

S.R.R and C.V.R GDC (A) - Vijayawada

Department of Chemistry

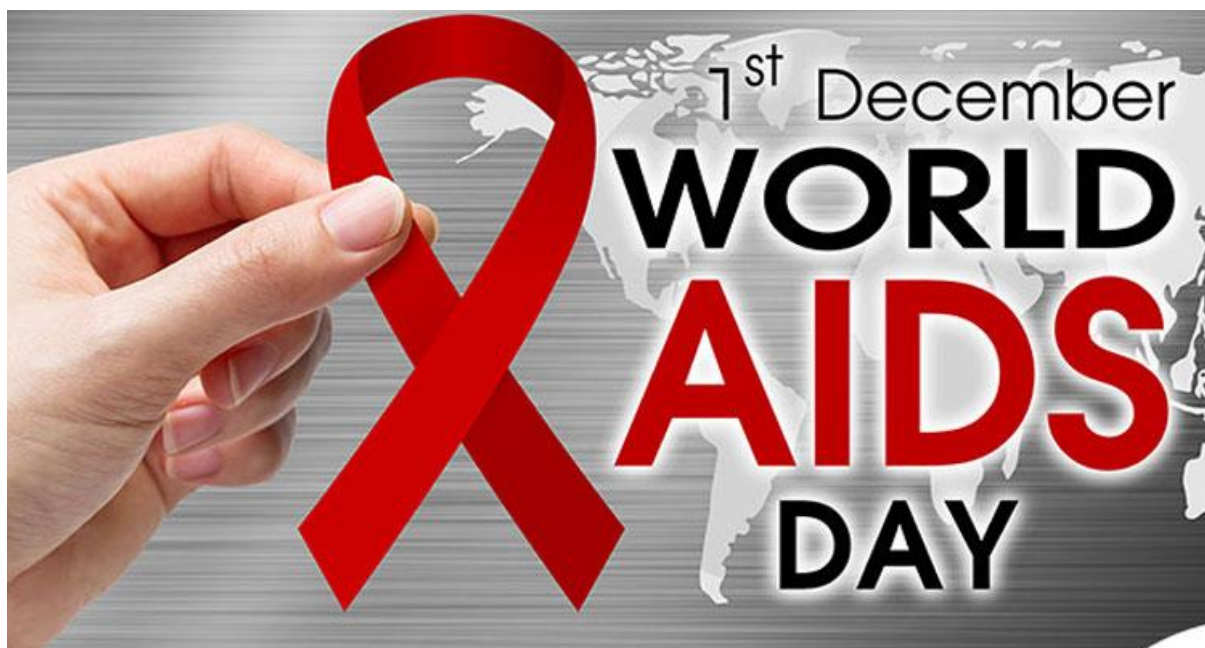
World AIDS Day Awareness Programme

On 01.12.2021

Report prepared by Dr. PRG Nallappa Reddy

&

Mr. KVS Prasad



WORLD AIDS DAY AWARENESS PROGRAMME ON 01 -12-2021

HIV remains a major public health issue that affects millions of people worldwide.

Although the world has made significant progress in recent decades, important global targets for 2020 were not met. Division, disparity and disregard for human rights are among the failures that allowed HIV to become and remain a global health crisis. Now, COVID-19 is exacerbating inequities and disruptions to services, making the lives of many people living with HIV more challenging

Department of Chemistry conducted awareness programme to students on 01-12-2021 on the occasion of **World AIDS day**.



Dr. V. Srinivasa Rao Head of the department of Chemistry started the programme with inaugural speech. He given the information to students that why we celebrate World AIDS programme on every year December 1st. He speaks that “Every year, on 1 December, the world commemorates World AIDS Day. People around the world unite to show support for people living with and affected by HIV and to remember those who lost their lives to AIDS”

The theme for World AIDS Day 2021 is “**End inequalities. End AIDS. End Pandemics**”. The day focuses on the increasing inequalities & inequities in access to the

healthcare services for HIV due to Covid-19. With a special focus on reaching people left behind, WHO and its partners are highlighting the growing inequalities in access to essential HIV services.

On 1st December 2021, WHO is calling on global leaders and citizens to rally to confront the inequalities that drive AIDS and to reach people who are currently not receiving essential HIV services



Mr. KVS Prasad, Senior faculty in chemistry Department gives valuable information to students regarding the causes and effects of AIDS.

In his speech he said that “**HIV** is caused by a **virus**. It can spread through several ways:

- By having sex. ...
- By sharing needles. ...
- From blood transfusions. ...
- During pregnancy or delivery or through breast-feeding

AIDS develops from a breakdown of the immune system, a result of the fact that HIV infects and destroys a specialized group of white blood cells called T-helper or T-4 cells. And with the breakdown of the immune system, severe opportunistic infections develop.



Dr. PRG Nallappa Reddy another faculty member of chemistry gives information about, how can we reduce the risk of getting HIV and treatment for HIV.

In his speech he speaks that "How can a person reduce the risk of getting HIV?"

Anyone can get HIV, but you can take steps to protect yourself from HIV.

Get tested for HIV. Talk to your partner about HIV testing and get tested before you have sex. Use the GetTested locator from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to find an HIV testing location near you.

Choose less risky sexual behaviors. HIV is mainly spread by having anal or vaginal sex without a condom or without taking medicines to prevent or treat HIV.

Use condoms every time you have sex. Read this fact sheet from CDC on how to use condoms correctly.

Limit your number of sexual partners. The more partners you have, the more likely you are to have a partner with poorly controlled HIV or to have a partner with a sexually transmitted disease (STD). Both of these factors can increase the risk of HIV.

Get tested and treated for STDs. Insist that your partners get tested and treated, too. Having an STD can increase your risk of getting HIV or spreading it to others.

Talk to your health care provider about pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). PrEP is an HIV prevention option for people who do not have HIV but who are at risk of getting HIV. PrEP involves taking a specific HIV medicine every day to reduce the risk of getting HIV through sex or injection drug use. For more information, read the HIVinfo fact sheet on Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP).

Do not inject drugs. But if you do, use only sterile drug injection equipment and water, and never share your equipment with others.

HIV Treatment

HIV medicine is called antiretroviral therapy (ART).

There is no effective cure for HIV. But with proper medical care, you can control HIV.

Most people can get the virus under control within six months.

Taking HIV medicine does not prevent transmission of other sexually transmitted diseases

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