

It is possible to spread HIV by sneezing on a person.

**FALSE**

HIV does not survive well outside the body, and the virus has not been shown to spread via sweat or saliva.

A person cannot get HIV by sharing a glass of water with someone who has HIV.

**TRUE**

HIV does not survive well outside the body, and the virus has not been shown to spread via sweat or saliva.

If a pregnant woman has HIV, the baby will be born with HIV as well.

**FALSE**

Properly treated, a baby is unlikely to inherit the virus from its mother. However, 15-20% of untreated babies are infected during birth.

There is no vaccine that can stop adults from getting HIV.

**TRUE**

There is no effective HIV vaccine at this time, though there have been promising vaccine research advancements in recent years.

A person will NOT get HIV if she or he is taking Penicillin-based antibiotics.

**FALSE**

Antibiotics cannot be used to prevent HIV from spreading.

Taking a test for HIV one week after having sex will tell a person if she or he has HIV.

**FALSE**

It can take 2-12 weeks after infection for antibody levels to rise high enough to be measured. During this time, people who have the virus are highly infectious.

A person can get HIV by sitting in a hot tub with a person who has HIV.

**FALSE**

HIV does not survive well outside the body, and the virus has not been shown to spread via sweat or saliva.

Most youths who have HIV don't know that they have it.

**TRUE**

60% of infected youths don't know that they have HIV.

HIV can be spread from mothers to babies via breast milk.

**TRUE**

Nursing mothers with HIV (or who may have been exposed to HIV) are advised not to breastfeed.







Latex condoms are highly effective at preventing the spread of HIV when used correctly.

**TRUE**

With proper use, condoms can dramatically reduce the chances of spreading or contracting HIV.

Certain species of mosquitoes can transmit HIV with their bites.

**FALSE**

There are no documented cases of HIV being transmitted by an insect bite. HIV does not survive well outside the body, and insects like mosquitoes don't inject blood back into the people they bite.

Once you are exposed to HIV it is too late to lower your risk of contracting HIV.

**FALSE**

Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is medicine that can be taken to reduce your chance of becoming HIV positive but only if you start taking it within 72 hours of the initial exposure.

Recent medical breakthroughs have found a way to remove HIV once someone is infected.

**FALSE**

There is no way to get rid of HIV once infected. The HIV virus will stay with you for your entire life, but proper treatment can help improve and extend lives.

The bacteria from some other STDs actually fight against HIV and make it harder for you to contract.

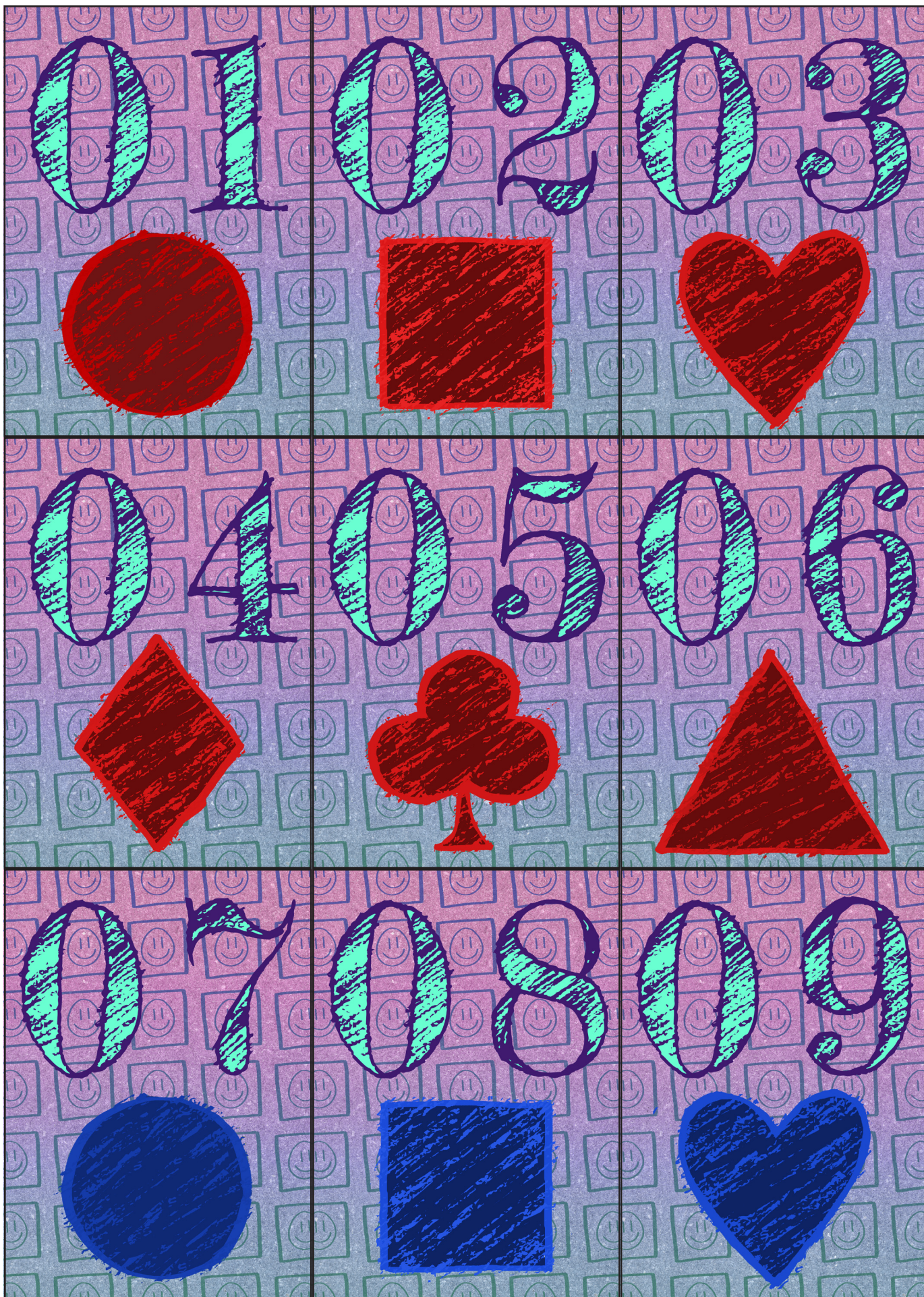
**FALSE**

Having another STD increases your risk of getting HIV by 2 to 5 times.





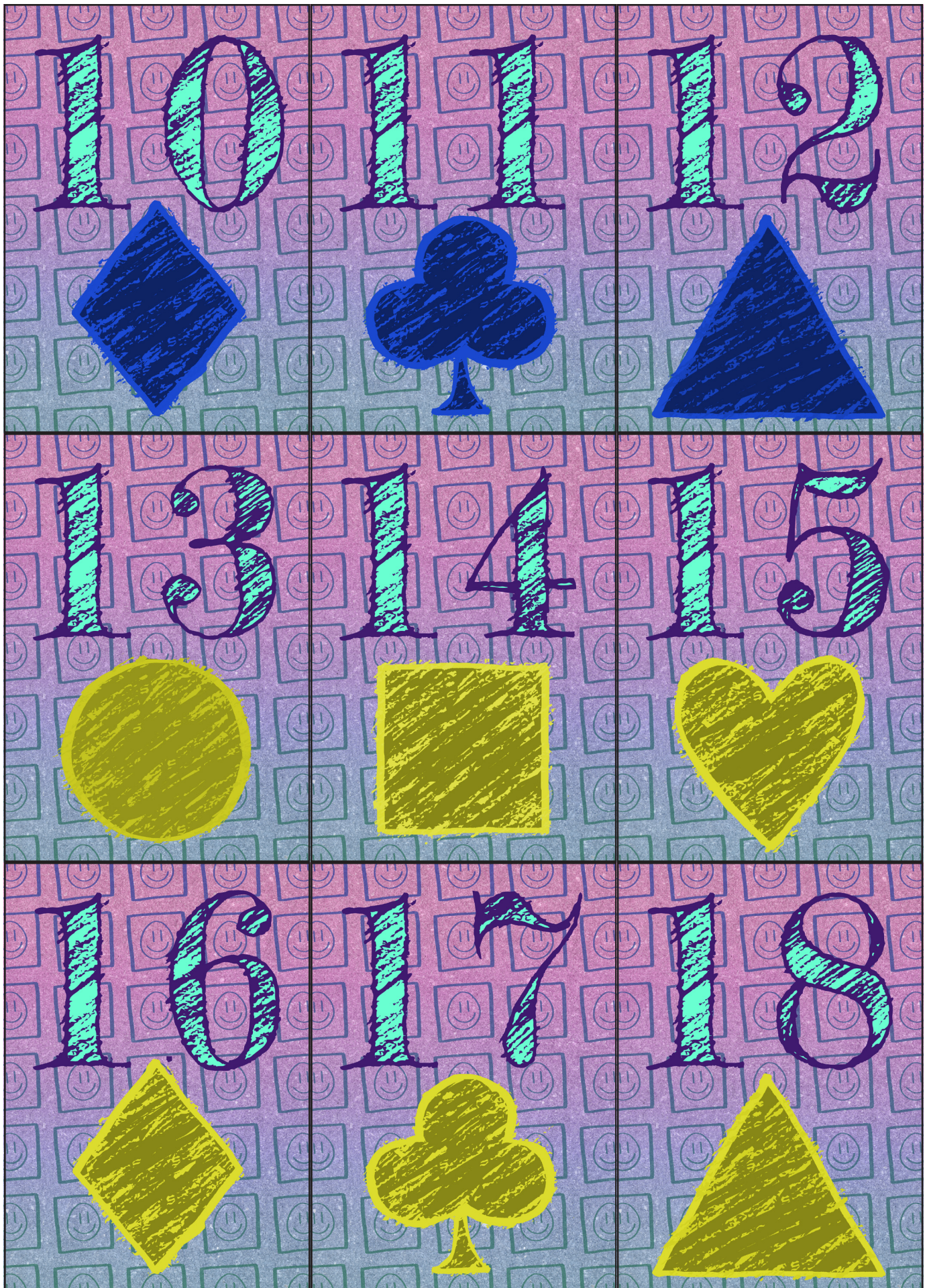








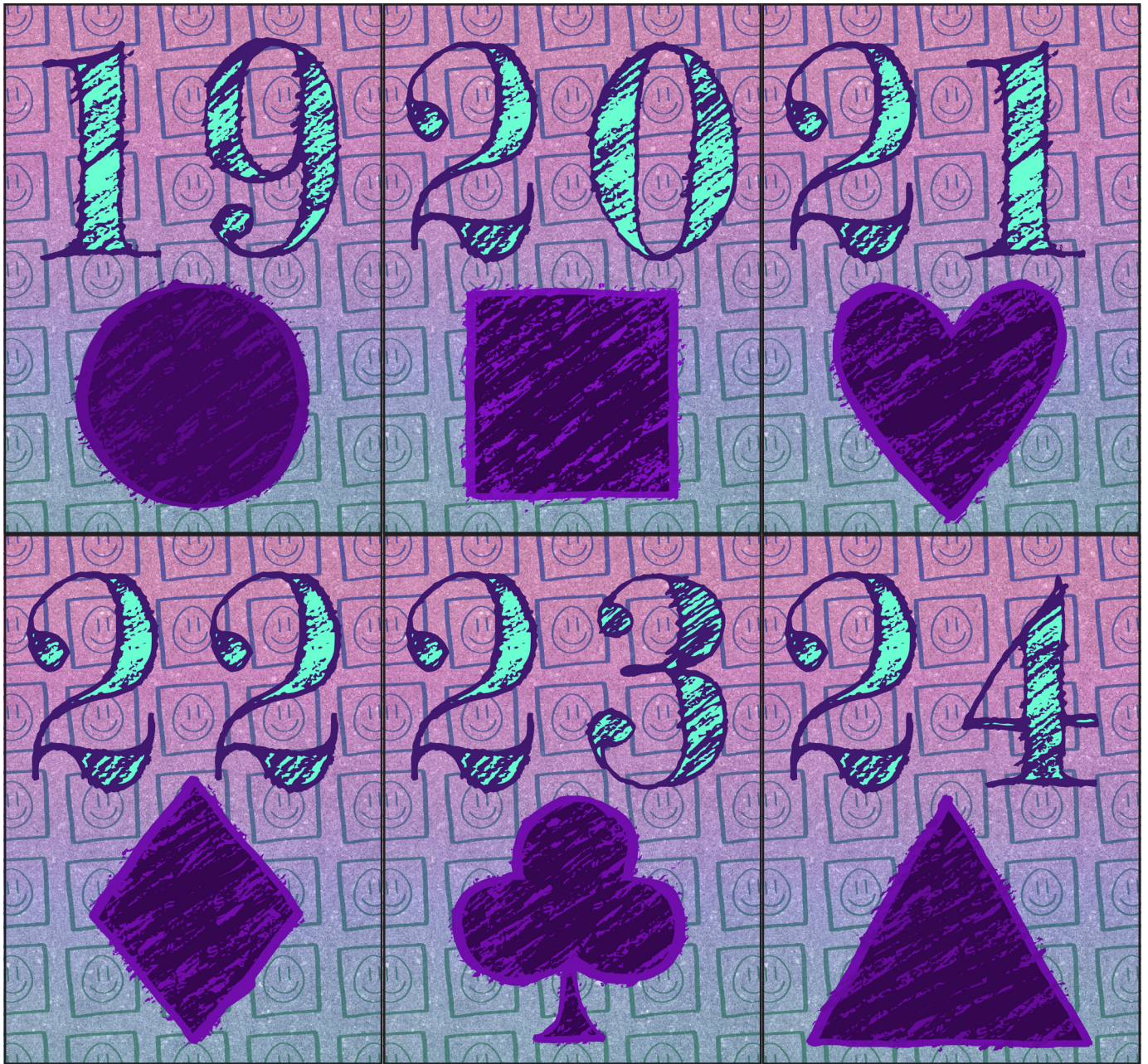










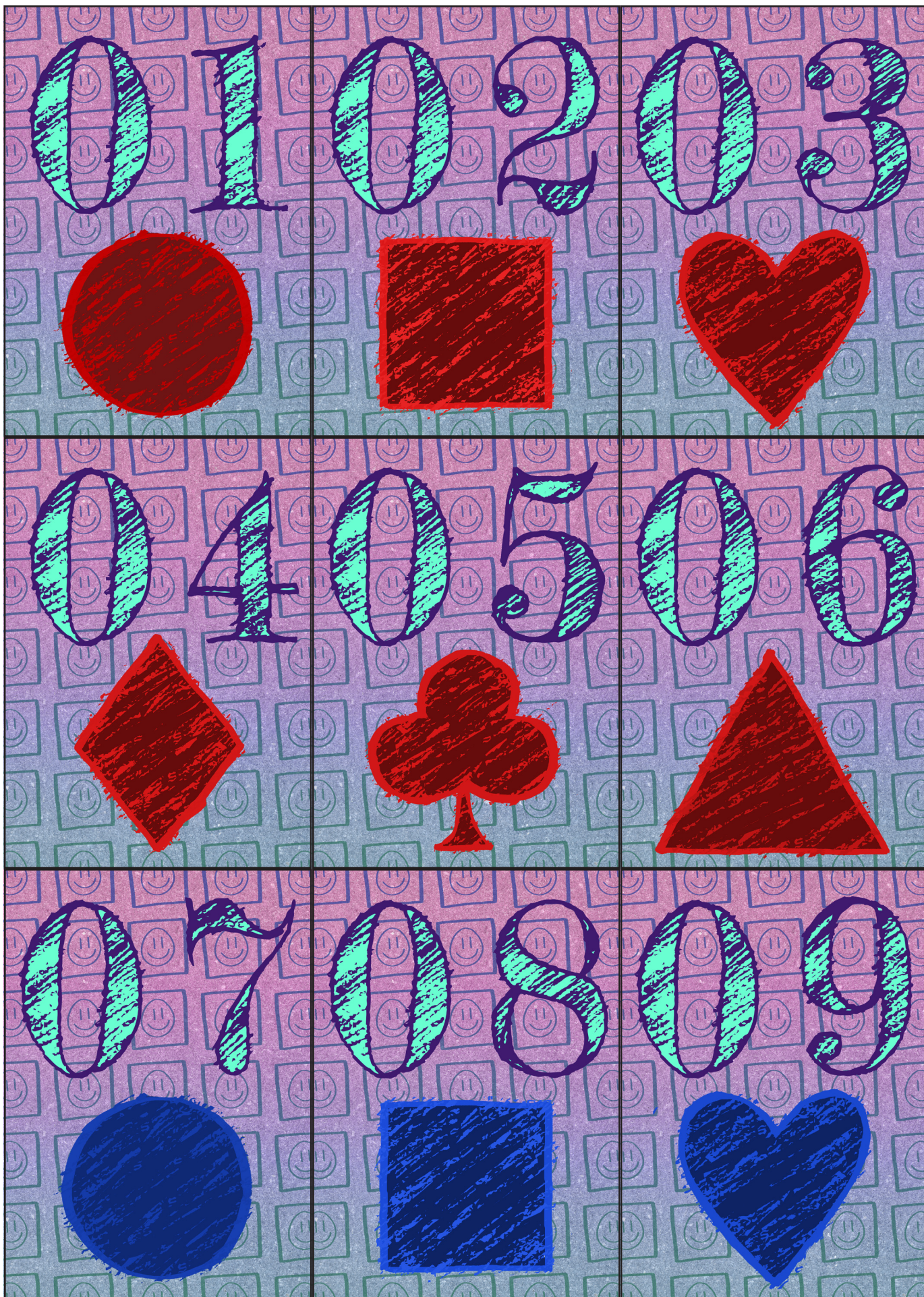


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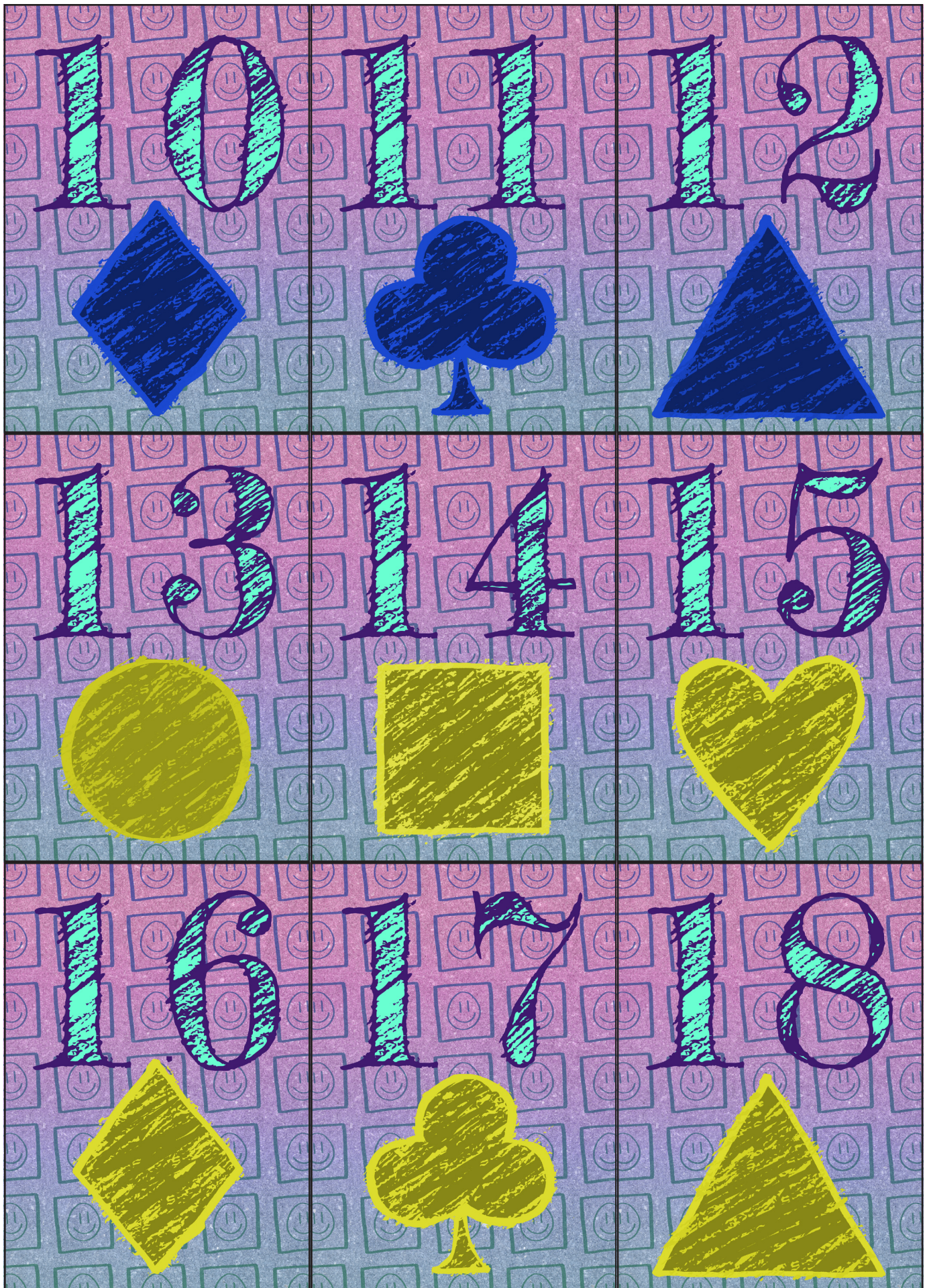








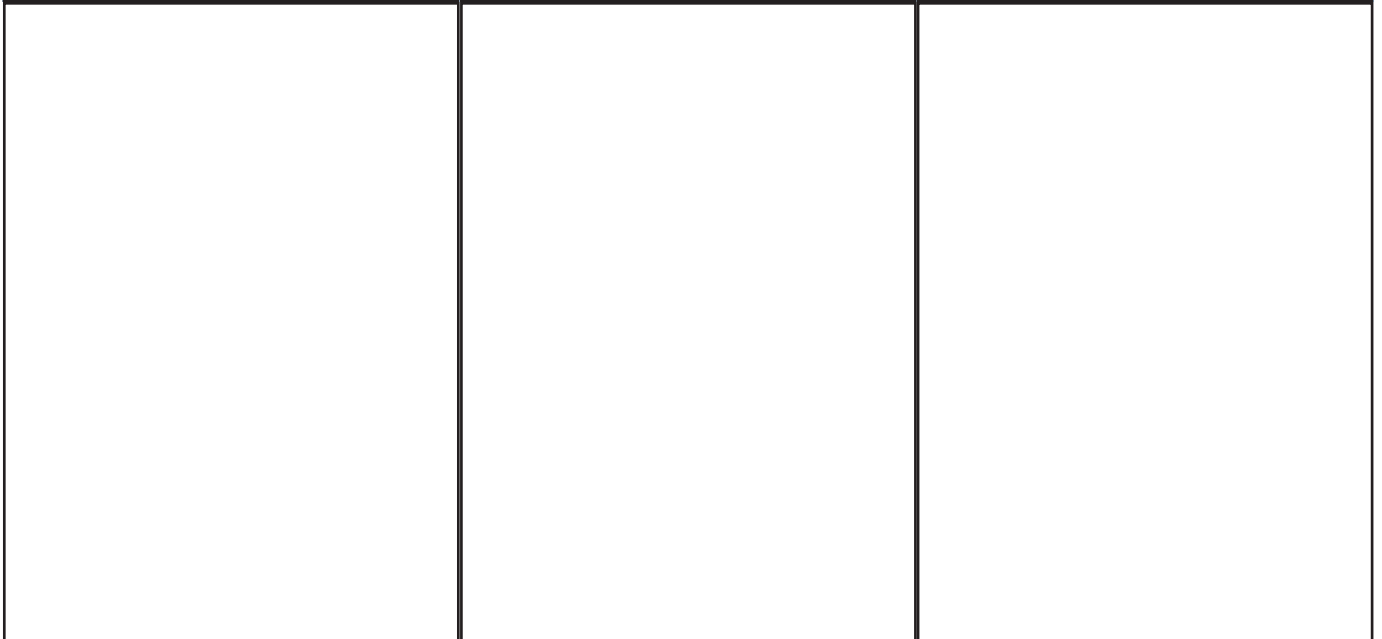
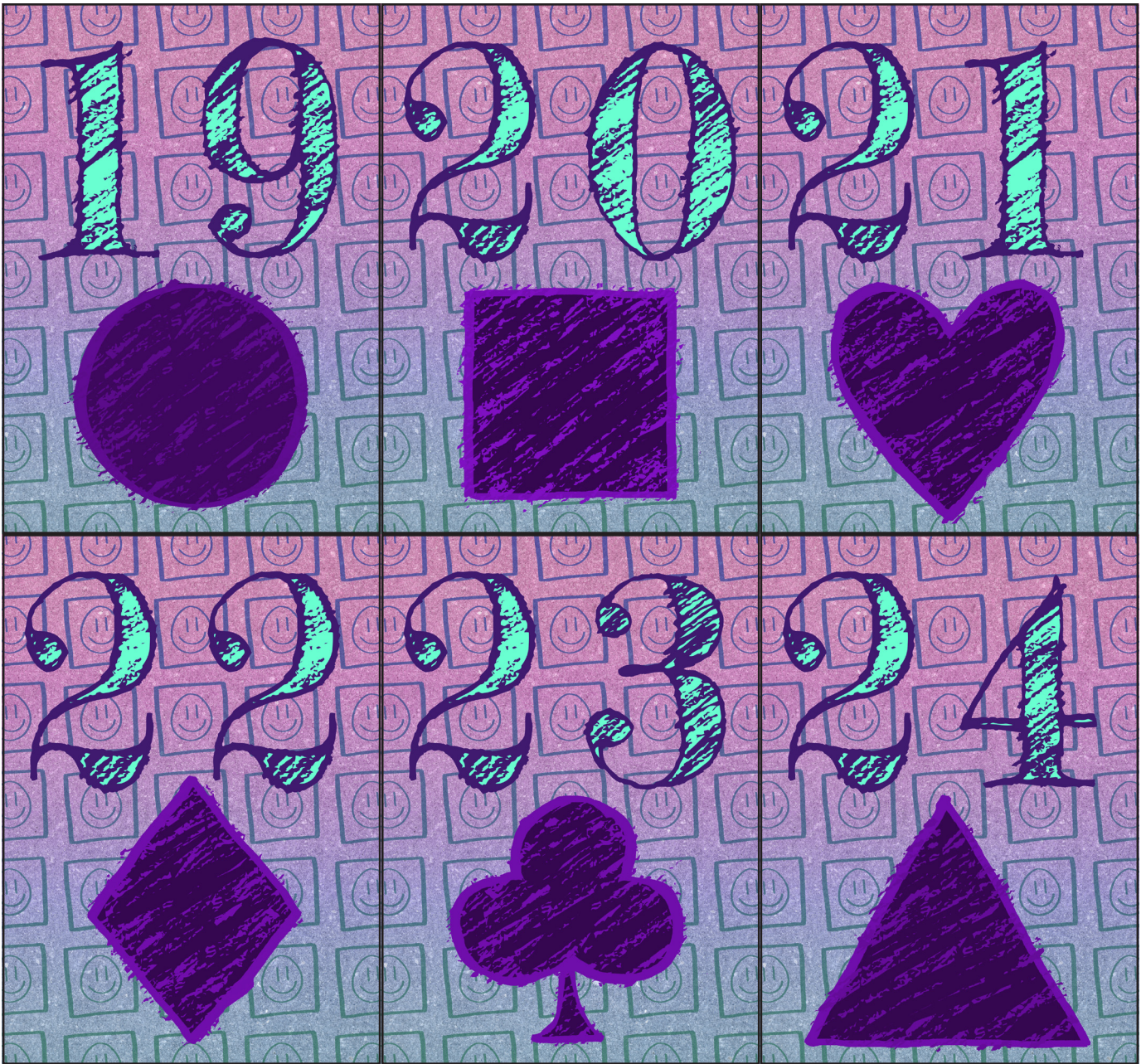








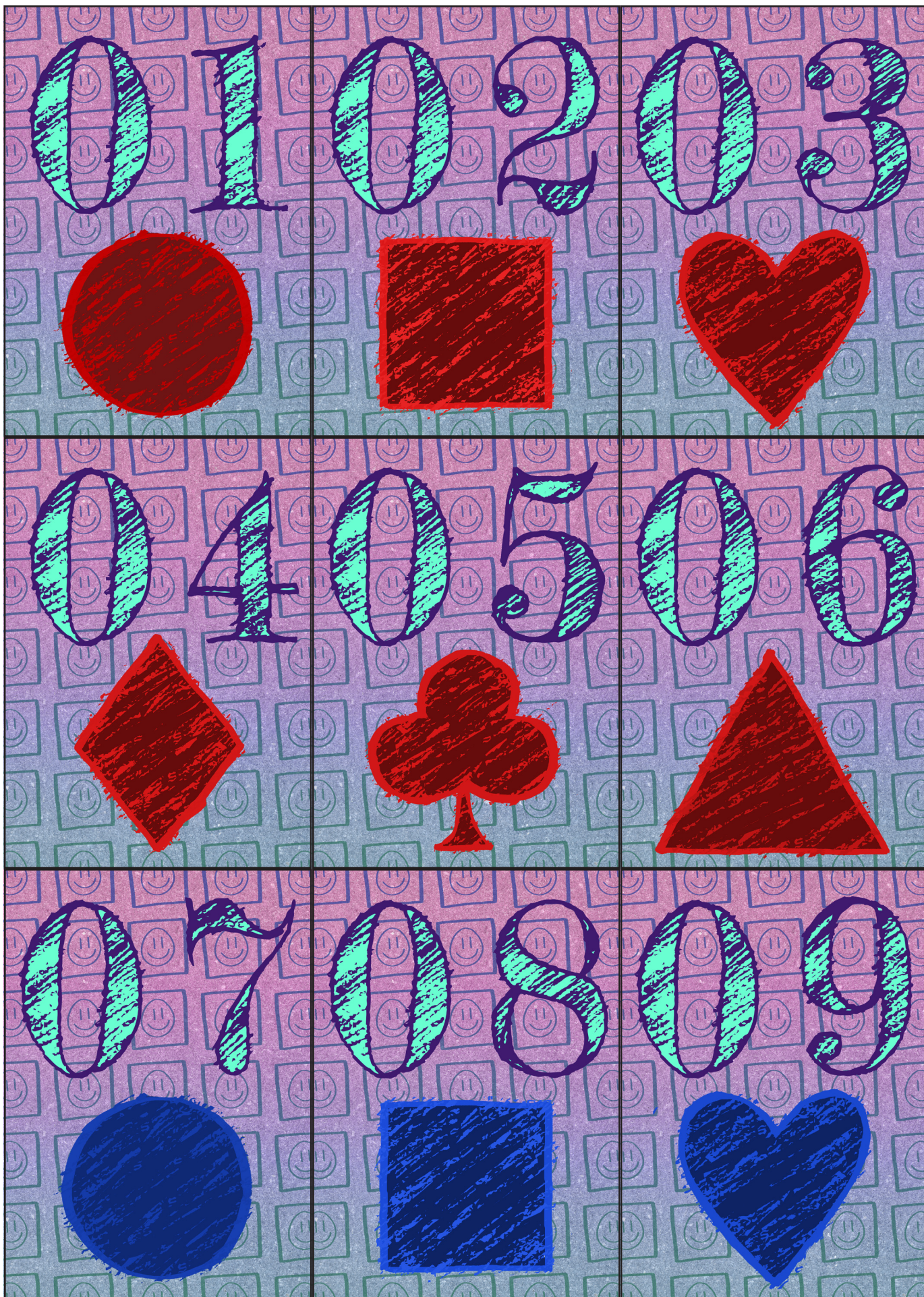








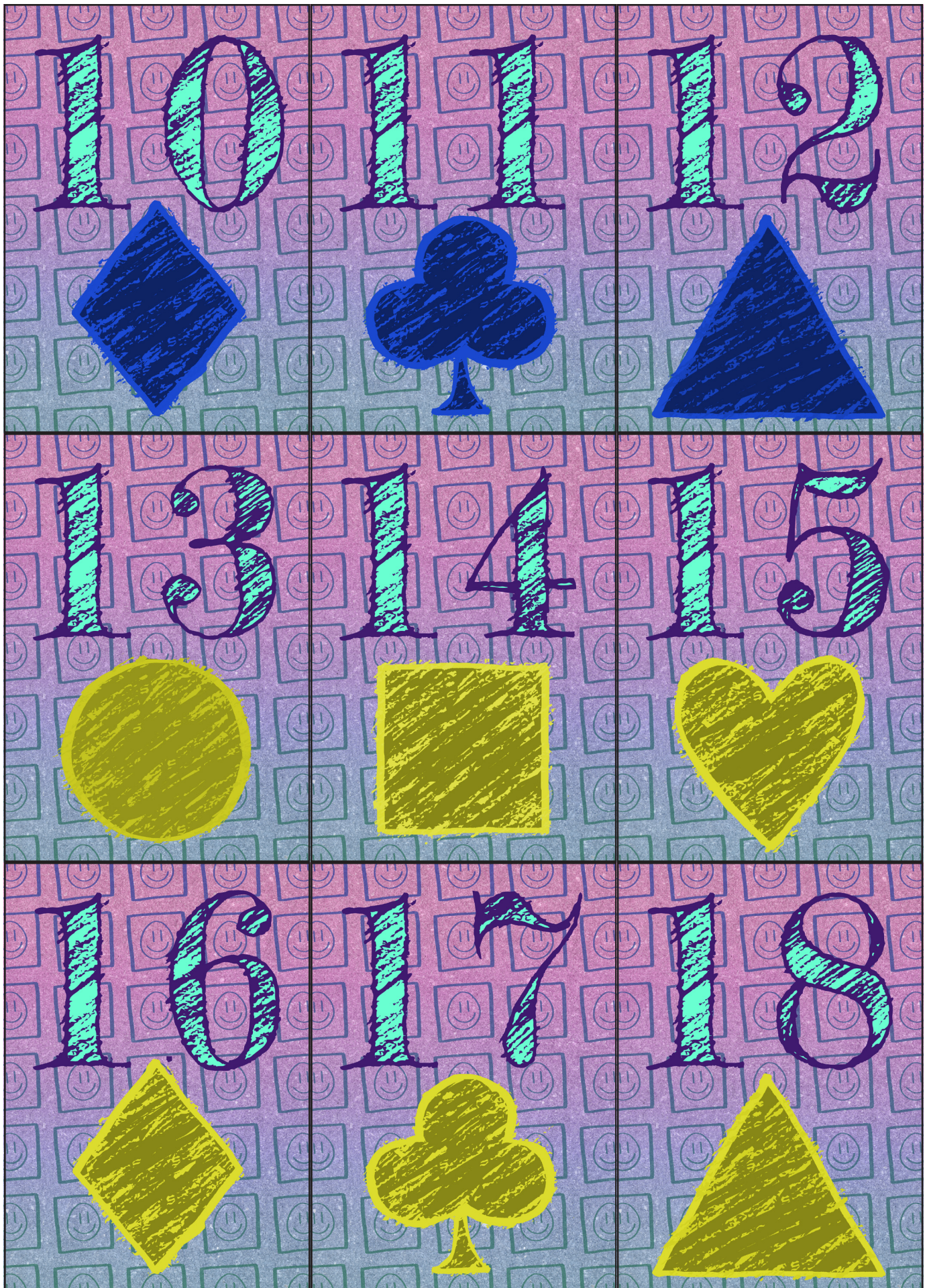








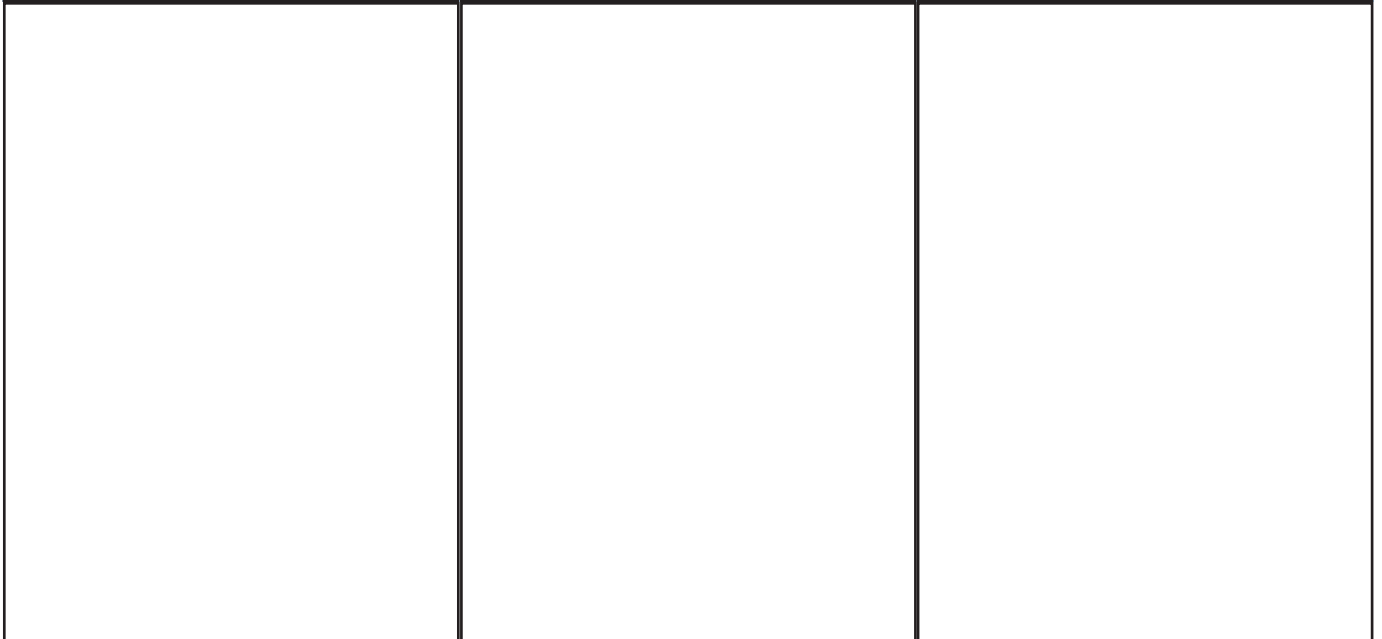
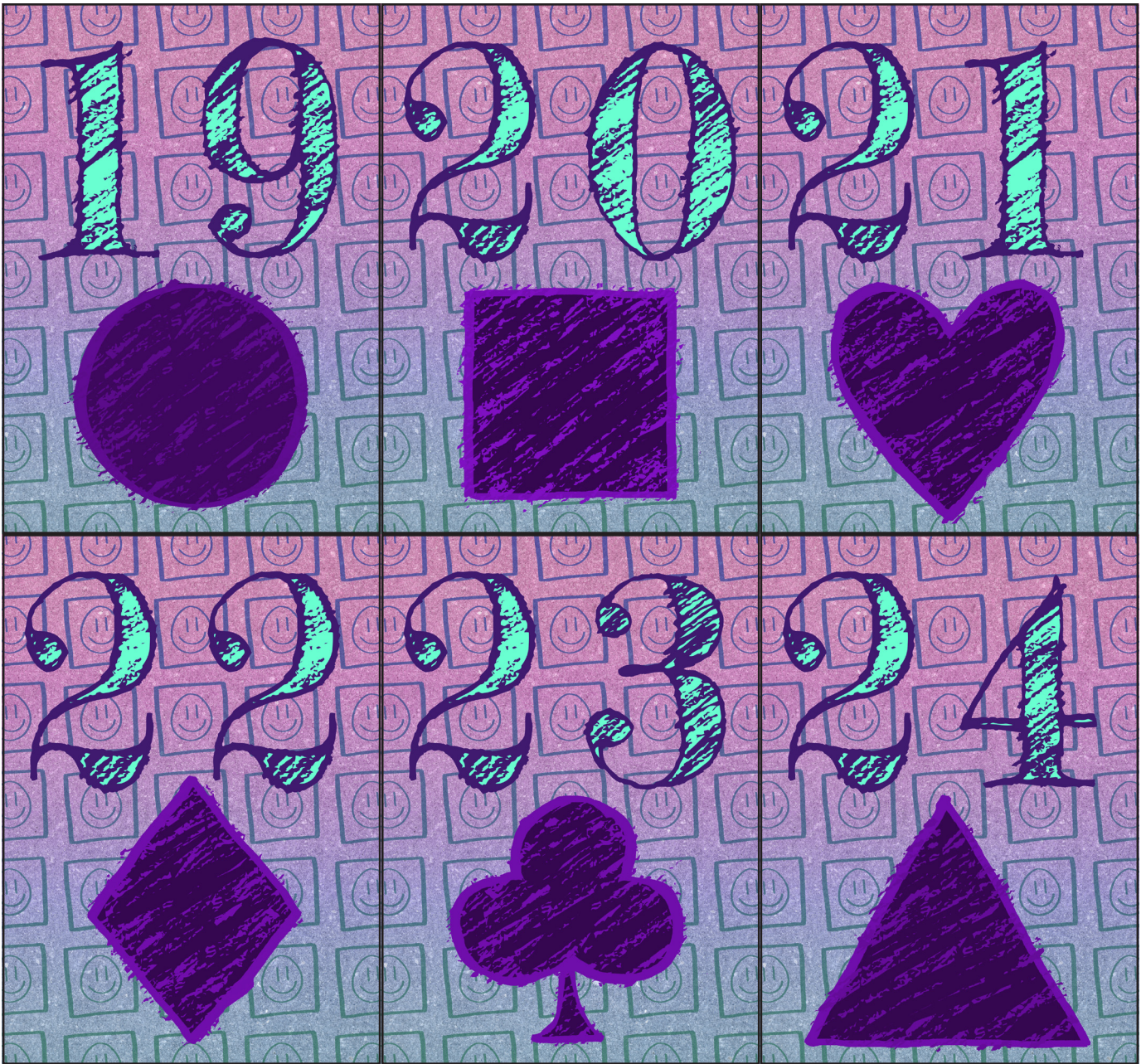








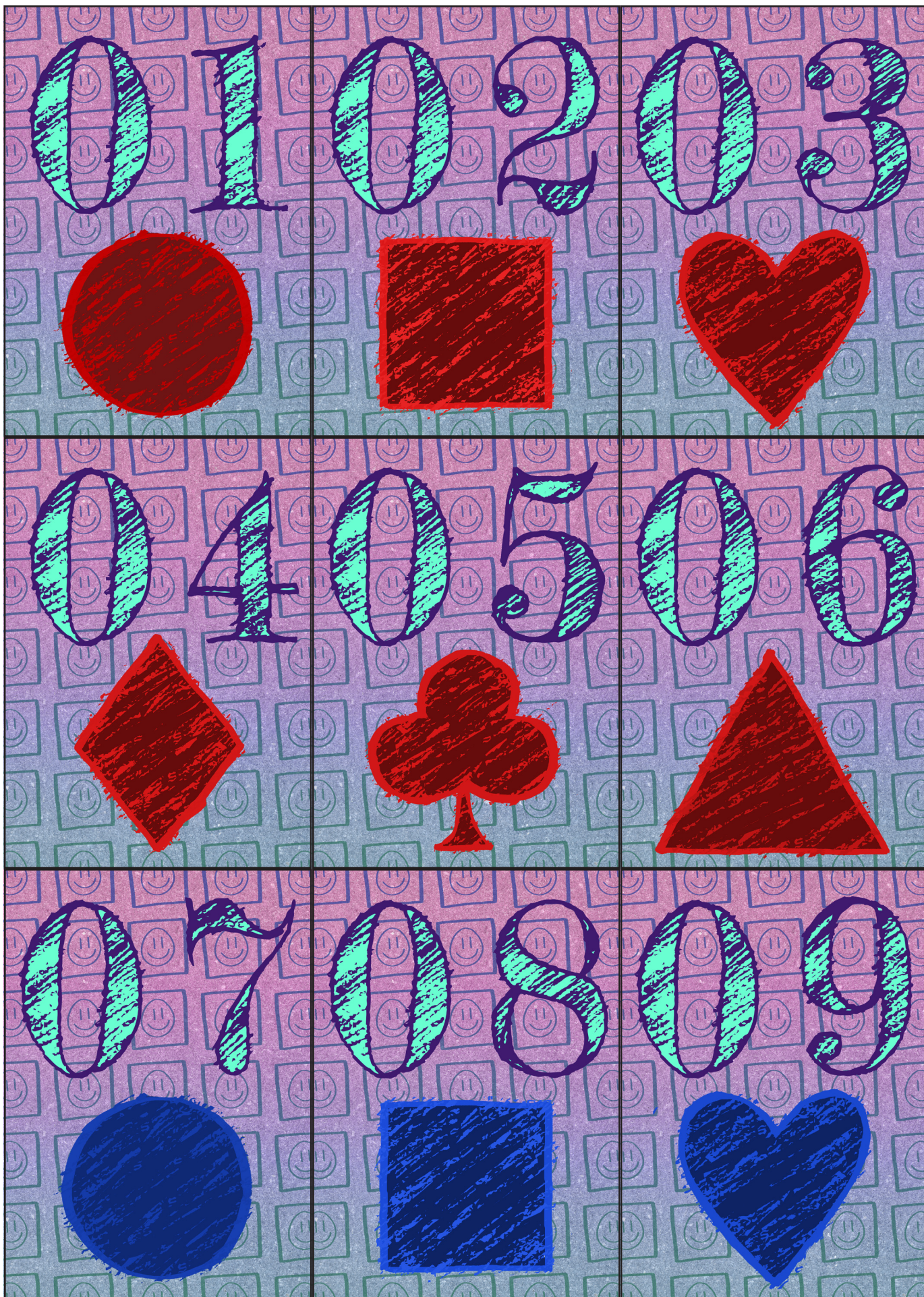








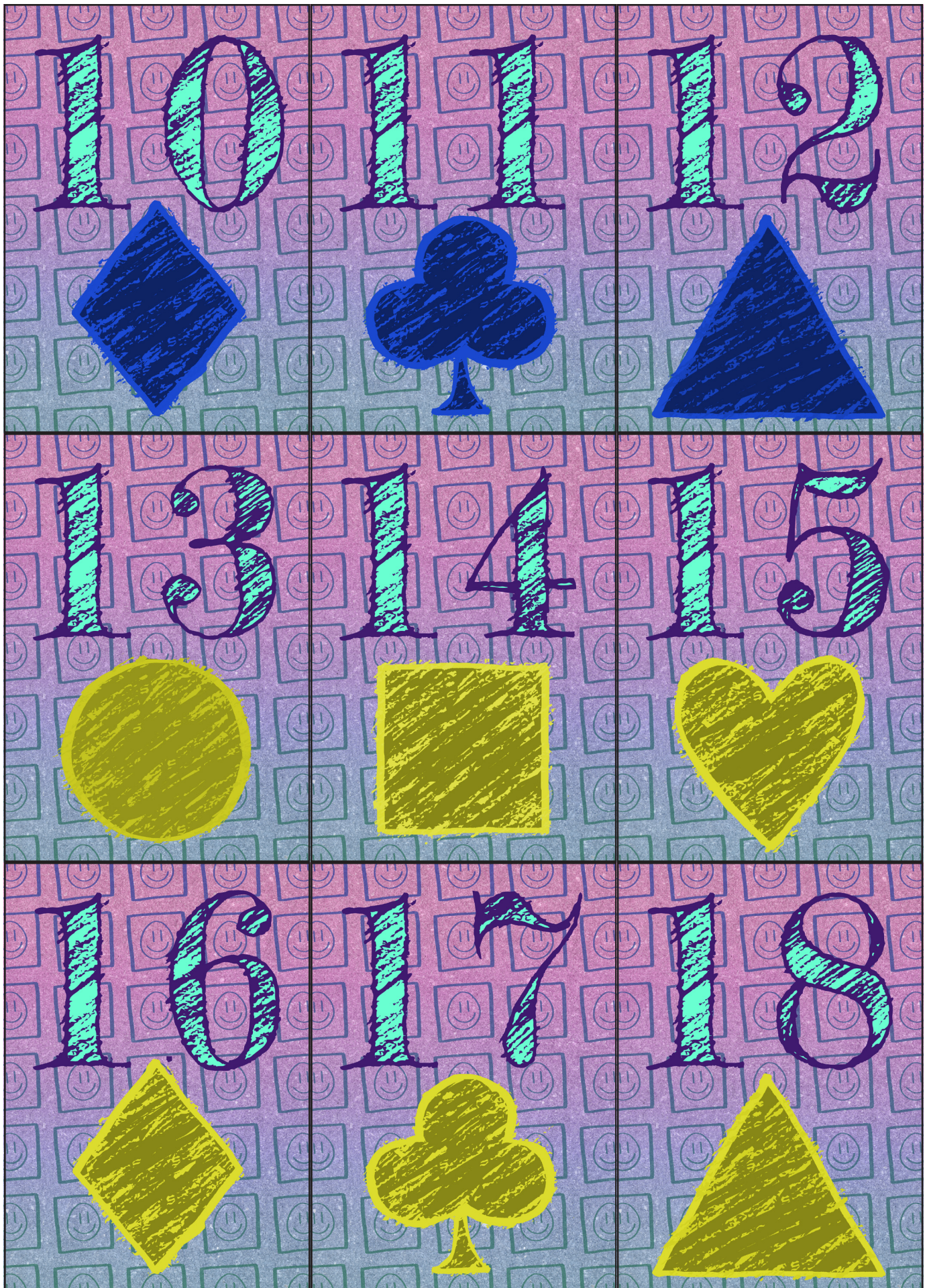








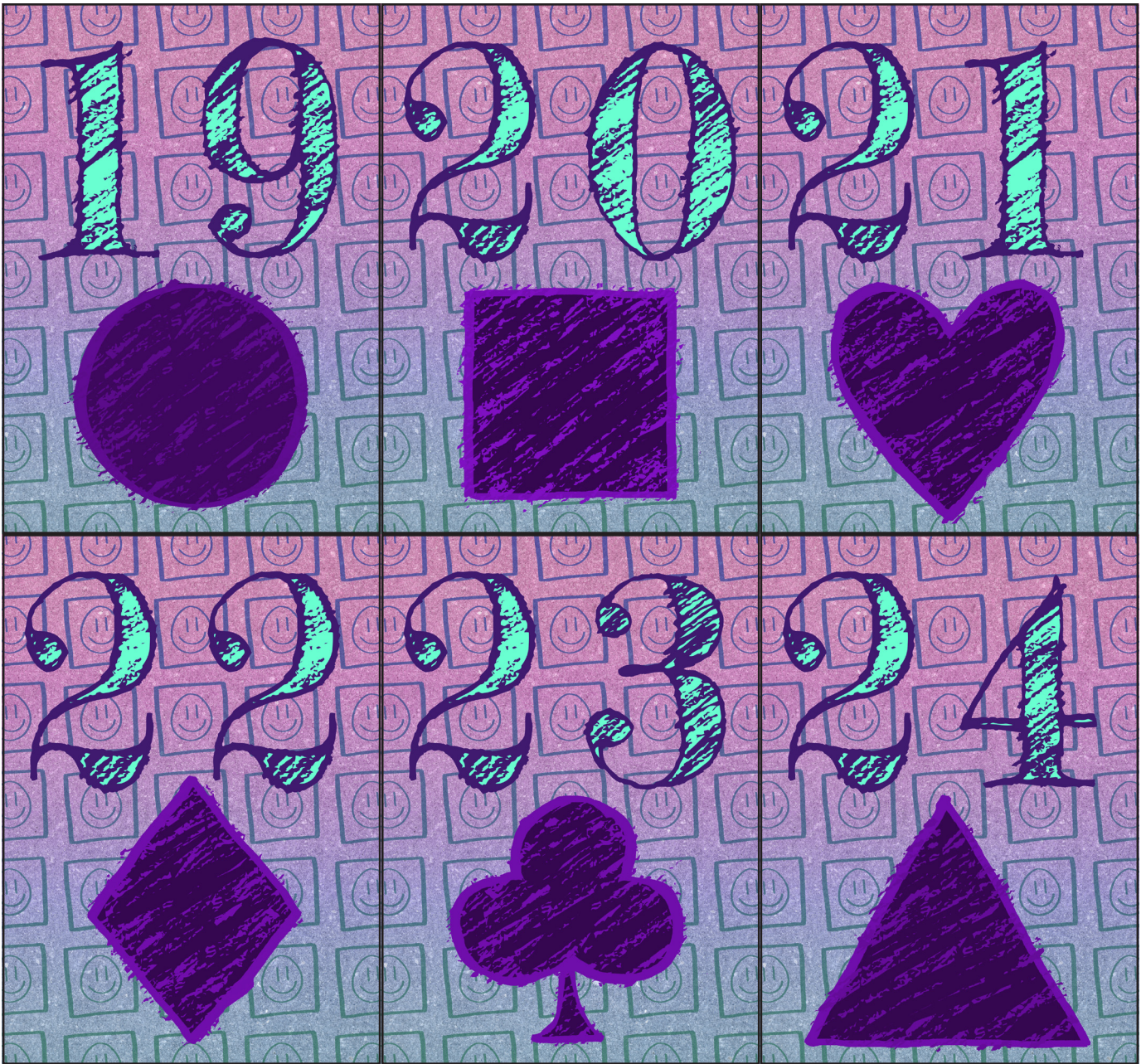










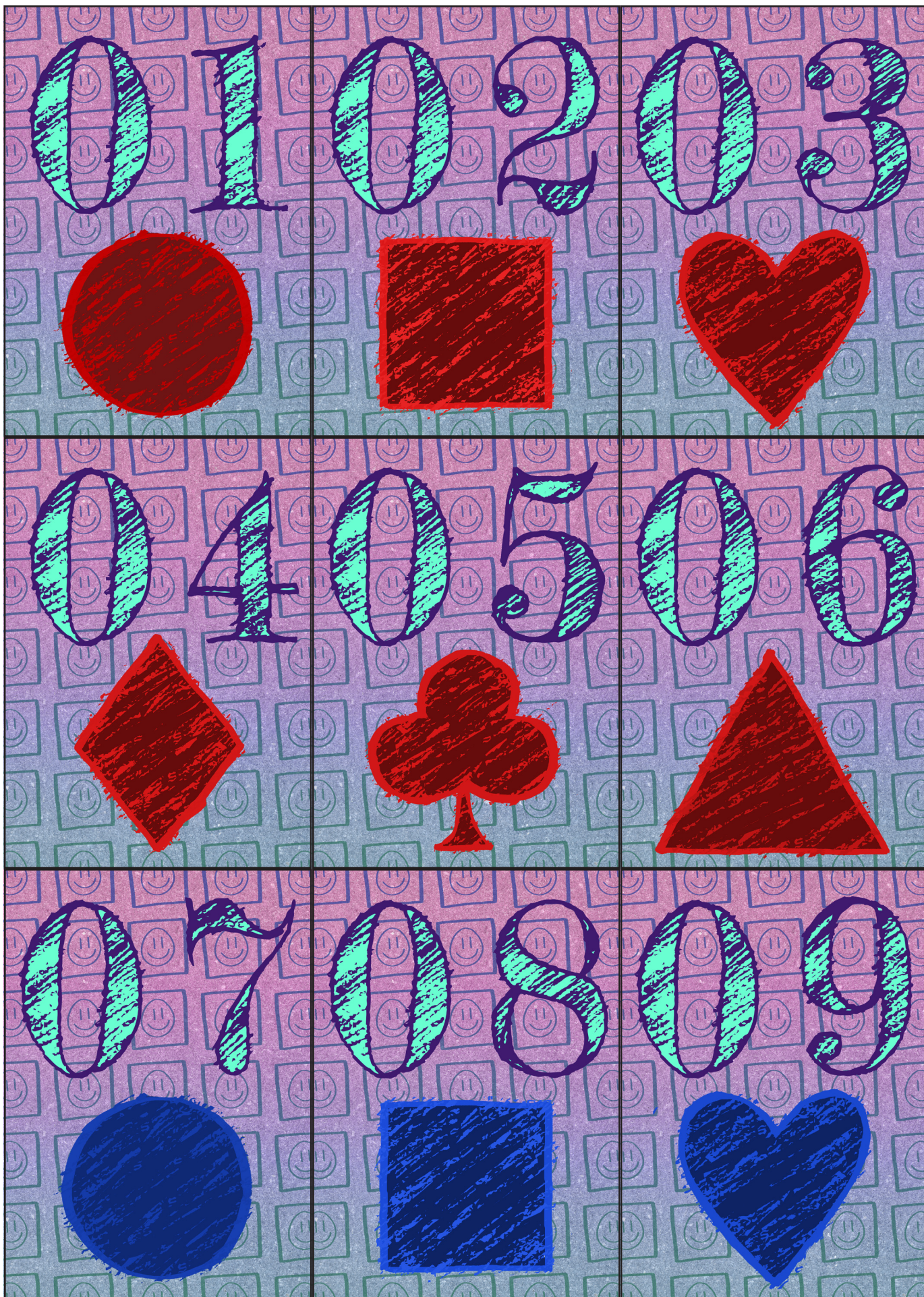


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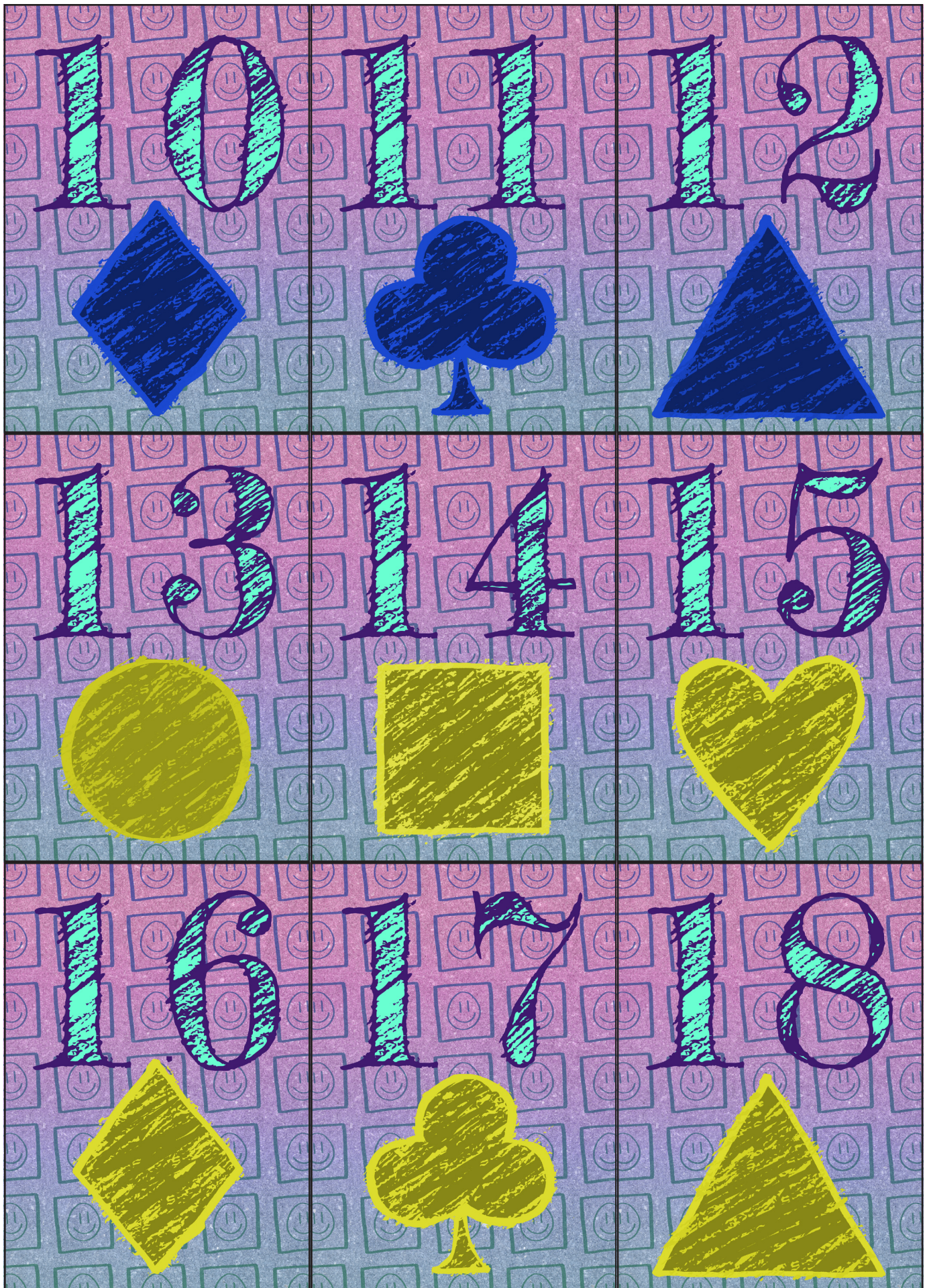








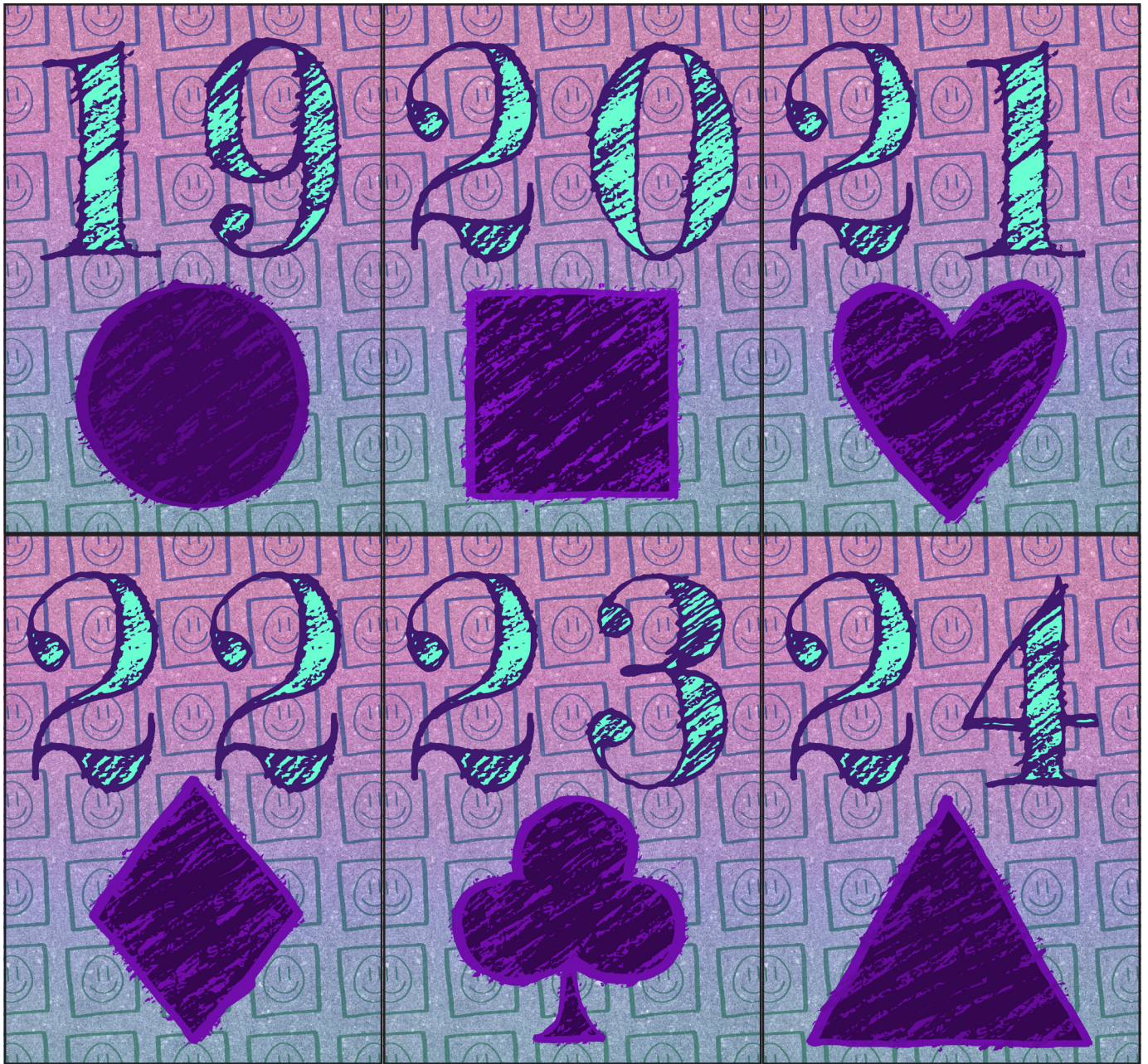










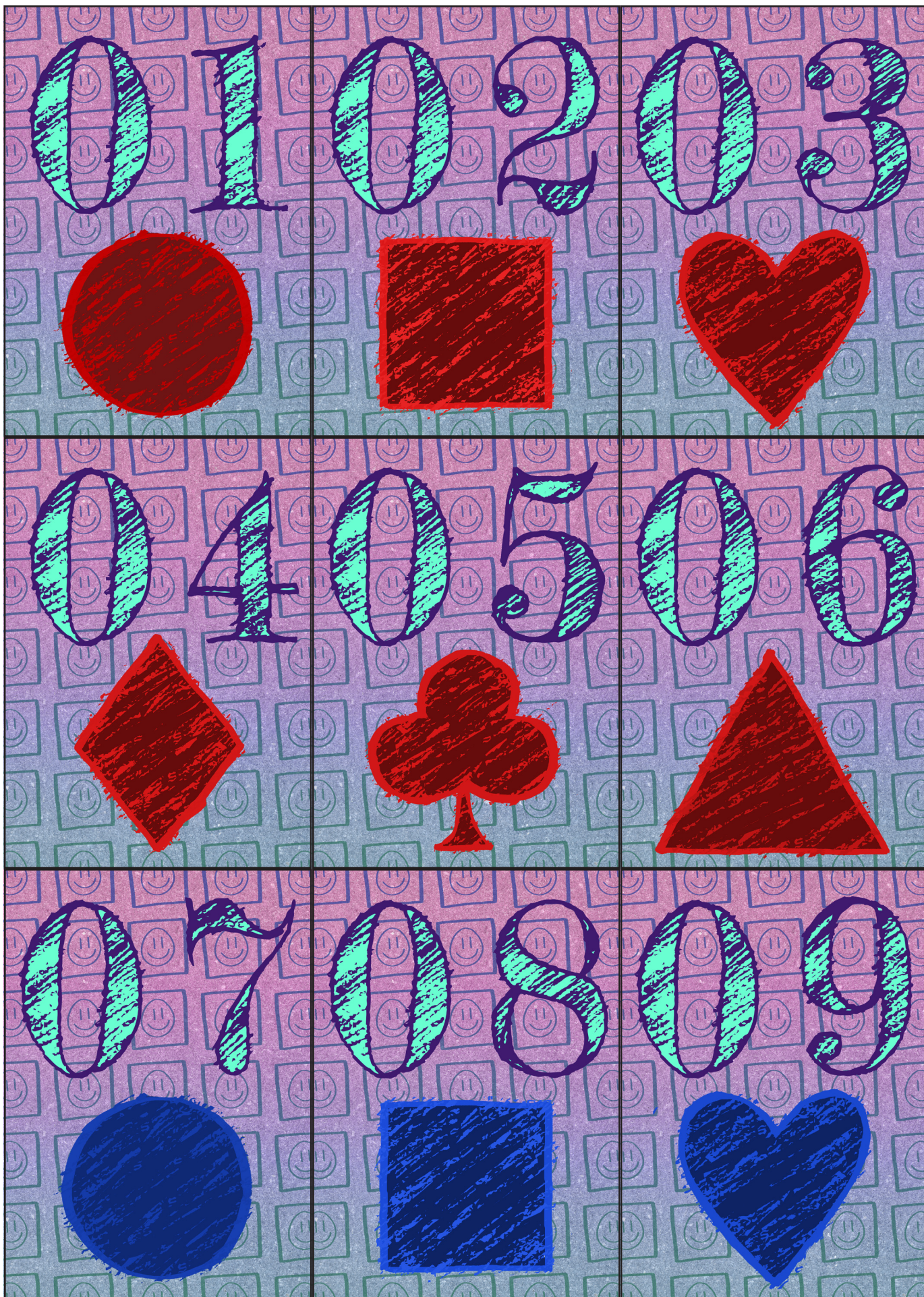


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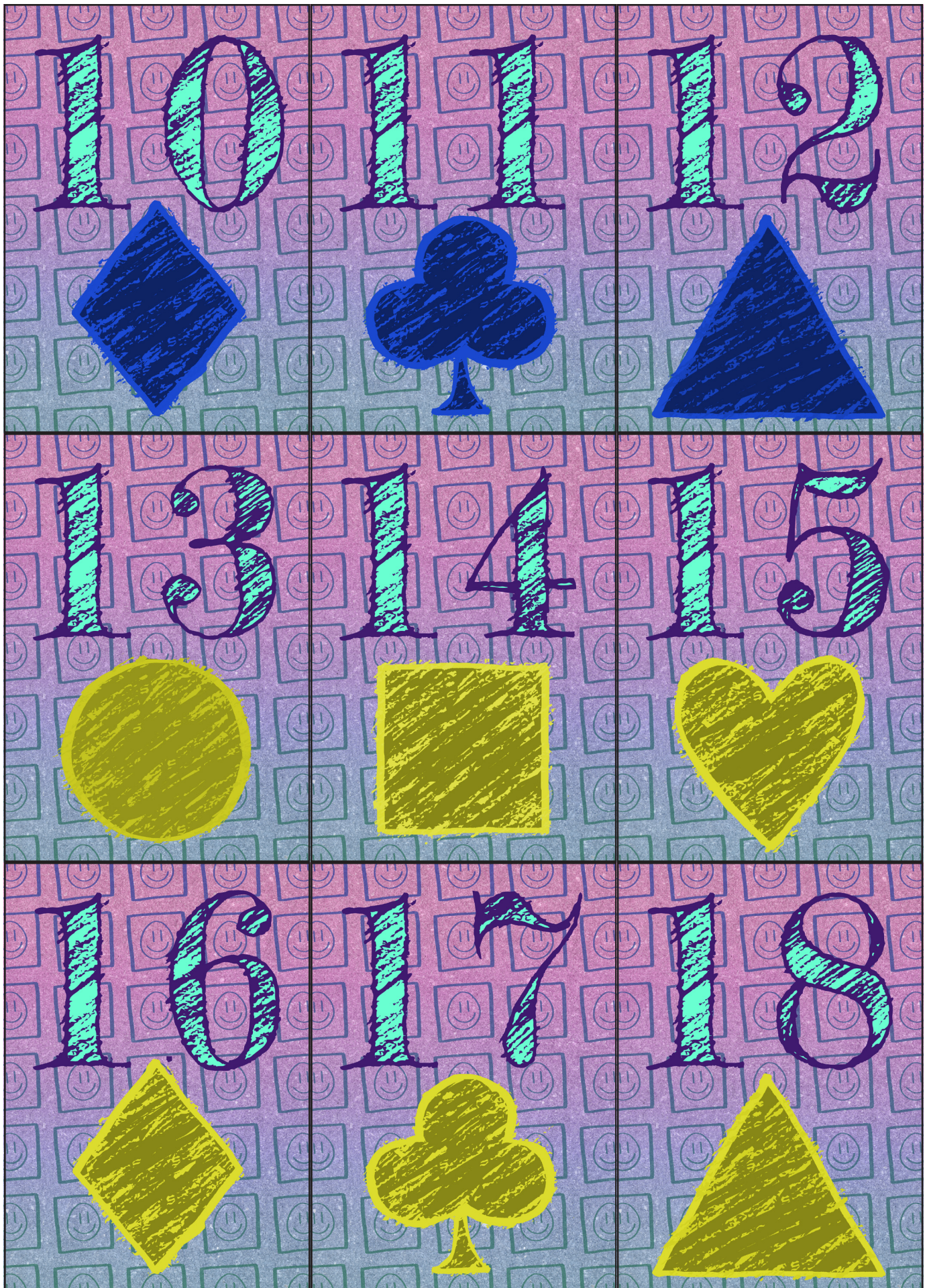








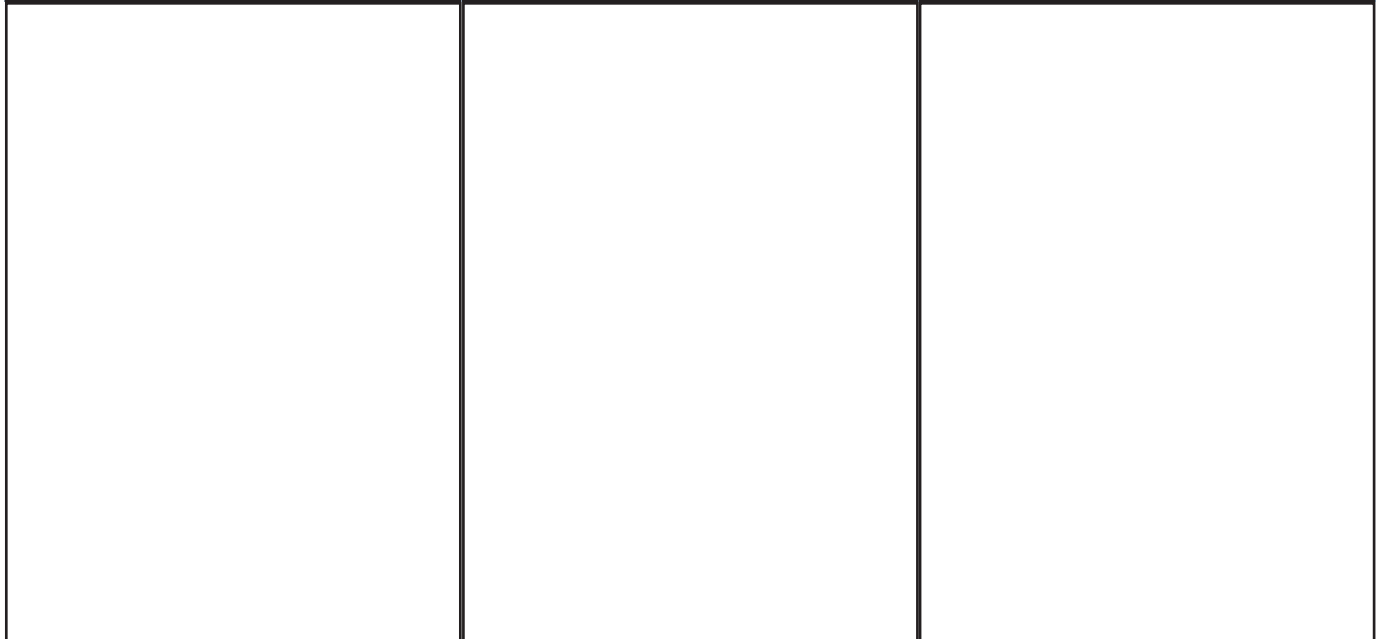
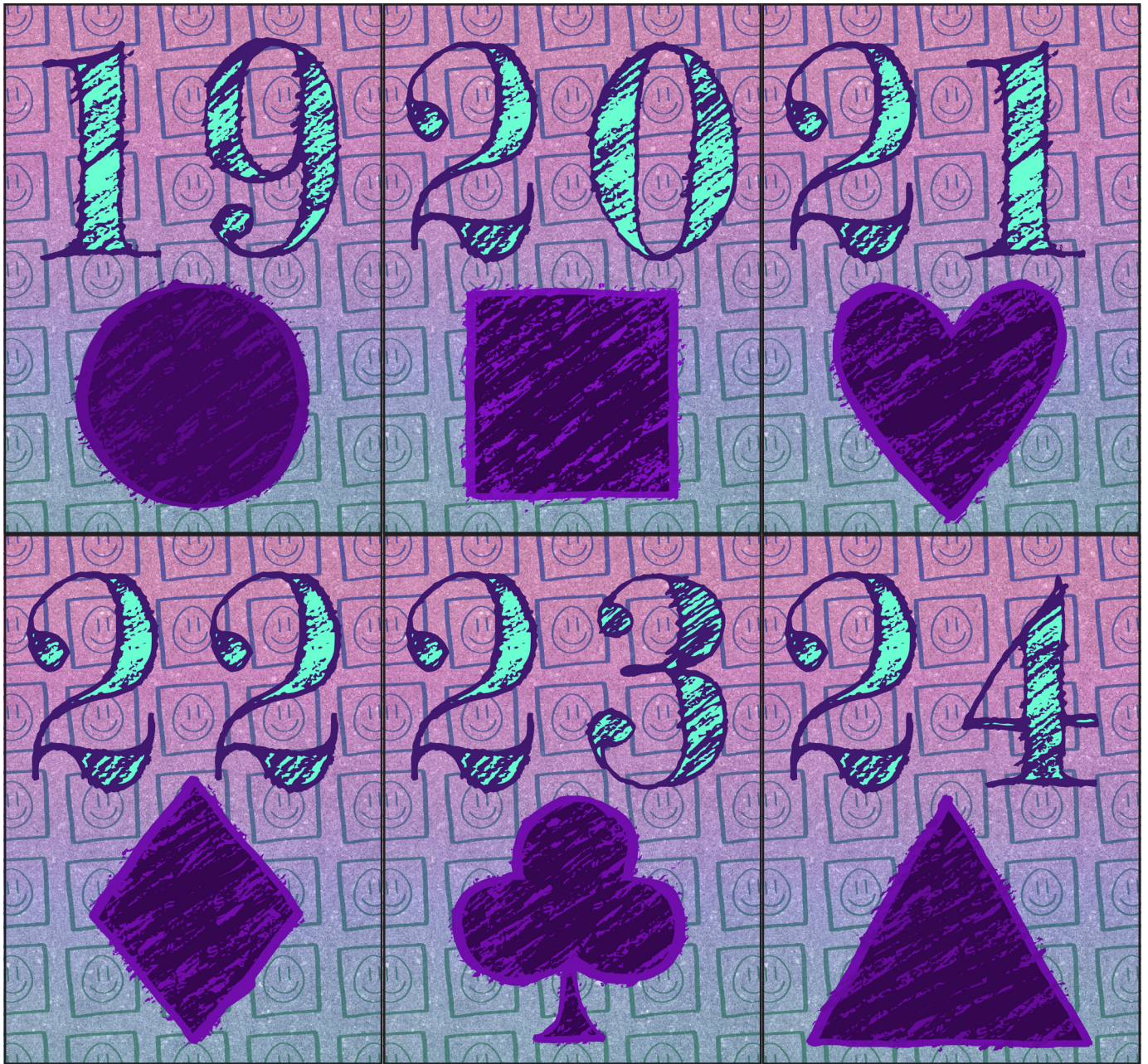








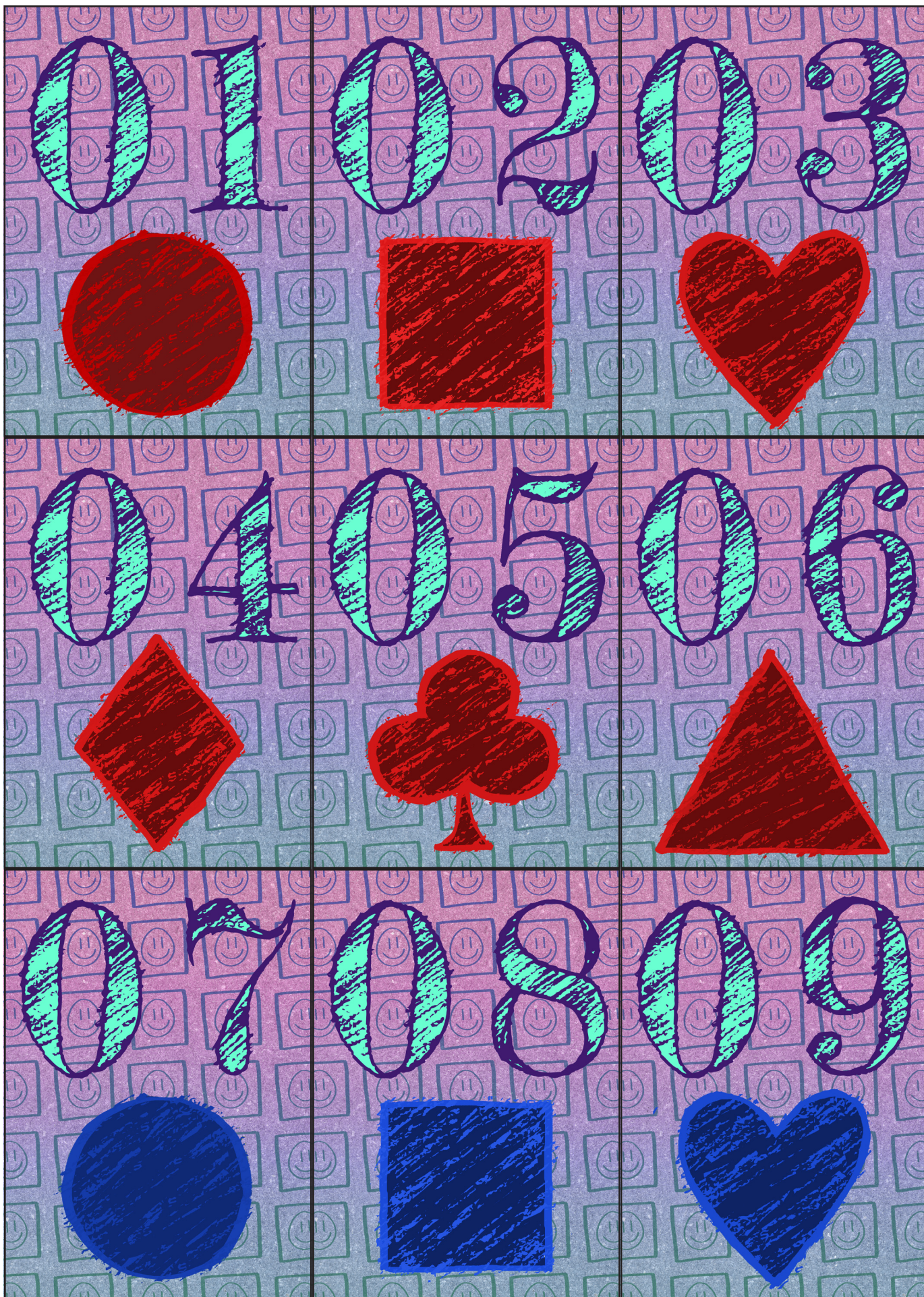








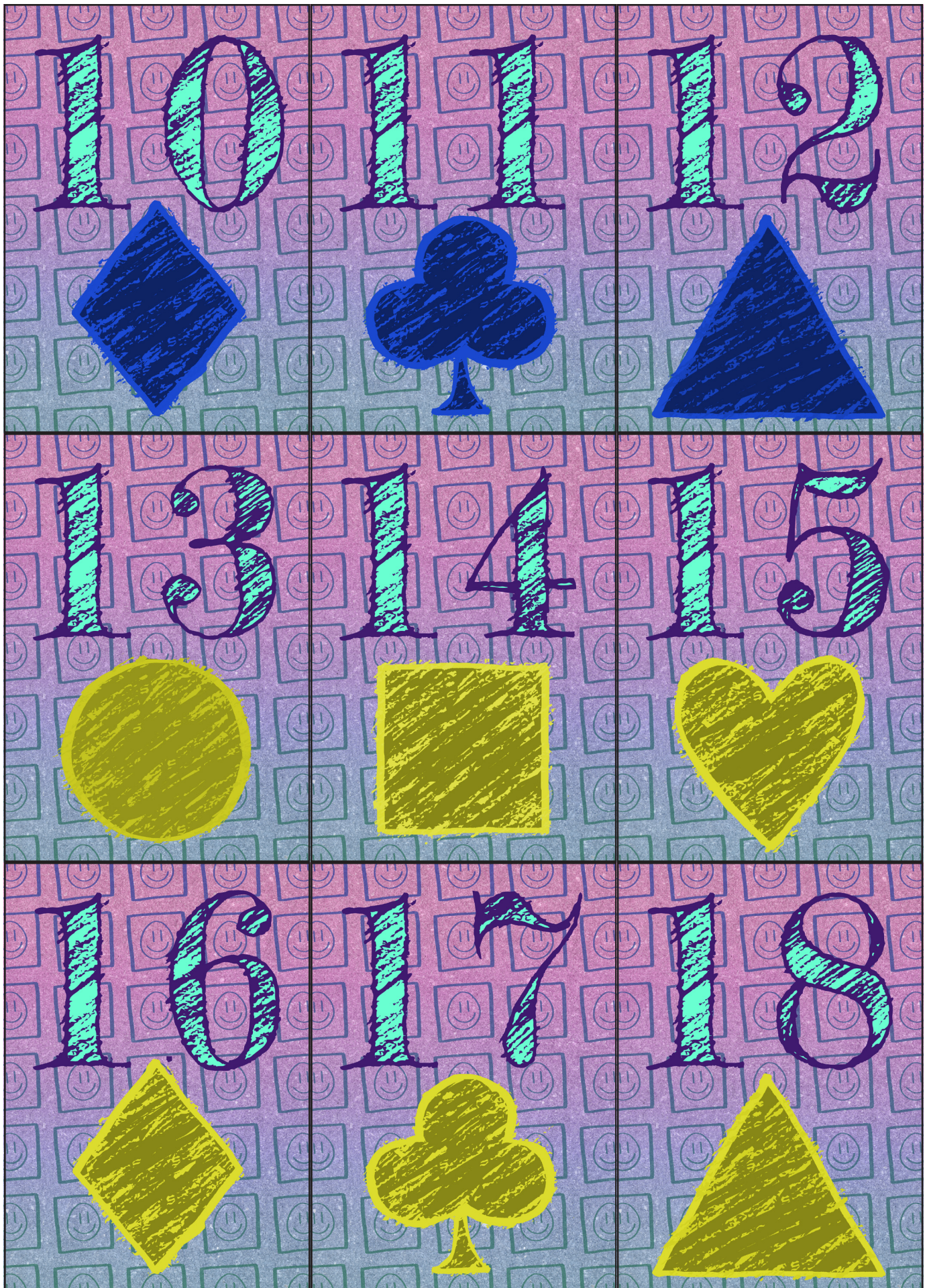








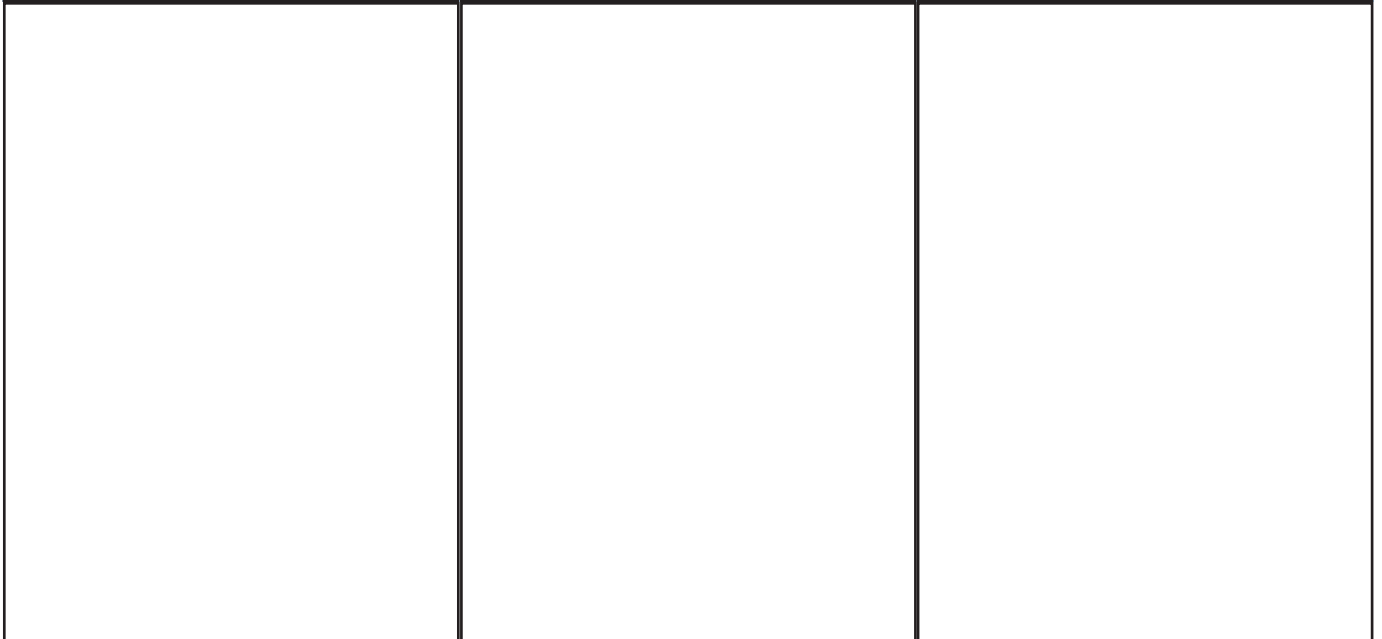
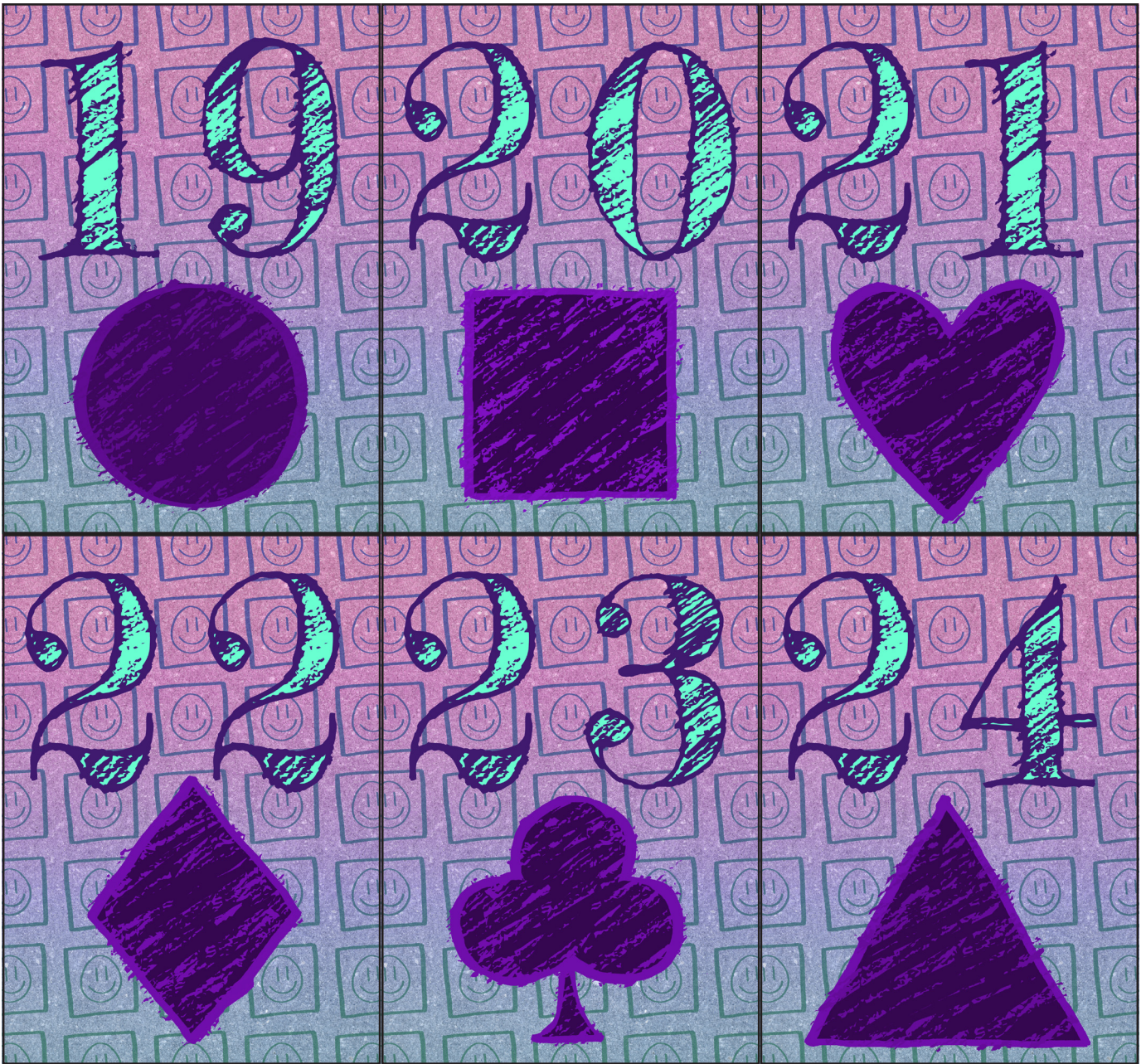








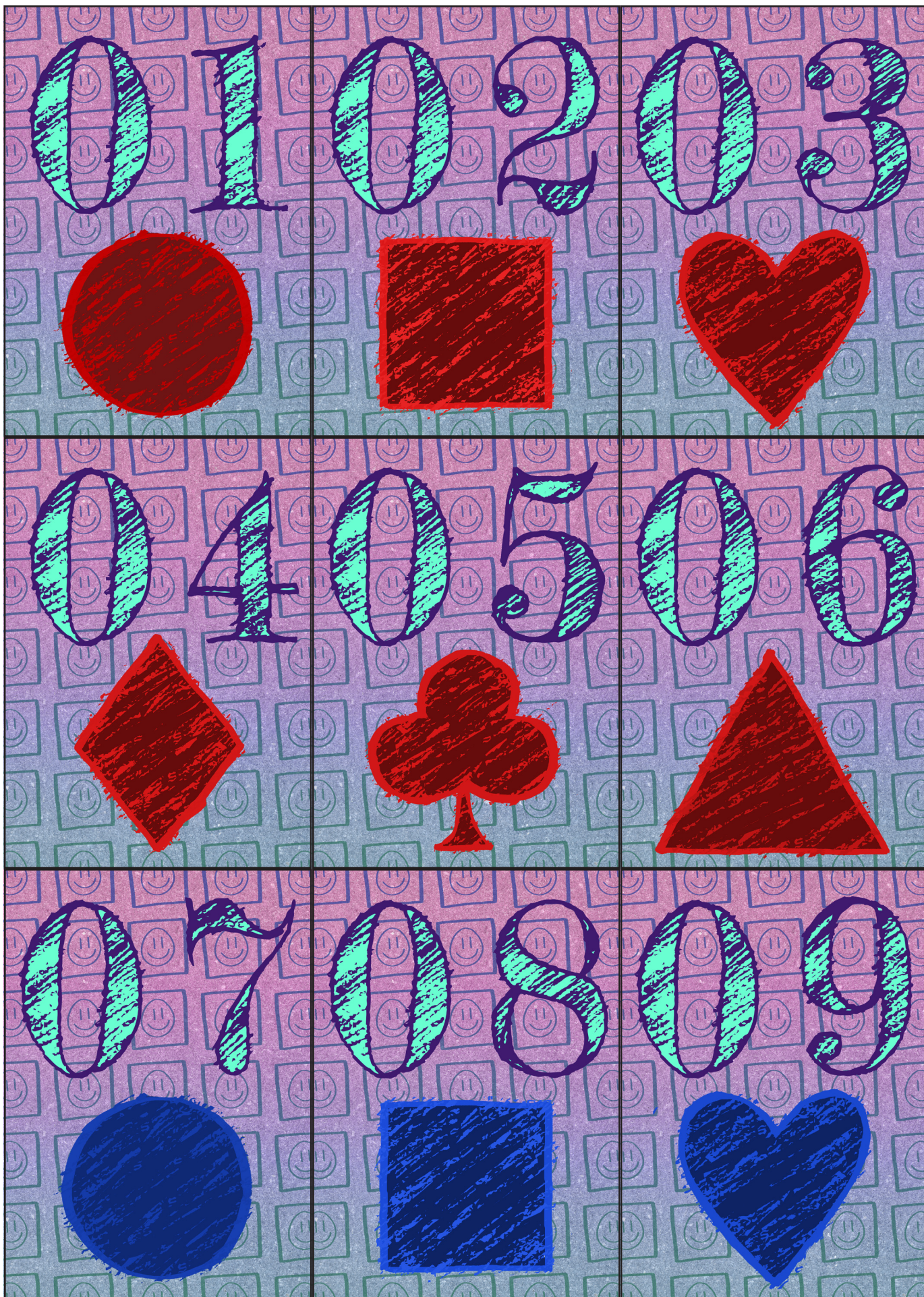








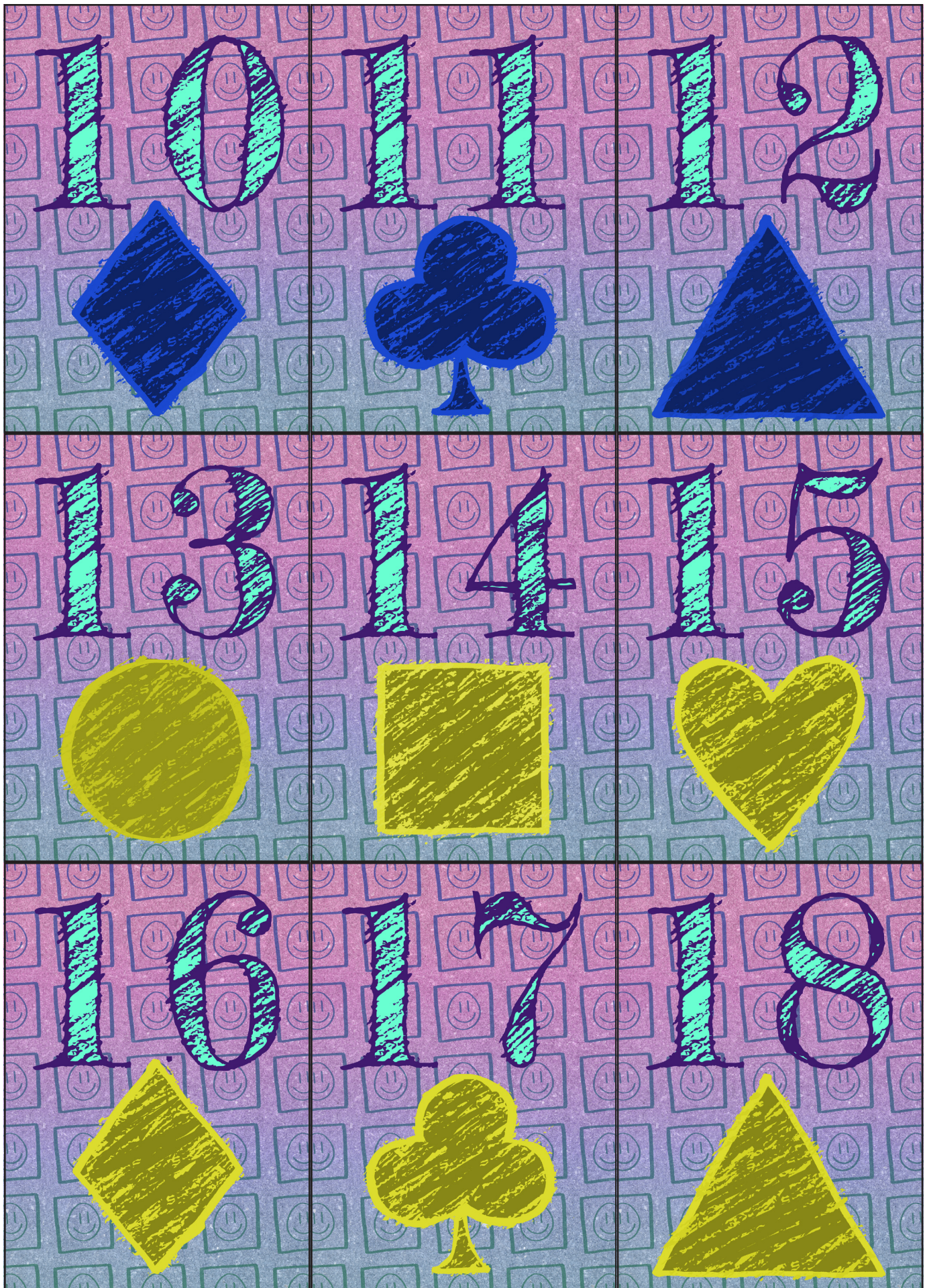








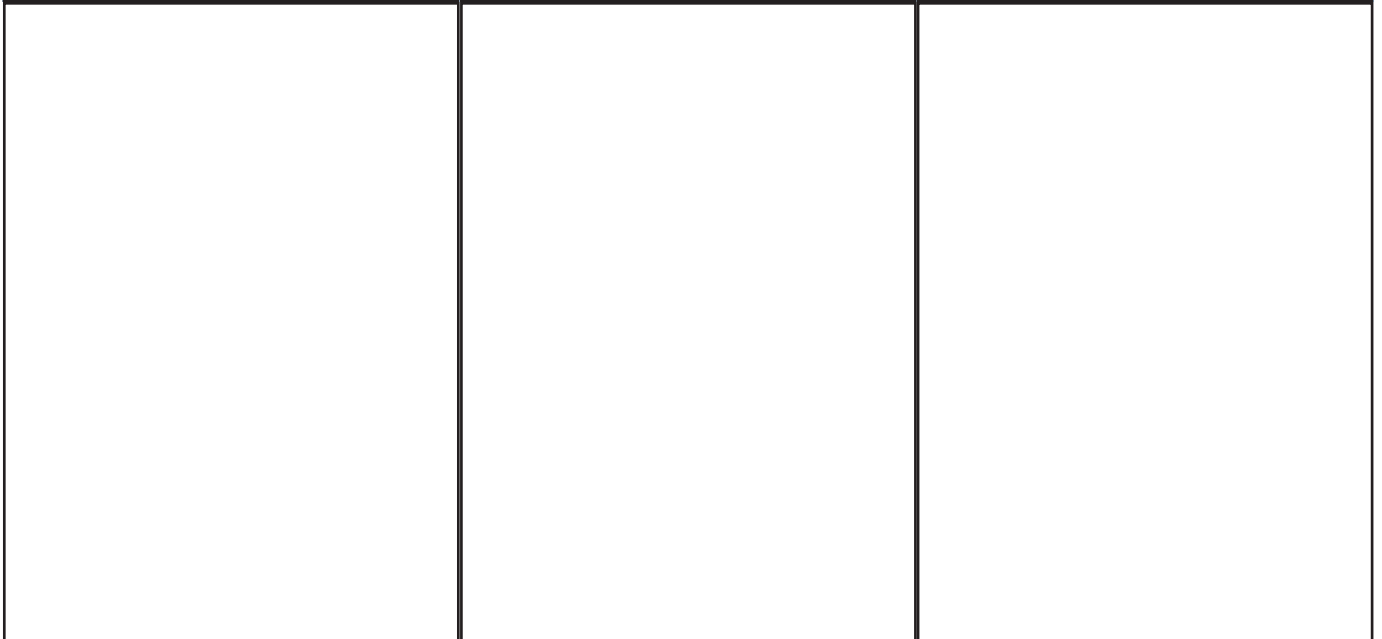
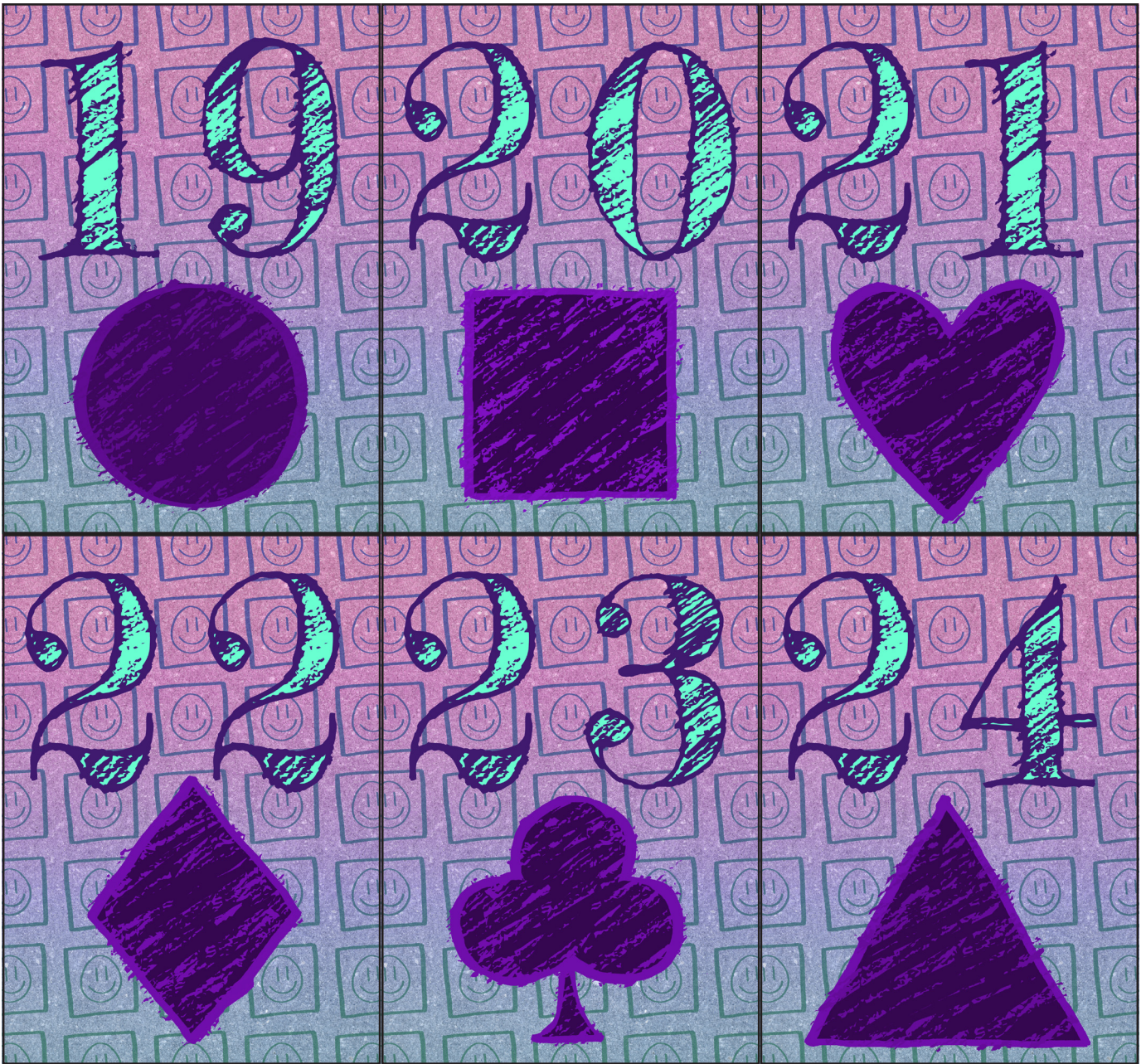








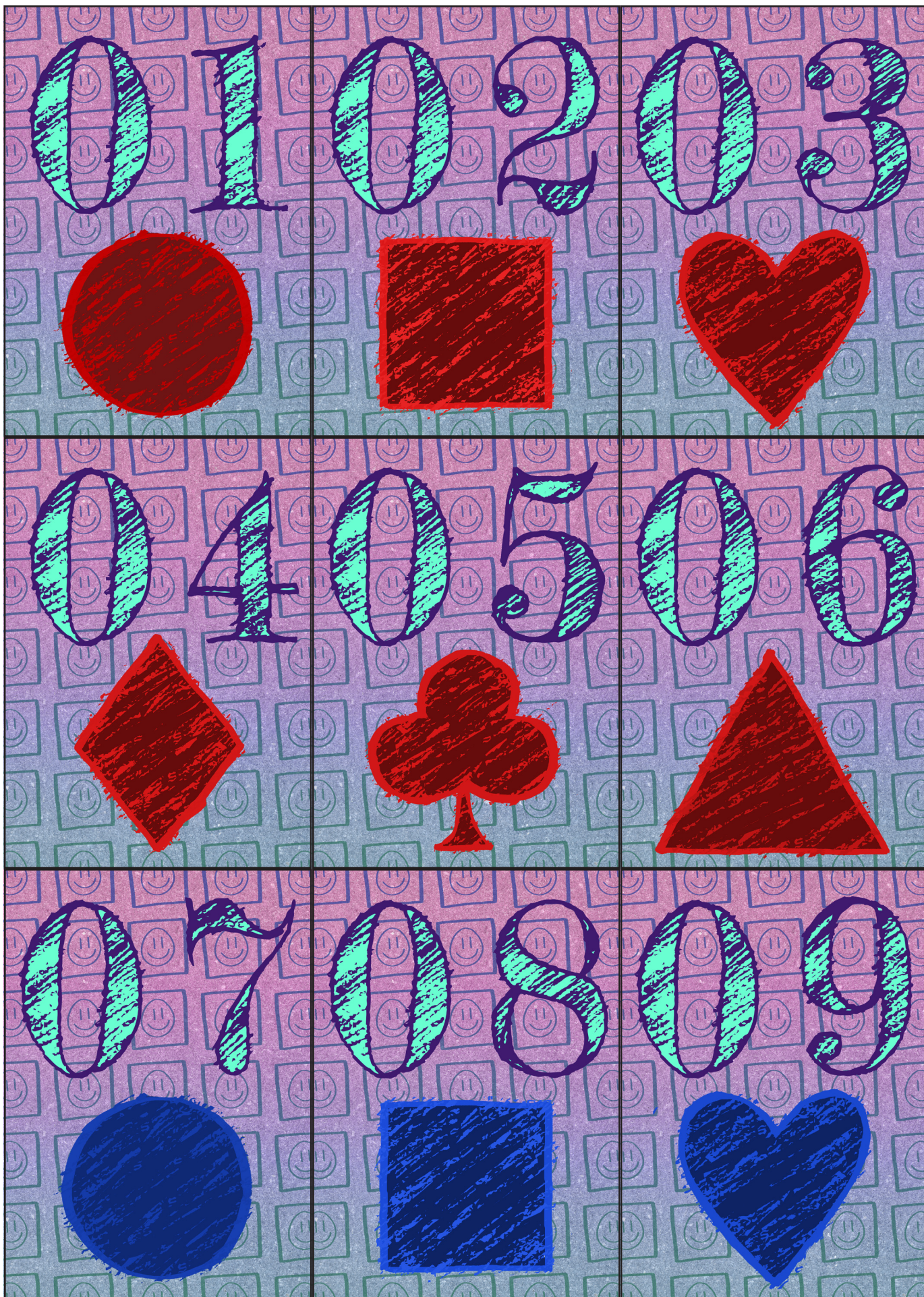








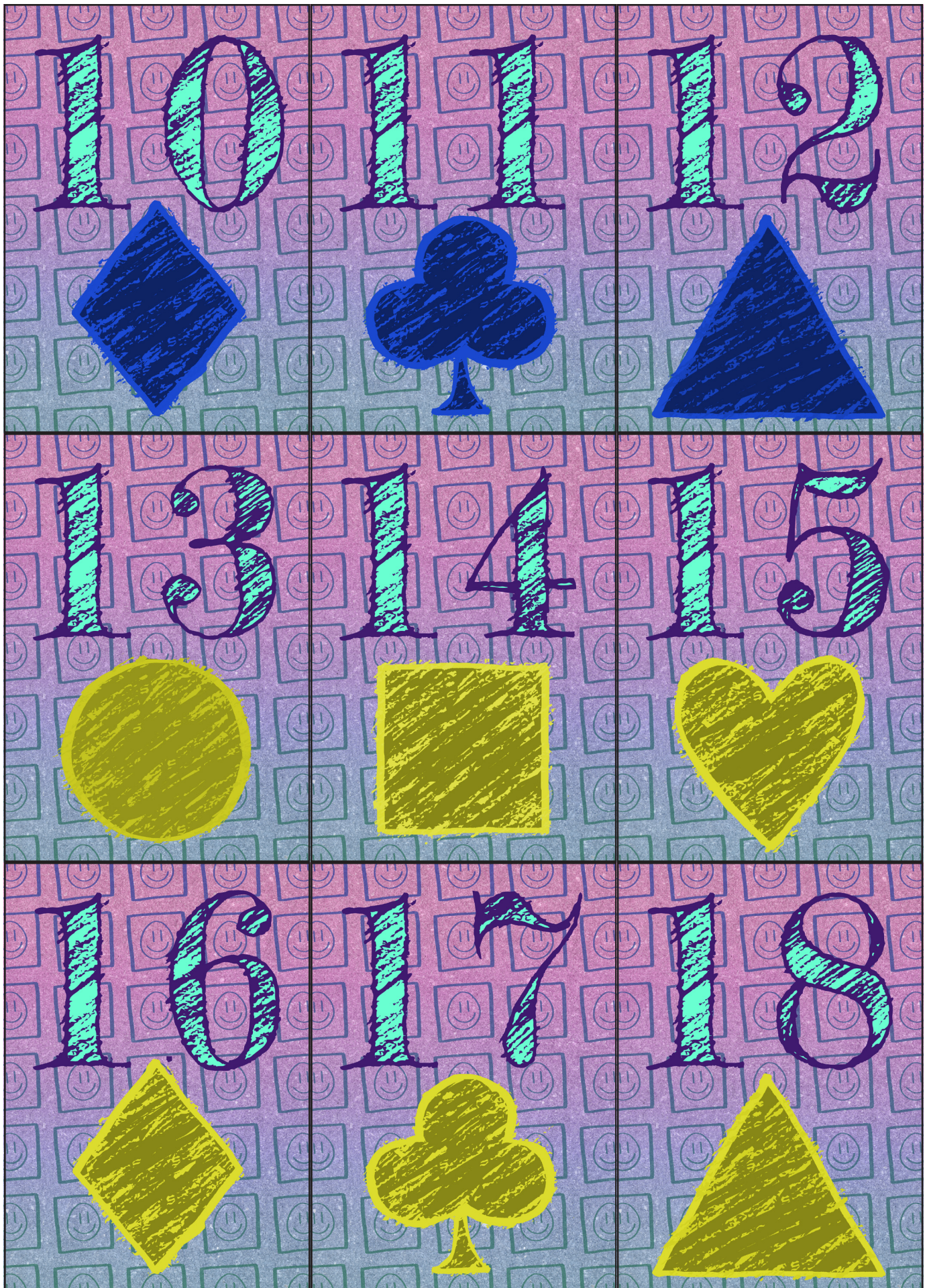








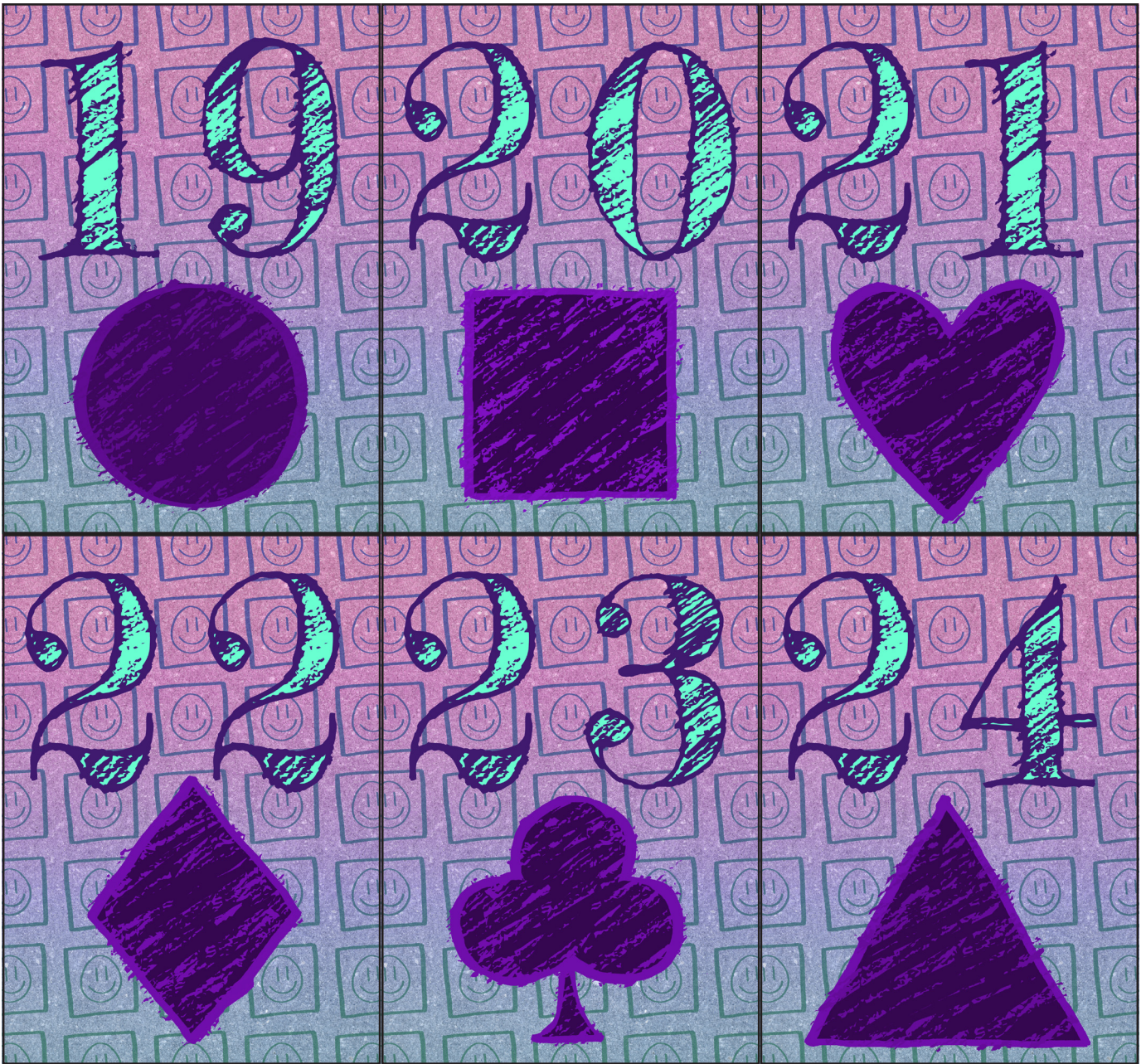










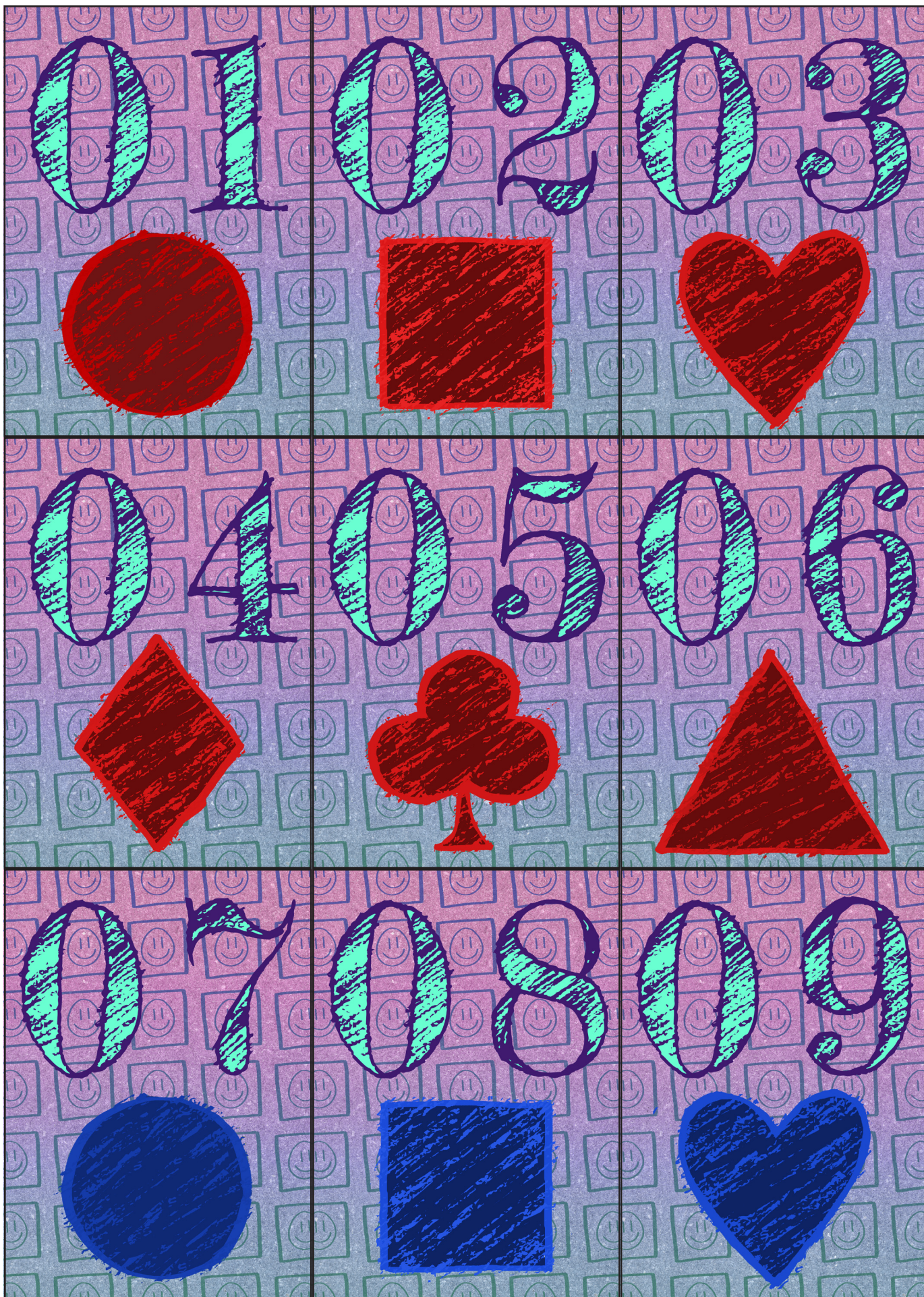


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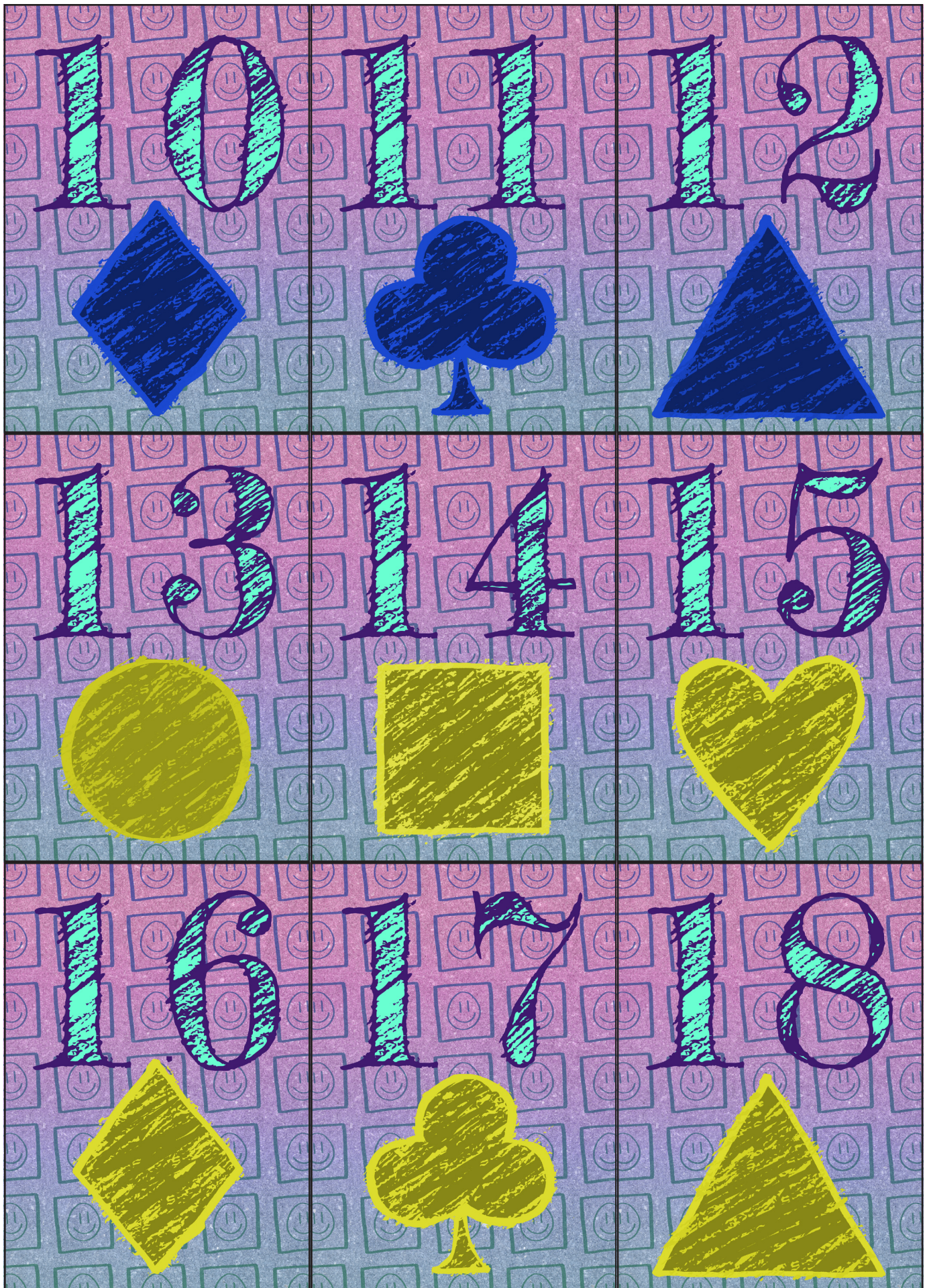








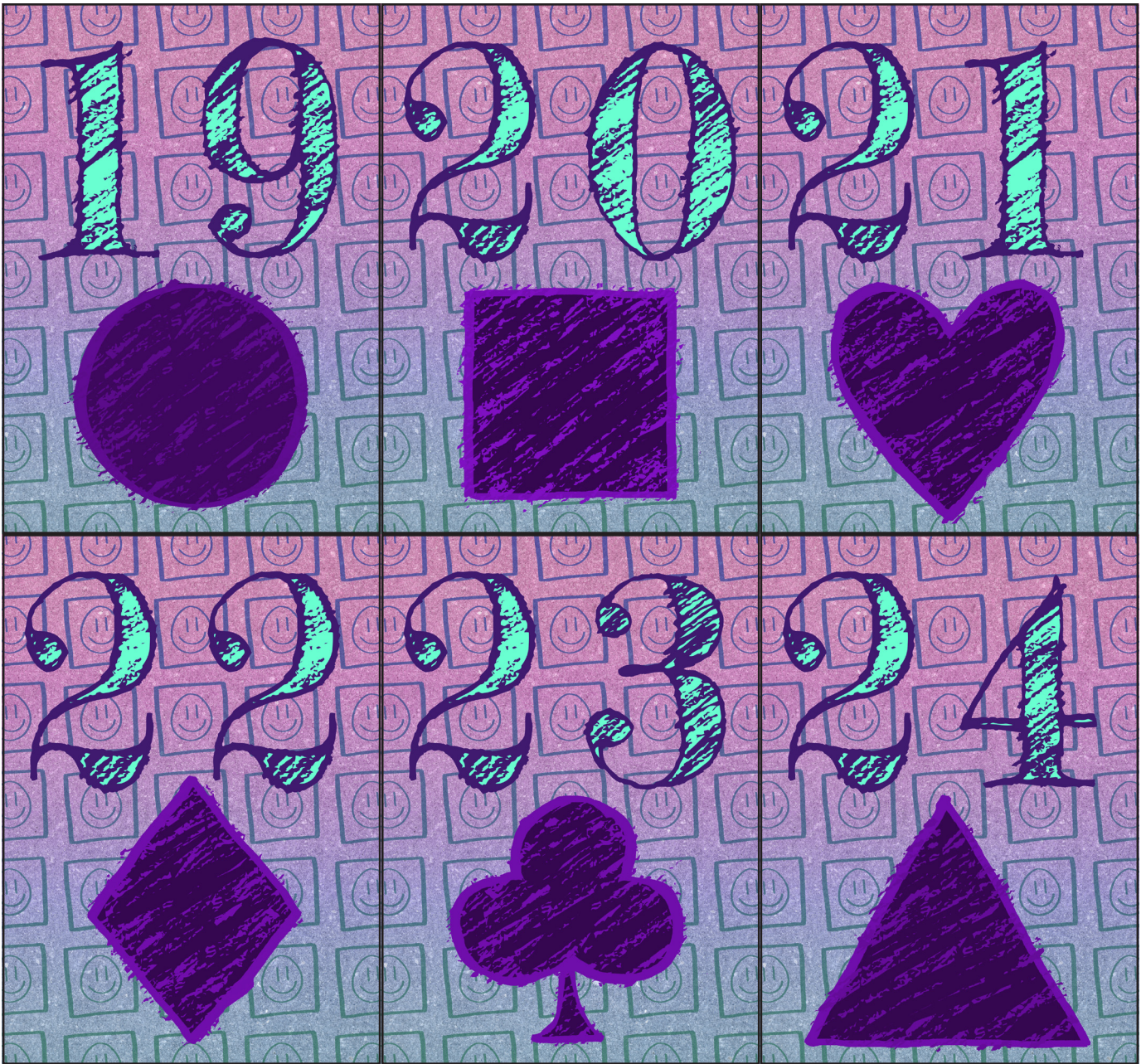












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