

KEY FACTS ON HIV EPIDEMIC IN UZBEKISTAN AND PROGRESS IN 2011

(pop. 27 444 702)

From 1987 through 2010, Uzbek authorities have reported 24 057 HIV cases to the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC); 651 of the infected individuals developed AIDS, 333 of whom died. Data was not reported to WHO/ECDC for 2011, but Uzbekistan reported 3 584 new HIV diagnosis in 2011 in their country progress report to WHO/UNAIDS/UNICEF 2012. 52.4% of cases were among men.

The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2011 was 12.7 per 100 000 population. The first HIV case was registered in 1987 and until 1998 the cumulative number did not exceed 51. Most of these early cases (about 60%) were attributable to heterosexual contacts. Since 2003, there has been a sharp increase in newly registered HIV cases. In 2011, the dominant mode of transmission was injecting drug use, accounting for 44.6% of transmissions. 37.2% was infected through heterosexual contact and 3.7% through mother-to-child transmission. 61.3% of people living with HIV in 2011 were male.

Taking undiagnosed infections into account, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the WHO estimate that 28 000 people were living with HIV in Uzbekistan at the end of 2009 and that less than 100 people died from AIDS-related causes during 2009 (estimations not available for 2011).

In Uzbekistan, HIV testing is offered free of charge and 1 482 014 people were reported to be tested for HIV in 2010. By the end of 2010, a total of 14 167 people were regularly receiving HIV medical care. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) became available through a Global Fund project in mid-2006. Estimated ART coverage in 2010 based on 2010 WHO guidelines was 28% (16%-47%). By December 2011, more than 3 800 people were reported to receive ART.

Sources:

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