

عنوان مقاله:

Pervasiveness of Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus (HIV), among Individuals in Wukari, Taraba State, North-East Nigeria

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Globally Human immune-deficiency virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) epidemic, originating in the 1980s and since then, it has continued to pose a significant public health challenge most especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and particularly in Nigeria. Despite advancements, challenges persist, including disparities in treatment access and emerging issues like the intersection with the Ebola and COVID-19 pandemic. This study focuses on determining HIV pervasiveness in Wukari, Taraba State, North East, Nigeria, given its historical burden and progress. The study, conducted in Wukari Town, Southern Taraba, had 100 (35 Males and 65 Females) individuals aged 11-60 participating. HIV rapid test kit was used for the analysis of blood samples collected from participants using standard serological techniques. The results obtained indicated an overall HIV prevalence of 18%, with females (12%) showing higher rates than males (6%). The age group 21-30 had the highest number of positive cases, representing 10% for both males and females. Comparisons with previous studies suggest evolving prevalence patterns, raising concerns about potential underdiagnosis. Gender disparities reflect global trends, emphasizing the vulnerability of women, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. Understanding age-specific risks is crucial, with the 21-30 age group requiring targeted interventions. The absence of cases in the 51-60 age group prompts an examination of the effectiveness of prevention measures. This study accentuates the dynamic nature of HIV prevalence, advocating for ongoing research to inform tailored interventions and adapt strategies based on evolving demographic landscapes. This research study further re-affirms the need for routine baseline screening for this serological marker, as it is a major consideration in the commencement and choice of highly active anti-retroviral therapy. Hence, the results of the study implies that patients should be encouraged to go for screening and know their status for proper management and take steps to avoid infecting other individuals. Also, for those that are seropositive, early diagnosis and treatment are recommended measures. Finally, there is need for vigorous awareness campaigns on the routes of transmission of these infections and to educate people living in developing regions as to the deadly effect of these infections.

کلمات کلیدی:

Age-specific Risks, gender disparities, HIV/AIDS, Pervasiveness, Wukari

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