

First Case Of Aids In India

== The relationship between HIV and AIDS ==

Epidemiology of HIV/AIDS Of these, 29. 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. Global incidence fell rapidly from 1997 to 2005, to about 2. As of 2023, there are about 1. 8 million people (75%) are receiving antiretroviral treatment. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), by 2023, HIV/AIDS had killed approximately 40. 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. 3 million new infections of HIV per year globally. 3 million per year. The 2015 Global Burden of Disease Study estimated that the global incidence of HIV infection peaked in 1997 at 3. There were about 630,000 deaths from HIV/AIDS in 2022. 6 million per year

UNAIDS is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, where it shares some site facilities with the World Health Organization. It is a member of the United Nations Development Group. Currently, Winnie Byanyima leads UNAIDS as executive director. Former executive directors are Peter Piot (1995–2008) and Michel Sidibé (2009–2019).

HIV/AIDS in Brazil Infection The Brazilian AIDS program has been internationally recognized as a model for developing countries. Infection rates climbed exponentially throughout the 1980s, and in 1990 the World Bank famously predicted 1,200,000 cases by 2000, approximately double the actual number that was later reported by the Brazilian Ministry of Health and most international organizations. The first AIDS case identified in Brazil was in 1982. The first AIDS case identified in Brazil was in 1982. The South and Southeast regions account for 75% or more of infections (Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro). The Northeast has 33% of the population but only 10% of AIDS cases. Brazilian AIDS program has been internationally recognized as a model for developing countries

HIV/AIDS in India In 2016, India's AIDS prevalence rate stood at approximately 0. Despite being home to the world's third-largest population of persons with HIV/AIDS (as of 2023, with South Africa and Nigeria having more), the AIDS prevalence rate in India is lower than that of many other countries. Treatment of HIV/AIDS is via a combination of antiretroviral drugs and education programs to help people avoid infection. The National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) estimated that 3. 30%—the 80th highest in the world. 14 million people lived with HIV/AIDS in India in 2023. In 1986, the first known cases of HIV in India were diagnosed HIV/AIDS in India is an epidemic. Elton John AIDS Foundation, USAID and others who are funding HIV/AIDS treatment in India

HIV/AIDS patients' medical treatment costs are covered by Taiwan's National Health Insurance (NHI). As of March 2016, there are 31,620 reported cases of Taiwanese testing positive, and 1,020 foreigners testing positive. Until January 2015, the original HIV Infection Control and Patient Rights Protection Act required foreigners who tested positive to be deported, therefore most of the reported foreigners are no longer in Taiwan. This policy was repealed in January 2015, allowing HIV/AIDS infected foreign individuals to remain in Taiwan.

Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS The World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that in 2016 there were 36. 7 million people worldwide living with HIV/AIDS, with 1. Below is a list and explanations of some common misconceptions and their rebuttals. spread of HIV/AIDS has affected millions of people worldwide; AIDS is considered a pandemic. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that in 2016 The spread of HIV/AIDS has affected millions of people worldwide; AIDS is considered a pandemic. Misconceptions about HIV and AIDS arise from several different sources, from simple ignorance and misunderstandings about scientific knowledge regarding HIV infections and the cause of AIDS to misinformation propagated by individuals and groups with ideological stances that deny a causative relationship between HIV infection and the development of AIDS. Each entry on this list is worded as a correction; the misconceptions themselves are implied rather than stated. 8 million new HIV infections per year and 1 million deaths due to AIDS

HIV/AIDS 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. Between the first recognition of AIDS (in 1981) 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). cases which resulted in 594 deaths. In Canada as of 2008, there were about 65,000 cases causing 53 deaths. An HIV-positive person on treatment can expect to live a normal life, and die with the virus, not of it. It is a preventable disease. 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. Early testing can show if treatment is needed to stop progression and to prevent infecting others

== Epidemiology ==

HIV/AIDS in China Figures from the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, World Health Organization, and UNAIDS estimate that there were 1. 25 million people living with HIV/AIDS in China at the end of 2018, with 135,000 new infections from 2017. The reported incidence of HIV/AIDS in China is relatively low, but the Chinese government anticipates that the number of individuals infected annually will continue to increase. HIV/AIDS in China can be traced to an initial outbreak of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) first recognized in 1989 among injecting drug users along HIV/AIDS in China can be traced to an initial outbreak of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) first recognized in 1989 among injecting drug users along China's southern border

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... While HIV is a type of sexually transmitted infection, the first years of the epidemic in China were dominated by non-sexual transmission routes, particularly among users of intravenous drugs through practices such as needle sharing. By 2005, 50% of new HIV cases were due to sexual transmission, with heterosexual sex gradually becoming the most common means of new infections in the 2000s. New infections among men who have sex with men (MSMs) grew rapidly thereafter, representing 26% of all new cases in 2014, up from 2.5% in 2006. Another major, non-sexual channel of infection was the Plasma Economy...
Prevalence ==

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS launched in 1996, the roots of UN AIDS can be traced back to the first recorded case of HIV/AIDS 15 years prior in 1981, and the launch of the Global The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS; French: Programme commun des Nations Unies sur le VIH/sida, ONUSIDA) is the main advocate for accelerated, comprehensive and coordinated global action on the HIV/AIDS pandemic

In South Asia, the HIV epidemic remains largely concentrated in injecting drug users, men who have sex with men, sex workers, clients of sex workers and their immediate sexual partners. Prevention strategies in these populations are, for the most part, inadequate. The mission of UNAIDS is to lead, strengthen and support an expanded response to HIV and AIDS that includes preventing transmission of HIV, providing care and support to those already living with the virus, reducing the vulnerability of individuals and communities to HIV and alleviating the impact of the epidemic. UNAIDS seeks to prevent the HIV/AIDS epidemic from becoming a severe pandemic. The Brazilian experience is frequently cited as a model for other developing countries facing the AIDS epidemic, including the internationally controversial policies of the Brazilian government such as the universal provision of antiretroviral drugs (ARVs), progressive social policies toward risk groups, and collaboration with non-governmental organizations.

HIV/AIDS in Asia 7 million people in Asia were living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Asia's epidemic peaked in the mid-1990s, and annual HIV incidence has declined since then by more than half. 04%. Regionally, the epidemic has remained somewhat stable since 2000. The prevalence of HIV in Afghanistan is 0. [citation needed] 504 cases of HIV/AIDS were In 2008, 4. strategies in these populations are, for the most part, inadequate

== Pre-1980s ==

Timeline of HIV/AIDS Researchers estimate that some time in the early 20th century, a form of Simian immunodeficiency This is a timeline of HIV/AIDS, including but not limited to cases before 1980. timeline of HIV/AIDS, including but not limited to cases before 1980

Compared with other regions, notably Africa and the Americas, national HIV prevalence levels in South Asia are very low (0.3% in the adult (15–49) group). However, due to the large populations of many South Asian nations, this low national HIV prevalence still means that many people have HIV. == South Asia ==

HIV/AIDS in Taiwan Taiwan's epidemic of HIV/AIDS began with the first case reported in December 1984. On 11 July 2007, the AIDS Prevention and Control Act was renamed the HIV Infection Control and Patient Rights Protection Act. On 17 December 1990 the government promulgated the AIDS Prevention and Taiwan's epidemic of HIV/AIDS began with the first case reported in December 1984. On 17 December 1990 the government promulgated the AIDS Prevention and Control Act

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... == Epidemiology == UNAIDS regularly publishes articles and reports on the status of the AIDS epidemic, including roadmaps to ending HIV as a public health threat and updates on the current scientific findings on vaccines and treatments for HIV infections and AIDS...

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