

Review

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Review

An Approach on HIV Infection

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Abstract: Pathogenesis of the connection of HIV-infection and cancer is a nowadays problem for research. More important is also to take into consideration a complexity of abordasions, such as prevention, diagnosis, monitoring, treatment, including control measures. These should be supported by statistical studies that report on restricted or extended geographical areas, to the level of social class and age. In our written text we try to describe from our opinion, strategies in HIV, infection a social and a healthcare problem.

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1. Introduction

HIV infection is a nowadays pathology that affect persons from all of the world. This disease, is relatively stigmatisant. So patient must be evaluate and monitorised periodically. Immune system affecting must be evaluate periodically using blood tests and cellular biomarkers evaluation, for prevention or for diagnosis of other developing diseases. Ill human subjects, diagnosed with HIV, are in continue exposure to malignancy, for example but for sure not only [1,2]. In order to establish the HIV infected patient and individual ill status, inflammatory biomarkers and them laboratory results, play a significant role in developing accompanying diseases [3–5]. More than, inflammatory biomarkers in patients diagnosed with HIV, are implied in cardiovascular and blood vessels diseases [6,7]. In this direction, angiogenesis is considered as a dysregulated status in HIV-infected persons [8]. In studies is important to find the permeability level of a blood vessel [9]. A structural analyse from each blood vessel compound is important to find and to show. In vascular endothelial cells developing, research studies could find receptors such as Tie-1 and Tie-2, which are responsible for vascular maturation and angiogenesis [10]. In this direction, best to talk a little bit about angiopoietin-1 via Tie-2 knowing that signaling facilitates endothelial development and also good to mention about Ang-2 that acts as an Ang-1 antagonist by binding to the Tie-2 receptor [11]. From another perspective, we can mention that HER family members also interact with non-HER family members [12,13]. Human papillomaviruses (HPV) are a group of host-specific DNA viruses with 15 high-risk or oncogenic subtypes with bad implications in developing neoplasia, to patients diagnosed with HIV infection [14,15]. Results of studies show as that HPV infections are greatest causes of cervical cancer and more than, contribute for developing other neoplastic cells in another locations from the human body. Actually laboratory techniques, such as immunohistochemistry, is consider proper for diagnosis [16]. HIV remains a major public health problem which need a well management in order to avoid developing other bad pathologies as neoplasia, that affect the ill status from each diagnosed HIV infected patient.

Epiderm as a barrier for better and for bad condition, conducting to an illness status in patients diagnosed with HIV infection.

Blood vessels. a specific barrier with implications in pathological status in pathients diagnosed with HIV. Blood analyse and blood vessels alterations, conducting to a presumptive more dangerous illnes status.

2. HIV Management

Regarding the management of HIV / AIDS infection, the number of co-infections that change the evolution of the disease, as indicated from the growing number of studies, has increased; notably tuberculosis, which is previously mentioned. Related prevention methods in HIV diseases, concretely to infected patients, have been made theoretically, different types of methodology with a possible application in practice. HIV prevention, HIV transmission and management of HIV/AIDS since the virus was discovered in the early 1980s, are in attention of many scientists in this field of research [17].

For HIV prevention, idea for finding and developing a proper vaccine, have largely failed. Actually in this field, research studies including, pre-exposure prophylaxis methods such as vaccines, together with treatment and cure, are in attention [18].

In intention to treat HIV infection to ill patients diagnosed with this viral disease, the developing antiretroviral therapy, with applicability in prevention and in treatment of HIV, is applicable with a great success [18]. From a specific perspective, we can mention that HIV infection contributes to developing comorbidities. Such diseases, include finally all organs and systems from the human body. For example we can mention, cardiovascular disease, bone disease, renal and hepatic disease. The applicability of antiretroviral drugs is useful in inhibiting HIV replication [19].

3. Psychological, Medical, and Ecological Perspectives Influencing the Behavior of the Patient Diagnosed with HIV

From a psychological, medical, and ecological perspective, behavior is seen as affecting and being affected by 5 influencing factors: intrapersonal or individual factors, interpersonal factors, institutional, organizational factors, community factors and public policies.

More than, also from this perspective, a model with three influencing factors can be achieved: individual, interpersonal and community by combining the last three categories of factors. The result is a third category related to broad social structures united under the title of community factors [20]. This is an interesting field of study, in connection with psychologists. As a result from specialists studies in this direction, should be find possible future trends in HIV interprofessional abordations.

4. Conclusions

Techniques for the laboratory diagnosis that are implications in monitoring of HIV infection, are implied and conduct to a proper quality of life in patients diagnosed with HIV. The global target for 2030 is the elimination of AIDS as a public health problem. To help to meet this goal, it there are the necessary means to succeed in ending the HIV / AIDS epidemic. This is by identifying, treating, and educating the HIV-positive patient. However, the challenge is with reaching the groups where infection and transmission rates are highest. Both nationally and globally, one of the best solutions is to raise awareness of this public health problem is to reach out to different populations.

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