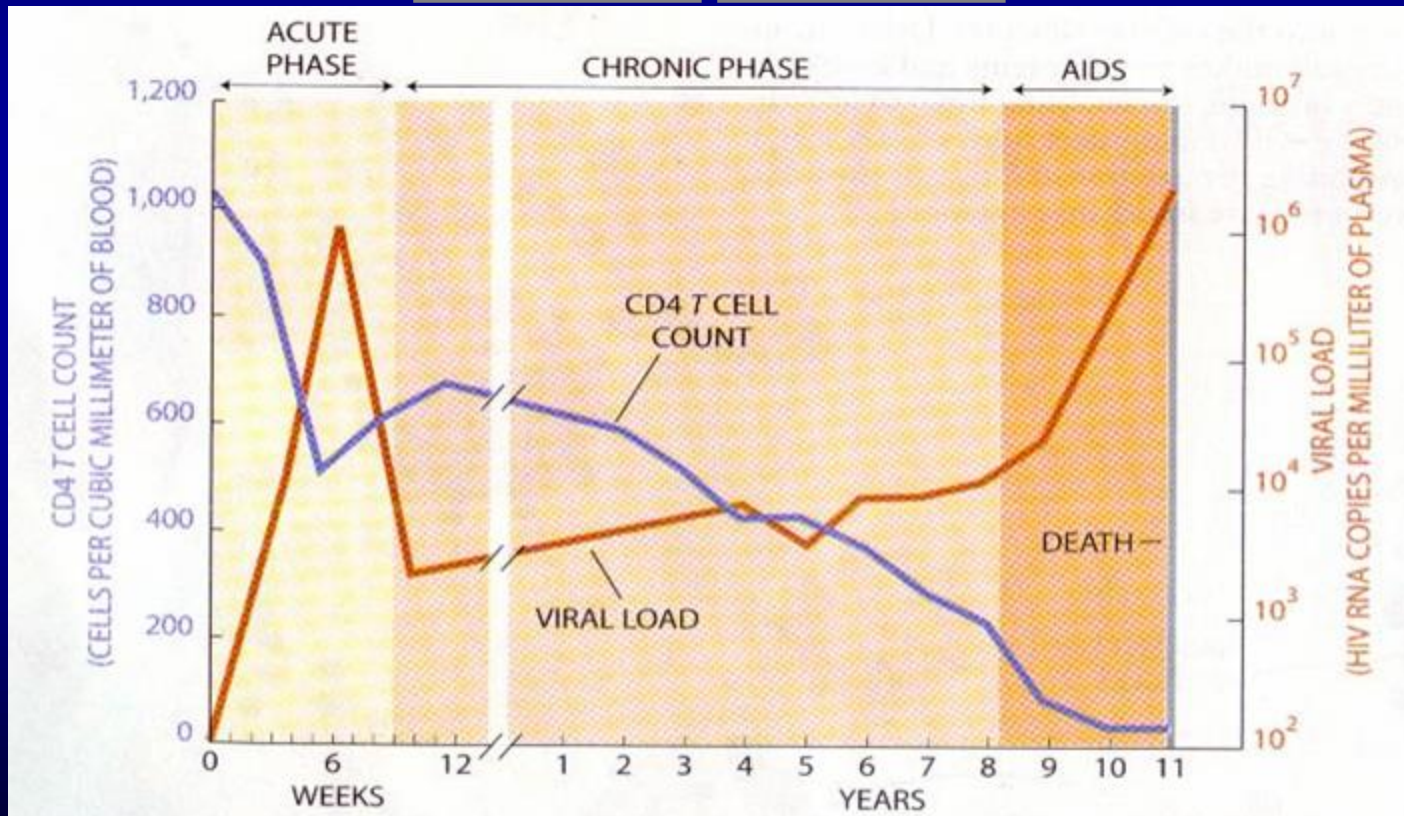
Disease Progression

- Severity of illness is determined by amount of virus in the body (increasing viral load) and the degree of immune suppression (decreasing CD4+ counts)
- As the CD4 count declines, the immune function decreases.



WHO HIV/AIDS Classification System

Stage I Asymptomatic	Stage II Minor Symptoms	Stage III Moderate Symptoms	Stage IV AIDS
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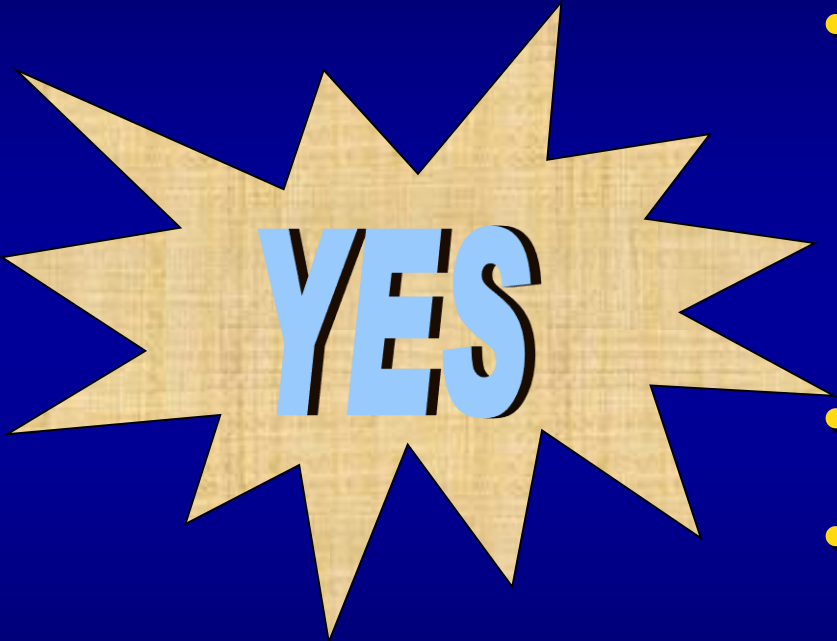


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Can Disease Progression Be Delayed?



YES

- Prevention and early treatment of opportunistic infections (OIs)
- Antiretroviral therapy
- Positive living



Summary

- What is HIV? What is AIDS? How does HIV relate to AIDS?
- What are the means by which HIV is transmitted?
- What is “window period?” How does it affect HIV test results?
- What is an antibody? Antigen?
- How does HIV infection progress?
- How can the disease progression of HIV/AIDS be delayed?

