

<p>1950 -1960's: Improving Life Expectancy & Quality of Life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to 1950's, life expectancy averaged 27 years old. • Improvements in blood transfusions in World War II led to hemophilia patients being able to get fresh whole blood or fresh frozen plasma • After cryoprecipitate was developed in 1964, life expectancy rose to 39.7 years.
<p>1970's: No Longer Tethered to the Hospital</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lyophilized clotting factor becomes available for home use • Comprehensive, federally funded Hemophilia Treatment Centers form • Life expectancy rose to 60 years old • Positive outcomes for hemophilia patients increased dramatically
<p>1980's: Canaries in the Coal Mine</p>	<p>1981</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 5, 1981: CDC publishes in Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR), the first descriptions of cases of a rare lung infection, <i>Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia</i> (PCP). <p>1982</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early 1982: First reports of PCP in hemophilia patients • July 18, 1982: CDC publishes a MMWR article reporting 3 hemophiliac patients with PCP and suggests probability of blood-borne infection as a cause of AIDS. • July 27, 1982: CDC representatives meet with leaders from the blood industry, hemophilia groups, gay community organizations, and representatives from National Institutes of Health (NIH) and Food & Drug Administration (FDA). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Outcome of Meeting:</i> "Audience expressed an almost universal reluctance to act" • September 24, 1982: CDC uses the term "AIDS" for the first time • December 10, 1982: CDC reports case of 20-month old baby who developed AIDS after a transfusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First unequivocal evidence that AIDS was a blood-borne pathogen <p>1983</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January 4, 1983: CDC hosts meet of all the interested parties/groups affected by AIDS epidemic; Was intended to be a "Call for Action" for changes in blood policy • Mid-1983: Manufacturers of clotting products license a form of heat-treated factor product but products are not widely used due to high cost and perceived risk. • Mid-1983: Researchers are able to isolate the virus that causes AIDS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This discovery allows researchers to prove that the virus can be eliminated in factor and blood products with heat treatment <p>1984</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDC presents findings that heat treated factor products show no signs of virus • MASAC makes recommendations that factor VIII hemophilia patients (infants and children under 4 years old or previously untreated) use cryo, factor IX patients use fresh frozen plasma and mild/moderate hemophilia A patients use DDAVP • Ryan White is denied entry to his middle school. He goes on to speak publicly against AIDS stigma and discrimination.

**1985 & Beyond:
The End of Transmission; The
Beginning of A Lost Generation**

- By 1985, little non-heated treated clotting factor for factor VIII products is used.
- No hemophilia patients born in the USA after 1985 were infected with HIV
- From 1981 – 1984, more than 50% of the hemophilia patients in the United States had been infected

**1987:
The Ray Brothers**

- A local school board refused to allow HIV-positive brothers, Ricky, Robert, and Randy Ray to attend school
- A Federal court rules on August 5 allowing them back to school.
 - Outraged town residents refuse to allow their children to attend school
 - Someone sets fire to the Ray house on August 28, destroying it.

1984

- Ryan is denied access to school

Ryan White's impact

1988

- Ryan testifies before the President's Commission on AIDS
- The U.S. Health Services & Resources Administration (HRSA) awards HIV planning grants to 11 states and 10 cities in order to create a plan for HIV/AIDS systems of care. This lays the groundwork for statewide programs that will later be funded under the Ryan White CARE Act.
- HRSA also funds the first Pediatric AIDS Service Demonstration Grants, a program which will eventually become part of the Ryan White CARE Act.

1990

- Ryan dies on April 8 at age 18 of AIDS related complications.
- In July, the U.S. Congress enacts the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The Act prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities, including people living with HIV/AIDS.
- In August, the U.S. Congress enacts the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act of 1990, which provided \$220.5 million in Federal funds for HIV community-based care and treatment serviced in its first year. HRSA manages the program, which is the nation's largest HIV-specific Federal grant program.

**1990's:
March on Washington**

- Ricky Ray dies on December 13, 1992
- November 12, 1998: the U.S. Congress enacts the Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund Act.
 - Authorizes payments to individuals with hemophilia and other blood clotting disorders who were infected with HIV by unscreened blood-clotting agents between 1982-1987