

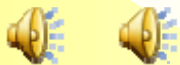
Caring For An Individual With HIV/AIDS: Dispel The Myths

Presented by:

Kevin Drummond, MSW, LSW

April Martin, LSW

Please remember to turn off phones
or set them to vibrate



Objectives:

- Participants will learn the difference between HIV/AIDS.
- Participants will learn the infectious body fluids that contain HIV.
- Participants will learn the do's and don'ts of caregiving for someone with HIV/AIDS.
- Participants will learn statistics regarding HIV and the elderly.

The background of the slide is composed of several overlapping, wavy, horizontal bands of color. The colors range from a bright, saturated yellow to a very pale, almost white yellow. The lines are fluid and organic, creating a sense of movement and depth. The overall effect is a modern, minimalist aesthetic.

Myths

Myth One

- Older people do not have sex
 - We know with the use of Viagra and Cymbalta, older Americans are living healthy sex lives
 - In the ACRIA publication, HIV and Older Adults (2008), “73% of people aged 57-64 reported having sex in the previous year, as did 53% of those aged 64-75 and 26% of those aged 75-85”

Myth Two

- Older people do not use illegal substances
 - The National Longitudinal Alcohol Epidemiologic Survey: Alcohol and Other Drugs Across Age Groups study by SAMSA, reports alcohol and other drug use drops significantly after age 64.

Myth Three

- There is plenty of prevention information on HIV and Aging
 - A study by Orel, Wright, & Wagner (2004) shows that little information is geared toward older adults.
 - Only 15 of 50 states had specific information, although all state health departments provided HIV information

Overview of HIV/AIDS

HIV / AIDS

HIV is?

- Human
- Immunodeficiency
- Virus

“The virus that causes AIDS.”

AIDS is?

- Acquired
- Immuno-
- Deficiency
- Syndrome

“A disease caused by a virus that weakens the immune system.”

Body fluids known to contain HIV

Infectious Levels

- Blood
- Semen
- Vaginal Secretions
- Breast Milk

Non-infectious Levels

- Sweat
- Tears
- Saliva
- Urine

You can not get HIV from...

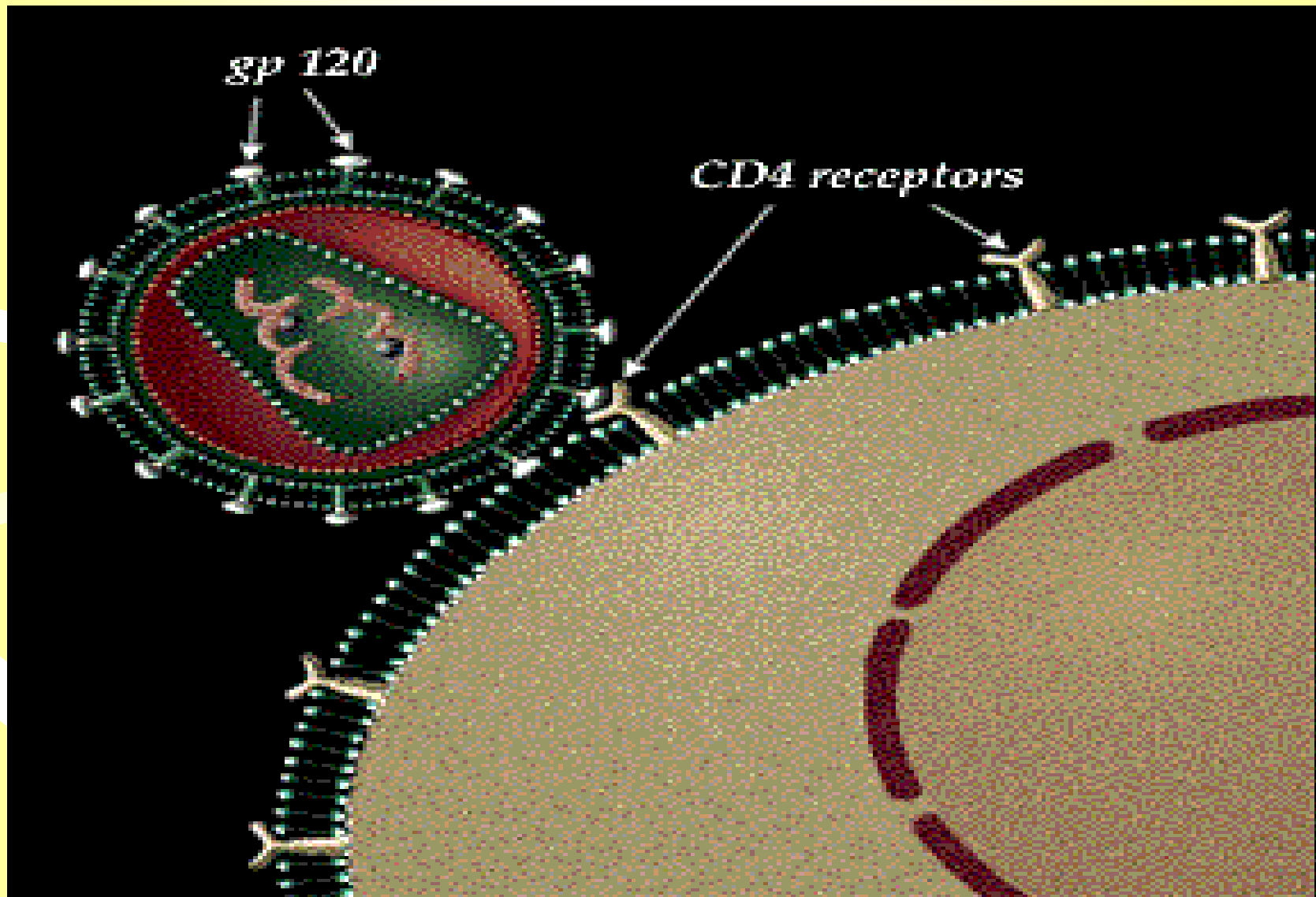
- A toilet seat
- Kissing
- Shaking hands
- Eating after someone with HIV
- Using the same shower/bath tub

- Remember HIV has to get into the body to infect a person!!!

HIV Lifecycle

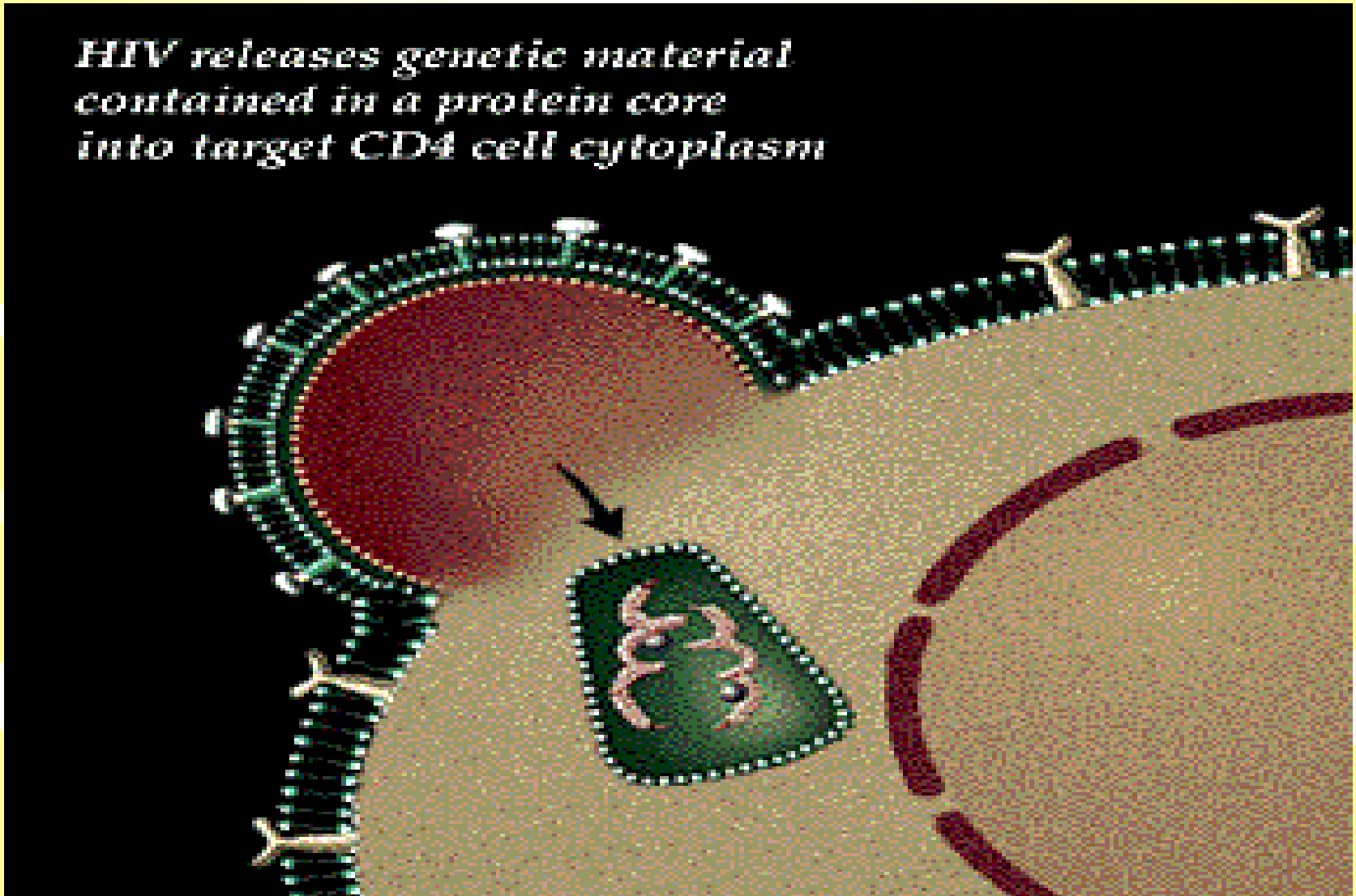
The background of the slide is a vibrant yellow with several thick, white, wavy lines that create a sense of movement and depth. The lines are layered, with some appearing in front of others, creating a 3D effect. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern.

Attachment

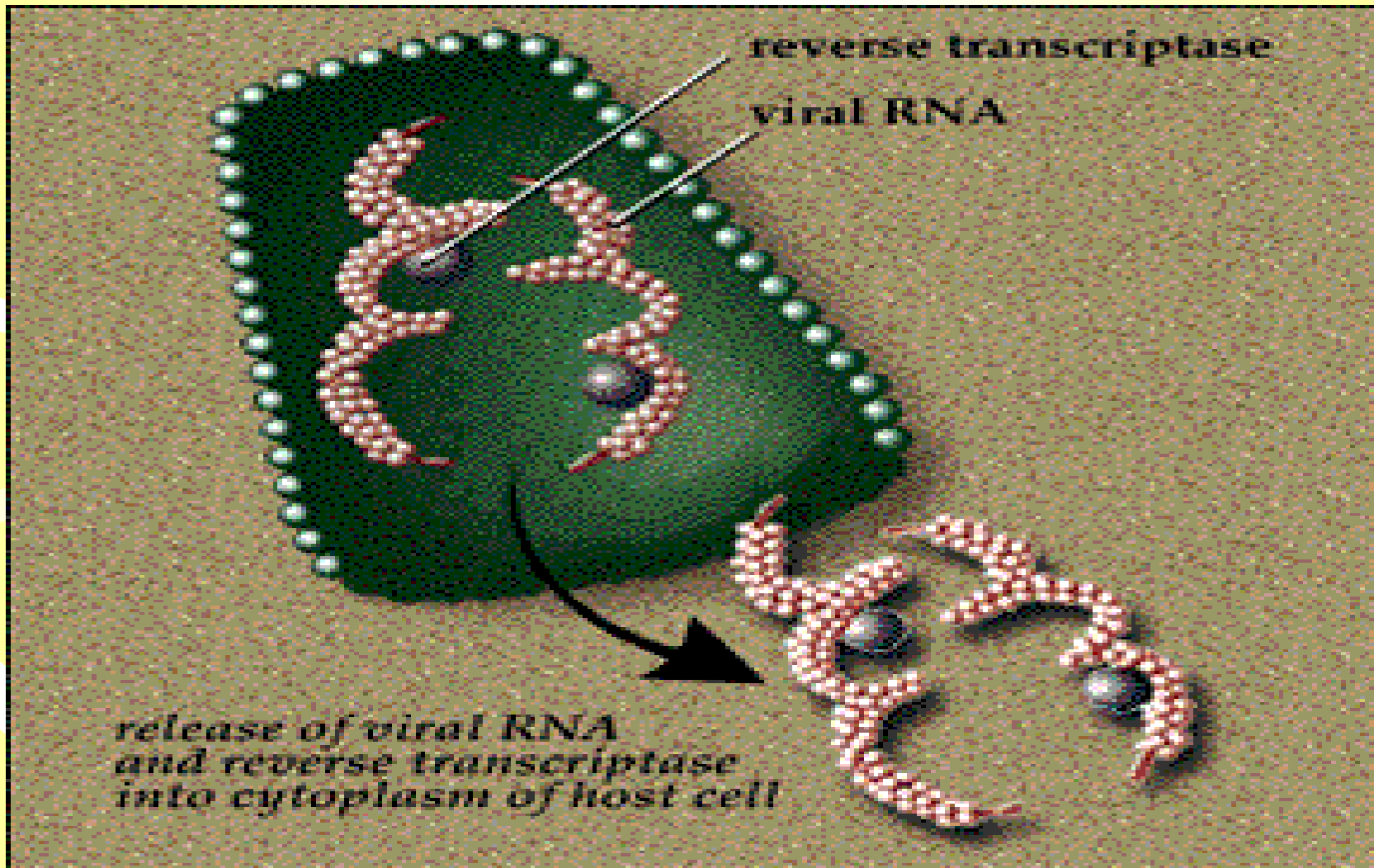


Penetration

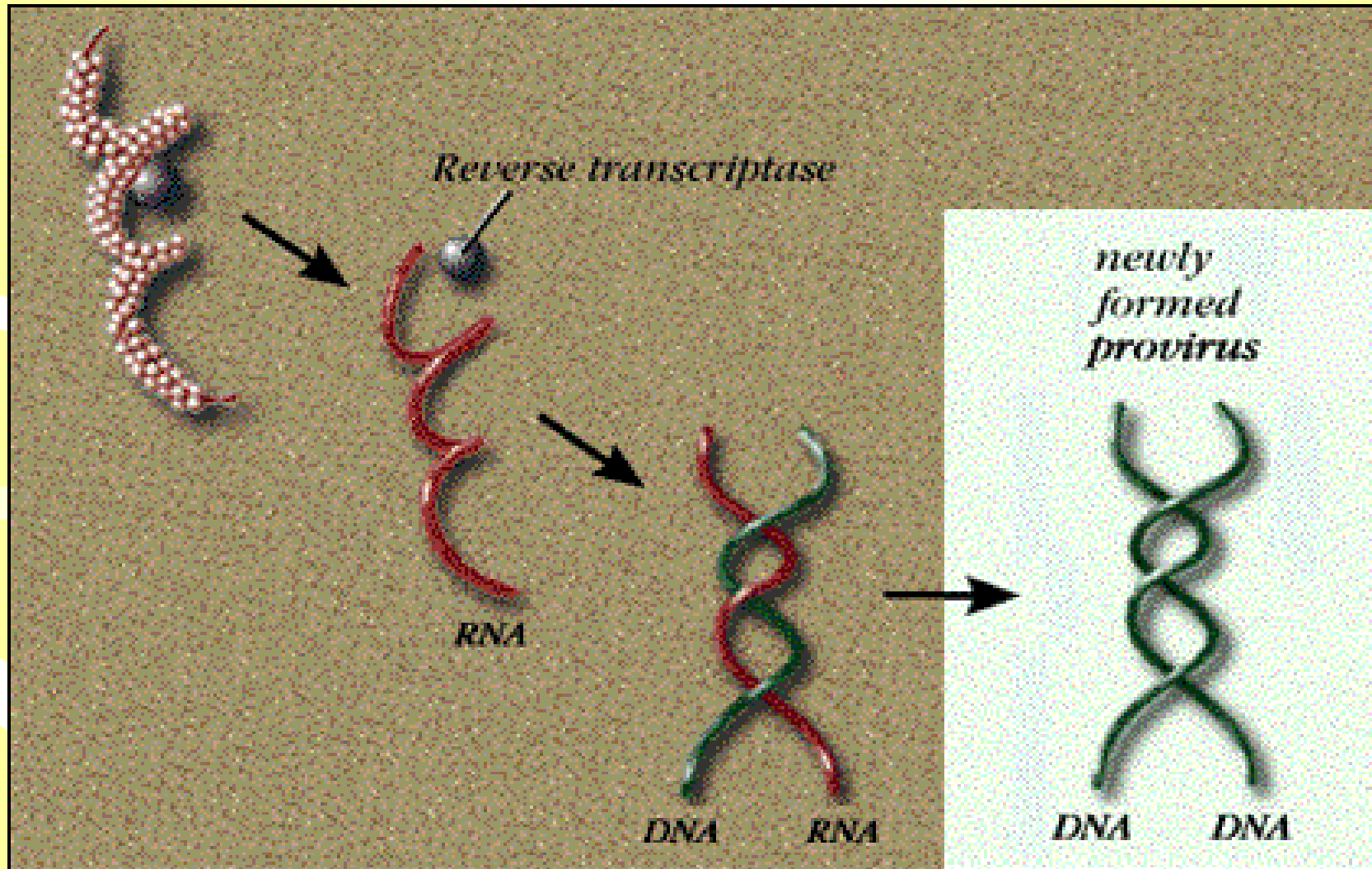
HIV releases genetic material contained in a protein core into target CD4 cell cytoplasm



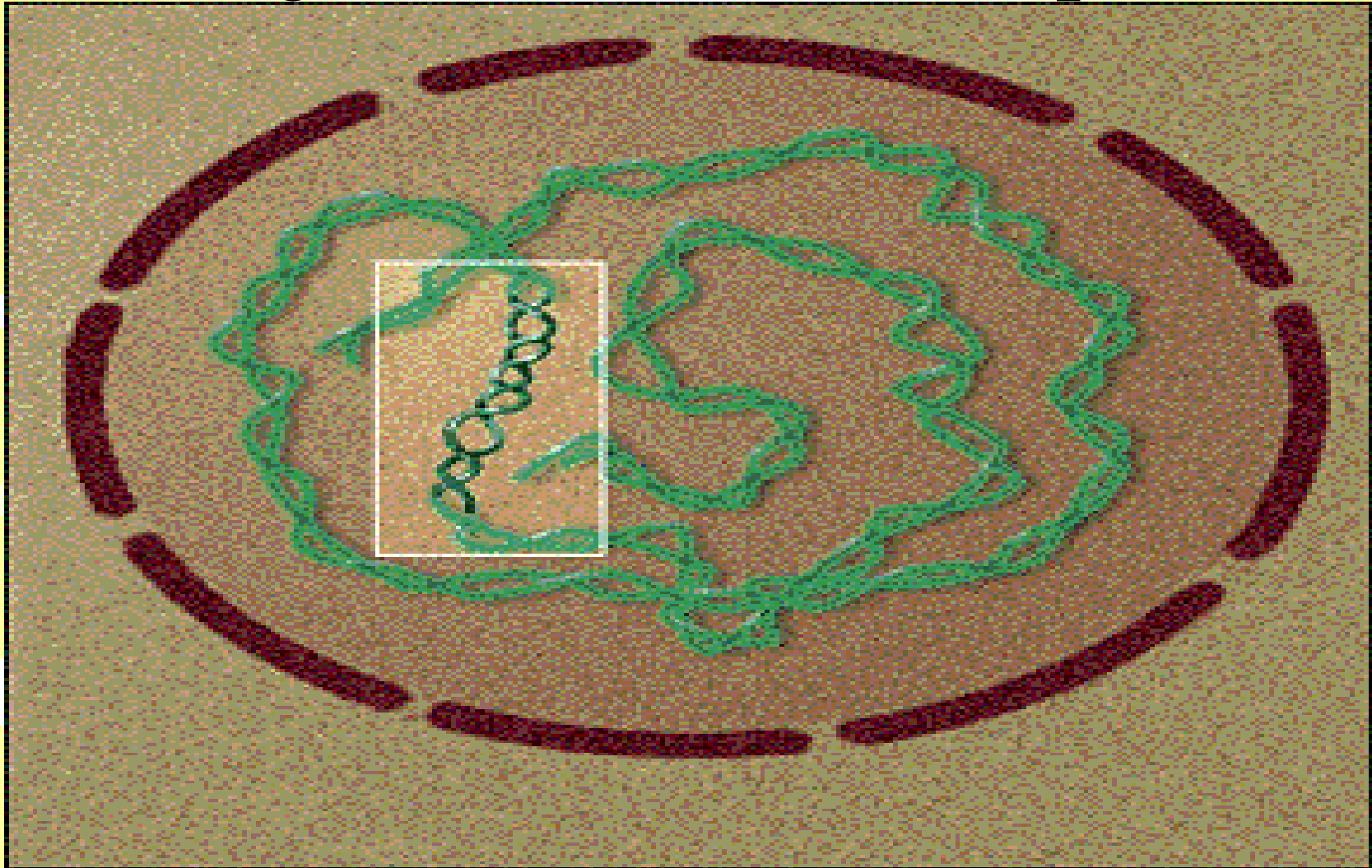
Uncoating



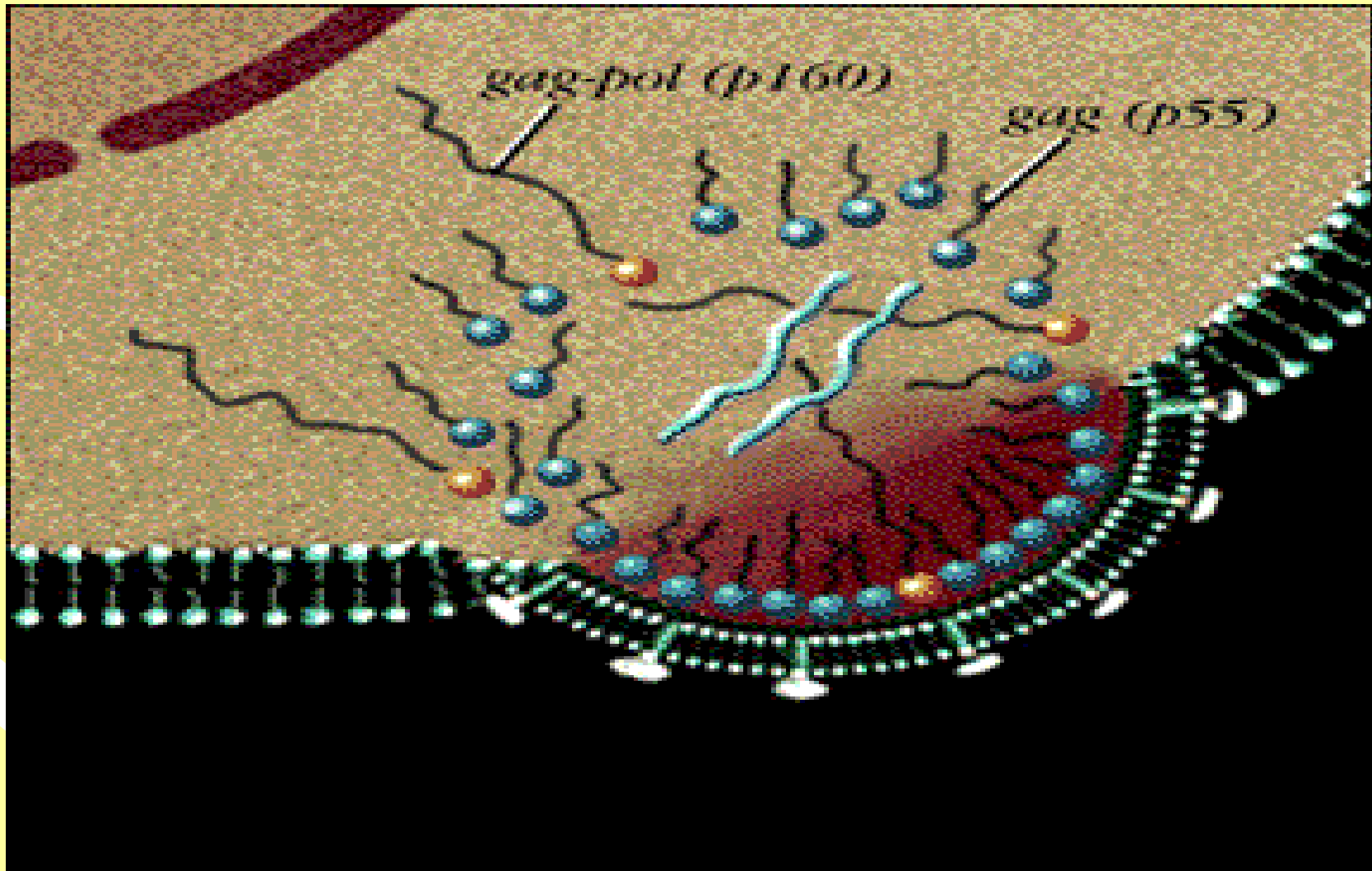
Reverse Transcription



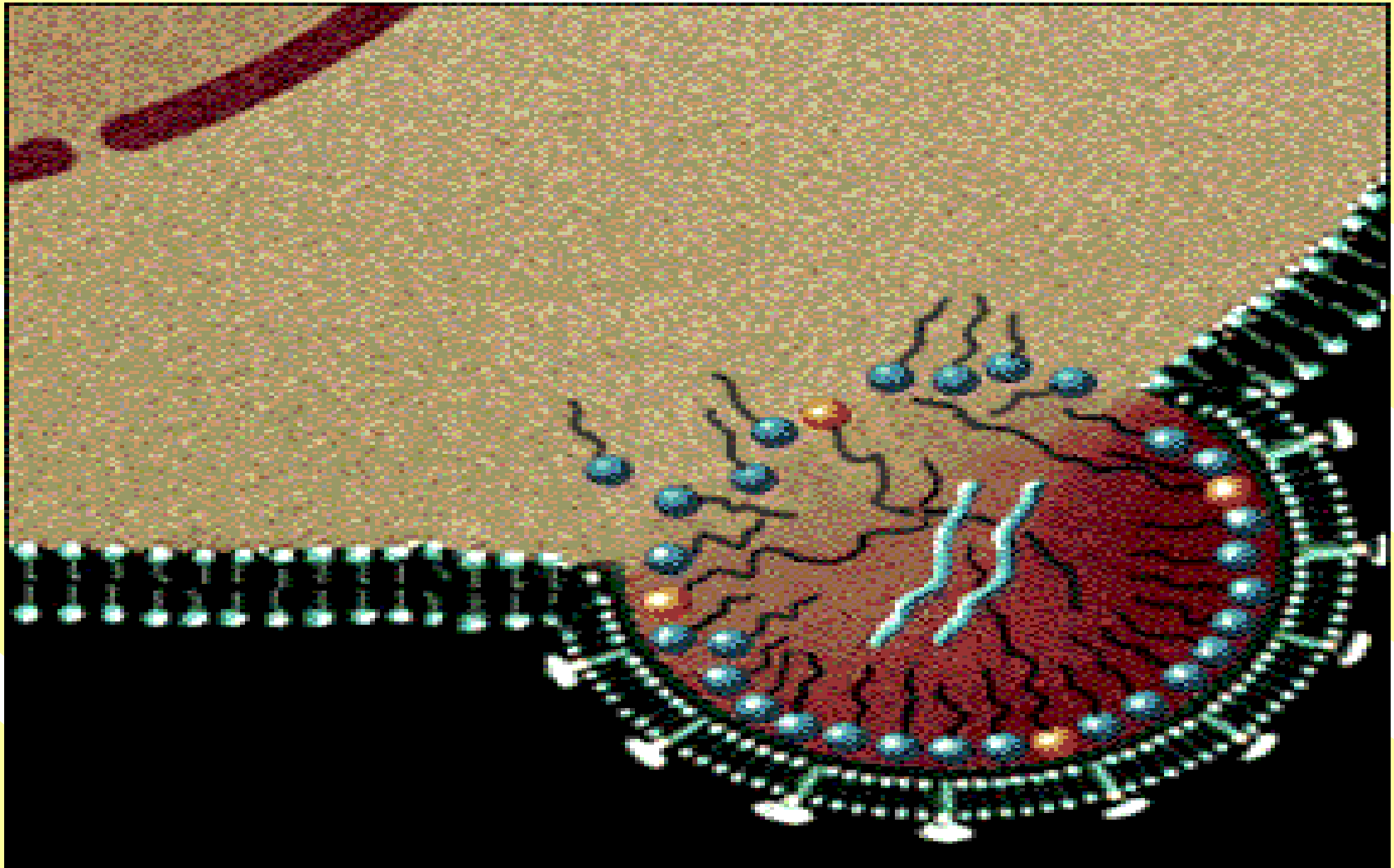
Integration and Transcription



Assembly



Budding



The background of the slide is a vibrant yellow color with several thick, wavy, white lines that create a sense of movement and depth. The lines are layered, with some appearing in front of others, giving the background a three-dimensional feel.

Why is this important to know?

Why is this important to know?

- People are living longer with HIV, meaning they are growing older and may need your services
- People who are older don't think of HIV and other STDs when dating/having sex in the 21st century
- HIV infection can mimic symptoms related to aging

BROWSE BY TOPIC

- Health Reform
- Medicaid/CHIP
- Medicare
- Costs/Insurance
- Uninsured/Coverage
- State Policy
- Prescription Drugs
- HIV/AIDS
 - > Main Page
 - > Global HIV/AIDS
 - > HIV/AIDS in the U.S.
 - > Prevention
 - > Public Education/Media Partnerships
 - > Resource Tracking/Spending
 - > Treatment and Care
 - > Youth & HIV/STDs
- U.S. Global Health Policy
- Minority Health
- Women's Health Policy
- Media and Health

BROWSE BY REPORT TYPE

Fact Sheets GO

SPECIAL FEATURES

- Pulling It Together, From Drew Altman
- Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured
- Kaiser Dille

Increasing Risk of HIV Among Older People, Doctors Failing To Diagnose Cases in Population, WHO Study Says

Wednesday, March 4, 2009

People ages 50 and older are more likely to have unprotected sex than younger groups, increasing their risk for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, according to a recently released [World Health Organization](#) study, [Reuters UK](#) reports. According to the WHO Bulletin report, "The Unexplored Story of HIV and Aging," physicians are failing to diagnose new HIV cases in this population because the virus still is considered to affect mostly younger populations. Older generations are "assumed not to be at risk," but HIV prevalence and incidence in people ages 50 and older "seem surprisingly high, and the risk factors are totally unexplored," the study said.

According to [Reuters UK](#), the most likely mode of HIV transmission among older people is sexual activity, with the increasing use of impotence treatments a possible explanation for the "increase in frequency." The study said that erectile dysfunction drugs "have been extending the sex life of many older individuals" since 1998 and "may be extending the HIV epidemic into older age groups." The use of such medications "in industrialized countries has been associated with risky safety practices," the study said (MacInnis, [Reuters UK](#), 3/3).

George Schmid, one of the study's nine authors and a researcher with WHO's HIV/AIDS department, said it is "certainly true" that a majority of the attention given to HIV/AIDS screening and prevention has been on younger generations "because those are the ones who are at most risk." However, "it doesn't mean that people who are 50 and older are at no risk, and we think there is an underappreciated number of individuals in that age group who are becoming infected," he said. Experts said that a larger focus needs to be placed on early HIV diagnosis among older people, and the study reports that there is not enough discussion of HIV even at the patient-care level. Schmid said, "Physicians don't think the (over-50s) are at risk, so they don't ask, or else they may be a bit uncomfortable asking." In addition, patients are "somewhat uncomfortable talking about these things," he said (Edwards, [Canwest News Service/Ottawa Citizen](#), 3/4). Schmid also said that few HIV/AIDS surveys collect data about people ages 50 and older and primarily focus on people between ages 15 and 49.

Schmid said that the researchers "have been a bit surprised" by the "somewhat surprisingly high proportion" of older people living with HIV, which is about "one-quarter to one-third of the younger age groups" ([VOA News](#), 3/3). Schmid said the "frequency" of HIV in older people is "worrying." He also said, "We need to understand why and when these people are becoming infected so that public health campaigns can be better targeted to prevent such infections" ([AFP/Morningstar.com](#), 3/3).

According to the [Canwest/Ottawa Citizen](#), separate studies have shown that older people are less likely to practice safer sex than their younger counterparts, which can lead to increased risk of HIV ([Canwest News Service/Ottawa Citizen](#), 3/4). [Reuters UK](#) reports that older women may be at a higher risk for HIV transmission from unprotected sex because of thinning of the vaginal mucous membrane -- which gives natural lubrication -- that comes with aging.

According to the study, the life expectancy for people who contract HIV at age 65 or older is four years, despite antiretroviral drugs that can extend life expectancies for some people. The authors said that "[w]aning immunity with age" could be the reason for the decline in life expectancy ([Reuters UK](#), 3/3). The report said that erectile dysfunction and medicine to treat it is "common" and "widely available," but "no study has been done of their possible impact on the HIV epidemic" ([Reuters UK](#), 3/3).

The study is available [online](#).

Recent Reports

- >> Thursday, September 10
- >> Wednesday, September 9
- >> Tuesday, September 8
- >> Monday, August 31
- >> Friday, August 28

- Email This Page
- Share
- Reprint

The background of the slide is a solid yellow color with several thick, wavy, white lines that create a sense of movement and depth. The lines are layered, with some appearing in front of others, creating a 3D effect. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern.

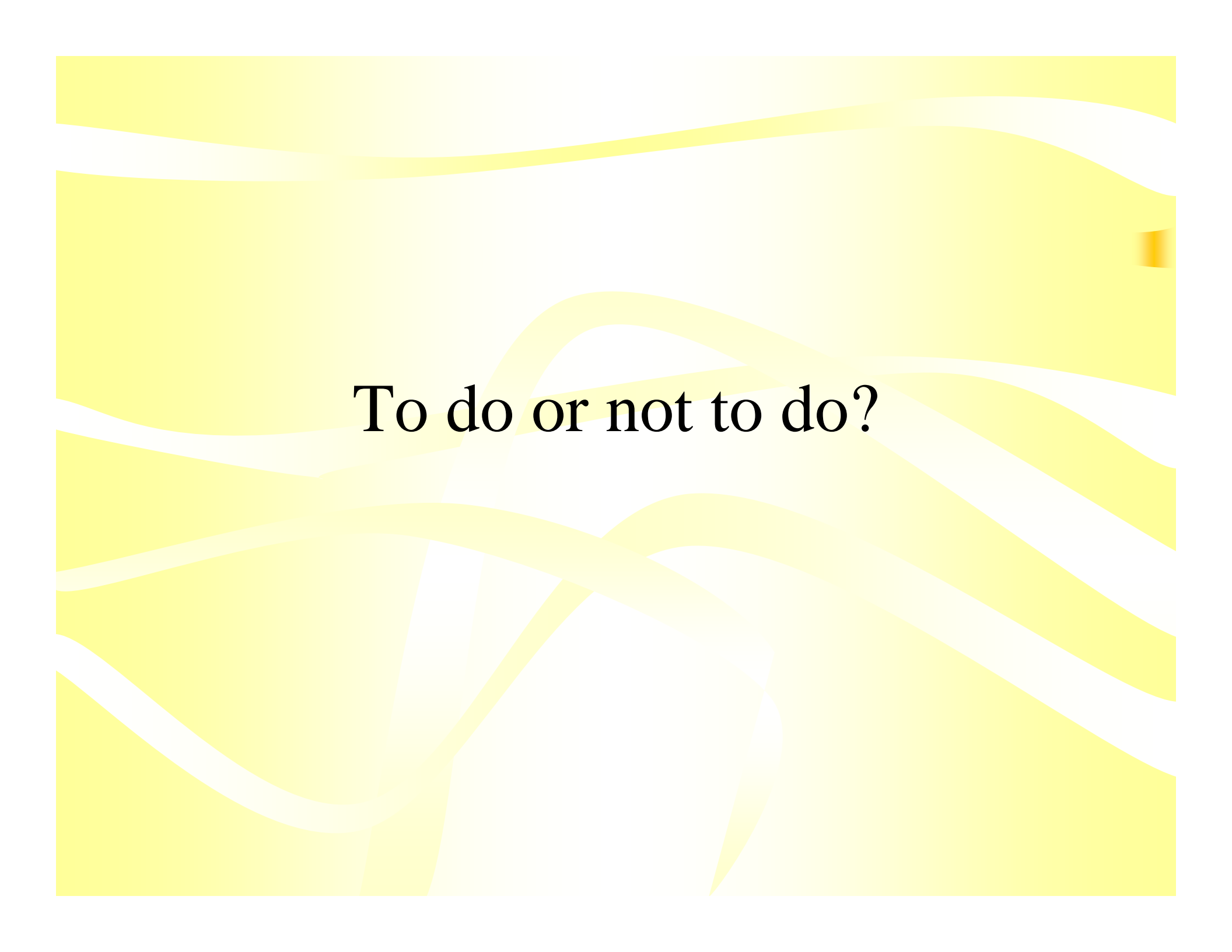
Statistics

Statistics for those age 50+

- Every 9.5 minutes someone is diagnosed with HIV in the United States (all ages)
- 15% of new HIV/AIDS cases
- 24% Of those living with HIV
- 19% of all AIDS Diagnosis
- 29% of all persons living with AIDS
- 35% of all deaths of persons with AIDS

Caregiver Statistics

- It is estimated that 44 Million American provide informal caregiving, totaling 37 billion unpaid hours of care.
- This would be worth approximately \$375 billion
- Women provide over 75% of caregiving in the US.

The background of the slide is a vibrant yellow color with several thick, wavy, white lines that create a sense of movement and depth. The lines are layered, with some appearing in front of others, giving the background a three-dimensional feel.

To do or not to do?


What to do or not to do?

- Do's

- ⊙ Provide Support
- ⊙ Engage them in activities
- ⊙ Encourage proper health and medication compliance
- ⊙ Fight stigma
- ⊙ Educate others
- ⊙ Advocate for policy that allows for medications and treatment for those with HIV/AIDS

- Don'ts

- ⊙ Don't isolate the person
- ⊙ Don't use gloves to feed the person or to wipe away tears or saliva
- ⊙ Don't wash their clothes separately
- ⊙ Don't go around a person living with HIV/AIDS if you are sick/ill

The background of the slide is composed of several overlapping, wavy, horizontal bands of color. The colors range from a bright, saturated yellow to a very pale, almost white yellow. The bands are not perfectly straight, creating a sense of movement and depth. The overall effect is a soft, abstract, and modern aesthetic.

Resources

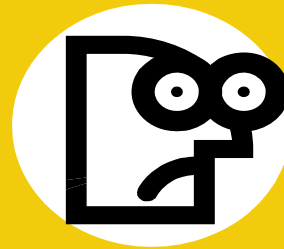
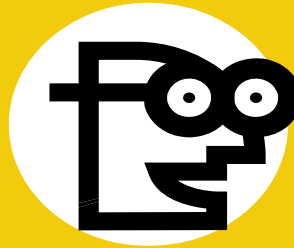
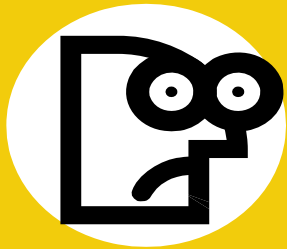
Resources

- The Ryan White Treatment Modernization Act
 - Provides Medical Case Management Services and access to medical and supportive services to those living with HIV/AIDS
- The AIDS Drug Assistance Program
 - Provides access to medication and health assistance programs

Helpful Websites

- Center for AIDS Prevention Studies
 - <http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/pubs/FS/over50.php>
- Center for Disease Control and Prevention
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/over50/>
- The Body
 - <http://www.thebody.com>
- National Institute on Aging: HIV, AIDS, and Older People
 - <http://www.nia.nih.gov/HealthInformation/Publications/hiv-aids.htm>
- HIV Testing Sites
 - <http://www.hivtest.org/>

Questions?



It's QUESTION TIME !!

stop) aids

Prevention • Testing • Care

**Thank you
for your time and attention**