

Güney Afrika Tecrübesi

ESCMID Observership Programı

6 Haziran 2015

Uzm. Dr. Şafak GÖKTAŞ

Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları ve Klinik
Mikrobiyoloji

Afrika Deneyimi

- 2009 / 2010, asistanılığımın ortaları,
- Klimik Kongresi,
- Prof. Dr. Deniz Gökengin,
- G. Afrika' da bir kasaba,
- HIV (+) prevelansı,
- 1,5 ay
- Ben de böyle birşey yapmalıyım,



AFRİKA DENEYİMİ

- Asistanlığımın ilerleyen yıllarında ESCMID' in varlığı,
- ESCMID' e başvuru, üyelik,
- Yılda 1 defa,
- Burs almak, yazışmalar, 3 ay,

Profession & Career

Awards & Grants

Collaborative Centres & Observerships

[About Collaborative Centres \(ECCs\)](#)

[ECC search](#)

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About Observerships

[ECDC Observerships](#)

[WHO Observerships](#)

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[Video about Observerships & ECCs](#)

Educational activities

Mentorships

PA Workshops

Parity Commission

Trainee Association of ESCMID

Speciality training

Jobs in CM & ID

EU Partner Search

EU calls & other funding



ESCMID Observership

To facilitate international training and collaboration, we encourage our members to visit ESCMID Collaborative Centres (most often departments of infectious diseases and/or clinical microbiology) in other countries for one day to one month under the auspices of ESCMID. The Observerships should primarily focus on good clinical and laboratory practice rather than on research activities.

Funding

Intra-European Observership visits

ESCMID member from Europe visits an ECC in Europe

(+ for definitions see below)

ESCMID subsidises travel costs and subsistence for outside-of-country visits to a maximum of EUR 1'200 as follows:

- EUR 500 max. for travel expenses (air ticket, train ticket, car expenses at EUR 0.30 per km)
- EUR 70 per diem (up to a maximum of 10 days)

ESCMID only supports applications that are submitted and accepted prior to the intended visit; and payment will be made after we receive proof of effectively incurred expenses.

Intercontinental Observership visits (outgoing/incoming)

Outgoing: ESCMID member from Europe visits an ECC outside Europe

(+ for definitions see below)

Incoming: ESCMID member from outside Europe visits an ECC in Europe

(+ for definitions see below)

Member ID / email address:
47018 (dr.safakgoktas@gmail.com)

Membership status:
Young Scientist Membership

Membership duration until:
18 June 2016

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Search for Collaborative Centres & apply for Observerships

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ESCMID

Collaborative Centres and Observerships



What are Collaborative Centres?

The ESCMID Collaborative Centres (ECCs) are clinical microbiology and/or infectious disease centres of excellence in Europe and beyond. They attract and welcome ESCMID members from abroad to learn about diagnostic and therapeutic procedures and organising services as well as to establish new contacts and foster international exchange.

Why become a Collaborative Centre?

The ECCs function as international networking centres through Observership visits of staff members. Participating institutions profit from stimulating and educational Observership visits and international exchange. Furthermore, staff from ECCs will be given priority when applying for an ESCMID Observership in another Country.

What would be an optimal Collaborative Centre?

Collaborative Centres of Infectious Diseases

We particularly invite institutions to apply with high volumes of patients with specific diseases, especially those which are rarely seen in all parts of Europe but also with non-exotica treated at a high standard.

Collaborative Centres of Clinical Microbiology

We particularly invite institutions to apply with specific diagnostic expertise, skills and organisational structures to apply. This includes high throughput institutions, reference laboratories, laboratories with integrated bacteriology, virology and molecular microbiology, and laboratories with an international profile.

How to become a Collaborative Centre?

To apply, you need to submit a short profile online as well as two external references. Please note that one external reference should be from another country.

In a second step, you will be asked to provide more details about your institution/department for potential ESCMID Observers. Applications can be submitted online throughout the year and are normally processed within 2 months.



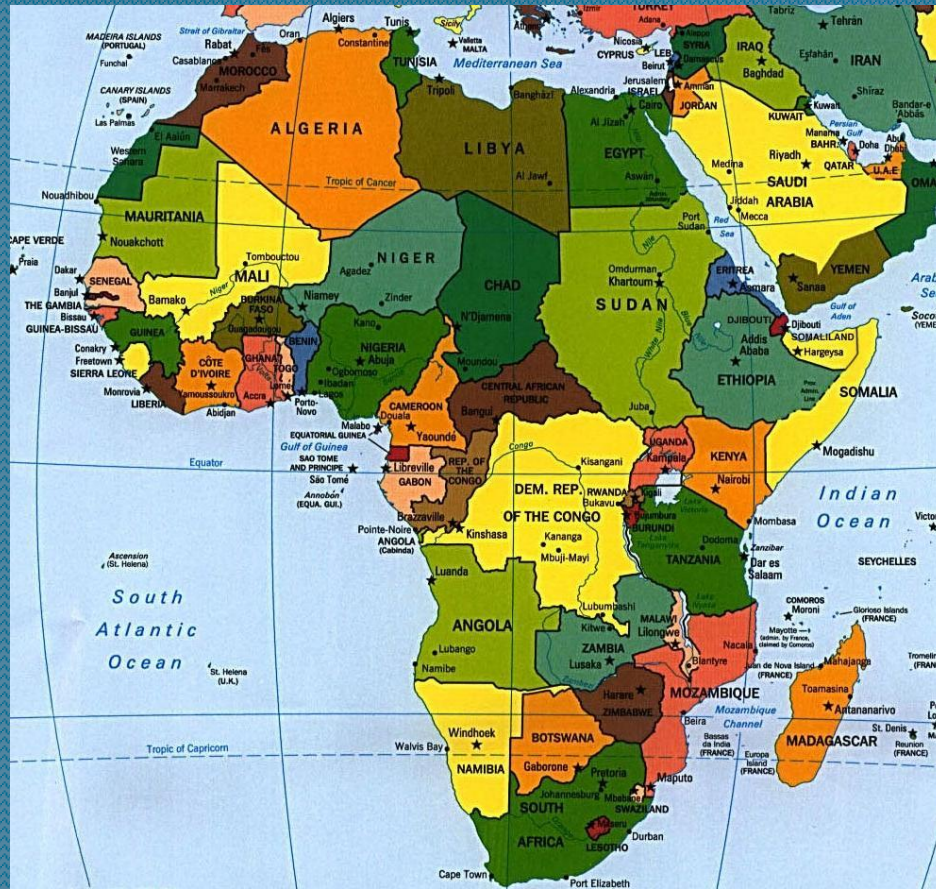
Map indicating approved ESCMID Collaborative Centres in Europe as of 1 March 2012.

Apply now!

If you are interested in becoming an ESCMID Collaborative Centre, please apply online at www.escmid.org/ecc.

Neden Afrika?

- Yıllar önce dinlediğim sunumun etkisi,
- Türkiye’ de az görülen, farklı hastalıklar,
- HIV (+) hastalar,
- ESCMID’ in farklı kıtalara açılımı,
- Avrupa harici yeni yerler, Afrika ve G. Amerika

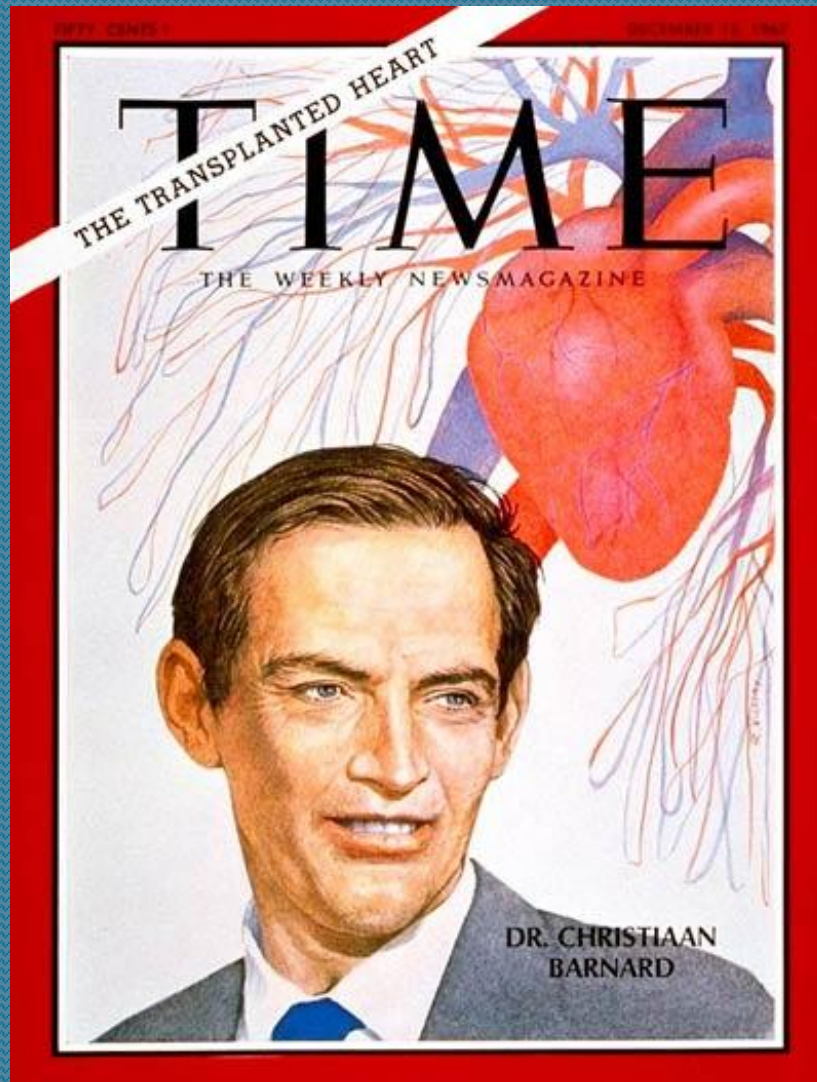




Groote Schuur Hospital







1967

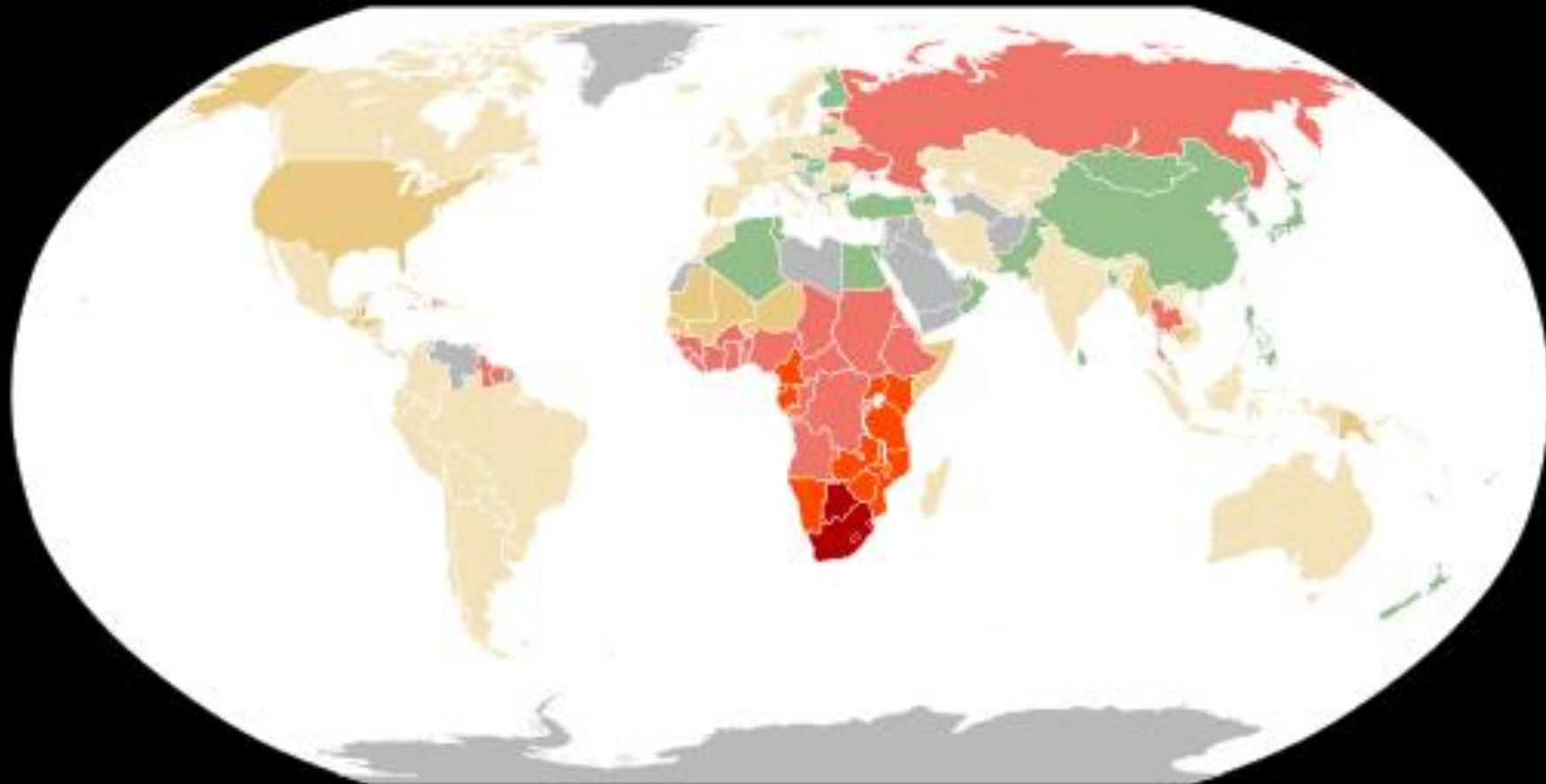




Fig. 1. Louis Washkansky, the first human-to-human heart transplant patient on 3 December 1967, seen here a few days after the operation. (Photo from the Heart of Cape Town Museum.)

G.Afrika

- 6 milyon HIV (+) hasta,
- 2+2+2
- Dünya lideri (sayı olarak),
- Oran olarak Swaizaland % 46
- % 10- 18 arasında değişiyor, , % 17.3 (2011)
- HIV + TB + 3. + 4. koinfeksiyon



(15-49) per country at the end of 2009. <0.1 %















0.1-0.5 %

0.5-1 %

1-5 %

5-15 %

15-50 %

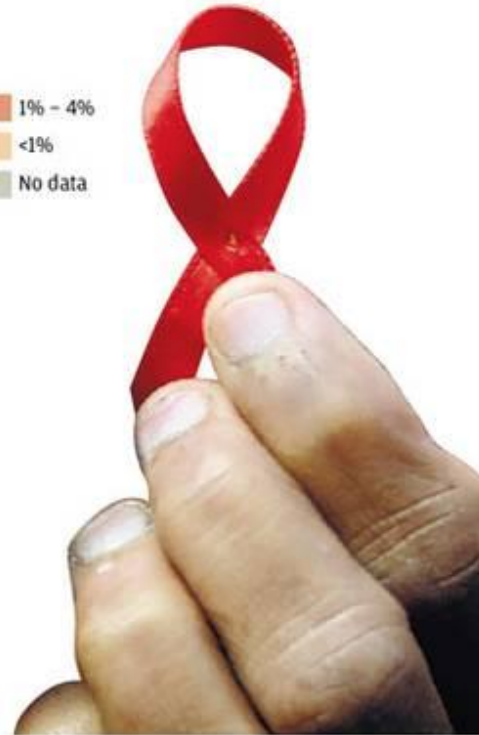
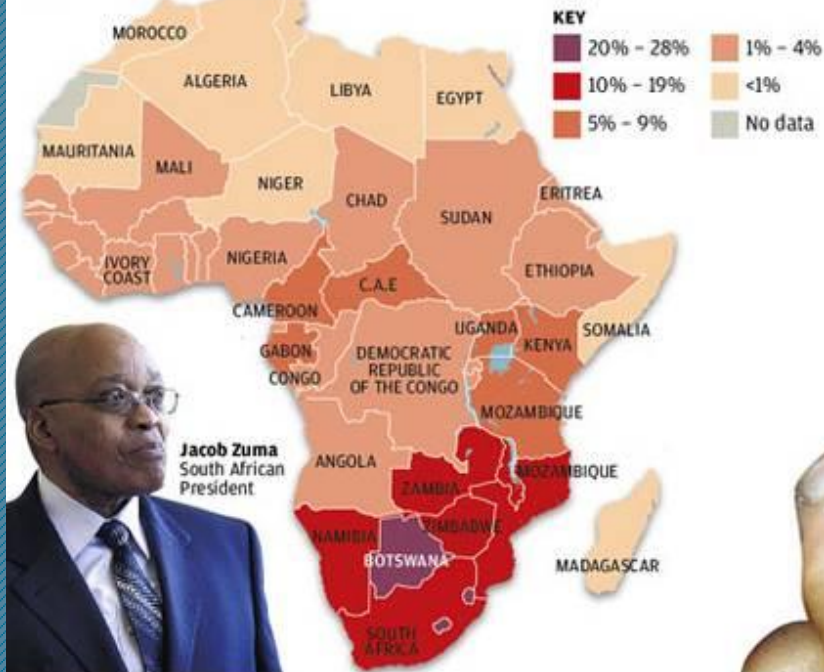
	Romania	0.1	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	15,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	350	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Russia	1.1	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	980,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	13,000	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Rwanda	2.9	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	150,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	7,800	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Saudi Arabia	<0.1	⁽¹⁾	2011 est. BENU	10,000	⁽²⁾	2007 est.	300	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Senegal	0.7	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	67,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	1,800	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Serbia	0.1	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	6,400	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	100	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Sierra Leone	1.6	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	55,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	3,300	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Singapore	0.1	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	4,200	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	200	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Slovakia	<0.1	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	200	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	100	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Slovenia	0.1	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	280	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	100	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Somalia	0.7	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	24,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	1,600	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	South Africa	17.3	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	5,600,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	310,000	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	South Sudan	3.1	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.		⁽²⁾	NA		⁽³⁾	NA
	Spain	0.4	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	140,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	2,300	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Sri Lanka	<0.1	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	3,800	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	200	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Sudan	0.4	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	260,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	12,000	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Suriname	2.4	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	6,800	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	500	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Svalbard	0.0	⁽¹⁾	2011	0	⁽²⁾	2011	0	⁽³⁾	2011
	Swaziland	26.0	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	190,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	10,000	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Sweden	0.2	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	6,200	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	100	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Switzerland	0.4	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	25,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	500	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Syria	<0.1	⁽¹⁾	2012 est.	432	⁽²⁾	2012 est.	10	⁽³⁾	2012 est.
	Taiwan	0.1	⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Aug 2014	23,492	⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Aug 2014	351	⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2013
	Tajikistan	0.3	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	10,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	500	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Tanzania	5.6	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	1,400,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	86,000	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Thailand	1.2	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	530,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	28,000	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Togo	3.4	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	130,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	9,100	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Trinidad and Tobago	1.5	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	14,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	1,900	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Tunisia	<0.1	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	3,700	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	200	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Turkey	<0.1	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	4,600	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	200	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Turkmenistan	0.1	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	200	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	100	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Uganda	7.2	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	1,200,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	77,000	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Ukraine	0.8	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	350,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	19,000	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	United Arab Emirates	0.2	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.		⁽²⁾	NA		⁽³⁾	NA
	United Kingdom	0.3	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	85,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	500	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	United States	0.6	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	1,148,200	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	17,000	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Uruguay	0.6	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	10,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	500	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Uzbekistan	0.1	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	16,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	500	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Venezuela	0.5	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	110,000	⁽²⁾	1999 est.	4,100	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Vietnam	0.5	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	280,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	24,000	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Yemen	0.2	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	12,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.		⁽³⁾	NA
	Zambia	12.5	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	980,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	56,000	⁽³⁾	2011 est.
	Zimbabwe	14.9	⁽¹⁾	2011 est.	1,200,000	⁽²⁾	2011 est.	140,000	⁽³⁾	2011 est.

An asterisk * indicates that the CIA World Factbook lists this piece of data as not having an available source.

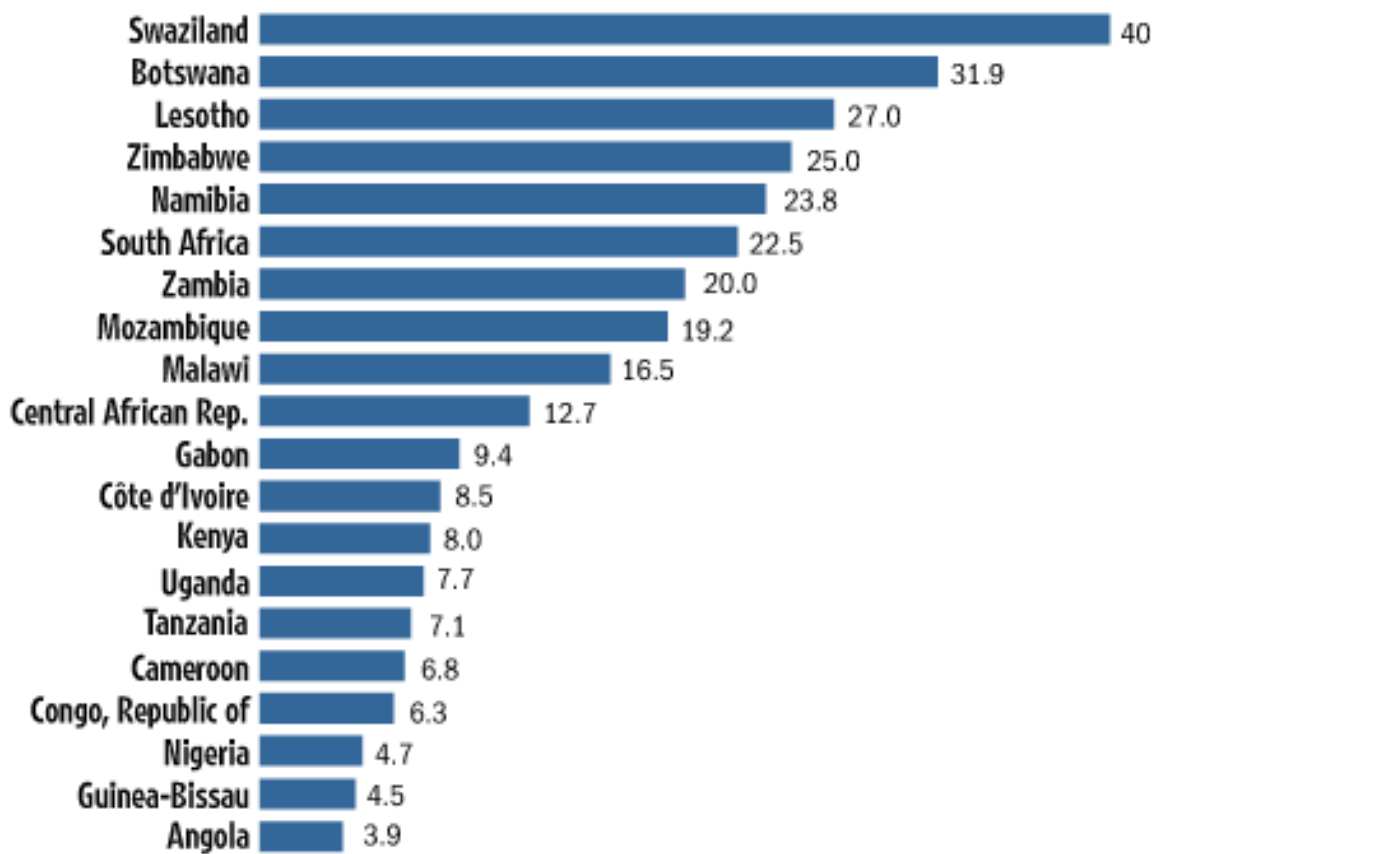
How South Africa compares with its neighbours

HIV PREVALENCE IN ADULTS (15-49 YEAR OLDS) IN AFRICA

%, 2007



Source: Status of the global HIV epidemic: 2008 report on the global aids epidemic (UNAID)



- HIV+TB' in yanına,
- Kriptokok menenjitisi, Lepra, HBV, Myastania Gravis, toksoplazmoz, PML (JC virus), beyinde tüberküloz,
- CD4=1



- HCV > HBV, çünkü IV ilaç kullanımı,
- HIV+TB hastalarını takip,
- Eve ziyaret,





- Hastalar eğitimsiz,
- Büyü > Medikal Tedavi,



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Uma ufuna ufuna ukukhuluma naba phansi bekumeleleliso?
- *Are you trying to succeed in making a claim to your insurance co. Or creditors ?
Uma ufuna isikhundla emsebenzini?
- *Is your woman or man unfaithful to you and you want to stop it?
Uma ufuna owangakwakho athembakale kuwe?
- *Do you want to win the heart of your beloved?
Uma ufuna inhlinziyo yesithandwa sakho?
- *Are you having bad luck which you want him to remove?
Uma ufuna ukusutwa amabhadi nesinyama?
- *Is your family on drugs or alcohol which you want him or her to stop?
Uma ufuna ukuyekisa owakwakho ukuphuza nesidakamizwa?
- *Do you want your sickness (any) to be healed?
Uma ufuna ukugeda isifo esikuphethe?
- *Are you bewitched or possessed and you want us to help you?
Uma uthakathiwe noma yini?
- *Is your erection weak or when you make love you release as quick as a chicken?
Uma induku yakho ingasebenzi kahle isheshe lwe?
- *Are you looking for more customers in your business?
Uma ufuna ukubiza ama -customers?
- *Are you lacking self confidence or disappointed beyond endurance?
Uma ungaphumeleli kahle ezintweni zakho?
- *Do you want your dream to be translated to you or want to stop you from having a nightmare ?
Uma ufuna ukugeda amaphupho amabi ?
- *Are you interested in knowing what fate lies ahead of you?
Uma ufuna ukwazi ngabantu abakwakhela uzungu?
- *Are you incapable of having children, but you want one now?
Uma ungatholi abantwana ?

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All : If You Don't Believe Us Because Of Your Disappointment
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53 ELOFF STR CNR. & COMMISSIONER STR
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7:00 Am To 6:00 Pm

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- Devlet başkanı Zuma !!!



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Jacob Zuma rape trial

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Jacob *Gedleyihlekisa* Zuma, the President of South Africa and current president of the governing political party, the *African National Congress* (ANC), was charged with *rape* in the *Johannesburg High Court* on 8 December 2005. The accuser, Zuma's deceased friend's daughter, was known by Zuma to be *HIV positive*. On 8 May 2008, the Court dismissed the charges, agreeing that the sexual act in question was consensual. During the trial, Zuma admitted to having *unprotected sex* with his accuser but claimed that he took a shower afterwards to cut the risk of contracting HIV. This statement has been condemned by the judge, health experts, *AIDS activists* and the public in general.

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- 2 Trial
- 3 Result
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- 5 References
- 6 External links

Pre-trial events

In November 2005, an investigation began into charges that he had raped a 31-year-old family friend at his home in *Forest Town*, Johannesburg. Even before charges were filed, the news media reported that the alleged victim was a member of a prominent ANC family and also an AIDS activist; and that Zuma had acknowledged a consensual sexual relationship with the woman in question.

On the morning of 8 December 2005, rape charges against Zuma were formally filed. Zuma vehemently denied the charges, and affirmed his political commitment to oppose sexual violence.

Even before charges were filed, as rumors about rape accusations surfaced later in November Zuma's political prospects began to appear to take a turn for the worse. Most of Zuma's higher-level political supporters could not respond to these new charges the way they had the corruption charges. These allegations seemed at first to take the steam out of Zuma's supporters, but in a hearing prior to Zuma's rape trial, a group of thousands of Zuma supporters gathered near the courthouse, as a smaller gathering of anti-rape groups demonstrated on behalf of the alleged rape survivor.^[1]

Trial

Jacob Zuma was tried in the Johannesburg High Court. As he did throughout the trial, Zuma sang *Awulethu Mshini Wami* (Bring my *machine gun*) with the crowd, and ANC Youth League and Communist Party Youth League spokesmen spoke in support of Zuma.^[2] Zuma had not entirely lost his support base.

As Zuma's rape trial proceeded, reports surfaced that the South African Communist Party was severely divided over how to address the issue of Zuma and the SACP's relationship to him. Many members of the party's youth wing supported Zuma while others in the SACP were skeptical about the value of rallying behind a particular person as opposed to emphasizing principles of governance.^[3]

Despite the defection of some former supporters, however Zuma stalwarts continued to rally outside the courthouse, arousing criticism by anti-rape groups for regular attacks on the integrity and moral standing of Zuma's accuser, insults yelled at a close friend of the accuser, and even stones thrown at a woman that members of the crowd mistook for the accuser.^[4] Zuma's defense team introduced evidence relating to the woman's sexual past, and asserted that the sex that took place was consensual. The prosecution asserted that her lack of resistance was due to a state of shock, and that the relationship between the two was like that of a 'father-daughter' pair.^[5]

The trial also generated political controversy when Zuma, who headed the National AIDS Council, admitted that he had not used a condom when having sex with the woman who now accuses him of rape, despite knowing that she was HIV-positive. He stated in court that he took a shower to try to reduce his risk of infection, upsetting HIV educators who emphasized that this would do nothing to prevent HIV transmission.^[6]

Result

On 8 May 2008, the court found Zuma not guilty of the charge of rape.

On 3 July 2007, the woman who brought the rape charges against Mr. Zuma was *granted asylum* in The Netherlands.^[7]

See also

- Schabir Shaik trial
- Sexual violence in South Africa

References

- ↑ "Africa | Zuma rape case judge stands down" . BBC News. 2006-02-13. Retrieved 2013-06-11.
- ↑ "Zuma judge recuses himself from trial : Mail & Guardian Online" . Mg.co.za. Retrieved 2013-06-11.
- ↑ [1] [2] SACP divided on Zuma

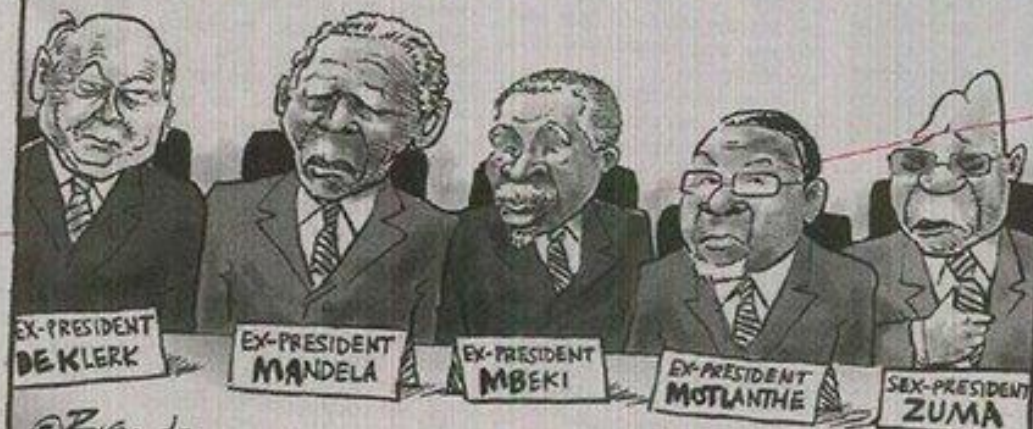


A crowd of supporters and the curious outside the Johannesburg High Court.





The Fathers of our Nation...



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- Schabir Shaik trial
- Sexual violence in South Africa

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- ↑ "Africa | Zuma rape case: Judge stands down" *W*. BBC News. 2006-02-13. Retrieved 2013-06-11.
- ↑ "Zuma judge recuses himself from trial : Mail & Guardian Online" *W*. Mg.co.za. Retrieved 2013-06-11.
- ↑ [1] *W* [2] *W* SACP divided on Zuma *W*
- ↑ "IOL: Accuser insulted as Zuma hailed at court" *W*. IOL. February 14, 2006. Retrieved 2013-06-11.
- ↑ "Zuma's rape accuser questioned *W* S. African denies rape allegation at trial *W*
- ↑ "SA's Zuma 'showered to avoid HIV' *W*. BBC News. 2006-04-05. Retrieved 2013-06-11.
- ↑ "Asiel voor aanklaagster Zuma" [Asylum for Zuma prosecutor] *W*. NOS (in Dutch). 3 July 2007. Archived from the original *W* on 12 September 2007.

External links [edit]

- State v Zuma: Judgment of the High Court 

<div> V · T · E</div>	Political history of South Africa	<div>[hide]</div>
Defunct polities	Kingdom of Mapungubwe (c.  1075–c. 1220) · Dutch Cape Colony (1652–1806) · Mthethwa Paramountty (c.  1780–1817) · Cape Colony (1795–1910) · Zulu Kingdom (1816–1897) · Natalia Republic (1839–1843) · Natal Colony (1843–1910) · Orange Free State (1854–1902) · South African Republic (1856–1902) · Griqualand East (1861–1879) · Griqualand West (1870–1873) · Goshen (1882–1883) · Stellaland (1882–1885) · Nieuwe Republiek (1884–1888) · Uplingtonia (1885–1887) · Klein Vrystaat (1888–1891) · Orange River Colony (1902–1910) · Transvaal Colony (1902–1910) · Union of South Africa (1910–1961) · Transkei (1976–1994) · Bophuthatswana (1977–1994) · Venda (1979–1994) · Ciskei (1981–1994)	
Events	1652–1815	Dutch settlement · French Huguenot settlement · Khokholo–Dutch Wars · Xhosa Wars · Battle of Muizenberg · Battle of Blaauwberg · Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 1814
	1815–1910	Mfecane · 1820 Settlers · Great Trek · Boer Republics · Mineral Revolution · Witwatersrand Gold Rush · South African Wars · South Africa Act 1909
	1910–1948	Maritz Rebellion · Rand Rebellion · Great Depression · 1946 African Mine Workers' Union strike · Bantustans
	1948 general election · Apartheid legislation · Internal resistance · Coloured-vote constitutional crisis · Defiance Campaign · Congress of the People (Freedom Charter) · Sharpeville massacre · 1960 republic referendum · International isolation (Academic boycott · Disinvestment · Oil embargo · Sporting boycott) · Rivonia Trial · Tar Baby Option · Durban Moment · Border War · Israeli alliance (Israel–South Africa Agreement) · Soweto Uprising · Weapons of mass destruction · Project Coast · Constructive engagement · Church Street bombing · 1983 constitutional reform referendum · Third Force · CODESA · 1992 apartheid referendum · Saint James Church massacre · Bophuthatswana coup d'état · Shell House massacre	
	Post-apartheid	1994 general election · Government of National Unity · Reconstruction and Development Programme · Truth and Reconciliation Commission · Arms Deal · African Renaissance · Xenophobia · Marikana miners' strike · 2012 Western Cape farm workers' strike · Nkandlagate · 2014 platinum strike
Political culture	Afrikaner Calvinism · Baasskap · Boerehaat · Day of the Vow · Greater South Africa · Honorary whites · <i>Rooi gevaar</i> · Slavery · <i>Swart gevaar</i> · <i>Uitlander</i> · Volkstaat	
Defunct organisations	Civic and political organisations	Afrikaner Bond · Afrikaner Broederbond · Afrikaner Party · AITUP · APO · AVF · BPC · Black Sash · CDA · CTEG · COD · Congress Alliance · COSG · CP · Dominion Party · DP (1973–1977) · DP (1989–2000) · DPP · ECC · FA · FD · Genootskap van Regte Afrikaners · GNP · Het Volk · HNP · ID · IP · ISL · Jeugkrag · Johannesburg Reform Committee · Labour Party (1910–1958) · Labour Party (1969–1994) · Liberal Party · NA · NCP · NIC · NLP · NNP · NP · NPP · NRP · NUSAS · PFP · Progressive Party (Cape Colony) · Progressive Party · PRP · Radio Freedom · Reform Party · SABP · SADECO · SAIC · SASO · SAYCO · SAYRGO · South African Party (Cape Colony) · South African Party (1911–1934) · South African Party (1977–1980) · TNIP · Torch Commando · UFP · United Party · Unionist Party · Volksparty · Workers Party · WOSA
	Trade unions and	AFG · BOM · EOR · ILO · MUSA · NCU · OMF · SAMP · UDF · Umanikwazi

Groote Schuur Hospital

- Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları en önemli branş,
- HIV

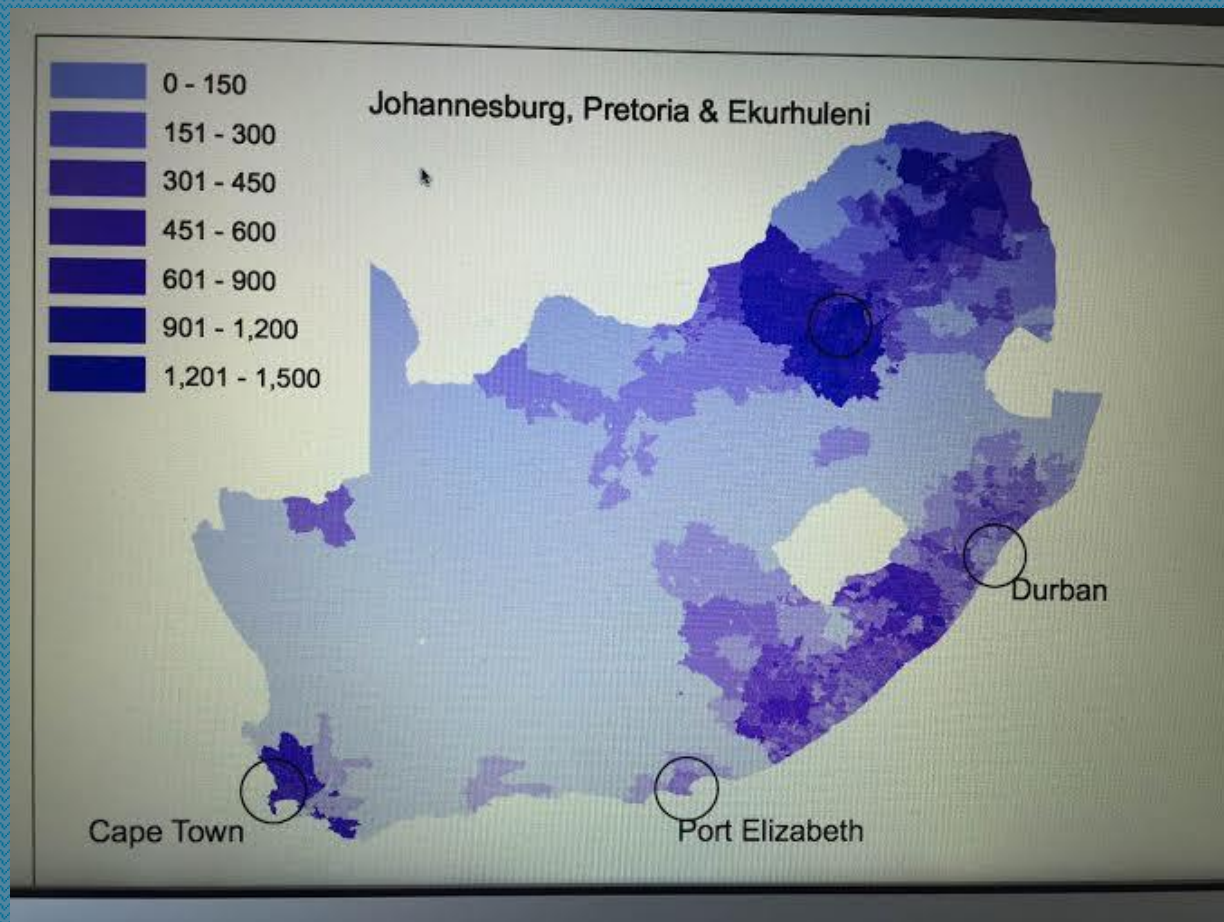
Infectious Diseases & HIV Medicine
Principal specialist & Head
Prof Marc Mendelson

- HIV (+) olanlarda TB > %60,
- Dünyadaki en yüksek oran, TB insidansı,
- TB' nin çoğu MDR,
- Bu hastaneye kayıtlı 4000 MDR TB,
- Konsültan,
- Yatakları 2-3,
- Zorunda kalmadıkça hasta yatırmıyorlar,

Dünyanın her yerinden çeşitli mesleklerde insanlar,
HIV (+) çalışması, (Ge. , Sc., Eng., USA)

- Tıp fak. öğrencisi, epidemiyolog, halk sağlığı, göğüs hast. , istatistik uzmanı, ekonomist,
- Ekonomistin çalışması ; HIV, TB ve fakirlik arasındaki ilişki,
- Fakirlik yüzünden mi TB, TB yüzünden mi fakirlik?
- Hangisini düzeltmek maliyet etkin olacaktır?

- Halk saęlıęı uzmanının alıřması, burada TB neden bu kadar yksek,
- HIV (+)' lięinin yanında ki sebepler ne olabilir?
- Sigara iimi, fakirlik, hava soęuk, camlar kapalı, tek gzl odada ok insan beraber,



- 2004 yılına kadar devlet HIV tedavisini ödemiıyor,
- Swaizaland' a gidip alıyorlar, daha ucuz,



- Yemek yemeye para (?)
- HIV tedavisini almaya başlayınca kilo almaları gerekir,
- Bu hastalar kilo veriyor, yemek bulamıyorlar,

- Hastalara yemek yiyor musun diye sormayın,
- Evet diyeceklerdir,
- Bu sabah, dün akşam ne yedin diye sorun
- Aldığınız cevaplara inanamayacaksınız,
- Hastalığın evrelemesini de bozuyor (WHO), kilo önemli,

WHO Clinical Staging of HIV

Stages	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Stage IV
Sign and symptoms	Asymptomatic Persistent generalized lymphadenopathy (PGL)	Moderate unexplained weight loss (<10% of presumed or measured body weight) Recurrent respiratory tract infections (RTIs, sinusitis, bronchitis, otitis media, pharyngitis) Herpes zoster Angular cheilitis Recurrent oral ulcerations Papular pruritic eruptions Seborrhoeic dermatitis Fungal nail infections of fingers	Severe weight loss (>10% of presumed or measured body weight) Unexplained chronic diarrhoea for longer than one month Unexplained persistent fever (intermittent or constant for longer than one month) Oral candidiasis Oral hairy leukoplakia Pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) diagnosed in last two years Severe presumed bacterial infections (e.g. pneumonia, empyema, pyomyositis, bone or joint infection, meningitis, bacteraemia) Acute necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis, gingivitis or periodontitis	Conditions where a presumptive diagnosis can be made on the basis of clinical signs or simple investigations HIV wasting syndrome Pneumocystis pneumonia Recurrent severe or radiological bacterial pneumonia Chronic herpes simplex infection (orolabial, genital or anorectal of more than one month's duration) Oesophageal candidiasis Extrapulmonary TB Kaposi's sarcoma Central nervous system (CNS) toxoplasmosis HIV encephalopathy

- Tedavi başlama sınırları hala CD4 <350,
- Dünya CD4 <500 ü kabul etmesine rağmen,
- Maliyet etkin olmadığını düşünüyorlar,
- Hükümete büyük yük,

Bir Hasta

- 42 yaş, erkek,
- Ateş,
- Gece terlemesi, tişört 2 defa değiştiriyor,
- Hafif ALT, AST yüksekliği,
- Halsizlik,
- Hafif eklem ağrısı,
- Müslüman, bir müslüman yardım derneği için çalışıyor,

- Sık seyahat hikayesi,
- 1 yıl içinde Afganistan, Pakistan, Somali, Mozambik, Zimbabwe, en son da Yemen,
- El Kaide (?)
- Yemen' de Mayıs - Temmuz arası,
- WBC: 10,600, CRP; 234
- Respiratuar semptom yok,
- Ne düşünüyorsunuz?

Onların Düşündükleri

- Q ateşi,
- TB, Malaria,
- HIV, Hepatit,
- MERS,
- Endokardit,
- Leptospiroz,
- F.Hepatica,
- Rift Valley Ateşi

- Hasta koyun kırpıyor, (çıplak elle)
- Kuzu, koyun, keçi,
- Bunların etini yiyor,
- Sütünü içiyor,
- Yapılan peyniri yiyor,
- Sen ne düşünüyorsun dediler?

- Bruselloz

- Mikrobiyoloji ile uyum içinde çalışıyorlar,
- Haftada 3 kan kültürü toplantıları oluyor,
- Enfeksiyon bölümünden 1 doktor katılıyor,
- Mikrobiyoloji, klinikleri arayıp deeskalasyon yapın diyor, klinikler de buna uyuyor,
- Mikrobiyoloji haftada bir enfeksiyoncular ile mikroskop günü yapıyor,
- Patojene bakılıyor ve fikir yürütülüyor,







Rhodotorula sp.

- Mantar,
- 115 adet,
- Patojen olabiliyor,

Bir Yayın

- Johannesburg, French Hopital d' Ambroise Pare hastanesinde bedava sünnet duyurusu,
- 1.5 sene süren kampanya, 3724 erkek,
- Cinsel hayatları ile ilgili detaylı anket,
- Prezervatif, partner, sıklık, sosyal konum,
- İki eşit gruba ayrıldı,

- Bir grup sünnet oldu, diğeri olmadı,
- Düzenli kontrole çağrıldılar,
- Belli bir süre sonra iki grup arasındaki fark ne oldu dersiniz?

- S nnet olmayanlarda %49 HIV oranı,
- S nnet olanlarda %20,
- Kenya ve Uganda' da benzer sonular,
- Arařtırmaya, s nnet olmayanlarında olması iin son verildi,

- Sünnet HIV virusüne karşı neden koruyor?
- Tartışma; Muhtemelen virus, sünnet derisinin altındaki nemli bölgede daha uzun süre hayatta kalıp kendini çoğaltıyor,
- Randomized, Controlled Intervention Trial of Male Circumcision for Reduction of HIV Infection Risk: The ANRS 1265 Trial, Bertran Auvert et al
- Published: October 25, 2005





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