

TIMELINE OF HIV AND TB

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

2030
Sustainable
Development Goal
target date to end
AIDS and TB.



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.

2009 New WHO guidelines recommend that everyone with TB who is living with HIV should receive antiretroviral therapy, regardless of their CD4 count.

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 hope that this 1.5 kg mammal, with a highly developed sense of smell, could one day be part of routine first-line screening for TB. The rats are already helping to detect landmines.



2010 WHO 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.



2017 558 000 people develop drug-resistant TB.

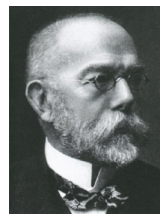
2017 A total of 10 million people fall ill with TB and 1.6 million people die from TB, including approximately 300 000 people living with HIV.

2016 WHO recommendations announced to speed up detection and improve treatment outcomes for multidrug-resistant TB through use of a rapid diagnostic test and a shorter, cheaper treatment regimen.

2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS includes working towards the target of reducing TB-related deaths among people living with HIV by 75% by 2020 and commitment to funding and implementing to achieve the 90–90–90 TB targets.

1982 1983 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 2016 2017 2018

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 diagnosing and curing TB.

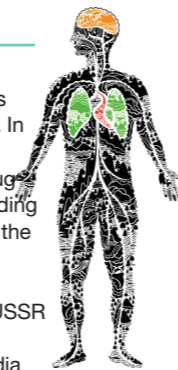


1986 The first reports of high HIV prevalence among people with TB in Africa from Zaire (the Democratic Republic of the Congo). Subsequent cases confirmed across sub-Saharan Africa.



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

1997 New worries arise in the TB response. In 35 countries surveyed, researchers find multidrug resistant 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.



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 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%.

2002–2007 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 United Nations Secretary-General's first Special Envoy to Stop Tuberculosis.

2015 Eric P. Goosby appointed as the United Nations Special Envoy on Tuberculosis.

2015 TB death rate nearly half what it was in 1990.

2015 Millennium Development Goal 6 target date to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.



2017 WHO Global Ministerial Conference on Ending TB, at which 120 national delegations adopt the Moscow Declaration to End TB.

2017 For the first time, the number of people living with HIV accessing treatment exceeds the number of people not on treatment.

2018 26 September. First-ever United Nations General Assembly High-Level Meeting on Tuberculosis, "United to end tuberculosis: an urgent global response to a global epidemic".

2018 United Nations General Assembly adopt a Political Declaration on the Fight Against Tuberculosis, which includes a commitment to ensure that 6 million people living with HIV receive preventive treatment for TB by 2022.

2000–2017 An estimated 54 million lives were saved through TB diagnosis and treatment between 2000 and 2017.