

40 Years of the HIV Pandemic: Key Insights From the Panel

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1984: The Clinical Prognosis for Persons with AIDS

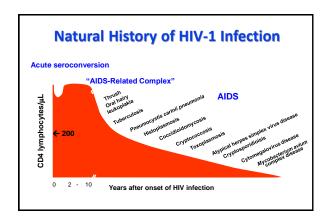
• Presenting with Kaposi's sarcoma

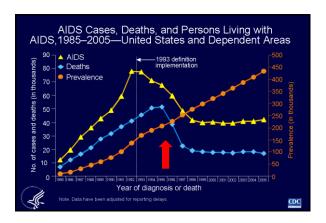
- Median survival: 16.4 months

- Two-year survival: 20%

• Presenting with Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia

– Median survival: 6.4 months– Two-year survival: 0%











The Combination Prevention Toolbox

- HIV testing and knowledge of serostatus
- Counseling on risk reduction, disclosure and partner notification
- Screening and treatment of STIs
- · Needle exchange
- · Voluntary male circumcision
- Individual barrier protection (condoms, microbicides)
- Pre-exposure prophylaxis, including PMTCT
- Post-exposure prophylaxis
- Antiretroviral therapy

Our Distinguished Panel 40 years of experience!	
Concluding Remarks	
We are not finished • Treatment (38 million people living with HIV) - Optimize regimens for all; reduce costs; continue new drug development; expand treatment access and address the cascade of care - Control/prevent TB, hepatitis, opportunistic diseases, noncommunicable complications of HIV and its therapies • Prevention - Universal test and treat - Treatment as Prevention (TASP) - Vaccines – the promise of broadly neutralizing Ab approaches	

A war on complacency... "We must remain fully committed to the efforts to consolidate the gains we have made. The major reductions in morbidity and mortality we have seen have led to a sense of complacency about HIV prevention and to a loss of interest in continuing to improve the quality and the expansion of treatment efforts. If treatment programs are neglected, HIV-related morbidity and mortality will inevitably

increase, drug resistant viruses will emerge, and it

will be the early days once again."