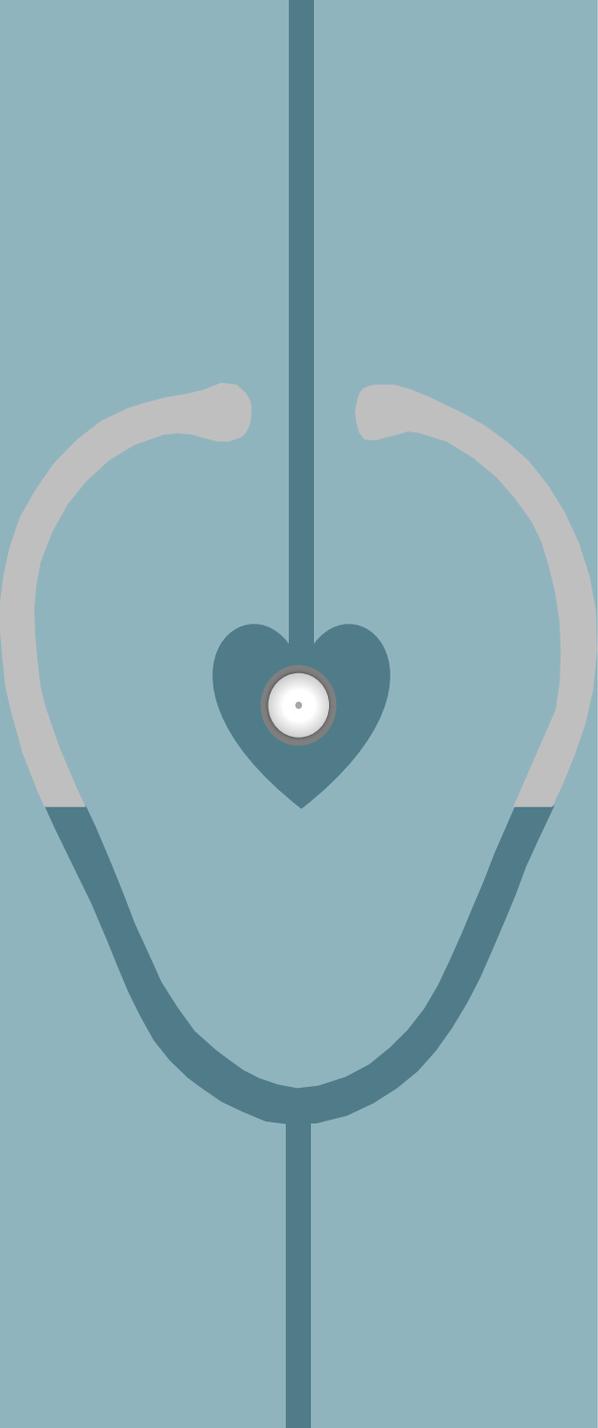


Long-term Caregivers HIV Prevention Competencies and Precautions



Taiwan Centers for Disease Control,
Ministry of Health and Welfare



A stylized graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a vertical teal line that passes through a dark teal heart. A white stethoscope is positioned over the heart, with its two earpieces extending upwards and outwards, curving back towards the heart. The background of the left side is a light teal color.

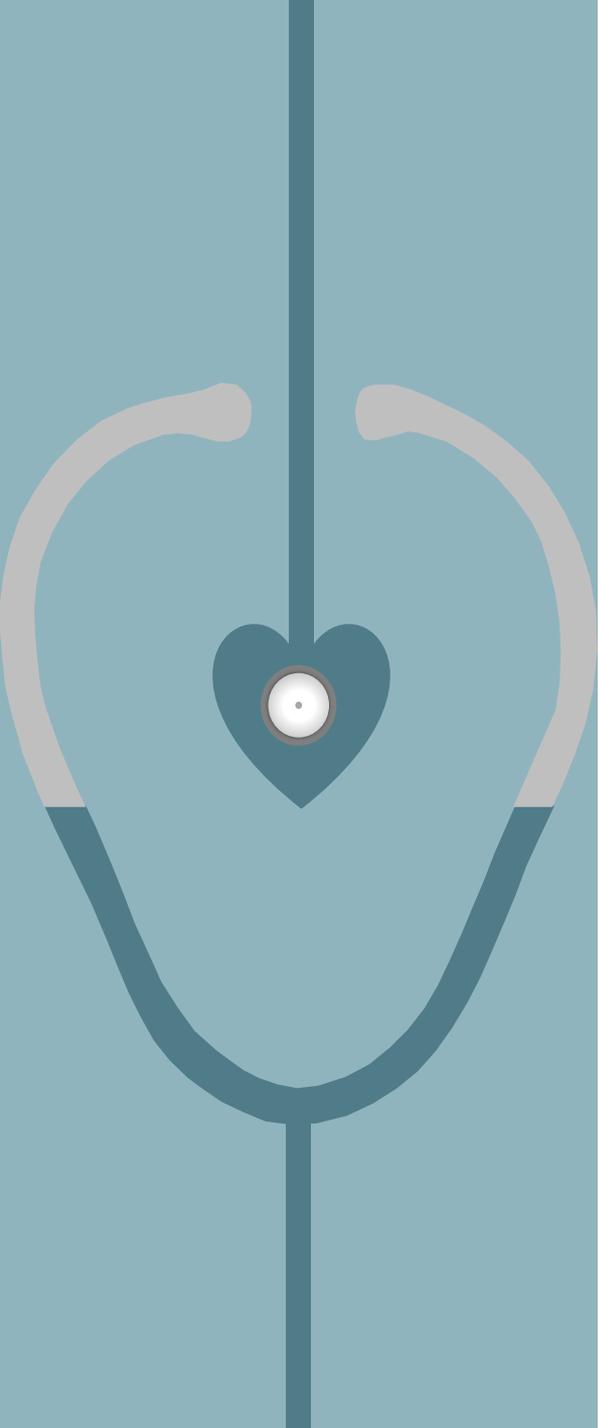
Outline

HIV Prevention Competencies

- Epidemic Status in Taiwan
- Introduction to HIV and AIDS
- HIV Prevention and Treatment

Protection Awareness of Care for HIV Infected People

- Risk of HIV Exposure
- Standard Precautions and Principles
- Post-Exposure Prevention
- Misconception FAQ
- Zero Discrimination

A stylized graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a vertical teal line that forms the stem of a heart. At the top, two light grey curved lines arch over the stem, resembling the earpieces of a stethoscope. In the center of the stem is a dark teal heart shape with a white circular element in the middle, representing the chest piece of a stethoscope.

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When talking about HIV, what is the first thing that comes to mind?



- A communicable disease
 - Homosexuality
 - Sexual intercourse
 - Sex abuse
 - A deadly disease
 - Sexually transmitted disease (STD)
 - Drugs
 - Depressive disorder
- ...etc

Reported HIV/AIDS Patients in Taiwan (1984-2019)

39,669

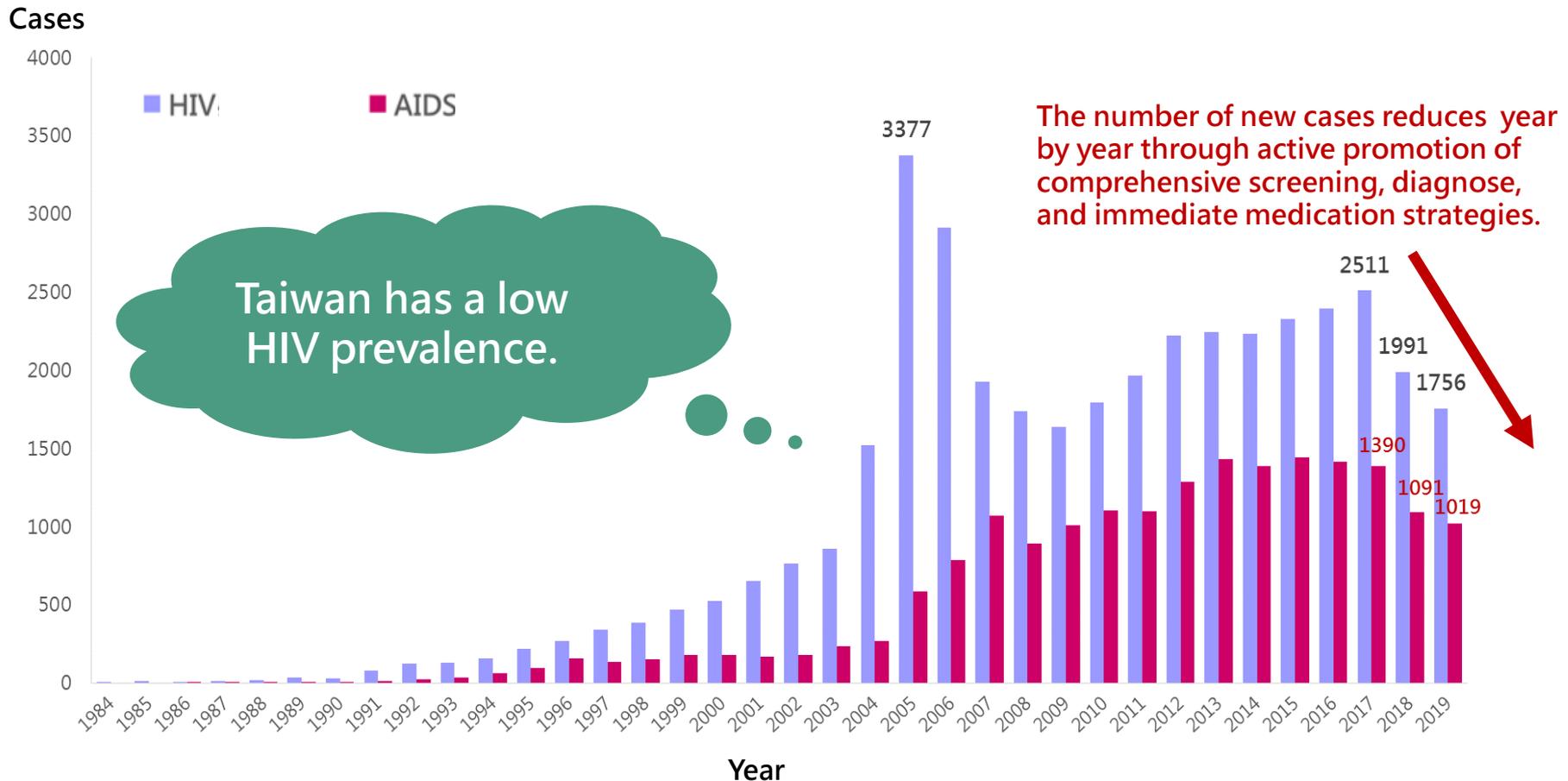
Accumulated HIV Infected Cases

18,921

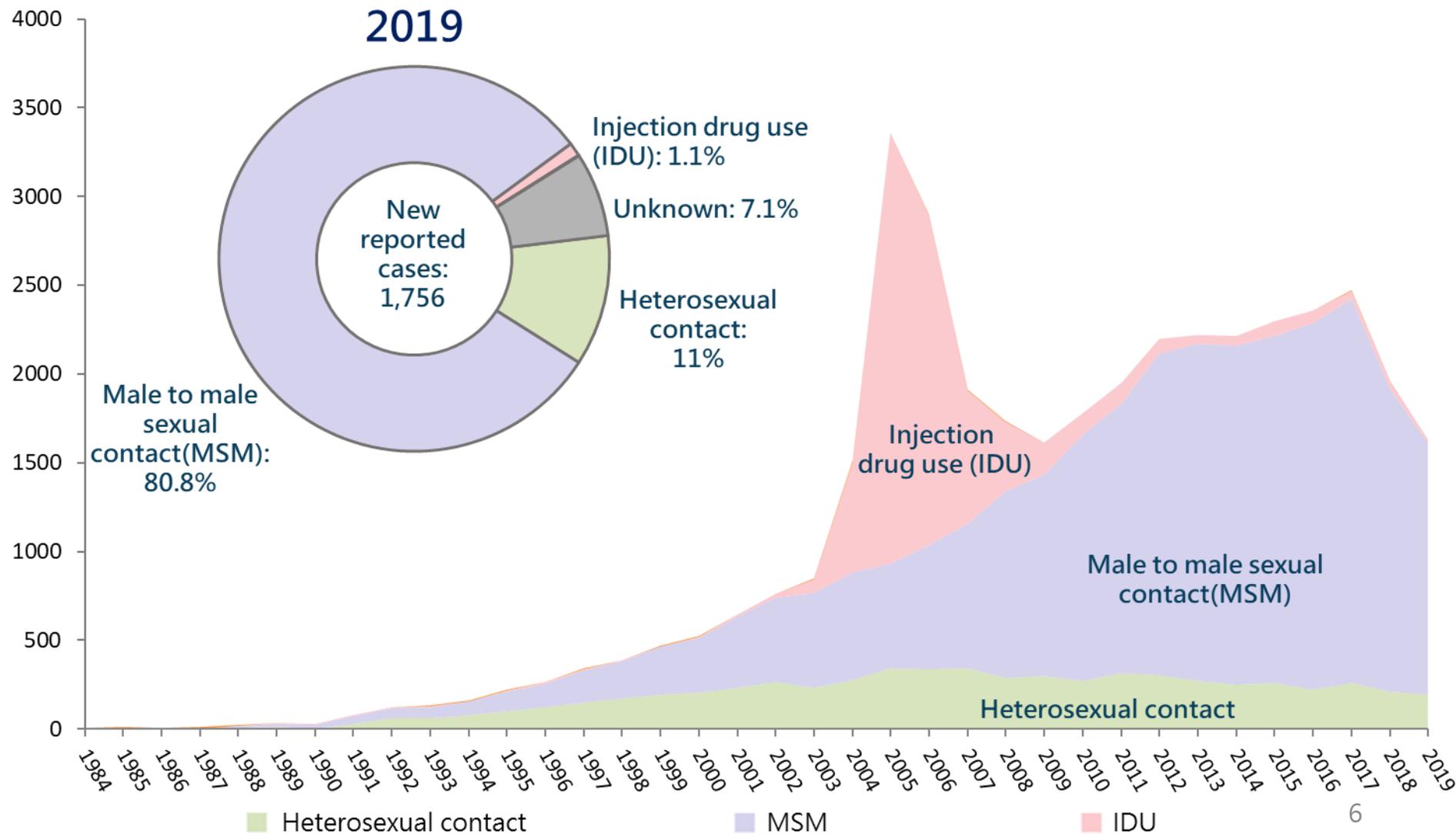
Accumulated AIDS Cases

6,784

Accumulated Deaths



Epidemic Status in Taiwan: Unsafe sexual behavior is the major path of transmission



UNAIDS 90–90–90 Targets 2020



Achieve the UNAIDS 90–90–90 targets by 2020 to end the HIV epidemic by 2030.

90%

of all people living with HIV will know their HIV status.



90%

of all people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy.



90%

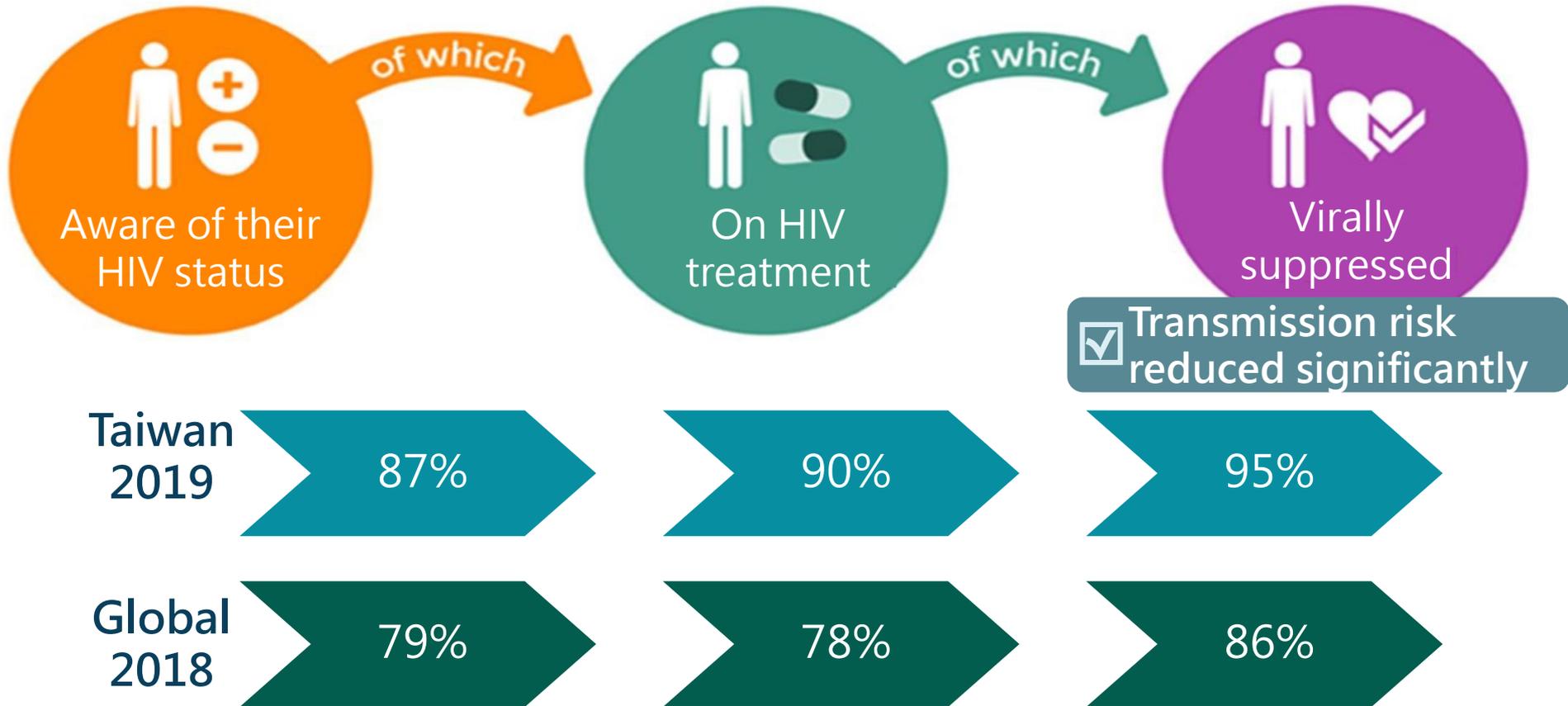
of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression.



UNAIDS 90–90–90 Targets mean to achieve the following by 2020:

 HIV viral loads are undetected in blood, as healthy as ordinary people, transmission risk reduced significantly.

Achievement of UNAIDS 90-90-90 2020 in Taiwan



Transmission risk reduced significantly

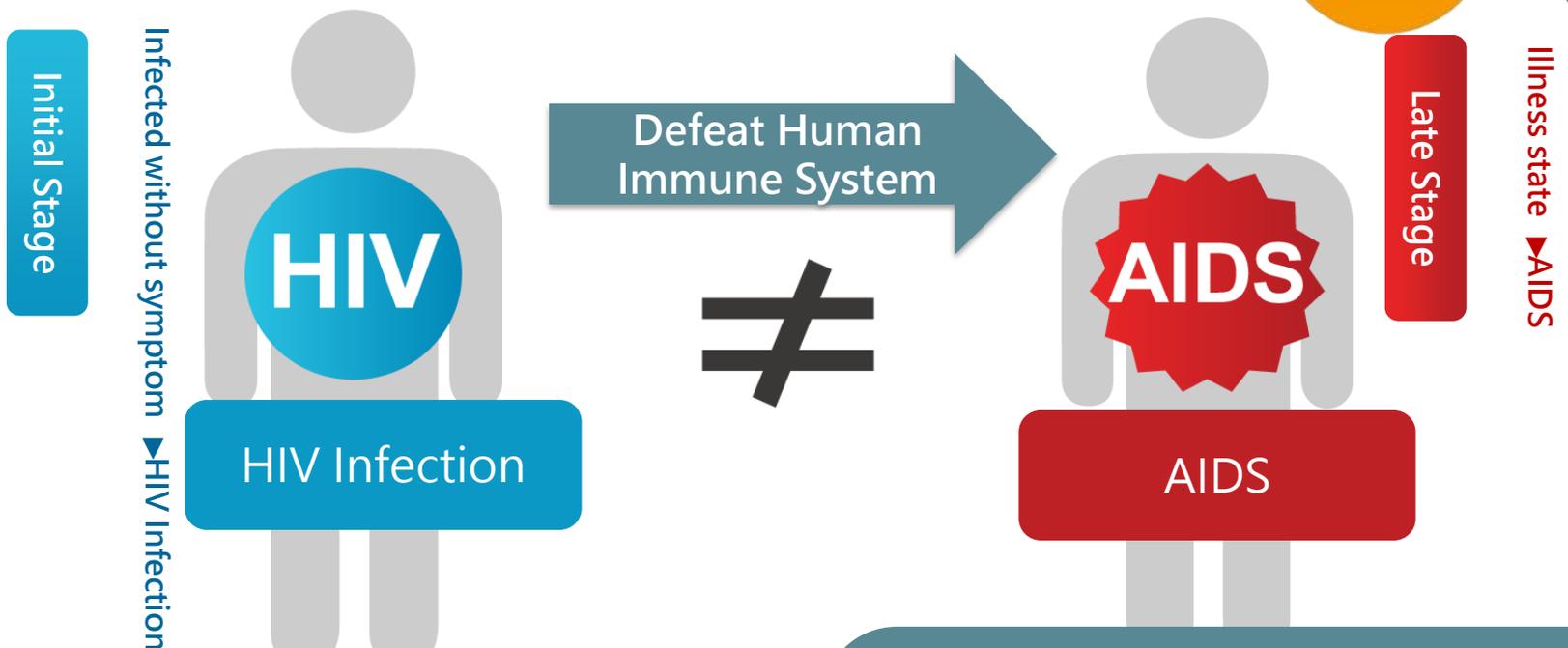
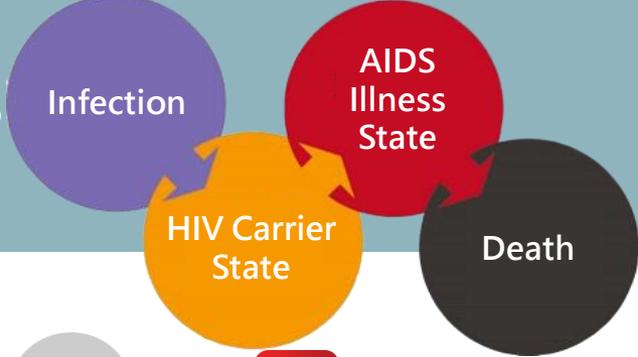
- Taiwan' s UNAIDS 90-90-90 performance is above the global average.
- Most people living with diagnosed HIV have received antiretroviral therapy with viral suppression.

Do HIV infected people look like ordinary people?

- ☑ The incubation period from HIV infection until development of AIDS is up to 10 years for young adults. During incubation, there is no sign of infection in infected patients.
- ☑ They may not know that they are infected.



Does HIV infection mean AIDS?



The “**human immunodeficiency virus**” is commonly called “**HIV**” . It is a virus that defeats the human immune system.

In the absence of effective medication control, HIV infection can cause physical immunodeficiency to give rise of infections or tumors waiting for complication. The condition is thus called **the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome**, as known as **AIDS**.

What are the routes of HIV transmission?



Unsafe sexual behavior

Oral sex, anal sex, vaginal sex or other form of exchange of bodily fluids.



Mother-to-child transmission

Mothers directly transmit HIV to newborns during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding.



Blood Exchange

Receiving or contracting HIV infected blood products. Sharing needles, syringes or diluents that have been used by people who are infected.



HIV is transmitted through **bodily fluids (blood, semen, vaginal fluids, and breast milk)** of a person who has HIV via the mucous membrane or **wounded skin (damaged tissue)** of a person who has no HIV

HIV WILL NOT be transmitted in the following situations



Sharing
tableware



Using toilet bowls
with others



Mosquito bites



Swimming
together



Coughing or sneezing



Shaking hands



Hug



Lightly kisses



You will not get HIV from people who have HIV
in daily life contact.

Prevention



HIV is transmitted through sexual intercourse and blood or bodily fluids. Therefore, there is no risk of infection in general behaviors.

- Using condoms correctly throughout the sex together with water-based lubricants can effectively prevent the infection of HIV and other STDs.
- Avoid tattooing and ear piercing and do not share implements, such as razors, shavers, toothbrushes, and so on, with others.
- Do not share needles, syringes, or diluents with others.

Treatment

- ☑ Patients can get good control with the highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). After regular HAART for a while, a great number of patients **regain health like ordinary people**, and even HIV viral loads are undetectable, significantly lowering the possibility of transmitting to others.

- ☑ Receiving treatment, taking medication regularly, and maintaining HIV viral loads undetected.
 - Maintain normal Immune functions
 - Reduces transmission
 - Although HIV is incurable, it is controllable and no more a deadly disease.



HIV Treatment Strategy: Immediate Medication After Diagnosis



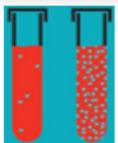
Taiwan began implementing the “immediate medication after diagnosis” strategy in 2016 with low-side-effect new HIV medication (3-in-1 compound formula, one time a day (QD), one tablet each time) to enhance the treatment proportion and obedience of infected people.



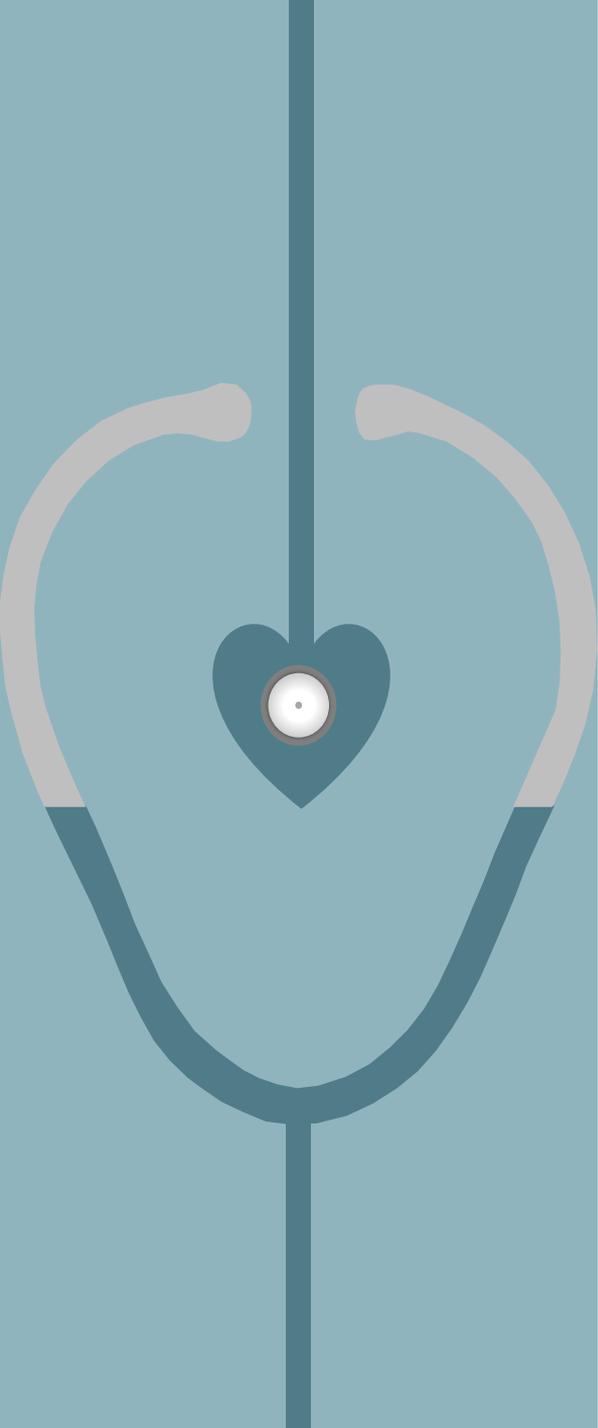
HIV infection has become a controllable chronic disease. As long as they stay with each appointment and following all physical orders, infected people can regain health like ordinary people.



When HIV viral loads are suppressed to an undetected state, infected people using HIV medication almost will not transmit HIV through sex.



In Taiwan, 95% of diagnosed people receiving antiretroviral therapy have undetected HIV viral loads!
(Undetected HIV viral loads in blood = good control).

A stylized graphic of a stethoscope on the left side of the slide. The stethoscope is dark blue with a heart-shaped chest piece in the center. The tubing is light blue and curves around the chest piece. The background is a solid light blue color.

Outline

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Risk of HIV Exposure



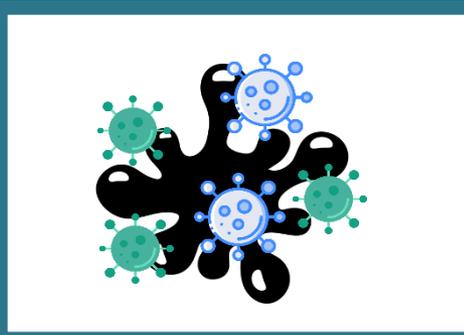
Basic conditions of transmission:
HIV can only be transmitted from one person to another when all three conditions are met



Open wounds on the skin or mucous membrane of caregivers.

+

(Contact)



HIV-containing bodily fluids

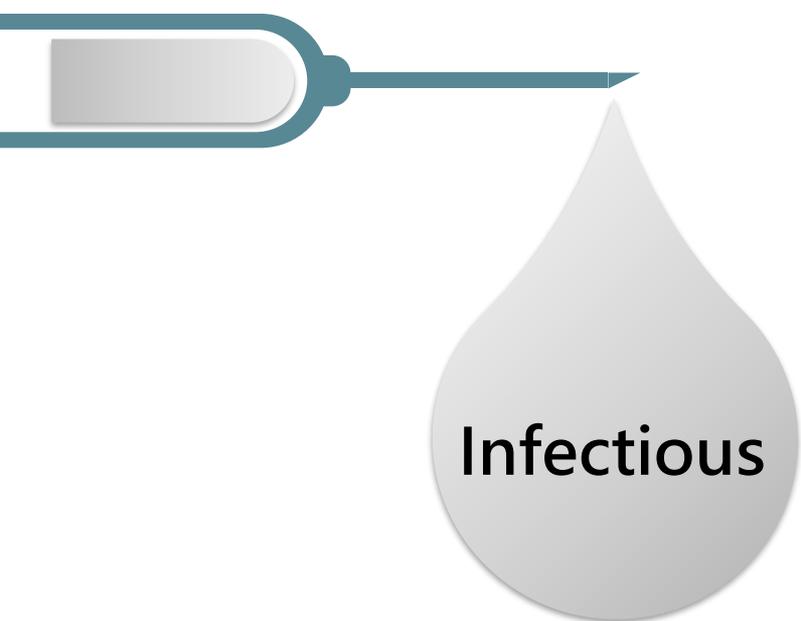
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Viral loads/density

HIV dies very soon after leaving the human body and cannot survive in the environment.

What are the high-risk fluids of transmission?



Infectious

- Blood, semen, vaginal fluids, cerebrospinal fluids, synovial fluids, pleural fluids, ascites, amniotic fluid, breast milk



**Non-
infectious**

- Saliva, sputum, nasal secretions, tears, sweat, urine, feces, vomit, skin vesicles.

Therefore, caregivers **will not** be exposed to HIV in ordinary care

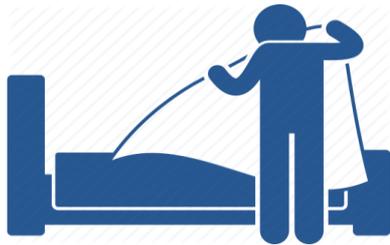
Care Work



Helping with changing clothes.



Helping with oral hygiene
(including brushing teeth
and rinsing)



Changing beddings.



Helping with nail trimming.

Caregivers will not get infected when contracting with sweat, tears, saliva, urine, vomit, or feces of an infected person.

Standard Precaution

Considering the following as transmittable infective agents is the basic principle:

- ① Blood
- ② Bodily fluids
- ③ Open wounds of skin or mucous membrane



Standard Precaution

- ☑ It is estimated that 13% of infected people do not know their infection status.
- ☑ Caregivers should follow the standard precautions while giving care to both suspected cases and confirmed cases.
- ☑ Related precautions include hand hygiene and the use of surgical gloves before contacting possible exposures.



According to the standard precautions, following the standard precautions is always the best way for protection when contacting fluids of any kind.

Principles of Standard Precautions



When it needs to contact with blood or bodily fluids

Always wear surgical gloves. Remove gloves immediately afterwards and wash hands with water and cleaning solutions.



After contacting blood or bodily fluids with the hands or skin

Wash hands with cleaning solutions or hand sanitizers according to the standard hand washing procedures.



Environments or objects contaminated by blood or bodily fluids

Dilute bleach with 100 times of water.



Open wounds or dermatitis on skin

After contacting with blood or bodily fluids, seal the wound well with waterproof tapes.

Please refer to the Infection Control Precautions and Guidelines for Long-Term Care Institutions and Standard Precautions published by Taiwan Centers for Disease Control.

Post-Exposure Prophylaxis 1

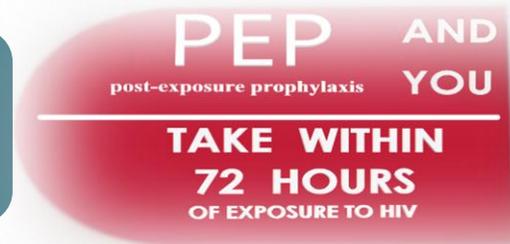
- ☑ **Immediately wash** the exposed wounds
 - Percutaneous sharp injuries.
 - Immediately squeeze out the blood in the wounds and wash the wounds with **tap water** and **soap**.
 - Skin wound exposure
 - Wash wounds with **tap water** and **soap**.
 - Mucous membrane exposure
 - Wash with a large amount of **tap water**.
- ☑ **Immediately consult a doctor at a designated HIV hospital as an emergency to evaluate the risk of HIV infection.**

Post-Exposure Prophylaxis 2 :

Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) Flowchart

After accidentally exposing an open wound to a patient' s blood or bodily fluids in caregiving with risk of infection.

Immediately consult a doctor at a designated HIV hospital as an emergency to evaluate the risk of HIV infection.



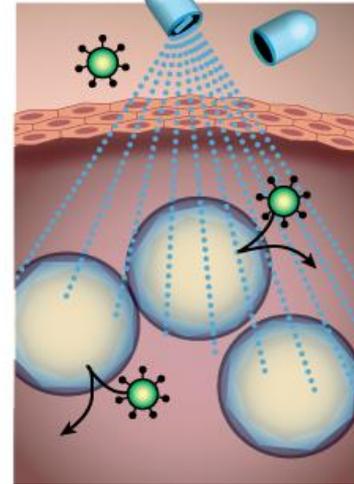
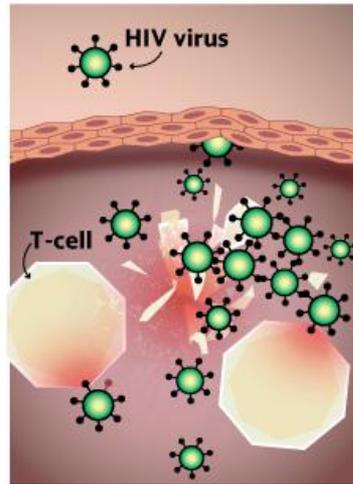
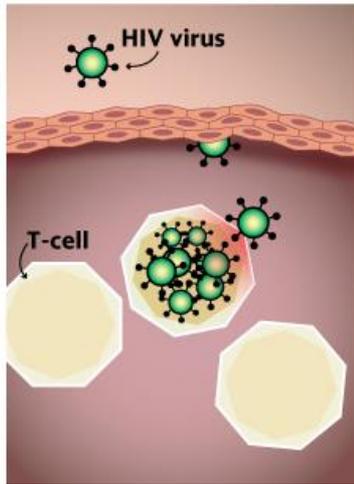
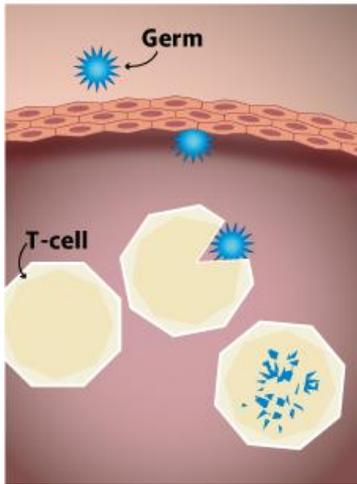
Within 72 hours, prescribe PEP to those being potentially exposed to HIV.

Remember!! Take ART medicines in the next 28 days continuously according to the physician' s order.

Get HIV screening according to the follow-up schedule.

Post-Exposure Prophylaxis : Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)

- ☑ Protect cells with medication from permanent infection.
- ☑ Side effects vary among people and will go off after medication discontinuation.



The government will subsidize PEP for those who have accidentally exposed to HIV when carrying out their duties.

What documents are required for application?

The applicant unit shall submit the following documents in their applications:

- (1) Receipt of the applicant unit.
- (2) Original copy of the receipt for the healthcare service expenses
- (3) Details of the expenses
- (4) Medical record summary
- (5) Exposure description
- (6) Report on accidental HIV exposure during duty
- (7) Needlestick injury follow-up record

Is there a time-limit (deadline) for application?

Yes.

Your employer must send an official report to the local health authority within six months after the exposure to apply for a preliminary review and related expenses.

Where should these documents be sent?

After related documents are delivered to the local health authority it will forward to Taiwan CDC for a second review and fund disbursement.



Designated HIV hospitals

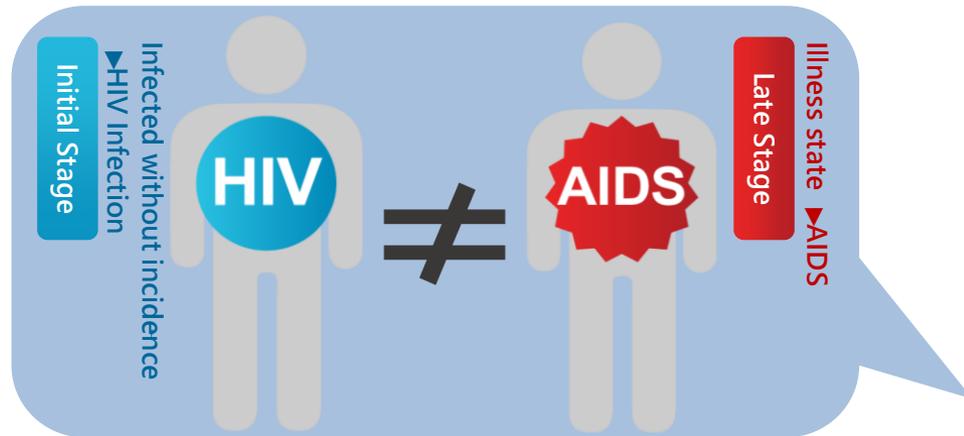


Currently, there are 79 designated HIV hospitals in Taiwan (there is also one designated HIV clinic) providing care and consultation services relating to HIV prevention.

Misconceptions About HIV

Infection is incidence?

Contacts with bodily fluids mean risk of infection?



Saliva, sputum, nasal secretions, tears, sweat, urine, feces, vomit, skin vesicle

→ **Not Infectious.**



Misconceptions About HIV

Is HIV a deadly disease?

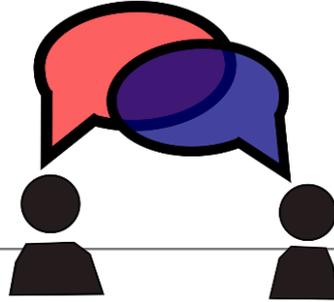
Following the outcome of various types of new medication, HIV is no more the Black Death of the 20th century. **The average life expectancy of HIV patients is the same as that of non-patients. In fact, HIV has become a chronic disease like hypertension and diabetes.**

Are sexual orientation and HIV infection correlated?

No disease can infect people by gender or sexual orientation. Only safe sexual behavior (correctly use condoms throughout the sex and water-based lubricant) can prevent HIV and other STDs.



HIV Infection FAQ-1

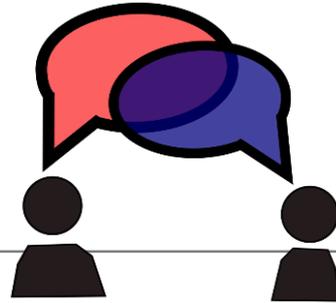


Will HIV be transmitted through the toilet bowl or laundry equipment?



No. HIV is transmitted through fluids and blood exchange, including unsafe (unprotected) sexual behaviors without using condoms throughout the sex; sharing needles, syringes, or diluents with others; or mother-to-child (perinatal transmission) transmission; while secretions such as feces, urine, saliva, and sweat will not transmit HIV. Therefore, HIV will not be transmitted in normal daily life.

HIV Infection FAQ-2



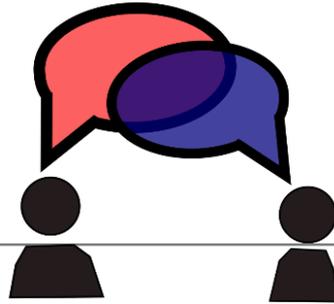
**Will HIV be transmitted by mosquito bites?
Will a mosquito transmit HIV after biting an
“HIV-infected person” ?**



No.

HIV will not be transmitted by insect bites, such as mosquito bites and fly bites. The viral load in the residual blood on the surface of arthropod mouthparts is not enough to transmit viruses. Also, arthropods need some rest to digest blood after sucking and will not bite another person immediately afterwards. In addition, mosquitoes will only suck blood and will not spit it out. Therefore, they will not transmit HIV.

HIV Infection FAQ-3



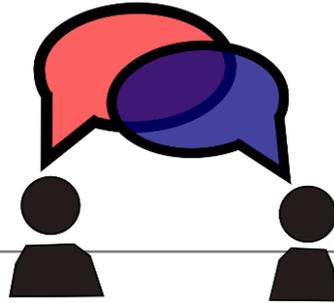
Will HIV be transmitted by human bites of an infected person?



No.

The victim contacts only with the biter's (HIV-infected person) saliva and oral mucous membrane. As saliva will not transmit HIV, and the oral mucous membrane will possibly transmit HIV only when there are wounds and it is bleeding, HIV transmission by human bites is almost impossible.

HIV Infection FAQ-4



Will HIV be transmitted through drinking the same glass of water?



No.

As saliva almost does not transmit HIV, drinking the same glass of water and a lightly kiss with HIV-infected people will not get infected.

Zero Discrimination

- ✓ According to worldwide research, after taking medication, the viral load on infected people is undetectable, significantly lowering the risk of transmission.
- ✓ Caregivers will not get infected by giving ordinary care (turning the body, cleansing, and body contacts). HIV is transmitted via bodily fluids and blood exchange, while secretions like feces, urine, saliva, and sweat will not transmit HIV. Therefore, we will not be infected by HIV in the daily life.
- ✓ We can hug, shake hands with, dine with, and use the same phone with a person who has HIV in the daily life.



Conclusions



HIV is mainly transmitted through the bodily fluids (blood, semen, vaginal fluids, and breast milk) of a person who has HIV from unsafe sexual behaviors.



HIV has been considered as a chronic disease. Taking medication regularly can control viral loads to maintain health condition.



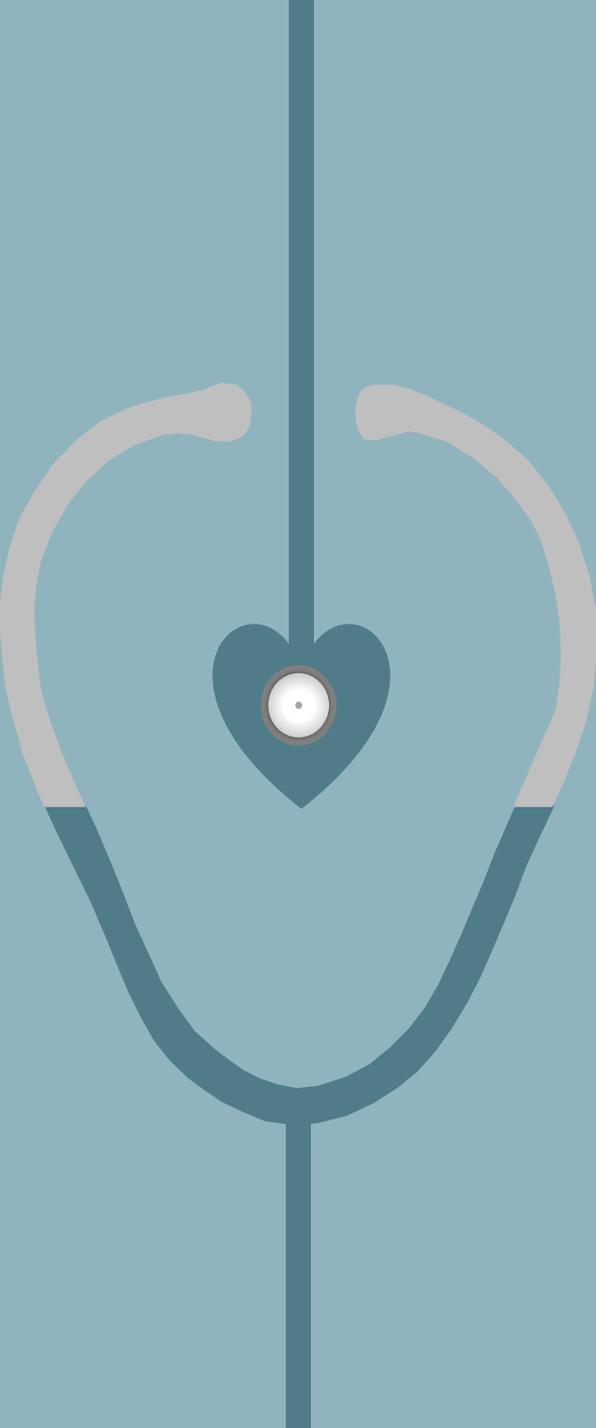
Caregivers of a person who has HIV should remind the case to stay with every appointment and take medication steadily to control the viral load inside the body.



HIV will not be transmitted in ordinary care in the daily life.



If a long-term caregiver accidentally exposes to HIV when carrying out duties, get medical attention within 72 hours after exposure for HIV screening and determined by doctors to see if PEP usage is needed. The government will subsidize the healthcare expense.



THANK YOU

