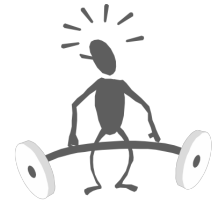


# A Brief History of AIDS (World/U.S.)

## 1. Vocabulary Building

viruses	ウイルス	transfer	移動
species	種類	hunter	ハンター
infection	感染	illness	病気
theory	理論	researcher	研究者
wound	けが	epidemic	伝染病



## 2. Reading

### The Origins of HIV *Adapted and abridged from <http://www.avert.org/origins.htm>*

Three of the earliest known cases of HIV infection are:

- 1959: A blood sample taken from an adult male living in the Democratic Republic of Congo
- 1969: HIV found in tissue (動植物の細胞の組織) samples from an American teenager who died in St. Louis, Missouri, USA
- HIV found in tissue samples from a Norwegian sailor who died around 1976

In 1998, doctors studied the blood sample from 1959. They thought that humans first caught the HIV virus around the 1940s or the early 1950s. Other scientists have dated the sample even earlier - perhaps as far back as the end of the 19th century. In January 2000 however, the results of a new study said that the first case of HIV-1 infection happened around 1930 in West Africa.

### So, how did it start?

The HIV virus is very similar to a virus that is found in some kinds of chimpanzees in west-central Africa. That virus is called SIV. Some researchers say that the virus crossed species from chimps to humans many years ago.

### How could HIV have crossed species?

Scientists have known for a long time that certain viruses can pass between species. The most commonly accepted theory is the 'hunter theory'. According to this theory, humans were infected with SIV when they killed and ate chimps who had the virus. Or maybe the infected blood got into cuts or wounds on the hunter. Normally the hunter's body would have fought off SIV, but maybe the SIV virus changed into HIV.

An article published in The Lancet in 2004, also shows how the transfer of other viruses from monkeys and chimps to hunters is still occurring even today. Researchers tested 1,099 people in Cameroon and discovered about 1% were infected with SFV (Simian Foamy Virus), an illness that people used to think only infected some kinds of monkeys. Researchers think that people catch these viruses through butchering and eating monkey and ape meat. Discoveries such as this make many people think there should be a ban on bushmeat hunting to prevent simian viruses being passed to humans.

By 1980, HIV had spread to North America, South America, Europe, Africa and Australia. The epidemic continues to spread. In this course we will be learning about many reasons why the virus continues to infect 11,000 people and cause nearly 8,000 deaths **every day**.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> [http://data.unaids.org/pub/GlobalReport/2006/200605-FS\\_globalfactsfigures\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/GlobalReport/2006/200605-FS_globalfactsfigures_en.pdf)

## A Brief History of AIDS (World/U.S.)

### A Timeline of the History of AIDS (U.S.)

Adapted and abridged from <http://www.aegis.com/topics/timeline/>

1959	Scientists think they find the earliest case of AIDS. The discovery suggests that the many different global AIDS viruses all shared a common African origin within the past 40 to 50 years.
1978	Gay men in the US and Sweden -- and heterosexuals in Tanzania and Haiti -- begin showing signs of what will later be called AIDS.
1982	CDC (USA) links the new disease to blood. The term AIDS ("acquired immune deficiency syndrome") is used for the first time on July 27th. Larry Speakes, President Reagan's press secretary jokes about AIDS during press conference on October 15th. US President Ronald Reagan has not used the word "AIDS" in public yet.
1983	CDC (USA) warns blood suppliers of a possible problem with the blood supply. Institut Pasteur (France) finds the virus (HIV).
1984	Dr. Robert Gallo (US) says he discovered the virus that causes AIDS; however, this is about a year after the French discovery. US President Ronald Reagan has not used the word "AIDS" in public yet.
1985	The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approves the first HIV antibody test. Blood products begin to be tested in the US and Japan. The first International Conference on AIDS is held in Atlanta (US). US President Ronald Reagan mentions the word "AIDS" in public for the first time in response to a reporters questions on September 17, 1985.
1987	The drug AZT becomes the first anti-HIV drug approved by the FDA. The recommended dose is one 100mg capsule every four hours <i>around the clock</i> . Canada stops distribution of HIV-infected blood products. The US does not allow HIV-infected immigrants and travelers into the U.S. On April 2nd, President Reagan delivered his <u>first</u> "major speech" on AIDS, calling it " <i>public enemy number one.</i> " A family -- including three HIV-positive sons (hemophiliacs) -- have to leave their home (Arcadia, Florida, US) after an arsonist set fire to it.
1991	10 million have HIV worldwide (WHO). More than a million are in the US. Professional basketball player Magic Johnson tells the world he has HIV.
1996	<b>Japanese Green Cross Pharmaceutical Corp. is taken to court for dealing in HIV-tainted blood.</b> TIME magazine's 1996 Man of the Year is AIDS researcher Dr. David Ho. Basketball star Magic Johnson returns to play basketball. Heavyweight boxer Tommy Morrison announces he is HIV positive. California voters passed a law (55.7% to 44.3%) to allow medical use of marijuana. Arizona passed a similar law by a much larger margin, 65.3% to 34.7%.

### 3. Pair Quiz

#### Global HIV/AIDS Estimates, end of 2005

**Student A (Student B, turn to page 3)**

*Look at the table below. Ask your partner questions to find out the missing information. Example, "How many people were living with HIV/AIDS in 2005?"*

Worldwide	Estimate	Range
People living with HIV/AIDS in 2005	38.6 million	33.4-46.0 million
Adults living with HIV/AIDS in 2005		31.4-43.4 million
Women living with HIV/AIDS in 2005	17.3 million	14.8-20.6 million
Children living with HIV/AIDS in 2005		1.7-3.5 million
People newly infected with HIV in 2005	4.1 million	3.4-6.2 million
AIDS deaths in 2005 ( <i>How many people died... "</i> )		2.4-3.3 million

The latest statistics on the world epidemic of AIDS & HIV were published by UNAIDS/WHO in May 2006, and refer to the end of 2005.

[Adapted and abridged from <http://www.avert.org/worldstats.htm>]

## A Brief History of AIDS (World/U.S.)



### 4. Looking at YOU

Take a few minutes to complete the spaces below. You do **NOT** have to share your answers with other students.

#### Personal Inventory

##### School Subjects

I like \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I do not like \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I am good at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I am not good at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I am good at this subject, but I do not like it: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I am not good at this subject, but I like it: \_\_\_\_\_.

##### Activities

I like \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I do not like \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I am good at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I am not good at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I am good at this activity, but I do not like it: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I am not good at this activity, but I like it: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I prefer being involved in individual activities \_\_\_\_\_ or group activities \_\_\_\_\_. (Check one.)

#### Relationships with Friends and Adults (Check the statements that apply to you.)

I am generally well liked: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I am generally not well liked: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I have a group of friends: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I prefer having one or two friends: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I am a leader: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I am a follower: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I prefer people who like the same things I like: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I prefer people who like different things: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I have the support of significant adults in my life: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I have the support of a group of peers: \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Food Preferences

I like to eat \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I do not like to eat \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I do \_\_\_\_\_ do not \_\_\_\_\_ eat a balanced diet. (Check one.)

#### Relaxing

I relax by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I like relaxing alone \_\_\_\_\_ or with other people \_\_\_\_\_. (Check one.)

*This activity from <http://school.discovery.com/lessonplans/programs/selfesteem/>*

### Questions to think about...

1. What is self-esteem?
2. Why is it important in relation to the topic of HIV?

#### Global HIV/AIDS Estimates, end of 2005

#### Student B

Look at the table below. Ask your partner questions to find out the missing information. Example, "How many people were living with HIV/AIDS in 2005?"

	Estimate	Range
People living with HIV/AIDS in 2005		33.4-46.0 million
Adults living with HIV/AIDS in 2005	36.3 million	31.4-43.4 million
Women living with HIV/AIDS in 2005		14.8-20.6 million
Children living with HIV/AIDS in 2005	2.3 million	1.7-3.5 million
People newly infected with HIV in 2005		3.4-6.2 million
AIDS deaths in 2005	2.8 million	2.4-3.3 million

The latest statistics on the world epidemic of AIDS & HIV were published by UNAIDS/WHO in May 2006, and refer to the end of 2005.

[Adapted and abridged from <http://www.avert.org/worldstats.htm>]

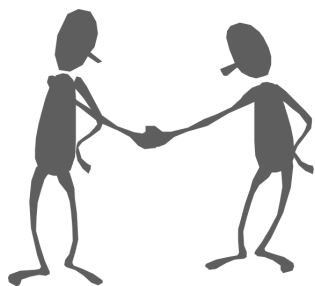
## A Brief History of AIDS (World/U.S.)

### 5. Putting it Together

#### What have you learned in this unit?

Review the reading passage on page 1. Check whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

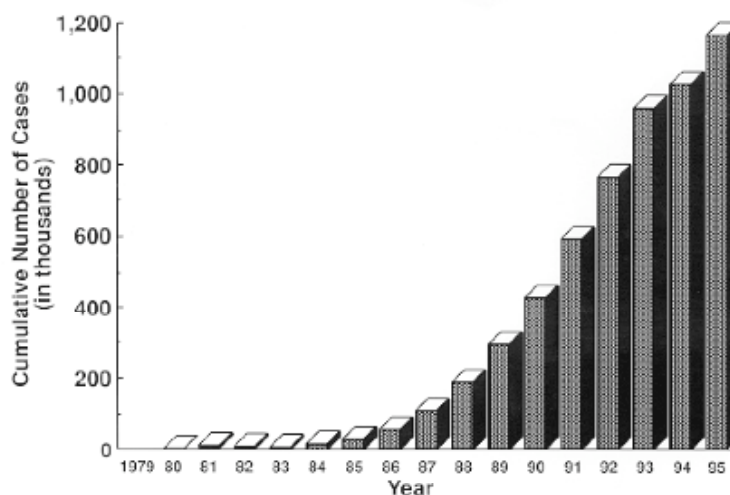
1. \_\_\_ The earliest case of HIV infection seems to have occurred around 1930.
2. \_\_\_ Researchers think that the first humans caught the HIV virus from eating raw fish.
3. \_\_\_ Other kinds of viruses can pass from animals to humans.
4. \_\_\_ Some people think hunting and eating wild animals should be illegal.
5. \_\_\_ In 1980, the HIV virus could be found in five continents.



#### Questions for discussion

1. Where did you first hear about HIV or AIDS?
2. Did you study it in school? If so, about how many hours did you study about it?
3. Of all the information we studied in this class today, what information surprised you?
4. Looking back at the chart on page 2, why do you think it too so long for the president of the United States to talk about the AIDS situation in public?
5. How many names of famous people who were HIV-positive (=had the virus) can you find? Write them here:

6. Look at the chart below. What year were you born? About how many cases of AIDS were there in that year? How many are there today?
7. With your partner, think of some reasons why the virus has spread around the world so fast.
8. If you could ask researchers or doctors some questions about HIV/AIDS, what would you ask them? Write your questions here:



"QUANTIFYING THE EPIDEMIC"

National Institutes for Health (U.S.)

<http://www.niaid.nih.gov/publications/hivaids/3.htm>