

Enigma of HIV control

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It seems control of HIV infection spread is lag behind research for new treatments, especially in developing countries. Intravenous drug use is a major risk factor for HIV infection. Addiction control is a reasonable measure for HIV transmission prevention. Implementing treatments for opiate dependence such as: training drug dependence side effects in schools, omitting behavioral and environmental addiction predispositions, organizations to assist addicted, HIV-infected infected patients to change their lifestyles, and teaching prevention and health maintenance, promoting access to diagnosis and treatment, and to remain in treatment is necessary. More definite protocols for screening and surveillance of at-risk groups by implementing ethical and legal codes, and also better supervision on addiction and harm reduction policies may decrease number of new victims. Estimating addiction patterns and prevalence of HIV infection in different situations may help to model prevention protocols. Lack of routine testing of at-risk populations, data registry screening programs and intervention strategies had lead to confronting HIV- infected subjects lately when presenting with co-morbidities such as advanced liver failure, tuberculosis and opportunistic diseases. It seems in developing countries more policy guidelines for testing, counseling and treatment, and modeling HIV control according to at-risk population such as in the injecting drug users, male homosexual context is needed.

Regarding transmission of HIV infection from undiagnosed cases or by those neglecting treatment to community, it is necessary that prevention methods, receive of appropriate prophylaxis, practical use of recommendations, harm reduction policies, adverse drug side effects, treatment failure, and drug resistance followed and supervised regularly in each country.

Biography

F.Fallahian has completed internal medicine specialty and passed clinical ICU fellowship, graduated from Tehran University of Medical Sciences with a history of working in gastrointestinal and liver diseases research centers and published about 30 articles in this field in Iranian and international journals. Now working in Intensive Care Unit, Firuzgar Hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Vali asr Square, Aban St. Tehran, Iran.

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