5th Grade Curriculum—HIV and Communicable Diseases

| Disease | Facts | How it is Spread | Diagnosis | Potential Complications | Treatment | Symptoms |
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| HIV-AIDS | *HIV—Human Immunodeficiency Virus *AIDS—Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome *May be most infectious during 1 st month *May not be able to detect antibodies for 30 days to 6 months—yet contagious *More people living with HIV than in past due to drug therapy | *all types of intercourse *Contact with infected blood & blood products—IV needles, tattooing, piercing *Mother to unborn child | *Blood test for antibodies *May not be detected for 30- 90 days after exposure | *Life threatening illnesses associated with HIV *Death | *No cure *Treatment for symptoms *Treatment to maintain immune system reducing associated illnesses —10-20 pills/day | *May be asymptomatic *Night sweats *Frequent persistent cough *Loss of weight or appetite *Easily affected by illness *Fatigue *Specific illnesses related to AIDS |

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| Hepatitis A | Hepatitis is a term used to describe liver inflammation caused by a variety of agents including viruses and bacteria. A vaccine is available. | *Contact with fecal matter *eating contaminated raw or undercooked food *drinking contaminated water *sexual activity * <u>Not</u> through Mother to unborn child | Blood test | *Usually no severe consequences *Cannot again contract Hepatitis A | *No treatment *An injection of gamma globulin before exposure can prevent infection for 5 months. *An injection of gamma globulin if given within 2 to 6 weeks after exposure may prevent or reduce symptoms. | *May be asymptomatic *May begin 4-6 weeks after exposure *Diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, fever, achiness, fatigue and loss of appetite. *Jaundice *Usually end after 2 weeks *Can reoccur without continued rest |

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| Hepatitis B | Hepatitis is a term used to describe liver inflammation caused by a variety of agents including viruses and bacteria. *100 times more contagious than HIV *An infected person should be tested after 6 months to see if they have become carriers. A vaccine is available. | *blood and other bodily fluids *Sexual activity *Sharing needles, toothbrushes & razors *Mother to unborn child | Blood test | *90% of adults who contract this become chronic carriers *infants who contract it while unborn usually become chronic carriers *Can develop chronic liver problems which can lead to liver cancer, liver failure & sometimes death *Carriers can infect family members and others who live with them. | *Symptoms for most people will go away without treatment. | *Begin 6 weeks to 6 months after infection. *Similar to Hepatitis A symptoms. *May also have yellow skin and eyes, muscle pain, dark urine and depression. |

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| Hepatitis C | 5 5 | *Contact with blood and bodily fluids by sharing needles *Low risk through sexual contact *Low risk Mother to unborn child | | *A large percent of infected people will carry the virus in their blood for many months or years. *A few people will have serious liver damage. | *Treatment may not have any impact. | *Most people do not experience symptoms. *May occur 2 weeks to 6 months after infection. *Symptoms are similar to A & B. |