AIDS is a major public health crisis that affects both men and women of all ages. The disease is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which attacks the body's immune system and can lead to the development of AIDS. The disease can be transmitted through sexual contact, needle-sharing, and from mother to child. The impact of AIDS is most severe in sub-Saharan Africa, where the majority of the cases are located. As of 2021, there were an estimated 38.9 million people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide, with the majority of cases in sub-Saharan Africa, where the disease has had a devastating impact on the region's economy, health systems, and society. The disease is preventable through the use of antiretroviral therapy (ART) and other measures, but the global response has been slow and inadequate, particularly in resource-limited settings.