



quiz

1. What is the relationship between poverty and AIDS?

- a. None exists
- b. It's simple—an increase in one leads to an increase in the other
- c. It exists, but it's complex

2. Globally, antiretroviral drugs reach what percentage of the people that need them?

- a. 20%
- b. 50%
- c. 70%

3. How many young people (ages 15–24) are infected with HIV every day?

- a. 45
- b. 1,500
- c. 2,320

4. What is the percentage of HIV-infected babies born to mothers with HIV?

- a. 12%
- b. 19%
- c. 26%

5. In Africa alone, how many children have lost one or both parents to AIDS?

- a. 7 million
- b. 12 million
- c. 15 million



quiz

Answers

1. c. It exists, but it's complex

The relationship between HIV/AIDS and poverty is complex, and we are only beginning to get a sense of the longterm effect the epidemic will have on future governance, social structures and growth in the worst hit countries. In some countries, the disease has diminished the primary labor force, young and middle-aged adults, who are traditionally the principal support for their families. It has also placed great emotional and financial strain on families and communities dealing with both the health issues caused by the epidemic and the millions of children orphaned by the AIDS.

2. a. 20%

Only 1 in 5 people with HIV worldwide have access to antiretroviral drugs, which are capable of retarding the progress of the disease, thus enabling people to live healthy and productive lives. Sadly 80% of people with HIV worldwide still do not have access to these treatments. Antiretroviral drugs are not a cure, however, and despite extensive research, no vaccine or cure has been found for AIDS.

3. c. 2,320

Some 2,320 young people are infected with HIV every day. While 40% of all new infections occur among the young, countries with declining HIV transmission rates report the greatest reductions among young people. What's this mean? When young people have access to information, they get the message.

4. c. 26%

In 2005, 26% of infants born to HIV-infected mothers were also infected. The good news is that between 2001 and 2005 there has been an estimated 10% reduction in HIV transmission from mother to baby.

5. b. 12 million

Worldwide there are 15 million children orphaned by AIDS, 12 million of whom live in Africa. The number is projected to increase exponentially by 2010, effectively making orphans of a whole generation of children—jeopardizing their health, well-being and rights, not to mention the overall development prospects of their countries.