Spectrum of HIV Infection in Adults and Adolescents without Treatment

- disease progression is influenced by viral characteristics, individual host factors, and treatment access/adherence
- after the primary/acute infection period, a higher viral load predicts more rapid disease progression and a higher risk of transmission to partner, offspring
- opportunistic infections, neoplastic diseases, and neurologic manifestations occur more frequently in late HIV, and may become chronic

Early Symptoms
- generalized lymphadenopathy, oral and vaginal candidiasis, recurrent herpes simplex, skin rashes, herpes zoster, genital warts, tuberculosis

Opportunistic Infections
- bacterial, viral, fungal, and/or parasitic infections

Neoplastic Diseases
- Kaposi's sarcoma, lymphoma, cervical and anal cancer

Neurologic Manifestations
- peripheral neuropathy, changes in concentration, memory, gait, dementia

Viral Load "Set Point" < 1,000 – 1,000,000

CD4 cell counts/mm³ (normal range if uninfected = 500 – 1,600)

HIV-1 copies/ml (normal range if uninfected = 0)