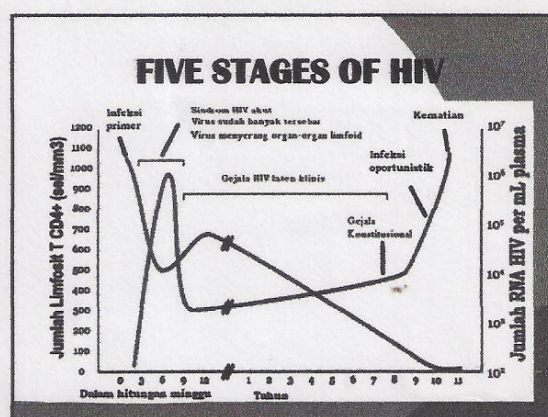


Transmission (body fluid)

- © 3 i :
- © Intrauterine, or post partum, mother to child infection (vertical infection)
- © Intravenous : tranfusion, needle stick injury
- © Intercourse, genital lesion/ ulceration

High Risk Group for HIV infection

- © Intra vena drug user (NAPZA)
- © Unhealthy sexual behaviour
- © HIV infected sexual partner
- © Blood tranfusion
- © Health care worker



Stage 1 - Seroconversion illness

- ⊙ 10-50%
- ⊙ Short, flu-like illness - occurs one to six weeks after infection
- ⊙ "window period"
- ⊙ Serology test and western blot negative
- ⊙ RNA viral load may be positive
- ⊙ Infected person can infect other people

Stage 2 - Asymptomatic

- ⊙ Lasts for several years
- ⊙ This stage is free from symptoms
- ⊙ The virus is not latent, but multiplying actively in cell
- ⊙ HIV antibodies are detectable in the blood

Stage 3 - Persistent Generalised Lymphadenopathy (PGL)

- ⊙ Painless
- ⊙ Symmetrical
- ⊙ 25 % asymptomatic

Stage 4 - AIDS related features or Complex (ARC)

- ⊙ The immune system weakens
- ⊙ Oral or vaginal candidiasis
- ⊙ Cervical dysplasia, carcinoma
- ⊙ Chronic diarrhea
- ⊙ Set CD4 >200/μl

Stage 5 - AIDS

- ⊙ 20 AIDS defining illnesses (ADIs)
- ⊙ Opportunistic infection occurs
- ⊙ HIV encephalopathy
- ⊙ Wasting syndrome (loss of BW >10%)
- ⊙ Fever and chronic diarrhoea
- ⊙ CD4 count <200

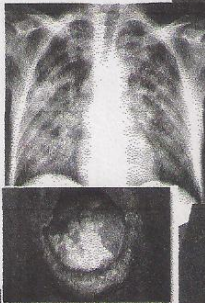
Opportunistic Infections associated with AIDS

- ⊙ Bacterial
 - Tuberculosis (TB)
 - Strep pneumonia
- ⊙ Viral
 - Kaposi Sarcoma (HHV 8)
 - CMV
 - Herpes simplex



Opportunistic Infections associated with AIDS

- ◎ Parasitic
 - Pneumocystis carinii
 - Toxoplasmosis
- ◎ Fungal
 - Candida
 - Cryptococcus



Blood Detection Tests

- ◎ Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay/Enzyme Immunoassay (ELISA/EIA)
- ◎ Radio Immunoprecipitation Assay/Indirect Fluorescent Antibody Assay (RIP/IFA)
- ◎ Western Blot Confirmatory test
- ◎ Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
- ◎ Viral load HIV



VOLENTARY COUNSELING TEST (VCT)



Pre-test Counseling

- ◎ Transmission
- ◎ Prevention
- ◎ Risk Factors
- ◎ Voluntary & Confidential
- ◎ Reportability of Positive Test Results

Post-test Counseling

- ◎ Clarifies test results
- ◎ Need for additional testing
- ◎ Promotion of safe behavior
- ◎ Release of results

Therapy

- ◎ HAART (Highly Active Anti Retroviral Therapy), Triple therapy :

1. 2 NRTI and 1 NNRTI or
2. 2 NRTI and 1 PI

NRTI : Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor

NNRTI : Non Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor

PI : Protease Inhibitor

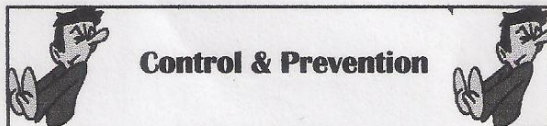
Antiretroviral Drugs

- ◎ Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase inhibitors
 - AZT (Zidovudine)
- ◎ Non-Nucleoside Transcriptase inhibitors
 - Viramune (Nevirapine)
- ◎ Protease inhibitors
 - Norvir (Ritonavir)



Control & Prevention

- ◎ avoid intravenous drug abuse
- ◎ Sterile needle for injection
- ◎ Safe equipment and disposal
- ◎ Screen blood donor
- ◎ Safe sex : Prostitution regulation
- ◎ Sex and Drug abuse education
- ◎ Stop negatif stigma



Question ?

- ◎ Apakah ibu hamil dengan HIV positif selalu menular pada anak ?
- ◎ Seorang PSK datang ke LSM dengan membawa hasil tes HIV yang negatif, apa saran/tindakan saudara ?

Keep aware !!

