

Perspective

Effects of human immunodeficiency virus

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DESCRIPTION

HIV attacks your immune system, making it more difficult for you to fight off illnesses. You may notice symptoms all over your body as the virus weakens your natural defences. However, if you begin Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) medicines early in blood stream infections, you will avoid the majority of these issues. These medications may have some adverse effects and furthermore. You'll have to be on the lookout for issues and take steps to prevent or slow them down. There are numerous types of white blood cells in your immune system that fight infection. HIV infects and replicates itself within a type of cell known as CD4 cells. The virus kills the cell, and the new viruses go off in quest of more. Their body reacts by producing more CD4 cells, but after a while, it is unable to keep up with the virus. This weakens your immune system. You're more susceptible to illness, even from common germs. Infections last longer, are more severe, and may reoccur more frequently.

- A few eye problems are minor, while others are severe enough to result in blindness. Infections that can cause bleeding in your retina (the tissue at the back of your eye) and retinal detachment are two of the most common. Approximately seven in 10 people with untreated AIDS will experience AIDS-related eye problems, most usually triggered by cytomegalovirus.

- Some many factors increase your chances of constructing heart problems. Because HIV affects your immune system, your body will be inflamed as it tries to fight the infection, as if it were on a low heat. This type of inflammation has been linked to cardiovascular disease. Several Herpes medications can increase your risk of developing heart disease. They can lead to insulin resistance, which increases your risk of diabetes, as well as problems breaking down fats. Diabetes, in turn, increases your chances of developing heart disease. Controlling your blood sugar and cholesterol levels may necessitate the use of medications.

- Diabetes and high blood pressure are both linked to HIV, and both are major causes of kidney disease. A cardio diet and activity levels will help you keep your blood pressure and blood sugar under control. It also helps to protect your kidneys. Some Herpes medications can cause kidney damage. If you already have kidney problems, your doctor may advise you to avoid those drugs or monitor their effects accurately.

- Almost half of people with AIDS experience digestive symptoms because the virus or an opportunistic infection attacks the intestine walls. The most common is diarrhoea. The virus can alter the function and appearance of your digestive tract over period.

- Some Antiretroviral medications can cause liver damage. Many HIV patients also have hepatitis, a type of inflammation.

- Someone throat could be one of the first places where you notice Infection symptoms. Chewing and swallowing can be painful due to conditions such as dry mouth, fungal infections, gum disease, cold sores, and canker sores. If they last too long, you may be unable to take your HIV medication or obtain the nutrients you compel.

- People who have the virus tend to lose bone more quickly than someone who does not. Your bones may become brittle and more prone to breaking. Your hips, in particular, may hurt and feel weak. The virus itself, the inflammation it causes, the medications you take to treat Infection or related diseases (such as steroids or antacids), and an unhealthy lifestyle are all possible causes. It could also be due to a vitamin D deficiency, which is common in immunocompromised patients.

- Probably half of all immunocompromised patients have nerve problems caused by the virus. Infection or inflammation can cause damage to your spinal cord or brain, preventing nerve cells from functioning normally. Some medications can also have an impact on your nervous system.

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