



Management of HIV Infection

The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) belongs to the lenti virus group that causes HIV infection and leads to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) over a period of time. Progressive failure of the immune system in humans can be seen in AIDS patients leading to cancers and life-threatening opportunistic infections.

HIV Current Research is an international, peer reviewed, open access journal that publishes recent advances related to all the aspects of treatment and prevention techniques of HIV. The current inaugural **volume NO 1, issue 1** of the journal published seven research articles, two review articles, a case report and a short communication. In the research article Oladosu *et al.* could isolate and identify the types of bacteria present and determined the antibiogram profile of the isolates. Presenting authors found that Ofloxacin was the most effective antibiotic against most of the isolated bacterial species and only two isolates were found to be resistant to Streptomycin and Chloramphenicol whereas *Proteus mirabilis* displayed the highest level of resistance [1].

Adeyanju *et al.* identified Tat protein as responsible for apoptosis and the Tat and SMX-HA mediated apoptosis. These authors found that the first 48 amino acids in TAT protein are responsible for the sensitivity to SMX-HA mediated cell death which is also boosted by the presence of cytoplasm Tat in epithelial and T cells [2]. Ojo *et al.* investigated the CD4 count in blood and the bacterial profile in the stool of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) among individuals undergoing antiretroviral therapy (ART). This study showcased the importance of antibiogram profile of pathogens in HIV patients before prescribing antibiotics to checkmate the bacterial infections that can complicate the infection [3].

Tumwikirize *et al.* in their research article described the impact of people living with HIV Participating in Support Groups, while Oladosu *et al.* found the relationship between CD4 Profile and Bacterial Isolates in the Blood of HIV-1 Patients, Dada *et al.* discussed the prevalence of Malaria in GbalegiIdanrearea [4-6].

Moreira *et al.*, in their short communication discussed briefly the Peripheral Insulin Resistance in HIV patients [7]. In the review articles, Naik *et al.* discussed the WHO Guidelines for Monitoring HIV Infections and Christdas described the paradigm of Conventional Vaccine to Prevent AIDS [8,9]. In their case report, Elghblawi presented Kaposi sarcoma associated with HiV-8 infection in a 50 year old man [10].

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