

## Editor's Note: Volume 7 Issue 9

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Since the first case of mysterious disease reported in 1981, HIV-1 pandemic caused death of more than 25 million people around the world. Due to intrinsic mutagenic ability and high variability among HIV genome it is very difficult to develop globally effective therapeutics as well as vaccines. The advancement of highly active anti-retroviral therapy (HAART) and several experimental vaccine approaches are less effective in controlling new infections as well as quality of life in developing countries. In essence prevention is better strategy to combat with this HIV/AIDS global epidemic. The current issue focuses on several different prevention as well as therapeutic approaches in developing countries. Navaneethapandian et al. compared the growth patterns of HIV-infected and HIV-exposed, uninfected infants from India and reported that mortality is high in the absence of early antiretroviral treatment in HIV-1 infected infants [1]. With similar lines Birlie et al. focused on prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and performed retrospective study in Southwest Ethiopia. This study concluded that pregnant HIV positive mothers should be enrolled in PMTCT programs at earlier stage and exclusive breast feeding should be encouraged so as to decrease MTCT [2].

To develop new therapeutics, Tincho et al. used *in silico* approach to identify anti-HIV peptide-based drugs [3]. Indeed prevention is better than cure, Girma T, et al. studied factors affecting knowledge, attitude and voluntary counseling and testing among students from Ethiopia [4]. In similar lines, Mapara describes use of color pictures to raise awareness about AIDS [5]. Similarly, Applewhite S discusses use of pre-exposure prophylaxis and antiretroviral treatment to reduce infections [6]. Swartz et al. performed LGBTI case study to understand psychosocial well-being of LGBTI individuals and communities in South Africa [7]. Raheel studied the stigmatizing attitudes and factors determining stigma toward PLWA prevailing in the Saudi Arabia [8]. Moreover, Avanzi et al. studied significance of genetic variation in interleukin 28B (IL28B) and inosine triphosphatase (ITPA) genes in cohort of HIV/HCV co-infected patients in Southern Brazil [9]. Saleem et al. studied antibiotic resistance in Gonorrhea for prevention of STD [10]. In addition to this Ramdial et al. studied lymph node biopsy in patients with nodal donovanosis [11].

Overall this issue provides recent research on HIV prevention and development of new therapeutic which will be very interesting for readers.

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