

GLOSSARY
of terms, abbreviations and organizations
related to HIV/AIDS in Africa

3 by 5	<p>"3 by 5" is the global TARGET to provide three million people living with HIV/AIDS in developing and middle income countries with life-prolonging antiretroviral treatment (ART) by the end of 2005. It is a step towards the goal of making universal access of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment accessible for all who need them as a human right.</p> <p>http://www.who.int/3by5/en/ http://www.unaids.org/en/treat3millionby2005initiative.asp</p>
A B C prevention strategy	<p>Abstaining from sexual activity, mutual monogamy, and condom use are three key behaviours that can prevent or reduce the likelihood of sexual transmission of the AIDS virus. These behaviours are often included together under a comprehensive "ABC" approach - A for abstinence (or delayed sexual initiation among youth), B for being faithful (or reduction in number of sexual partners), and C for correct and consistent condom use, especially for casual sexual activity and other high-risk situations.</p> <p>http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/aids/News/abcfactsheet.html</p> <p>The ABC approach was aggressively promoted in Uganda with very positive results in reduction of new infections. Some refer to the strategy as ABC or D – “Death.”</p>
ACTG	<p>The AIDS Clinical Trials Group (ACTG), the largest HIV clinical trials organization in the world, plays a major role in setting standards of care for HIV infection and opportunistic diseases related to HIV/AIDS in the United States and the developed world.</p>
AIDS	<p>A disease of the human immune system that is characterized cytologically especially by a reduction in the numbers of CD4-bearing helper T cells to 20 percent or less of normal thereby rendering the subject highly vulnerable to life-threatening conditions (as <i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia) and to some that become life-threatening (as Kaposi's sarcoma) and that is caused by infection with HIV commonly transmitted in infected blood especially during illicit intravenous drug use and in bodily secretions (as semen) during sexual intercourse -- called also <i>acquired immune deficiency syndrome</i>, <i>acquired immunodeficiency syndrome</i></p> <p>http://www2.merriam-webster.com/cgi-bin/mwmednlm</p>

	<p>CDC's definition of AIDS includes all HIV-infected people who have fewer than 200 CD4+ T cells per cubic millimeter of blood. (Healthy adults usually have CD4+ T-cell counts of 1,000 or more.) In addition, the definition includes 26 clinical conditions that affect people with advanced HIV disease. Most of these conditions are opportunistic infections that generally do not affect healthy people. In people with AIDS, these infections are often severe and sometimes fatal because the immune system is so ravaged by HIV that the body cannot fight off certain bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites, and other microbes.</p> <p>http://www.niaid.nih.gov/factsheets/hivinf.htm</p>
ARV	<p>Antiretroviral; ARVs: antiretroviral drugs; ART: antiretroviral treatment or therapy</p> <p>Antiretroviral drugs inhibit the replication of HIV. When antiretroviral drugs are given in combination, HIV replication and immune deterioration can be delayed, and survival and quality of life improved.</p> <p>http://www.who.int/hiv/topics/arv/en/</p>
Bill C-9	<p>A federal bill that passed its first reading in the House of Commons on May 14, 2004. Bill C-9 would make generic and lower-cost medicines available to developing countries:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RECOMMENDATION</p> <p>Her Excellency the Governor General recommends to the House of Commons the appropriation of public revenue under the circumstances, in the manner and for the purposes set out in a measure entitled "<i>An Act to amend the Patent Act and the Food and Drugs Act</i>".</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SUMMARY</p> <p>This enactment amends the <i>Patent Act</i> and the <i>Food and Drugs Act</i> to facilitate access to pharmaceutical products to address public health problems afflicting many developing and least-developed countries, especially those resulting from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other epidemics.</p> <p>http://www.parl.gc.ca/37/3/parlbus/chambus/house/bills/government/C-9/C-9_4/C-9_cover-E.html</p>
CANVAC	<p>Canadian Network for Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics, is the only Canadian network comprised of public, private and academic partners in the field of vaccine research and development focusing on immune-based prophylaxis and therapy for cancer, viral diseases and emerging viral infections such as HIV, hepatitis C and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) virus.</p> <p>http://www.canvac.ca/accueilfix.htm</p>
CBO	<p>Community-based organization</p>

CD4	<p>A large glycoprotein that is found especially on the surface of helper T cells, that is the receptor for HIV, and that usually functions to facilitate recognition by helper T cell receptors of antigens complexed with molecules of a class that are found on the surface of antigen-presenting cells (as B cells and macrophages) and are the product of genes of the major histocompatibility complex http://www2.merriam-webster.com/cgi-bin/mwmednln?book=Medical&va=CD4</p> <p>The CD4 count indicates how strong your immune system is, how far HIV has advanced, and helps predict the risk of complications and debilitating infections. The CD4 count is most useful when it is compared with the count obtained from an earlier test. http://www.labtestsonline.org/understanding/analytes/cd4/test.html</p>
CD8	<p>A glycoprotein found especially on the surface of cytotoxic T cells that usually functions to facilitate recognition by cytotoxic T cell receptors of antigens complexed with molecules of a class that are found on the surface of most nucleated cells and are the product of genes of the major histocompatibility complex http://www2.merriam-webster.com/cgi-bin/mwmednln</p>
CIDA	<p>Canadian International Development Agency http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/index-e.htm</p>
COBA	<p>Children orphaned by AIDS</p>
EuroVac	<p>European Vaccine Effort Against HIV/AIDS http://www.eurovac.net/</p>
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	<p>The Global Fund was created to finance a dramatic turn-around in the fight against AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. These diseases kill over 6 million people each year, and the numbers are growing. To date, the Global Fund has committed US\$ 3 billion in 128 countries to support aggressive interventions against all three. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/</p>
HAART	<p>Highly Active Anti-Retroviral Therapy is composed of multiple anti-HIV drugs, prescribed to many HIV-positive people, even before they develop symptoms of AIDS... The therapy usually includes one nucleoside analog (DNA chain terminator), one protease inhibitor and either a second nucleoside analog (“nuke”) or a non-nucleoside reverse transcription inhibitor (NNRTI). http://www.aras.ab.ca/haart.html</p>
HBC	<p>Home-based care</p>

HIV	Any of several retroviruses and especially HIV-1 that infect and destroy helper T cells of the immune system causing the marked reduction in their numbers that is diagnostic of AIDS -- called also <i>AIDS virus</i> , <i>human immunodeficiency virus</i> http://www2.merriam-webster.com/cgi-bin/mwmednlm
HVTN	The HIV Vaccine Trials Network (HVTN) is an international collaboration of scientists and educators searching for an effective and safe HIV vaccine. http://www.hvtn.org/about/index.html
IAVI	The International AIDS Vaccine Initiative is a global not-for-profit organization working to speed the search for a vaccine to prevent HIV infection and AIDS. IAVI also advocates for a vaccine to be a global priority and works to assure that a future vaccine will be accessible to all who need it. http://www.iavi.org/viewpage.cfm?aid=24
ICASO	The International Council of AIDS Service Organizations brings together all those groups throughout the world which have arisen out of community efforts to control the spread and impact of HIV/AIDS. http://www.icaso.org/
Millennium Development Goals	In September 2000, the largest-ever gathering of Heads of State ushered in the new millennium by adopting the UN Millennium Declaration. The Declaration, endorsed by 189 countries, was then translated into a roadmap setting out goals to be reached by 2015. The eight MDGs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger 2. Achieve universal primary education 3. Promote gender equality and empower women 4. Reduce child mortality 5. Improve maternal health 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases 7. Ensure environmental sustainability 8. Develop a global partnership for development http://www.who.int/mdg/en/
MTCT	Mother to child transmission
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIH	The National Institutes of Health (NIH), a part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, is the primary Federal agency for conducting and supporting medical research. http://www.nih.gov/about/

Opportunistic Infections	HIV attacks the immune system, the body's "security force" that fights off infections. When the immune system breaks down, you lose this protection and can develop many serious, often deadly infections and cancers. These are called "opportunistic infections" (OIs) because they take advantage of the body's weakened defenses. http://www.aidsmeds.com/lessons/StartHere8.htm
OVC	Orphans and vulnerable children
Parenteral transmission	Infection through injection using non-sterilized needles
PLWHA	People living with HIV/ AIDS (see PWA)
PWA	People with AIDS
Stephen Lewis Foundation	Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide care at community level to women who are dying, so that their last weeks, days, hours are free from pain, humiliation and indignity; • to assist orphans and other AIDS-affected children, in every possible way, from the payment of school fees to the provision of food; • to support associations of people living with HIV/AIDS, so that the courageous men and women who have openly declared their status can educate themselves and share information with the broader community on prevention, treatment, care and the elimination of stigma. http://www.stephenlewisfoundation.org/
STI	Sexually transmitted infection or <i>sexually transmitted disease</i> . Any of various diseases usually transmitted by direct sexual contact that include the classic venereal diseases (as syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid) and other diseases (as hepatitis A, hepatitis B, giardiasis, and AIDS) often or sometimes contracted by other than sexual means -- called also <i>STD</i> http://www2.merriam-webster.com/cgi-bin/mwmednlm?book=Medical&va=sexually+transmitted+disease

Thrush	<p>Oral thrush is a disorder caused by infection of the mouth with the fungus <i>Candida albicans</i>. . . Uncontrolled overgrowth of <i>Candida</i> in the mouth may be caused by factors that reduce the natural resistance, such as . . . immune disorders such as (AIDS).</p> <p>http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/000966.htm</p>
UNAIDS	<p>The joint United Nations program on HIV/AIDS. An inter-agency project providing information and support services in the fight against acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome.</p> <p>http://www.unaids.org</p>
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WHO	<p>World Health Organization</p> <p>The World Health Organization is the United Nations specialized agency for health. . . WHO's objective is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.</p> <p>http://www.who.int/en/</p>
World Bank	<p>The World Bank Group's mission is to fight poverty and improve the living standards of people in the developing world. . . It is the world's largest external source of funding for education and HIV/AIDS programs.</p> <p>http://www.worldbank.org/</p>