The low down on HIV/AIDS worldwide

Professor Salim Abdool Karim, the director of the Centre for the Aids Programme of Research in South Africa (CAPRISA), will be one of the experts at the next month's International AIDS Conference in Durban.

What is the significance of July's conference?

A. The AIDS 2014 conference is an opportunity to take a cold hard look at what it really means to be living with HIV/AIDS. It brings together the best minds and people from around the world. It is an opportunity to reflect on the critical period when the epidemic was feared to be out of control.

B. The conference will be an opportunity to generate new ideas on how to reach this noble goal – it will be a space to discuss the UNAids 2030 vision.

C. It will also be an opportunity to create, capture and share stories of those who have lived with HIV and AIDS globally.

What do you think is the importance of the man in the street? What is his takeaway?

A. A. Amidst all the scientific discussion and the political will to make treatment and prevention of HIV and AIDS available, the man in the street needs to be informed on how to lead healthy lives.

B. To you: If you know it, share it. HIV is one of the most important issues of our time.

C. No knowledge, no fear, no fear, no more stigma.

Could you tell me through the history of the origins and history of HIV

A. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is the world's most devastating epidemic. The history of HIV and AIDS is a history of surviving, coping, and advances in science.

B. Since the first reported cases of AIDS in 1981, more than 30 million people have been infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV is a retrovirus that causes AIDS and is spread from person to person through infected blood and semen. When spread, the virus attacks the immune system and destroys the immune cells that fight off infections and diseases. The virus then enters the bloodstream and travels to different parts of the body, infecting the immune cells and leading to AIDS.

C. In an attempt to discover the origins of HIV, scientists have collected a number of samples from chimpanzees and other animals that have been exposed to HIV.

AIDS as a public health threat – the UNAids 2030 vision

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A. The UNAids 2030 vision is a global strategy that aims to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030. It is based on four pillars: universal access to treatment, universal access to prevention, ending the AIDS epidemic through the reduction and elimination of new infections, and ensuring the rights and dignities of people living with HIV.

B. The UNAids 2030 vision includes the following goals:

1. To ensure that all people living with HIV have access to treatment and care.
2. To ensure that all adolescents and adults live free of HIV.
3. To ensure that all children are born free of HIV.
4. To ensure that all communities are protected from HIV.

C. The UNAids 2030 vision is a roadmap for ending the AIDS epidemic, and it is crucial that the world works together to achieve these goals.

Q: What are the challenges facing the fight against HIV/AIDS?

A: HIV/AIDS is a complex problem that requires a multifaceted approach. The main challenges include:

1. Access to treatment and care:
   - The cost of treatment is a significant barrier for many people.
   - There is a lack of access to treatment in rural areas.

2. Prevention:
   - There is a lack of access to preventive services.
   - The rates of new infections are still high in some regions.

3. stigma and discrimination:
   - HIV-positive individuals face discrimination in society.

4. Public awareness:
   - There is a lack of public awareness about HIV/AIDS.

5. Funding:
   - There is a lack of funding to support the fight against HIV/AIDS.

6. Political will:
   - Political will is often lacking in some countries.

Q: What are some of the potential solutions to these challenges?

A: There are several potential solutions to these challenges:

1. Increased funding:
   - More funding is needed to support the fight against HIV/AIDS.

2. Improved access to treatment:
   - Improved access to treatment can help reduce the number of new infections.

3. Improved prevention:
   - Improved prevention can help reduce the number of new infections.

4. Increased public awareness:
   - Increased public awareness can help reduce the number of new infections.

5. Increased political will:
   - Increased political will can help reduce the number of new infections.

Q: How can we ensure that the fight against HIV/AIDS continues to be successful?

A: To ensure that the fight against HIV/AIDS continues to be successful, it is important to:

1. Continue to support treatment programs:
   - Treatment programs are key to reducing the number of new infections.

2. Increase prevention efforts:
   - Prevention efforts are key to reducing the number of new infections.

3. Increase public awareness:
   - Public awareness is key to reducing the number of new infections.

4. Increase political will:
   - Political will is key to reducing the number of new infections.

5. Increase funding:
   - Funding is key to reducing the number of new infections.