

## HPTN HIV/AIDS TIMELINE 2001-12-06

- 1981** The first cases of "gay-related immune deficiency" are reported. (The CDC declares the new disease an epidemic)
- 1982** The new disease is officially named AIDS.
- 1983** Dr. Luc Montagnier at the Pasteur Institute in France discovers HIV.
- 1984** Dr. Robert Gallo (U.S.) and Dr. Montagnier hold a press conference to announce that the viruses each discovered were identical.
- AIDS is first reported in Thailand.
- 1985** The first HIV antibody test is licensed, using the ELISA technique.
- The first International Conference on AIDS is held in Atlanta, Georgia (April).
- AIDS is first reported in China.
- 1986** Condom use is shown to be effective in preventing sexual transmission of HIV.
- AIDS is first reported in India.
- AIDS Clinical Trial Groups (ACTGs) created in the U.S.
- 1987** AZT receives U.S. FDA approval.
- Community activists start ACT UP - the AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power, to speed up development and access of AIDS drugs.



A second HIV antibody test is approved, using the Western Blot technique.

The AIDS Memorial Quilt is displayed for the first time in Washington, DC

The AIDS Vaccine Evaluation Group (AVEG) is established by NIAID, to prepare for future vaccine trials.

The U.S. FDA announces a two-year shortening in drug-approval process as the result of community efforts to get AIDS treatments to the public.

**1988** The U.S. FDA allows importation of unapproved drugs for persons with life-threatening illness.

The World Health Organization declares December 1 World AIDS Day.

**1989** Treatments for CMV and PCP are introduced.

After enormous community pressure, Burroughs Wellcome lowers the price of AZT by 20%.

**1990** Ryan White dies, and the Ryan White CARE Act is passed that increases funding for HIV/AIDS care in the U.S.

The 6<sup>th</sup> International AIDS Conference is held in San Francisco, CA amid worldwide protest of U.S. immigration policies.

AIDS is first reported in Russia.

**1991** DdI is approved by the U.S. FDA.

The World Health Organization estimates 40 million infections worldwide by 2000.

**1992** The U.S. FDA starts "accelerated approval," to get promising drugs to PLWAs faster.



- 1993** The U.S. CDC revises its definition of AIDS, to include new opportunistic infections.
- The U.S. FDA approves the female condom.
- The 9<sup>th</sup> International AIDS Conference in Berlin is discouraging about treatment prospects of HIV infection.
- 1994** D4T is approved by the U.S. FDA.
- The U.S. ACT 076 study reports that AZT reduces mother to child transmission by 66%
- 1995** AIDS becomes the leading cause of death for Americans ages 25 through 44.
- The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) is established.
- The FDA approves the first protease inhibitor (saquinavir) for HIV treatment, which interferes with the enzyme responsible for HIV assembly.
- HIVNET: U.S. and international vaccine preparedness begins.
- 1996** The U.S. FDA approves protease inhibitors for use in record time (Ritonavir and Indinavir) and changes the landscape of AIDS treatment.
- The U.S. FDA approves the viral load test, which measures the amount of HIV in blood.
- Nevirapine, the first non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor, is approved for use in the United States.
- 1997** AIDS mortality in the U.S. declines 45 % since 1996.
- 1998** The first Phase III vaccine trial begins (AIDSVAX).

1<sup>st</sup> community workshop for international HIVNET sites held in Harare, Zimbabwe.

**1999** HIVNET and AVEG are reorganized into HIV Vaccine Trials Network (HVTN) and HIV Prevention Trials Network (HPTN).

The World Health Organization reports that more African women than men have HIV and AIDS.

U.S. announces \$100 million in funding to sub-Saharan Africa and India through the Leadership and Investment in Fighting an Epidemic (LIFE) Initiative.

HIVNET 012 results announced - NVP reduces mother to child transmission by 50%.

**2000** 13<sup>th</sup> International AIDS Conference is held in Durban, South Africa - the first in a developing country.

U.S. and UN Security Councils declare HIV/AIDS a security threat.

UNAIDS and WHO join with pharmaceutical companies to discuss price decreases for AIDS drugs in developing countries.

HPTN sites come on board (26 sites)

**2001** U.N. General Assembly Special Session is convened to launch Global AIDS Fund, with a target of \$10 billion / year

Intense community pressure and advocacy are bringing drug prices down in the developing world.

Multinational drug companies withdraw their lawsuit against South Africa. The lawsuit would have prevented creation of cheaper, generic versions of patented AIDS drugs.

1<sup>st</sup> HPTN Regional Community Training for the Africa sites held in Durban, South Africa

WHO / UNAIDS report more than 60 million people have been infected with HIV and 40 million living with the virus