

2004
Update



Argentina

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FACT SHEETS
ON HIV/AIDS AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS



Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

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World Health
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Basic indicators

For consistency reasons the data used in the table below are taken from official UN publications.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	YEAR	ESTIMATE	SOURCE
Total population (thousands)	2004	38,871	UN population division database
Female population aged 15-24 (thousands)	2004	3,282	UN population division database
Population aged 15-49 (thousands)	2004	19,462	UN population division database
Annual population growth rate (%)	1992-2002	1.3	UN population division database
% of population in urban areas	2003	90	UN population division database
Average annual growth rate of urban population	2000-2005	1.4	UN population division database
Crude birth rate (births per 1,000 pop.)	2004	18.7	UN population division database
Crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 pop.)	2004	7.6	UN population division database
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2000	70	WHO (WHR2004)/UNICEF
Life expectancy at birth (years)	2002	74.4	World Health Report 2004, WHO
Total fertility rate	2002	2.5	World Health Report 2004, WHO
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2000	17	World Health Report 2004, WHO
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2000	19	World Health Report 2004, WHO

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA	YEAR	ESTIMATE	SOURCE
Gross national income, ppp, per capita (Int.\$)	2002	9,930	World Bank
Gross domestic product, per capita % growth	2001-2002	-12.0	World Bank
Per capita total expenditure on health (Int.\$)	2001	1,130	World Health Report 2004, WHO
General government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health	2001	53.4	World Health Report 2004, WHO
Total adult illiteracy rate	2000	3.2	UNESCO
Adult male illiteracy rate	2000	3.2	UNESCO
Adult female illiteracy rate	2000	3.2	UNESCO
Gross primary school enrolment ratio, male	2000/2001	120	UNESCO
Gross primary school enrolment ratio, female	2000/2001	120	UNESCO
Gross secondary school enrolment ratio, male	2000/2001	94	UNESCO
Gross secondary school enrolment ratio, female	2000/2001	100	UNESCO

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HIV prevalence in different populations

This section contains information about HIV prevalence in different populations. The data reported in the tables below are mainly based on the HIV database maintained by the United States Bureau of the Census where data from different sources, including national reports, scientific publications and international conferences are compiled. To provide a simple overview of the current situation and trends over time, summary data are given by population group, geographical area (Major Urban Areas versus Outside Major Urban Areas), and year of survey. Studies conducted in the same year are aggregated and the median prevalence rates (in percentages) are given for each of the categories. The maximum and minimum prevalence rates observed, as well as the total number of surveys/sentinel sites, are provided with the median, to give an overview of the diversity of HIV-prevalence results in a given population within the country. Data by sentinel site or specific study from which the medians were calculated are printed at the end of this fact sheet.

The differentiation between the two geographical areas Major Urban Areas and Outside Major Urban Areas is not based on strict criteria, such as the number of inhabitants. For most countries, Major Urban Areas were considered to be the capital city and - where applicable - other metropolitan areas with similar socio-economic patterns. The term Outside Major Urban Areas considers that most sentinel sites are not located in strictly rural areas, even if they are located in somewhat rural districts.

HIV sentinel surveillance*

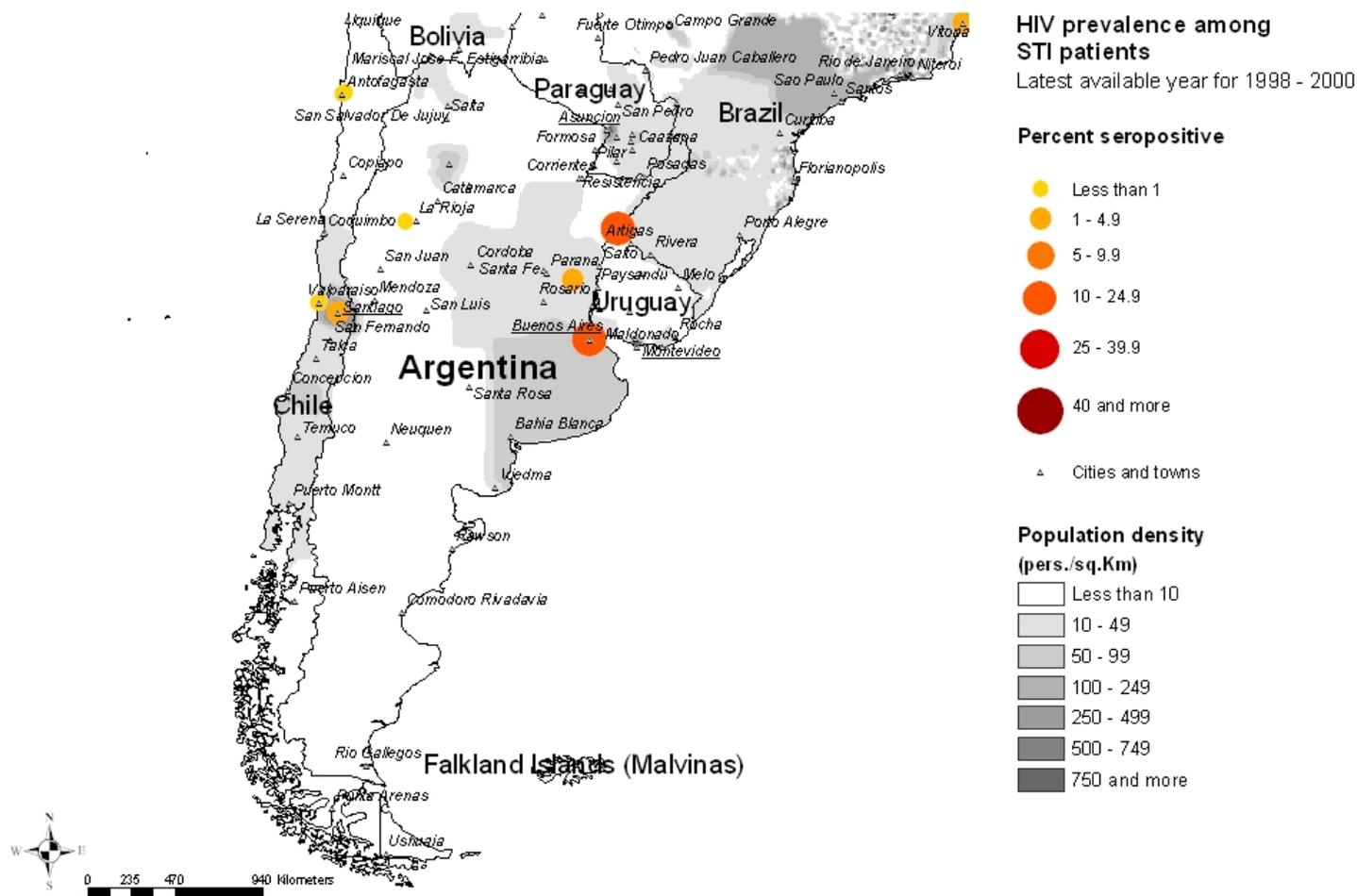
Group	Area		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Pregnant women	Major urban areas	N-Sites								1.00	2.00	2.00		4.00		1.00	1.00		
		Minimum								3.20	0.80	0.83		0.28		1.95	0.45		
		Median								3.20	1.80	1.72		0.64		1.95	0.45		
		Maximum								3.20	2.80	2.60		1.20		1.95	0.45		
	Outside major urban areas	N-Sites										1.00	1.00	1.00	7.00	1.00	3.00		
		Minimum										1.06	0.10	0.80	0	1.50	0.21		
		Median										1.06	0.10	0.80	0.17	1.50	0.45		
		Maximum										1.06	0.10	0.80	0.48	1.50	2.53		
Sex workers	Major urban areas	N-Sites		2.00		1.00	1.00		1.00										
		Minimum		1.96		11.20	6.33		2.61										
		Median		3.88		11.20	6.33		2.61										
		Maximum		5.81		11.20	6.33		2.61										
	Outside major urban areas	N-Sites	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00						1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00		
		Minimum	1.60	2.05	2.06	3.04		8.30						0.38	0.20	0	0		
		Median	1.71	2.05	2.06	3.04		8.30						0.38	0.62	0	0		
		Maximum	1.81	2.05	2.06	3.04		8.30						0.38	4.28	0	0		
Injecting drug users	Major urban areas	N-Sites	3.00	3.00	2.00	4.00			2.00		1.00							2.00	
		Minimum	33.50	28.00	20.00	39.70			51.90		92.00							44.30	
		Median	38.00	29.36	45.12	46.60			68.45		92.00							52.65	
		Maximum	55.45	65.46	70.24	74.12			85.00		92.00							61.00	
	Outside major urban areas	N-Sites	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00					1.00						
		Minimum	26.76	27.97	37.50	32.85	32.82	36.60					41.40						
		Median	28.28	27.97	37.50	32.85	32.82	36.60					41.40						
		Maximum	29.80	27.97	37.50	32.85	32.82	36.60					41.40						
STI patients	Major urban areas	N-Sites	1.00							1.00	2.00	2.00		1.00					
		Minimum	19.65							8.50	8.70	9.60		10.79					
		Median	19.65							8.50	8.90	14.49		10.79					
		Maximum	19.65							8.50	9.10	19.37		10.79					
	Outside major urban areas	N-Sites													2.00	1.00			
		Minimum													0.51	0.70			
		Median													1.65	0.70			
		Maximum													2.79	0.70			
Men having sex with men	Major urban areas	N-Sites	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00		1.00		1.00							1.00	
		Minimum	25.28	40.00	17.31	51.98	58.00		67.00		67.00							24.30	
		Median	25.28	40.00	33.34	51.98	58.00		67.00		67.00							24.30	
		Maximum	25.28	40.00	49.38	51.98	58.00		67.00		67.00							24.30	
	Outside major urban areas	N-Sites			1.00														
		Minimum			11.11														
		Median			11.11														
		Maximum			11.11														
Tuberculosis patients	Major urban areas	N-Sites		1.00		1.00			1.00										
		Minimum		3.00		6.00			21.30										
		Median		3.00		6.00			21.30										
		Maximum		3.00		6.00			21.30										

*Detailed data by site can be found in the Annex.

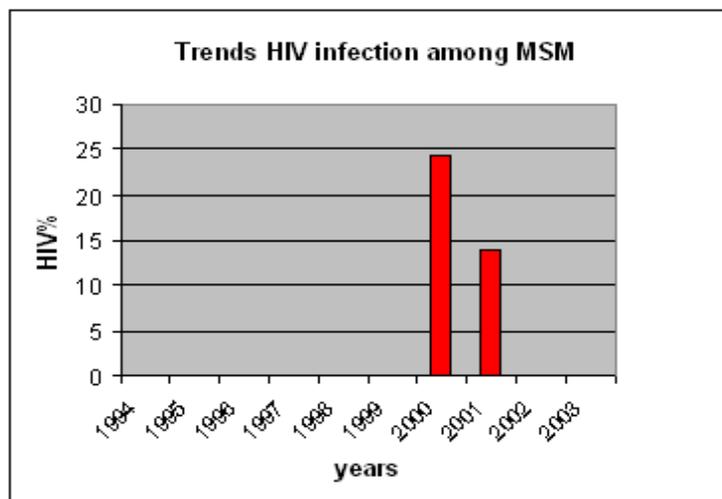
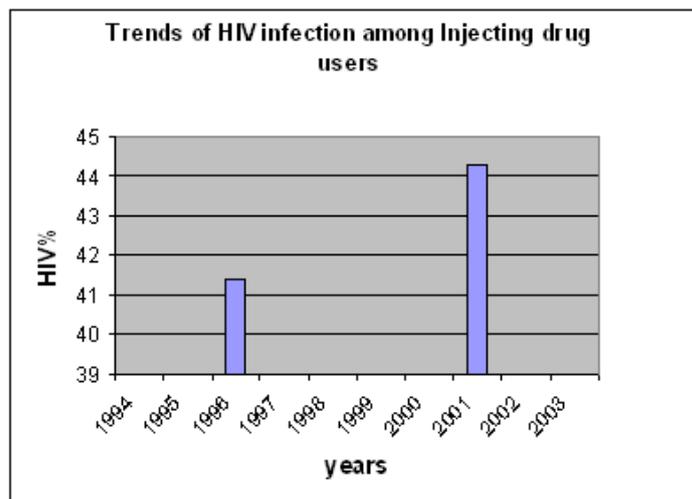
Maps & charts

Mapping the geographical distribution of HIV prevalence among different population groups may assist in interpreting both the national coverage of the HIV surveillance system as well in explaining differences in levels of prevalence. The UNAIDS/WHO Working Group on Global HIV/AIDS and STI Surveillance, in collaboration with the WHO Public Health Mapping Team, Communicable Diseases, is producing maps showing the location and HIV prevalence in relation to population density, major urban areas and communication routes. For generalized epidemics, these maps show the location of prevalence of antenatal surveillance sites.

Trends in antenatal sentinel surveillance for higher prevalence countries, or in prevalence among selected populations for countries with concentrated epidemics, are a new addition. These are presented for those countries where sufficient data exist.



Trends in HIV prevalence in high risk groups



Median prevalence and ranges are shown in areas with more than one sentinel site.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. WHO 2004, all rights reserved.

Reported AIDS cases

Following WHO and UNAIDS recommendations, AIDS case reporting is carried out in most countries. Data from individual AIDS cases are aggregated at the national level and sent to WHO. However, case reports come from surveillance systems of varying quality. Reporting rates vary substantially from country to country and low reporting rates are common in developing countries due to weaknesses in the health care and epidemiological systems. In addition, countries use different AIDS case definitions. A main disadvantage of AIDS case reporting is that it only provides information on transmission patterns and levels of infection approximately 5-10 years in the past, limiting its usefulness for monitoring recent HIV infections.

Despite these caveats, AIDS case reporting remains an important advocacy tool and is useful in estimating the burden of HIV-related morbidity as well as for short-term planning of health care services. AIDS case reports also provide information on the demographic and geographic characteristics of the affected population and on the relative importance of the various exposure risks. In some situations, AIDS reports can be used to estimate earlier HIV infection patterns using back-calculation. AIDS case reports and AIDS deaths have been dramatically reduced in industrialized countries with the introduction of Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART).

1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
			3	4	7	28	39	93	202	298	492	739	1132	1466	2181	2184	2622	2297	1899
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total	UNK	Date of last report												
1401	528				17615		11/11/2001												

Curable sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

The predominant mode of transmission of both HIV and other STIs is sexual intercourse. Measures for preventing sexual transmission of HIV and STIs are the same, as are the target audiences for interventions. In addition, strong evidence supports several biological mechanisms through which STIs facilitate HIV transmission by increasing both HIV infectiousness and HIV susceptibility. Thus, detection and treatment of individuals with STIs is an important part of an HIV control strategy. In summary, if the incidence/prevalence of STIs is high in a country, then there is the possibility of high rates of sexual transmission of HIV. Monitoring trends in STIs provides valuable insight into the likelihood of the importance of sexual transmission of HIV within a country, and is part of second generation surveillance. These trends also assist in assessing the impact of behavioural interventions, such as delaying sexual debut, reducing the number of sex partners and promoting condom use.

Clinical services offering STI care are an important access point for people at high risk for both STIs and HIV. Identifying people with STIs allows for not only the benefit of treating the STI, but for prevention education, HIV testing, identifying HIV-infected persons in need of care, and partner notification for STIs or HIV infection. Consequently, monitoring different components of STI prevention and control can also provide information on HIV prevention and control activities within a country.

STI syndromes

Reported cases	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Incidence 2003
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Comments:

Source:

Syphilis prevalence, women

Percent of blood samples taken from pregnant women aged 15-49 that test positive for syphilis - positive reaginic and treponemal test-during routine screening at selected antenatal clinics.

Year	Area	Rate	Range
1997-1999	Urban	1.61	

Comments:

Source: Griemberg G. [Syphilis and pregnancy. Prenatal control, seroprevalence and false biological positives]. Medicina (B Aires) 2000; 60 (3): 343-347.

Estimated prevalence of curable STIs among female sex workers

- Chlamydia

Year	Area	Rate	Range

Comments:

Source:

- Gonorrhoea

Year	Area	Rate	Range

Comments:

Source:

Estimated prevalence of curable STIs among female sex workers (continued)**- Syphilis**

Year	Area	Rate	Range
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Comments:

Source:

- Trichomoniasis

Year	Area	Rate	Range
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Comments:

Source:

Health service and care indicators

HIV prevention strategies depend on the twin efforts of care and support for those living with HIV or AIDS, and targeted prevention for all people at risk or vulnerable to the infection. It is difficult to capture such a large range of activities with one or just a few indicators. However, a set of well-established health care indicators may help to identify general strengths and weaknesses of health systems. Specific indicators, such as access to testing and blood screening for HIV, help to measure the capacity of health services to respond to HIV/AIDS - related issues.

Access to health care

Indicators	Year	Estimate	Source
% of population with access to health services - total			
% of population with access to health services - urban			
% of population with access to health services - rural			
Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	1990-1999	74	UNICEF/UNPOP
Percentage of contraceptive users using condoms			
% of births attended by skilled health personnel	2000	97.5	WHO
% of 1-yr-old children fully immunized - DPT	2002	88	WHO/UNICEF
% of 1-yr-old children fully immunized - Measles	2001	94	WHO/UNICEF
% of ANC clinics where HIV testing is available			

Number of adults (15-49) with advanced HIV infection receiving ARV therapy as of June 2004

Adults on treatment

Number: 25,131

Source: WHO

Estimated number of adults (15-49) in need of treatment in 2003

Adults needing treatment

Number: 32,000

Source: WHO/UNAIDS

Coverage of HIV testing and counselling

Number of public and NGO services providing testing and counselling services.

Year	Area	N=
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Comments:

Source:

Knowledge and behaviour

In most countries the HIV epidemic is driven by behaviours (e.g.: multiple sexual partners, injecting drug use) that expose individuals to the risk of infection. Information on knowledge and on the level and intensity of risk behaviour related to HIV/AIDS is essential in identifying populations most at risk for HIV infection and in better understanding the dynamics of the epidemic. It is also critical information in assessing changes over time as a result of prevention efforts. One of the main goals of the 2nd generation HIV surveillance systems is the promotion of a standard set of indicators defined in the National Guide (Source: National AIDS Programmes, A Guide to Monitoring and Evaluation, UNAIDS/00.17) and regular behavioural surveys in order to monitor trends in behaviours and to target interventions.

The indicators on knowledge and misconceptions are an important prerequisite for prevention programmes to focus on increasing people's knowledge about sexual transmission, and, to overcome the misconceptions that act as a disincentive to behaviour change. Indicators on sexual behaviour and the promotion of safer sexual behaviour are at the core of AIDS programmes, particularly with young people who are not yet sexually active or are embarking on their sexual lives, and who are more amenable to behavioural change than adults. Finally, higher risk male-male sex reports on unprotected anal intercourse, the highest risk behaviour for HIV among men who have sex with men.

Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Prevention indicator: Percentage of young people 15-24 who both correctly identify two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject three misconceptions about HIV transmission.

Year	Male	Female

Comments:

Source:

Reported condom use at last higher risk sex (young people 15-24)

Prevention indicator: Proportion of young people reporting the use of a condom during sex with a non-regular partner.

Year	Male	Female

Comments: For this indicator only data will be shown if they were collected after 1998.

Source:

Age-mixing in sexual partnerships among young women

The proportion of young women who have had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who is 10 or more years older than themselves.

Year	Area	Age group	Male	Female	All

Comments:

Source:

Reported non-regular sexual partnerships

Prevention indicator: Proportion of young people 15-24 having at least one sex partner other than a regular partner in the last 12 months.

Year	Male	Female

Comments:

Source:

Knowledge and behaviour (continued)Ever used a condom

Percentage of people who ever used a condom.

Year	Area	Age group	Male	Female	All
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Comments:

Source:

Adolescent pregnancy

Percentage of teenagers 15-19 who are mothers or pregnant with their first child.

Year	Percentage
------	------------

Comments:

Source:

Age at first sexual experience

Proportion of 15-19 year olds who have had sex before age 15.

Year	Male	Female
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Comments:

Source:

Prevention indicators

Male and female condoms are the only technology available that can prevent sexual transmission of HIV and other STIs. Persons exposing themselves to the risk of sexual transmission of HIV should have consistent access to high quality condoms. AIDS Programs implement activities to increase both availability of and access to condoms. These activities should be monitored and have resources directed to problem areas. The indicator below highlights the availability of condoms. However, even if condoms are widely available, this does not mean that individuals can or do access them.

Condom availability nationwide

Total number of condoms available for distribution nationwide during the preceding 12 months, divided by the total population aged 15-49.

Year	N	Rate
------	---	------

Comments:

Source:

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) nationwide

Percentage of women who were counselled during antenatal care for their most recent pregnancy, accepted an offer of testing and received their test results, of all women who were pregnant at any time in the preceding two years.

Year	N	Rate
------	---	------

Comments:

Source:

Blood safety programs aim to ensure that the majority of blood units are screened for HIV and other infectious agents. This indicator gives an idea of the overall percentage of blood units that have been screened to high enough standards that they can confidently be declared free of HIV.

Screening of blood transfusions nationwide

Percentage of blood units transfused in the last 12 months that have been adequately screened for HIV according to national or WHO guidelines.

Year	N	Rate
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Comments:

Source:

Sources

Data presented in this Epidemiological Fact Sheet come from several sources, including global, regional and country reports, published documents and articles, posters and presentations at international conferences, and estimates produced by UNAIDS, WHO and other United Nations agencies. This section contains a list of the more relevant sources used for the preparation of the Fact Sheet. Where available, it also lists selected national Web sites where additional information on HIV/AIDS and STI are presented and regularly updated. However, UNAIDS and WHO do not warrant that the information in these sites is complete and correct and shall not be liable whatsoever for any damages incurred as a result of their use.

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Kaufmann, R., L. R. Dario, A. Basombrio, et al. 2000 Proyecto Lusida San Martin, Consolidacion de la Red se Servicios Para la Prevencion, Diagnostico y Asistencia de Pacientes ... I Forum e II Conferencia de Cooperacao Tecnica Horizontal da America Latina e do Caribe em HIV/AIDS e DST, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, 11/6-11, Abstract, p. 731-732.

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Annex: HIV surveillance by site

Group	Area	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Pregnant women	Major urban areas	Buenos Aires Province							3.20	2.80			1.20						
		Capital Federal Province												0.93					
		H.I.G.A, Buenos Aires														1.95			
		Hospital Pirovano, Buenos Aires												0.28			0.45		
		La Matanza										2.60							
		Rosario										0.83							
		Santa Fe Province									0.80				0.34				
		Outside major urban areas	Centros de Salud, San Martin														0.21		
			Chubut Province												0.25				
			Entre Rios Province												0.17				
	Eva Peron Teaching Hospital, Granad										1.06								
	Hospital Interzonal de Agudos Eva P														1.50	2.53			
	Hospital Materno Infantil de San Is													0.80					
	Hospital Zonal Perdo Thompson, San																0.45		
	La Rioja Province														0				
	Neuquen												0.10						
	Rio Negro Province														0.13				
	Sex workers	Major urban areas	Buenos Aires (1), Buenos Aires		5.81		11.20	6.33											
			Rosario		1.96														
			Santa Fe							2.61									
Outside major urban areas		Cordoba											0.38	0.20	0	0			
		Entre Rios Province												4.28					
		Not specified (1), Not specified	1.60	2.05	2.06	3.04		8.30											
		Not specified (2), Not specified	1.81																
		Salta Province															0.62		
		Injecting drug users	Major urban areas	Buenos Aires (1), Buenos Aires	33.50	65.46	20.00	46.50		51.90		92.00							44.30
				Buenos Aires (2), Buenos Aires	38.00		70.24	46.70		85.00									
Buenos Aires (3), Buenos Aires	55.45					74.12													
STI patients	Major urban areas	Rosario		29.36														61.00	
		Rosario & Greater Rosario, Rosario																	
	Outside major urban areas	Santa Fe		28.00		39.70													
		Not specified (1), Not specified	26.76	27.97	37.50	32.85	32.82	36.60				41.40							
Men having sex with men	Major urban areas	Not specified (2), Not specified	29.80																
		Buenos Aires (1), Buenos Aires	19.65								8.70	19.37							
		Buenos Aires Province							8.50	9.10				10.79					
		Capital Federal										9.60							
		Entre Rios Province												2.79					
Men having sex with men	Major urban areas	La Rioja Province											0.51						
		Not specified (1), Not specified												0.70					
Men having sex with men	Major urban areas	Buenos Aires (1), Buenos Aires	25.28	40.00	33.34	51.98	58.00	67.00		67.00									
		Buenos Aires (2), Buenos Aires															24.30		

Group	Area	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Men having sex with men	Major urban areas																	
	Hospital Fernandez, Buenos Aires																	
	Outside major urban areas			11.11														
Tuberculosis patients	Major urban areas		3.00		6.00			21.30										
	Buenos Aires (1), Buenos Aires																	