

A REPORT ON



OBSERVATION

OF

“AIDS AWARENESS DAY”

On Dated:- 01/12/2020



ORGANIZED BY
NSS (Girl`s Unit)
Pattamundai College
Pattamundai

REPORT

The NSS (Girl's Unit) and NSS (Boy's Unit) of Pattamundai College, Pattamundai organized a Webinar on the topic on "AIDS AWARENESS PROGRAMME" at 4 P.M. on Dt.01/12/2020 through online platform Zoom App. The resource person of this webinar was Dr. Tapaswini Mishra, Associate Professor in Physiology, Sum Hospital, BBSR. Esteemed Principal of Pattamundai Prof. Adhikari Laxmi Narayan Dash delivered the inaugural speech and welcomed the esteemed resource person and participants to this webinar. Mr. Pradyumna Pradhan, P.O, N.S.S (Boy's Unit) as well as Convenor of this webinar introduced the resource person Dr. Tapaswini Mishra. Resource person delivered her talk on the burning topic "AIDS AWARENESS PROGRAMME". She emphasized the root causes AIDS, Its symptoms and mode of Transmission. She gave excellent information regarding HIV Virus and how to eradicate it. Smt. Sarojini Mishra, P.O (NSS Girl's Unit) as well as co-convenor of this webinar extended vote of thanks to the resource person, participants, faculty members and staff of the college. Around 50 Lecturers and 60 students were actively participated as well as interact with the resource person.

The Webinar was successfully conducted by technical support of Mr. Subhasis Mishra Asst. Professor in Economics.

Smt. Sarojini Mishra
Co Convenor



OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

Mobile : 9437376724

PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE

NAAC ACCREDITED B+ GRADE

PATTAMUNDAI, KENDRAPARA, ODISHA - 754215

Ref No. :1160.....

Date 01.12.2020

To

Dr. Tapaswini Mishra

Associate Professor,
Department of Physiology,
IMS & SUM Hospital,
Bhubaneswar, Odisha

Sub: -Request to act as a Resource Person

Dear Madam,

You are requested to act as a Resource Person for the webinar on "AIDS AWARENESS PROGRAMME" which is going to be organised by the NSS Units of Pattamundai College, Pattamundai at 04.00 pm on 01st December 2020.

Your kind consent is highly solicited.

[Handwritten Signature]
1.12.20

Principal
Pattamundai College

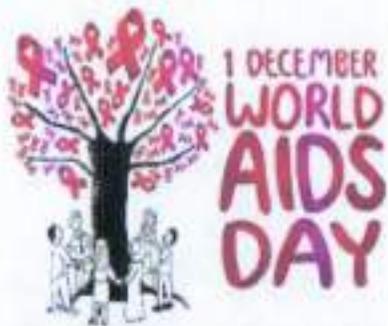
Principal
Pattamundai College



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WORLD AIDS DAY

Dr Tapaswini Mishra
Associate Professor
Department of Physiology
IMS and SUM Hospital
Bhubaneswar



WORLD AIDS
DAY 2020

Global solidarity,
shared responsibility

- To overcome not only COVID-19, but also aids another global pandemic that is still with us nearly 40 years after it emerged.



HIV/AIDS – India's Response

- 1986: 1st case of HIV detected in Chennai.
- 1990: HIV/AIDS Cell set up in MoHFW.
- 1992: NACP-I launched.
- 1992: National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) established within MoHFW.
- 1999-2006: NACP-II launched.
- 2007-2012: NACP-III launched.
- **NACP IV (2012-2017) on the anvil with projected outlay of more than US\$ 2 billion**



Red Ribbon

**---an international symbol of HIV
and AIDS awareness**

World Aids Day

---December 1st





WORLD AIDS DAY

December 1

- **What is HIV**
- **Significance of Red Ribbon**
- **AIDS Awareness in India**
- **Carriers of HIV**
- **Symptoms of HIV Infection**
- **Care for HIV Victims**



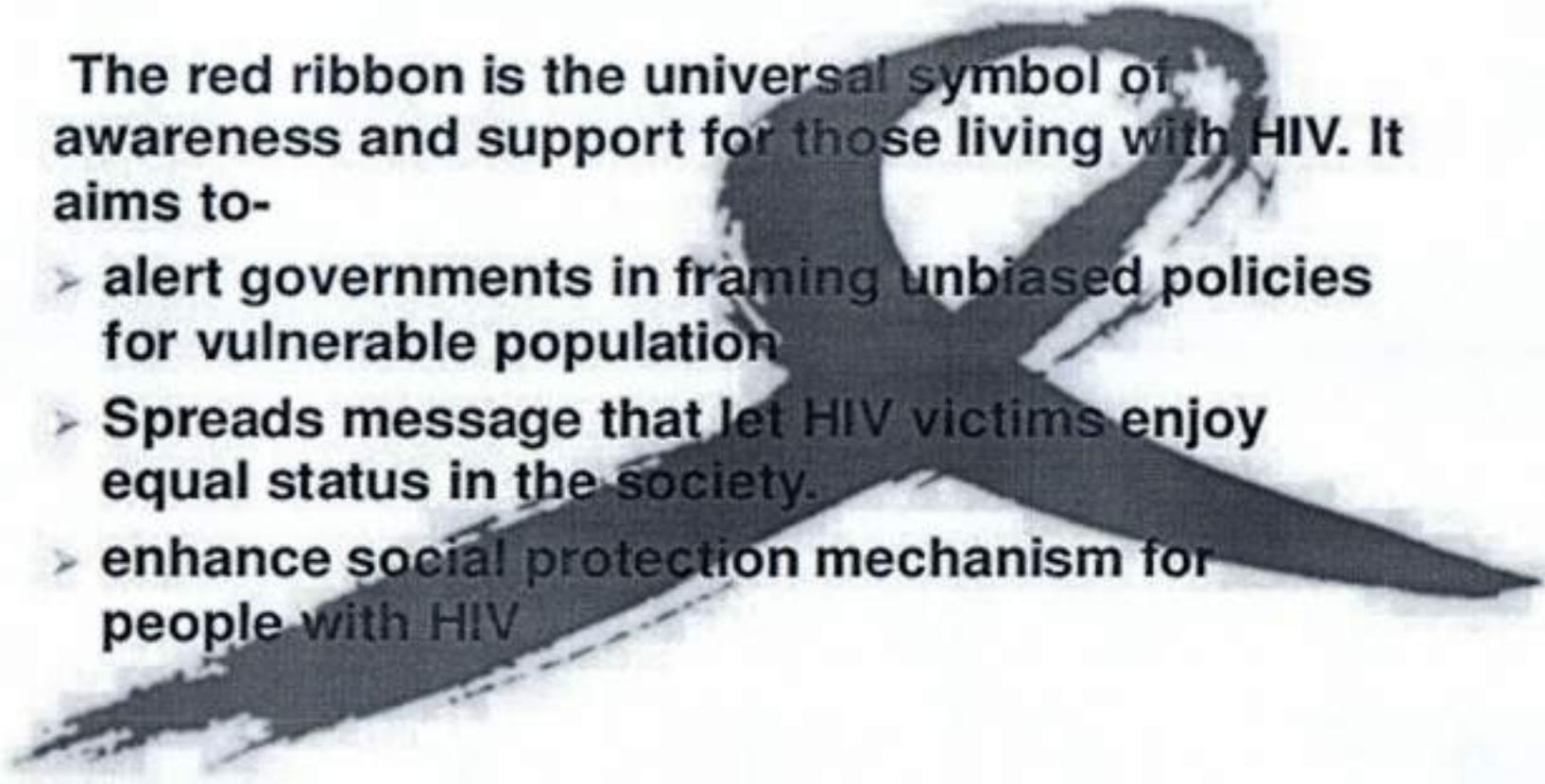
- The red ribbon, as an awareness ribbon, is used as the symbol for the solidarity of people living with HIV/AIDS, and for the awareness and prevention of drug abuse and drunk driving.



THE RED RIBBON

The red ribbon is the universal symbol of awareness and support for those living with HIV. It aims to-

- alert governments in framing unbiased policies for vulnerable population
- Spreads message that let HIV victims enjoy equal status in the society.
- enhance social protection mechanism for people with HIV



Risk Factors

- Several factors put India in danger of experiencing rapid spread of HIV .
- **These risk factors include:**
 1. Unsafe sex.
 2. MSM (Men having Sex with Men).
 3. IDU (Injection Drug User).
 4. Migration & Mobility.
 5. Low status of women.
 6. Widespread stigma.

Who to test	When to test
Pregnant women and male partners	At first antenatal care visit Re-test in third trimester or peripartum Offer partner testing
Infants and children <18 months old	At 4–6 weeks for all whose mothers are HIV Positive or status uncertain; Final status after 18 months and/or when breastfeeding ends
Children	Establish HIV status for all health contacts Tell their HIV status & parents or caregiver's status
Adolescents	Integrate into all health care encounters. Annually if sexually active; with new sexual partners

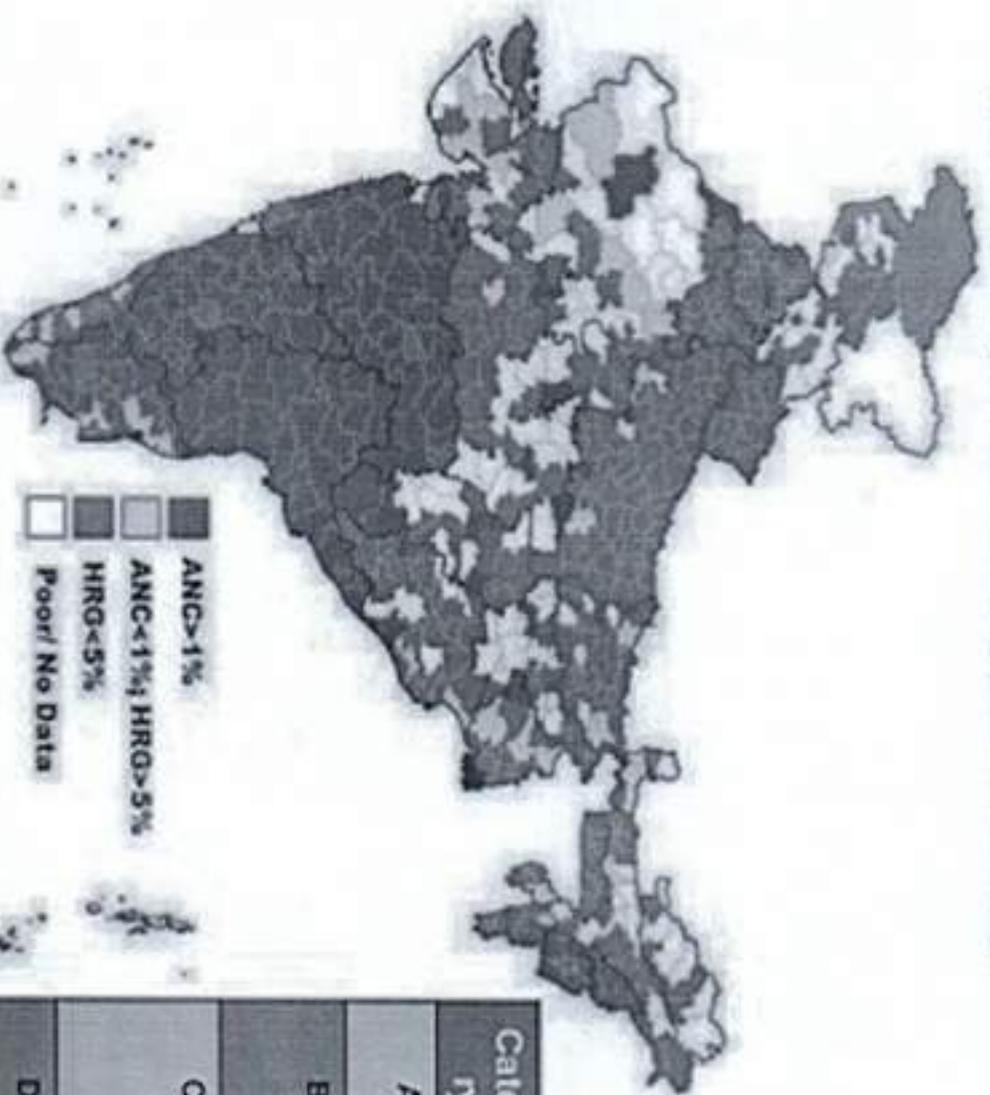
NEEDS

- **Continuous surveillance.**
- **Awareness programmes.**
- **Increased health care allocations.**
- **Identification of high risk groups.**
- **Access to treatment for all.**
- **Removal of stigma and discrimination.**
- **Developing appropriate guidelines.**



District-wise Scenario of HIV/AIDS

**Heterogeneous Spread of HIV in India
(District Categorisation based on HIV Prevalence)**



Category	NACP-III
A	156
B	39
C	296
D	118
New Districts	30
Total	609

Category	NACP-III Definition
A	> 1% ANC prevalence in any of the sites in the last 3 years
B	< 1% ANC prevalence in all the sites during last 3 years with > 5% prevalence in any HRG site (STD/FSW/MSM/IDU)
C	< 1% ANC prevalence in all sites during last 3 years with < 5% in all STD clinic attendees or any HRG, with known hot spots
D	< 1% ANC prevalence in all sites during last 3 years with < 5% in all STD clinic attendees or any HRG OR no or poor HIV data with no known hot spots

- Among the States/UTs, in 2017, Mizoram has shown the highest estimated adult HIV prevalence of 2.04%(1.57-2.56), followed by Manipur (1.43%, 1.17-1.75), Nagaland (1.15%, 0.92-1.41), Telangana (0.70%, 0.50-0.95) and Andhra Pradesh (0.63%, 0.47-0.85).



History

- 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.

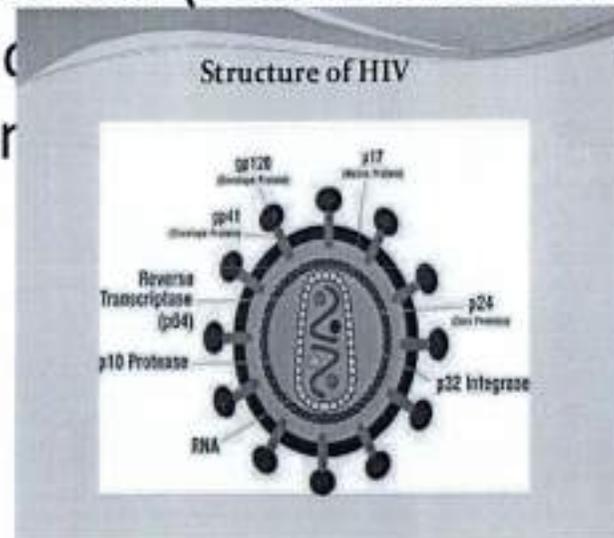


- It is widely believed that HIV originated in Kinshasa, in the Democratic Republic of Congo around 1920 when HIV crossed species from chimpanzees to humans. Up until the 1980s, we do not know how many people were infected with HIV or developed AIDS. HIV was unknown and transmission was not accompanied by noticeable signs or symptoms.



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 infection) or through shared drug equipment.



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WHAT IS HIV?

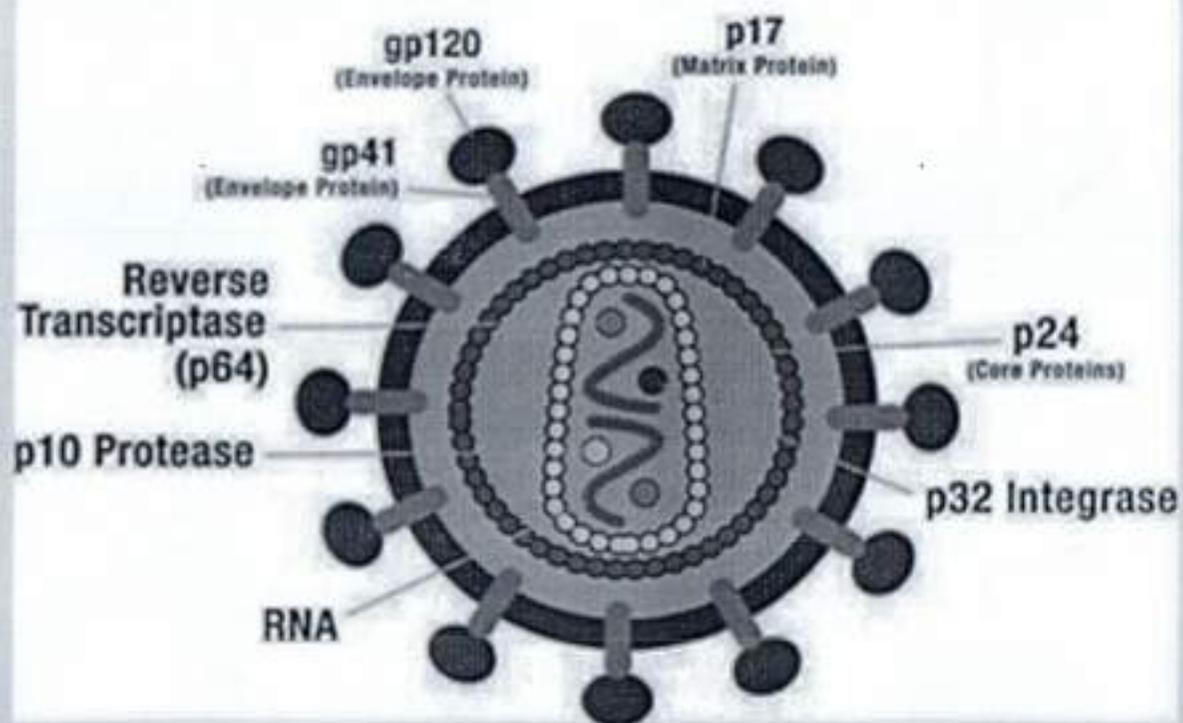
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that attacks cells that help the body fight infection.



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



Structure of HIV



HIV- Agent

- It is a RNA virus
- Which replicates in actively dividing T₄ lymphocytes.
- Unique ability to destroy T₄ Helper cells
- Reservoir- Once a person gets infected virus remains in his body lifelong. And the person is a symptomless carrier for years before the symptoms actually appear.

- Source – The virus is found in great concentrations in blood, CSF and semen.
- Lower concentrations have been found in tears, saliva, breast milk, urine, cervical and vaginal secretions.
- Also isolated from brain tissue, lymph nodes, bone marrow cells and skin.
- However only blood and semen are known to transmit the virus.

Epidemiology

- Males>females
- Occurs in all ages and ethnic groups
- All areas of the country are affected
- AIDS is now the second leading cause of death for all men aged 25-44 years
- (Unintended injuries is #1 and heart disease is #3 for this age group)

- If left untreated, HIV can lead to the disease AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome).
- 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.
- However, by taking HIV medicine (called antiretroviral therapy or ART), people with HIV can live long and healthy lives and prevent transmitting HIV to their sexual partners. In addition, there are effective methods to prevent getting HIV through sex or drug use, including pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP).
- First identified in 1981, HIV is the cause of one of humanity's deadliest and most persistent epidemics.

- 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. You can also buy a home testing kit at a pharmacy or online.
 - To find an HIV testing location near you, use the HIV 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. You can buy a self-test kit at a pharmacy or online. Some health departments or community-based organizations also provide self-test kits for free
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How Do You Get or Transmit HIV?

- You can only get HIV by coming into direct contact with certain body fluids from a person with HIV who has a detectable viral load. These fluids are:
 - Blood
 - Semen (cum) and pre-seminal fluid
 - Rectal fluids
 - Vaginal fluids
 - Breast milk



- For transmission to occur, the HIV in these fluids must get into the bloodstream of an HIV-negative person through a mucous membrane (found in the rectum, vagina, mouth, or tip of the penis); open cuts or sores; or by direct injection.
- People with HIV who take HIV medicine daily as prescribed and get and keep an undetectable viral load have effectively no risk of sexually transmitting HIV to their HIV-negative partners.

Host

- Age- Most cases are among sexually active people aged between age 20- 49 years.
- High risk groups-
Male homosexuals, hetero sexual partners, i.v. drug abusers, blood transfusion recipients, haemophiliacs and patients having STDs.

HIV Transmission

- HIV enters the bloodstream through:
 - ^ Open Cuts
 - ^ Breaks in the skin
 - ^ Mucous membranes
 - ^ Direct injection

Registration list of webinar on " Observation of World Aids Day" on dated 01.12.2020

Email Address	FULL NAME (IN CAPITAL LETTERS)	Designation	Class (Only for Students)	Roll No (Only For	Department	Mobile No.
sarojinimishra7191@gmail.com	SAROJINI MISHRA	Lecturer			zoology	9437920782
sadhanarout549@gmail.com	SADHANA ROUT	Student	+3 3rd year	BA18-246	English	7735817146
monalishakunidash@gmail.com	MONALISHA DASH	Student	+3 3rd year	Bs18_039	Chemistry	6370995348
jagannathnaresh@gmail.com	Dr. Naresh Rout	Lecturer			History	9337439393
monalisa boby@gmail.com	Dr. Monalisa Mansingh	Lecturer			English	9777679731
mailformanisha@gmail.com	MISS MANISHA TEWARY	Lecturer			ENGLISH	9861476932
mails@varshasuman.com	VARSHA SUMAN	Lecturer			English	7894549770
rajeshkanha4992@gmail.com	RAJESH SETHI	Student	+3 3rd Year C	BC-18-107	Commerce	7377323315
bikashkumardas174@gmail.com	BIKASH KUMAR NAYAK	Student	Final year of U	BA-17-376	ENGLISH	6370947887
manisakanti22@gmail.com	MANISAKANTI JENA	Lecturer			Odia	9439696858
kisansatrughna@gmail.com	SATRUGHNA KISAN	Lecturer			English	9178786078
anjanabank440@gmail.com	ANJANA BARIK	Student	+3 2 nd year (BA-19-227	Education	9178767691
nilamani.lenka00@gmail.com	DR.NILAMANI LENKA	Reader			Odia	9438329950
excellentsaroja@gmail.com	SAROJAKANTA NAYAK	Lecturer			English	9583371671
baikunthroul1@gmail.com	BAIKUNTH CHARAN ROUL	Lecturer			Physics	9337127295
swainpramodkumar1969@gmail.com	MR PRAMOD KUMAR SWAIN	Lecturer			Odia	9937974209
tithiray08@gmail.com	Dr. TITHI RAY	Lecturer			English	9776335701
saratchandradasenglish@gmail.com	DR. SARAT CHANDRA DAS	Lecturer			English	9078961028
ranjankumargahan746@gmail.com	RANJAN KUMAR GAHAN	Lecturer			Chemistry	7735355311
rkpandaodca2008@gmail.com	RABINDRA KUMAR PANDA	Lecturer			History	9238899769
ajayamaharana22@gmail.com	AJAYA KUMAR MAHARANA	Demonstrater in physics			Physics	8917509637
spnayak201534@gmail.com	SMRUTI PRAGYA NAYAK	Student	3rd semester	189	English	7991084913

ପଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ କଲେଜରେ ବିଶ୍ୱ ଏଡ୍‌ସ ଦିବସ ଉପଲକ୍ଷେ ଡ୍ରେବିନାର



ପଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ, ୪।୧୨ (ବି.ପ୍ର):
 ପଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ କଲେଜ ବାଳକ ବାଳିକା
 ସେବା ସଂସ୍ଥା ପକ୍ଷରୁ ବିଶ୍ୱ ଏଡ୍‌ସ
 ଦିବସ ଉପଲକ୍ଷେ ଏକ ଡ୍ରେବିନାର
 ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି । କଲେଜ
 ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ପ୍ରଫେସର ଜଗନ୍ନାଥାଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟ
 ଦାଶଙ୍କ ପୌରୋହିତ୍ୟରେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ
 ଡ୍ରେବିନାରରେ ସମ ହସ୍ତକଳା
 ସମୟୋଗୀ ପ୍ରଫେସର ଡା. ଚେତ୍ତିନୀ
 ମିଶ୍ର ଏଡ୍‌ସ ରୋଗର ନିରାକରଣ
 ସଂପର୍କରେ ଅଲୋକପାତ କରିଥିଲେ ।
 ବାଳକ ବିଭାଗ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମ ଅଧିକାରୀ
 ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୁତ୍ପ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଅତିଥି ପରିଚୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ ଓ ବାଳିକା ବିଭାଗ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମ
 ଅଧିକାରୀ ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ସରୋଜିନୀ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ଦେଇଥିଲେ ।

ପଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ କଲେଜରେ ବିଶ୍ୱ ଏଡ୍‌ସ ଦିବସ ଉପଲକ୍ଷେ ଡ୍ରେବିନାର

ପଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ, ୪।୧୨ : ଏକସ୍ପେଷ୍ଟୁଲାର୍

ପଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ କଲେଜ ବାଳକ ବାଳିକା ସେବା ସଂସ୍ଥା ପକ୍ଷରୁ ବିଶ୍ୱ ଏଡ୍‌ସ
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 ଚେତ୍ତିନୀ ମିଶ୍ର ଏଡ୍‌ସ ରୋଗର
 ନିରାକରଣ ସଂପର୍କରେ ଅଲୋକପାତ କରିଥିଲେ । ବାଳକ ବିଭାଗ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମ
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 ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ସରୋଜିନୀ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ଦେଇଥିଲେ ।

ପଟ୍ଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ କଲେଜରେ ଦିଶୁ ଏଭିସ ଦିବସ ଉପଲକ୍ଷେ ଖେଳିନୀର

ପଟ୍ଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ, ୪।୧୨ : ଏକପ୍ରେସ୍‌କୁ୍ୟର

ପଟ୍ଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ କଲେଜ ବାଳକ ବାଳିକା ସେବା ସଂସ୍ଥା ପକ୍ଷରୁ ବିଶ୍ୱ ଏଭିସ ଦିବସ ଉପଲକ୍ଷେ ଏକ ଖେଳିନୀର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି । କଲେଜ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ପ୍ରଫେସର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀନାରାୟଣ ଦାଶଙ୍କ ପୌରହିତ୍ୟରେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ଖେଳିନୀରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କର ସହଯୋଗୀ ପ୍ରଫେସର ଡା. ଚପ୍ପିଳୀ ମିଶ୍ର ଏଭିସ ରୋଗର ନିରାକରଣ ସଂପର୍କରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରୁଥିଲେ । ବାଳକ ବିଭାଗ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ପ୍ରଫୁଲ୍ଲ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଅତିଥି ପରିଚୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ ଓ ବାଳିକା ବିଭାଗ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ସରୋଜିନୀ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ଦେଇଥିଲେ ।

ପଟ୍ଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ କଲେଜରେ ବିଶ୍ୱ ଏଭିସ ଦିବସ ଉପଲକ୍ଷେ ଖେଳିନୀର



ପଟ୍ଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ, ୪।୧୨ (କି.ପ୍ର.)
 ପଟ୍ଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ କଲେଜ ବାଳକ ବାଳିକା
 ସେବା ସଂସ୍ଥା ପକ୍ଷରୁ ବିଶ୍ୱ ଏଭିସ
 ଦିବସ ଉପଲକ୍ଷେ ଏକ ଖେଳିନୀର
 ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି । କଲେଜ
 ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ପ୍ରଫେସର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀନାରାୟଣ
 ଦାଶଙ୍କ ପୌରହିତ୍ୟରେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ
 ଖେଳିନୀରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କର
 ସହଯୋଗୀ ପ୍ରଫେସର ଡା. ଚପ୍ପିଳୀ
 ମିଶ୍ର ଏଭିସ ରୋଗର ନିରାକରଣ
 ସଂପର୍କରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରୁଥିଲେ ।
 ବାଳକ ବିଭାଗ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମ ଅଧିକାରୀ
 ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ପ୍ରଫୁଲ୍ଲ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଅତିଥି ପରିଚୟ
 ପ୍ରଦାନ ଓ ବାଳିକା ବିଭାଗ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମ
 ଅଧିକାରୀ ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ସରୋଜିନୀ ମିଶ୍ର
 ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ଦେଇଥିଲେ ।

