



The Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Where did it come from? Where is it going?

Dr. Donald Zarowny, M.Sc.MD Canadian HIV Trials Network St. Paul's Hospital University of British Columbia

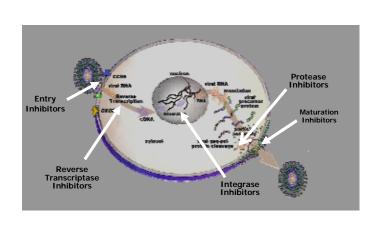
Canadian Therapeutic Congress, Halifax, May 2007

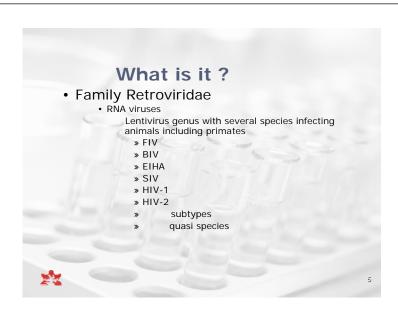
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What is it?
Where did it come from?
Where is it going?













Where did it come from?

- HIV-1
 - · Three distinct virus groups M,N,O
 - Group M commonest worldwide
 - 11 subtypes A through K

transmission from non-human primates to humans in **West Africa**

• HIV-2

- Six subtypes
- · A through F

Phylogenetic studies support cross species Beatrice H. Hahn et al ,Science 28 January 2000

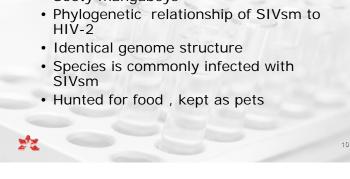
•HIV-1 Where did it come from?

- Chimpanzee subspecies in West equatorial Africa
- Infected with SIVcpz closely related to HIV-1 group M
- · Hunted for food "bush meat"
- HIV-1 group M in human stored blood samples in west Africa by 1959
- Introduction into humans 1930(1910-1950)



HIV-2 Where did it come from?

- · Coastal west Africa
- Sooty mangabeys





The first report in North America

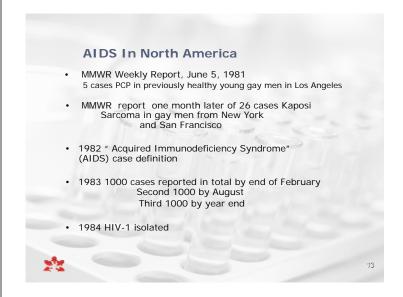


Epidemiologic Notes and Reports

Pneumocystis Pneumonia --- Los Angeles

In the period October 1980-May 1981, 5 young men, all active homosexuals, were treated for biopsy-confirmed *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia at 3 different hospitals in Los Angeles, California. Two of the patients died. All 5 patients had laboratory-confirmed previous or current cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection and candidal mucosal infection. Case reports of these patients follow.

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Survival After Initial AIDS **Diagnosis** Time Period Population Median Survival Surveillance cases 11.5 months 1980-1985 USA, Australia, UK Surveillance cases USA 13. 9 months 1986 and 1987 Patients treated with AZT in USA, Italy, UK 22 months

First placebo controlled trial of AZT in AIDS

The New England Journal of Medicine

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Volume 317 JULY 23, 1987 Number

THE EFFICACY OF AZIDOTHYMIDINE (AZT) IN THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH AIDS AND AIDS-RELATED COMPLEX

A Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial

MARGARET A. FISCHL, M.D., DOUGLAS D. RICHMAN, M.D., MICHAEL H. GRIEGO, M.D., J.D., MICHAEL S. GOTTLIEB, M.D., PAUL A. VOLBERDING, M.D., OSCAR L. LASKIN, M.D., JOHN M. LEEDOM, M.D., JEROME E. GROOPMAN, M.D., DONIA MILDVAN, M.D., ROBERT T. SCHOOLEY, M.D., GEORGE G. JACKSON, M.D., DAVID T. DURACK, M.B., D.PHILL, DANNIE KINO, PH.D., AND THE AZT COLLABORATIVE WORKING GROUP

Abstract We conducted a double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of the efficacy of oral azidothymidine (AZT) in 282 patients with the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) manifested by Pneumocystis carinii pneu-

eveloped in 45 subjects receiving placebo, as compared rith 24 receiving AZT. The base-line Karnofsky performnce score and weight increased significantly among AZT scipients (P<0.001). A statistically significant increase in

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First placebo controlled randomized trial of AZT in AIDS 1987 NEJM

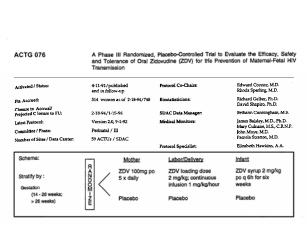
Adapted from The AIDS Knowledge Base, Little, Brown and Company, 1994

- 282 patients with AIDS or advanced AIDS related complex
- 250 mg AZT q 4 h or placebo
- Study terminated prematurely
- 1 death in 145 AZT subjects
- 19 deaths in 137 placebo subjects (p < 0.001)

Where is it going?

- 1989 only one drug: AZT
- The Canadian Multicentre AZT Trial 1987-1990 MCAT Montaner, Schechter, Wainberg, Ruedy et.al.
- Canadian HIV Trials Network 1991
- More drugs in development
- 1990-1996 additional RTI's, new classes: NNRTIs and Protease Inhibitors



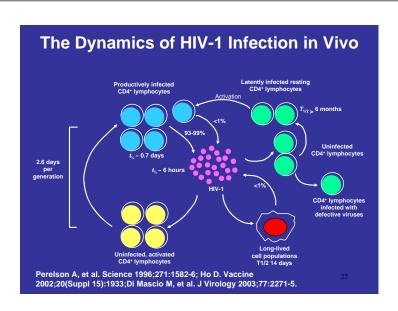


1994 67.5% relative reduction in transmission risk
8.3% in AZT group versus 25.5% in placebo group

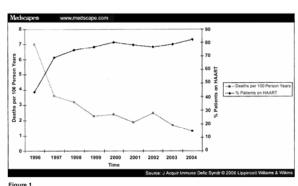


HAART as initial therapy Three or more drugs RTIS 7 approved NNRTIS 3 approved PIS 9 approved

Persistence of Infected Cells



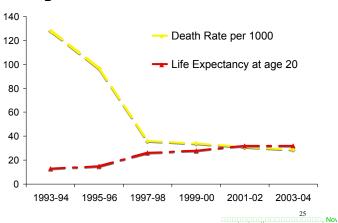
Mutations Conferring Resistance



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Mortality and HAART use over time

Impact of HAART in BC-CfE



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Global HIV/AIDS estimates, end of 2006

persons living with HIV/AIDS 39.5 million
 sub-saharan Africa 24.7 million
 persons newly infected 4.3 million about 12,000 per day
 AIDS deaths 2.9 million about 7900 per day

UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic 2006

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Global HIV/AIDS estimates, end of 2006

•Deaths since 1981

25 million

•Women account for 48 % of adults with HIV •In sub-saharan Africa 59%

UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic 2006

New Approaches to HIV Prevention • Global HIV Prevention Working Group • Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation & the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation • Focus on prevention research • Women and HIV - Cervical Barriers to prevent HIV/STD transmission - Topically Applied Microbicides: 5 vaginal microbicides in trials

New Approaches to HIV Prevention

- Focus on prevention research
 - Male Circumcision 60% reduction in female to male transmission
 - Pre-exposure Prophylaxis with Antiretroviral Drugs in uninfected persons
 - Herpes Suppression
 - HIV Vaccines: IAVI estimates that a 50% effective vaccine given to one third of the population cold cut new infections by one half in 15 years
- Expand treatment to prevent transmission







