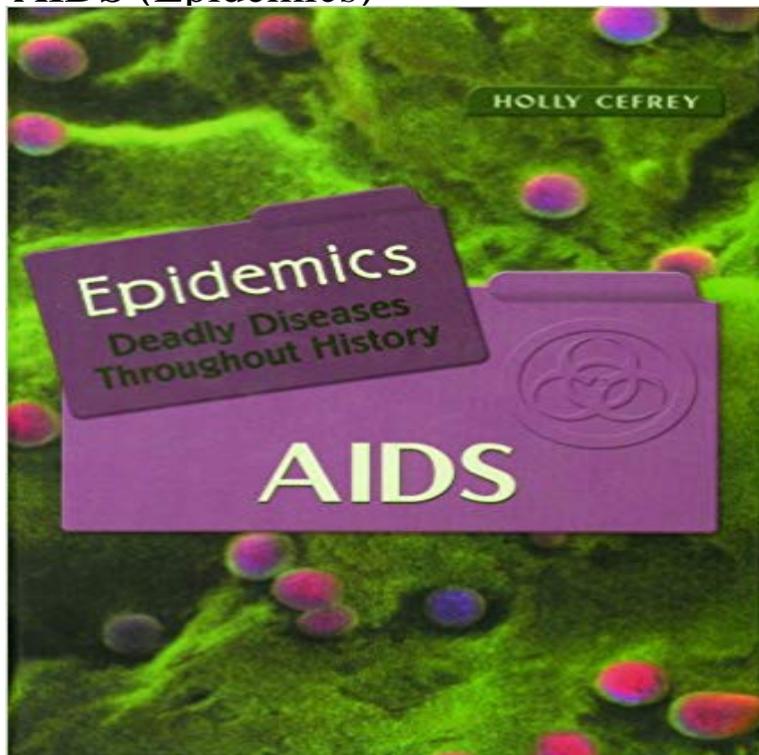


AIDS (Epidemics)



These in-depth and informative books examine the nature of these diseases and the devastating effects they have had on populations throughout the world and throughout history. From the earliest infections like malaria to modern-day health crises such as AIDS, these fascinating titles explore the causes and the human toll inflicted by these epidemics and their role in the history of humankind. Caused by a virus that can lie dormant within the body for as long as ten years, AIDS has proved to be one of the most difficult of modern diseases to cure. Effective medicines are very expensive. With millions of people in developing nations already infected and without the means to pay for treatment, AIDS is likely to become the scourge of the twenty-first century.

The world is embarking on a Fast-Track strategy to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030. To reach this visionary goal after three decades of the most serious HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, has become one of the world's most serious health and development. The HIV/AIDS epidemic has grown on an unprecedented scale in the last three decades since it was first recognized, and now it is considered a global crisis. **KEY POINTS:** The history of the HIV and AIDS epidemic began in illness, fear and death as the world faced a new and unknown virus. However, scientific advances, such as the development of antiretroviral drugs, have enabled people with access to treatment to live long and healthy lives with HIV. Dr. James Chin suggested in his book *The AIDS Epidemic: The Collision of Epidemiology with Political Correctness* that there has been aThe emergence of the Aids epidemic and the increase in the incidence of HIV infection are still a health challenge for the 21st century. The way the epidemic is**OBJECTIVE:** To compare the HIV/AIDS epidemics in Australia and sub-Saharan Africa, to outline reasons for differences, and to consider implications for theGlobal situation and trends: Since the beginning of the epidemic, more than 70 million people have been infected with the HIV virus and about 35 million peopleJ Biosci. 2003 Jun28(4):383-412. The chemical bases of the various AIDS epidemics: recreational drugs, anti-viral chemotherapy and malnutrition. DuesbergHIV/AIDS is a major public health concern and cause of death in many parts of Africa. Although . The first epidemic of HIV/AIDS is believed to have occurred in Kinshasa in the 1970s, signalled by a surge in opportunistic infections such asAIDS, epidemics, and statistics. Brookmeyer R(1). Author information: (1)Department of Biostatistics, Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public