
APPENDIX B3: TIMELINE OF GLOBAL AIDS EVENTS

Year	Events				
	International	Industrialized world	Developing world	Technology/"best practices"	Epidemiology
1981		<p>U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) issues first warning about occurrence in gay men of rare form of pneumonia that is later determined to be AIDS-related. (1)</p> <p>First reported case of gay-related immunodeficiency disease (GRID) in France. (2)</p> <p><i>New York Times</i> publishes first news story on AIDS. (1)</p>			
1982		<p>U.S. CDC formally establishes the term "Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)." (1)</p> <p>Gay Men's Health Crisis (GMHC) founded in U.S.—first community-based AIDS service provider in U.S. (1)</p>	<p>First AIDS case diagnosed in Brazil. (3)</p> <p>Tuberculosis (TB) is the major cause of death of AIDS patients in Port au Prince, Haiti. (2)</p>		<p>AIDS cases reported from blood transfusions and possible mother-to-child transmission (MTCT). (4)</p> <p>U.S. CDC identifies four risk factors for AIDS: male homosexuality, intravenous drug abuse, Haitian origin, hemophilia A. (1)</p>
1983	<p>Start of global surveillance of AIDS cases by World Health Organization (WHO). (4)</p>		<p>Reports of deaths from "wasting disease" in the Ugandan border village of Lukunya. (2)</p> <p>Peter Piot and officials from the U.S. CDC identify 38 AIDS cases in Kinshasa, Zaire, half of which are women. Results not accepted by journals for a year because reviewers would not believe in heterosexual spread—not published until July 1984 in <i>The Lancet</i>. (2)</p> <p>Unusual patient deaths observed in Lusaka, Zambia, hospitals. (2)</p>	<p>U.S. government issues recommendations for preventing HIV transmission through sexual contact and blood transfusions, including: avoiding sexual contact with persons with AIDS; risk groups refraining from donating plasma and/or blood; evaluating blood screening procedures. (5)</p>	<p>AIDS cases in children incorrectly believed to be from casual household transmission. (4)</p> <p>U.S. CDC adds fifth risk factor: female sexual partners of men with AIDS—suggests general population at risk. (1)</p>

1984	AIDS tabulated as a “notifiable disease” for the first time in U.S. (6)	Zaïrian government supports establishment of <i>Projet SIDA</i> (jointly supported by the Belgian Institute of Tropical Medicine, the U.S. CDC, and the U.S. National Institute of Infectious Diseases) to start a systematic long-term study of HIV/AIDS: HIV infection rate in Kinshasa estimated at 4–8%. (7) Link between HIV and increased TB noted by <i>Projet SIDA</i> (Zaire) researchers. (2) First AIDS case diagnosed in Thailand, among gay men returning from abroad. (8)	Isolation of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). (1) U.S. CDC states that abstinence from intravenous drug use and reduction of needle-sharing should also be effective in preventing HIV transmission. (1)	13,143 AIDS cases reported worldwide to WHO, cumulatively, from 1979–1984. (9)	
1985	1st International AIDS Conference in Atlanta, Georgia, hosted by U.S. Health and Human Services and WHO. Reports that there was an older AIDS epidemic in Africa that may have originated in monkeys, resulting in blame and “finger-pointing” to Africa as the source of the epidemic. African leaders upset at the insinuation, and resistance develops to foreign researchers. (2)	U.S. blood banks begin screening for HIV. (1) U.S. teen Ryan White is barred from school because he has AIDS; speaks out against stigma and discrimination. (1) U.S. actor Rock Hudson dies from AIDS. (1) Germany distributes 27 million leaflets on AIDS and promotes condom use. (2)	Reported cases of wasting disease (“Juliana’s disease”) in Kagera, Tanzania. Tanzanian doctors identify these as AIDS cases, based on comparisons with published symptoms in the medical journals in the U.S. AIDS cases are confirmed by Walter Reed Army Hospital among hospital patients (a year earlier) in Lusaka, Zambia.	U.S. government licenses commercial production of first blood test for AIDS. (4) New Bangui definition of AIDS adopted to reflect clinical symptoms. (4) Australian researchers report AIDS case from breastfeeding. (10)	15,202 new AIDS cases worldwide reported to WHO. (9)
1986	U.S. President Reagan first mentions the word “AIDS” in public. (1)	First AIDS cases diagnosed in India and Ethiopia. (11, 12) <i>Projet SIDA</i> (Zaire) finds 1985 infection rate in the general population of Kinshasa is about 1/3 that of gay men in San Francisco. Key	HIV-2, a second strain of HIV, is identified, prevalent in West Africa. (2) U.S. Surgeon General issues report on AIDS calling for education and condom use. (1) Early results of clinical test show AZT (zidovudine) slows down attack of HIV. (13)	28,791 new AIDS cases worldwide reported to WHO. (9)	

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Year	Events			Technology/"best practices"	Epidemiology
	International	Industrialized world	Developing world		
1986 (cont.)			risk factors identified as multiple heterosexual partners, injections with unsterilized needles, and foreign travel. (2)		
1987	<p>WHO-Global Program on AIDS (GPA) established. (1)</p> <p>AIDS is first disease debated on the floor of the United Nations General Assembly. Resolution is passed supporting coordinated response by the UN system. (14)</p> <p>World Health Assembly passes "Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of AIDS" put forth by GPA, which established the principles of local, national, and international action to prevent and control HIV/AIDS. (2)</p> <p>81 countries have passed laws against HIV+ people or other social groups at high risk. (2)</p> <p>3rd International AIDS Conference, Washington, D.C.—U.S. and French researchers denounce discriminatory and irrational policies of the U.S. and governments worldwide. (2)</p>	<p>U.K. Secretary of State for Social Services visits U.S. and shakes hands with an AIDS patient. (4)</p> <p>AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power (ACT UP) founded in U.S.—in response to proposed cost of AZT. (1)</p> <p>Princess Diana opens first AIDS hospital ward and shakes hands with AIDS patients. (4)</p> <p><i>And the Band Played On: People, Politics and the AIDS Epidemic</i> by Randy Shilts published—details U.S. response to AIDS epidemic. (1)</p> <p>First AIDS case diagnosed in the Soviet Union. (15)</p> <p>U.S. President Reagan made first major speech on AIDS, saying abstinence hasn't been adequately stressed and pointing out that "medicine and morality teach the same lessons." (2)</p>	<p>President Kaunda of Zambia announces his son has died of AIDS. (4)</p> <p>The AIDS Support Organization (TASO) founded in Uganda. (4)</p> <p>Uganda Red Cross begins HIV/AIDS control activities by working alongside rock musician, Philly Lutaya—the first famous Ugandan to go public about his HIV status.</p>	<p>WHO-GPA calls for establishing national AIDS programs in every country and implementing prevention programs including preventing sexual transmission through education, preventing parenteral transmission by keeping blood supplies safe, preventing intravenous drug abuse and educating and treating intravenous drug abusers, ensuring that injecting equipment is sterile, and preventing perinatal transmission. (16)</p> <p>U.S. government approves AZT as the first antiretroviral drug for AIDS treatment. (1)</p>	<p>54,741 new AIDS cases worldwide reported to WHO. (9)</p> <p>WHO-GPA develops modeling software program, Epimodel, to estimate current HIV infections and number of AIDS cases. (17)</p>
1988	<p>World Summit on Ministers of Health meet in London to discuss common AIDS strategy, "endorsed the GPA's 15-point declaration that called for openness and candor between governments and scientists, opposed AIDS-related discrimina-</p>	<p>First comprehensive needle exchange program established in U.S. in Tacoma, Washington. (1)</p> <p>Outbreak of HIV in medical institutions infects over 300 infants in the Kalmykia and Rostov regions of the Soviet Union. (2)</p>	<p>HIV infection rate among IDUs in Bangkok, Thailand, jumps to 40%. (8)</p> <p>HIV infection rate among sex workers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, found to be 20%. (8)</p>		<p>75,975 new AIDS cases worldwide reported to WHO. (9)</p>

tion, gave primacy to national education programs as a means to limit the spread of AIDS, and reaffirmed the GPA's role in international leadership." (2) However, many representatives ignored the message of favoring educational rather than repressive measures to fight the epidemic.
 First Annual World AIDS Day. (1)
 GPA increasingly links human rights issues with the spread of HIV/AIDS. (2)
 Halfdan Mahler resigns as head Director-General of WHO, replaced by Hiroshi Nakajima.

Estimated global external assistance for HIV/AIDS is on the order of \$60 million. (18)

1989	<p>U.S. government creates National Commission on AIDS. (1) AIDS activists stage several major protests about the high costs of AIDS drugs in the U.S. (1)</p>	<p>HIV infection rate among sex workers in Chiang Mai, Thailand, found to be 44%; 0.5% in army conscripts. (8) "100% condom" program among CSWs piloted in one province in Thailand. (8)</p>	<p>WHO issues statement about link between HIV/AIDS and TB, both growing epidemics. (19)</p>	<p>97,243 new AIDS cases worldwide reported to WHO. (9)</p>
1990	<p>Jonathan Mann resigns as head of WHO GPA. (4) Michael Merson replaces Mann. 6th International AIDS Conference in U.S.: NGOs boycott conference to protest U.S. immigration policy. (1) International AIDS Society announces it will not hold conference in country with travel restrictions. (4)</p>	<p>Ryan White dies; U.S. government passes Ryan White Care Act, providing federal funds for community-based care and treatment services. (1)</p>	<p>U.S. government approves AZT for treatment of pediatric AIDS. (1)</p>	<p>102,289 new AIDS cases worldwide reported to WHO. (9)</p>

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Year	Events			Technology/"best practices"	Epidemiology
	International	Industrialized world	Developing world		
1991		U.S. basketball star Magic Johnson announces he is HIV positive. (1)	New Thailand Prime Minister Anand launches AIDS prevention and control program as national priority, including massive public information campaign and national launch of 100% condom program among CSWs. (8) Imperial College (UK) modelers predict that AIDS would generate negative population growth in Africa. (20)	WHO develops guidelines for the clinical management of HIV infection in adults. (21)	125,779 new AIDS cases worldwide reported to WHO. (9)
1992	WHO sets priority target for prevention: availability of condoms. (4) The World Health Assembly (WHA) endorses WHO's global strategy for prevention and control of AIDS and calls upon member states to: intensify prevention and raise political commitment; adopt the updated global strategy, with particular attention to action directed at women, children and adolescents; integration of AIDS prevention and control with STD activities; improve prevention due to blood and blood products; mobilize national resources for a multisectoral response for prevention and mitigation; adopt measures to oppose discrimination; overcome denial on the scope of the epidemic; and educate health professionals to care for AIDS patients. (22) <i>AIDS in the World</i> published. (23)		<i>AIDS in Africa: Its Present and Future Impact</i> by Tony Barnett and Piers Blaikie published—predicts grave economic outcomes, dissolution of households and families in Eastern Africa. (25) U.S. State Department releases "White Paper" with predictions of life expectancy at birth reduced by 15 years and infection rates of 10–30% of sub-Saharan Africa. (24)	First successful use of (dual) combination drug therapy. (26) Concern that TB was not only increasing among HIV-positive people, but that this could be raising the risk of acquiring TB in the rest of the population.	149,799 new AIDS cases worldwide reported to WHO. (9)

1993		<p>Russian ballet star Rudolf Nureyev dies from AIDS. (1)</p> <p>Russian government adopts first post-Soviet AIDS legislation. (15)</p> <p>HIV infection rate in army conscripts in Thailand peaks at 4%, after peaking among Northern Thai conscripts the previous year at more than 12%. (8)</p>	<p>Reports of transmission of drug-resistant HIV. (4)</p>	<p>308,353 new AIDS cases worldwide reported to WHO. (9)</p>
1994	<p>The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo, September 5–13, endorses a plan of action that calls for: (a) reproductive health programs to increase efforts to prevent, detect, and treat STDs; (b) specialized training for health care providers, including family planning providers, for specialized training in prevention, detection, and counseling for STDs, including HIV/AIDS; (c) incorporating information, education, and counseling for responsible sexual behavior and prevention of STDs and HIV into all reproductive health services; and (d) promote reliable supply and distribution of high-quality condoms as integral components of all RH services. “All relevant international organizations, especially the WHO, should significantly increase their procurement.” (23)</p>	<p>Condom use among CSWs in Thailand rises to more than 90%, up from 14% in 1988; reported STDs among men decline to about 10% of former levels. (8)</p> <p>Researchers show that the incidence of HIV in Thailand among young army conscripts has declined following increased use of condoms and decline in use of sex workers. (28)</p> <p>Incidence of HIV declines in female Zairian sex workers following targeted condom promotion and STD treatment. (29)</p>	<p>AZT is shown to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV by 67.5 percent. (30)</p> <p>Median time from HIV infection until development of AIDS is measured, drawing on data from homosexual men in hepatitis B vaccine trial cohorts in Amsterdam, New York City, and San Francisco over the period 1978–91: 122 months (10.2 years) from infection until AIDS and 20 months (1.7 years) from initial AIDS diagnosis to death. (31)</p> <p>Median survival time from CD4 T-cell count of 200 among homosexual men in San Francisco increased from 28 months in 1983–86 to 38 months in 1988–93, due primarily to prevention and treatment of pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP). AZT had no effect on survival time. (32)</p> <p>A double-blind randomized controlled trial finds that there’s no significant difference in clinical outcome or progression of HIV</p>	<p>152,911 new AIDS cases reported worldwide to WHO. (9)</p>

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Year	International Events		Technology/"best practices"	Epidemiology	
	Industrialized world	Developing world			
			<p>disease among HIV positive people treated immediately with AZT and those for whom treatment is deferred. (33)</p> <p>Two-drug anti-retroviral regimens found only moderately effective in reducing morbidity, add less than one year of disease-free survival and have no real benefit on length of life. (34)</p>		
1995	7th International AIDS Conference for PLWHA is held in Durban, South Africa, first time in Africa. (4)	Results of 1995 Demographic and Health Survey in Uganda show reduction in percent of young adults who have ever had sex, increase in condom use, and decline in the percent with a casual partner, which could account for evidence of decline in HIV incidence in Uganda. However, it is not clear whether these changes can be attributed to public policy or the huge toll of AIDS mortality on families in Uganda.	<p>U.S. CDC issues first guidelines on prevention of opportunistic infections (OIs). (1)</p> <p>Results of a randomized controlled trial in Mwanza, Tanzania, find that treatment of symptomatic STDs reduces the incidence of HIV by more than 40%. (35)</p> <p>Researchers present evidence of the impact of harm-reduction programs on maintaining low HIV prevalence among injection drug users. (36)</p> <p>Research suggests treatment should be aggressive and early on in the course of HIV infection, i.e., "hit early, hit hard." (37)</p> <p>U.S. FDA approves first protease inhibitor drug, saquinavir, for treatment of HIV. (38)</p>	WHO estimates 4.7 million new infections; 1.8 million new AIDS cases. (9)	
1996	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) established	External assistance for HIV/AIDS to low- and middle-income countries	Brazil government begins national ARV distribution. (1)	Results from clinical trials show effectiveness of combination therapy. (1)	UNAIDS estimates 3 million new infections; 23 million infected as of 1996.

with 6 co-sponsors (UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, World Bank, WHO). Peter Piot named head. (1)
 11th International AIDS Conference in Vancouver, Canada, highlights effectiveness of HAART. (1)
 International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) founded, launched to accelerate development of preventive AIDS vaccine in developing countries. (1)
AIDS in the World II published. (9)

amounts to \$300 million. (39)

Short-course AZT is shown effective in preventing mother to child transmission in Africa. (40)
 Researchers document changes in sexual behavior and a decline in HIV infection among young men in Thailand. (41)
 Community-based trial of mass treatment of STDs in the population in Rakai, Uganda, finds that STD treatment reduces incidence of STDs but not HIV. (42) These results are diametrically opposite those found in Mwanza, Tanzania, and launch a discussion of conditions under which reduction in conventional STDs will lower HIV incidence.

apy using protease inhibitors, ushering in new era of HAART. (43)
 Viral load becomes central piece of information for decisions on beginning and modifying treatments. (44)

of the end of 1996 and more than 6 million had already died from AIDS. Total of 30 million have contracted the virus since the beginning of the epidemic. (47)

1997

U.S. CDC reports that U.S. AIDS death rate decreased in 1996. (6)

Domestic spending on AIDS in Thailand peaks at \$82 million. (8)

U.S. government issues draft guidelines recommending early, aggressive treatment of HIV-infected individuals with triple-drug therapy—including those who are asymptomatic and otherwise healthy. (45)
 Annual cost of HAART per patient in Western countries is on the order of \$20,000, including drugs, monitoring, outpatient visits. (45)
 Survival time after HIV infection in developing countries is thought to be less than in the industrialized world—perhaps 7 years—but not much evidence. (46)

UNAIDS reports that as of the end of 1997 (17):

- 5.8 million new infections in that year, of which 590,000 are children under 15
- 30.6 million PLWHA
- 2.3 million deaths from AIDS in that year

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Year	Events			Technology/"best practices"	Epidemiology
	International	Industrialized world	Developing world		
1998	UNAIDS issues its first report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic. (17) 12th Annual World AIDS Conference, Geneva: Reports of potential problems with HAART, including side effects, treatment adherence, high costs, resistant strains.	14 of the largest donors in OECD/ Development Assistance Committee provide \$300 million. (18)	Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) forms in South Africa. (1)	Several reports indicate growing signs of treatment failure and side effects from HAART. (1) AZT prices cut 75% after results of MTCT trial in Thailand. (4) AIDSvax starts first large-scale human trial of AIDS vaccine. (4) U.S. CDC issues guidelines suggesting caution in initiating treatment too early. (48)	As of the end of 1998, UNAIDS estimates 5.8 million new infections, of which 590,000 were children under 15; 33.4 million were currently infected worldwide, and 13.9 million died since the beginning of the epidemic. (49)
1999	World AIDS Day focuses on people under 25. (4)		South Africa wins first round in battle with U.S. and pharmaceuticals to force cut in drug prices. (4) Kenyan President Moi declares AIDS a national disaster. (4)	First human vaccine trial begins in developing country, Thailand. (1) Nevirapine found to be more affordable and effective in reducing MTCT. (4)	UNAIDS estimates 34.3 million infected as of the end of 1999, of which 1.3 million are children under 15. 5.4 million new infections in 1999, 2.8 million AIDS deaths, and 18.8 million deaths since the beginning of the epidemic. (18)
2000	Millennium Development Goals announced, including reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and TB. (1) 13th International AIDS Conference is held in South Africa, first time in developing country. (1) UN Security Council meeting held on the issue of AIDS.	U.S. government formally declares AIDS a threat to national security. (1) G8 leaders acknowledge need for additional HIV/AIDS resources. (1) Evidence emerges that HIV incidence is on the rise among gay men in San Francisco and that risk behavior is increasing there and in Sydney, Melbourne, London, New York. (18)	Reports emerge that South African President Mbeki consulted two "dissident" researchers to discuss their views that HIV is not the cause of AIDS. (4) Botswana announces that new contributions from donors will provide ARV therapy for all HIV-infected pregnant women and children. (4)	Disappointing results emerge from nonoxynol-9 studies as microbicide for women. (4)	UNAIDS reports that as of the end of 2000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3 million new infections • 36.1 million PLWHA • 3.0 million deaths from AIDS in that year. (50)
2001	African Summit in Nigeria calls for tenfold increase in AIDS spending for developing countries—"war chest." (1)		Indian drug company Cipla offers to make AIDS drugs available at reduced prices to Médecins sans Frontières. (4)		UNAIDS reports that as of the end of 2001: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.0 million new infections • 40.0 million PLWHA • 3.0 million deaths from AIDS in that year. (51)

	<p>Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM) established. (4)</p> <p>Stephen Lewis appointed as U.N. Special Envoy for AIDS in Africa. (4)</p> <p>U.N. convenes first ever special General Assembly session on AIDS (UNGASS). (1)</p>		<p>39 pharmaceutical companies withdraw case against South Africa over lower drug prices. (4)</p> <p>Reports emerge from Thailand that new infections are plummeting through widespread condom use.</p>		
2002	<p>GFATM receives applications for more than six times the amount anticipated. (4)</p>	<p>Available external AIDS assistance to developing countries \$1.7 billion. (39)</p>	<p>South Africa announces free nevirapine to reduce risk of MTCT. (4)</p>	<p>WHO publishes guidelines for providing ARV drugs in resource-poor countries, including list of 12 essential AIDS drugs. (4)</p>	<p>UNAIDS reports that as of the end of 2002:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.0 million new infections • 42.0 million PLWHA • 3.1 million deaths from AIDS in that year. (53)
2003	<p>WHO declares that the failure to deliver treatment to nearly 6 million people is a global health emergency. (4)</p> <p>WHO announces 3x5 initiative with the goal of providing treatment for 3 million people by 2005 in resource-poor countries. (1)</p> <p>Clinton Foundation secures price reductions for drugs from generic manufacturers. (1)</p>	<p>U.S. President Bush proposes spending \$15 billion in combating AIDS in Africa and Caribbean over the next five years (PEPFAR). (1)</p> <p>G8 Summit includes special focus on AIDS. (1)</p> <p>Available external assistance for HIV/AIDS in low- and middle-income countries jumps to \$4.7 billion. (39)</p>	<p>South Africa government announces provision of free ARV drugs in public hospitals. (1)</p> <p>Russian President Putin mentions AIDS in address in Parliament. (15)</p> <p>Chinese Premier Wen shakes hands with AIDS patients for the first time. (52)</p>	<p>Vaxgen vaccine trials show no effect on HIV. (4)</p>	<p>UNAIDS reduces estimates of PLWHA, citing improved tools, fresh data, and U.N. census information showing some countries in Africa have smaller populations than previously thought. (54)</p> <p>UNAIDS estimates that as of the end of 2003, 38 million (range 35-42 million) people living with HIV/AIDS, 4.8 million newly infected in 2003, and 2.9 million AIDS deaths. Since the beginning of the epidemic, 20 million have died. (39)</p>
2004			<p>Brazil government reaches agreement with pharmaceutical companies to reduce prices of AIDS drugs by one-third. (4)</p>		<p>UNAIDS estimates that as of the end of 2004, 39.4 million (range 35.9–44.3 million) are living with HIV/AIDS, 3.1 million died in 2004 (range 2.8–3.5 million) and 4.9 million newly infected in 2004 (range 4.3-6.4 million). (55)</p>

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