CDC Global HIV/AIDS Milestones:
On the Path to an AIDS-Free Generation

CDC advances toward AIDS-free generation goal, focuses on combination prevention strategy.
CDC launches Track 1.0 Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) programs in 13 countries to Ministries of Health and indigenous organizations.
CDC collaborates with World Health Organization (WHO) on Programmatic Update for preventing mother-to-child HIV transmission.

CDC leads groundbreaking economic and epidemic analysis that support U.S. policy for scaling up PEPFAR goals.
CDC, WHO, and other partners launch first-ever African Society for Laboratory Medicine.
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CDC field stations demonstrate effectiveness of short-course zidovudine to prevent preventing deaths and hospitalizations in HIV-infected TB patients.
CDC leads development of toolkit to facilitate accreditation.
CDC develops viral load test to monitor progress of treatment and improve clinical outcomes.

CDC provides critical technical support for LIFE initiative launched by President Clinton.
CDC and University of California, San Francisco develop data synthesis methods to build surveillance data systems.
CDC conducts study in Uganda on cost effectiveness of different HIV testing and counseling strategies.

CDC supports development of first Demographic and Health Survey in developing countries to facilitate accreditation.
CDC carries out large-scale surveys in various countries to understand HIV epidemic.

CDC completes multicountry study on preventing mother-to-child HIV transmission, highlights need for country- and site-specific interventions.
CDC and WHO-APRD establish accreditation process to build African laboratory capacity. CDC leads development of toolkit to facilitate accreditation.

CDC leads national study on preventing mother-to-child HIV transmission, highlighting need for country-specific interventions.
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CDC launches programs on prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission.
CDC establishes standards for HIV testing and laboratory quality assurance.
CDC launches programs on prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission.

CDC optimizes technique for HIV testing to reduce cost of dried blood spot-based test by 50%.
CDC develops standards for high-quality HIV drug-resistance testing with WHO and reduces cost of dried blood spot tests by 50%.
CDC and country partners establish African Centre for Integrated Laboratory Training; trains more than 100,000 healthcare workers.

CDC pilots integration of routine HIV testing into antenatal care settings.
CDC supports development of first Demographic and Health Survey in developing countries to link HIV results with demographic and behavioral factors.
CDC carries out large-scale surveys in various countries to understand HIV epidemic.

CDC completes multicountry study on preventing mother-to-child HIV transmission, highlights need for country-specific interventions.
CDC leads development of toolkit to facilitate accreditation.
CDC conducts study in Uganda on cost effectiveness of different HIV testing and counseling strategies.

CDC identifies all major routes of HIV transmission – ruling out transmission by casual contact, food, water, air, or environmental surfaces.
CDC recommends restrictions on the practice of HIV+ health care workers. Congress enacts law requiring states to take similar action.
CDC sponsors field station in Cote d’Ivoire, Project HIVO (Project FIGHT), to study epidemiology of HIV virus and to describe HIV epidemic in West Africa.

CDC launches Early Infant (HIV) Diagnosis program using DBS technologies in Africa.
CDC launches antiretroviral drug regimen in Kenya, laying foundation for widespread scale-up in resource-constrained countries.
CDC and WHO develop guidelines for evaluating HIV testing technologies in Africa.

CDC completes 6-year multicountry study of injection safety, trains 115,000 trainers and increases test accessibility.
CDC and WHO launch comprehensive laboratory training package on HIV drug resistance guidelines for use of antiretroviral therapy in adults.
CDC launches antiretroviral drug regimen in Kenya, laying foundation for widespread scale-up in resource-constrained countries.
CDC and WHO develop guidelines for evaluating HIV testing technologies in Africa.

CDC supports implementation of Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey to build surveillance data systems.
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CDC initiatives for scaling up PEPFAR goals.
Laboratory Medicine.

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CDC and WHO conduct Global Monitoring & Evaluation Information web portal, a key resource for more than 1,200 registered members from 124 countries.
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CDC reports first cases of rare pneumonias in young men – later determined to be AIDS-related – in June 5 Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR). This marks the official beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.