

AIDS TIMELINE: GLOBAL AND MALAYSIA

GLOBAL	YEAR	MALAYSIA
The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) issues a warning about a rare form of pneumonia affecting a community of gay men in Los Angeles. That illness was later confirmed to be AIDS-related.	1981	
The CDC formally establishes the term Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).	1982	
HIV is identified as the cause of AIDS.	1984	
The first HIV antibody test becomes available.	1985	The National AIDS Task Force, chaired by the Director General of Health, is formed to formulate policies and to coordinate AIDS prevention and control activities.
		AIDS is gazetted as a notifiable disease.
Needle exchange programs to reduce HIV transmission begin in Britain, Australia, and Netherlands.	1986	The first case of HIV is diagnosed in Malaysia.
		Safe-blood program is introduced.
WHO launches Global Program on AIDS	1987	
	1988	Two HIV cases detected in females. These are the first HIV cases in females in the country.
	1990	Three children under the age of 13 are reported HIV positive.
UNICEF first International Conference on AIDS orphans	1991	
The red ribbon is introduced as an international symbol for AIDS awareness and becomes a unifying force for individuals and organisations involved in the response to HIV and AIDS.		
	1992	1 in 38 new reported HIV case is a female.
		The Government establishes an Inter-Ministerial Committee to advise the Cabinet on policies, issues and strategies related to HIV and AIDS.
		The Ministry of Health and seven NGOs form the Malaysian AIDS Council (MAC), creating an umbrella body of Non-Governmental Organisations to spearhead the fight against HIV and AIDS.

GLOBAL	YEAR	MALAYSIA
	1993	A National Technical Committee is set up under the task force to streamline patient care, prevention and control, surveillance, lab service, training, and research. A National Coordinating Committee on AIDS, chaired by the Secretary General of Health, is also established to facilitate inter-sectoral collaboration for action on HIV/AIDS.
Protease inhibitors (PIs), used in a cocktail of antiretrovirals (known as Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy or HAART), revolutionises HIV treatment. Although falling short of a cure, PIs turns HIV into a chronic but treatable condition.	1996	<p>The Ministry of Health creates a large-scale education program on HIV and AIDS called Healthy Living Without AIDS for Youth (PROSTAR), targeted at those between the ages of 13 and 25.</p> <p>The Malaysian AIDS Foundation introduces the Red Ribbon Media Awards to recognise ethical and quality reporting on HIV and AIDS in Malaysia.</p>
	1998	<p>1 in 16 new HIV reported case is a female.</p> <p>The Ministry of Health develops first HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan</p> <p>The Ministry of Health introduces HAART in Malaysia.</p> <p>The Ministry of Health initiates the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission Program (PMTCT), under which women at Government antenatal clinics are tested for HIV. Those who test positive are given counselling and free anti-retroviral treatment, while babies also receive treatment after birth to prevent mother-to-child transmission of the virus.</p>
	1999	The Malaysian AIDS Council organises the 5 th International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific (ICAAP), themed “The Next Millennium - Taking Stock and Moving Forward.” It is the first NGO to organise an ICAAP.
Millennium Declaration and launch of the Millennium development goals. While almost all of the eight MDGs are related to HIV in one way or another, Goal 6 addresses HIV specifically.	2000	The Ministry of Health introduces its HIV Management program at 30 of its primary health care clinics.
UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) – 189 Member States signed the Declaration of Commitment. Malaysia was one of the signatories.		
Accelerating Access Initiative launched by UN/industry partnership		



GLOBAL	YEAR	MALAYSIA
3rd international consultation on HIV and Human Rights makes first Call for universal access to prevention, treatment care and support	2001	UNAIDS estimates some 14,000 children may have lost one or both parents to AIDS.
UN General Assembly Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS recognises human rights as essential element in the global response. The Declaration affirms that prevention is the mainstay of the AIDS response.		<p>Ministry of Health initiates the “Islam and HIV/AIDS” project with the support of the Malaysian AIDS Council</p> <p>A HIV Voluntary Screening Program is introduced as a pilot initiative.</p>
	2002	1 in 11 new reported HIV cases is a female.
Establishment of UN Secretary General’s Task Force on Women, Girls and AIDS	2003	53 screening centres in the country are screening all donated blood.
World Health Organisation launches 3 by 5 initiative (3 million people on treatment by 2005)		HIV Voluntary Screening Program expands nationwide.
	2004	<p>The Ministry of Health works to expand treatment coverage for people living with HIV. Through its Pharmacy Department, the Ministry collaborates with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry to conduct negotiations to obtain the widest range of antiretroviral drugs at the best possible cost to the Government.</p> <p>A "government use order" is issued allowing for a local firm to import and supply government hospitals with three ARV drugs (didanosine, zidovudine, lamivudine and zidovudine) from an Indian firm, Cipla.</p> <p>According to the Ministry of Health, the average cost of treatment per month per patient drops by 81%. The number of patients who could be treated in government hospitals and clinics increases from 1,500 to 4,000.</p> <p>HIV positive drug users in drug rehabilitation centres are able to have access to ART. The pilot was recognised by the World Health Organisation as a “Best Practice” in the Asia Pacific region.</p>
		UNICEF and the Ministry of Health open the first PROSTAR youth centre in the country, in Pendang, Kedah. The centre provides young people a safe space to meet and access HIV information.
“Unite for Children, Unite Against AIDS” campaign launched by UNICEF and UNAIDS and partners		2005



GLOBAL	YEAR	MALAYSIA
		<p>The Ministry of Health, in collaboration with governmental and non-governmental agencies as well as other ministries, develops the National Strategic Plan (NSP) on HIV/AIDS 2006-2010 to provide a framework for Malaysia's response to HIV and AIDS over five years. UNICEF participates in the program.</p> <p>The Government establishes a harm reduction program for drug users, which include methadone drug substitution therapy, the distribution of free needles and condoms, outreach services and counselling.</p> <p>Durex Global Sex Survey, the world's largest sex survey, reveals that 35% of Malaysians admitted to having unprotected sex without knowing their partner's sexual history.</p>
Universal Access to Prevention endorsed by UN General Assembly	2006	<p>A Cabinet Committee on AIDS is formed and chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister</p> <p>First line therapies for HIV treatment become accessible for all patients at no charge at government hospitals and clinics.</p>
UN General Assembly Political Declaration on Universal Access to Prevention, Treatment care and support		<p>The Malaysian Society of HIV Medicine and the Public Health Physicians of Malaysia organises the first National AIDS Conference, with the support of the Ministry of Health and the UNICEF. In conjunction with the Conference, UNICEF organises the first national HIV Youth Forum for young Malaysians.</p> <p>A total of 6,440 PROSTAR activities have been carried out, benefiting nearly 884,865 youths</p>
1st Global Parliamentary Meeting on AIDS calls for rights-based response to the epidemic and end to HIV-related travel restrictions	2007	<p>Some 80,000 people have been infected with HIV in Malaysia, while around 10,000 have died of AIDS.</p> <p>1 in 6 new reported HIV case is a female</p> <p>Pilot testing begins to provide Methadone Maintenance Therapy in incarcerated settings, specifically prisons.</p> <p>The National Service introduces HIV education and awareness into its program. The NS involves almost 100,000 young people nationwide each year.</p>
3 million people on treatment in developing countries	2008	
UNAIDS reports that young people aged 15-24 account for an estimated 45 per cent of new HIV infections worldwide.		