

How Did Aids Begin

Timeline of HIV/AIDS Researchers estimate that some time in the early 20th century, a form of This is a timeline of HIV/AIDS, including but not limited to cases before 1980. This is a timeline of HIV/AIDS, including but not limited to cases before 1980 58f3301a43

1981: Doctors in the U.S. begin reporting abnormally high rates of rare forms of pneumonia and cancer in young, gay men. At first, the disease is called Gay-Related Immune Deficiency (GRID). By the end of the year, similar diseases are reported in injection drug users. 58f3301a43 Reports on AIDS from Surgeon General C. Everett Koop in 1986 and a commission led by James D. Watkins in 1988 were provided to the Reagan administration and offered information about AIDS and policy suggestions on how to limit its spread. Towards the end... 58f3301a43

HIV/AIDS in New York City S. The AIDS epidemic has been and continues to be highly localized due to a number of complex socio-cultural factors that affect the interaction of the populous communities that inhabit New York. city. Musto, David F. "AIDS: acquired immune deficiency New York City was affected by the AIDS epidemic of the 1980s more than any other U. ; Epstein, Anne (2010). Note: HIV case reporting did not begin in New York State until June 1, 2000 58f3301a43

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... 58f3301a43 The scientific consensus is that the evidence showing HIV to be the cause of AIDS is conclusive and that HIV/AIDS denialist claims are pseudoscience based on conspiracy theories, faulty reasoning, cherry picking, and misrepresentation of mainly outdated scientific data. As evidence mounted against denialism, combined with those with HIV/AIDS living much longer, these claims stopped being believed. With the rejection of these arguments by the scientific community, HIV/AIDS denialist material is now targeted at less scientifically sophisticated audiences and spread mainly through the Internet, increased substantially... 58f3301a43

Discrimination against people with HIV/AIDS Moreover, these negative stigmas become used against members of the LGBTQ+ community in the form of stereotypes held by physicians. writer and HIV/AIDS advocate, explains that AIDS was seen as a political problem against marginalized people. AIDS Action Now explored how medical professionals People living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) face prejudice, fear, rejection, and stigmatization. Marginalized, at-risk groups such as members of the LGBTQ+ community, intravenous drug users, and sex workers are most vulnerable to facing HIV/AIDS discrimination. The consequences of societal stigma against PLHIV are quite severe, as HIV/AIDS discrimination actively hinders access to HIV/AIDS screening and care around the world 58f3301a43

== History == 58f3301a43

HIV/AIDS denialism At the XVI International AIDS Conference, Stephen HIV/AIDS denialism is the belief, despite evidence to the contrary, that the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) does not cause acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Insofar as they acknowledge AIDS as a real disease, they attribute it to some combination of sexual behavior, recreational drugs, malnutrition, poor sanitation, haemophilia, or the effects of the medications used to treat HIV infection (antiretrovirals). countries in the region to begin such a treatment program, and roll-out has been much slower than planned. Some of its proponents reject the existence of HIV, while others accept that HIV exists but argue that it is a harmless passenger virus and not the cause of AIDS 58f3301a43

1983: It was discovered that women can become infected with AIDS through heterosexual sex meanwhile the World Health Organization (WHO) begins global surveillance of AIDS. Cases of AIDS are reported in multiple countries worldwide. Canada forms a national task force on... 58f3301a43

HIV/AIDS activism The evolution of the disease's progress into what's known as the HIV/AIDS pandemic has resulted in various social movements fighting to change both government policies and the broader popular culture inside of different areas. These groups have interacted in a complex fashion with others engaged in related forms of social justice campaigning, with this continuing on to this day. activism to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS as well as to advance the effective treatment and care of people with AIDS (PWAs) has taken place in multiple Socio-political activism to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS as well as to advance the effective treatment and care of people with AIDS (PWAs) has taken place in multiple locations since the 1980s 58f3301a43

== Pre-1980s == 58f3301a43

HIV/AIDS 351 (3): 289–292. J. 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. Med. doi:10 The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a retrovirus that attacks the immune system. "Antiretroviral agents—how best to protect infants from HIV and save their mothers from AIDS" 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. It can be managed with treatment and become a manageable chronic health condition. N. Engl. Coovadia H (2004). Without treatment, it can lead to a spectrum of conditions including acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Early testing can show if treatment is needed to stop progression and to prevent infecting others 58f3301a43

Catholic Church and HIV/AIDS Much of its work takes place in developing countries, although it has also had a presence in the global north. Seewald in 2010. Its opposition to condoms, despite their effectiveness in preventing the spread of HIV, has invited criticism from public health officials and anti-AIDS activists. In the interview, Benedict discussed how the Church was helping people with AIDS and the need to fight the trivialisation of sexuality The Catholic Church is a major provider of medical care to HIV/AIDS patients 58f3301a43

Mortality has decreased due to medical advances against HIV/AIDS, especially highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). 58f3301a43 HIV/AIDS discrimination takes many forms such as blood donation restrictions on at-risk populations, compulsory HIV testing without prior

consent, violations of confidentiality within healthcare settings, and targeted violence against PLHIV. In addition, HIV discrimination is a global issue that affects individuals despite respective nation laws prohibiting HIV/AIDS discrimination. HIV/AIDS discrimination lowers the chances of PLHIV to seek help, and can affect advancement of treatments. 58f3301a43 HIV stigma is a negative opinion or belief towards people with HIV. HIV discrimination is a negative action or behavior towards... 58f3301a43 AIDS was first medically recognized in 1981, in New York and California, and the term AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) was adopted in 1982 to describe the disease. Lester Kinsolving, a reporter in the White House press pool, attempted to ask early questions on AIDS during White House press briefings, but his questions were not taken seriously. The 1985 illness and death of Rock Hudson from AIDS marked a turning point in how Reagan and much of the American public viewed AIDS, with major policy shifts and funding increases coming in the wake of his death. Reagan did not publicly acknowledge AIDS until 1985 and did not give an address on it until 1987. 58f3301a43 During the 1980s epidemic, the large presence of the gay community prompted local medical practitioners to take note of and respond to observed patterns of reported ailments early on. Widespread fear and panic about the epidemic were combatted by efforts of community activists and local government policies that were at some times supportive, and at other times damaging or ineffectual. 58f3301a43

Ronald Reagan and AIDS His actions, or lack thereof, have long been a subject of controversy and have been criticized by LGBTQ and AIDS advocacy organizations. in how Reagan and much of the American public viewed AIDS, with major policy shifts and funding increases coming in the wake of his death. Reagan did not Ronald Reagan, the President of the United States from 1981 to 1989, oversaw the United States response to the emergence of the HIV/AIDS crisis 58f3301a43

1982: The disease is renamed Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and it is realized that the infection can be sexually transmitted. Cases are reported in hemophiliacs and blood transfusion recipients. The first cases of AIDS are reported in Africa and Canada reports its first case of AIDS in March of this year. 58f3301a43

HIV/AIDS in Canada 1981: Doctors in the U. In 2018, there were approximately 62,050 people living with HIV/AIDS in Canada. begin reporting abnormally high rates HIV/AIDS was first detected in Canada in 1982. S. It was estimated that 8,300 people were living with undiagnosed HIV in 2018. medical advances against HIV/AIDS, especially highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) 58f3301a43

== HIV-related stigma == 58f3301a43

HIV/AIDS in China China did not begin to produce regular, systematic estimates of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS until 2003, doing so in conjunction 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. Figures from the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, World Health Organization, and UNAIDS estimate that there were 1. the overall number of cases. 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 58f3301a43

As a major disease that began within marginalized populations, efforts to mobilize funding sources, scientifically advance treatment, and also fight discrimination have largely been dependent on the work of grassroots organizers directly confronting public health organizations (often government-managed medical bureaucracies) as well as news media businesses, pharmaceutical companies, groups of politicians, and other institutions. In the United States, this has involved political fights involving both the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Presidency given the country's healthcare system. As recounted in journalist Randy Shilts... 58f3301a43 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... 58f3301a43 Improvements of both drug therapies and prevention education have led to a decreased number of AIDS cases. In June 2014, then-New York Governor Andrew Cuomo announced a new strategy designed to "End the Epidemic" in the state through a combination of increased HIV screening and testing, promotion of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and improved linkage and retention in clinical care for HIV-positive persons. Two years later the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene reported a decline in new infections of nearly... 58f3301a43 == Catholic views on condoms == 58f3301a43

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