



ashm

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HIV Patient FACT SHEET

Recently your doctor conducted an HIV Test and the result was positive. This means you have been infected with HIV, but does not mean you have AIDS. This result may be a shock and you probably have lots of questions that you want answered.

Your doctor will be able to provide some answers. The organisations listed on the back of this sheet can give you more information or help you contact other people with HIV who have been through this experience.

The most important thing to remember is that you are not alone. Your doctor and these organisations can provide you with information and support.

► What is HIV?

HIV is short for the Human Immunodeficiency Virus. It is the virus that can cause AIDS without treatment. Once HIV enters the body it attacks the immune system, breaking down its ability to fight disease and infections. If left untreated, HIV will lead to AIDS, which stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. AIDS develops when the immune system can no longer function to fight disease or infection.

► How is HIV spread?

HIV can be spread through unsafe sex, through the sharing of needles and other drug-injecting equipment, and through other blood-to-blood contact. It can also be transmitted from mother to baby during pregnancy, during labour or afterwards through breastfeeding. It is important to use condoms consistently during sex, to avoid reusing drug-injecting equipment and to prevent any blood-to-blood contact. HIV is not transmitted through sharing eating utensils or food or by touch.

► Monitoring your health

In order to discover how your body is coping with HIV it is crucial to monitor your health through blood tests during check-ups with your doctor. A T-cell or CD4 cell count gives an indication of the current strength of your immune system (by measuring the number of

CD4 cells) and a viral load test indicates how much virus is in your system. It is important to note changes in these indicators so that drug treatments can be started or changed when needed.

► Treatment

HIV can be treated effectively. A range of drugs is now available that can control the virus and limit the amount of damage it can do to your immune system. These are called antiretroviral drugs and many people infected with HIV now have a greatly increased life expectancy due to these drugs. The aim of this treatment is to reduce your viral load (the amount of HIV in your blood) and to allow your immune system to repair any damage that has occurred (by increasing your CD4 cell count). Antiretroviral drugs are given in combination of three different drugs usually. To find out if and when it is necessary to begin treatment, you must work with your doctor to monitor your health.

► Your doctor

Your doctor has an important role to play. Your doctor is a good person to talk to about HIV in a private and confidential manner. She or he may be authorised to prescribe antiretroviral drugs. Authorised prescribers have undergone training on how to manage HIV, which allows them to prescribe antiretroviral drugs subsidised under

the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS). If your doctor cannot prescribe HIV medications, then she or he can refer you to a doctor who can. If necessary, the Australasian Society for HIV Medicine (ASHM) can help your doctor locate a HIV specialist in your area.

► Confidentiality

Your HIV test result is personal. You do not have an immediate obligation to tell anyone, although it is a legal requirement in NSW and Tasmania to inform any current and future sexual partners of your HIV-positive status prior to having sex. In all states you are expected to take precautions to prevent transmission of HIV to others through sexual or blood contact. You cannot donate any blood or body fluids and the Australian Defence Force tests everyone for HIV who is applying as an entrant. If you are a health care worker with HIV you must not perform exposure prone procedures. There is no legal requirement to disclose

your HIV status to any of your treating doctors, nurses, dentists or healthcare providers. If you do decide to disclose to any of these professionals they are required to keep that information confidential unless you give your consent or disclosure is required by law, court order or in exceptional circumstances.

► Someone to talk to

You may like to start thinking about who you can talk to. As a person newly diagnosed with HIV, it is important to ask questions and find the kind of support that suits you. HIV/AIDS organisations offer a range of information and services including counselling, peer support or simply someone to talk to confidentially. They can also refer you to other services that may be more suitable. Remember, you are not alone. These are just a few organisations and groups that exist to provide you with information and support.

QUEENSLAND (QLD)

Sexual Healthline:

07 3240 5881

Men's Health Line:

1800 155 141

Specialist HIV Service

AIDS Medical Unit, Brisbane

Ph: 3837 5622

Sexual Health Clinics/Services

Brisbane 3837 5611

Bundaberg 4150 2754

Cairns 4050 6205

Gold Coast 5576 9033

Ipswich 3817 2428

Logan (PA Hospital) 3240 5881

Mackay 4968 3919

Mt Isa 4744 4805

PA Hospital (Annerley) 3240 5881

Palm Island 4752 5100

Redcliffe/Caboolture 3883 7300

Rockhampton 4920 6262

Sunshine Coast (Nambour)

5441 2459

Thursday Island 4069 0413

Toowoomba 4616 6446

Townsville 4778 9600

Queensland AIDS Council

www.quac.org.au

Brisbane Ph 3017 1777

Regional (Freecall) 1800 177 434

Queensland Positive People

www.qpp.org.au

Statewide 3013 5555

Regional (Freecall) 1800 636 241

Ethnic Communities Council of Queensland

www.eccq.com.au

Statewide 3844 9166

Queensland Health has a website containing up-to-date information on HIV/AIDS and related issues:

www.health.qld.gov.au/sexhealth/

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Currently available in 8 community languages:

Arabic, Chinese, Indonesian, Khmer, Maori,
Spanish, Thai and Vietnamese.

Print more copies from:

www.ashm.org.au/hiv-patient-sheet