

HIV/AIDS



HIV: a virus that attacks the body's immune system

AIDS: the late stage of HIV infection when the body's immune system is badly damaged



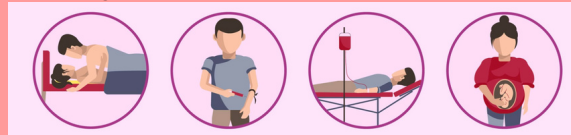
44.5% of Asians diagnosed with HIV develop AIDS soon after, meaning they were not receiving adequate care and treatment



Symptoms: fever, chills, rash, night sweats, muscle aches, sore throat, fatigue, swollen lymph nodes, mouth ulcers

HIV transmission

- Occurs through bodily fluids during sexual contact, sharing drug needles, or between a mother and child during pregnancy or breastfeeding
- NOT through: air and water; fluids like saliva, sweat, or tears; sharing toilets, food, or drinks; insects or pets



Protecting yourself from HIV

- Use condoms every time you have sex
- Do share needles
- If you are at risk, talk to your doctor about PrEP
- If you've been exposed to HIV within the last 3 days, ask about PEP
- Get tested; 22.7% of Asians with HIV do not it



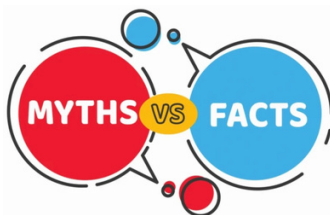
Busting Myths

X "HIV only affects the LGBTQ+ community"

HIV can be transmitted to anyone, regardless of their gender, sexuality, or ethnicity

X "HIV always leads to AIDS"

AIDS can be prevented by detecting and treating an HIV infection



X "People with HIV cannot safely have children"

With the right medication and treatment, pregnant individuals can lower their risk of transmitting HIV to their children.

Resources

A blood test can let you know if you have HIV.

- Find fast, free, and confidential testing sites near you at <https://gettested.cdc.gov/>
- AHF Healthcare Center (2600 S Michigan Ave Ste 416, Chicago, IL 60616) offers free, confidential, drop-in, rapid HIV testing
- City of Chicago STI Specialty Clinics: learn more about PrEP and pick up free condoms
- AIDS Foundation of Chicago (1-844-HUB-4040) helps individuals with HIV or taking PrEP
 - Emergency financial assistance
 - Connect to medications, medical care, food, mental health, PrEP, and HIV testing



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艾滋病病毒/ 艾滋病



艾滋病病毒：一种攻击人体免疫系统的病毒

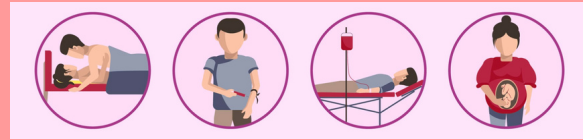
艾滋病：艾滋病毒感染的晚期阶段，此时人体免疫系统受到严重损害。



症状：发烧、发冷、皮疹、盗汗、肌肉酸痛、咽喉痛、疲劳、淋巴结肿大、口腔溃疡

艾滋病毒传播

- 通过性接触、共用毒品针头或怀孕或哺乳期间的母亲和孩子之间的体液传播
- 不能通过：空气和水；唾液、汗液或泪液等液体；共用厕所、食物或饮料；昆虫或宠物



44.5%的亚洲艾滋病毒感染者在确诊后不久就发展成艾滋病，这意味着他们没有获得足够的护理和治疗。



保护自己免受艾滋病毒感染

- 每次性行为都使用安全套
- 不要共用针头
- 如果您有感染风险，请咨询医生了解PrEP
- 如果您在过去3天内接触过HIV，请咨询医生了解PEP
- 接受检测；22.7%的亚裔HIV感染者不知道自己已感染

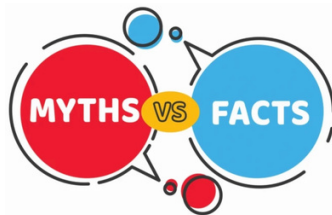


打破迷思

✗ “艾滋病只影响LGBTQ+群体”
艾滋病毒可以传染给任何人，无论其性别、性取向或种族如何。

✗ “感染艾滋病毒最终都会导致艾滋病”
通过检测和治疗艾滋病毒病毒感染，可以预防艾滋病。

✗ “感染艾滋病毒的人无法安全地生育孩子。”
通过正确的药物和治疗，孕妇可以降低将艾滋病毒传染给孩子的风险。



资源

验血可以帮助你确定是否感染了艾滋病毒。

- 您可以在 <https://gettested.cdc.gov/> 查找附近提供快速、免费且保密检测服务的地点。
- AHF医疗中心（地址：2600 S Michigan Ave Ste 416, Chicago, IL 60616）提供免费、保密、无需预约的快速HIV检测服务。

- 芝加哥市性传播感染专科诊所：了解更多关于PrEP的信息并领取免费避孕套。
- 芝加哥艾滋病基金会 (1-844-HUB-4040) 为感染艾滋病毒或正在服用暴露前预防药物 (PrEP) 的人士提供帮助。
 - 紧急经济援助
 - 获取药物、医疗服务、食物、心理健康服务、暴露前预防药物 (PrEP) 和艾滋病检测



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