

HIV/AIDS Profile: Honduras

Demographic Indicators

	with AIDS	without AIDS		with AIDS	without AIDS
Population (1000s)	6,250	6,285	Growth Rate (%)	2.5 %	2.6 %
Crude Birth Rate	33	33	Crude Death Rate	5	4
Infant Mortality Rate			Life Expectancy		
Both Sexes	31	29	Both Sexes	70	73
Male	33	31	Male	68	71
Female	29	27	Female	72	75

Percent Urban	45		Total Fertility Rate	4.3	

Note: Above indicators are for 2000.

Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999	1.9 %
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 12/31/97	1.40
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 12/31/97	8217

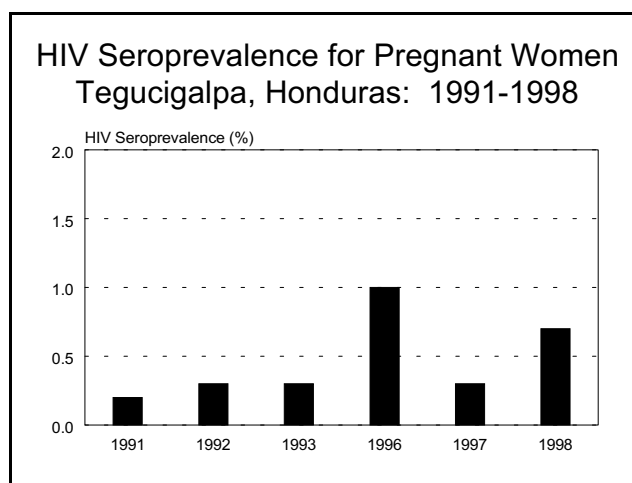
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, UNAIDS, Population Reference Bureau, World Health Organization.

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

The severity of the HIV epidemic in Honduras varies by locale. The Cortés Region, including the large city, San Pedro Sula, are the most affected. Prevalence levels among pregnant women reached 5 percent in San Pedro Sula in 1998. The epidemic is less severe in Tegucigalpa, the capital, although there were increasing levels of infection among prostitutes there.

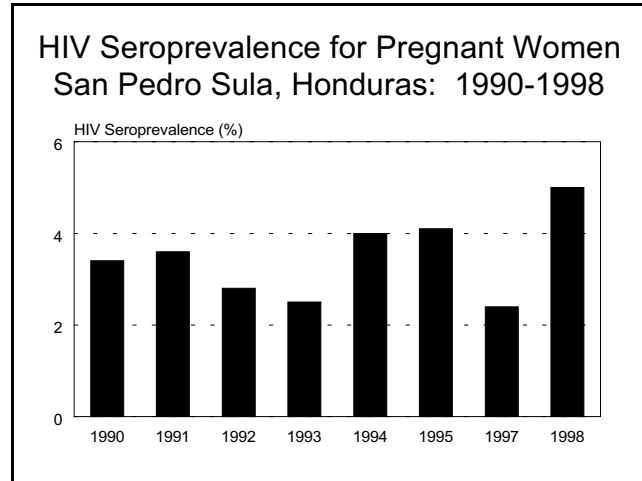
- Numerous studies conducted among pregnant women in Tegucigalpa, the capital, indicate that HIV seroprevalence has remained fairly stable and low during the 1990s. In no year did prevalence rise above 1 percent.



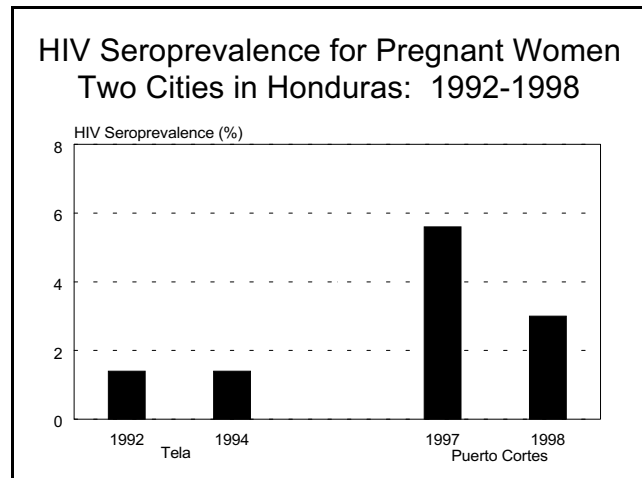
Source: International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, June 2000.

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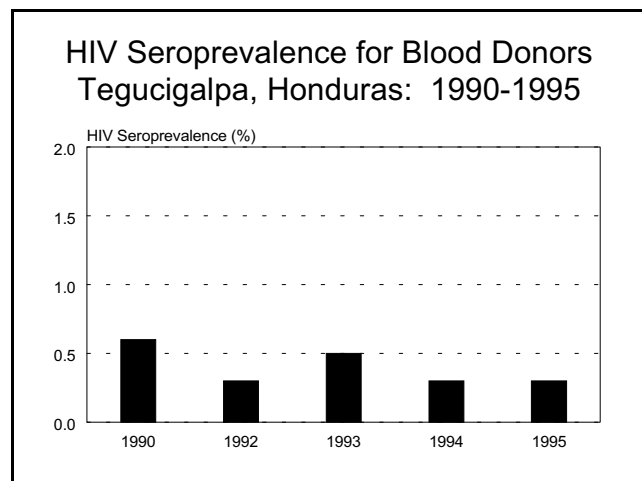
- Unlike Tegucigalpa, HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women was much higher in San Pedro Sula, the major commercial center of the country located in northwest Honduras. Indeed, San Pedro Sula has been at the epicenter of the epidemic in Honduras. In 1998, prevalence reached 5 percent among pregnant women tested.



- HIV prevalence data for pregnant women are available for two smaller cities. Both Tela and Puerto Cortés are on the Caribbean Sea. Tela's prevalence remained stable, at over 1 percent, during 1992 and 1994. The prevalence rate in Puerto Cortés declined by half, dropping from 6 percent in 1997 to 3 percent in 1998.

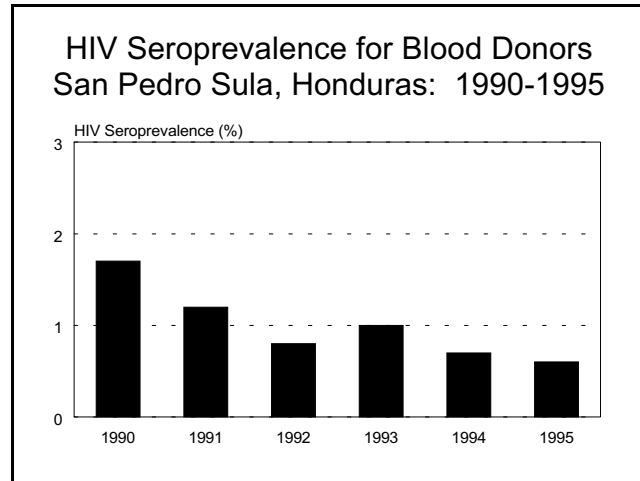


- HIV prevalence remained low and stable throughout the first half of the 1990s among blood donors who donated blood at the Red Cross, Tegucigalpa. During the period, infection levels averaged about 0.4 percent.

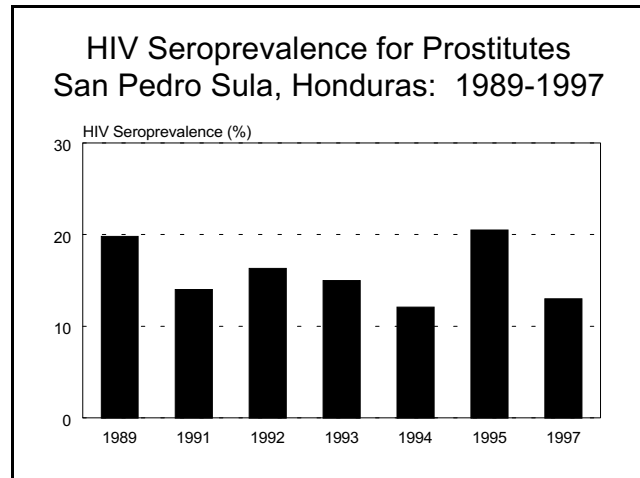


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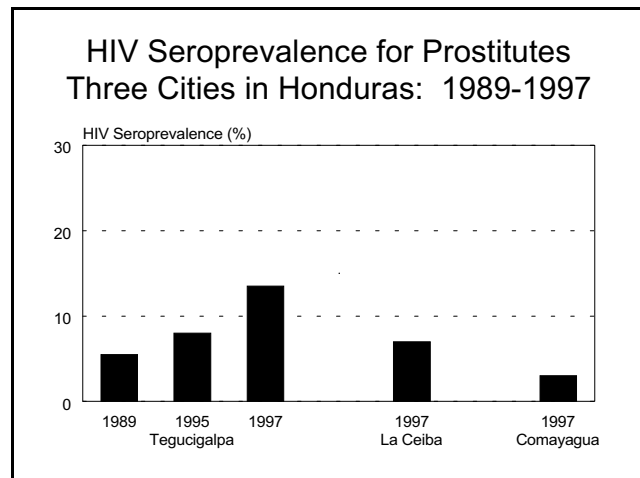
- HIV seroprevalence levels declined among donors who gave blood at the Red Cross in San Pedro Sula during the first half of the 1990s. Prevalence ranged from almost 2 percent in 1990 to a little more than one-half of 1 percent in 1995.



- HIV seroprevalence among prostitutes in San Pedro Sula fluctuated during the 1990s. It ranged from 12 percent in 1994 to 21 percent in 1995.

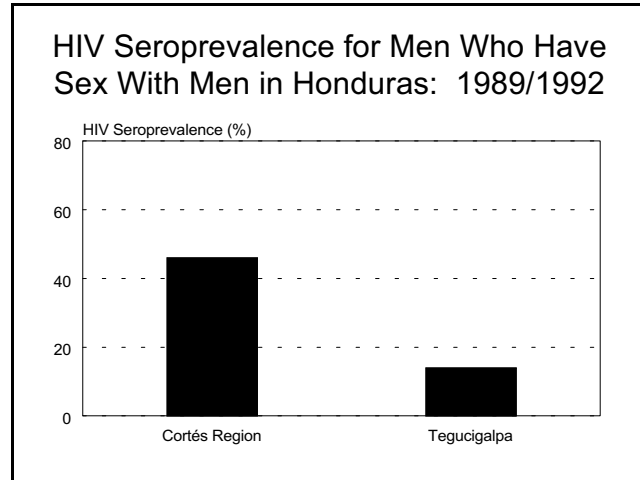


- HIV seroprevalence among prostitutes rose steadily in Tegucigalpa. In 1989, 6 percent were infected; in 1997, 14 percent tested positive. In La Ceiba and Comayagua, 7 and 3 percent of prostitutes, respectively, were HIV positive.

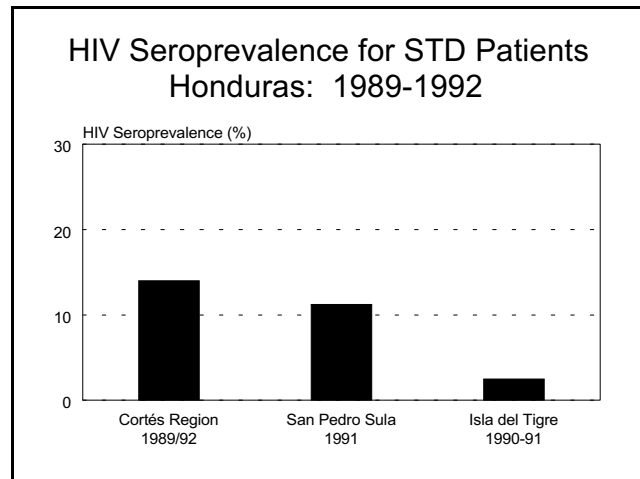


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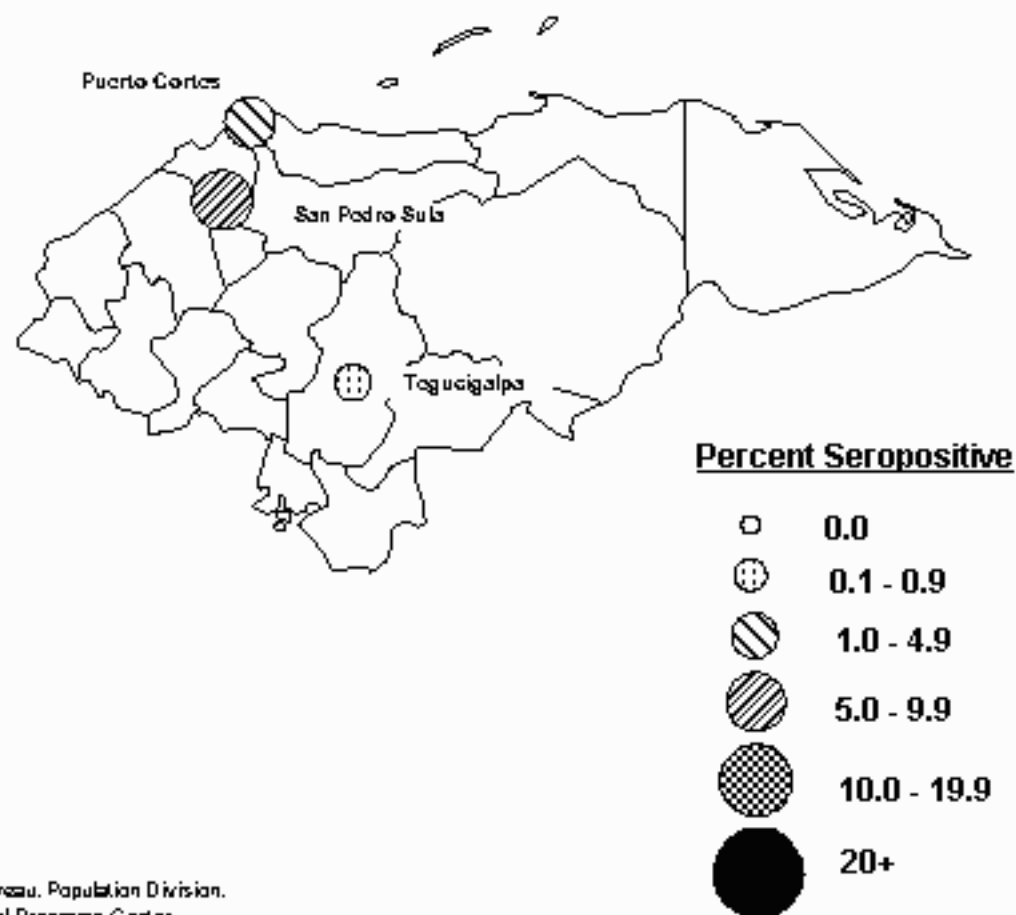
- Some HIV prevalence data from 1989 and/or 1992 are available for men who have sex with men. In Tegucigalpa, 14 percent of these men were HIV positive. In Cortés Region where San Pedro Sula is located, the prevalence among this group was more than three times higher, 46 percent.



- HIV prevalence among STD patients varied by location in the early 1990s. In Cortés Region, 14 percent of patients were positive in 1989 and/or 1992. In San Pedro Sula, at the Dr. Miguel Paz Barahona Health Center, 11 percent tested positive for the virus in 1991. On Isla del Tigre, located in the Gulf of Fonseca, HIV prevalence in 1990-91 was 3 percent.

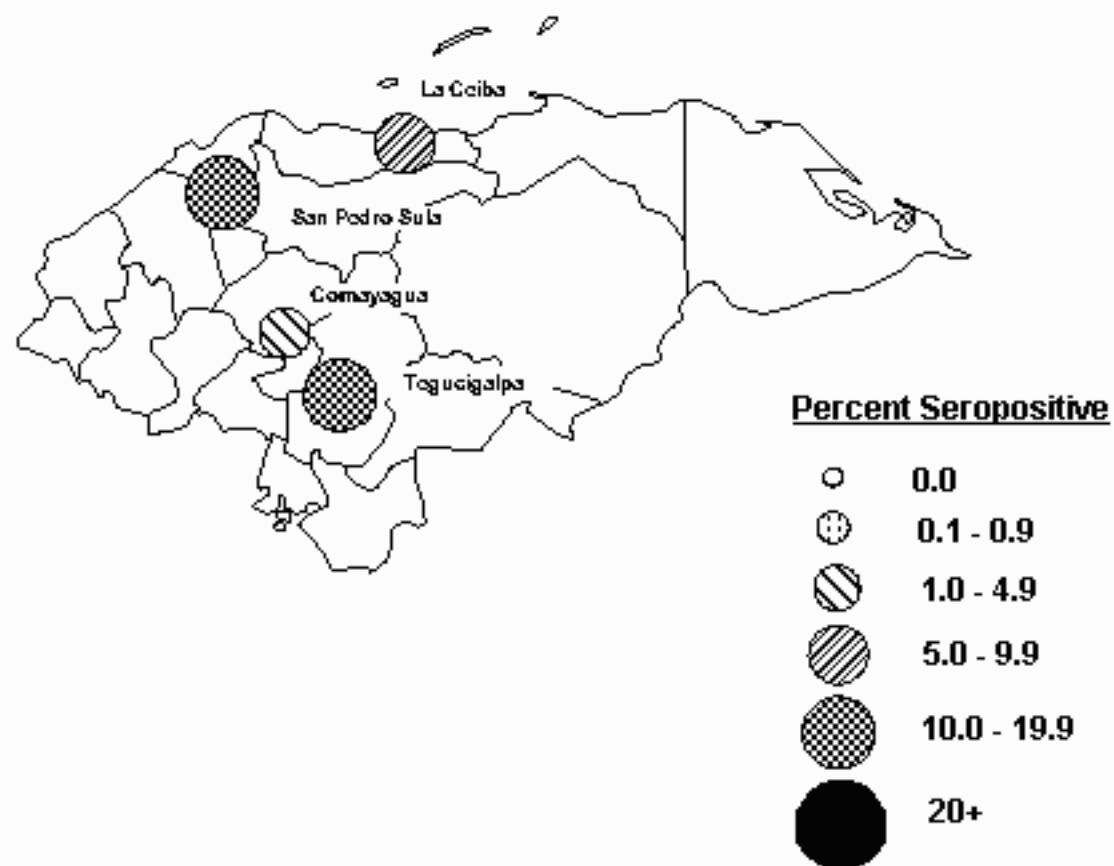


Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women Honduras: 1998



U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division,
International Programs Center,
Country Profile, September 2000.

Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Sex Workers Honduras: 1997



U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division,
International Programs Center,
Country Profile, September 2000.

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