

30 Years of HIV/AIDS

United States

1981

- CDC renames Kaposi's sarcoma GRID (Gay-Related Immune Deficiency).

1982

- CDC links GRID to blood.
- GRID is now called AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome).

1983

- Researchers at the Pasteur Institute in France isolate the virus that causes AIDS.
- The CDC determines that AIDS is a reportable disease.

1984

- "Patient 0", a Canadian flight attendant, dies. This person is believed to have introduced the general population to HIV.

1985

- Actor Rock Hudson dies of AIDS.
- In Indiana, Ryan White is expelled from school after he is diagnosed with AIDS.
- 1st international conference on HIV/AIDS is held in Atlanta, GA.
- FDA approves the 1st antibody test for HIV.

1986

- Approximately 16,000 deaths since AIDS was indentified in the US
- US Surgeon General Everett Kopp publishes a report about AIDS.

1987

- The FDA approves Retrovir (AZT). AZT is the 1st AIDS treatment.
- President Reagan calls HIV/AIDS "public enemy number one".

Florida

1981

- 1st cases reported as Kaposi's sarcoma and Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia in New York and Florida
- Florida Department of Health began surveillance cases of AIDS.

1983

- State Health Officer declares AIDS a "public health emergency".
- Physicians required to report cases, Florida Administrative Code 10D-3.
- An AIDS surveillance program established at the State Health Office.

1984

- Active surveillance began.

1985

- 26 anonymous HIV counseling and testing sites established in 16 counties.
- Statewide toll-free AIDS hotline began.
- Gov. Bob Graham established 1st Governor's Task Force on AIDS.

1986

- 1st patient care network began at Jackson Memorial Regional Medical Center.
- Anonymous counseling and testing in 19 counties.

1987

- 1st state to establish voluntary, confidential HIV counseling and testing in all counties
- AZT patient care program established.
- Funding received specifically for expanding HIV prevention and education in minority and community-based groups.

1988

- Discrimination against federal workers is banned in the US.
- The federal government mails Surgeon General Kopp's booklet "Understanding AIDS" to 107 million Americans.

1989

- Burroughs Wellcome lowered the price of AZT by 20% after protests.
- FDA approves AZT for children.

1990

- Ryan White dies of AIDS at age 19.
- Congress passes the Ryan White CARE Act, which provides federal funds for the care of people living with AIDS.
- 1 million Americans living with HIV/AIDS.

1991

- FDA approved Videx.
- Magic Johnson announces he has HIV.

1992

- FDA approved Hivid.
- 1st drugs to be used in combination with AZT approved by the FDA.

1993

- The CDC expands the case definition of AIDS.
- AZT resistance detected.

1994

- FDA approved Zerit.
- FDA approved OraSure saliva HIV test.
- Clinical trials show that AZT reduces transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother-to-baby in pregnant women.

1995

- FDA approved the drugs Invirase and Epivir.

1988

- AIDS Bill (Omnibus AIDS Act) passed by legislature.
- Contracts with drug and alcohol abuse facilities and community health centers developed to provide HIV counseling and testing.
- Supplemental AZT funding received.
- Partner notification included into services.

1989

- Project AIDS Care established.
- "Crack" cocaine epidemic increases syphilis and AIDS cases.
- "Florida Responds to AIDS" campaign began.

1990

- CDC investigates suspected HIV transmission from a dentist to 6 patients.

1991

- 1st Ryan White Planning Group established.

1992

- The Red Ribbon Panel on AIDS commissioned by Governor Lawton Chiles to address HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention.
- Business Responds to AIDS Program established to educate employees, their families, and the community about HIV/AIDS.

1993

- Florida HIV/AIDS Community Planning Group (FCPG) established.
- AIDS Insurance Continuation Program implemented.
- Expanded case definition of AIDS increases the number of reported cases.

1994

- FGCP developed the 1st HIV Prevention Plan.
- Florida AIDS Health Fraud Task Force established.
- Funding received from the CDC to initiate Community Planning.

1995

- Additional funding received for the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP).

1996

- The beginning of the HAART (Highly Active Antiretroviral Treatment) era.
- FDA approved the drugs Viramune, Norvir, and Crixivan.

1997

- CDC reports that annual deaths from AIDS have dropped since the 1980s.
- FDA approved the drugs Combivir, Rescriptor, and Viracept.
- FDA approved the drugs Viracept and Norivir for use in children.

1998

- 1st human trials for an AIDS vaccine begin.
- FDA approved the drugs Ziagen, Sustiva, and Stocrin.
- Congressional Black Caucus helps CDC identify funding opportunities to address racial disparities in HIV/AIDS.

1999

- Researchers conclude that HIV originated from chimpanzees.
- FDA approved Amprenavir.

2000

- The CDC revises its estimate of the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS to 800,000-900,000.
- Scientists around the world sign the Durban Declaration that confirms that HIV causes AIDS.
- 1st US envoy on AIDS is Sandy Thurman.
- FDA approved the drugs Trizivir, Kaletra, and Aluvia.
- HIV called a security threat at the UN Security Council meeting.

2001

- FDA approved Viread.
- 31 million people living with AIDS worldwide.

1996

- Florida Legislature mandated counseling and HIV testing to all pregnant women (F.S. 384.31).
- HIV infection reporting passed in the House and Senate.
- Anonymous testing available in all counties.
- Number of HIV/AIDS deaths drops due to new therapies.

1997

- Florida implemented physician and laboratory reporting of HIV infection by name on July 1st.
- Bureau of HIV/AIDS held 1st Black Leadership Conference on HIV/AIDS.
- Bureau increases funding for faith-based organizations for HIV prevention.

1998

- Legislature created the Targeted Outreach for Pregnant Women Act (TOPWA).
- AIDS Omnibus Act revised, streamlining HIV testing requirements for the private sector.
- Preliminary planning of the Florida HIV/AIDS Minority network began.

1999

- CDC funding to enhance perinatal HIV prevention strategies.
- Florida HIV/AIDS Minority Task Force established.
- Statewide Minority HIV/AIDS Coordinator and Regional Minority HIV/AIDS Coordinators were hired.

2000

- An estimated 90,000 Floridians are living with HIV.
- Florida received the Ryan White CARE Act Title II grant.
- HIV/AIDS Minority Media Campaign unveiled.

2001

- Community Agencies providing Resources for Ex-Offenders (CARE) Network established.
- Bureau of HIV/AIDS establishes linkage programs and awards Minority AIDS Initiative funding.

2002

- FDA approved OraQuick, rapid testing for HIV.

2003

- FDA approved the drugs Emtriva, Reyataz, Lexiva, and Telzir.
- President Bush announced the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

2004

- FDA approved the drugs Epzicom and Truvada.
- 1st installment of the PEPFAR distributed.

2005

- Approximately 1.1 million people living with HIV.
- FDA grants 1st tentative approval of HIV drug therapies for use by PEPFAR.

2006

- FDA approved 1st once a day treatment called Atripla.
- CDC revised recommendations for HIV testing; recommends routine HIV screening for all persons ages 13-64.
- 1st annual national Women and Girls HIV/AIDS Awareness Day.

2007

- Approximately 33 million people living with AIDS worldwide.

2008

- The 20th anniversary of World AIDS Day on December 1st.

2009

- 1st National AIDS Strategy established.

2010

- Strategic plan for an AIDS vaccine developed by The Council of the Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise.
- 5.2 million people worldwide living with AIDS according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

2002

- First interactive CD ROM completed.
- Spanish AIDS 101 video and study guide completed.
- Haitian fact sheet translated into Creole.
- July 2002, F.S. 945.355 mandates HIV testing of inmates prior to release.

2003

- First Haitian/Creole AIDS 101 video and study guide completed.
- First Bureau sponsored training for HIV/AIDS Case Managers.
- Rapid HIV testing pilot projects implemented.

2004

- Rapid testing for pregnant women initiated.
- Rapid testing expanded to 24 sites.
- Behavioral surveillance began.

2005

- Legislature required HIV testing as part of routine prenatal care for pregnant women.
- An estimated 125,000 Floridians living with HIV.

2006

- "Silence is Death, The Crisis of HIV/AIDS in Florida's Black Communities" released in September.
- HIV perinatally infected babies decreased 85% since 1993.

2007

- Florida African American Testing Initiative funded by the CDC.
- 1st decline in HIV resident deaths since 1999 (13% decrease).
- "Out in the Open, The Continuing Crisis of HIV/AIDS, Among Florida's Men Who Have Sex with Men" released in November.

2008

- HIV perinatally infected babies decreased 91% since 1993.
- "Organizing to Survive, The HIV/AIDS Crisis, Among Florida's Women" released in June.

2009

- "Man Up, The HIV/AIDS Crisis, Among Florida's Men" released in September.

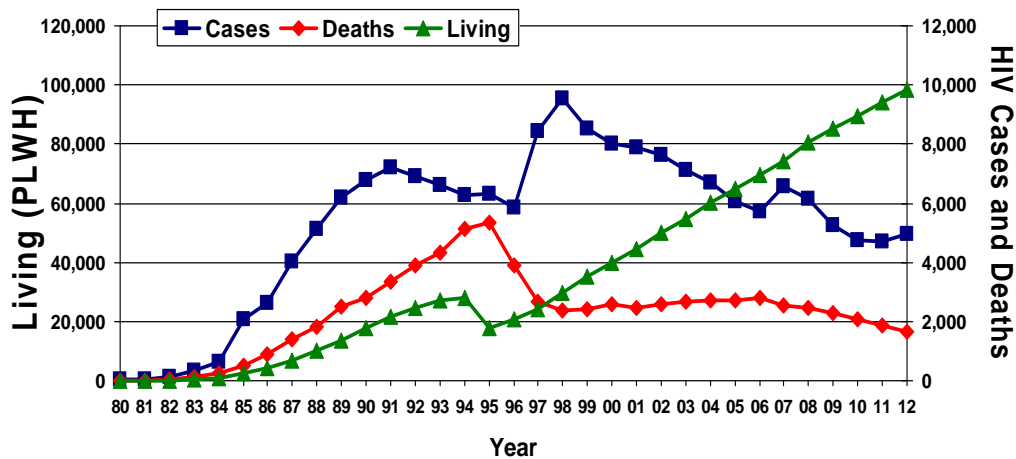
2010

- HIV perinatally infected babies decreased 98% since 1993.
- Over 400,000 HIV tests conducted, including over 200,000 rapid tests.

Florida's First Diagnosed Cases

1 st Black Male	Miami, FL	July 1979
1 st White Male Homosexual	Orlando, FL	February 1980
1 st Black Female	Miami, FL	March 1980
1 st Pediatric Case	Miami, FL	March 1980
1 st Intravenous Drug User (IDU)	Ft. Pierce, FL	September 1980
1 st White Female	Port Richie, FL	February 1981
1 st Hispanic Male	Coral Gables, FL	1982
1 st Hispanic Female	Miami, FL	March 1983

Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection Cases, HIV Case Deaths and Persons Living with HIV Disease (PLWH) by Year, 1980-2012, Florida*



* Newly diagnosed HIV infection includes all new HIV cases regardless of disease status in Florida (HIV only or AIDS). HIV case deaths are HIV infection cases whose status is now dead, regardless of cause of death. PLWHs are HIV infection cases who were not known to be deceased. On 07/01/1997 HIV became reportable with a confirmed antibody test, and on 11/20/2006 HIV reporting laws were expanded; these changes in reporting inadvertently led to fluctuations in reporting. The advent of HAART in 1996, was followed by a decline in case deaths. Data as of 06/30/2013

Sources: AEGiS, A Brief History of AIDS Timeline, 2010
 The Florida Department of Health, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Section, Florida HIV/AIDS 2010 Update
 Well Florida Council, HIV/AIDS: A historical perspective, 2008