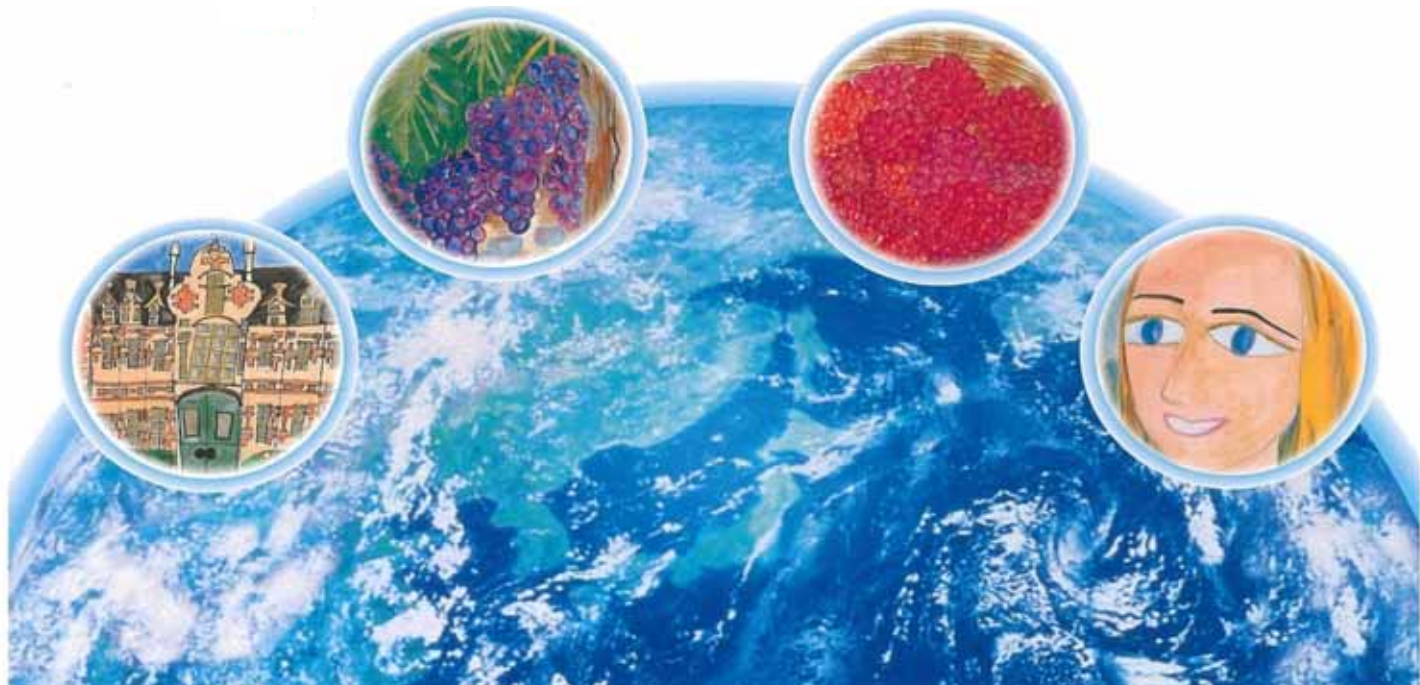


# AIDS

## 2008



World Foundation Aids Research and Prevention





## Message from President of WFARP



Our foundation was created at UNESCO where they work especially to support HIV/AIDS patients in developing countries. The Japan office of our foundation is very active in the education of preventing HIV infection for which we certainly hope we can contribute to their efforts.

Prof. Luc MONTAGNIER

HIV discoverer  
Member of French Medical Academy, Division  
Chief of French Chemical Research Center  
Professor of Institut Pasteur (~ 1997)  
Professor and Division Chief of Molecular Biology  
Center of New York Queen's College (~ 2001)  
President of World Foundation Aids Research  
and Prevention (1993 ~)

CNRS Silver Medalist  
Rosen Prize Recipient  
*Legion d'honneur Recipient*

Professor Montagnier was born on August 18, 1932.

In 1983 he led the research team at the Pasteur Institute in France which first isolated what would later be called HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. In 1986 he and his associates isolated HIV 2, the second AIDS virus. Prof. Montagnier's team was also the first, in 1991, to identify apoptosis, an active program of cell death, as one of the likely causes of the disappearance of T4 lymphocytes in HIV infected patients.

Being especially concerned about the increase of HIV infection throughout the world, Prof. Montagnier and Federico Mayor, ex-Director General of UNESCO, founded the World Foundation of AIDS Research and Prevention (WFARP) to encourage research in developing countries.

Prof. Montagnier opened an AIDS research center in the Ivory Coast named "The Abidjan Center for Bioclinical Research and Care" (known in French as CIRBA, Centre Integre de Recherches Biocliniques d'Abidjan) in order to make new treatments and vaccines accessible to patients in Africa, where the AIDS epidemic has hit harder than anywhere else in the world. CIRBA continues to expand its activities as more and more patients come to the center due to the fact that many clinics and hospitals have suffered in the recent regional conflicts. Moreover, a second center organized by WFARP in Yaounde, Cameroon opened on February 23, 2006.

Prof. Montagnier has been working diligently to develop vaccines which we hope someday will replace the expensive medications currently available for HIV/AIDS.



UNESCO head office in Paris



## Prof. Montagnier received 2008 Nobel Prize in Medicine!

In the year of 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of WFARP Japan Office 's foundation, we received a very exciting news that Prof. Luc Montagnier received 2008 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine! This news was dealt largely with main Japanese news papers, including *Yomiuri*, *Asahi*, *Gifu* and *Chunichi*.



Prof. Montagnier giving his Nobel Lecture

All of our staffs sincerely hope this marks our decision to continue our activities for HIV prevention consistently which is his real wish. Mr. and Mrs. Hayashi from WFARP Japan office were invited to attend the Nobel award ceremony as guest, which was held in Stockholm, Sweden on December 10.



Prof. Montagnier, Dr. Barré-Sinoussi and Dr. Hausen

The prize went to Prof. Luc Montagnier and Dr. Françoise Barré-Sinoussi "for their discovery of human immunodeficiency virus" and Dr. Harald zur Hausen "for his discovery of human papilloma viruses causing cervical cancer". The significance of discovering viruses that lead to diagnosis, treatment and prevention of these diseases was highly recognized. The first Aids patient was reported in 1981, and the causal virus was discovered in 1983. Since then, the survival rate of HIV carrier has been improved a lot and now we know how to prevent it thanks to the discovery.



Straight after receiving the news, at the UNESCO office in Paris



## Secretary General, Japan Office

According to a recent announcement from Japan's Ministry of Health, Welfare & Labor, new HIV infections among Japanese aged 20-39 totaled 755 in 2007, which is about 70% of all HIV infections in Japan. Among Japanese teenagers, the number of new HIV infections totaled only 14, and especially among young women infection rate is getting higher.

There are about 30% of all the cases in which people don't realize they have HIV until 10 years after they are first infected at which point they start suffering from AIDS symptoms. Japan is still the country where the number of HIV carriers and AIDS patients continues to increase every year.

Also, more than 40% of the newly infected people last year were young people between 15 to 24 years old. The best vaccine to protect ourselves from HIV is preventive education. I wish we could save as many children as possible.

Yukiyasu Hayashi

Secretary General, Japan Office

World Foundation of AIDS Research & Prevention



The Japan office of the World Foundation of AIDS Research & Prevention was established in Onocho, Ibi-gun in Gifu Prefecture in 1998. Through the cooperation and understanding of the local community and schools, we have been working to help prevent AIDS by visiting local schools to talk with children and by giving lectures to parents and teachers based on the idea that "The best



World Foundation of AIDS Research & Prevention,  
Japan Office, located inside the Osato Research Institute

vaccine for AIDS is education." In addition, we have engaged in artistic activities such as organizing several charity concerts, a unique approach to educational activities combining music and AIDS education.

We will continue to develop these prevention activities so that more and more people will know the facts about HIV/AIDS. Thank you for your kind cooperation.



# Red Ribbon Tribute : AIDS Prevention through Roses!!



Mr. Hayashi handed the rose with his wish that the education of AIDS prevention would expand more and more.

student representatives and principals of each 6 elementary schools and 2 junior high schools in Ono-cho participated the presentation ceremony. Mr. Hayashi handed the roses to each child, and they said kind words. Ono-cho is a town which is famous as top producer of rose seedlings in Japan. We hope children in this town grow these roses and grow something in their hearts, too.

We raise roses called “Red Ribbon” which is a symbol of comprehension and support for those who live with HIV. It was named “Red Ribbon” because the red petals of the rose feel like a velvet ribbon. It was a little weak and small seedling in the beginning, but it has grown to have lots of flowers. We succeeded to grow its grafted seedlings and they also started to have pretty flowers this year and decided to present them to all the primary and junior high schools in our town, Ono-cho.



With one of the school representatives



Roses of Red Ribbon



Before the presentation ceremony



Newspaper interviews



## GLOBAL SUMMARY OF THE AIDS/HIV EPIDEMIC

(December, 2007 UNAIDS/WHO)

# 33.2 million



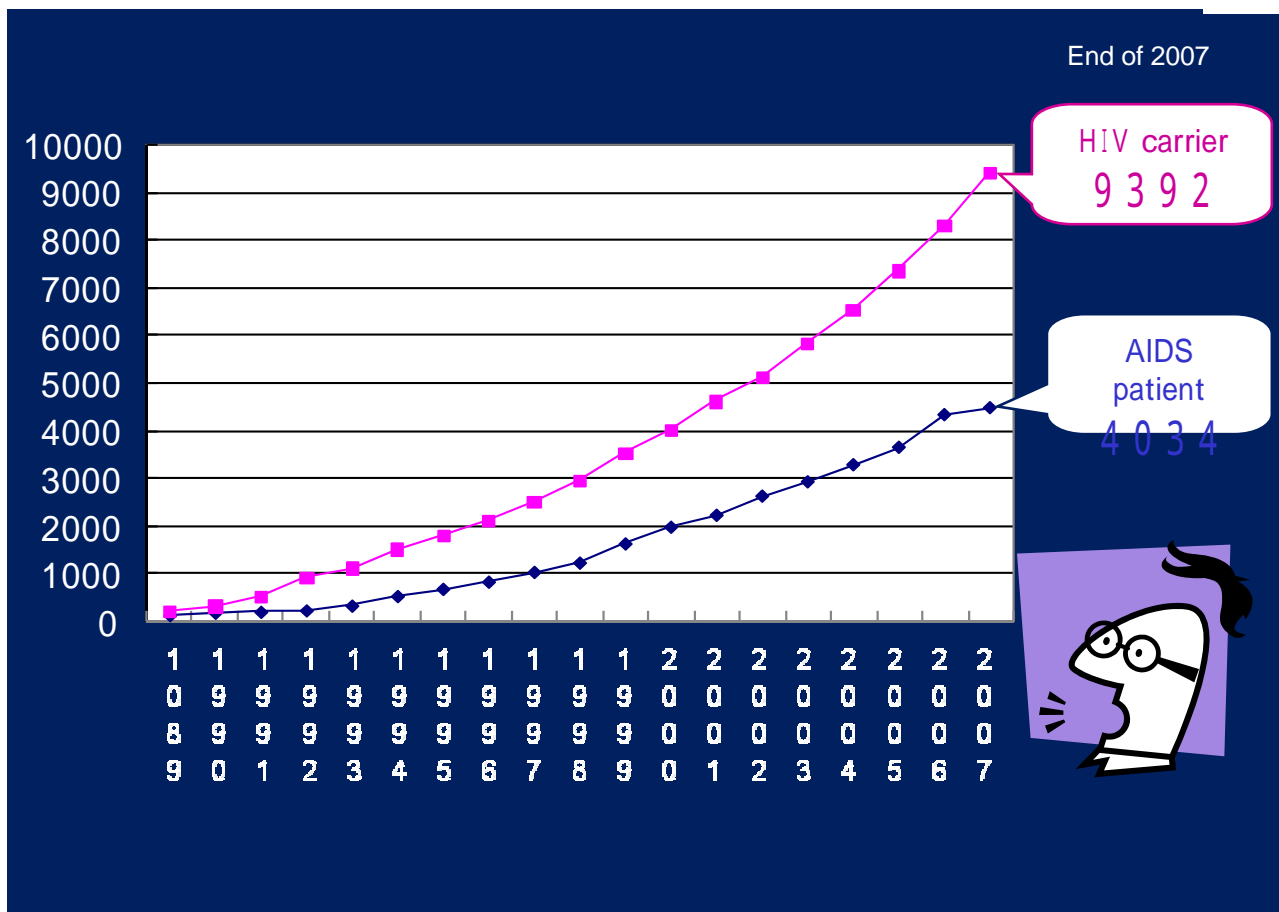
\* The above figures are the estimates based on the best available information.

The estimated number of persons living with HIV worldwide in 2007 was 33.2 million, a reduction of 16% compared with the estimate published in 2006 (39.5 million). (UNAIDS/WHO, 2006) The single biggest reason for this reduction was the intensive exercise to assess India's HIV epidemic, which resulted in a major revision of that country's estimates. Important revisions of estimates elsewhere, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, also contributed. It is emphasized that these differences between estimates published in 2006 and those published in 2007 result largely from refinements in methodology, rather than trends in the pandemic itself. For this reason, it is inappropriate to draw conclusions by comparing 2007 estimates with those published in 2006. The HIV pandemic remains the most serious of infectious disease challenges to public health. Estimated death from AIDS 2007 is also quite different from the previous year's figure ( The estimation 2006: 2.9 million, the estimation 2007: 2.1 million). However, this difference also resulted from refinements in methodology, rather than trends in the pandemic itself.

(2007 AIDS EPIDEMIC UPDATE)



# REPORTED NUMBER OF HIV/AIDS CASES IN JAPAN



1,000 people became infected with HIV in Japan in 2007, and 418 developed AIDS, making a total of **1,500 (4.1 per a day)**. These numbers are relatively low compared with other countries, but the number of cases in Japan continue to increase every year. Also, it must be noted that these are only “reported cases.” Some specialists say that there are probably 5 to 10 times as many HIV carriers as are actually reported, and they are not aware that they are infected.



## Lectures for AIDS prevention

World Foundation Aids Research and Prevention Japan Office are eager to have partnership with schools to give lectures on the theme of “what is really needed for children for AIDS prevention”. We think it is important to talk with them and create more opportunities to direct contact in order to reach their heart, rather than just to give them specialized knowledge. If you are interested in our activity, please contact us so that we can go to your places!

### *For Elementary School students*



In Ono-cho, thanks to support of Ono-town and dedicated teachers, every year sixth grade children of two elementary schools visit us to study about AIDS at our place. We had six lectures with Ono-Kita elementary school and two lectures with Ono-Nishi elementary schools. We are looking forward to receiving inquiries from other schools!







## *For Junior and Senior High School Students*



From Spring 2007 to end of 2008, we visited four schools in Gifu (Yamagata high school, Kuze high school, Nagamori-Minami Junior high school and Motosu-Shoyo high school) and studied on AIDS with them .

It is important to know how to protect ourselves against HIV for any age groups, but especially for children at this age it is essential to cope with this issue as their own immediate problem.

## *For Adults*

We received a request of lecture for the staff at children's advocates "Jushin-ryo". The children's advocates is a welfare facility for children whose parents can not or should not raise them at home for various reasons. One of the staff got to know about us through the TV program and visited us since we are in same town. Thanks to her action, we could have an opportunity to do this lecture.





## Report on HIV testing No.2

In our previous activity report, we reported about our experience of HIV testing ( ordinary test : it usually takes a week or two to get the result back) at the local health center.

This time, we report rapid HIV test which you can get result within a day.

Please visit following website about HIV test in Japan.

<http://api-net.jfap.or.jp>

<http://api-net.jfap.or.jp/i>

(for mobile)



We took the rapid HIV test at the Gifu local health center. We booked the test on the phone. Recently HIV test is getting known to more and more people, and usually you have to make reservation far in advance. But we could luckily got booked on the following day.



On the day of the test, we received explanation about all the procedures including consultation and test itself and filled in an anonymous questionnaire. After confirming the will to take the test, we had 5cc blood taken.



We had a result in about 40 minutes. (The amount of time required is different each day. If you get a negative result, it would mean you are not infected with HIV, which can put your mind at rest. If your test result is positive, you should take a further examination to get a precise result since about one of hundred people might get a positive result falsely.



The Gifu local health center is clean and bright atmosphere and public health curses are very kind. You can get many information there and always get counseling, too. The rapid HIV test is provided twice a month at the moment.



## Gifu Television Live Broadcast of the Fourth Annual “Charity Special” Program



On March 20, 2008 from 1-3 pm, Gifu Television highlighted our activities for the fourth time. Mr. Hayashi (secretary general of the Japan office of WFARP), Mr. Yorimasa Nagai (administrative dean of the Japanese Foundation for AIDS Prevention), Ms. Taeko Hasegawa and Ms. Ayumi Komori (the principal and a school nurse of Ono-Nishi elementary school) and Mr. Yoshihiro Ota (pianist) participated in the live broadcast.

In the first half of the program, the announcers introduced our activities and interviewed Mr. Hayashi. He explained the current situation of AIDS epidemic and the diseases itself. Then they interviewed Mr. Nagai of the Japanese Foundation for AIDS Prevention and he explained about HIV testing. This year, they focused on “AIDS education at elementary schools” and introduced the corporation between Ono-Nishi elementary school and our foundation and it was emphasized that starting AIDS education at elementary school (at 11-12 years old) is not too early and certainly they can understand how to prevent this disease and the importance to protect ourselves. In closing, Mr. Yoshihiro Ota played Claude Debussy “*L’Isle joyeuse*” on the piano, who played the piano for this charity program four year ago.





Although HIV causes AIDS,  
HIV infection does not mean AIDS straightaway!



Human Immunodeficiency Virus

# HIV

It is a name of a virus. HIV is a virus which infects vital cells in the human immune systems, such as CD4+ T cells and white blood cells, and gradually makes the immune system not function properly.

**HIV carriers** = an individual who is infected with HIV and has not had incidence of AIDS yet

Symptomless Period

about  years

- HIV infection does not mean to have symptoms straightaway.
- HIV can be passed to others without being noticed
- Symptomless period of HIV/AIDS is much longer compared with that of other diseases.

(The length depends on how strong the immune systems is and whether medical treatments is available.)

Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome

# AIDS

AIDS is **a collection of symptoms** and infections resulting in the damage to the immune system.

**AIDS PATIENT** = an individual who has had incidence of AIDS

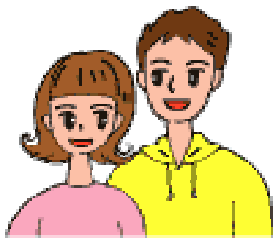
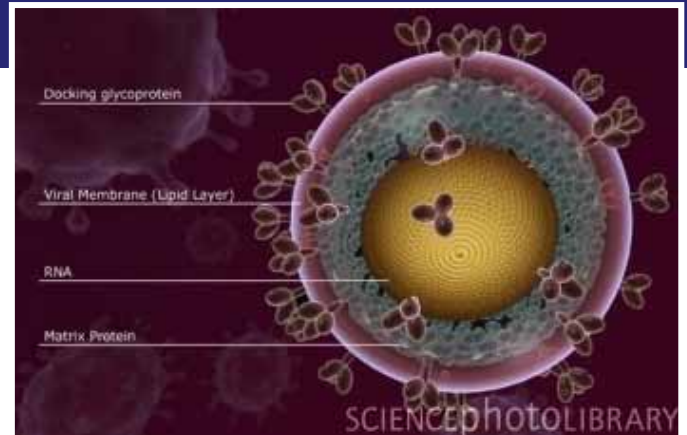


## The three main transmission routes of HIV

HIV is a virus whose infectability is relatively low.

There is unlikely to be any risk of infection through casual contact or airborne route. However, there are risks of infection for every one of us.

It is important to make a wise decision about your own sexual behavior, such as being able to say NO when you feel insecure and avoid unsafe sex.



### Sexual Contact

unprotected sexual relations between partners, one of whom has HIV



### Exposure to infected blood

sharing drug injection needles



### Mother-to-child

during pregnancy, child birth, or breastfeeding



## Treatment of HIV

**Q** Is the treatment of HIV infection covered by National Health Insurance? How much does it cost to receive the treatment? Is there any public support?

**A** Yes, the treatment of HIV infection is covered by National Health Insurance. If you have a physical disability certificate, you will be able to receive public financial support for your medical care.

### Benefit for high-cost medical care · income security

The cost of HIV treatment depends on the physical condition of each person or treatment policy of each hospital, so it is difficult to estimate precisely how much it would cost to receive HIV treatment.

However, generally speaking, without being covered by insurance it would cost at least ¥150,000- to ¥200,000- when you receive multi-drug treatment, the most common treatments for HIV infection.

If you are covered by National Health Insurance, you would be charged 30 % of the medical costs, so you would have to pay ¥45,000- to ¥60,000- just for multi-drug treatment.

Actually, you would be charged with regular blood tests, or other examinations as well. However, you could apply for public financial support for expensive medical care when it is over a certain prices or you could apply for social aid for low income.



### Application for a booklet of Handicapped

If you are infected with HIV, you could apply for a booklet for a handicapped.

This booklet will allow you to receive social services such as financial support for medical care, and tax exemption, or discount for public transportation service, etc.

Each community has different services. So please talk to reception of your city services.



## Symptoms of AIDS

**Q** What symptoms do we have when we become infected by HIV?

**A** Most people experience no noticeable symptoms upon initial infection. However, fever, rashes, swollen lymph nodes, fatigue, and a variety of less common symptoms may develop within a few weeks of HIV infection and last a few weeks. The symptoms disappear, although the lymph nodes may stay enlarged. An infected person is able to spread the virus soon after becoming infected; this is true even if there are no symptoms.



A person can have HIV infection for years—even a decade or longer—before developing AIDS. Before AIDS develops, many people feel well, although some develop a variety of nonspecific symptoms. These symptoms include swollen lymph nodes, weight loss, fatigue, recurring fever or diarrhea, anemia, and thrush (a fungal infection of the mouth).

The main symptoms of AIDS are those of the specific **opportunistic infections** and **cancers** that develop. HIV can also directly infect the brain, causing memory loss, weakness, difficulty walking, and difficulty in thinking and concentrating (**dementia**).



T-cell infected by HIV

In some people, HIV is probably directly responsible for **AIDS wasting**, which is a significant loss of weight with or without an obvious cause. Wasting in people with AIDS may also be caused by a series of infections or an untreated infection (such as tuberculosis) that persists. **Kidney failure**, which may be a direct effect of HIV, is more common in blacks than in whites. **Kaposi's sarcoma**, a cancer that appears as painless, red to purple, raised patches on the skin, affects many people with AIDS, especially homosexual men. **Cancers of the immune system (lymphomas, typically non-Hodgkin's lymphoma)** may develop, sometimes first appearing in the brain, where they can cause confusion, personality changes, and memory loss. Women are prone to developing **cancer of the cervix**. Homosexual men are prone to developing **cancer of the rectum**. Usually, death is caused by the cumulative effects of wasting, dementia, opportunistic infections, or cancers.

# Red Ribbon Roses

Our foundation raise roses called "Red Ribbon" with our wish to grow our activity of AIDS prevention. It was named "Red Ribbon" because the red petals of the rose feel like a velvet ribbon. We have been learning how to grow the rose from cuttings, and at last succeeded to have the first "children" roses this year!



\* \* \* CONTRIBUTION \* \* \*

ACCOUNT NAME: ユネスコ協賛 (財)世界エイズ研究予防財団 日本事務所  
BANK: OGAKI KYORITU BANK MAIN OFFICE ACCOUNT NUMBER: 715083

Do you know what  
Red Ribbon means?

"Red Ribbon" was originally old European custom to express their sorrow over death of people who couldn't live out their lives due to illnesses or accidents.

It was near the end of the 80's when Aids became a serious social issue that

this Red Ribbon started to be used as a symbol for solidarity with HIV positive and people living with AIDS. It was because HIV started spreading rapidly among artists and musicians in New York and many people died from it. The Red Ribbon movement were started by their friends to express their feelings for those dead and also **sympathy and understanding for those who are living with HIV/AIDS**.

This movement is now spreading among people who felt empathy for the idea all over the world and helps public awareness on Aids issue. We sell Red Ribbon Pin Badges for ¥1,000 for charity as well. Please remind yourselves of its meaning and let's think about what we can do about AIDS together.

*Thanks for the charities*



Red Ribbon Pin and Original Postcard Set (¥1000 each)

We have received a lot of kind help and contribution to our foundation. The proceeds of our charity activities and your donations will be sent to the Abidhan Aids Research Center for the benefit of African people suffering from HIV/AIDS and also will be used for necessary AIDS booklets we use for the conferences at schools. Thank you very much.



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