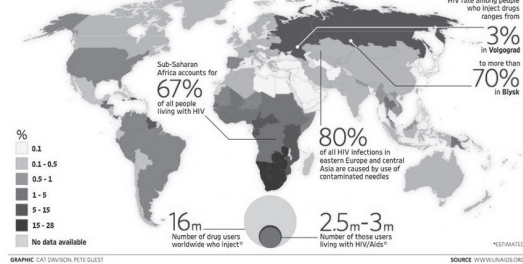


# AIDS: A Worldwide Plague

## THE WORLDWIDE SCOURGE OF HIV/AIDS

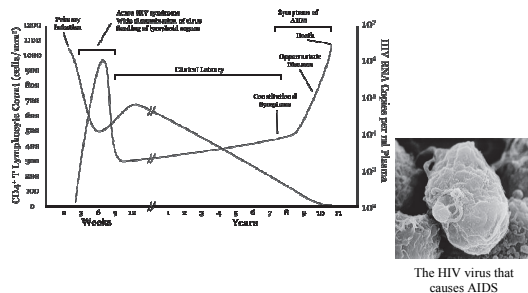
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS in adult population



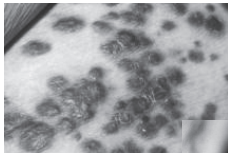
## Essential Questions

- What causes AIDS?
- How is AIDS transmitted?
- Why has AIDS been viewed differently than other epidemics?
- What accounts for the different ways in which countries have responded to this disease?
- Do the wealthier countries of the world have an obligation to help poorer countries deal with AIDS?

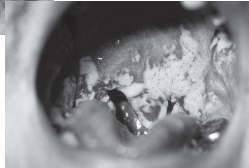
## The AIDS Virus



## Symptoms of AIDS



Kaposi's Sarcoma lesions



Oral candidiasis, or Thrush

- Kaposi's Sarcoma
- Pneumocystosis Pneumonia Carinii (PCP)
- Oral candidiasis (Thrush)

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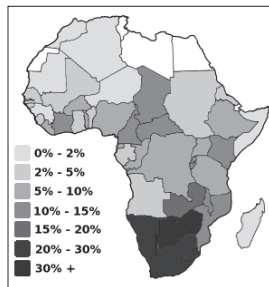
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## Out of Africa



Percentage of people ages 15-49 with HIV/AIDS

- Scientists have traced AIDS to a virus that developed in chimpanzees in central Africa
- The virus jumped to humans, probably through contact with or eating infected chimpanzees, in the late 19th or early 20th century
- Since HIV takes a long time to develop into full-blown AIDS, people can have the virus for as much as a decade without becoming sick
- The earliest known case of HIV infection was discovered in a plasma sample taken in 1959 from an adult man who lived in what is now the Democratic Republic of the Congo

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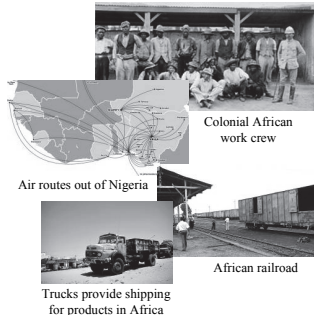
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## How did AIDS Spread Beyond Africa?

- Colonization of Africa probably helped the virus to spread from its central African origins
- Increased urbanization
- Population migration for work crews
- Food supply
- Malnutrition
- Increased travel within Africa
- Modern travel by air, railroad, and trucks




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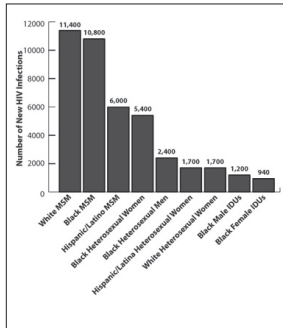
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## The United States



Dr. Robert Gallo, one of the discoverers of the AIDS virus



Surgeon General C. Everett Koop



Dr. Anthony Fauci of the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia

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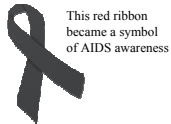
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## Combating AIDS

- 1990—Congress passes Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act
- Prevention measures
- AIDS walks and AIDS quilts
- New drugs made AIDS more of a chronic condition rather than a fatal disease



Panels of the AIDS quilt at a rally in Washington, D.C.

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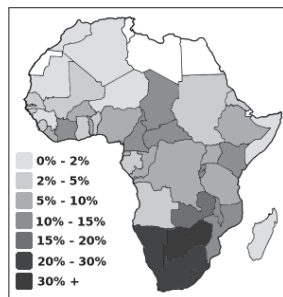
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## AIDS in Africa



- Of the world's total number of HIV infected people and those suffering from AIDS, two-thirds live in sub-Saharan Africa
- The rates of HIV and AIDS prevalence vary from country to country, from under 1% of the adult population in Senegal to 26% in South Africa
- Over 14.8 million children in Africa are AIDS orphans, having lost either one or both of their parents to AIDS
- Unlike the United States, in Africa the primary modes of transmission are heterosexual sex and in-utero infection
- HIV-AIDS has ravaged Africa's economic and social systems in addition to the impact upon healthcare

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## The Effect of AIDS on African Families

- Financial
- AIDS orphans
- Education
- Loss of key members of a village's community



AIDS orphans, Malawi

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## African Governments' Response to AIDS



President Thabo Mbeki  
of South Africa



President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni  
of Uganda

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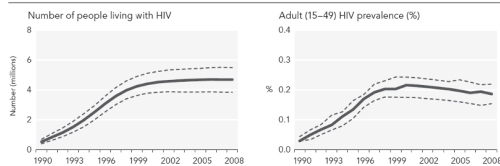
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## AIDS in Asia

- 4.79 million HIV-positive people live in Asia
- Asia is home to two of the world's most populous countries: India and China
- Even though infection rates in these countries are relatively low compared to sub-Saharan Africa, millions of people are still affected
- Rates of HIV prevalence vary according to country.
- Main ways the virus spreads: unprotected sex, intravenous drug use, mother-to-child transmission

Asia estimates 1990–2008




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## AIDS in the Caribbean and Latin America



Patients at a clinic in Haiti



UNAIDS Director Michel Sidibé visits Brazilian children afflicted with AIDS

- As of 2009, the Caribbean islands had a higher rate of HIV infection than anywhere else in the world outside sub-Saharan Africa, but rates varied from country to country
- Heterosexual sex is the main form of AIDS transmission in the Caribbean
- In 2008, Latin America had more people living with HIV than the United States, Canada, Japan, and the United Kingdom combined, but countries have different rates of infection
- Homosexual sex and IV drug use are the main forms of transmission in Latin America

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## AIDS in Europe

- In Russia and eastern Europe, most of HIV and AIDS patients are intravenous drug users
- In western Europe, most cases of AIDS and HIV infection come both from men having sex with men and from intravenous drug use
- In western Europe, where universal health care is provided by governments, treatment is available to all at little or no cost
- In Russia and eastern Europe, treatment availability is uneven, and social stigma attaches to those who have the virus or the disease



HIV Prevalence in Russia's provinces



A poppy field in Afghanistan

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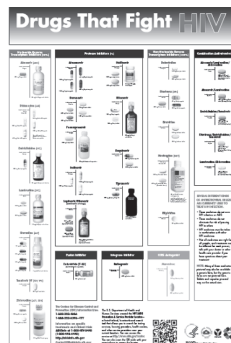
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## Prevention and Treatment



Giving clean needles to intravenous drug users



Volunteers distributing condoms at Carnival in Brazil

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