



World AIDS Day

2017

HIV/AIDS Situation

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HIV and AIDS

HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus

The virus attacks body's immune system and destroys T-cells or CD4 cells which helps the body to fight against diseases

AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

HIV can severely damage one's immune system and lead to AIDS

Transmission of the virus occurs most commonly through the exchange of body fluids by:

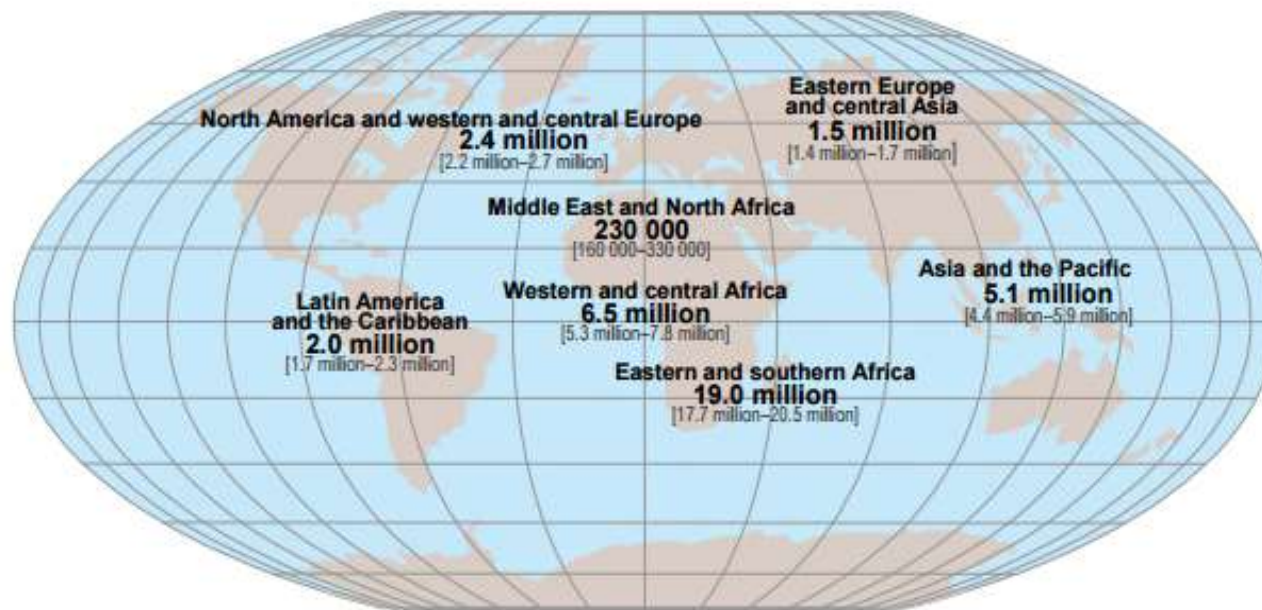
- Sexual contact with an infected person
- Sharing needles, syringes or other injection equipment with someone who is infected
- Mother-to-child transmission
- Transmission during blood transfusion

HIV is NOT spread through:

- Casual / social contact
- Kissing and hugging
- Mosquito bites
- Using same utensils / towels, etc.
- Sharing the same wash-rooms
- By touching items that were touched by an infected patient



Global Estimates for Adults and Children | 2016



Total: 36.7 million [30.8 million–42.9 million]

People living with HIV

36.7 million [30.8 million–42.9 million]

New HIV infections

1.8 million [1.6 million–2.1 million]

Deaths due to AIDS

1.0 million [830 000–1.2 million]

PLHIV accessing ART

20.9 million [18.4 million – 21.7 million]

About 5,000 new HIV infections a day in 2016

Source: UNAIDS



Regional Estimates

Asia and the Pacific Region | 2016

People living with HIV in Asia and the Pacific	5.1 million
An estimated new HIV infections in the region	270 000 [190 000–370 000]
New HIV infections among children	15 000 [7700–26 000]
An estimated people had access to antiretroviral therapy	2.4 million [2.1 –2.5 million]
People died of AIDS-related illnesses in 2016	170 000 [130 000–220 000]

Source: UNAIDS, *WHO estimates



Bangladesh Situation

- In Bangladesh the first HIV case was detected in 1989
- HIV prevalence remains less than 0.01% among general population
- HIV prevalence remains about 1% among the key population
- Estimated number of People Living With HIV is 11,700

(Estimates range: 10,000-14,000, Source: ASP/UNAIDS, 2016)



HIV/ AIDS Situation of 2017

(November, 2016- October, 2017)



Testing Information of Reported Cases-2017

Indicators	Total Number
Number of HIV tested in last 12 months period	77,725
Number of HIV test results received in last 12 months period	73,582

Source: Implementing Partners



Reported Cases-2017

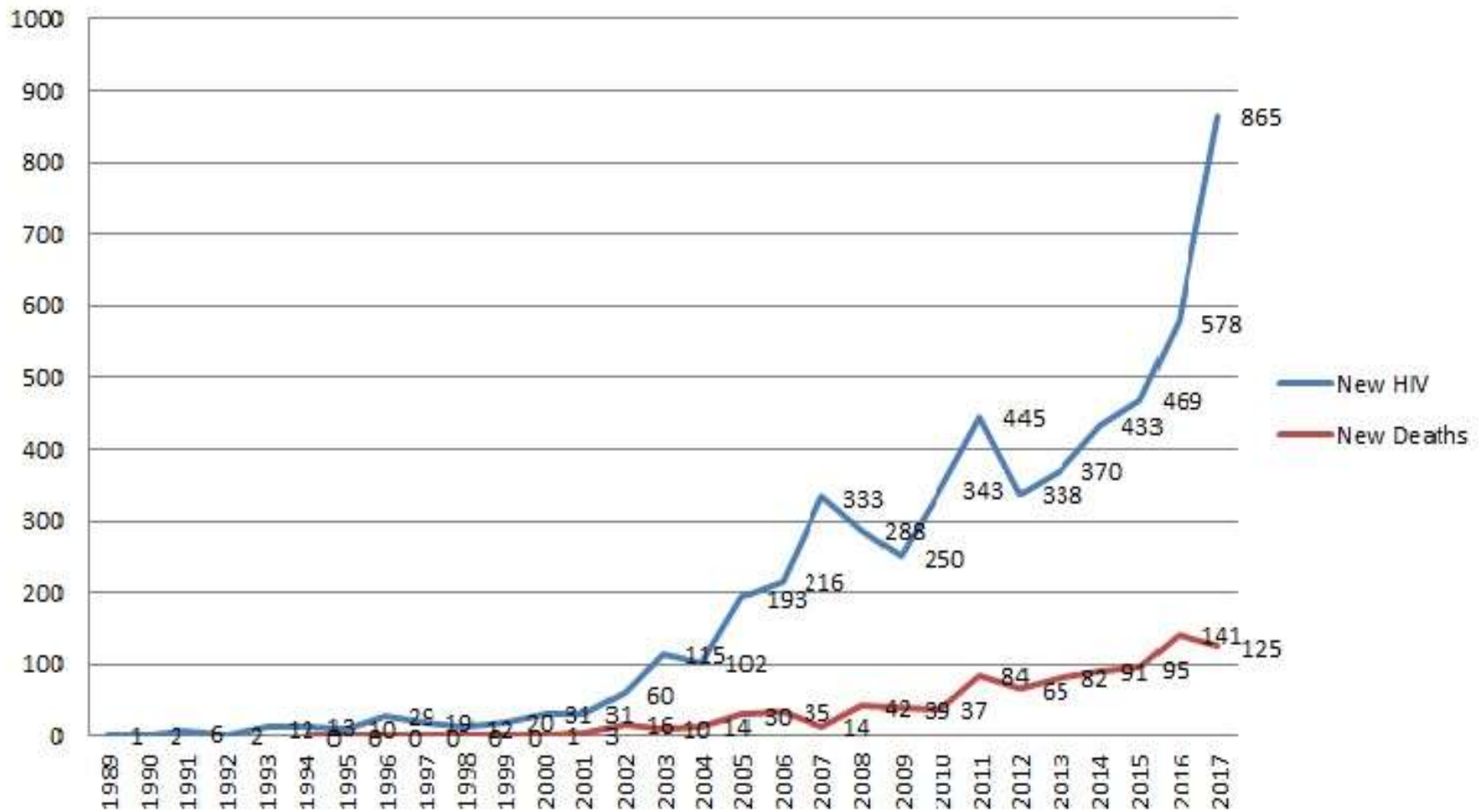
New HIV positive and Death Cases

Indicator	New Cases in 2017	Cumulative Cases as of 1989-2017
HIV positive	865	5,586
Death	125	924

Myanmar (Rohingya) cases = 63



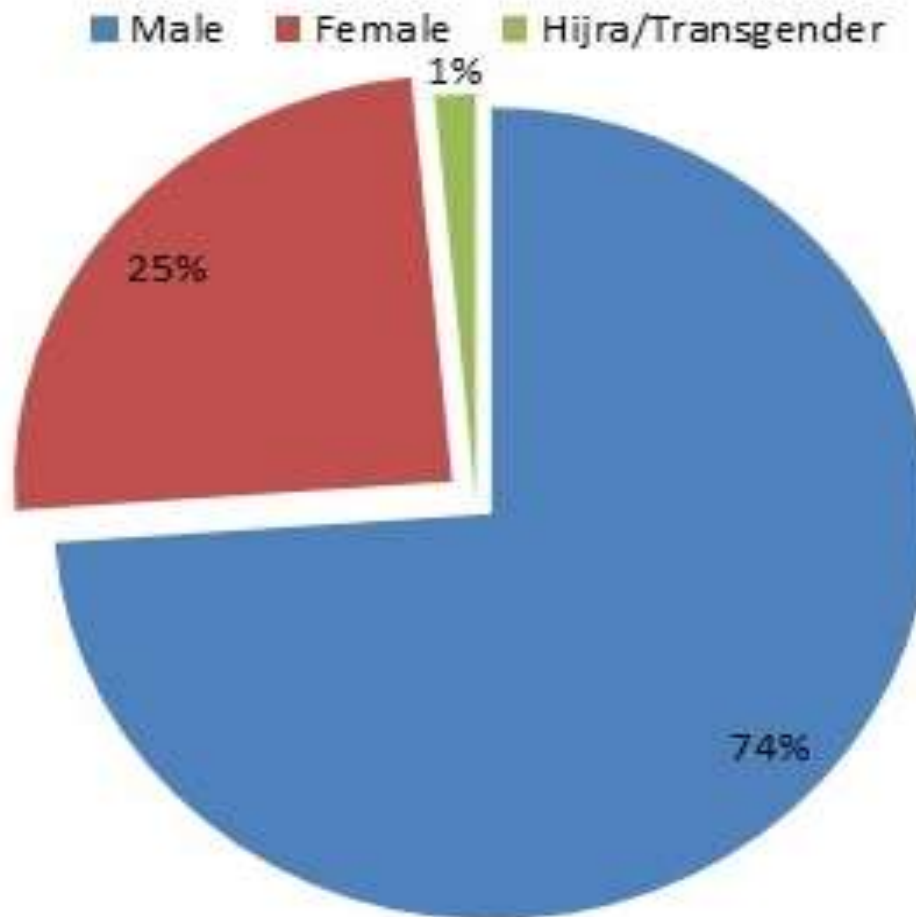
New HIV and Death Cases Per Year (1989-2017)



Source: NASP



Gender Distribution of New Cases: 2017



Male = 639
Female = 213
TG/Hijra = 13

Total HIV positive cases reported= 865

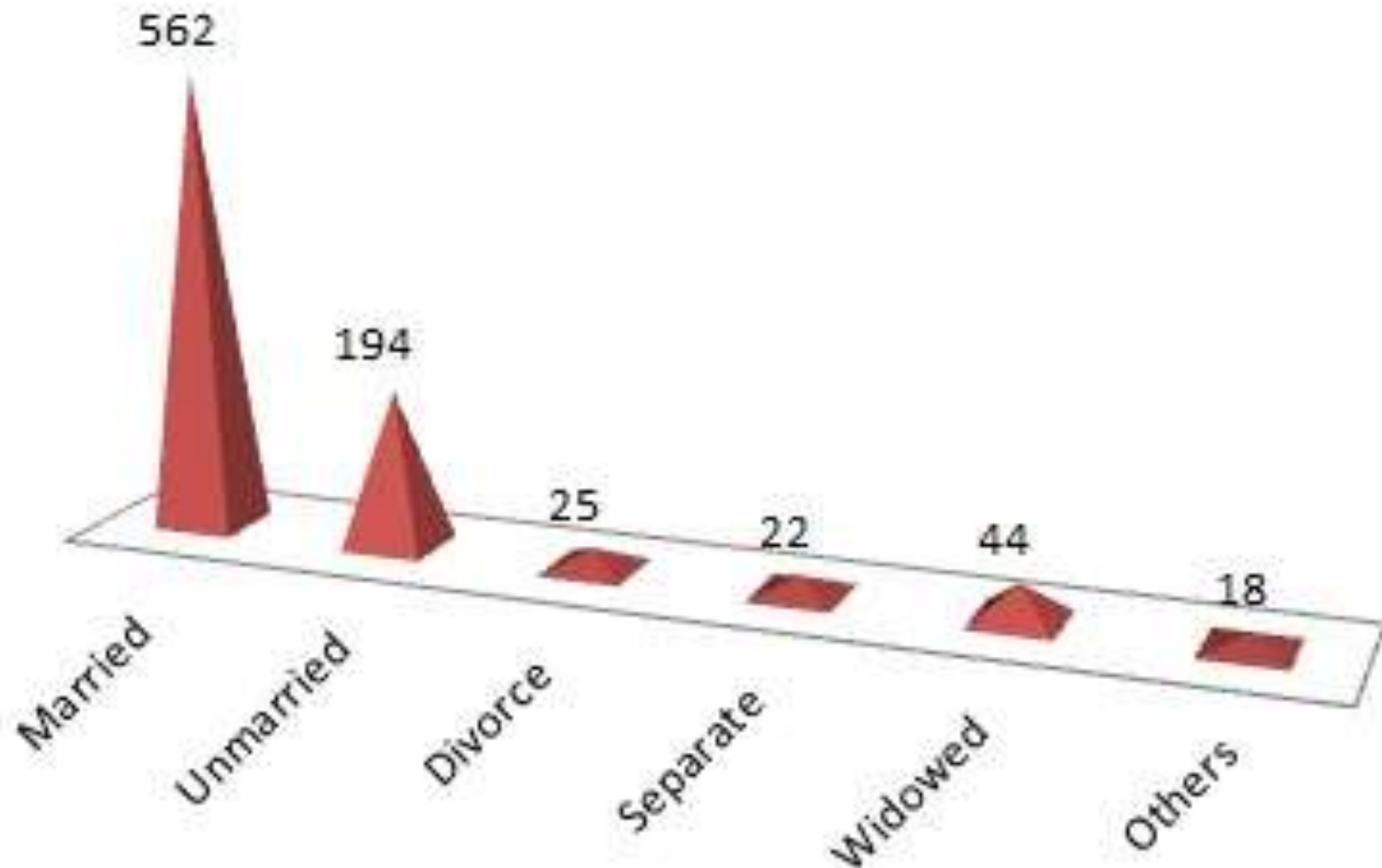


Age Distribution of New Cases:2017

Age	No of Cases	% of Cases
0-5 years	16	1.85
6-9 years	8	0.92
10-18 years	22	2.54
19-24 years	69	7.98
25- 49 years	663	76.65
50>	87	10.06
Total	865	100.00



HIV New Cases 2017: Marital Status



Migration Status of New Cases:2017

Gender	Number
Male	202
Female	67
Total	269

Over 31% of reported cases of HIV positive are migrant population

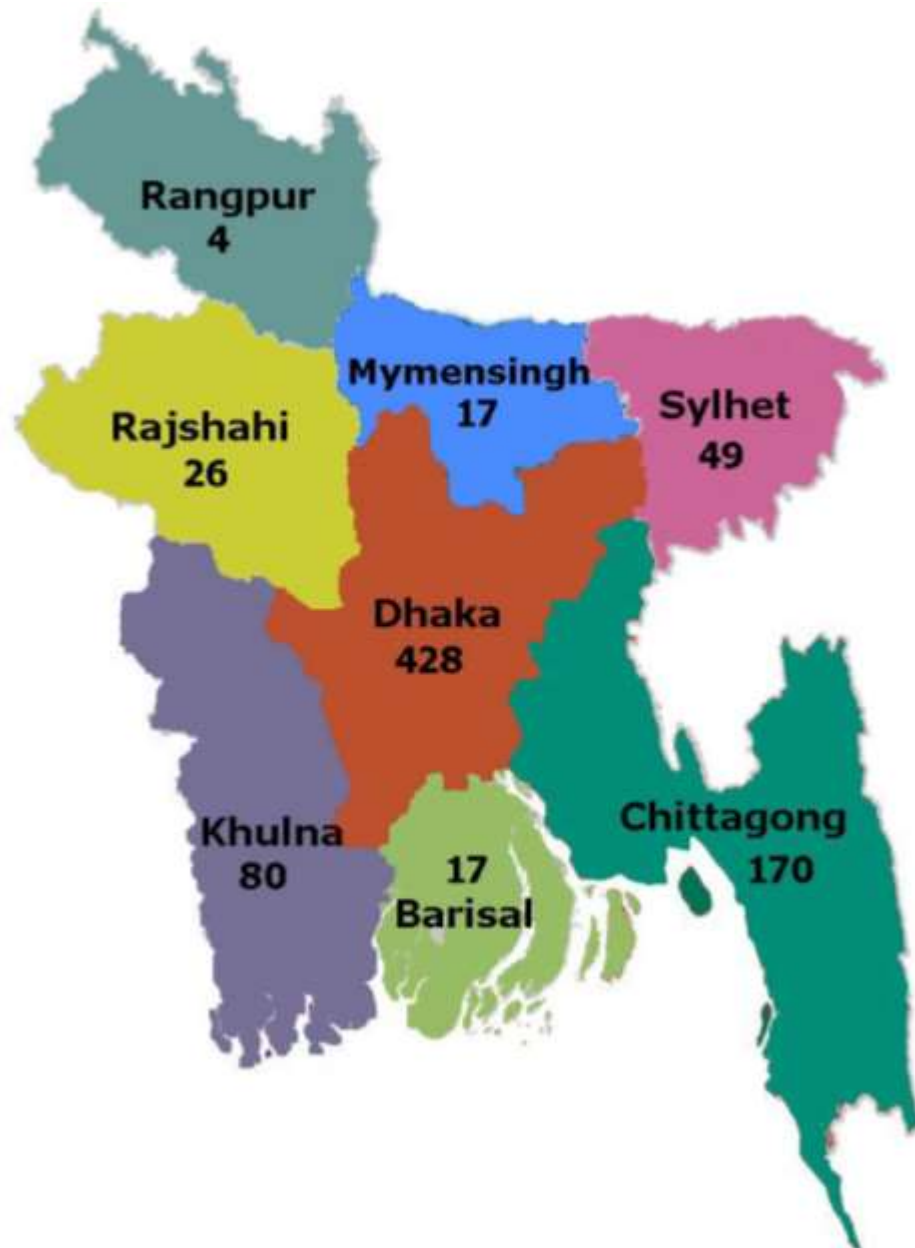


HIV Key Population Prevalence Rate

Sl	KPs	HIV Prevalence (%)
1.	FSW	0.4 to 0.5
2.	PWID	22.0 (male only for Dhaka) 5.0 (female only for Dhaka) <1% all over the country
3.	MSM	0.2
4.	MSW	0.7
5.	TG/HIJRA	1.4



New Cases 2017: By Division



Risk Factors for Bangladesh

- High rate of needle/ syringe sharing among PWID
- Low condom use among key and bridging populations
- External and Internal migration
- High HIV prevalence in neighboring countries with porous border
- Limited correct knowledge on HIV and AIDS among young people
- High prevalence of STIs among Key Populations



Challenge

- Continuing the treatment, care and support interventions especially ART and opportunistic infection management
- Ensuring DPs investment & commitment
- Increasing the HIV testing facility in different government settings
- Addressing the epidemic in adolescents and children
- Comprehensive HIV response to Migrant people
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- Establishing functional linkage/referrals into government health system
- Addressing legal and social barriers



Way Forward

- Program scale up for >80% coverage for Key Population (KP) as per size estimation and geographical areas
- Scale up HIV testing and expand ART coverage
- Strengthen GoB health system to address the Key populations
- Address issues related to adolescents and children
- Effective utilization of domestic investment
- Address unmet needs of Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH), violence and stigma and discrimination
- Continue the perusal towards law and policy reform
- Service integration using information technologies



Thank You

এইডস সম্মুখে জানুন, সুস্থ থাকুন



জাতীয় এইডস/এসটিডি কেন্দ্রাল
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