

Unusual Presentation of HIV Infection: A Case Report of Neurological Manifestations

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Description

HIV the human immunodeficiency virus, a virus that attacks the immune system and can lead to Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that attacks the immune system, specifically the CD4+T cells (also known as T cells), which help the immune system fight off infections. If left untreated, HIV can lead to the disease (AIDS) Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome. HIV is transmitted through contact with certain body fluids, such as blood, semen, vaginal fluids, rectal fluids, and breast milk, from a person who has HIV. The primary modes of transmission include unprotected sexual contact the most common mode of transmission, especially through anal, vaginal, or oral sex without protection. Sharing needles sharing needles or syringes with someone who has HIV, often seen among people who inject drugs. Mother-to-Child transmission during pregnancy, childbirth, or breastfeeding, HIV can be passed from an infected mother to her child. Blood transfusions and organ transplants though rare now due to stringent screening processes, transmission used to occur through contaminated blood and organ donations.

Stages of HIV Infection Acute Infection

Stages of HIV Infection Acute Infection the first few weeks after infection when the virus replicates rapidly. Many people experience flu-like symptoms during this stage. Clinical latency HIV is still active, but reproduces at very low levels. This stage can last for many years, especially with proper medical care. Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) the final stage of HIV infection, characterized by a severely compromised immune system and the occurrence of opportunistic infections or certain cancers. Treatment and management Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) is the primary treatment for HIV. ART involves taking a combination of HIV medications daily to suppress the virus, reduce viral load, and prevent the progression to AIDS. It also helps in maintaining a healthy immune system, reducing the risk of transmission, and improving overall quality of life. Prevention safe sex practices using condoms consistently and correctly during sexual activity can greatly reduce the risk of HIV transmission. Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) HIV-negative individuals at high risk of

infection can take a daily pill to significantly reduce their risk of getting HIV. Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) if someone thinks they may have been exposed to HIV, a combination of HIV medications taken within 72 hrs of exposure can help prevent infection. Needle exchange programs providing clean needles to people who inject drugs can reduce the risk of HIV transmission. Testing and early treatment regular HIV testing helps in early detection and timely initiation of treatment if needed. Remember, while this information is accurate as of my last knowledge update in September 2021, advancements in HIV research and treatment may have occurred since then. Always refer to up-to-date and reliable sources for the latest information. HIV is a retrovirus that attacks the immune system, specifically the CD4+T cells (also known as T-helper cells), which help the immune system fight off infections. If left untreated, HIV can lead to the disease AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome). HIV is primarily transmitted through: Unprotected sexual contact with an infected person. Sharing needles or syringes with someone who has HIV. From mother to child during childbirth or breastfeeding. Blood transfusions or organ transplants from infected donors (though this is rare in well-screened blood supplies). Stages of Infection HIV infection progresses through several stages acute HIV infection: Initial stage after infection, often characterized by flu-like symptoms. Clinical latency (Chronic) Stage HIV is still active but reproduces at low levels. This stage can last for years with proper treatment. The final stage of HIV infection when the immune system is severely damaged, leading to opportunistic infections and certain cancers. Testing and diagnosis HIV can be diagnosed through blood tests that detect the presence of HIV antibodies or viral genetic material. Early diagnosis is important for timely treatment. Treatment Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) is the standard treatment for HIV. ART consists of a combination of medications that suppress the virus's replication, allowing the immune system to recover and function more effectively. Prevention several strategies can prevent HIV transmission safe sex using condoms and practicing safe sexual behaviors.

Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)

Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) taking antiretroviral medications to prevent HIV infection before exposure. Sharing needles sharing needles or syringes with someone who has HIV.

Mother-to-Child transmission during childbirth, breastfeeding, or pregnancy. Blood Transfusions and organ transplants though this is rare in countries with strict screening procedures. Occupational exposure health care workers can be exposed to HIV through accidental needle sticks or contact with infected blood. Stages of HIV Infection acute stages of HIV infection acute infection, often characterized by flu-like symptoms such as fever, fatigue, rash, and swollen lymph nodes. During this phase, the virus replicates rapidly. Clinical latency (Chronic) Stage this stage can last for years with proper medical care and treatment. Diagnosis HIV is diagnosed through blood tests that detect the presence of HIV antibodies or viral genetic material. Treatment Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) is the standard treatment for HIV. ART involves taking a combination of medications that suppress the virus, reduce its replication, and allow the immune system to recover. Effective ART can significantly prolong life and improve the quality of life for people living with HIV. Prevention safe sex using condoms consistently and correctly during sexual activity. Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) taking antiretroviral drugs to

prevent HIV infection, primarily used by individuals at higher risk of exposure. Needle exchange programs providing clean needles to people who use injection drugs. Treatment as Prevention (TasP) When people living with HIV are on effective treatment, it reduces their viral load and the risk of transmitting the virus to their partners. Challenges stigma HIV-related stigma can lead to discrimination and impact the well-being of those living with the virus. Treatment access to proper medical care and antiretroviral therapy can be limited in some regions. Drug resistance HIV can develop resistance to antiretroviral drugs, which requires adjustments in treatment. Research and progress research in the field of HIV continues to focus on developing better treatment options, including long-acting therapies and potential vaccines. Efforts are also ongoing to address social and structural barriers to prevention and treatment. Remember, information about HIV is subject to change as new research and advancements are made. It's important to refer to reliable sources and medical professionals for the most up-to-date and accurate information.