









1. **Acute HIV infection:** Acute HIV infection is characterized by a flu-like illness, often with a fever, sore throat, and swollen lymph nodes. It is caused by the HIV virus.

2. **Chronic HIV infection:** Chronic HIV infection is the long-term stage of HIV, where the virus remains in the body and can cause damage to the immune system.

3. **Opportunistic infections:** These are infections that take advantage of a weakened immune system. Common examples include tuberculosis, pneumonia, and Kaposi's sarcoma.

4. **AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome):** This is the final stage of HIV infection, where the immune system is severely damaged, making the body vulnerable to various opportunistic infections and cancers.

5. **Antiretroviral therapy (ART):** This is a combination of drugs used to suppress the HIV virus, preventing it from multiplying and damaging the immune system.

6. **Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP):** This is a preventive measure for people at high risk of HIV infection, involving taking antiretroviral drugs before exposure.

7. **Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP):** This is a preventive measure taken after a potential exposure to HIV, involving taking antiretroviral drugs for a short period.

8. **HIV testing:** This involves blood or saliva tests to detect the presence of HIV antibodies or the virus itself.

9. **Condom use:** This is a physical barrier method used to prevent the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.

10. **Safe sex practices:** These include using condoms, limiting sexual partners, and avoiding sharing needles.

11. **Needle exchange programs:** These programs provide clean needles to people who inject drugs, reducing the risk of HIV and other blood-borne infections.

12. **Maternal and child transmission (MCT):** This refers to the transmission of HIV from a mother to her child during pregnancy, childbirth, or breastfeeding.

13. **Artificially acquired infection:** This refers to infections that are not naturally occurring but are acquired through medical procedures or laboratory settings.

14. **Acute disease:** This refers to a disease that has a rapid onset and a short duration.

15. **Chronic disease:** This refers to a disease that persists for a long time, often for the rest of a person's life.

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