

KEY FACTS ON HIV EPIDEMIC IN TAJIKISTAN AND PROGRESS IN 2011

(pop. 6 878 637)

By the end of 2011, Tajik authorities had reported a cumulative total of 3 757 HIV cases, including 256 that had progressed to AIDS, to the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). 131 deaths among AIDS cases have been reported. For the year 2011, 941 HIV cases, 94 AIDS cases, and 47 deaths among AIDS cases were reported. The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2010 was 13.7 per 100 000 population. This rate was slightly lower than the rate reported for 2010 (15.3) however more than double the rate reported for 2009 (6.2). Of the newly reported cases with information about transmission mode in 2011 (80%), 46.4% were infected through heterosexual contact, 49.9% through injecting drug use and 3.7% through mother-to-child transmission. Tajikistan has reported a cumulative total of 64 mother-to-child transmission cases, including 28 in 2011.

Taking undiagnosed infections into account, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and WHO estimate that 11 000 (7 600 – 15 000) people were living with HIV in Tajikistan at the end of 2011, that 1 500 people became newly infected and that less than 1 000 people died from AIDS-related causes during 2011. HIV prevalence on the basis of official registration was reported to be 43.4 per 100 000 population.

As of 2010, HIV testing was offered free of charge at 235 testing facilities. According to national HIV testing policies, partner notification was mandatory and anonymous. HIV testing was systematically offered to pregnant women, sexually transmitted infection patients, blood donors, military recruits, street children, refugees, nationals returning from long-term residence abroad and to people seeking visa, residence or citizenship. As reported to the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), 438 532 people were tested for HIV in Tajikistan in 2011.

2 230 people received medical HIV care in 2010. Antiretroviral therapy has been available since February 2006 and by December 2010, 504 people were receiving it. Of the people on ART, 298 (59%) were male and 272 (11%) were infected through injecting drug use. Estimated ART coverage in 2010 based on 2010 WHO guidelines was 16% (9%-27%).

Sources:

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