HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2000

Cambodia

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and STI
HIV Sentinel Surveillance Team

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HIV Sentinel Site 21/24 provinces

Methodology

No Survey
HIV Sentinel Sub-Populations

- Group 1: Female direct sex workers
- Group 2: Female indirect sex workers
- Group 3: Male police
- Group 4: Pregnant women attending ANC
- Group 5: TB patients
- Group 6: Hospital in-patients
Sites for Surveillance

- Pregnant women attending ANC, tuberculosis patients and hospital inpatients recruited from chosen sentinel sites

- Sex workers and police recruited from randomly selected sites
HIV Testing Strategy

• WHO strategy for HIV surveillance

• Informed consent followed by unlinked testing

• Particle agglutination confirmed by ELISA at Preah Bat Norodom Sihanouk Hospital's Lab

• Sub sample of specimens done for quality control at National Institute of Public Health's Laboratory.
Analysis of Data

• Calculation of trends in HIV prevalence for each surveyed group

• Interpretation in conjunction with behavioural surveillance data

• Estimation of national prevalence & number of HIV infected

• Trends in reported AIDS cases
HIV Seroprevalence among Sentinel Sub-populations in Cambodia, 2000

- Direct sex worker: 31.1%
- Indirect sex worker: 16.1%
- Hospital inpatient: 10.0%
- TB Patients: 6.7%
- Police: 3.1%
- ANC: 2.3%
## Range of HIV Prevalences* In Different Provinces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentinel</th>
<th>Group Lowest Prevalence</th>
<th>Highest Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct sex workers</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect sex workers</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal clinic attendees</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB patients (20 provinces)</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital in-patients (3 provinces)</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* N=21 provinces
HIV Seroprevalence among sub-groups of indirect sex workers - 2000

- Bar: 22.0% (50)
- Beer: 18.8% (643)
- Karaoke: 14.8% (1027)
- Massage: 7.6% (79)
The Trend of HIV Seroprevalence among Direct Sex Workers (in 19 provinces)

Prevalence (%)

- 1998: 42.6%
- 1999: 33.2%
- 2000: 31.5%
The Trend of HIV Seroprevalence among Direct Sex Workers by Age group (in 19 provinces)
The Trend of HIV Seroprevalence among Beer Girls

Prevalence (%)

Year

1998 1999 2000

19.2% 19.8% 18.8%
The Trend of HIV Seroprevalence among Policemen in Urban Areas

Year | Prevalence
--- | ---
1997 | 6.0%
1998 | 6.2%
1999 | 3.8%
2000 | 0.00%
The Trend of HIV Seroprevalence among Policemen in Urban Areas by Age Group

Prevalence (%) by Year:
- 30 - 49 Year old:
  - 1997: 6.0%
  - 1998: 7.4%
  - 1999: 3.5%
  - 2000: 3.6%

- <30 Year old:
  - 1997: 6.3%
  - 1998: 5.8%
  - 1999: 3.5%
  - 2000: 3.6%
The Trend of HIV Seroprevalence among TB Patients

Year

Prevalence (%)
The Trend of HIV Seroprevalence among Blood Donors 1999-2000 in Cambodia
Estimation of HIV Infection in The Kingdom of Cambodia

Based on the HSS 2000, the National Prevalence among adult aged 15-49 is 2.8% approximately 169,000 adults are living with HIV in Cambodia
National HIV Prevalence among adult aged 15-49, Cambodia

Prevalence (%)

Year
1997
1998
1999
2000

Prevalence
3.9
3.5
3.2
2.8
Estimated Number of Adults Age 15-49 Living with HIV in Cambodia 1997-2000

Adjusted for population growth
Consistent condom use with commercial sex partners:
BSS Sentinel Groups 1997-1999

* In 1999 always condom use specified “in last 3 months”.
** For DFSWs in 1999 condom use was specified “in past week”. For IDFSWs, in 1999 condom use was specified “in 3 months”.
Percent of men in general population visiting FSWs in the last year

With brothel* 12.7%
With non brothel** 7.4%

*May also have had sex with brothel sex workers
**Non brothel include hotel, street, massage, dancing bar, beer, karaoke girl and women at festival
Commercial Sex Use In Past Year
By Marital Status: BSS 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban Married</th>
<th>Urban Single</th>
<th>Rural Married</th>
<th>Rural Single</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percent of Men Always Using Condom during Commercial Sex In Past Year by Marital Status: BSS IV

- Rural: Married 57.3%, Single 72.7%
- Urban: Married 78.6%, Single 81.7%
Sex with FSW: By Age Group

- FSW past month
- FSW Past Year

Age Group

- <20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30-35
- 35-40
- >40

Numbers:

- <20: 2.3
- 20-25: 7.3
- 25-30: 12.2
- 30-35: 9.5
- 35-40: 8.7
- >40: 8.6

Same age group: 8.6

<40:

- 20-25: 14.5
- 25-30: 21.6
- 30-35: 18.2
- 35-40: 18.2

>40:

- >40: 14.5
BSS IV: Bridging in Past Year

Bridges:
Men who have sex with more than 1 type of partner in the past year (ie FSW, wife, &/or sweethearts).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All Males</th>
<th>All male ever had sex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Pr = 0.044
Percent of all males who reported ever tested for HIV

Source: BSS 2000
Discussion of Findings (1)

• The proportion of people with HIV is declining in most groups tested
• The estimated number of people with HIV in the general population in Cambodia is declining
• The number of reported AIDS cases is rising sharply
• The national prevalence of HIV in Cambodia remains the highest in Asia
Discussion of Findings (2)

• The most recent data suggests that prevalence declines have been greatest among 15-19 year-olds
• Men in their 20s have more commercial partners but use condoms more than other men
• Condom use during commercial sex has increased among all sentinel groups, but 30% of men still do not use condoms consistently
• Only 13% of Cambodian males have ever been tested for HIV
Discussion of Findings (3)

- As Cambodia’s epidemic progresses, more people are dying from HIV/AIDS than are becoming infected, thus the overall number living with HIV is dropping.
- Increasing numbers of people who became infected with HIV in the early 1990s are now dying.
- The number of new HIV infections each year has dropped, particularly among young people, as prevention strategies take effect.
Conclusions

• These data underscore the success of prevention efforts to increase condom use.
• The number of people developing AIDS and dying continues to rise creating a rapidly increasing demand for AIDS care and treatment.
• Continuous vigorous efforts (e.g. continued funding and extension of the program nationwide) are needed to accelerate the decline of HIV infections.
Programmatic Implications (1)

- Continue prevention activities targeted to sex workers and their clients.
- Target married men in particular for condom use during commercial sex.
- Increase prevention activities targeted to the general population (e.g. husband/wife and mother to child transmission).
- Future estimations need to account for HIV infected newborns.
Programmatic Implications (2)

- The health care system in Cambodia needs to respond to the increasing demands for care and treatment for HIV/AIDS.
- Increase access to voluntary testing and counseling (without risk of disclosure) to decrease risky behavior.
- Stigmatization of HIV-infected people is a barrier to HIV prevention and care, and needs to be forcefully addressed.