Trends of HIV transmission among Key Populations

Natia Shengelia
2015

www.curatiofoundation.org
The status of HIV/AIDS epidemic in Georgia 2014

0.07% of general population are HIV infected.

- Adult population (15 to 49) - 0.3%
- Key populations at higher risk of HIV exposure (KAPs):
  - men who have sex with men (MSM) - 13%
  - people who inject drugs (PWIDs) - 3%
  - female sex workers (FSW) - 0.7%
  - prisoners - 0.35%

Source: UNAIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Report, Georgia; 2014
UNAIDS, Country HIV and AIDS estimates; 2013
UNAIDS, Terminology Guidelines; 2011
HIV/AIDS prevalence rates and newly registered cases 2005-2013 (per 100 000)

Total numbers of newly registered cases in 2014: 566

4,697 HIV/AIDS registered cases by the end of 2014

Estimated Number of PLWH 6,640 (Spectrum EPP)

Source: UNAIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Report, Georgia; 2014
AIDS center 2014
Mode of HIV transmission (%) by year

Source: UNAIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Report, Georgia; 2014
HIV prevalence trends among KAPs in Georgia

Source: BBS study reports 2008-2014
HIV prevalence among PWIDs

IDU size 45,000 (2012y)

HIV prevalence %

Telavi 1.5 0.4 Gori 1.1 0 Tbilisi 2.5 1.9 2008-2009 2012 Kutaisi 3.1 2.1 Batumi 4.5 5.6 Zugdidi 2.2 9.1

Georgia 1.9%

Georgia 3%

Source: BBS study reports 2008-2012
HIV prevalence % among FSWs

FSW size 1.03% of adult female population (2014 y)

Source: BBS study reports 2002-2014
HIV prevalence % among MSM

MSM size 1.32% of adult male population (2014 y)

HIV prevalence

Source: BBS study reports 2007-2012
HIV prevalence among Prisoners

- Prevalence – 14.2 per 1000 prisoners in 2008
- Prevalence - 3.5 per 1000 prisoners in 2012

Source: BBS study reports 2008-2012
Georgia MOT study results 2014

Expected number of new HIV infections over the coming year:
Median 900 (low 767; high 1,046)

Percent of New Infections

- MSM: 70.16%
- Low-risk: 8.00%
- Casual HS: 6.54%
- IDU Partners: 4.38%
- MSM partners: 4.11%
- PWIDs: 3.08%
- Partners CHS: 1.05%
- SW Clients: 0.89%
- Client Partners: 0.51%
- SW: 0.44%
- Medical injection: 0.02%
- Blood transfusions: -
- No risk: -
Conclusion

1. Monitor and evaluate current epidemic

2. Focus program interventions among KAPs, especially among concentrated epidemic groups in a specific geographical locations

3. Ensure sustainability of HIV response to reverse epidemic in Georgia
Thank you!