

Progress of HIV Epidemic in Myanmar 2007

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8th International Congress on AIDS in Asia & the Pacific

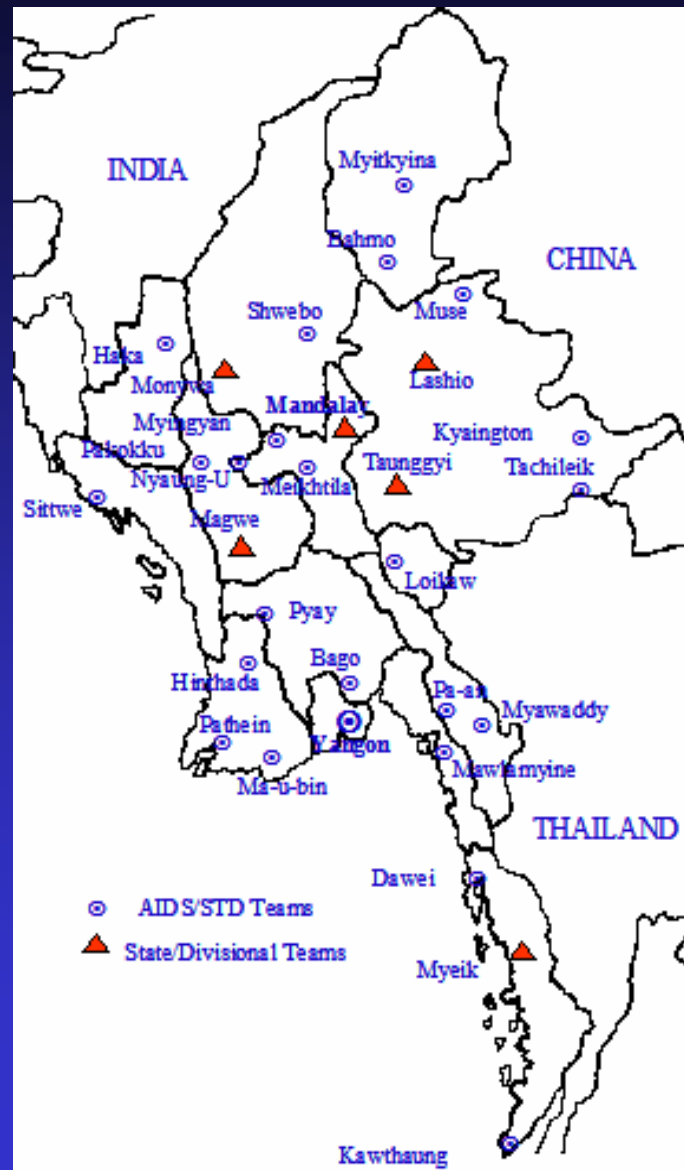
Colombo, Sri Lanka

20 August 2007

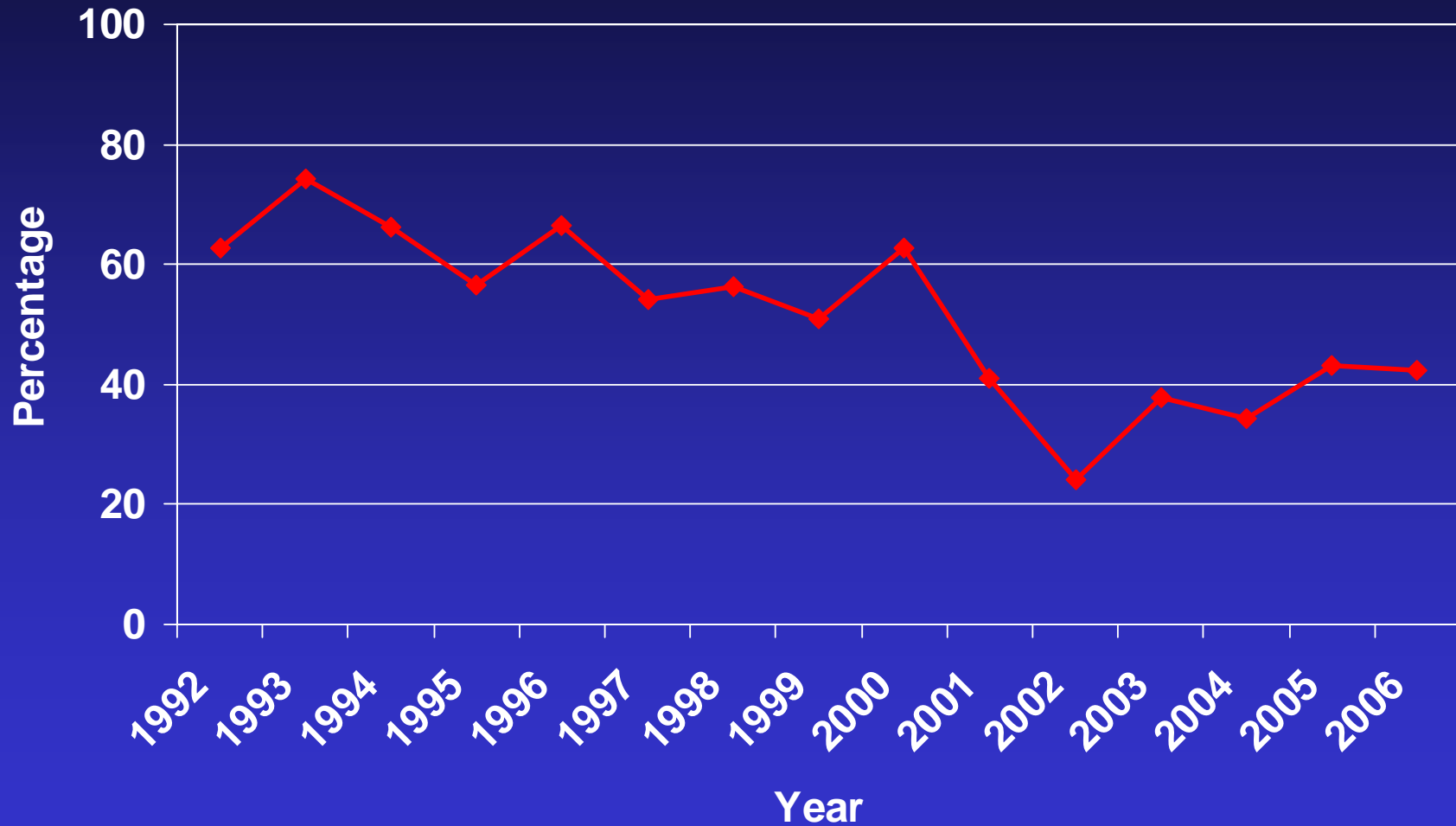
HIV sentinel Surveillance up to 2006

- Started in 1992
- Urban institution based sampling
- Sub-populations
 - IDU 7 sites
 - CSW 2 sites
 - Male STI 32 sites
 - Pregnant women (ANC) 30 sites
 - New Military Recruit 2 sites
 - Blood donor 2 sites
 - TB Patient 9 sites

Location of HIV sentinel surveillance sites in Myanmar up to 2006

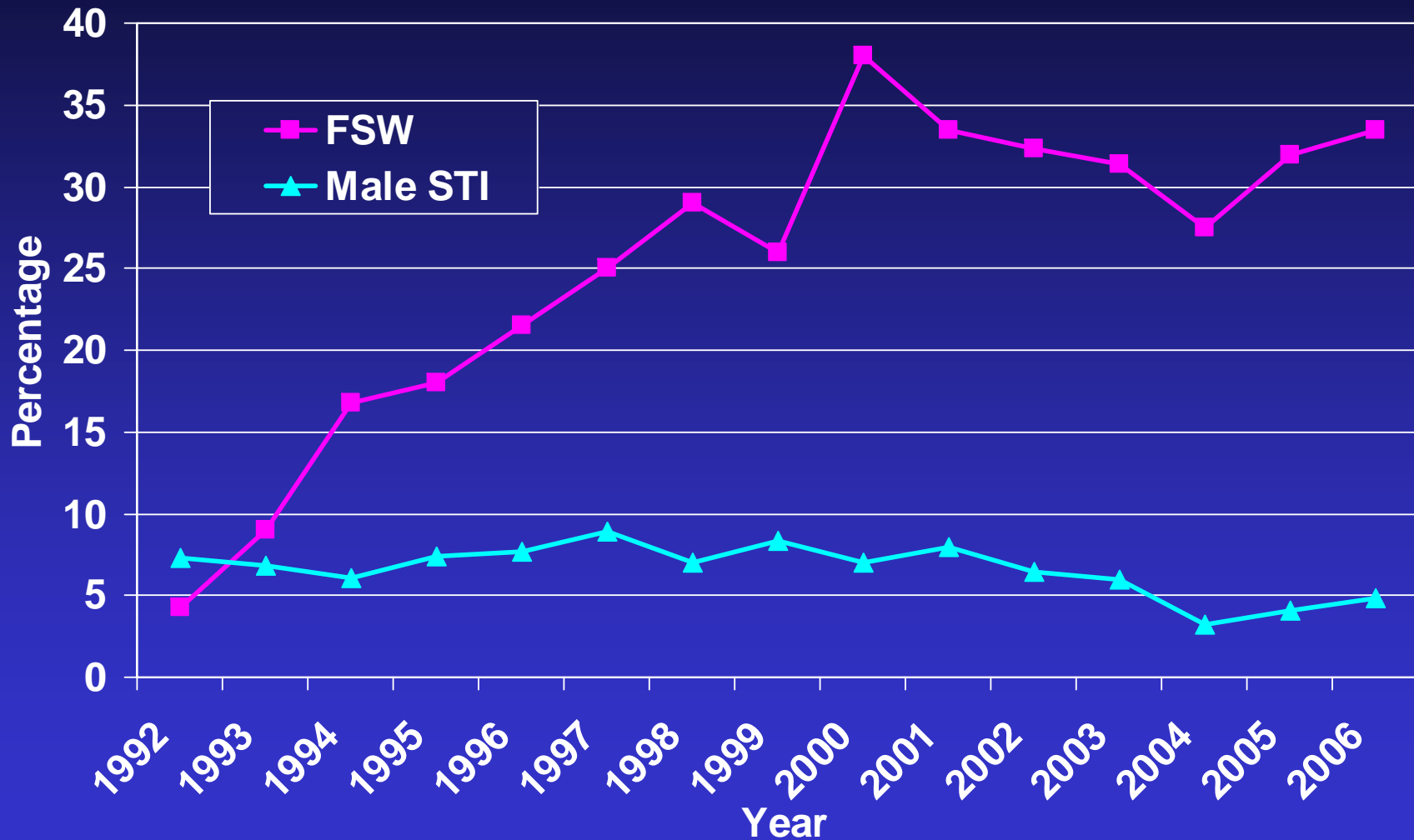


HIV prevalence among injecting drug users in Myanmar, 1992–2006



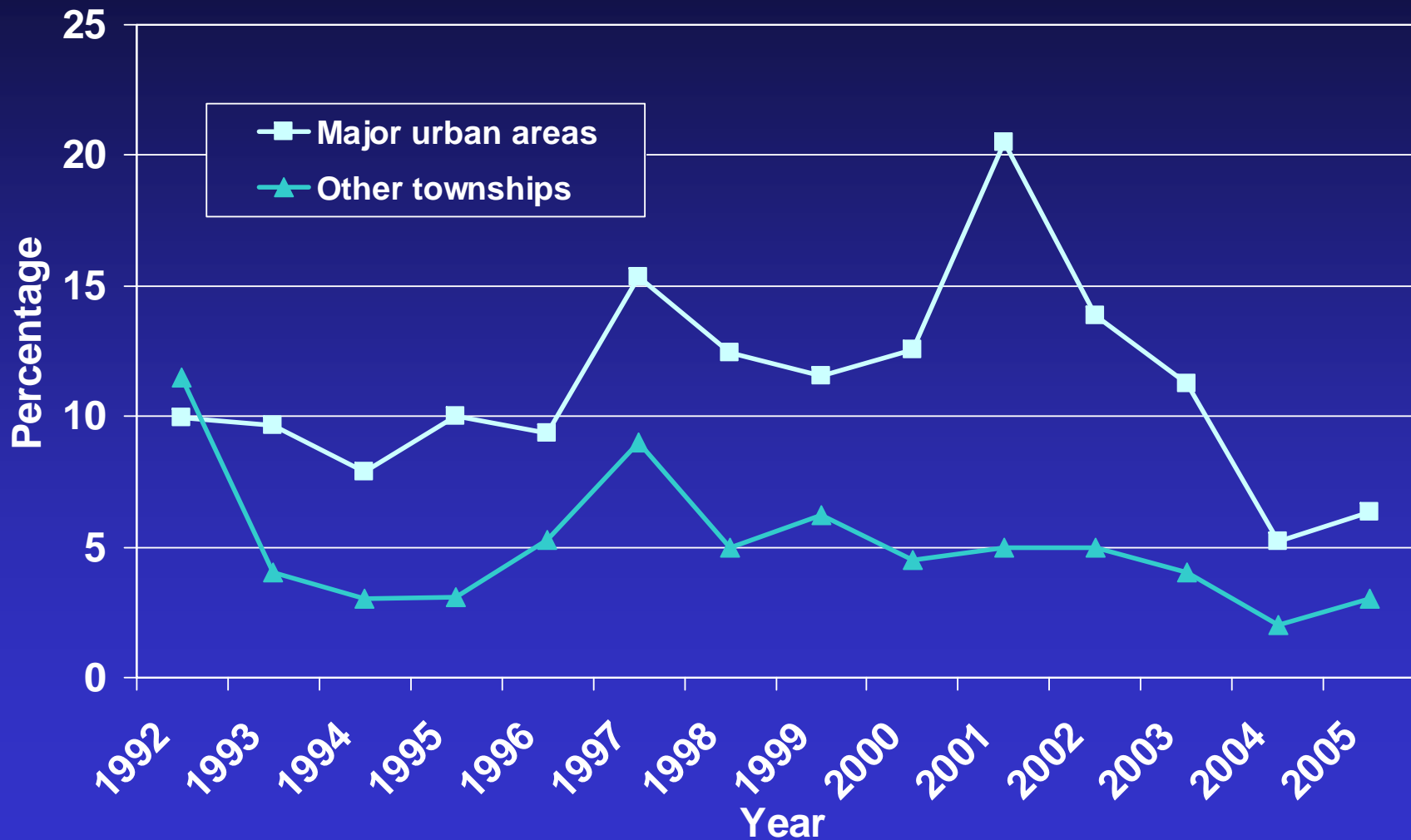
Source: National AIDS Programme, Department of Health

HIV prevalence among female sex workers and male visiting STI clinic in Myanmar, 1992–2006



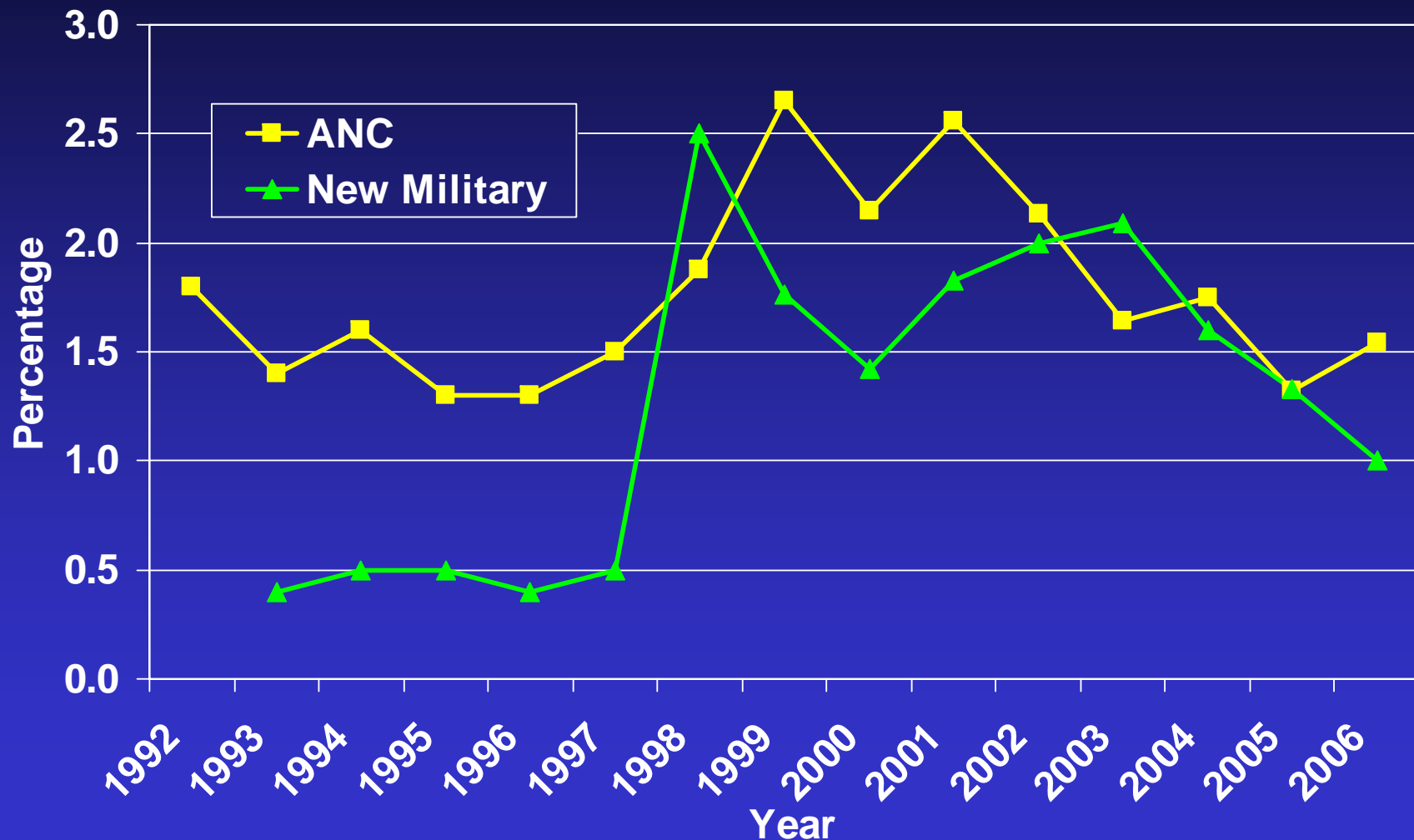
Source: National AIDS Programme, Department of Health

HIV prevalence among male visiting STI clinic in Myanmar, 1992–2005



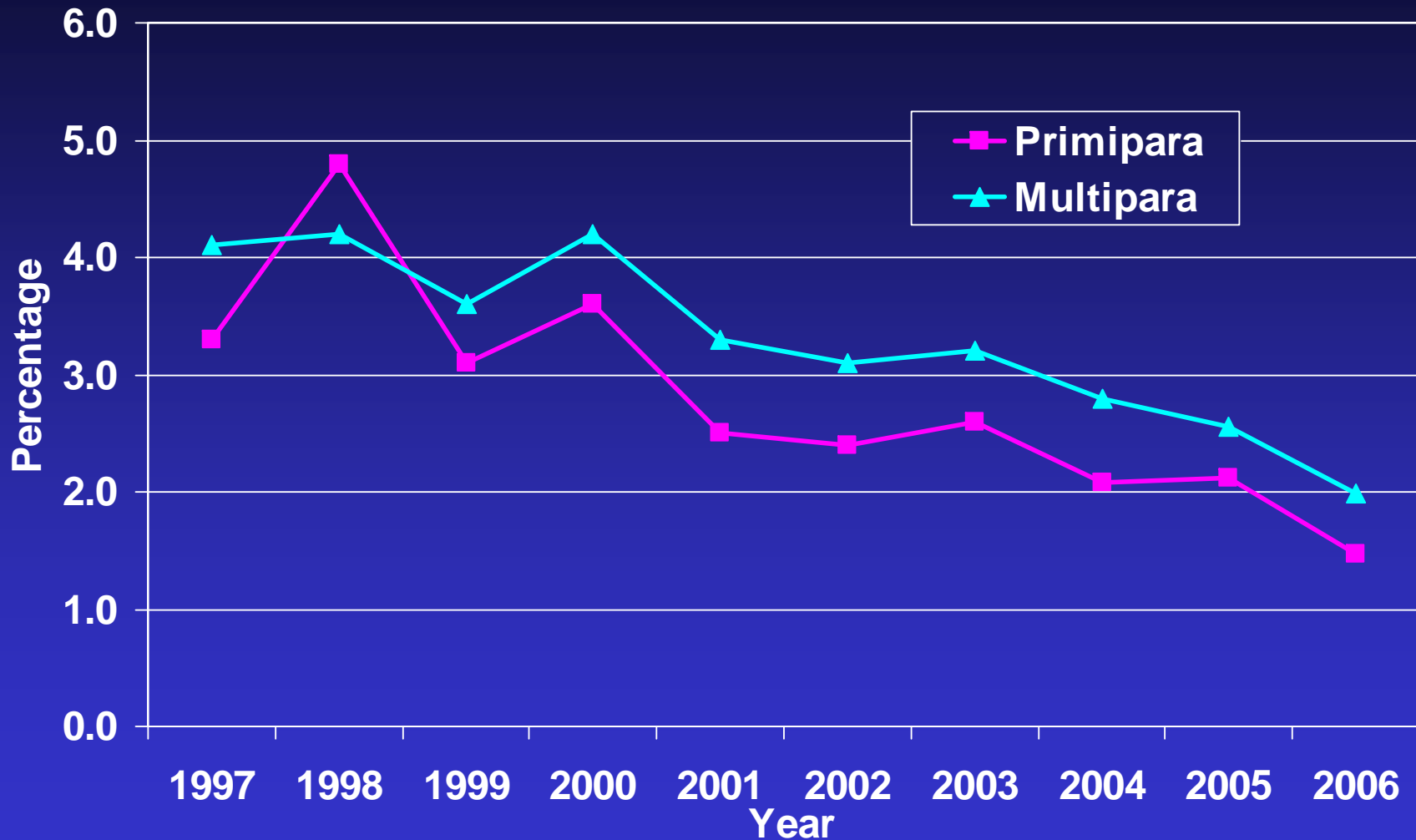
Source: National AIDS Programme, Department of Health

HIV prevalence among pregnant women (ANC) and New military recruit in Myanmar, 1992–2006



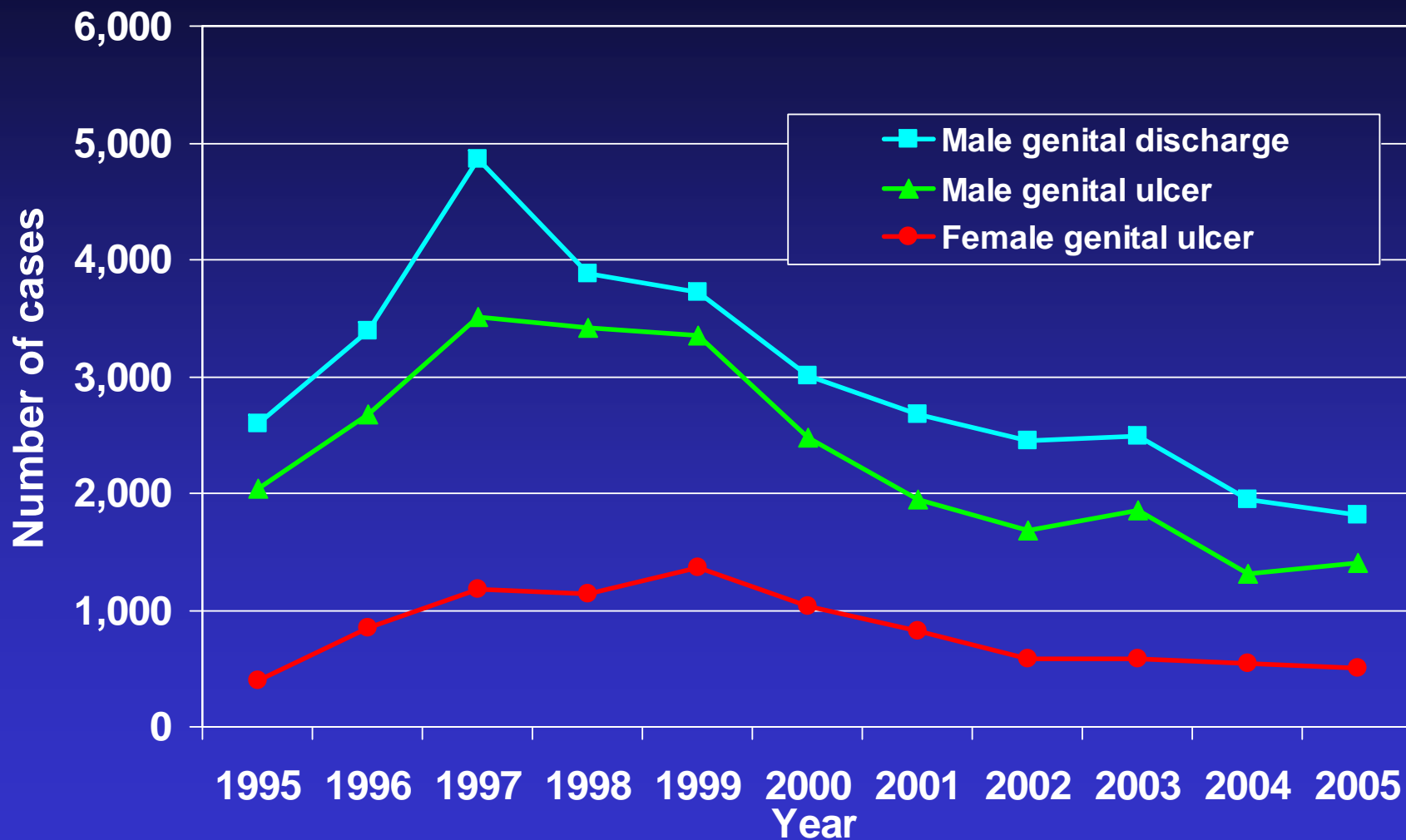
Source: National AIDS Programme, Department of Health

VDRL sero-reactive (Syphilis) Trends Among Pregnant Women, 1997-2006



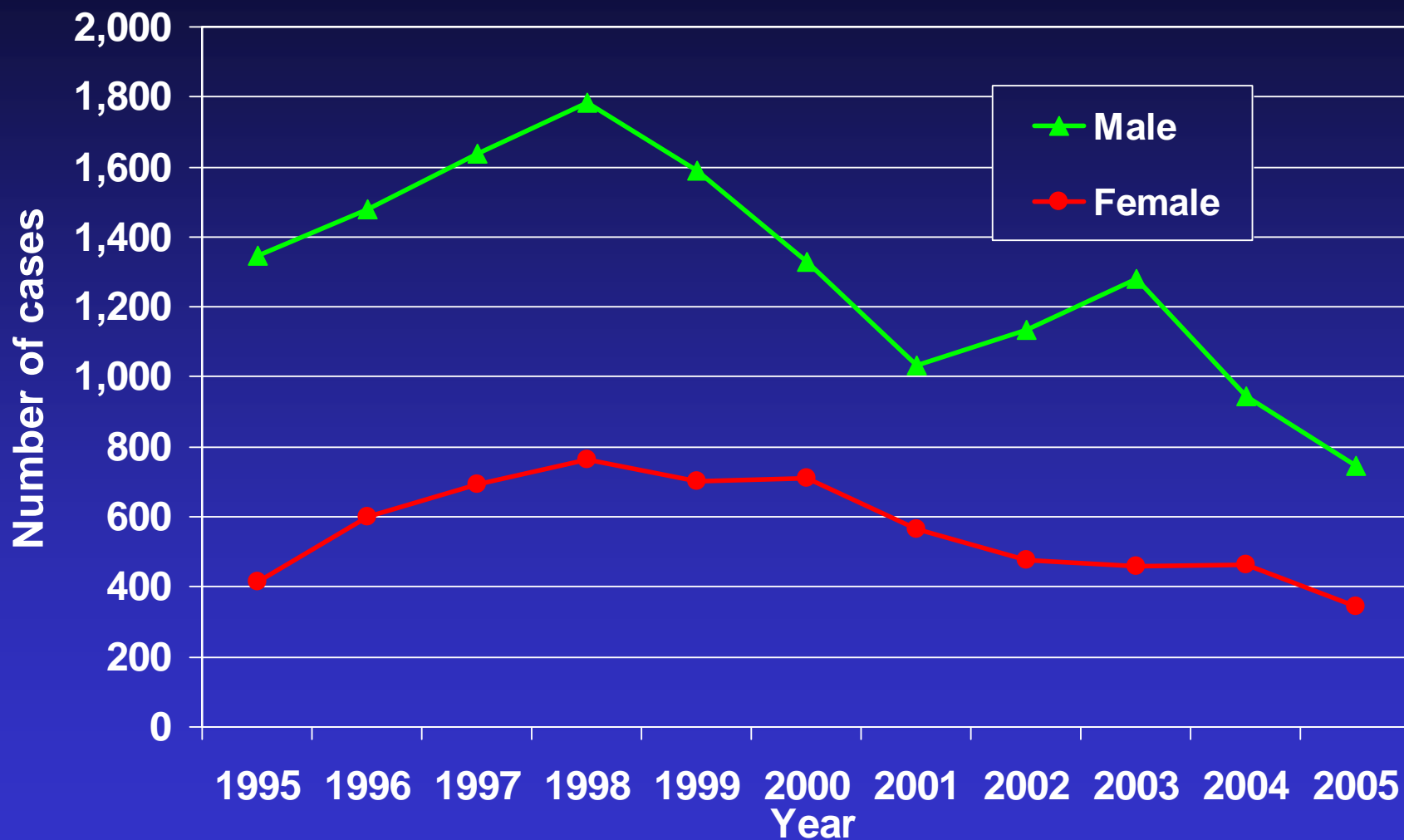
Source: National AIDS Programme, Department of Health

Reported number of sexually transmitted infections, by sex Myanmar, 1995–2005



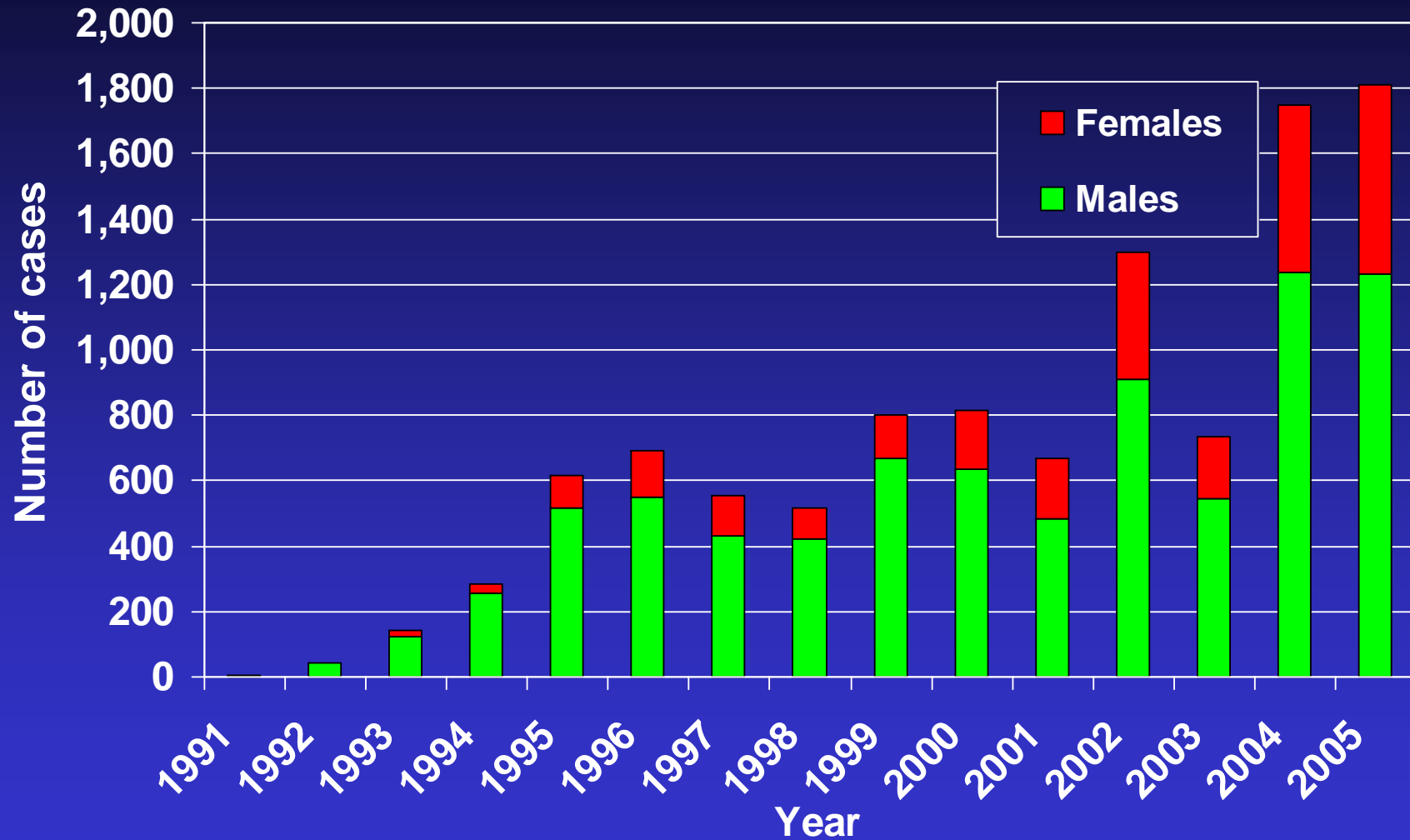
Source: National AIDS Programme, Department of Health

Reported gonorrhoea cases, by sex Myanmar, 1995–2005



Source: National AIDS Programme, Department of Health

Reported AIDS cases by sex Myanmar, 1991-2005



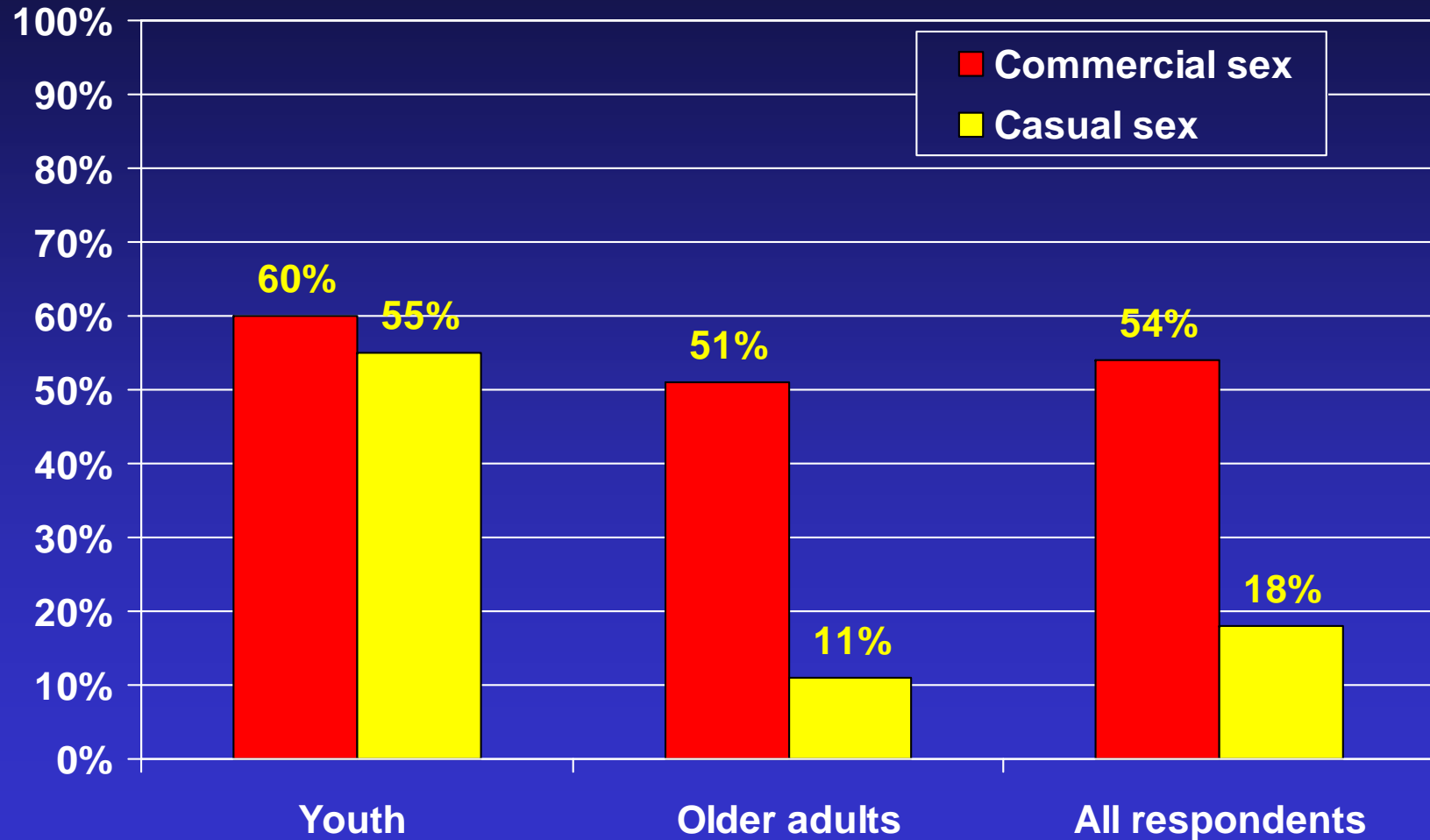
Source: National AIDS Programme, Department of Health

Proportion of females among reported AIDS cases—Myanmar, 1993–2005



Source: National AIDS Programme, Department of Health

Consistent condom use with non-regular partners in the last year among youth and older men—Myanmar, 2003



Source: National AIDS Programme, Department of Health

HIV/AIDS Estimation and Projection in Myanmar 2007

- April 2007: Estimation working team attended HIV Estimation Workshop in Bangkok to prepare a draft model and estimates for Myanmar.
- 15-16 Aug 2007: Estimation Workshop 2007 in Mandalay, Myanmar
 - A few days before the workshop, the draft model and estimates were reviewed and refined by the working team with technical support from International consultants
 - In the workshop, around 50 people from various organizations including government sectors, NGOs, and International NGOs reviewed and commented on the draft model, inputs, assumptions.
 - The preliminary results were produced and agreed on in the workshop

Methods of Estimation

- UNAIDS/WHO Workbook model were used to prepare the list of risk groups and their ranges of population size (High and Low)
- UNAIDS/WHO EPP model for Myanmar was set up to produce HIV prevalence trends
- Spectrum model for Myanmar was set up to produce the estimate of HIV/AIDS impact

Workbook Model (Preliminary)

| Names of higher risk population groups | Population Size Estimate | | |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | Low estimate | High estimate | Average |
| IDU | 60,000 | 90,000 | 75,000 (0.27% of adult) |
| MSM | 200,000 | 280,000 | 240,000 (1.7% of male) |
| Female sex workers | 40,000 | 80,000 | 60,000 (0.43% of female) |
| Male clients | 840,098 | 1,400,163 | 1,120,130 (8% of male) |
| Ex CSW clients | | Produced by EPP | |
| Ex-IDUs | | Produced by EPP | |
| Urban female low risk pop | 4,200,488 | 4,200,488 | |
| Rural female low risk pop | 9,801,138 | 9,801,138 | |

EPP-Enter Prevalence Inputs

EPP 2007 - Myanmar

Worksets Define Epi Define Pops **Enter Data** Project Calibrate Results Audit Prefs

Data in % (0.0 to 100) for: low risk female

| Year | In | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| MEDIAN PREV | | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.25 | 1.81 | 2.08 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 0.50 | 1.50 |
| MEAN PREV | | 1.92 | 2.70 | 2.16 | 2.25 | 2.11 | 1.40 | 1.80 | 1.29 | 1.55 |
| Yangon (%) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 2.01 | 3.00 |
| (N) | | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Mandalay (%) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 1.00 | 1.50 | 3.50 | 1.00 | 3.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| (N) | | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Meiktila (%) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - | - | 1.00 | 2.50 | 4.50 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 1.50 |
| (N) | | - | - | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Taunggyi (%) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 5.00 | 2.53 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 1.50 |
| (N) | | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Lashio (%) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - | 0.00 | 3.00 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| (N) | | - | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Tachileik (%) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 5.00 | 5.36 | 3.61 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 2.75 | 3.50 | 0.00 | 1.50 |
| (N) | | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Muse (%) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 4.00 | 4.26 | 3.00 | 5.50 | 3.09 | 3.11 | 5.00 | 3.50 | 6.50 |
| (N) | | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Dawei (%) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 2.17 | 0.52 | 5.29 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 3.50 | 1.50 |
| (N) | | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Kawthaung (%) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 2.00 | 13.07 | - | 5.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.01 | 5.50 |
| (N) | | 300 | 300 | - | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Myitkyina (%) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 2.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 1.50 | 3.50 | 0.00 | 0.50 |
| (N) | | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |

National Epidemic Structure

- minthwe_all_Myanmar
 - IDU
 - CSW
 - MSM
 - clients
 - low risk male
 - low risk female

Save and continue

Help Comment

Save a copy

Add sites Delete sites Undelete sites Print

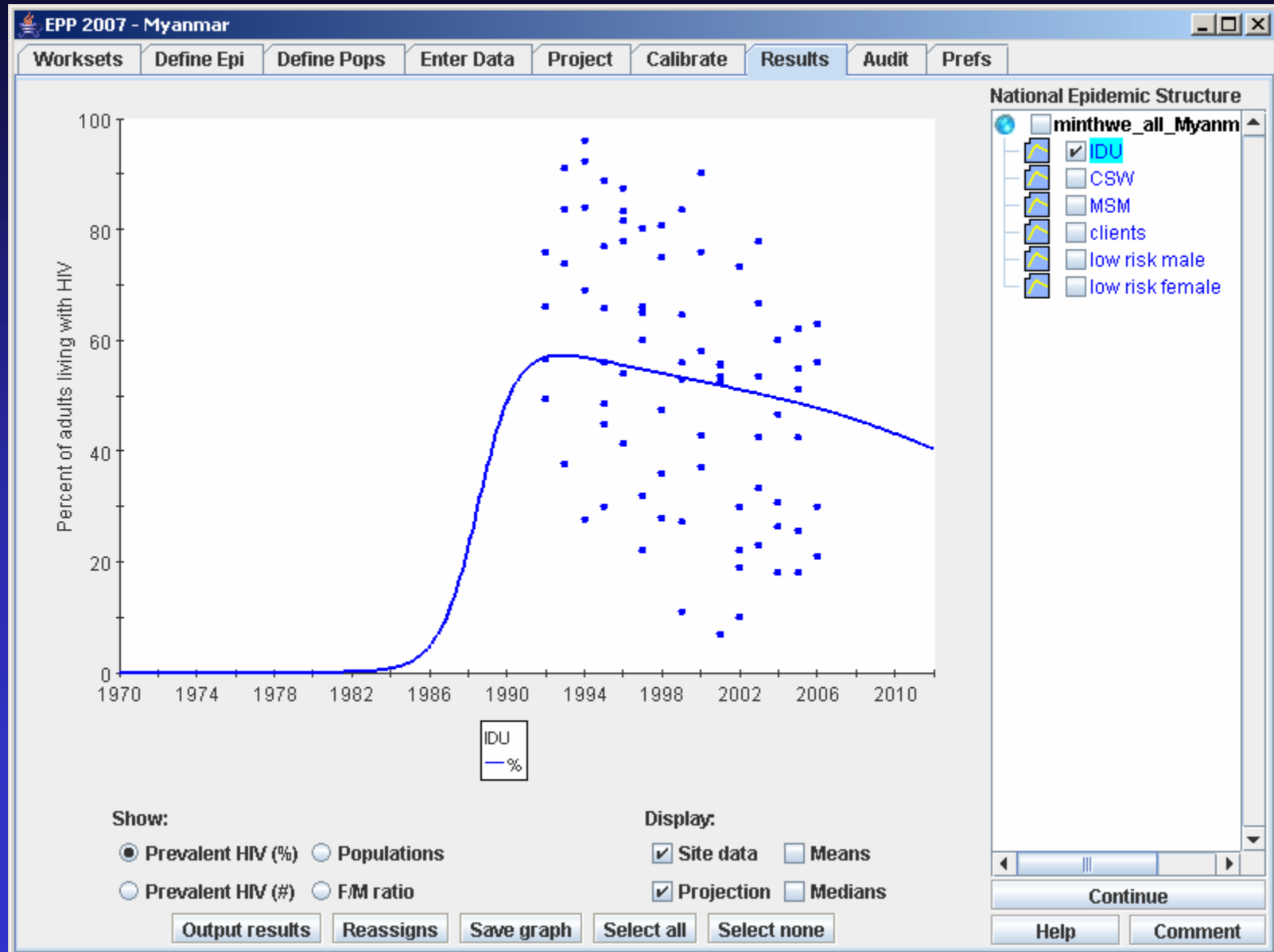
Sub-populations with no data: 1 Display: % HIV N Both

EPP-Calibration

- Client Prevalence
 - Multiply 0.6 to HIV Prevalence among Male STI
- General Female
 - Multiply 0.25 to HIV Prevalence among ANC
- MSM
 - Multiply 1.3 to HIV Prevalence among STI

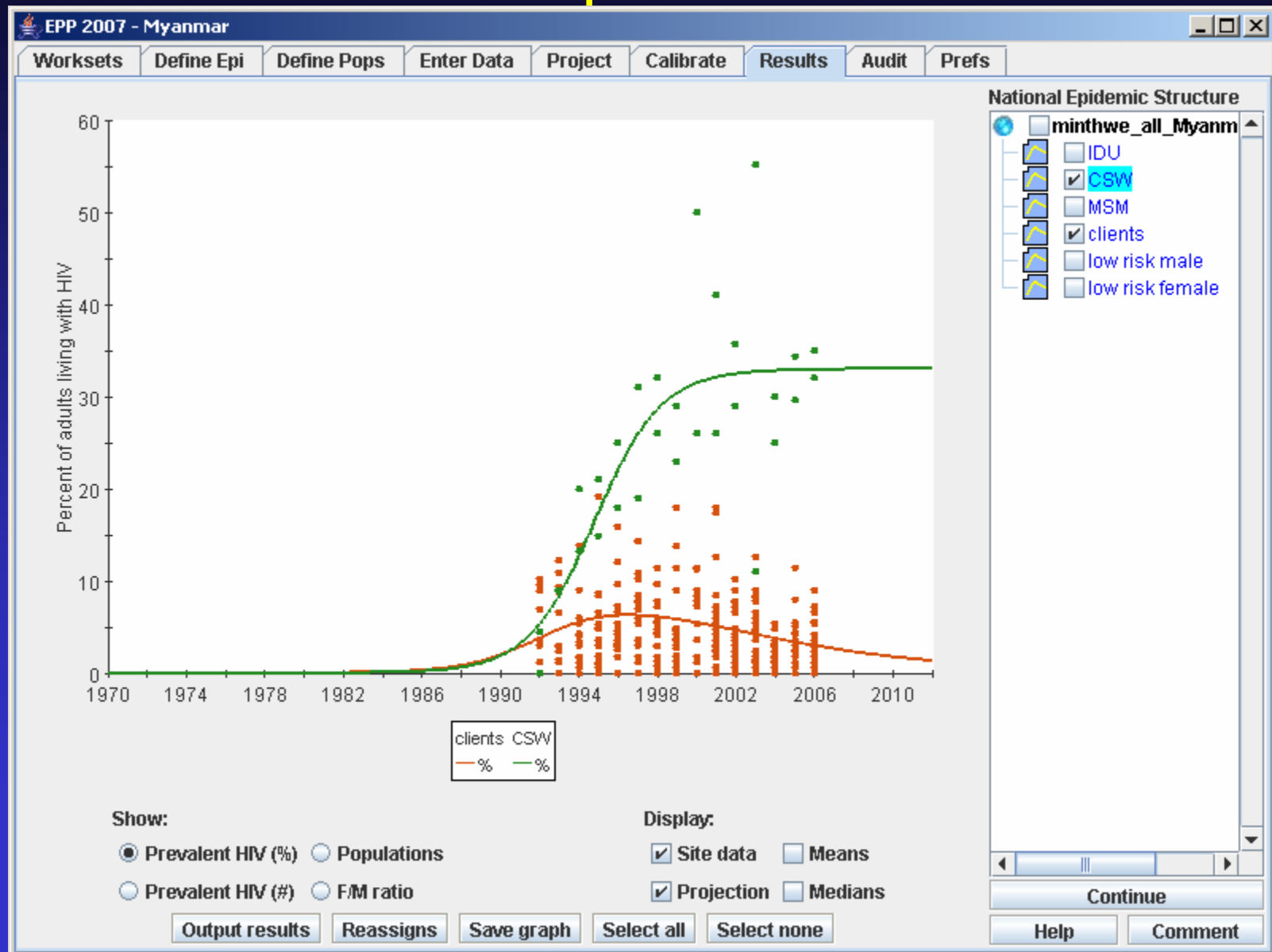
Preliminary Results

IDU prevalence from EPP



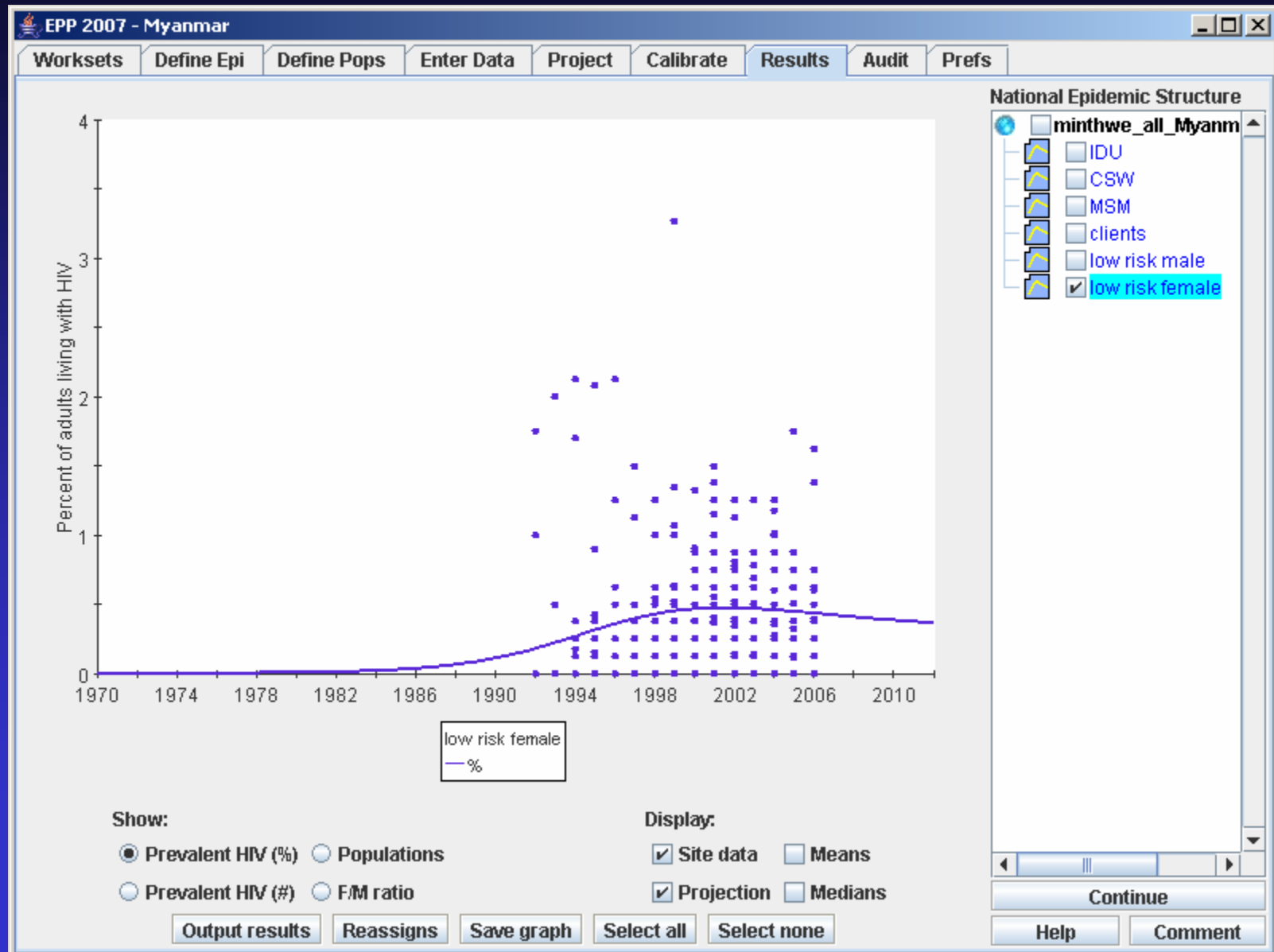
Preliminary Results

FSW and Client prevalence from EPP



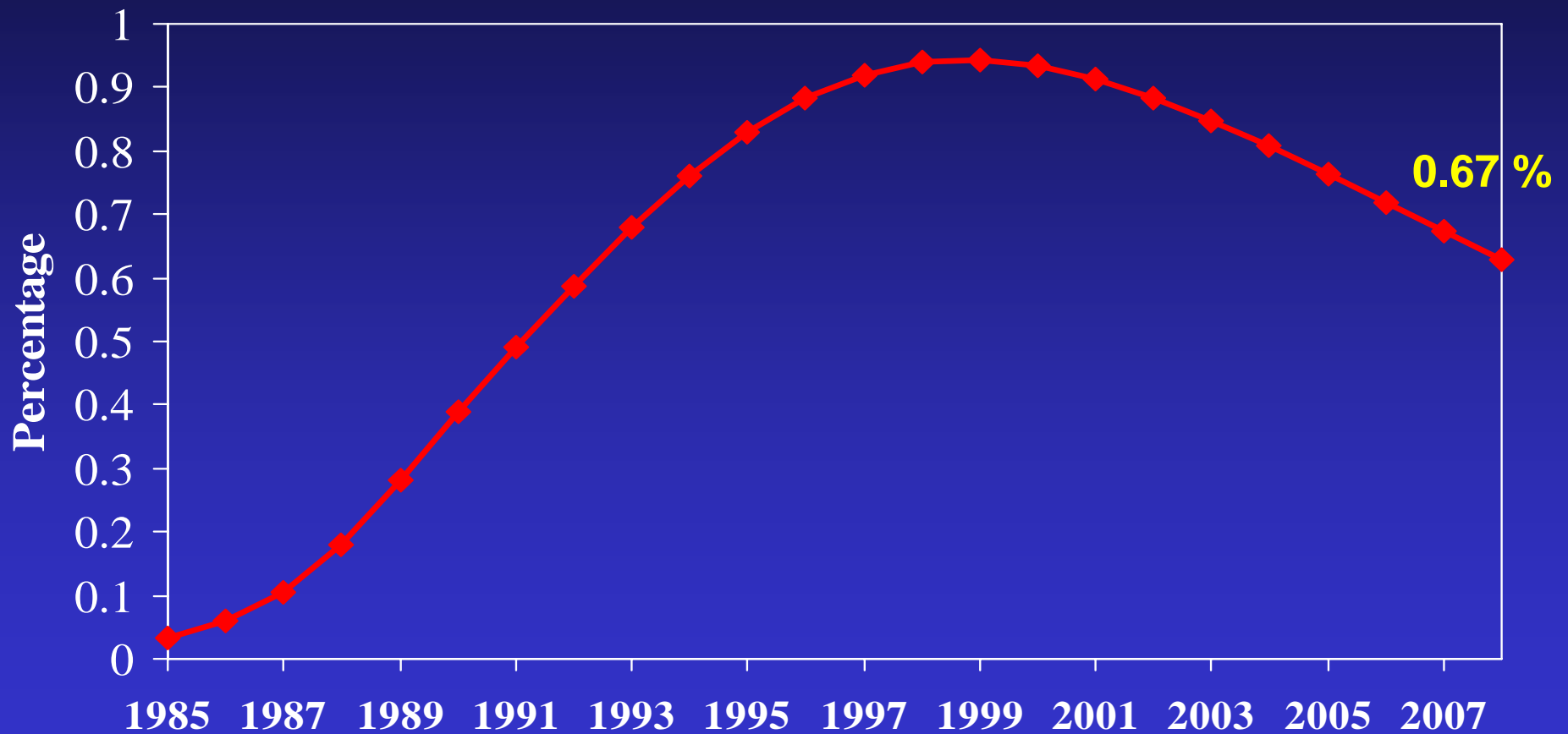
Preliminary Results

Low Risk Female prevalence from EPP



HIV Prevalence among Adult (15-49)

Preliminary Results from EPP



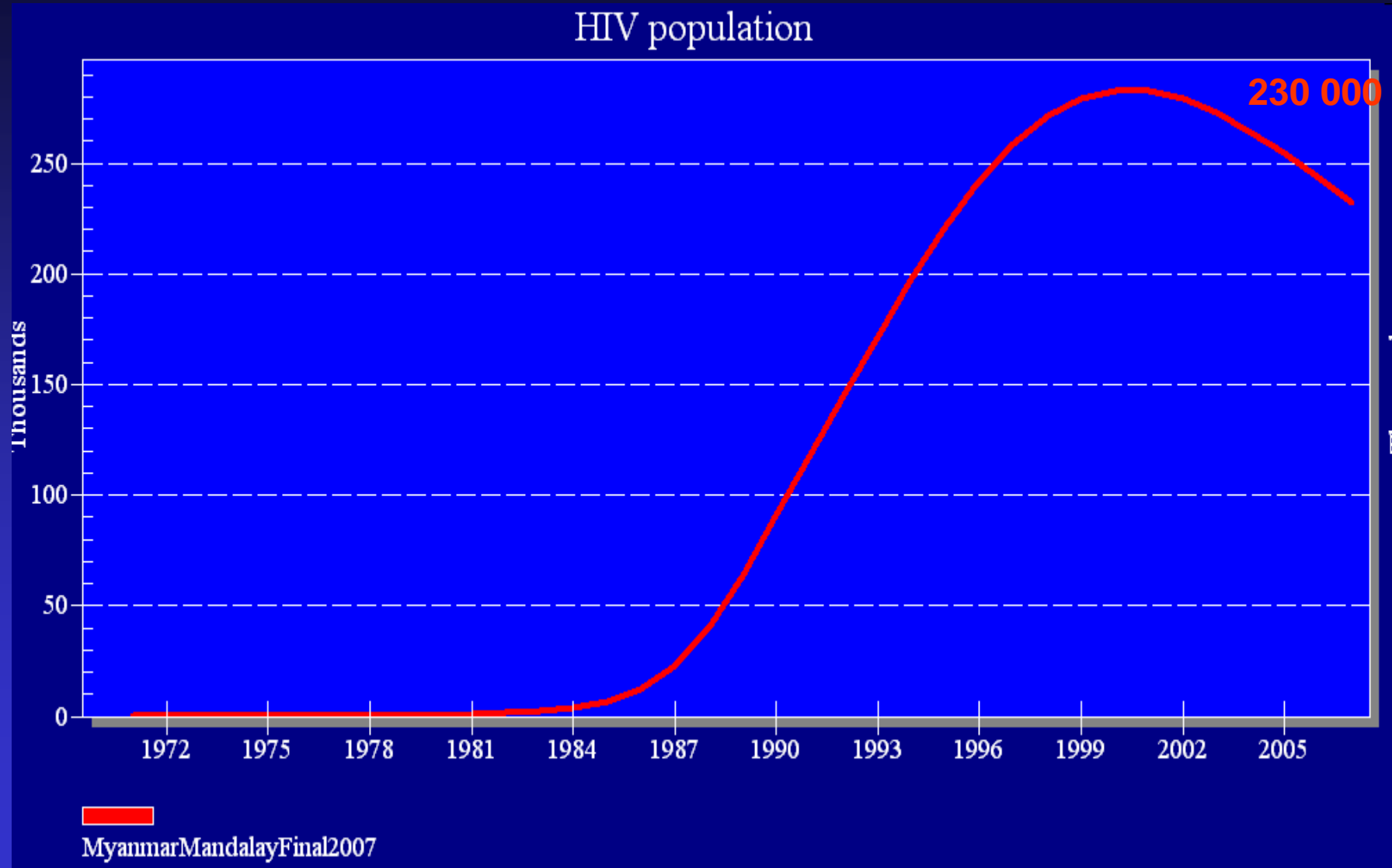
Result Summary for the year 2007

(Preliminary results from Spectrum)

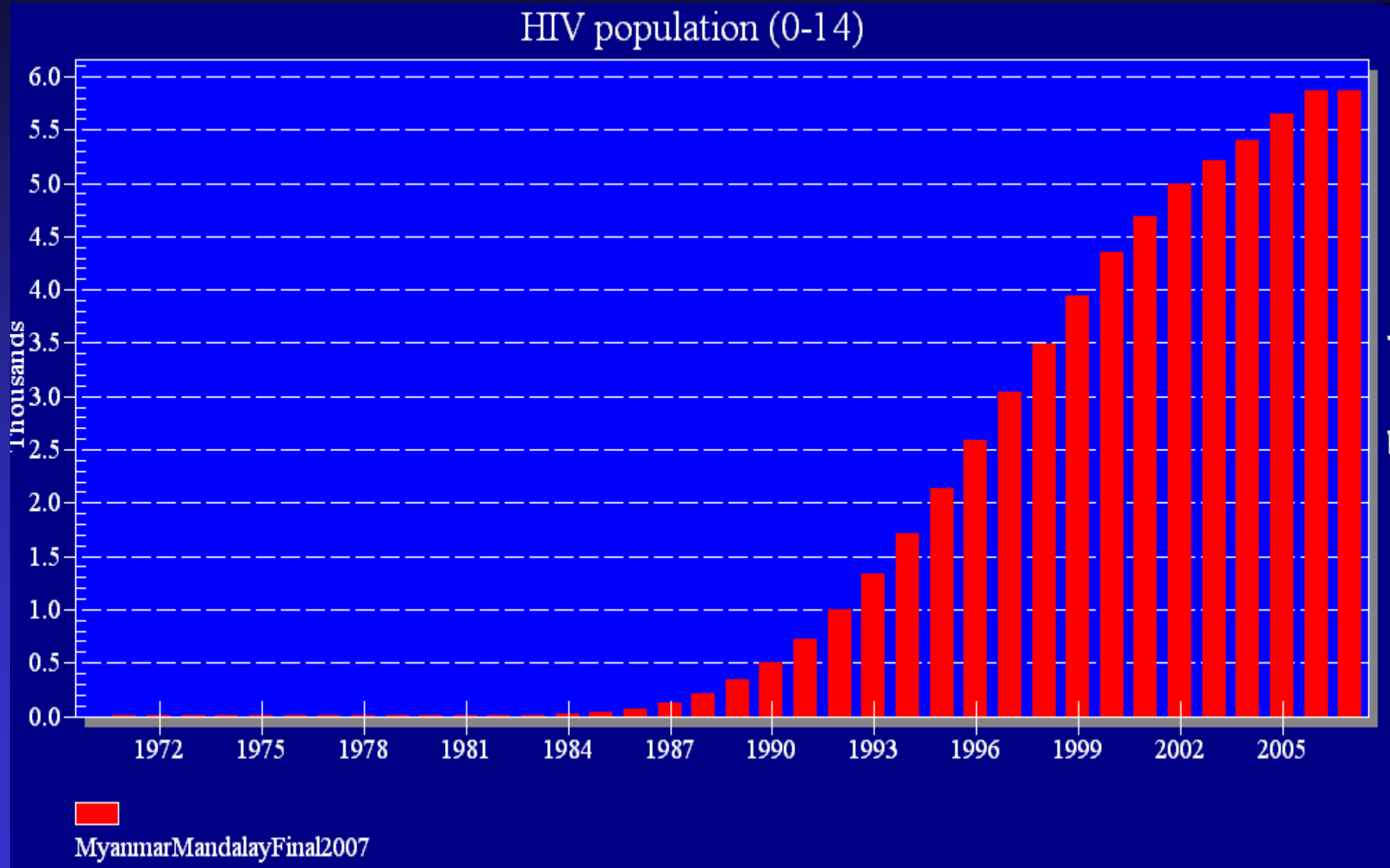
- 230,000 adults living with HIV/AIDS
- 6,000 children living with HIV/AIDS
- 13,000 new infections among adults
- 24,000 annual AIDS deaths among adults
- 73,000 adults in need for ART

Number of Adults (age 15+) living with HIV/AIDS

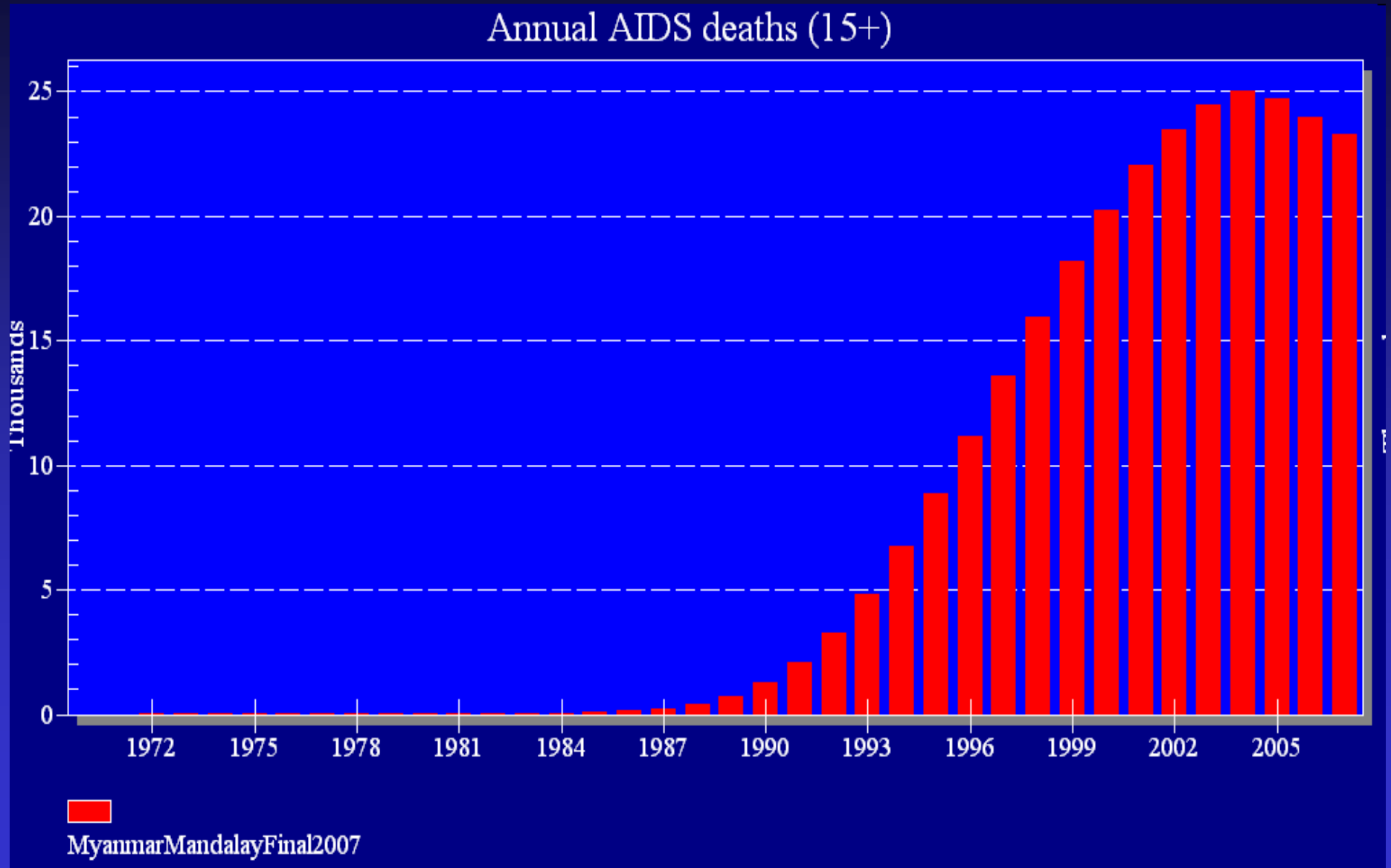
(Preliminary Results from Spectrum)



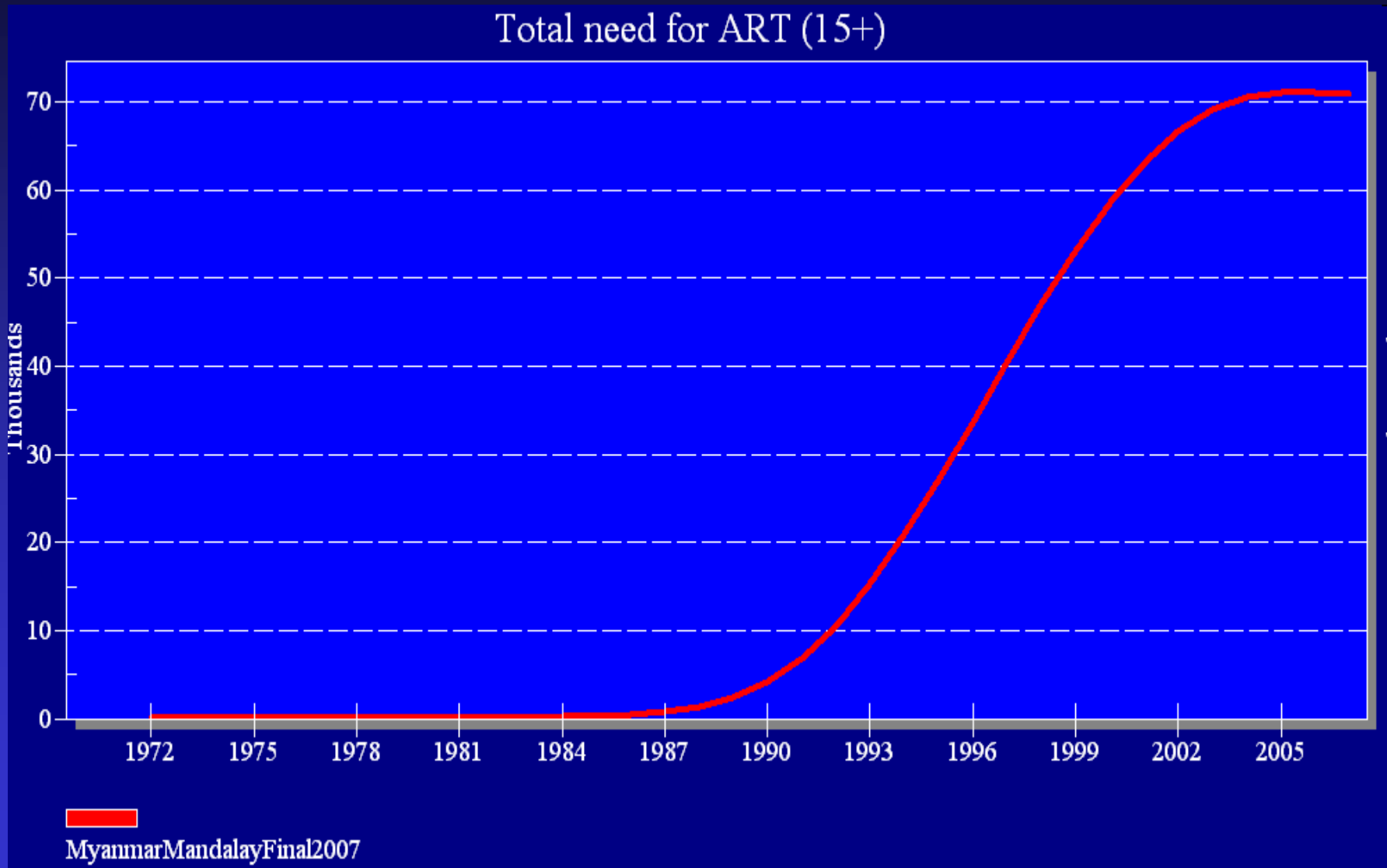
Number of Children living with HIV/AIDS (Preliminary Results from Spectrum)



Number of Annual AIDS Deaths among Adults (age 15+) (Preliminary Results from Spectrum)



Number of Adults (age 15+) in need for ART (Preliminary Results from Spectrum)



Conclusion

- HIV Epidemic in Myanmar is declining slowly with evidence support from prevalence trends, STI trends, and condom use behavior
- The epidemic is long term and has already impacted to general low risk population mostly through
 - Turn over of high risk population (ex-clients, ex-IDUs, ex-MSM, ex-FSW)
 - Husband-to-wife transmission

Conclusion

- More than 20,000 people die each year because of AIDS and a great number of people need for ART
- Prevention effort need to be continued and enhanced in both IDU transmission and heterosexual transmission in order to make the epidemic declining faster

Thank you