

HIV & AIDS



5.3

F.L.A.S.H. Lesson 15:
HIV & AIDS Year 1, Day 1

Purpose



- To learn about communicable diseases and how to prevent them



Lesson #15

Introduction

- Why do you think people are talking and writing a lot about HIV?
 - HIV and AIDS is a very serious disease.
 - There is no cure.
 - It is a global problem.
 - In some parts of the world it is spreading fast.

What is HIV?



- HIV is a very serious illness. It is caused by a virus that hurts the immune system.
- HIV stands for **H**uman **I**mmunodeficiency **V**irus.
- The [immune system](#) is a system in your body that keeps you healthy.

What is AIDS?



- AIDS stands for **A**cquired **I**mmune **D**eficiency **S**yndrome.
- HIV can develop into AIDS after a person has been sick for a while.
- There is no cure for AIDS at this time.
- [Encyclopedia Britannica](#) provides a definition and short video to help explain AIDS.



Lesson #15

Introduction

- What do concerned people do?
 - They are able to help
 - Look for a cure
 - Search for vaccine to protect against the disease
 - Volunteer to help people with AIDS
 - Learn how to be more careful with their own health

Healthy Concern vs. Unhealthy Fear



Lesson #15

- People are frightened from things that they don't understand
- Now we know a lot about HIV/AIDS, which helps eliminate the fear, rumors and worry about catching it.

Healthy Concern vs. Unhealthy Fear



Lesson #15

- We should be concerned, not scared about HIV/AIDS because:
 - WE know a lot about HIV/AIDS
 - We know that even though HIV is making adults very sick, it generally does not affect children your age in wealthy countries.
 - We know that HIV is hard to get.
 - We know that HIV is preventable.

Communicable Diseases vs. Non-Communicable Diseases



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- HIV is caused by a virus (germ).
- Some diseases are caused by germs, but others are not.



Lesson #15

Communicable Diseases vs. Non-Communicable Diseases

- What are other things that can cause illness besides germs?

Genes	Malnutrition	Chemicals	Radiation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• From the mother or father• Chemical plans for a human being within sperm and eggs cells• Determine many things: hair color, eye color, shape of ears, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not having enough food to eat• Not enough of a particular vitamin or mineral	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Certain drugs, like alcohol or tobacco• Sometimes people are exposed to other chemicals at their workplace	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Too many X-rays• Nuclear power plant

Communicable Diseases vs. Non-Communicable Diseases



Lesson #15

- In these situations, can the sickness be passed on to another person?
 - In most cases no, these kinds of illnesses would only affect particular people exposed.
- These are Non-Communicable diseases.

Communicable Diseases vs. Non-Communicable Diseases



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- Communicable Disease or Contagious diseases
 - People play a part in passing the disease to others
 - Some spread through direct contact
 - Kissing, touching
 - Some spread through indirect contact
 - Coughing, sneezing
 - Some spread from touching things that have been used by an infected person
 - Sharing silverware, sharing toothbrushes

Communicable Diseases vs. Non-Communicable Diseases



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- Communicable Diseases are spread through tiny organisms.
 - Bacteria
 - Fungi
 - Viruses
 - Parasites
 - Protozoa

Communicable Diseases vs. Non-Communicable Diseases



Lesson #15

- Examples of Diseases spread by these:
 - Bacteria
 - Pneumonia, strep throat
 - Fungi
 - Athlete's foot, ringworm, thrush, "Diaper rash"
 - Viruses
 - Cold, flu, measles, chickenpox, HIV, mumps, pneumonia
 - Parasites
 - Tapeworm, fleas, head lice, ticks
 - Protozoa
 - "Camper's diarrhea," malaria

Communicable Diseases vs. Non-Communicable Diseases



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- Other ways germs can spread:
 - Contaminated water
 - Insects

HIV



Lesson #15

- Transmission
 - Sex with an infected person
 - Sharing needles with with an infected person
 - Infected woman to her baby during pregnancy



Lesson #15

HIV

- Very few children in the US have HIV because:
 - We can treat pregnant mothers to prevent it from being passed on to the baby.
 - Blood transfusions are very safe, and blood is screened before being given to people in need.
 - Children are aware of protecting bodies from risky behaviors.



Lesson #15

HIV

- Children in poor countries have a higher risk because:
 - There isn't money for health care
 - Doctors have to reuse needles
 - They can't always sterilize medical equipment
 - Pregnant mothers don't have the resources for medicine
 - Health education is not consistently provided to the population



Questions

Lesson #15

- Please write your questions on index cards and put them in the question box.