



Browne-learn.com Presents

E-learning Narration Script

Information for the Voice Artist

Performance, editing and other production directions:	This is scientific content and of a serious nature so style should be clear and professional
Source files:	<p>Please provide as edited .mp4 files, trimmed and with quarter of a second of silence either side of each waveform, with no clicks, pops, background noise or excessive pauses, and no digital clipping.</p> <p>Please record using the following settings: Mono Bit-depth: 16 bit Sample rate: 44,100 Hz</p>
Compression settings:	Files to be converted to: mp3 Mono Bit rate: 96kbps Sample rate: 44,100 kHz
Other important notes about voice recording and the script	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The audio script contains superscripted numbers, hyphens and slashes, please disregard these when reading/recording. • Each row in the script should be a separate audio file • Speed of recorded narration should be intermediate, not slow and not fast. • Pronunciations/Phonetics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HIV-1 = H-I-V (spell out) one ○ HIV-2 = H-I-V (spell out) two ○ CRF = spell out as C-R-F ○ Glycoprotein = Gli-co-protein ○ GP = spell out as G-P ○ DNA/RNA = Spell out as D-N-A & R-N-A ○ CD4 = C-D (spell out) four ○ p24 = p twenty four ○ ssDNA = single-stranded D-N-A (spell out) ○ dsDNA = double stranded D-N-A (spell out) ○ clades = 'chlaydes' <p>If there are other pronunciations or phonetics needed, please advise and these will be provided.</p>

Script

Screens	Narration text
1.1	Hello and welcome to the HIV Essentials training module. Select the help button to learn how to navigate this training module. Then when you are ready, select each of the menu buttons to progress through the training module. We recommend that you progress in order, beginning with topic 1 and ending with topic 4.
2.1	Let's begin with a brief overview of HIV. HIV is a pathogen known as the Human Immunodeficiency Virus. HIV attacks a specific type of T lymphocyte in our immune systems and belongs to a group of viruses called retroviruses. Take a look at some of the characteristics of retroviruses here.
2.2	Now that you've been introduced to HIV. Let's take a look a closer look at the history of HIV and its discovery. Select each button in the timeline to learn more.
2.3	HIV is a large scale health problem. In fact, over 36.7 million people were living with it worldwide at the end of 2015. ³ Watch the video to view the worldwide distribution of HIV at the end of 2015.
3.1	Like most retroviruses, HIV is spherical in shape, it contains RNA as its genetic material, and has an envelope surrounding it. ¹ The diagram onscreen shows the structure of the HIV virus. Select the labels to find out more.
3.2	There are two types of HIV: HIV-1 and HIV-2. HIV-2 is much less common than HIV-1. HIV-1 shows extensive genetic diversity which is attributable to several factors. ⁴ Four major groups have been identified within HIV-1: M, O, N and P. ⁴ Group M is responsible for the majority of HIV infections and it is further subdivided into 10 subtypes or clades. ⁴ Additional intersubtypes, called circulating recombinant forms (CRF), are known. CRFs arise when an individual is infected with two or more different subtypes. ⁴
3.3	HIV-1 subtypes can be commonly found in specific regions around the world. However due to global travel and immigration, smaller pockets of non-traditional HIV subtypes can be found in a region.

4.1	<p>HIV replicates in seven main stages: binding, fusion, reverse transcription, integration, transcription and translation, assembly and then finally, budding.</p> <p>On the next screen, you'll explore this process in detail.</p>
4.2	<p>Select Play to see the seven stages of HIV replication in detail.</p> <p>During the binding, or attachment, phase, HIV infects cells that express the glycoprotein (gp) CD4 receptors on their surface.^{2,5} During the initial binding of the virion to the target cell, the gp120 binds to the CD4 glycoprotein on the host cell.¹ Following this, gp41 binds to one of two receptors on the host cell to complete attachment.² This binding action is similar to the specificity of a lock and key whereby only a specific key will fit into and work on a specific lock.</p> <p>Once the binding, or attachment phase is complete, fusion of the virus and the host cell begins. The gp41 mediates the fusion of the viral envelope and the host cell membrane, allowing the viral Nucleocapsid to enter the CD4 Cell.² Once the virion is inside the cell the Nucleocapsid is removed and the Genetic material is exposed.¹</p> <p>Now that the viral envelope and the host cell are fused, the HIV releases its own enzyme called Reverse transcriptase. It uses it to convert its Genetic material - single stranded RNA (ssRNA) - into the Genetic material of the CD4 Cell - double-stranded DNA (dsDNA).^{2,5}</p> <p>At this stage the HIV virus produces an enzyme - Integrase - which allows the HIV dsDNA to enter the nucleus of the CD4 Cell.⁵ The HIV dsDNA then integrates into the host cell DNA where it can remain Latent for a long time.² At this point in the cycle, the virus is known as a Provirus.²</p> <p>Following integration and the Latent stage, HIV uses the host cell's machinery and processes - Transcription and Translation - to create HIV proteins from the Provirus.^{2,5}</p> <p>Another viral enzyme called Protease cuts long HIV proteins into smaller ones so that they can be assembled. Now the viral proteins and RNA can assemble into new virions which then bud from the host cell.¹</p> <p>Finally, the new virions push out through the host cell's membrane. During this process a portion of the membrane is taken with the virions. This then forms the virions' viral envelope.^{1,5}</p>
4.3	<p>There are various ways that HIV can be spread, some more common than others. There are also ways that it can't be spread, despite what some people think.</p> <p>Select the labels to find out more.</p>
4.4	<p>There are three main stages in the clinical progression of HIV infection:²</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial or acute infection • Chronic or asymptomatic infection

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIDS <p>Select the timeline below to discover each stage.</p>
4.5	At each of the three stages of the infection, HIV is developing at a different speed. This means that the accompanying symptoms change as the infection progresses. Select the numbers to find out more.
4.6	<p>Immune responses to any virus can be complex; however, HIV is particularly challenging. That's because HIV actively works to disrupt the process, making it hard for our body to recognize it and destroy it.</p> <p>Select the numbers to learn more about the immune response to HIV and why it is so challenging to our immune systems.</p>
5.1	<p>You're about to test your knowledge of HIV. This test has 5 questions and you'll need to answer 4 out of 5 correctly to pass and receive credit for this training module.</p> <p>Select the Begin Test button when you are ready.</p>
5.2	N/A
5.3 [Quiz – pass result]	Congratulations. You have successfully passed the test and have shown that you have a firm understanding of HIV. You can now either review the test questions or complete this training module.
5.3 [Quiz – Fail result]	<p>Unfortunately, you did not pass the test. You can retry the test now. However, we recommend that you review the content topics in the training module again before retrying the test.</p> <p>Select one of the on-screen buttons to continue.</p>
5.4	You have successfully completed this training module. To exit, select the close button or simply close the internet browser window. Or to return the main menu, select the menu button.

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