



Document Set: AIDS and Public Health

Instructions: Examine the included documents. Then, as a group, discuss the questions below. Be prepared to share your discussions with the rest of the class.

Questions:

1. Using **Document 1** as a guide, can you identify the principal individuals, organizations, or institutions that played a role in addressing the AIDS epidemic? What particular role did they play?
2. Based on **Document 1**, what kind of strategies did public health organizations pursue when responding to the AIDS epidemic? Could you categorize the various ways these organizations responded? (For instance, conducting research, promoting policy, etc.)
3. What conclusions might you draw from **Document 2** about federal funding for AIDS research and treatment?
4. What conclusions can you draw from **Document 3** about people living with HIV?
5. What conclusions might you draw by comparing **Document 2** and **Document 3**? What is the relationship between the number of people diagnosed with HIV and the amount of funding available for the epidemic?
6. Which institutions and events listed in **Document 1** might be dependent on federal funding? Which might be less dependent of federal funding? Based on this comparison, can you draw any conclusions about the importance of federal funding on medical research and health initiatives?



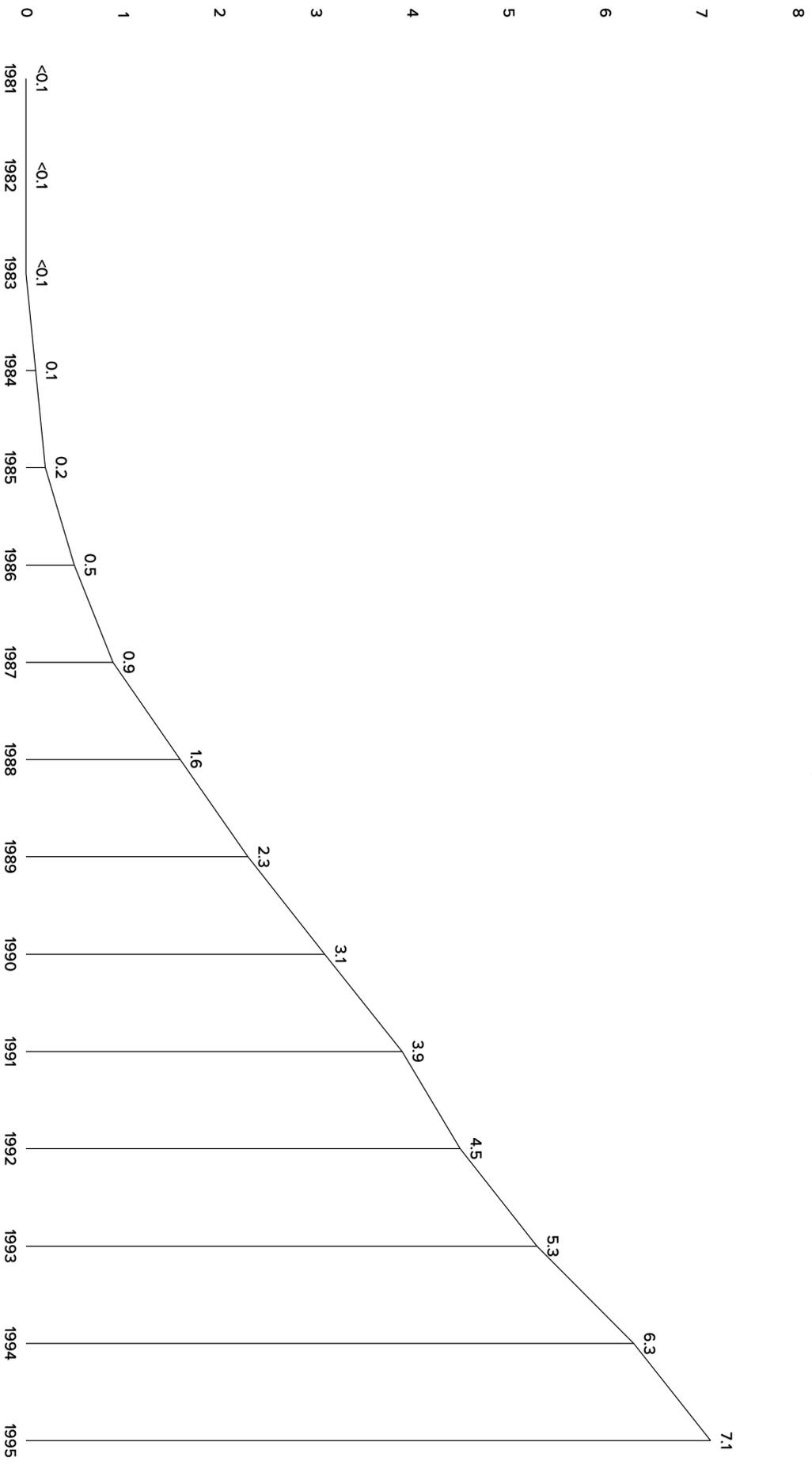
Document 1: Timeline 1981-1992

1981	1982	1983	1985	1987	1988	1990	1992
<p>The Center for Disease Control (CDC) and the National Cancer Institute (NCI) cosponsor a conference for clinicians to address a sudden epidemic of Kaposi's Sarcoma, a rare form of cancer, among men who have had sexual contact with other men.</p>	<p>The Gay Men's Health Crises, the first community-based AIDS service provider, is founded in New York City.</p>	<p>The world's first outpatient AIDS clinic, Ward 86, is opened in San Francisco General Hospital. It establishes the San Francisco Model of Care, a treatment model that becomes the standard for HIV patient care.</p>	<p>The CDC issues provisional guidelines for blood screening for HIV.</p>	<p>The World Health Organization (WHO) launches The Special Programme on AIDS to raise awareness, create policy, and provide support for research on HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>David Purchase organizes the country's first needle-exchange program in Tacoma, Washington. He funds the project with his own money, and in less than a year he exchanges 13 thousand contaminated needles for clean ones. Needle exchange programs following Purchase's model spread throughout the country.</p>	<p>The U.S. Public Health Service issues a statement on managing occupational exposure to HIV.</p>	<p>AIDS becomes the number one cause of death for U.S. men ages 25 to 44.</p>
<p>The first Kaposi's Sarcoma (KS) clinic opens in San Francisco.</p>	<p>The Kaposi's Sarcoma Research Education Foundation is formed. It is later renamed the San Francisco AIDS Foundation.</p>	<p>The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the World Health Organization host the first International AIDS Conference.</p>	<p>The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors enacts strict regulations on local bathhouses to stop the spread of HIV. Bathroom owners win a lawsuit to stay open, arguing their establishments provide HIV/AIDS education.</p>	<p>The CDC launches the first AIDS-related public service announcements, "America Responds to AIDS," and creates AIDS Awareness Month in October.</p>	<p>The New York City Health Department begins a pilot needle-exchange program to address the growing number of HIV infections among people who inject drugs.</p>	<p>The CDC adopts a "client-centered" HIV-prevention counseling model that focuses on the patient, rather than the disease.</p>	<p>The 8th International AIDS Conference is moved from Boston to Amsterdam, due to recently enacted restrictions on U.S. visas for people living with HIV/AIDS.</p>



Federal Funding for HIV/AIDS, in Billions of Dollars

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation





People Living with HIV, United States

Source: Center for Disease Control

