

**Timeline questionnaire: use this [link](#)**

a) In 1982, doctors began calling this disease AIDS.

In order to fully understand this acronym, define the following terms:

1- Syndrome: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2- Immune system: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3- Deficient: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b) In your opinion, why was the name AIDS chosen for this disease?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

c) What is the best way to avoid the transmission of AIDS during intercourse?

\_\_\_\_\_

d) Summarize the content of the video in section 3 in a few sentences.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

e) What symbol is used to raise awareness of HIV/AIDS?

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f) In the 1990s, AIDS researchers found it difficult to raise funds for their studies, particularly because the disease was thought to be specific to homosexuals, injecting drug users, and prostitutes. These beliefs were ultimately shown to be false. How would you prioritize research funding to AIDS in relation to other diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular disease or diabetes?

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g) What social factors do you think explain the fact that the number of AIDS cases in Africa and Asia has continued to increase in the 2000s, while the epidemic is losing momentum in Western countries?

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h) After watching the video describing the daily lives of Canadians affected by AIDS, how would you describe their quality of life?

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i) In many Western countries, such as Canada, combination therapy costs are covered by different insurance programs. Bearing in mind the various stakeholders (government, insurance companies, patient, etc.), how should these expensive treatments be paid for?

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j) What are the main challenges facing African and Asian countries in their fight against HIV/AIDS?

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k) Can the field of glycomics, the study of carbohydrate structures and their role in health & disease, have any advantages in the fight against HIV/AIDS?

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As you have seen through the timeline and the present questionnaire, the fight against AIDS is certainly not over. Dealing with the complexity of the AIDS virus is a challenge for researchers in their fight against this deadly disease. Several avenues of research are under investigation, including preventing the virus from reaching human cells, preventing mutation of the virus, and decreasing the viral load. Additionally, improving the accessibility of treatments in different regions of the world remains an important goal.

l) Based on the timeline information and information from other sources, why is it a good idea for many researchers to pursue HIV/AIDS related research?

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m) By conducting a quick Internet search, why is it so difficult to develop a vaccine against AIDS?

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n) To advance a field of research, it is important that discoveries made in laboratories such as l'Université Laval in Québec City are made available to researchers around the world. What challenges do you think researchers experience with sharing information?

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o) How can advances in the medical and scientific fields be shared throughout the world?

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p) Did any parts of this activity surprise you? Why?

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