



# HIV: Human immune deficiency viruses

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## ABOUT THE STUDY

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) may be a virus that attacks the body's system. If HIV isn't treated, it can cause AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome). It weakens a person's system by destroying important cells like immune cells called CD4 cells. These are varieties of T lymphocyte white blood cells that circulate, detecting infections throughout the body and faults and anomalies in other cells that fight disease and infection. There's currently no effective cure for HIV. But with proper treatment, HIV will be controlled. Some groups of individuals within the U.S are more likely to urge HIV than others due to many factors, including their sex partners and risk behaviors.

HIV infection in humans came from a sort of chimpanzee in Central Africa. The chimpanzee version of the virus (called Simian Immunodeficiency Virus, or SIV) was probably passed to humans when humans hunted these chimpanzees for meat and came in-tuned with their infected blood. Studies show that HIV may have jumped from chimpanzees to humans as far back because the late 1800s. Over decades, HIV slowly spread across Africa and later into other parts of the globe. We all know that the virus has existed within the U. S. since a minimum of the mid to late 1970s.

Anyone can get HIV, but certain groups have a better risk of getting it. HIV is transmitted through bodily fluids that include:

- blood
- semen
- vaginal and rectal fluids
- breast milk

HIV can transmit when body fluids containing the virus inherit contact with a permeable barrier within the body or small breaks in moist tissues of areas like the genitals. The virus cannot transmit through saliva. The virus isn't transferred in air or water, or through casual contact. Because HIV inserts itself into the DNA of cells, it's a lifelong condition and currently there's no drug that eliminates HIV from the body, although many scientists are working to seek out one. However, with medical aid, including treatment called antiretroviral therapy, it's possible to manage HIV and put up the virus for several years.

AIDS could be a disease which will develop in people with HIV. It's the foremost advanced stage of HIV. But simply because someone has HIV doesn't mean AIDS will develop. HIV kills CD4 cells. Healthy adults generally have a CD4 count of 500 to 1,600 per cubic millimetre. an individual with HIV whose CD4 count falls below 200 per metric capacity unit are going to be diagnosed with AIDS. someone also can be diagnosed with AIDS if they need HIV and develop an infection or cancer that's rare in folks that don't have HIV. An infection like Pneumocystis jiroveci pneumonia is one that only occurs in an exceedingly severely immune compromised person, like someone with advanced HIV infection (AIDS). Untreated, HIV can attain AIDS within a decade. There's currently no cure for AIDS, and without treatment, lifespan after diagnosis is about 3 years Trusted Source. this might be shorter if the person develops a severe opportunistic illness. However, treatment with antiretroviral drugs can prevent AIDS from developing.