

Hiv Aids How It Started

History of HIV/AIDS While various sub-groups of AIDS is caused by a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which originated in non-human primates. AIDS is caused by a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which originated in non-human primates in Central and West Africa e011694e50

AIDS is no longer considered an epidemic or a public health issue in Australia, due to the success of anti-retroviral drugs and extremely low HIV-to-AIDS progression rates. e011694e50 To help Eswatini and other countries across the world address HIV and AIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) developed the 95-95-95 testing and treatment targets. Local and national efforts worked towards the following three goals by 2020: 90% of people living with HIV will be aware of their HIV-positive status; 90% of those who have been diagnosed with HIV will continuously and consistently receive antiretroviral therapy (ART); and 90% of all people who are receiving ART will have viral suppression. Although Eswatini has nearly achieved the testing and treatment targets of the 90-90... e011694e50 As a major disease that began within marginalized populations, efforts to mobilize funding sources, scientifically advance treatment, and also fight discrimination have largely been dependent on the work of grassroots organizers directly confronting public health organizations (often government-managed medical bureaucracies) as well as news media businesses, pharmaceutical companies, groups of politicians, and other institutions. In the United States, this has involved political fights involving both the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Presidency given the country's healthcare system. As recounted in journalist Randy Shilts... e011694e50 The scientific consensus is that the evidence showing HIV to be the cause of AIDS is conclusive and that HIV/AIDS denialist claims are pseudoscience based on conspiracy theories, faulty reasoning, cherry picking, and misrepresentation of mainly outdated scientific data. As evidence mounted against denialism, combined with those with HIV/AIDS living much longer, these claims stopped being believed. With the rejection of these arguments by the scientific community, HIV/AIDS denialist material is now targeted at less scientifically sophisticated audiences and spread mainly through the Internet, increased substantially... e011694e50

HIV/AIDS in the United States CDC Infographics The AIDS epidemic, caused by the emergence and spread of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), developed in the United States between The AIDS epidemic, caused by the emergence and spread of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), developed in the United States between the 1970s and 1980s. Treatment of HIV/AIDS is primarily via the use of multiple antiretroviral drugs, and education programs to help people

avoid infection. Initially, infected foreign nationals were turned back at the United States border to help prevent additional infections. It was first noticed after doctors discovered clusters of Kaposi's sarcoma and pneumocystis pneumonia in homosexual men in Los Angeles, New York City, and San Francisco in 1981 e011694e50

The number of United States deaths from AIDS has declined sharply since the early years of the disease's presentation domestically. According to 2023 data, there was a 12% decrease in the amount of new HIV infections compared to 2018. e011694e50

HIV/AIDS denialism Insofar as they acknowledge AIDS as a real disease, they attribute it to some combination of sexual behavior, recreational drugs, malnutrition, poor sanitation, haemophilia, or the effects of the medications used to treat HIV infection (antiretrovirals). Some of its proponents reject the existence of HIV, while others accept that HIV exists but argue that it is a harmless passenger virus and not the cause of AIDS. deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Some of its proponents reject the existence of HIV, while others accept that HIV exists but argue that it is a harmless passenger HIV/AIDS denialism is the belief, despite evidence to the contrary, that the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) does not cause acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) e011694e50

== Transmission from non-humans to humans == e011694e50 Countries in North Africa, West Africa and the Horn of Africa have significantly low prevalence rates, as their populations typically engage in fewer high-risk cultural patterns that promote the spread... e011694e50

HIV/AIDS The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a retrovirus that attacks the immune system. Early testing can show if treatment is needed to stop progression and to prevent infecting others. An HIV-positive person on treatment can expect to live a normal life, and die with the virus, not of it. Effective treatment for HIV-positive people (people living with HIV) involves a life-long regimen of medicine to suppress the virus, making the viral load undetectable. It can be managed with treatment and become a manageable chronic health condition. While there is no cure or vaccine for HIV, antiretroviral treatment can slow the course of the disease, and, if used before significant disease progression, can extend the life expectancy of someone living with HIV to a nearly standard level. It is a preventable disease. Without treatment, it can lead to a spectrum of conditions including The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a retrovirus that attacks the immune system. Without treatment, it can lead to a spectrum of conditions including acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) e011694e50

Diagnosis of HIV/AIDS Such HIV tests are used to detect the presence of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the

virus that can lead to AIDS, in serum, saliva, or urine. HIV tests are used to detect the presence of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the virus that can lead to AIDS, in serum, saliva, or urine. Such tests may detect antibodies, antigens, or RNA e011694e50

HIV/AIDS in Africa Although the continent is home to about 15. AIDS rates vary significantly between countries, with the majority of cases concentrated in Southern Africa. Eastern and Southern Africa alone accounted for an estimate of 60 percent of all people living with HIV and 100 percent of all AIDS deaths in 2011. AIDS rates vary significantly HIV/AIDS originated in the early 20th century and has become a major public health concern and cause of death in many countries. HIV/AIDS originated in the early 20th century and has become a major public health concern and cause of death in many countries. 2 percent of the world's population, more than two-thirds of the total population infected worldwide – approximately 35 million people – were Africans, of whom around 1 million have already died. The countries of Eastern and Southern Africa are most affected, leading to raised death rates and lowered life expectancy among adults between the ages of 20 and 49 by about twenty years. Furthermore, life expectancy in many parts of Africa is declining, largely as a result of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, with life-expectancy in some countries reaching as low as thirty-nine years e011694e50

== Mortality and morbidity == e011694e50 The HIV/AIDS epidemic in Eswatini has contributed largely to high mortality rates among productive Swazi age groups. Over the long-term, the epidemic and its respondents induced major cultural changes surrounding local practices and ideas of death, dying, and illness, as well as an expansion of life insurance and mortuary service markets and health-related non-governmental organizations. e011694e50

HIV/AIDS in Australia As a result, despite significant numbers of at-risk group members contracting the virus in the early period following its discovery, Australia achieved and has maintained a low rate of HIV infection in comparison to the rest of the world. The history of HIV/AIDS in Australia is distinctive, as Australian government bodies recognised and responded to the AIDS pandemic relatively swiftly, The history of HIV/AIDS in Australia is distinctive, as Australian government bodies recognised and responded to the AIDS pandemic relatively swiftly, with the implementation of effective disease prevention and public health programs, such as needle and syringe programs (NSPs) e011694e50

There are two types of HIV: HIV-1 and HIV-2. HIV-1 is more virulent, more easily transmitted, and the cause of the vast majority of HIV infections globally. The pandemic strain of HIV-1 is closely related to a virus found in chimpanzees of the subspecies *Pan troglodytes troglodytes*, which live in the forests of the Central African nations of Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, the Republic of the Congo, and the Central African Republic. HIV-2 is less transmissible and is largely confined to West Africa, along with its closest relative, a virus of the sooty mangabey (*Cercocebus atys atys*), an Old World

monkey inhabiting southern Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and western Ivory Coast. e011694e50

HIV/AIDS activism to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS as well as to advance the effective treatment and care of people with AIDS (PWAs) has taken place in multiple Socio-political activism to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS as well as to advance the effective treatment and care of people with AIDS (PWAs) has taken place in multiple locations since the 1980s. These groups have interacted in a complex fashion with others engaged in related forms of social justice campaigning, with this continuing on to this day. The evolution of the disease's progress into what's known as the HIV/AIDS pandemic has resulted in various social movements fighting to change both government policies and the broader popular culture inside of different areas e011694e50

In the United States in 2016, 1.1 million people aged over 13 lived with an HIV infection, of whom 14% were unaware of their infection. African Americans, Hispanic/Latino Americans, homosexual and bisexual men, transgender women, and intravenous drug users remain the most disproportionately affected populations in the United States. e011694e50 HIV originated in nonhuman primates in Central Africa and jumped to humans several times in the late 19th or early 20th century. One reconstruction of its genetic history suggests that HIV-1 group M, the strain most responsible for the global epidemic, may have originated... e011694e50 Treatment is recommended as soon as the diagnosis is made. An HIV-positive person who has an undetectable viral load as a result of long-term treatment has effectively no risk of transmitting HIV sexually. Campaigns by UNAIDS and other organizations around the world have communicated... e011694e50 As of 2018... e011694e50 in Central and West Africa. While various sub-groups of the virus acquired human infectivity at different times, the present pandemic had its origins in the emergence of one specific strain - HIV-1 subgroup M - in Léopoldville in the Belgian Congo (now Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo) in the 1920s. e011694e50

HIV/AIDS in Eswatini HIV/AIDS in Eswatini was first reported in 1986 but has since reached epidemic proportions. As of 2016, Eswatini had the highest prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15 to 49 in the world (27. As of 2016, Eswatini had the highest prevalence of HIV among HIV/AIDS in Eswatini was first reported in 1986 but has since reached epidemic proportions. 2%) e011694e50

== AIDS diagnosis == e011694e50

Epidemiology of HIV/AIDS 3 million per year. 8 million people (75%) are receiving antiretroviral treatment. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), by 2023, HIV/AIDS had killed approximately 40. Global incidence fell rapidly from 1997 to 2005, to about 2. As of 2023, there are about 1. 4 million people, and approximately 39 million people were infected

with HIV globally. Incidence of HIV has continued to fall, decreasing by 23% from 2010 to 2020, with progress dominated by decreases in Eastern Africa and Southern Africa. There were about 630,000 deaths from HIV/AIDS in 2022. Of these, 29.6 million per year. The global pandemic of HIV/AIDS (human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) began in 1981, and is an ongoing worldwide The global pandemic of HIV/AIDS (human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) began in 1981, and is an ongoing worldwide public health issue. 3 million new infections of HIV per year globally. The 2015 Global Burden of Disease Study estimated that the global incidence of HIV infection peaked in 1997 at 3 e011694e50

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