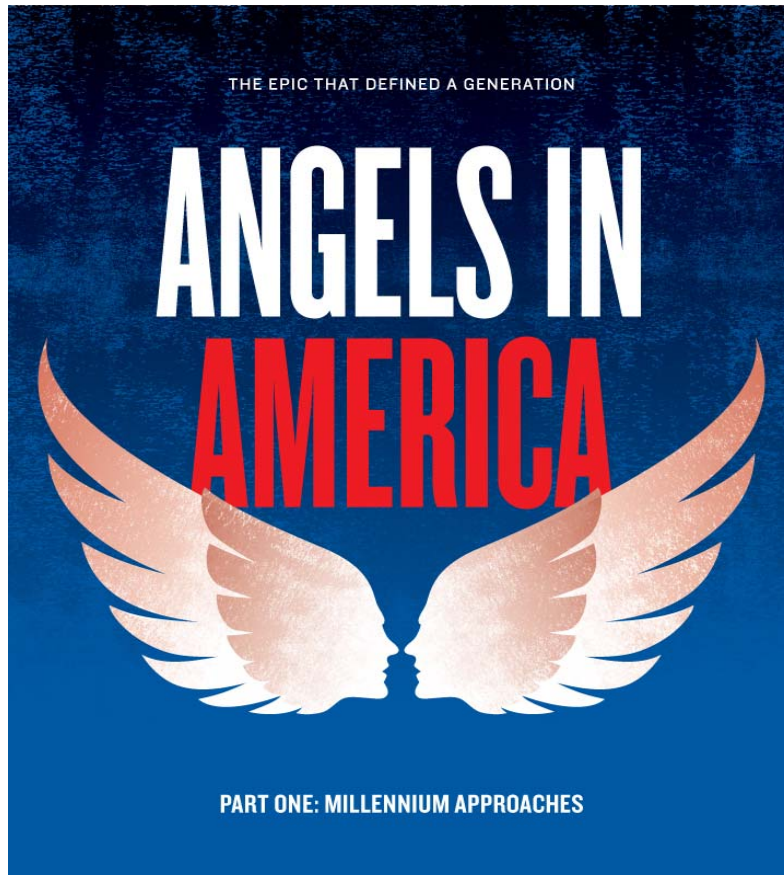


ARTS CLUB THEATRE COMPANY

**March 23–April 23, 2017
Stanley Industrial Alliance Stage**



SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

HIV/AIDS TIMELINE

1981–1982

- High prevalence of rare skin cancer and pneumonia found in gay men in U.S.
- “Gay-related immune deficiency” reported by media and health care professionals.
- Term Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome established.
- Other established at-risk groups are injecting drug users, people of Haitian origin, and hemophiliacs.
- First U.S. congressional hearings on AIDS held.
- AIDS detected on five continents.
- Gay Men’s Health Crisis established, first community-based AIDS service provider in U.S.

1983–1984

- U.S. recommendations are issued for preventing transmission through sexual contact/blood transfusions.
- WHO meets to assess impact of AIDS globally.
- Retrovirus responsible for AIDS discovered (Human Immunodeficiency Virus).
- San Francisco officials order bathhouses closed; public controversy ensues in several cities.

1985–1987

- U.S. government licenses first HIV test.
- First International AIDS Conference held.
- President Reagan mentions AIDS publicly for first time.
- First panel of AIDS Memorial Quilt created.
- AZT becomes first anti-HIV drug approved by FDA (at \$10,000 per year, most expensive drug in history).
- AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power founded.
- Government bars HIV-infected immigrants/travelers from entering U.S.
- Approximately 5–10 million people could be infected with HIV worldwide.

1988–1994

- WHO declares first World AIDS Day on December 1.
- Congress passes Americans with Disabilities Act, which includes protection of people with HIV/AIDS from discrimination.
- In U.S., AIDS becomes leading cause of death for men 24–44 years old.
- U.S. government launches first national media campaign explicitly promoting condoms.

1995–2000

- First home HIV test approved by FDA.
- AIDS patients live longer thanks to new anti-HIV therapies.
- Congressional ban on federal funding of needle-exchange programs remains in place.
- U.N. Security Council declares AIDS international security issue because it threatens social, economic, and political structures worldwide.

2001–2004

- In U.S., annual cost of combination therapy is \$10,000–\$15,000.

- HIV is leading cause of death worldwide among ages 15–59.

2005–2010

- Around 40 million people are infected with AIDS worldwide.
- FDA approves first once-a-day treatment option.
- U.S. House of Representatives lifts 20-year ban on federal funding for syringe exchange programs.
- U.S. ends travel ban on HIV-positive visitors/immigrants.
- President Obama signs comprehensive health reform into law, providing new health insurance opportunities for millions of people with HIV.

2011–2016

- U.S. Congress reinstates ban on federal funding for needle exchanges.
- People with HIV on antiretrovirals greatly limit chances of transmission.
- More than 1.1 million people live with HIV/AIDS in U.S., and more than 33 million people live with HIV/AIDS worldwide.

Sources: Kaiser Family Foundation, New Scientist, American Foundation for AIDS Research

HIV/AIDS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA TODAY

When the B.C. Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS opened in 1992, a British Columbian was dying from AIDS almost every day. While current advances in HIV treatment have made the disease a chronic but manageable illness, much work remains to be done.

An estimated 13,000 British Columbians are HIV-infected, with close to 350 new cases reported each year. As well, more than 3,200 cases of AIDS have been reported in the province, and a third of these individuals currently live with the disease. Drug resistance, adverse effects to medication, and barriers to accessing treatment and maintaining adherence are just a few of the many issues facing those who are HIV-positive. More importantly, people are still dying from the disease.

Source: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS

CURRENT BARRIERS TO TREATMENT WORLDWIDE

At the most recent International AIDS Conference (AIDS 2016) in Durban, researchers and community representatives discussed the impact of discriminatory laws and policies in many parts of the world that hinder access to HIV prevention, treatment, and care for the populations most at risk of HIV infection—men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers, people who inject drugs, and prisoners.

The latest data from UNAIDS show that these vulnerable populations account for more than one-third of all new HIV infections globally. “We will not end AIDS without addressing the needs of the most vulnerable individuals and communities, yet far too many are currently being left behind,” said Chris Beyrer, AIDS 2016 International Chair and President of the International AIDS Society. “Dealing effectively with HIV will require our communities and societies to break down longstanding prejudice, hatred, and ignorance,” said Justice Edwin Cameron of the Constitutional Court of South Africa. “Only when scientific advances are matched by social and cultural progress can this epidemic truly be contained.”

Source: 21st International AIDS Conference (AIDS 2016)