

HIV and AIDS

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). 'Acquired' means not inherited. 'Immune deficiency' means a breakdown in the body's immune system. 'Syndrome' refers to a range of diseases that may be associated with another disease.

In this case, diseases that take advantage of the body's weakened immune system are used to define the onset of AIDS. In Australia, HIV is most commonly spread by sexual intercourse without a condom and through sharing needles, syringes and other injecting equipment.

Symptoms

Symptoms of HIV are common to a number of illnesses. If you think you have been put at risk of getting HIV, or if you have any of the signs below (or a combination of them) for a month or longer, you should consult your doctor. Symptoms can include:

- Flu-like symptoms
- Extreme and constant tiredness
- Fevers, chills and night sweats
- Rapid weight loss for no known reason
- Swollen lymph glands in the neck, underarm or groin area
- White spots or unusual marks in the mouth
- Skin marks or bumps, either raised or flat, usually painless and purplish
- Continuous coughing or a dry cough
- Diarrhoea
- Decreased appetite.

How it is spread

Someone who has HIV may not have any symptoms, but they carry the virus and could pass it on through blood or body fluids. HIV can be spread in a number of ways, including:

- Unprotected vaginal or anal sex with someone who has HIV
- Sharing injecting equipment and needles with someone who has HIV
- From a mother who has HIV to a child during pregnancy, birth or via breastfeeding
- Unprotected oral sex with someone who has HIV (this is less common).

HIV can't be spread by social contact

There is no evidence to suggest that HIV is spread by ordinary social or family contact such as hugging, shaking hands, sharing household items or through toilets seats, swimming pools or pets. HIV doesn't live long outside of the body. It can be killed by ordinary household bleach, or soap and warm water.

Safe sex explained

Safe sex means sex where semen, vaginal secretions or blood are not exchanged between sexual partners. Some safe sexual activities include:

- Mutual masturbation
- Touching
- Cuddling
- Body-to-body rubbing
- Erotic massage.

Condoms

Using condoms properly during intercourse (anal and vaginal) will greatly reduce the risk of spreading HIV. Condoms must be used correctly and with plenty of lubricant. Water-based lubricant should be used, as other types of lubricants will cause condoms to break. Female condoms are also available and should also be used with lubricants.

Safe sex can prevent infection

HIV can be spread by unprotected anal or vaginal sex with someone who has HIV. Safe sex is recommended if either partner has HIV or if either partner is unsure of whether they have HIV. Other sexually transmissible infections (STIs) such as herpes, chlamydia and gonorrhoea can also be spread by unprotected sex. If either partner has an STI, or if either partner is unsure of whether they have an STI, safe sex is also recommended.

HIV and oral sex

Unprotected oral sex is low risk for spreading HIV but using a condom or avoiding ejaculation into the mouth is recommended when either partner has ulcers or bleeding gums, or has recently brushed or flossed their teeth. Also, condom use may prevent the spread of other STIs such as herpes, chlamydia and gonorrhoea. These STIs may be spread more easily by unprotected oral sex.

HIV and deep kissing

Only very small amounts of HIV are found in the saliva of people who have HIV. For you to get HIV, a lot of saliva would need to get into your blood via ulcers or bleeding gums. Deep kissing is a low risk behaviour for spreading HIV.

HIV and blood products

Since May 1985, all blood donations in Australia have been tested for HIV. This means that blood transfusions in this country are now an extremely low risk for HIV. It is impossible to get HIV when donating blood in Australia, because needles, packs, swabs, finger-pricking lancets and so on are never re-used.

See over ...

Diagnosing HIV

Blood tests can detect HIV infection. If you think you may have been exposed to HIV, see your doctor, health centre or STI clinic. If HIV infection is found in a person's blood, this person is said to be HIV positive.

There is a short period where a person may have been infected by HIV but the virus can't be detected. This may require a follow-up test three months later. Testing should be voluntary and only carried out with informed consent, except in exceptional circumstances.

Information should be provided about what is involved in the test, and information and discussion should take place about what it means to get tested. All people who request an HIV test must receive pre-test and post-test counselling.

Post-test counselling

Post-test counselling is important regardless of the outcome of the test. If the test is positive, post-test counselling can provide emotional support, further information about the disease and referral to the support services available. If the test is negative, post-test counselling can provide education about HIV and how a person can avoid getting HIV.

The progression from HIV to AIDS

Someone who has HIV may not have AIDS. HIV weakens the body's immune system, leaving it open to various infections and cancers. For most people who have HIV, the progression to AIDS is fairly slow. It may take several years from HIV infection to the development of AIDS.

Without treatment, people who have HIV eventually become ill and can develop AIDS within five to 10 years. However, there are a small percentage of people who don't show any deterioration in their health, even after 10 years. AIDS diagnosis may require a number of special laboratory tests to be performed.

HIV and AIDS treatments

Currently, there is no vaccine or cure for HIV or AIDS. However, drug treatments are available that work against HIV. For the majority of people, these drugs can postpone, and possibly prevent, HIV-related illnesses and delay moving on to AIDS.

These drugs aren't easy to take because of the side effects and difficult courses of treatment. It should be noted that once someone begins drug treatments for HIV, they should continue to take them for life. There are also treatments for many of the specific illnesses associated with HIV and AIDS. Complementary therapies are used by some people who have HIV to manage the side effects of drug treatment and improve health and wellbeing. New drugs and therapies are being trialled all the time.

Where to get help

- Your doctor
- Melbourne Sexual Health Centre Tel. (03) 9347 0244 or 1800 032 017
- AIDSLINE Tel. 1800 133 392
- Victoria AIDS Council/Gay Men's Health Centre Tel. (03) 9865 6700 or 1800 134 840
- Access Information Centre at The Alfred Tel. (03) 9276 6993
- The Centre Clinic, Northcote Tel. (03) 9481 7155
- The Centre Clinic, St Kilda Tel. (03) 9525 5866
- Family Planning Victoria Tel. (03) 9257 0100
- Action Centre (for youth 25 years and under) Tel. (03) 9654 4766 or 1800 013 952
- The Annexe Sexual Health Clinic Ballarat Tel. (03) 5333 1635
- STD Clinic Bendigo Tel. (03) 5434 4330
- Geelong Sexual Health Clinic Tel. (03) 5221 4735
- STD Clinic Wodonga Tel. (03) 6051 7470
- STD Clinic Traralgon Tel. (03) 5173 8000

Things to remember

- In Australia, HIV is most commonly spread by sexual intercourse without a condom and through sharing needles, syringes and other injecting equipment.
- Someone who has HIV may not have any symptoms, but they carry the virus and could pass it on through blood or body fluids.
- Drug treatments are available that can postpone, and possibly prevent, HIV-related illnesses and delay moving on to AIDS.

This page has been produced in consultation with, and approved by the Public Health Division of the Department of Human Services, Victoria. The Better Health Channel is part of the Department of Human Services, Victoria

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