#### **Who Should Get Tested?**

If you answer "yes" to any of these questions then you <u>need</u> to be tested.

- Have you ever had unprotected vaginal, anal, and/or oral sex with anyone?
- Have you had multiple sex partners?
- Have you ever had sex while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs?
- Have you ever been diagnosed or treated for any sexually transmitted diseases (chlamydia, gonorrhea, herpes, genital warts, etc.)?
- Have you ever injected drugs, steroids or shared equipment (such as needles & syringes) with others?
- Have you ever received a tattoo or piercing?
- Have you ever been a victim of sexual assault?
- Do you work in a healthcare setting where you are exposed to bodily fluids?
- Have you ever had unprotected sex or shared injected drugs with someone who could answer yes to any of the above questions?

CDC recommends that everyone between the ages of 13 and 64 be tested for HIV at least once as part of routine health care. Testing once a year (or more) is recommended for people at higher risk of HIV infection, such as those who are gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (MSM), injection drug users, or people with multiple sex partners.

According to the CDC, as of May 2015, more than 1.2 million people in the United States are living with HIV infection, and almost 1 in 7 (14%) are unaware of their infection.

http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/basics/ataglance.html

### Don't Wait...

## Know

Your

HIV

### Status

Call The Health Center to make an appointment today 973-720-2360

Remember that "getting tested" does not prevent HIV.

**ONLY YOU CAN PREVENT IT!!** 

# Free & Confidential RAPID

HIV TESTING

For WPU
Students



Counseling, Health & Wellness Center Overlook South 300 Pompton Road Wayne, NJ 07470 Main: 973-720-2360

### What is HIV & AIDS?

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is a virus that attacks the immune system, the body's natural defense system.

AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) is the end stage of HIV infection, where the body is no longer able to fight off life-threatening diseases because the immune system is too damaged.

Having HIV does not mean you have AIDS. Even without treatment, it takes a long time for HIV to progress to AIDS—usually 10 to 12 years. HIV will continue to damage your immune system over this time, usually with NO SYMPTOMS!!

### Why Get Tested for HIV?

If HIV is diagnosed early, medicines can slow or stop the damage to the immune system. Knowing your status will also help you prevent spreading the virus to other people. With treatment, many people with HIV are able to live long and active lives.



### **How is HIV Spread?**

The following body fluids have been proven to contain the HIV virus:

- blood
- semen
- vaginal fluid
- breast milk
- other body fluids *containing* the above mentioned fluids

HIV **is spread** through these body fluids entering the body:

- during unprotected sex
- while sharing needles
- tattoos/piercing with non-sanitized equipment
- mother to infant during pregnancy, delivery or breastfeeding

HIV is **not** spread by casual contact such as:

- sneezing
- coughing
- sharing utensils
- shaking hands
- hugging
- using restrooms
- swimming pools

### **How Does The HIV Test Work?**

When first infected with HIV, the body starts to produce proteins called antibodies about 20-45 days later, which can then be detected by this test.

In addition, this HIV test can also detect a protein produced by some HIV virus called p24 antigen. That antigen can be detected about 12-26 days after infection and then tapers off.

This combination testing can shorten the window period in which people may test negative despite being infected.

During this period, HIV may **NOT** be detected, but **you can still infect others** with the virus.

To be 100% sure of your status, you must test a minimum of 6 months from the last time you were possibly exposed to HIV.

It is very easy to get tested. We use a small drop of blood from your fingertip.

You get the results in 20 minutes!



Alere Determine<sup>TM</sup> HIV-1/2 Ag/Ab Combo

Resource: Center for Disease Control (http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/)