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What Are HIV & AIDS?

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What Is the Difference Between HIV and AIDS?

You do not have AIDS as soon as you acquire HIV. You can live with HIV for many years with no signs of disease, or only mild-to-moderate symptoms. People living with HIV and taking HIV drugs as prescribed have a very low risk of progressing to AIDS. But without treatment, HIV will eventually wear down the immune system in most people to the point where they have few CD4 cells and develop opportunistic infections.

The definition of AIDS was established before there was effective treatment for HIV. It indicated that a person was at higher risk for illness or death. In countries where HIV treatment is readily available, AIDS is no longer as relevant as it once was. With access to effective HIV treatment, people can stay healthier even at low CD4 cell counts. Also, someone could have received an AIDS diagnosis years ago, but their immune system has recovered since then. They may still have that diagnosis, but no longer have a low CD4 count.

The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) identifies someone as having AIDS if they are living with HIV and have one or both of these conditions:

- At least one AIDS-defining condition (see our list of [AIDS-Defining Conditions](#))
- A [CD4 cell count](#) of 200 cells or less (a normal CD4 count is about 500 to 1,500)

People with AIDS can rebuild their immune system with the help of HIV drugs and live a long, healthy life. Even if your CD4 cell count goes back above 200 or an OI is successfully treated, you may still have a diagnosis of AIDS. This does not necessarily mean you are sick or will get sick in the future. It is just the way the public health system counts the number of people who have had advanced HIV.

How Do I Know If I Have HIV?

People cannot tell that they have been exposed to, or have acquired, HIV. Initial, or acute, symptoms of HIV infection may show up within two to four weeks of exposure to HIV, and can include:

- Fever
- Swollen glands
- Sore throat
- Night sweats
- Muscle aches
- Headache
- Extreme tiredness (fatigue)
- Rash

Some people do not have any symptoms or do not notice the symptoms because they are mild, or they think they have a cold or the flu. After these "flu-like" symptoms disappear, people living with HIV can go for years without showing any symptoms. The only way to know for sure if you are living with HIV is to take an [HIV test](#).

If you have some of the initial or acute symptoms of HIV, it is important that you be tested for HIV antigen (not just HIV antibody). Antigens are pieces of the HIV virus, or viral particles. If an HIV antigen is in your blood, tests can identify HIV acquisition as soon as two weeks after you have been exposed to the virus.

Antibodies are proteins that your body makes to mark HIV for destruction by your immune system. The body takes one to three months and occasionally up to six months to develop these antibodies. This period between acquiring HIV and the production of antibodies is called the "window period." Therefore, tests that detect antibodies are only reliable one to three months after you have been exposed to HIV.

Do I Need to Get Tested for HIV?

The CDC estimates that about 13 percent of people living with HIV in the US do not know that they live with the virus. Many of these people look and feel healthy and do not think they are at risk. But the truth is that anyone of **any age, gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, social group, or economic class** can acquire HIV. Humans may [discriminate](#) on the basis of these factors, but the virus does not. For more on how HIV is spread, see our fact sheet on [HIV transmission](#).

To see if you need to get tested for HIV, answer the following questions:

- Have you ever had a penis inserted into your vagina or anus ("butt"), or [oral sex](#) without a [condom](#) or other latex barrier (e.g., dental dam)? *Note:* oral sex is a low-risk activity. Vaginal and anal sex are much higher risk.
- Do you not know your partner's HIV status or is your partner living with HIV?
- Are you [pregnant](#) or considering [becoming pregnant](#)?
- Have you ever had a [sexually transmitted infection or disease \(STI or STD\)](#)?
- Do you have [hepatitis C \(HCV\)](#)?
- Have you ever shared needles, syringes, or other equipment to inject drugs (including steroids or hormones)?

If you answered yes to any of these questions, you should definitely get an HIV test. In the US, everyone between 13-64 years old should be screened for HIV at least once.

Why Should I Get Tested?

You cannot get the health care and treatment you need if you do not know your HIV status.

If you are worried because you think you may have been exposed to HIV, get tested. Then, if you learn you are HIV-negative, you can stop worrying. You can also consider taking [pre-exposure prophylaxis \(PrEP\)](#) or post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP). PrEP means taking an HIV drug before being exposed to HIV, to prevent yourself from acquiring the virus, similar to taking birth control pills to prevent pregnancy. PEP means taking HIV drugs for about a month immediately after possible exposure to HIV, to prevent HIV acquisition.

If you test HIV+, there are effective medications to help you stay healthy. These medications are also part of HIV prevention. When a person living with HIV is taking HIV drugs and their [viral load](#) (amount of HIV in their blood) has reached undetectable levels (not enough HIV in their bloodstream for a standard test to measure) for more than six months, that person [cannot sexually transmit HIV to a partner](#) who is HIV-negative.

But you cannot get the health care and treatment you need if you do not know your HIV status (whether you are living with HIV or are HIV-negative). If you don't know your status, you could also pass HIV to others without knowing it.

For people who plan to become pregnant, testing is especially important. If a person with a uterus is living with HIV, medical care and certain HIV drugs taken during pregnancy can lower the chance of passing HIV to their baby. For more information, see our fact sheet on [Pregnancy and HIV](#).

In the US, you can go to your primary care doctor and request a test or to the National HIV, STD and Hepatitis Testing [website](#) or the HIV.gov [website](#) to find a testing location near you. You can also call the CDC's information line at 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636, or TTY at 888-232-6348) or call your state's HIV/AIDS hotline (numbers listed [here](#)). For more information on getting tested for HIV — types of

tests, how they work, and where to get them — see our fact sheet on [HIV Testing](#).

How Is HIV Spread?

HIV is spread primarily through contact with the following body fluids:

- Blood (including menstrual blood)
- Semen ("cum") and other male sexual fluids ("pre-cum")
- Vaginal fluids
- Breast milk

For people living with HIV, taking HIV drugs and reducing their viral load makes these fluids far less likely to transmit HIV to others. This is called [HIV treatment as prevention](#). If a person living with HIV takes HIV drugs and maintains an undetectable viral load for more than six months, their semen or vaginal fluids will not pass HIV on to their sexual partner. The most common ways HIV is spread from person to person is through [unprotected sex](#) (no condoms, other barriers, or treatment-as-prevention methods used), [sharing needles](#) used for injecting drugs, hormones or steroids, and from a [pregnant person to their child](#) (during pregnancy, birth, or breast-feeding).

HIV is **not** spread through contact with these body fluids:

- Sweat
- Tears
- Saliva (spit)
- Feces (poop)
- Urine (pee)

In other words, you CANNOT acquire HIV by touching or hugging someone who is living with HIV, kissing someone living with HIV, or by using a toilet also used by someone living with HIV.

Is There a Vaccine or Cure for HIV?

There is neither a vaccine nor a cure for HIV. The best way to prevent HIV is to use prevention methods every time, including [safer sex](#) (choosing low- or no-risk activities, using condoms, taking HIV drugs if you are living with HIV, or [PrEP](#) if you are HIV-negative), and using sterile needles (for drugs, hormones or tattoos). For more information, see our fact sheets on [HIV Vaccines](#) and on [Finding a Cure for HIV](#).

Additional Information

As you learn more about HIV, you may find these articles helpful:

- [HIV Testing](#)
- [Did You Just Test HIV-Positive?](#)
- [Considerations Before Starting HIV Treatment](#)
- [HIV Transmission](#)
- [Safer Sex](#)
- [Undetectable Equals Untransmittable: Building Hope and Ending HIV Stigma](#)
- [Pregnancy, Birth, and HIV](#)
- [Women and HIV](#)

Additional Resources

Please click on the links below for additional material related to understanding HIV and HIV testing.

- [What Are HIV and AIDS? \(Be in the Know\)](#)
- [What Are HIV and AIDS? \(HIV.gov\)](#)
- [How HIV Works \(aidsmap\)](#)
- [HIV/AIDS \(World Health Organization\)](#)
- [Facts about HIV and AIDS \(US Office on Women's Health\)](#)
- [HIV Basics \(US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention\)](#)
- [Symptoms of HIV \(HIV.gov\)](#)
- [About HIV \(Terrence Higgins Trust, United Kingdom\)](#)
- [HIV and AIDS: The Basics \(HIVinfo\)](#)
- [What Is HIV & AIDS? \(Planned Parenthood\)](#)
- [HIV \(MedlinePlus\)](#)
- [HIV: The Basics \(New York State Department of Health, PDF\)](#)
- [HIV and AIDS: Basic Facts \(UNAIDS\)](#)
- [HIV Basics \(US Department of Veterans Affairs\)](#)
- [What Are HIV and AIDS? \(Nemours Kids Health; for kids\)](#)



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