



## Questions and Answers (Current Trends)

### 问与答（当前趋势）

**Q. What will happen in Africa?**

问：在非洲将会发生什么？

**A. Although the statistics are very high, it has been thought that the amount of new infections of HIV peaked in the 1990's for Africa. This means that many countries new infection levels are stabilizing, and in some cases decreasing – Kenya and Zimbabwe. However, a stable infection rate does not mean the pandemic is moving away, in fact it just means that the amount of people being newly infected equals the amount of people dying of AIDS.**

答：虽然统计数目非常高，非洲 HIV 病毒新感染率在 90 年代已经达到高峰了。这说明很多国家的新感染率正在稳定或降低—例如在肯尼亚和津巴布韦。然而，稳定的感染率并不代表传染病已经在消失了：它只能说明被感染的人数等于因艾滋病死亡的人数而已。

**Q. What about other countries?**

问：别的国家怎么样呢？

**A. There are places of high concern today, where new HIV transmissions are growing at high rates. These two regions are Eastern Europe and the 'Golden Triangle' of Southeast Asia. HIV/AIDS has been found in every country of the world, while most countries have low-level prevalence rates. This does not mean, however, that certain countries have "beat" HIV/AIDS. Countries like Senegal, Thailand, and Brazil are working very hard to keep their epidemics from expanding and trying to reduce the amount of new infections.**

答：一些其他高峰地区的 HIV 病毒传播率正在高速增长，包括东欧和南亚的“金三角”。至今每一个国家都发现过 HIV 病毒或艾滋病。大多数国家拥有较低的普及率，但这并不代表他们已经“打败了” HIV 病毒或艾滋病。塞内加尔，泰国，巴西等国家正努力于防止传染区扩大并且降低新感染率。

**Q. What about a cure?**

问：有没有治愈的方法？

**A. Currently there is no cure or vaccine for HIV/AIDS. There is research on-going in several fields. Testing of potential vaccines is happening right now. Previous attempts have not had great success, and even if one of the current attempts were to have positive results it would be years before it became ready for use. Education, prevention, treatment, and care will remain focal in the field for those working to change the pandemic of HIV/AIDS.**

答：现在为止还没有疫苗或治愈的方法。有关领域正在进行科学研究，而且潜在的疫苗已经进入了检验阶段。过去的尝试没有取得很大的成功，而且即使现在的努力得到了积极的结果，真正的

普及使用也将会需要更多年的研究。教育，预防措施，治疗与护理将会继续占 HIV 病毒/艾滋病行动的主要地位。

**Q. What about other things?**

问：还有别的预防方式吗？

**A. A microbicide gel is being developed, which will be placed in the vagina to prevent HIV transmission. Studies and research have been on-going for this product for sometime and many hope one will be ready for use within the coming few years. The drive for such a product revolves around the fact that it is female controlled, as opposed to the current prevention technique of condoms that is largely male controlled.**

答：现在科学家们正在研制一种抗微生物的胶化体，放在阴道里可以阻止 HIV 病毒的传播。此产品的研究已经持续一段时间了，并且可能在未来的几年内被普及使用。驱动此产品的主要原因是它易于女性使用，相对于现有男性操纵的安全套。

**Q. Who is paying all this?**

问：谁在提供经费？

**A. The Global Fund for Malaria, TB, and HIV/AIDS has been a source of funding, as well as private organizations such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Estimates show, and the continued increase in HIV infections prove, that the world's current efforts are not enough. Research, prevention, treatment, care, and support are all vitally important and the world has yet to reach the needed demand so that the HIV/AIDS pandemic can be altered in such a way that new infections as well as HIV/AIDS deaths drastically decrease.**

答：全球抗疟疾、结核病和艾滋病基金会一直在提供经费；除此还有私人团体，例如比尔盖茨夫妇基金会。评估与 HIV 病毒新感染率的增长共同显示世界现有的努力还不够。教育，预防措施，治疗，护理和支援都非常重要，但是就现有资源来说，我们还不能大幅度地降低 HIV 病毒和艾滋病的新感染率和死亡率。