

About HIV and AIDS

What Is HIV?

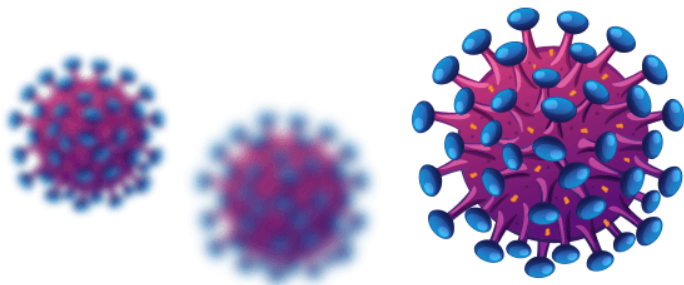
HIV (*human immunodeficiency virus*) is a virus that attacks cells that help the body fight infection, making a person more vulnerable to other infections and diseases. It is spread by contact with certain bodily fluids of a person with HIV, most commonly during unprotected sex (sex without a condom or HIV medicine to prevent or treat HIV), or through sharing injection drug equipment.

If left untreated, HIV can lead to the disease AIDS (*acquired immunodeficiency syndrome*).

WHAT IS HIV?

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

is a virus that attacks cells that help the body fight infection.



There's no cure, but it is **treatable** with medicine.



The human body can't get rid of HIV and no effective HIV cure exists. So, once you have HIV, you have it for life.

Luckily, however, effective treatment with HIV medicine (called antiretroviral therapy or ART) is available. If taken as prescribed, HIV medicine can reduce the

amount of HIV in the blood (also called the viral load) to a very low level. This is called viral suppression. If a person's viral load is so low that a standard lab can't detect it, this is called having an undetectable viral load. People with HIV who take HIV medicine as prescribed and get and keep an undetectable viral load can live long and healthy lives and will not transmit HIV to their HIV-negative partners through sex.

In addition, there are effective methods to prevent getting HIV through sex or drug use, including [pre-exposure prophylaxis \(PrEp\)](#), medicine people at risk for HIV take to prevent getting HIV from sex or injection drug use, and [post-exposure prophylaxis \(PEP\)](#), HIV medicine taken within 72 hours after a possible exposure to prevent the virus from taking hold. [Learn about other ways to prevent getting or transmitting HIV.](#)

What Is AIDS?

AIDS is the late [stage of HIV infection](#) that occurs when the body's immune system is badly damaged because of the virus.

In the U.S., most people with HIV do not develop AIDS because taking HIV medicine every day as prescribed stops the progression of the disease.

A person with HIV is considered to have progressed to AIDS when:

- the number of their CD4 cells falls below 200 cells per cubic millimeter of blood (200 cells/mm³). (In someone with a healthy immune system, CD4 counts are between 500 and 1,600 cells/mm³.) OR
- they develop one or more [opportunistic infections](#) regardless of their CD4 count.

Without HIV medicine, people with AIDS typically survive about 3 years. Once someone has a dangerous opportunistic illness, life expectancy without treatment falls to about 1 year. HIV medicine can still help people at this stage of HIV infection, and it can even be lifesaving. But people who start ART soon after they get HIV experience more benefits—that's why HIV testing is so important.

How Do I Know If I Have HIV?

The only way to know for sure if you have HIV is to get tested. Testing is relatively simple. You can ask your health care provider for an HIV test. Many medical clinics, substance abuse programs, community health centers, and hospitals offer them too. If you test positive, you can be connected to HIV care to start treatment as soon as possible. If you test negative, you have the information you need to take steps to prevent getting HIV in the future.

> To find an HIV testing location near you, use the [HIV Testing and Services Locator](#)

HIV self-testing is also an option. Self-testing allows people to take an HIV test and find out their result in their own home or other private location. With an HIV self-test, you can get your test results within 20 minutes. You can buy an HIV self-test kit at a pharmacy or online. Some health departments or community-based organizations also provide HIV self-test kits for a reduced cost or for free. You can call your local health department or use the [HIV Testing and Services Locator](#) to find organizations that offer HIV self-test kits near you. (Contact the organization for eligibility requirements.)

Note: State laws regarding self-testing vary and may limit availability. Check with a health care provider or health department for additional testing options.

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