Winning or losing: where are we in the fight against HIV and AIDS?

Recently, news headlines around the world rang out with the message that the world is losing the fight against AIDS. Those headlines were inspired by a talk given by Anthony Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and US President George W. Bush’s top adviser on HIV and AIDS, at the 4th International AIDS Society Conference on HIV Pathogenesis, Treatment, and Prevention held in Sydney, Australia, at the end of July. During the talk Fauci said that the world faces a serious problem because “for every one person that you put on therapy, six people get infected [with HIV]” (1). This fact, he said, made him concur with UNAIDS Executive Director Peter Piot, who recently stated that the discrepancy between the number of individuals being put on therapy and the number becoming infected “is not sustainable” and means “that we are losing the battle [against HIV and AIDS]” (2).

However, the negative nature of the news headlines generated by the talk did not reflect the overall message Fauci meant to convey, because, as he commented to the JCI, “much of what I said during the talk was positive.” And while Fauci does feel that the world is “losing the numbers game” and that there is still “much to do” before we can say that we are winning the battle, he does believe that much has been accomplished.

Indeed, Fauci highlighted to the JCI that during his talk he discussed the huge advances that have been made in treating and preventing HIV and AIDS in recent years. For example, in 2003 only a couple of hundred thousand people in the developing world were receiving HIV therapy, most of whom were wealthy individuals, whereas in 2007 more than 2 million people in these regions of the world were receiving therapy. However, to provide a balanced outlook, Fauci told the JCI that although this is a huge advance, there is a long way to go, as this represents only 28% of individuals in the developing world who need HIV therapy.

Fauci also told the conference delegates that there have been scientific advances that the research community should be proud of. One of the most recent of these advances is the demonstration that male circumcision substantially reduces the risk of acquiring HIV (3, 4). Another important step forward that he highlighted was the identification of a conserved structural epitope on the HIV-1 envelope protein gp120 (5), because he believes that it gives the developing world a big step forward that he highlighted was the identification of a conserved structural epitope on the HIV-1 envelope protein gp120 (5), because he believes that it gives

HIV and AIDS are a global problem, with almost 40 million people estimated to be living with HIV in 2006. Image credit: Photo Researchers Inc.

Karen Honey