

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

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EDITORIAL NOTE

Children are particularly susceptible to the results of HIV/AIDS. Few organizations in Bangladesh offer these services to children suffering from HIV/AIDS (CABA). This paper reports on the challenges faced by CABA thanks to their or their parents HIV/AIDS status and therefore the role of HSPS on mitigating these challenges. Also, helped in improving childrens self-esteem with improving relationships between children and fogeys. Though the services were available, accessibility was limited thanks to distance, roundtrip cost, poor health conditions of the oldsters and gender issues. HSPS are effective in improving children well-being. Continued and increased support to access services including financial assistance, psychosocial counselling, and community sensitization activities is suggested.

Visceral Leishmaniasis (VL) is on the verge of being eliminated as a public ill health within the Indian subcontinent. Although Post Kala Azar Dermal Leishmaniasis (PKDL) is recognized as a crucial reservoir of transmission, we hypothesized that patients with VL coinfecte with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) can also

be important reservoirs of sustained leishmania transmission. We therefore investigated to what extent cases of PKDL or VL-HIV are related to VL incidence at the village level in Bihar, India. VL, VL-HIV, and PKDL case data from six districts within the highly VL endemic state of Bihar, India were collected through the Kala Azar Management data system for the years 2014–2019. Statistical method was done using negative binomial regression controlling for year as a hard and fast effect and block (subdistrict) as a random effect.

There is currently no evidence suggesting that COVID-19 takes a different course in HIV-positive patients on antiretroviral treatment compared to the general population. However, little is known about the relation between specific HIV-related factors and the severity of the COVID-19 disease.

In our analyses HIV viral suppression and immunological status were not playing a role in the course of COVID-19 disease. On the contrary the cART regimen could contribute to severity of SARS-CoV-2 infection. Large and prospective studies are necessary to further investigate these relations.

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