

Highlights

Secretary Clinton's Remarks on Creating AIDS-Free Generation—08 November 2011
Read transcript: <http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/texttrans/2011/11/20111108160429su0.5782086.html#ixzz1eyy76v5K>

See Video at— <http://bcove.me/u4njl79t>

Secretary Clinton Names Ellen DeGeneres as Special Envoy for Global AIDS Awareness

During a major address on November 8, 2011 on HIV/AIDS at the National Institutes of Health, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton announced that Ellen DeGeneres has been named as a Special Envoy for Global AIDS Awareness.

Read More: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/11/176773.htm>

U.S. Will Strive for AIDS-Free Generation, Secretary Clinton Says

U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton announced November 8 that the United States is striving to create an "AIDS-free generation".
Read more: <http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/article/2011/11/20111108160038enelrahc0.342602.html#ixzz1ez3E9gLm>



Infopack on HIV-AIDS Awareness

The Path to an AIDS-Free Generation—Fact Sheet Office of the Spokesperson, Washington, DC November 8, 2011

On November 8, 2011, Secretary Clinton called on the world to join the United States in working to achieve the goal of an AIDS-free generation during an address at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland. An AIDS-free generation means that virtually no children are born with the virus; that as these children become teenagers and adults, they are at a far lower risk of becoming infected than they would be today, thanks to a wide range of prevention tools; and finally that if they do acquire HIV, they have access to treatment that helps prevent them from developing AIDS and passing the virus to others. Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and across the government, the United States is using science to guide policies, strengthen programs on the ground, and maximize the impact of U.S. efforts. Three key scientific interventions have been identified as pivotal: stopping mother-to-child transmission, expanding voluntary male circumcision, and scaling up treatment as prevention. When used in combination with each other, condoms and other prevention tools, these three interventions offer an historic opportunity to drive down the worldwide rate of new infection. 1) **Prevention of mother-to-child transmission:** Today, 1 in 7 new infections worldwide occur through mother-to-child transmission. In 2010, PEPFAR helped prevent 114,000 babies from being born with HIV. In June, PEPFAR and UNAIDS launched a global plan for eliminating new infections among children by 2015. 2) **Voluntary medical male circumcision:** This low-cost procedure reduces the risk of female-to-male transmission by more than 60 percent. It is a one-time intervention with a lifelong benefit. PEPFAR has financed three-fourths of the one million male circumcisions for HIV prevention around the world since 2007. 3) **Treatment as prevention:** Once people do become HIV-positive, recent science has shown that treat-

ment with anti-retroviral drugs helps prevent the transmission of the virus to others. Effective treatment of a person living with HIV reduces the risk of transmission to a partner by 96%. In her remarks, Secretary Clinton issued a specific call to action to the world to achieve the goal of an AIDS-free generation.

- Science must guide these prevention efforts.
- Partner countries must have ownership of their AIDS programs and share more responsibility for funding the fight against AIDS within their borders.
- Finally, other donor nations must do more, including by supporting and strengthening the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. Meanwhile, the Fund has its own responsibilities to meet to ensure its money is being effectively and efficiently spent. To learn more about the U.S. commitment to the global HIV/AIDS response, visit www.pepfar.gov.

Article Access at—<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/11/176770.htm>



What Is HIV?

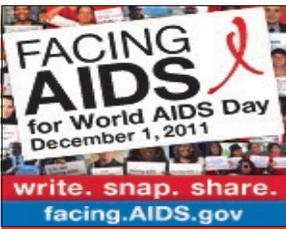
(Accessed at - <http://aids.gov/hiv-aids-basics/hiv-aids-101/overview/what-is-hiv-aids/>)

To understand what HIV is, let's break it down:
H – Human – This particular *virus* can only infect human beings.

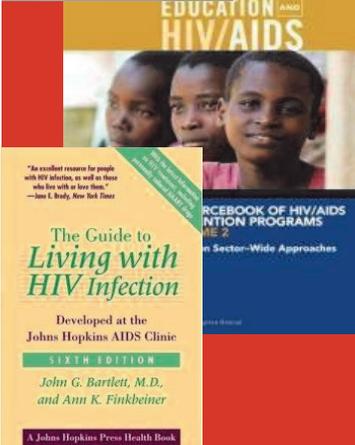
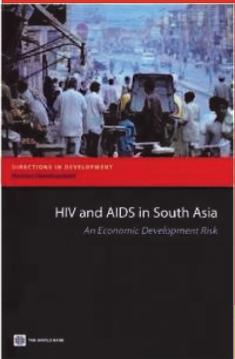
I – Immunodeficiency – HIV weakens your *immune system* by destroying important cells that fight disease and infection. A "deficient" immune system can't protect you.

V – Virus – A virus can only reproduce itself by taking over a cell in the body of its host. *Human Immunodeficiency Virus* is a lot like other viruses, including those that cause the "flu" or the common cold. But there is an im-





By Facing AIDS, you're also supporting the **National HIV/AIDS Strategy**. According to the Strategy, "The stigma associated with HIV remains extremely high and fear of discrimination causes some Americans to avoid learning their HIV status, disclosing their status, or accessing medical care." [Learn more about what you can do to support the Strategy.](#)



portant difference – over time, your immune system can clear most viruses out of your body. That isn't the case with HIV – the human immune system can't seem to get rid of it. Scientists are still trying to figure out why. We know that HIV can hide for long periods of time in the cells of your body and that it attacks a key part of your immune system – your T-cells or CD4 cells. Your body has to have these cells to fight infections and disease, but HIV invades them, uses them to make more copies of itself, and then destroys them. Over time, HIV can destroy so many of your CD4 cells that your body can't fight infections and diseases anymore. When that happens, HIV infection can lead to AIDS.

What Is AIDS?

To understand what AIDS is, let's break it down:

A – Acquired – AIDS is not something you inherit from your parents. You **acquire** AIDS after birth.

I – Immune – Your body's immune system includes all the organs and cells that work to fight off infection or disease.

D – Deficiency – You get AIDS when your immune system is "deficient," or isn't working the way it should.

S – Syndrome – A syndrome is a collection of symptoms and signs of disease. AIDS is a syndrome, rather than a single disease, because it is a complex illness with a wide range of complications and symptoms.

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome is the final stage of HIV infection. People at this stage of HIV disease have badly damaged immune systems, which put them at risk for opportunistic infections (OIs). You will be diagnosed with AIDS if you have one or more specific OIs, certain cancers, or a very low number of CD4 cells. If you have AIDS, you will need medical intervention and treatment to prevent death. For more information, see CDC's Basic Information About HIV And AIDS.



Books and E-books available through American Library

<p>Education and HIV/AIDS : A Sourcebook of HIV/AIDS Prevention Programs</p> <p>Author: <u>Valerio, Alexandria Bundy, Donald A. P.</u></p> <p>Publisher: World Bank Publications</p>	<p>HIV and AIDS in South Asia : An Economic Development Risk</p> <p>Author: <u>Haacker, Markus Claeson, Mariam</u></p> <p>Publisher: World Bank Publications</p>	<p>HIV Transmission Through Breastfeeding : A Review of Available Evidence</p> <p>Author: <u>Newell, Marie-Louise.</u></p> <p>Publisher: World Health Organization</p>
<p>How to Make Dances in an Epidemic : Tracking Choreography in the Age of AIDS</p> <p>Author: <u>Gere, David</u></p> <p>Publisher: University of Wisconsin Press</p>	<p>Facing It : AIDS Diaries and the Death of the Author</p> <p>Author: <u>Chambers, Ross</u></p> <p>Publisher: University of Michigan Press</p>	<p>The guide to living with HIV infection : developed at the Johns Hopkins AIDS Clinic</p> <p>Author: <u>John G. Bartlett, Ann K. Finkbeiner.</u></p> <p>Publisher: Johns Hopkins University Press</p>

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Articles on HIV/AIDS Awareness

“Equitable Distribution of PEPFAR-Supported HIV/AIDS Services in South Africa”; American Journal of Public Health.” Published Ahead of Print on June 16, 2011, as 10.2105/AJPH.2011; access at - <http://www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/167427.pdf>

“HIV prevention transformed: the new prevention research agenda.” The Lancet, Volume 378, Issue 9787, Pages 269 – 278; access at - <http://www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/168983.pdf>

“Implementation Science for the U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).” By Authors: Nancy S. Padian, PhD; Charles B. Holmes, MD, MPH; Sandra I. McCoy, PhD; Rob Lyster, PhD; Paul D. Bouey, PhD, MPH; and Eric P. Goosby, MD; JAIDS: Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes. March 1, 2011 – access at - <http://www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/157942.pdf>

“Towards an improved investment approach for an effective response to HIV/AIDS.” The Lancet, Volume 377, Issue 9782, Pages 2031 – 2041; access at - <http://www.pepfar.gov/press/articles/2011/166649.htm>

“30 Years of Pediatric HIV/AIDS Treatment: A Time of Breakthroughs, Innovation”
Anonymous. Pediatric Annals. Thorofare:Jul 2011. Vol. 40, Iss. 7, p. 340-341 (2 pp.)

“Advancing HIV/AIDS Domestic Agenda: Social Work and Community Health Workers Unite.”
Darrell P Wheeler. Health & Social Work. Silver Spring:May 2011. Vol. 36, Iss. 2, p. 157-158 (2 pp.)

“An Obese Body Mass Increases the Adverse Effects of HIV/AIDS on Balance and Gait.”

Lance O Bauer, Zhao Wu, Leslie I Wolfson. Physical Therapy. Washington:Jul 2011. Vol. 91, Iss. 7, p. 1063-1071 (9 pp.)

“Battling AIDS in America: An Evaluation of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy.”

Baligh Yehia, Ian Frank. American Journal of Public Health. Washington:Sep 2011. Vol. 101, Iss. 9, p. E4-E8 (5 pp.)

“Comparing Health and Mental Health Needs, Service Use, and Barriers to Services among Sexual Minority Youths and Their Peers.”

Kelly A Williams, Mimi V Chapman. Health & Social Work. Silver Spring:Aug 2011. Vol. 36, Iss. 3, p. 197-206 (10 pp.)

“Public health implications of medical care discontinuity for imprisoned black men/geronimus et al.”

Rita Livingston Underwood, Henrie Treadwell, Arline T Geronimus, John Bound, Cynthia G Colen. American Journal of Public Health. Washington:Sep 2011. Vol. 101, Iss. 9, p. 1540-1541 (2 pp.)

“Slow Going For The Global Health Initiative.”

Nellie Bristol. Health Affairs. Chevy Chase:Jun 2011. Vol. 30, Iss. 6, p. 1007-1009 (3 pp.)

“Tackling Violence and HIV/AIDS: Global Health Imperatives Sofia Gruskin.” American Journal of Public Health. Washington:Jun 2011. Vol. 101, Iss. 6, p. 968 (1 pp.)



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Reports and Statistical Resources

Community Ideas for Improving the Response to the Domestic HIV Epidemic: A Report on a National Dialogue on HIV/AIDS

Access at—http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ONAP_rpt.pdf

President Obama instructed the White House Office of National AIDS Policy (ONAP), a component of the Domestic Policy Council (DPC), to develop a National HIV/AIDS Strategy and re-focus our response to the HIV epidemic in the United States. The President directed that this strategy be driven by three primary goals: 1. Prevent new HIV infections. 2. Increase access to care and optimize health outcomes. And 3. Reduce HIV-related health disparities.

PEPFAR India FY2011 Country Operational Plan (COP)

Access at—<http://www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/170272.pdf>

FY 2011 PEPFAR Country Operational Plan and Regional Operational Plan Executive Summaries.



Some useful websites

The AIDS Beacon

<http://www.aidsbeacon.com/>

AIDS.gov

<http://aids.gov/>

AIDS Health

<http://www.aidshealth.org/>

AIDS Info

<http://www.aidsinfo.nih.gov/>

AIDS Info - NYC

<http://www.aidsinfonyc.org/network>

amfAR AIDS Research

<http://www.amfar.org/>

AIDS Resource Center of Wisconsin

<http://www.arcw.org/>

Center for AIDS Prevention Studies

<http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/>

Center for Disease Control

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/>

Community AIDS Resource and Education Services

<http://www.caresswm.org/>

Drugs and diagnostic tests for AIDS

<http://www.fda.gov/oashi/aids/hiv.html>

Global HIV Prevention Working Group

<http://www.globalhivprevention.org/about.html>

HIV Prevention Trials Network

<http://www.hptn.org/index.htm>

Kaiser Family Foundation

<http://www.kff.org/hivaids/prevention.cfm>

National Association of People with AIDS

<http://www.napwa.org/>

National Minority AIDS Council

<http://www.nmac.org/>

PEPFAR: Working Toward an AIDS-Free Generation

<http://www.pepfar.gov/>

Science Daily

http://www.sciencedaily.com/news/health_medicine/hiv_and_aids/

Towleroad

<http://www.towleroad.com/aidshiv/>

U.S. Global Health Initiative

<http://www.ghi.gov/>

White House: Office of National AIDS Policy

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/onap/aids.html>

Women's Health

<http://www.womenshealth.gov/hiv/prevention/>



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