**A Timeline for HIV Research**

Some of the major events in the HIV timeline are listed here and the evolution of strategies for treating HIV are highlighted.

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| Year | Major Event | Treatment Strategies |
| 1981 | -CDC reports a rare form of pneumonia |  |
| 1982 | -CDC introduces the term Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, or AIDS |  |
| 1983-84 | -HIV is established as the cause for AIDS |  |
| 1985 | -FDA approves the first HIV antibody test and blood banks begin screening for HIV |  |
| 1987 | -FDA approves Retrovir (zidovudine, formerly called azidothymidine [AZT]) as the first drug to treat HIV | -First reverse transcriptase inhibitor |
| 1988 | -FDA approves Videx (didanosine, ddI) | -Another reverse transcriptase inhibitor |
| 1989 | -FDA approves ganciclovir for cytomegalovirus infections and aerosolized pentamidine for Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia | -Treatments for opportunistic infections commonly seen in AIDS patients |
| 1990 | -AZT becomes the first drug approved for children | -Reverse transcriptase inhibitor for treating children |
| 1992 | -Hivid (zalcitabine, ddC) approved by FDA | -Another reverse transcriptase inhibitor |
| 1994 | -U.S. Public Health Service recommends AZT during pregnancy, after a study a shows 70 percent reduction in HIV transmission rate.  -FDA approves Zerit (stavudine, d4T) | -First steps to curb mother to child transmission of HIV  -Another reverse transcriptase inhibitor approved |
| 1995 | -FDA approves Saquinavir to treat HIV  -FDA also approves Epivir (lamivudine, 3TC) | -First protease inhibitor  -Another reverse transcriptase inhibitor |
| 1996 | -Combination therapy for HIV treatment proposed  -First non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor, Viramune (nevirapine), is approved by the FDA, as are the first viral load test and the protease inhibitors Crixivan (indinavir) and Norvir (ritonavir). | -Combination therapy proposed  -First NNRTI  -New Protease inhibitors |
| 1997 | -FDA approves first multiple-drug tablet: Combivir, containing Retrovir and Epivir. | -First combination drugs |
| 2000 | -HIV drug resistance testing becomes standard-of-care to help people living with HIV make better treatment decisions. | -Drug resistance a major concern |
| 2002 | -OraQuick Rapid HIV test is approved, allowing HIV antibody testing in as little as 20 minutes using blood from a finger prick | -Rapid HIV blood tests |
| 2003 | -FDA approves Fuzeon (enfuvirtide) | -First HIV fusion inhibitor |
| 2004 | -First saliva-based rapid HIV test approved. | -Rapid and non-invasive test for HIV |
| 2006 | -Atripla approved as first one-pill-a-day HIV med | -HIV treatment with 1 pill a day |
| 2007 | -FDA approves Isentress (raltegravir)  -FDA approves CCR5 blocker Selzentry (maraviroc) | -First integrase inhibitor  -First entry inhibitor |
| 2010 | -"The Berlin Patient", a man living with HIV is classified as cured of his HIV | -Transplant (in 2007) involving HIV-resistant (CCR5 delta-32) stem cells for the treatment of leukemia |
| 2013 | *-Phase I Clinical trial of CCR5-specific zinc finger protein nuclease (SB-728-T)\** | *-Clinical trial for gene therapy to make HIV resistant cells\** |
| 2014 | -Report shows viral suppression may bring HIV transmission risk close to zero. *Research report showing use of gene therapy to disrupt the latent HIV-1 provirus\** | -Decreasing transmission risk by reducing viral load. *Research report showing use of gene therapy to disrupt the latent HIV-1 provirus\** |

*\* These treatment options are still under development or in Clinical Trial phases.*

An expanded view of timeline is available from [http://www.poz.com/timeline.shtml](http://www.poz.com/timeline.shtml" \t "_blank).