Chronology of the AIDS Pandemic: 1980’s (Lloyd Foundation grantees in bold)

- First HIV antibody test approved, blood supply screened
- First International Conference on AIDS held in Atlanta
- AmFAR (American Foundation for AIDS Research) and Project Inform are founded
- Rock Hudson dies from AIDS
- At least one HIV/AIDS case has been reported from every region of the world
- First report of mother-to-child transmission of HIV via breast milk
- 13 year-old Ryan White, a hemophiliac with AIDS, is barred from school and becomes an activist
- First AIDS-related play, The Normal Heart, by Larry Kramer, opens in New York

- Price of AZT lowered by 20% following two years of ACT UP protests
- NIH allows those who do not qualify for clinical trials access to experimental drugs
- National Commission on AIDS is created

1981
- U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) reports on five (5) cases of an unusual disease in gay men
- The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that causes AIDS is identified
- The CDC warns blood banks of possible problem with blood supply
- National Association of People with AIDS (NAPWA) is formed
- A major outbreak of AIDS is reported in central Africa
- AIDS Project Los Angeles (APLA) is founded

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1984
- First case reported in Africa of “slim disease”
- CDC links the disease to blood
- Gay Men’s Health Crisis (GMHC) is established
- First Congressional hearings held on HIV/AIDS
- CDC establishes the term Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
- President Reagan’s press secretary jokes about AIDS during press briefing

1985
- World Health Organization (WHO) declares December 1 – World AIDS Day
- Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation is started
- First comprehensive needle exchange program is begun
- Condom use is shown to be an effective prevention method

1986
- First anti-AIDS drug (AZT) is introduced, annual cost of treatment is $10,000
- US rejects HIV-infected immigrants and travelers
- FDA shortens drug-approval process
- And the Band Played On by Randy Shilts is published
- AIDS Healthcare Foundation, National Minority AIDS Council, ACT Up, National Black Leadership Commission on AIDS in the US and TASO (The AIDS Service Organisation) in Uganda are formed

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1981 US: 234 deaths
1982 US: 853 deaths
1983 US: 2,304 deaths
1984 US: 4,251 deaths
1985 US: 5,636 deaths
1986 US: 2,960 deaths
1987 US: 4,135 deaths
1988 US: 4,855 deaths
1989 US: 14,544 deaths
Chronology of the AIDS Pandemic: 1990’s (Lloyd Foundation milestones boxed in red, grantees in bold)

1990
- Magic Johnson announces that he is infected
- Red ribbon is introduced as the international symbol of AIDS awareness
- WHO estimates 10 million have been infected
- AEGiS is founded
- Ryan White dies
- Ryan White Care Act passes Congress
- Int’l AIDS Conference in San Francisco is boycotted due to US immigration policy
- Americans with Disabilities Act is passed, and protects PWAs from discrimination
- First oral HIV test approved by FDA
- Elizabeth Glaser, Randy Shilts and MTV’s Real World star, Pedro Zamora die
- AIDS becomes leading cause of death for Americans aged 25 to 44
- WHO estimates at least 19.5 million have been infected
- Studies show AZT can dramatically reduce mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)

1993
- Female condom is approved
- President Clinton appoints AIDS czar
- Signs emerge of AZT resistance among long-term users
- Tony Kushner’s Angels in America wins Pulitzer Prize

1995
- Quick approval (97 days) of first protease inhibitor marks start of new highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), which combine three or more AIDS drugs to decrease chance of resistance
- NAPWA creates first National HIV Testing Day, June 27
- AIDS-related deaths in the US decline by over 40% (due to HAART)
- Approximately 6.4 million people worldwide have died from AIDS
- WHO estimates 30.6 million are living with HIV
- First human AIDS vaccine trials begin

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- Approximately 6.4 million people worldwide have died from AIDS
- WHO estimates 30.6 million are living with HIV
- First human AIDS vaccine trials begin
- Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS (UNAIDS) is begun
- International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) forms to coordinate and speed research

1999
- African American leaders declare AIDS in the Black community a “state of emergency”
- Supreme Court rules that Americans with Disabilities Act covers PWAs
- First signs of treatment failure and side effects from HAART
- Treatment Action Campaign is formed in South Africa to advocate for access to treatment

1990: US: 18,447 deaths; Global: 10 million infected
1991: US: 20,454 deaths; Global: 10 million infected
1993: US: 41,920 deaths
1994: US: 32,330 deaths; Global: 19.5 million infected
1996: US: 34,947 deaths
1997: US: 21,399 deaths; Global: 30.6 million infected
1998: US: 17,403 deaths
1999: US: 16,692 deaths

First JMLF grant awarded: $5,000 to AIDS Project Los Angeles for Creative Writing Workshop for PWAs
Largest JMLF grant awarded: $100,000 to Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation for a career development award for up-and-coming scientists
First JMLF public policy grant awarded: $30,000 to AIDS Healthcare Foundation to publish AIDS policy watch newsletters
First JMLF grant awarded: $24,000 to Harvard AIDS Institute to create a safe blood supply for Botswana
First JMLF grant to grantee based outside of the US awarded: $12,000 to the National Center for AIDS Prevention & Control (China) for mother-to-child transmission research project
Chronology of the AIDS Pandemic: 2000’s (Lloyd Foundation milestones boxed in red, grantees in bold)

- United Nations General Assembly convenes first ever special session on AIDS (UNGASS)
- World Trade Organization (WTO) announces “Doha Agreement” to allow developing nations to buy generic drugs
- A new study shows that 14% of newly infected in US already show signs of resistance to one or more AIDS drugs
- Bush administration begins to promote abstinence-only programs
- AIDS becomes the leading cause of death in sub-Saharan Africa

2000
- International AIDS Conference is held in a developing nation for the first time (Durban, South Africa)
- US and UN Security Councils declare HIV/AIDS a security threat
- US authorizes up to $600 million for international AIDS relief
- UNAIDS and WHO announce joint initiative with major drug makers to negotiate reduced prices for developing countries
- Millennium Development Goals announced; reversing the spread of HIV, malaria and TB is among the 8 goals
- Southern Africa becomes epicenter of pandemic; in Botswana, up to 25% of adults and 40% of pregnant women are infected
- South African President Thabo Mbeki questions whether HIV causes AIDS

2001
- UNGASS convenes to protect, promote and support people living with HIV/AIDS
- WHO announces “3 by 5 Initiative” to bring treatment to 3 million by 2005
- First vaccine to undergo a full trial is proven ineffective

2002
- The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria begins; first grants are approved
- At least a third of US AID AIDS prevention funding must go toward abstinence-only programs
- WHO’s “3 by 5” Initiative to bring treatment to 3 million by 2005
- First round of PEPFAR funding begins (13 countries in Africa, one in Asia and one in the Caribbean are targeted)

2003
- President Bush unveils $15 billion/5 year “President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)”
- At least a third of US AID AIDS prevention funding must go toward abstinence-only programs
- A new study shows that 14% of newly infected in US already show signs of resistance to one or more AIDS drugs
- Indian drug maker becomes first to gain approval to produce generic ARVs for PEPFAR grantees
- WHO’s “3 by 5” goal of treating 3 million by 2005 is met, however large scale treatment programs in developing countries are begun

2004
- Last annual John M. Lloyd AIDS Project at Stony Point Center is held: Physicians for Human Rights launch Health Action AIDS Campaign
- G8 leaders call for creation of “Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise” to coordinate and speed vaccine development
- First vaccine to undergo a full trial is proven ineffective
- UNAIDS reports that 40.3 million are living with HIV

2005
- Last regular cycle JMLF Healthcare & Services grants awarded
- JMLF payout reaches historic high of $489,600
- Indian drug maker becomes first to gain approval to produce generic ARVs for PEPFAR grantees
- WHO’s “3 by 5” goal of treating 3 million by 2005 is met, however large scale treatment programs in developing countries are begun
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2006
- Last JMLF Medical Research grant awarded:
  - $15,000 Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center for needle re-use study in Cameroon
  - Geographic funding focus shifts from domestic to international and global
  - Maximum grant award limit of $20,000 is established

- AIDS has killed more than 25 million people since 1982
- More than 8,000 die from AIDS daily
- More than 13,000 become infected with HIV daily
- Half of all new infections occur in young people aged 15 to 24
- Africa has 12 million AIDS orphans
- Death rate in the US has dropped, while infection rate remains steady at about 40,000 new infections annually
- New class of drugs is developed - Integrase Inhibitors

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