

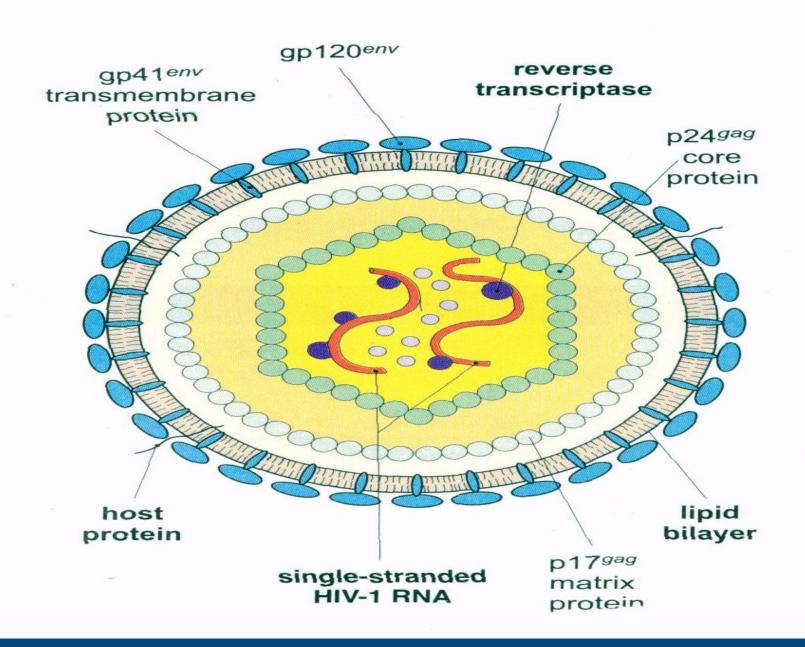
ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

Def:

Alarming fatal syndrome characterized by irreversible acquired defect in the cell mediated immunity predisposing the host to severe opportunistic infections.

Etiology:

HIV virus type 1 and 2

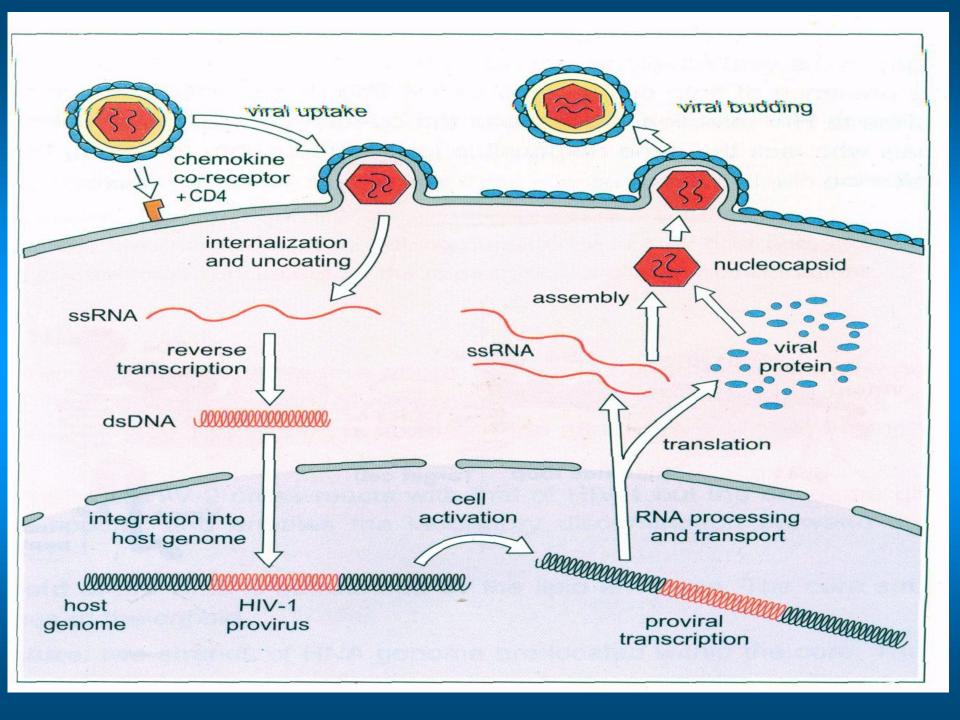


Pathogenesis:

T- helper cells are the maestro of the immune system.

all

- HIV trigger mainly t- helper cells.
- HIV immune system.
- Opportunistic infections and tumors



Transmission:

- 1. Sexual
- 2. Blood and blood products
- 3. Contaminated equipments
- 4. maternofetal

Groups at high risk:

- 1. Homosexuals
- 2. IV drug abusers
- 3. Hemophiliacs
- 4. Blood and blood products recipients
- Heterosexual contacts of HIV Ab +ve individuals
- 6. Children of HIV Ab +ve mothers

CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS

- Acute infection: glandular fever like illness with fever, chills, myalgia and arthralgia.
- Asymptomatic infection: few months to many years.
- Persistent generalized Lymphadenopathy: 1cm in diameter, 2 or more extra inguinal sites, for 3months. Symmetrical, rubbery, mobile and non tender.

Symptomatic disease:

Early "ARC":

- fever- wt loss- diarrhea- fatigueheadache- night sweats.
- Lab findings: | anemia- | leucopeniathrombocytopenia- T cells- Igs levels.

Late symptomatic disease:

○ Progressive | immune function —→
 AIDS

AIDS indicator diseases:

- 1. Opportunistic infections: bacterial, fungal, viral and parasitic infections.
- 2. Encephalopathy (HIV dementia)
- 3. Malignancy: Kaposi sarcoma, brain lymphoma and non Hodgkin lymphoma.
- 4. HIV wasting syndrome (slim disease)

Lab. Findings:

- 1. Antibodies: ELISA and western blot tests
- 2. Antigen.
- 3. Viral genetic material "RNA": PCR

TREATMENT:

- NO specific effective treatment.
- Ziduvudine (AZT)

Prevention:

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