

HIV/AIDS FILL IN THE BLANK

- Human _____ virus (HIV) infects and kills cells, weakening the body's _____ system
- _____ immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is an often fatal disease in which the body's immune system can no longer fight off _____ and diseases

Figure 13.13 Sequence of Events from HIV Infection to Immune System Breakdown Due to AIDS

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
First six months	Six months to 8-10 years	Ten years
high amount of virus in blood	amount of virus in blood rapidly declines	amount of virus in blood rises steadily
normal level of T-helper cells in blood rapidly declines	T-helper cell level increases and then declines slowly and steadily	T-helper cell level becomes too low to mount immune responses to infections
No symptoms in some people, but others have a fever and swollen lymph nodes.	Some people have few serious symptoms. Many people develop yeast infections in the mouth, throat, and vagina. Viral infections develop.	Yeast infections affect the throat and lungs. Fungal infections cause pneumonia. Tuberculosis occurs. Viruses cause eye infections. Brain infections, meningitis, and blood vessel tumors (Kaposi's sarcoma) develop.

- Early symptoms resemble a flu-like illness with _____ and swollen _____ nodes
- When the virus weakens the immune system, _____ infections occur
- HIV/AIDS develops differently and at different rates for all affected people
- The HIV test examines a _____ for the presence of antibodies to the virus
- A home version of the HIV test is available
- Sexually active people should be tested every _____ and every time they _____ sexual partners
- The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (_____) is a federal law that requires _____ for HIV test results
- If a test is _____, healthcare providers must report the results to the state.
- The results are reported with no identifying _____ information
- Some cities and states have laws _____ HIV-positive individuals or their doctors to notify their partners
- Two important laws protect the rights of HIV-positive people
 - Americans with _____ Act (ADA) of _____

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- _____ Act of 1973
- People with HIV/AIDS cannot be denied jobs, _____, education, services, or other _____.
- The cornerstone of HIV/AIDS treatment is anti-retroviral _____ (ART)
- ART consists of a mixture of three drugs, sometimes called a cocktail of drugs
- The aim of ART is to _____ the number of viruses in the body so that the _____ system remains strong

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HIV/AIDS can be transmitted...	Fact or fiction
Sharing injected drug needles	
Kissing	
Shaking hands	
Having sexual intercourse	
Getting a tattoo with a used or unsterilized needle	
From mother to child during birth	
During breast-feeding	
Hugging	
Using the same toilet seats	
Sharing food	
Coughing and sneezing	
Sweating	
Sharing a water bottle	