



photo: Geoff Ward

EGPAF Timeline

- 1981:** Elizabeth Glaser contracts HIV through a blood transfusion during childbirth. Elizabeth and her husband, Paul Glaser, later learn that she has unknowingly passed the virus to her children, Ariel and Jake.
- 1988:** The Pediatric AIDS Foundation is created by Elizabeth and two friends, Susie Zeegen and Susan DeLaurentis, after Ariel loses her battle with AIDS at age 7. Their goal: Give hope to children and families affected by HIV and AIDS.
- 1990:** Elizabeth and Paul Glaser ask the U.S. Congress to provide funding to test HIV drugs in children. While AZT, a promising drug treatment, had already been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, its potential impact on children was still unknown due to a lack of research.
- 1991:** Professional basketball player Earvin "Magic" Johnson announces he has HIV and retires from the NBA. He credits Elizabeth Glaser with giving him the courage to speak out.
- 1994:** Elizabeth Glaser passes away from AIDS-related illnesses. It would take another nine years, but her vision for pediatric drug research would become a reality in 2003, when the U.S. Congress passes the Pediatric Research Equity Act. This new law dramatically increases the number of drugs tested and labeled for use in children.
- 1999:** EGPAF enters the global AIDS arena by beginning work to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV in six countries.
- 2003:** The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is launched, allowing EGPAF's global work and reach to expand. Four years later, more than 25 percent of all HIV-positive pregnant women worldwide who receive medicine to prevent transmission of HIV to their babies do so through EGPAF-supported programs.
- 2008:** EGPAF helps renew PEPFAR, authorizing \$48 billion in global health programs.
- 2009:** To mark its 20th anniversary, EGPAF launches Join the Moment, a new effort to create a generation free of HIV.
- 2012:** EGPAF remains committed to the elimination of pediatric AIDS, working in 15 countries and more than 5,400 sites around the world.