Problem/Condition: Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)-defining opportunistic illnesses (OIs) are the major cause of morbidity and mortality among persons infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). As a result of new treatments that reduce mortality for persons with AIDS, the number of persons living with AIDS is increasing, and the incidence of AIDS is decreasing. In 1997, an estimated 271,245 persons were living with AIDS in the United States and thus were at high risk for OIs. In 1997, an estimated 21,909 HIV-infected persons died with AIDS, nearly all as a result of OIs. Repor This book tells the story of HIV/AIDS in Europe from a broad variety of perspectives: biomedical, social, cultural, economic and political. The authors are leading experts from across the Region and include both the infected and the affected, be they doctors, former drug users, United Nations employees, public health researchers or community activists. relief but not a solution to the epidemic. To reinvigorate the fight against HIV/AIDS, we need to stop for a moment, look back at our experiences during the past quarter century and review the lessons we’ve learned. This means looking not only This is a timeline of AIDS, including AIDS cases before 1980. Early 1900s. Researchers estimate that some time in the early 1900s, a form of Simian Immunodeficiency Virus found in chimpanzees (SIVcpz) first entered humans in Central Africa and began circulating in Léopoldville (modern-day Kinshasa) by the 1920s. This gave rise to the pandemic form of HIV (HIV-1 group M), however, other zoonotic transmissions led to the other less prevalent subtypes of HIV. Comprehensive, up-to-date information on HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention from the University of California San Francisco. Home | Patient/Public | Audio | News | Links. Search.Â This chapter examines ethical issues related to HIV/AIDS testing, treatment, and research. Key issues analyzed include confidentiality, informed consent, end of life, research design, conflict of interest, vulnerable populations, and vaccine research. Although many examples are drawn from the United States, these issues are also explored from a global perspective.