

How Do You Contract Aids

Media portrayal of HIV/AIDS The UNESCO report on Journalism Education says, "Well researched television content can create public awareness about HIV prevention, treatment, care and support can potentially influence the development and implementation of relevant policies. Later discussion, sometimes led by HIV+ individuals themselves, moved toward advocacy and education on disease prevention and management. ". considered AIDS to be outside of their concern suddenly regarded the disease as a threat because a healthy male and public idol had contracted the infection Initial events and trends in the discussion of HIV and AIDS in mass media contributed to the stigma and discrimination against those affected with the disease

HIV/AIDS activism 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. You can shake their hands 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. 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. hand of a man with AIDS to demonstrate that it was safe to do so. She later stated, "HIV does not make people dangerous to know

== Background == The condition which was later to be called AIDS was first noticed in June 1981 when the Centers for Disease Control reported that five gay men in Los Angeles all died from a similar rare set of disease symptoms. Within two months 100 more gay men had died, and there was public awareness from medical publication that some new disease existed. Most media outlets have shown the tendency to universalize by emphasizing the risk to an entire age group, sex or sexual orientation as opposed to the behaviors and characteristics of individuals which pose the greater risk. How and when various media outlets throughout the world published this information varies...

HIV/AIDS in Africa 2 percent of the world's population, more than two-thirds of the total population infected worldwide – approximately 35 million people – were Africans, of whom around 1 million have already died. AIDS rates vary significantly HIV/AIDS originated in the early 20th century and has become a major public health concern and cause of death in many countries. Although the continent is home to about 15. Furthermore, life expectancy in many parts of Africa is declining, largely as a result of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, with life-expectancy in some countries reaching as low as thirty-nine years. Eastern and Southern Africa alone accounted for an estimate of 60 percent of all people living with HIV and 100 percent of all AIDS deaths in 2011. The countries of Eastern and Southern Africa are most affected, leading to raised death rates and lowered life expectancy among adults between the ages of 20 and 49 by about twenty years. HIV/AIDS originated in the early 20th century and has become a major public health concern and cause of death in many countries. AIDS rates vary significantly between countries, with the majority of cases concentrated in Southern Africa

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... == HIV-related stigma ==

Religion and HIV/AIDS Christian denominations, such as Lutheranism and Methodism, have advocated for the observance of World AIDS Day to educate their congregations about the disease. Many faith communities have participated in raising awareness about HIV/AIDS, offering free treatment, as well as promoting HIV/AIDS testing and preventative measures. Some Churches run voluntary blood testing camps and counselling centers to diagnose and help those affected by HIV/AIDS. —Living Lutheran, a publication of the Evangelical Lutheran The relationship between religion and HIV/AIDS has been an ongoing one, since the advent of the pandemic. HIV, and talk about destigmatizing our perceptions specifically on how people contract HIV

Launched by U.S. President George W. Bush in 2003, as of August 2024, PEPFAR has provided cumulative funding of \$120 billion for HIV/AIDS treatment, prevention, and research since its inception, making it the largest commitment by any nation focused on a single disease in history. PEPFAR is implemented by a combination of U.S. government agencies in over 50 countries and overseen by the Global AIDS Coordinator at the United States Department of State.

Discrimination against people with HIV/AIDS Marginalized, at-risk groups such as members of the LGBTQ+ community, intravenous drug users, and sex workers are most vulnerable to facing

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HIV/AIDS discrimination. those who are at a higher risk of contracting the virus but does not cure someone who has HIV. Moreover, these negative stigmas become used against members of the LGBTQ+ community in the form of stereotypes held by physicians. People can not contract AIDS, rather they are infected with People living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) face prejudice, fear, rejection, and stigmatization. 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

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... There are two types of HIV: HIV-1 and HIV-2. HIV-1 is more virulent, more easily transmitted, and the cause of the vast majority of HIV infections globally. The pandemic strain of HIV-1 is closely related to a virus found in chimpanzees of the subspecies *Pan troglodytes troglodytes*, which live in the forests of the Central African nations of Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, the Republic of the Congo, and the Central African Republic. HIV-2 is less transmissible and is largely confined to West Africa, along with its closest relative, a virus of the sooty mangabey (*Cercocebus atys atys*), an Old World monkey inhabiting southern Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and western Ivory Coast. AIDS is no longer considered an epidemic or a public health issue in Australia, due to the success of anti-retroviral drugs and extremely low HIV-to-AIDS progression rates. == Transmission from non-humans to humans ==

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief CNN. Retrieved May 18, 2026. Collins, Simon (December 1, 2025). "America First: does global The United States President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is the global health funding by the United States to address the global HIV/AIDS epidemic and help save the lives of those suffering from the disease. According to the United States government, as of 2023, PEPFAR has saved over 25 million lives, primarily in sub-Saharan Africa. No one knows how big the impact is". global HIV/AIDS programs

HIV/AIDS denialism HIV/AIDS denialism is the belief, despite evidence to the contrary, that the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) does not cause acquired immune deficiency 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). 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. 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 North Africa, West Africa and the Horn of Africa have significantly low prevalence rates, as their populations typically engage in fewer high-risk cultural patterns that promote the spread... == Religious attitudes towards HIV-positive people and AIDS == in Central and West Africa. While various sub-groups of the virus acquired human infectivity at different times, the present pandemic had its origins in the emergence of one specific strain – HIV-1 subgroup M – in Léopoldville in the Belgian Congo (now Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo) in the 1920s. Controversies, in some faiths, have mainly revolved around LGBT people and condom use, while other religions are affirming of LGBT individuals and actively participate in the dissemination of condoms as a means of disease prophylaxis.

History of HIV/AIDS AIDS is caused by a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which originated in non-human primates in Central and West Africa. While various sub-groups of AIDS is caused by a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which originated in non-human primates

PEPFAR supports HIV prevention, testing and antiretroviral treatment, as well as prevention of mother-to-child transmission, care for orphans and vulnerable children, tuberculosis services for people with HIV and broader health-system strengthening. The program initially focused on emergency treatment and prevention, later shifting toward partnership frameworks with recipient governments, epidemic...

How to Have Sex in an Epidemic , as one of the foundational publications in the advent of modern safe sex. It was among the first publications to recommend the use of condoms to prevent the transmission of STDs in men having sex with men, and has even been named, along with Play Fair. It was among the first publications to recommend How to Have Sex in an Epidemic: One Approach is a 1983 manual by Richard Berkowitz and Michael Callen, under the direction of Joseph Sonnabend, to advise men who have sex with men (MSM) about how to avoid contracting the infecting agent which causes AIDS. advise men who have sex with men (MSM) about how to avoid contracting the infecting agent which causes AIDS

HIV/AIDS in Australia priorities of many HIV/AIDS organisations in Australia. In 1985, Eve van Grafhorst was ostracised since she had contracted HIV/AIDS caused by a transfusion The history of HIV/AIDS in Australia is distinctive, as Australian government bodies recognised and responded to the AIDS pandemic relatively swiftly, with the implementation of effective disease prevention

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and public health programs, such as needle and syringe programs (NSPs). As a result, despite significant numbers of at-risk group members contracting the virus in the early period following its discovery, Australia achieved and has maintained a low rate of HIV infection in comparison to the rest of the world d9fbaae4cb

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. d9fbaae4cb HIV stigma is a negative opinion or belief towards people with HIV. HIV discrimination is a negative action or behavior towards... d9fbaae4cb

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