

THE HIV CENTER



The Family Studies Program is established to conduct research on the mental health, coping, and social support needs of **HIV-affected women and their families**

An intervention for **adolescents in schools** is shown to be effective and is adopted by the CDC for dissemination

Early biomedical studies at the HIV Center, conducted by Dr. Karen Marder (pictured) and others, were among the first to longitudinally track changes in the sexual behavior, psychological function, and neurological status of people with HIV.



1990

TIMELINE OF THE AIDS EPIDEMIC 1990-1995

1990 Ryan White CARE Act provides federal funding for AIDS care • Large numbers of orphaned Romanian children are found to be HIV-infected • CDC calls for end to U.S. ban on HIV+ immigrants • Americans with Disabilities Act is passed • **First National Women & HIV Conference is held**

1991 FDA approves ddC • Congress considers mandatory HIV testing of health-care workers • **Basketball star Magic Johnson reveals he is HIV-positive** • Red ribbon becomes symbol of AIDS awareness • International AIDS Conference is moved from Boston to Amsterdam to protest **U.S. ban on HIV+ immigrants**

1992 FDA approves use of ddC with AZT • **Democratic and Republican National Conventions have HIV-positive speakers** • Presidential campaign promises full funding of Ryan White CARE Act and lifting of HIV immigration ban

An HIV prevention intervention for severely mentally ill homeless men is launched

Project FIO ("The Future Is Ours"), a **gender-specific intervention** based on the realities of women's lives, begins

New research commences with serodiscordant male couples, gay and lesbian youth in the process of coming out, and **depressed Latina adolescent girls** and their mothers

An international training program, on the epidemiology of AIDS in South Africa, is established at Columbia University



Dr. Claude Ann Mellins (pictured) and Dr. Jennifer Havens founded the Special Needs Clinic at New York Presbyterian Hospital (NYPH) to provide mental health services to HIV-affected women, children, and families. Dr. Mellins has also been the lead researcher within the HIV Center's Family Studies Program.

1993

Project FIO ("The Future is Ours") was a landmark group-based intervention focused on the realities of women's lives, their relationships with men, and a range of strategies for HIV and STD prevention. Chosen by the CDC as a major effective intervention, FIO continues to be widely used across the U.S.

Data from the "Follow-Up Study" reveal psychological resilience, risky sexual behavior, and subtle cognitive changes in the asymptomatic stages of HIV disease, as well as **neurological decline as a predictor of AIDS mortality**

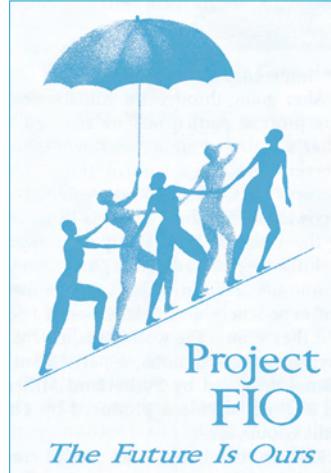
The Media Program produces "Breaking the Silence," filmed in Washington Heights, to address prevention for Latinas and their partners

Studies among **Latino MSM living in NYC** document cultural diversity as well as common experiences

1994

ACTG 076 shows that AZT **reduced perinatal transmission by two-thirds** • FDA approves D4T (Zerit) • Johnson & Johnson designs a home HIV test kit • **AIDS is declared the leading cause of death for Americans ages 25 to 44**

1995 Delta Trial shows AZT combined with **protease inhibitors lead to drastically improved treatment outcomes** • Dual combination therapy becomes standard of care • FDA begins to approve protease inhibitors • **First White House Conference on AIDS is held** • CDC issues prenatal counseling and testing guidelines



Work in the area of **ethics, policy, and society** includes an oral history of U.S. AIDS doctors and early forums on home HIV testing

History of childhood sexual abuse is shown to be associated with HIV-risk sexual behavior in Puerto Rican MSM

Two new videos are released: "Working It Out" tackles stigma and homophobia experienced by gay, lesbian, and bisexual adolescents, while "It's Like This" focuses on women and their families affected by HIV