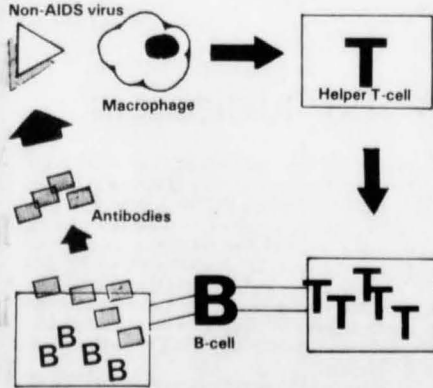


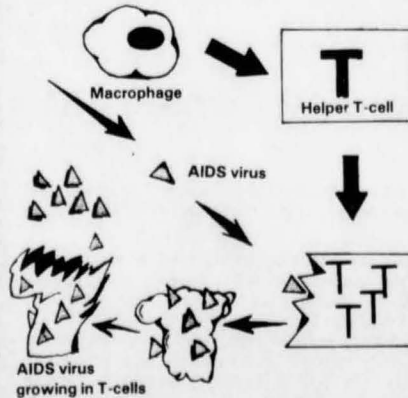
Prof explains how disease attacks immune system

Healthy immune system



In the healthy immune system, when a virus enters the body, it is recognized by the macrophage, which alerts the Helper T-cells. The T-cells then stimulate the B-cells to produce antibodies, which, in turn, attack and kill the virus.

Infected immune system



In the infected immune system, the Helper T-cells are attacked by the AIDS virus and they are no longer able to stimulate the B-cells. The AIDS virus then replicates within the T-cells, changing the T-cells into AIDS virus "factories."

Nancy Chan — Daily staff artist

Virus symptoms highlighted

By Denver Lewellen
Daily staff writer

The destruction of the human body's immune system by a new, currently incurable virus was the subject of Wednesday night's seminar on AIDS.

SJSU biology Prof. Richard Ingraham, an AIDS researcher, spoke to a group of 170 people, many of whom were biology students.

"The AIDS problem is quite horrendous," Ingraham said. "We should all be aware of the fact that AIDS is here in the valley. We can anticipate more cases, if they aren't already here."

Ingraham began the lecture with a short note on the politics of the discovery of AIDS virus, HTLV-3.

French researchers actually discovered the virus, which it termed LAV, lymphadenopathy associated virus, before Americans did. The U.S. scientists, however, put a patent on their discovery before those at the Pasteur Institute in Paris did.

There is an ongoing argument as to who will eventually get credit for the virus' discovery.

"I think that when history is written, Luc Montagnier of the Pasteur



Institute will get the credit."

With a series of slides, sometimes very graphic, Ingraham retraced the first media attention of AIDS back to 1981, citing headlines that read: "Mysterious Pneumonia in Gay Men," and "Cancer Outbreak Among Homosexuals."

"This is a disastrous malady for the gay community," he said. "It has become a leading cause of death."

He showed several slides of AIDS patients, with various stages of Kaposi's sarcoma. One man had blemishes on the soles of his feet, another had them all over his entire body. Another picture was taken right before the death of the patient, and it depicted Kaposi's sarcoma at its worst: the top part of the man's thighs were solid black due to the

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