



RÉGION ACADÉMIQUE
PAYS DE LA LOIRE
MINISTÈRE
DE L'ÉDUCATION NATIONALE,
DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR
ET DE LA RECHERCHE



BACCALAUREAT GENERAL ET TECHNOLOGIQUE

EPREUVE SPECIFIQUE MENTION « SECTION EUROPEENNE OU DE LANGUE ORIENTALE » Académie de Nantes, binôme : Anglais/SVT – TOUTES SERIES

Thème 3 – Corps humain et santé

3-A – Les mécanismes de l'immunité

1. Explain why the HIV epidemic is still alarming.
2. Show that there is still hope through Maluba's story.

Document 1: Europe's HIV epidemic growing at alarming rate, WHO warns

LONDON- The number of people newly diagnosed with HIV in Europe reached its highest level in 2016 since records began, showing the region's epidemic growing "at an alarming pace", health officials said on Tuesday.

That year, 160,000 people contracted the virus that causes AIDS in the 53 countries in the World Health Organization's European region, the agency said.

"This is the highest number of cases recorded in one year. If this trend persists, we will not be able to achieve the [...] target of ending the HIV epidemic by 2030," said the WHO's European regional director, Zsuzsanna Jakab.

The trend was particularly worrying, the organisations said, because many patients had already been carrying the HIV infection for several years by the time they were diagnosed, making the virus harder to control and more likely to have been transmitted to others.

Early diagnosis is important with HIV because it allows people to start treatment with AIDS drugs sooner, increasing their chances of living a long and healthy life.

"Europe needs to do more in its HIV response," said ECDC director Andrea Ammon. She said the average time from estimated time of infection until a person is diagnosed is three years, "which is far too long".

The report said new strategies were needed to expand the reach of HIV testing - including self-testing services and testing by lay providers.

Reporting by Kate Kelland, Reuters on November 28, 2017

Document 2: Maluba's story about life with the virus

from <https://bigpictureeducation.com/living-hiv-maluba's-story>

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Becoming pregnant in 2009 wasn't an issue for Maluba. HIV positive since 1995 and on medication since 2002, she knew that with an undetectable viral load (the amount of virus in the blood) there was almost no chance of passing HIV on to her baby.

People with the virus are advised to take a combination of drugs which include enzymes inhibitors (for example reverse transcriptase inhibitors), these block the action of enzymes essential to the replication of HIV [...].