Timeline of HIV and TB

Tuberculosis (TB) is the leading cause of illness and death among people living with HIV. TB can be cured.

1988 WHO and the Union recommend a joint approach to tackling TB and HIV.

2005 Malawi uses a model for delivering antiretroviral therapy based on the TB model incorporating the DOTS principles. People with TB are offered HIV testing and given priority for antiretroviral therapy if eligible. During the year, 47% of registered people with TB accept HIV testing, 69% test positive and 92% start HIV treatment.

2003 An estimated 3% of people with TB are tested for HIV.

2004 Globally, the rate of new TB cases peaks at 143 (range 136-151) cases per 100 000 population.

2006 WHO convenes an urgent meeting to discuss the implications of a deadly outbreak of extensively drug-resistant TB among people living with HIV in South Africa. Extensively drug-resistant TB is resistant to the most important first- and second-line anti-TB drugs.

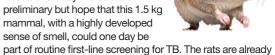
2007 There are an estimated 0.5 million cases of multidrug-resistant TB; 27 countries (including 15 in the WHO European Region) account for 85% of all cases.

2008 An estimated 22% of the people with TB are tested for HIV. Globally the percentage of people successfully treated for TB reaches the highest level of 86%.



endorses a new TB testing tool that does not require trained laboratory technicians. It can also diagnose TB and multidrug-resistant TB cases in less than two hours. Each machine costs US\$ 17 000, and each test requires a cartridge costing US\$ 17.

2010 A study published in the American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene suggests that the Gambian pouched rat could be trained to detect the TB bacillus. Researchers say the data are preliminary but hope that this 1.5 kg mammal, with a highly developed sense of smell, could one day be helping to detect landmines.



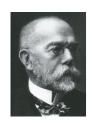
2010 Global funding for the TB response reaches US\$ 4 billion.

2010 A five-year study known as CAMELIA (Cambodian Early versus Late Introduction of Antiretroviral Drugs) found that, among 661 people with TB who were living with HIV, the people who immediately received TB treatment followed two weeks later by antiretroviral therapy were nearly 35% more likely to survive than those who waited eight weeks before starting HIV treatment.

2010 A new campaign allows travelers to donate US\$ 2 to TB, malaria and AIDS issues every time they pay for a flight, a rental car or a hotel room. It is estimated that the MASSIVEGOOD campaign could bring in more than US\$ 600 million in four years.

1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

1982 The World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases (the Union) sponsored the first World TB Day on 24 March, 100 years to the day since Robert Koch discovered the TB bacillus, the cause of TB. Dr Koch's discovery opened the way to diag-



nosing and curing TB.

1986 The first reports of high HIV prevalence among people with TB in Africa from Zaire (the Democratic Republic of the Congo). Subsequent cases confirmed across sub-Saharan Africa.

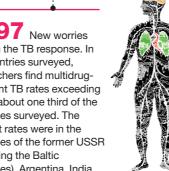


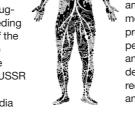
1983 The first reports of an association between TB and HIV among people with AIDS in Haiti.



1995 Data show that people living with HIV with active TB have higher viral loads and die sooner than people without TB.

arise in the TB response. In 35 countries surveyed, researchers find multidrugresistant TB rates exceeding 2% in about one third of the countries surveyed. The highest rates were in the countries of the former USSR (including the Baltic countries), Argentina, India and China.

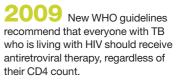




Data from Botswana indicate a decline in the number of TB cases reported nationwide that coincides with rapid roll-out of antiretroviral therapy. Improvements in Botswana's national TB programme during this same period, including case detection and reporting, mean that this decline probably reflects a true reduction in TB infections due to antiretroviral therapy.



2006 Jorge Sampaio, the former President of Portugal, is appointed as the UN Secretary General's first Special Envoy to Stop Tuberculosis.



2009 TB continues to be a leading cause of death among people living with HIV, accounting for an estimated 380 000 deaths.

2015 Date for world to reach Millennium Development Goal 6-halting and beginning to reverse the tuberculosis epidemic and to reach the UNAIDS/STOP TB Partnership target of halving TB deaths in people living with HIV.

2009 An estimated 3.3% of all new TB cases had multidrug-resistant TB.

2009 An estimated 1.6 million people with TB (26% of the total) are tested for HIV. In sub-Saharan Africa, which accounts for 78% of the people with HIV-related TB, the HIV prevalence among people with TB is as high as 80% in some countries. However, only 79 000 people living with HIV (0.2%) receive isoniazid preventive therapy, which can greatly reduce a person's risk of developing TB disease.

2009 Stop TB Ambassador Luis Figo is the main character of an educational comic book that provides key information on TB.

1995–2008 The overall TB response shows a cumulative total of 36 million people with TB successfully treated in DOTS programmes (the internationally recommended strategy for TB control), with up to 6 million deaths averted.

 $1990 - 2004 \ \, \text{The number of TB cases stabilizes or falls steadily in}$ most parts of the world, except for Africa. In sub-Saharan Africa, the rate of new TB cases rises dramatically, fuelled by the HIV epidemic, especially where the HIV prevalence among adults exceeds 5%.

