



HIV 1981-2015

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Pan troglodytes troglodytes

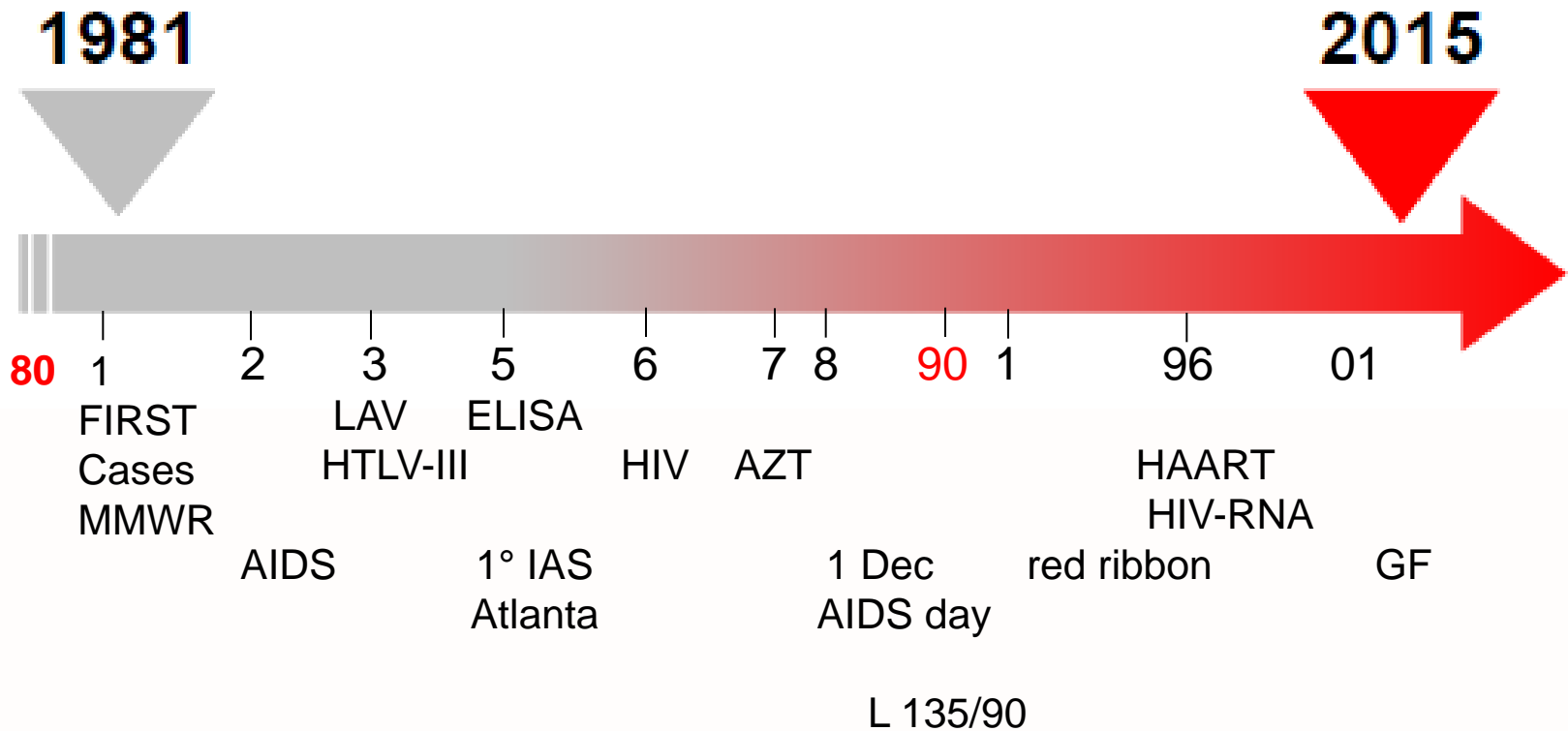
SIV cpz – HIV - 1

Circa 1900: From Apes to Humans

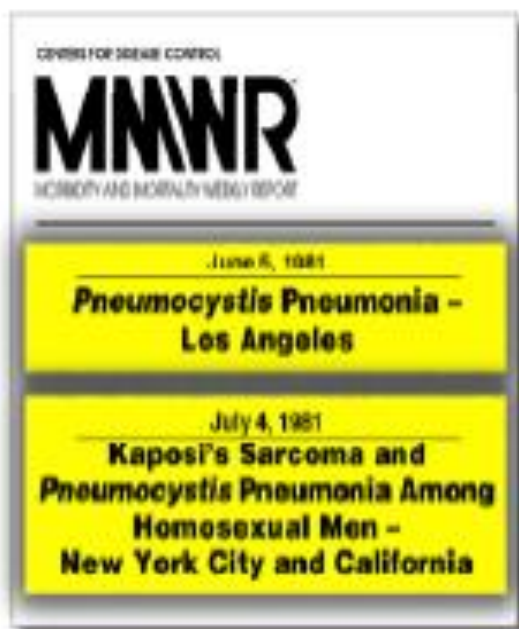
Between 1884 and 1924, somewhere near modern-day Kinshasa in West Central Africa, a hunter kills a chimpanzee. Some of the animal's blood enters the hunter's body, possibly through an open wound. The blood carries a virus harmless to the chimp but lethal to humans: HIV. The virus spreads* as colonial cities sprout up, but deaths are blamed on other causes.

* A relevant role could be attributed to semi-prostitutes women iatrogenically infected (campaigns for syphilis)

HIV/AIDS: a 34 years long story



1981: identification of the first cases of AIDS



CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL
 June 8, 1981 / Vol. 30 / No. 27
 Epidemiology, Statistics and Reports
 949 **Original Article** - **Pneumocystis Pneumonia - Los Angeles**
 950 **Original Article** - **Kaposi's Sarcoma and Pneumocystis Pneumonia - Los Angeles**
 951 **Original Article** - **Genetic Markers**
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Epidemiologic Notes and Reports

Pneumocystis Pneumonia - Los Angeles

In the period October 1980-May 1981, 5 young men, all active homosexuals, were treated for biopsy-confirmed *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia at 3 different hospitals in Los Angeles, California. Two of the patients died. All 5 patients had laboratory confirmed previous or current cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection and cardiac muscle infection. Case reports of these patients follow.

Patient 1: A previously healthy 33-year-old man developed *P. carinii* pneumonia and oral mucosal candidiasis in March 1981 after a 2-month history of fever associated with elevated liver enzymes, leukopenia, and CMV viremia. The earliest complement fixation CMV titer in October 1980 was 200; in May 1981 it was 32.* The patient's condition deteriorated despite courses of treatment with trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (TMP/SMX), pyrimethamine, and erythromycin. He died May 3, and postmortem examination disclosed cardiac *P. carinii* and CMV pneumonia, but no evidence of neoplasia.

Patient 2: A previously healthy 30-year-old man developed *P. carinii* pneumonia in April 1981 after a 5-month history of fever each day and at least five attacks of oral CMV viremia, and documented sarcomas on his CMV, i.e., an erythema-like ulcer of 5) and a condensation-like ulcer of 20) in anticomplement immunofluorescence tests. Other features of his illness included leukopenia and mucosal candidiasis. His pneumonia responded to a course of intravenous TMP/SMX, but, as of the latest reports, he continues to have a fever each day.

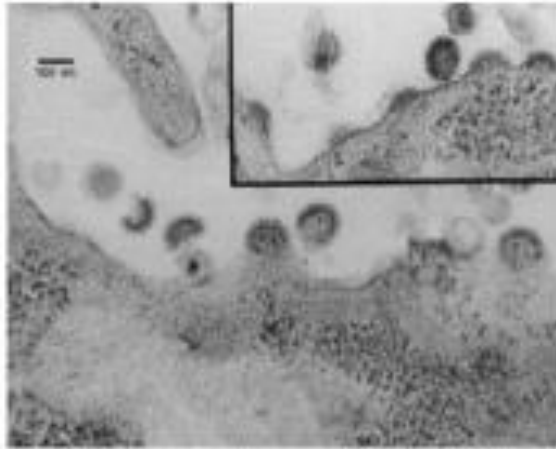
Patient 3: A 30-year-old man was well until January 1981 when he developed oral pharyngeal and oral candidiasis that responded to Amphotericin B treatment. He was hospitalized



1983

- The CDC warns that AIDS may spread by **heterosexual sex** and by **mother-to-child transmission**.
- The U.S. Public Health Service asks "members of groups at increased risk for AIDS" to **stop donating blood**.

1983-84: French or American virus?



F Barré-Sinoussi *et al.*
Science 220:868, 1983

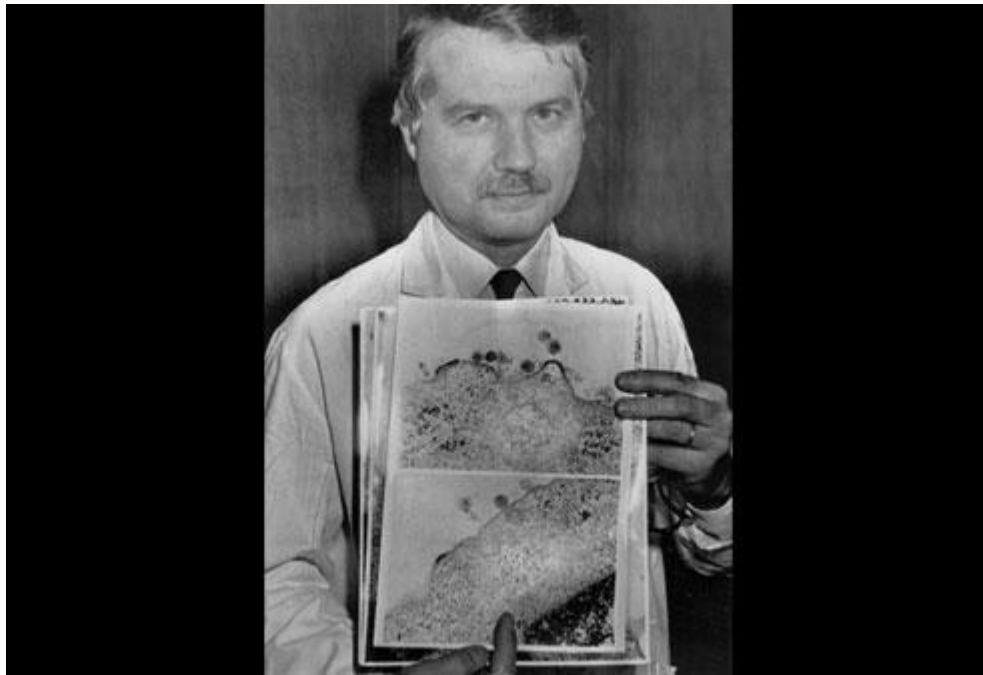
1983

LAV



1984

HTLV-III



Drs. Montagnier (shown) and Barre-Sinoussi discover the AIDS virus

1983

Pasteur Institute researchers Luc Montagnier and Françoise Barre-Sinoussi find a virus in the swollen lymph gland of an AIDS patient. They call it lymphadenopathy-associated virus or **LAV**.

Not until **1986** does everybody agree to call it **HIV**: human Immunodeficiency virus



1984

National Cancer Institute (NCI) researcher Robert Gallo detects an AIDS virus he calls **HTLV-III**. Later, it turns out to be LAV from a sample sent by the Montagnier lab.

Heckler predicts a vaccine in two years but does not specifically fund AIDS research



2008

- Luc Montagnier and Françoise Barré-Sinoussi receive the Nobel Prize in medicine for the discovery of HIV.

1985: use of serological tests – Elisa FDA approved





1985

- Actor Rock Hudson dies of AIDS.
- Actress Elizabeth Taylor becomes the founding international chairman of AmFAR, the American Foundation for AIDS Research.

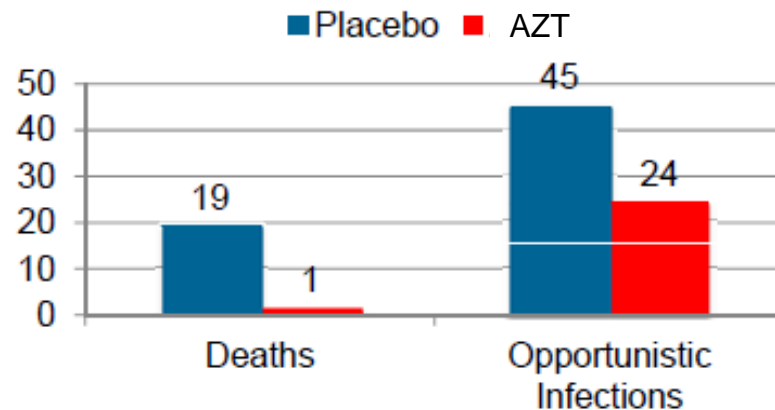
International AIDS Conferences

1985	I - Atlanta	anti-HIV tests
1986	II - Paris	
1987	III - Washington	AZT licensed
1988	IV - Stokholm	Dec 1st as AIDS day
1989	V - Montreal	AZT price and activists
1990	VI - San Francisco	
1991	VII - Florence	ddl licensed
1992	VIII - Amsterdam	ddC
1993	IX - Berlin	blood scandal in France
1994	X - Yokohama	
LAST ANNUAL CONFERENCE		
1996	XI - Vancouver	start of HAART era

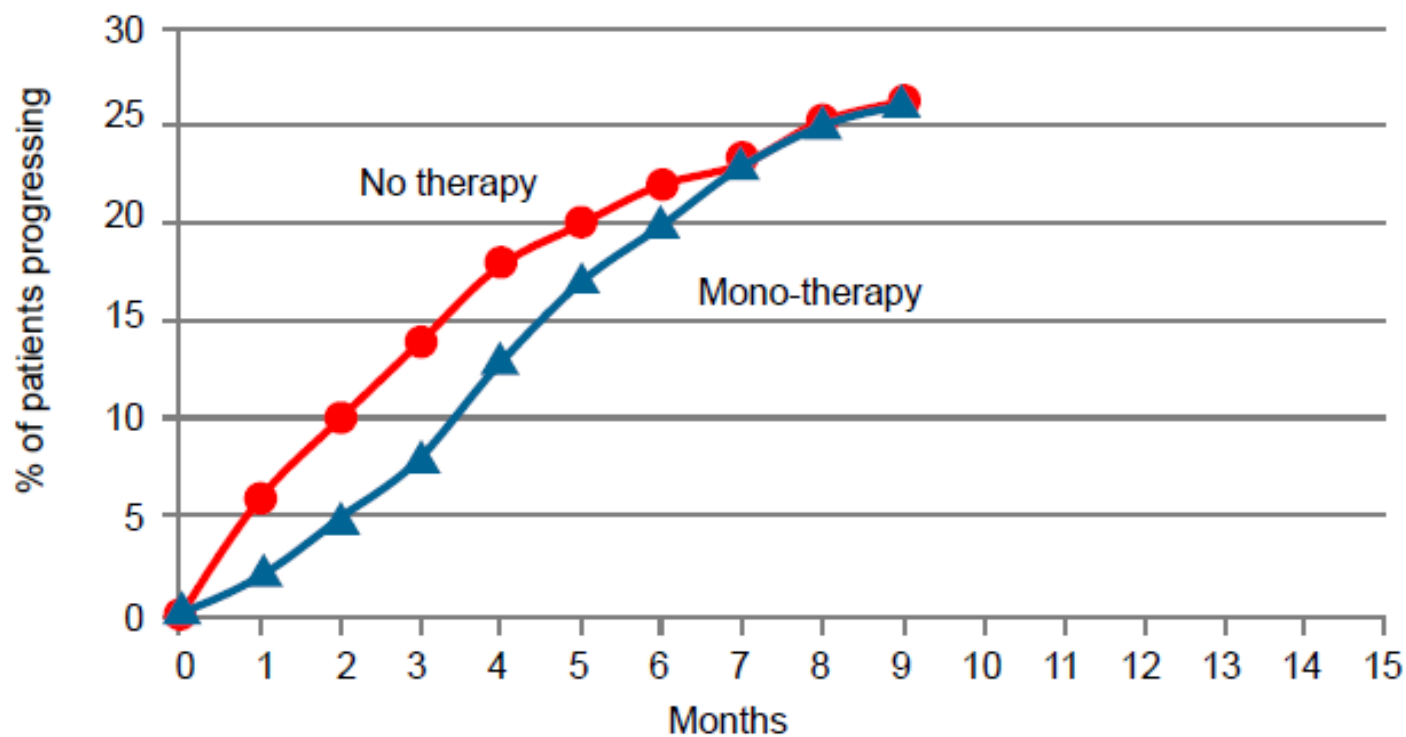
1987: FDA approves the first antiretroviral drug → zidovudine (AZT)



BW 002: 24-week study of AZT vs Placebo in patients with AIDS or ARC



Progression to AIDS/death



JAMA 1998 & CMAJ 1999