

Treatments Involved in HIV/ AIDS

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Introduction

Antiretroviral therapy is the term given to HIV treatment (ART). ART encompasses taking a daily combination of HIV medications (referred to as an HIV treatment regimen). Everyone infected with HIV should receive ART. People living with HIV should immediately take HIV medications as soon as possible. Although ART cannot cure HIV, Antiviral drugs can assist individuals with the virus live longer, healthier lifestyles. ART also reduces the chance of HIV transmission. One of the major purposes of HIV therapy is to reduce a person's viral load to undetectable levels. A viral load that is undetectable indicates that the amount of HIV in the blood is too small to be detected by a viral load test. HIV attacks and demolishes the immune system's infection-fighting CD4 cells (CD4 T lymphocytes). Destruction of CD4 cells impairs the body's ability to fight infectious diseases as well as certain HIV-related types of cancer. HIV medicines inhibit Transmission of HIV (creating copies of itself), lowering the amount of Virus in the blood (called the viral load). With less HIV in the body, the immune response has a better chance of recovering and producing more CD4 cells. Although some HIV remains in the body, the immune response is capable of fighting infections as well as certain HIV-related cancers.

Diagnosis

HIV can be detected via blood or saliva testing. Among some of the accessible tests are: Antigen/antibody test is performed. Generally, blood sample is taken from a vein for such tests. Foreign antigens on the HIV virus that is usually detectable in the blood a positive test within several weeks of HIV exposure. When your immune system is exposed to HIV, it produces antibodies. Antibodies can take weeks to months to become detectable. It can take two to six weeks after exposure for the combination antigen/antibody tests to become positive. Tests for antibodies. These tests look for HIV antibodies in the blood or saliva. The majority of rapid HIV tests, including at-home self-tests is antibody tests. Antibody tests can take three to twelve weeks after you've been exposed to become positive. Tests for antibodies. Such tests check for HIV antibodies in the blood or saliva. The majority of rapid HIV tests, including self - development and self- tests are antibody tests. Antibody tests can indeed be positive three to twelve weeks after already being exposed.

Nucleic acid analysis (NATs). These tests check for the virus itself in your blood (viral load). They also encompass the use of blood taken from a vein. If you have been exposed to HIV in the last few weeks, one's doctor may recommend to take NAT. NAT will be the first test to be positive following HIV exposure. When your immune system is exposed to HIV, it produces antibodies. Antibodies can take weeks to months to become detectable. Combination antigen/antibody tests can take two to three hours.

Complications Other lab tests and other complication's tests includes Tuberculosis, hepatitis B, Kidney and liver damage, urinary tract infection, cervical cancer, toxoplasmosis

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