

AIDS IS THE PLAGUE OF THE 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract: Conclusion: A person can transmit AIDS only when it enters his blood. The most common way of contracting the disease is through sexual intercourse with a person infected with HIV. In this case, the virus often enters the blood through small wounds that occur during sexual intercourse. Drug addicts and sick people can get this disease by using used syringes and needles. As a result of accidental splashing of contaminated blood on open wounds, mucous membranes of the eyes and nose during the vaccination of medical workers against AIDS, there were no cases of AIDS infection in marriages, schools, shops, or at home. the work. Because the AIDS virus is not resistant to the environment. Therefore, dry blood and other secretions of a sick person are not dangerous.

Key words: HIV infection, AIDS disease, clinical symptoms of AIDS disease, ways of transmission, incubation period and measures of claim.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a disease caused by a virus belonging to the retrovirus group. This disease is divided into two periods: HIV infection and direct AIDS (SPID) period. The period of HIV infection is the period when the human body has the virus, but the symptoms of the disease have not yet appeared. AIDS - viruses are characterized by the emergence of new diseases and new derivatives of poor quality as a result of damage to the immune system. The disease is caused by complex viruses. AIDS is one of the most dangerous infectious diseases. The source of the disease is the patient and persons carrying the human immunodeficiency virus.

According to the risk of contracting AIDS, some groups of the population are included in the "risk group". This "dangerous group" includes drug addicts, people who have promiscuous sex with strangers, and people with sexually transmitted diseases. This group of people is more exposed to AIDS due to their behavior disorder in the society and the risk of spreading the disease is also very high.

Illness to others It is transmitted through sexual contact - from woman to man or from man to woman.

It can be transmitted through the parenteral route, that is, when blood and blood products infected with the virus are transfused, when non-sterile syringes and medical equipment are used, and in all procedures that involve breaking the integrity of the skin.

It can be transmitted vertically, that is, from a mother carrying the AIDS virus to a fetus and a baby during childbirth and after birth through breast milk.

In cases where children of nursing age are sick with AIDS, their mothers have been infected with this disease. There are various sores on the mucous membrane of their mouth. As a result, saliva mixes with blood. A child can bite while breastfeeding. Wounds appear in the bitten area. The virus in the blood mixed with saliva enters the wound in this area. As a result, the virus in the child is transferred to the mother.

The latent period of the disease can last from several months to 10 years or more. At these stages, the diagnosis cannot be made precisely and can only be guessed. However, these people play an important role in the spread of the disease. When symptoms appear, 30-50% of patients have an acute onset of the disease, and symptoms of angina or pharyngitis are observed in the patient. The liver, spleen, and lymph nodes may be enlarged. During these periods, the patient does not feel the need for treatment. Gradually, due to the enlargement of all the lymph nodes in the body, pain is observed between the enlarged lymph nodes. The sexual ability and work ability of the patients will be preserved. If

necessary, the patient is limited to outpatient treatment. In the next period, various diseases begin to appear due to the decrease of the patient's immunity. The patient's condition worsens. For example: chronic hepatitis, pneumonia, anemia, tuberculosis, various cancers. In a word, in the last stage of the disease, i.e., the terminal period, the patient lies on the death bed. His condition is very serious, he loses weight, and his body temperature rises frequently. The amount of hemoglobin in the blood decreases. The patient's condition worsens day by day, and the disease ends with death.

Since it is currently not possible to completely cure AIDS patients, the goal of treatment is to prolong the patient's life and improve his quality of life.

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