

KEY FACTS ON HIV EPIDEMIC IN KAZAKHSTAN AND PROGRESS IN 2011

(pop. 16 026 367)

By the end of 2011, Kazakhstan had reported a cumulative total of 17 760 HIV cases, 1 476 AIDS cases, and 1 034 AIDS deaths to the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). For the year 2011, 2 006 HIV cases, 226 AIDS cases and 150 AIDS deaths were reported. The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2011 was 12.5 per 100 000 population. Of the newly reported cases in 2011, 60% were male. Among the new HIV cases in 2011 for which the mode of transmission was known (97%), 52.6% were infected heterosexually, 45.1% through injecting drug use, 1.4% through sex between men and 0.9% through mother-to-child transmission. Kazakhstan has reported a cumulative total of 173 mother-to-child transmission cases, including 18 in 2011.

Taking undiagnosed infections into account, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the WHO estimate that 19 000 (17 000 – 23 000) people were living with HIV in Kazakhstan at the end of 2011, that 2 700 became newly infected and that 1 200 people died from AIDS-related causes during 2011.

The reported number of people aged 15 years and older who received HIV testing and counselling in 2010 was 1 938 180 (compared to 1 498 858 in 2009). The estimated number of people who inject drugs in Kazakhstan in 2010 was 119 100. Needle and syringe programmes and opioid substitution therapy are available to them. The country distributed between 100 and 200 syringes per injecting drug user per year. The number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) increased from 7 in 2002 to a total of 1 336 by December 2010. Estimated ART coverage in 2010, based on 2010 WHO guidelines, was 30% (26-35%). As of 2010, 513 facilities in the country provided ART. In 2010, 1% of people seen for HIV care were hepatitis B co-infected and 8% hepatitis C co-infected.

Sources:

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