

# HIV/AIDS Profile: Uganda

## Demographic Indicators

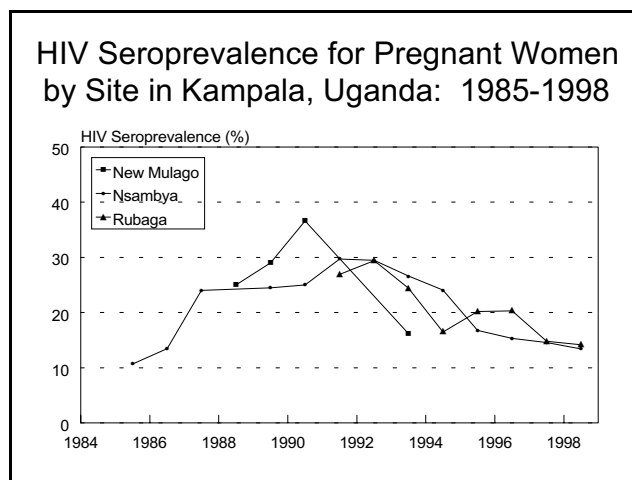
	with AIDS	without AIDS		with AIDS	without AIDS
Population (1000s)	23,318	25,106	Growth Rate (%)	2.7 %	3.4 %
Crude Birth Rate	48	48	Crude Death Rate	18	12
Infant Mortality Rate			Life Expectancy		
Both Sexes	93	82	Both Sexes	43	54
Male	101	90	Male	42	53
Female	86	74	Female	44	55
*****					
Percent Urban	15		Total Fertility Rate	7.0	
<b>Note:</b> Above indicators are for 2000.					
*****					
Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999			8.3 %		
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 12/31/97			2.45		
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 12/31/97			53,306		
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, UNAIDS, Population Reference Bureau, World Health Organization.					

## Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

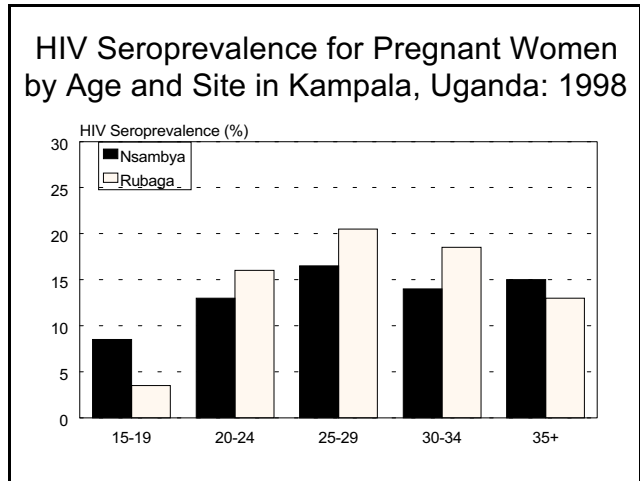
Uganda has brought its estimated prevalence rate down to 8 percent from a peak of 14 percent in the early 1990s with strong prevention campaigns. Along with Senegal, Uganda is seen as one of the few success stories in Africa.

- Surveillance of pregnant women at two hospitals and an antenatal clinic in Kampala, the capital, has shown a steady decline in HIV infection since the early 1990s, despite a slight jump at Rubaga Missionary Hospital from 1995-1996. Since 1993, HIV prevalence rates have declined 50 percent.

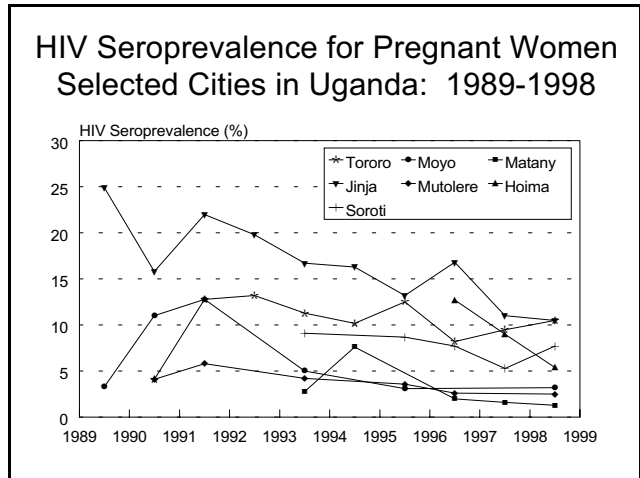


## Uganda

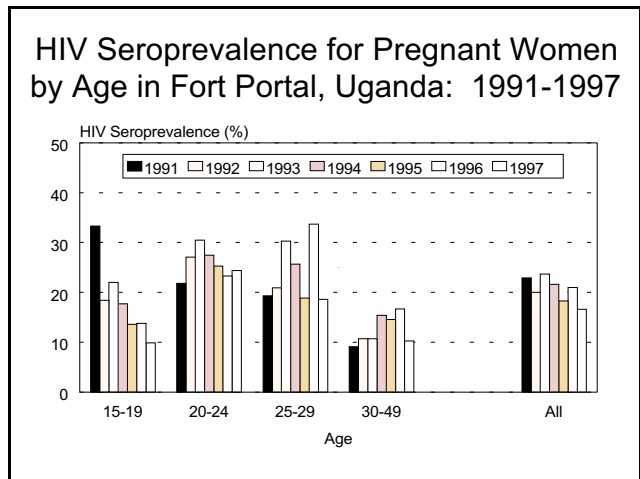
- At Nsambya and Rubaga Missionary Hospitals in Kampala, overall HIV prevalence among pregnant women tested in 1998 was 13 and 14 percent, respectively. Pregnant women ages 25-29 had the highest HIV seroprevalence, between 17 and 21 percent.



- In cities throughout Uganda, HIV infection levels among pregnant women increased over the 1989-92 time period. Since 1992, sentinel surveillance reporting from these cities indicates either a decline or a leveling off of HIV infection levels.

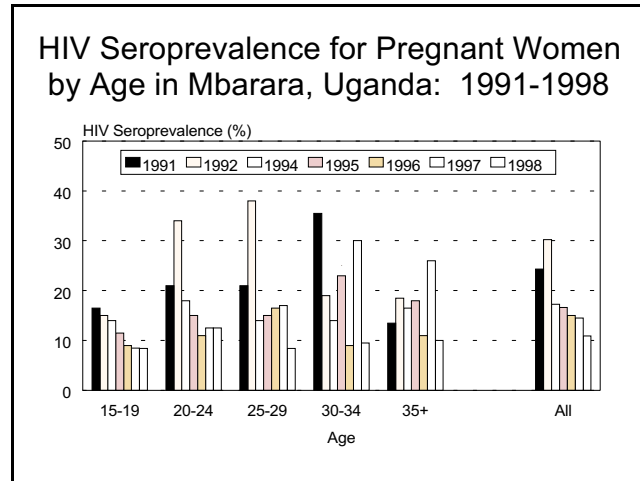


- Data collected in Fort Portal in western Uganda show combined HIV prevalence for all pregnant women fluctuating around 20 percent with a decline to 16.6 percent in 1997. HIV prevalence for women ages 15-19 who attend antenatal clinics is viewed as a proxy for HIV incidence. In this setting, HIV prevalence among 15-19 year olds declined from over 30 percent in 1991 to 10 percent in 1997.

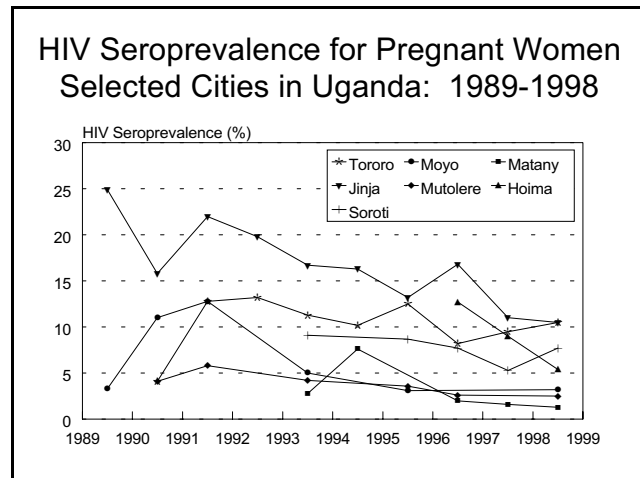


## Uganda

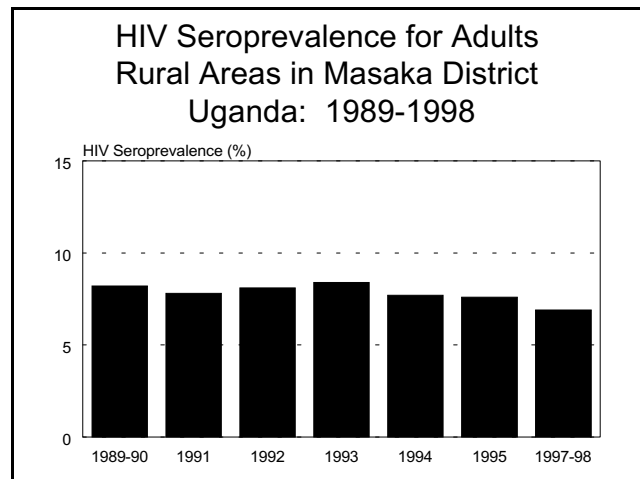
- HIV seroprevalence for pregnant women in Mbarara steadily declined from 1992 to 1998. As in other areas in Uganda, declines in HIV prevalence for 15-19 in Mbarara from 16.5 to 8.4 percent indicate success in AIDS prevention programs.



- Pallisa, Mbale, and Gulu, three rural areas in Uganda, have experienced overall declines in HIV prevalence among pregnant women despite small annual fluctuations.

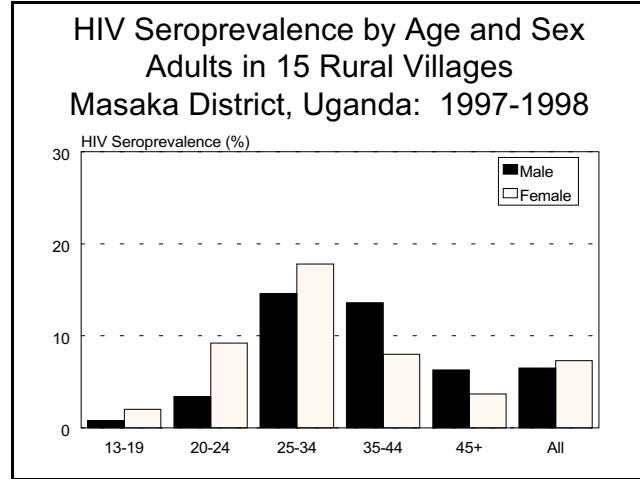


- In a cohort study of rural areas of Masaka District, located in southwest Uganda, HIV infection levels among adults hovered around 8 percent from 1989 to 1995, dropping to just below 7 percent by 1997-98.

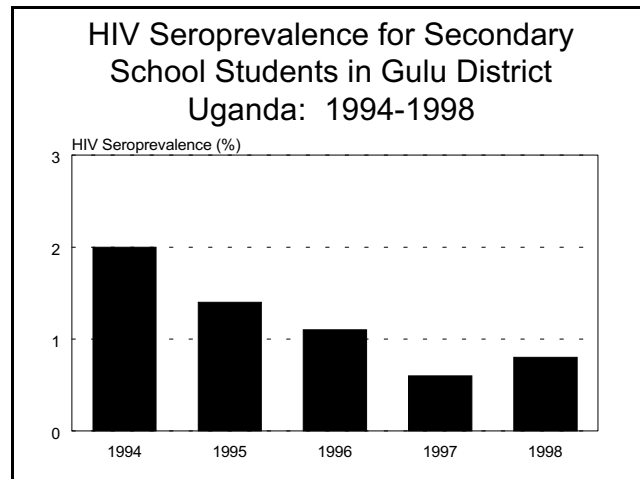


## Uganda

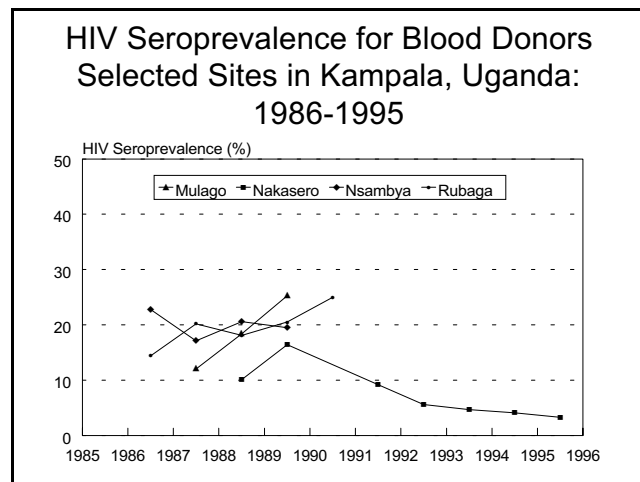
- Seroprevalence among adults in Masaka District was the highest for 25-34 year olds in 1997-98, 18 percent for women, 15 percent for men. The prevalence rate for women of all ages is 1.2 percent higher than that of men. HIV prevalence among women 13-19 was twice as high as among men and three times as high among women age 20-24 than among men of the same age group.



- HIV seroprevalence for secondary school students in Gulu District, a rural area in northern Uganda, declined from 2 percent in 1994 to less than 1 percent by 1998, a decline of over 50% in four years.

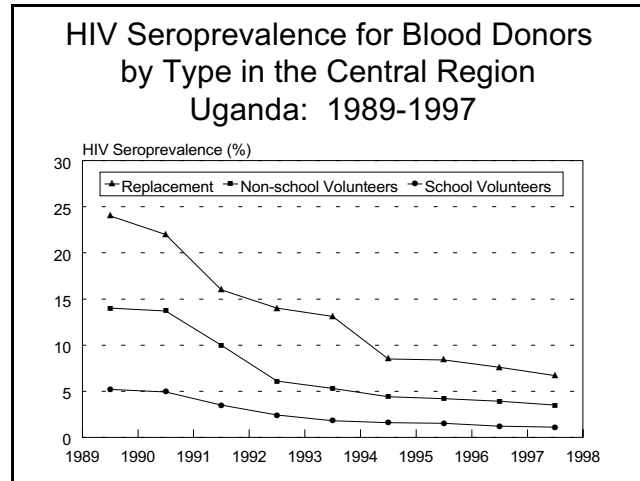


- The most recent data available for blood donors in Nakasero, Kampala, indicates that HIV seroprevalence has declined substantially. However, as data is not available for the remaining three sites in Kampala, it is impossible to detect an overall trend.

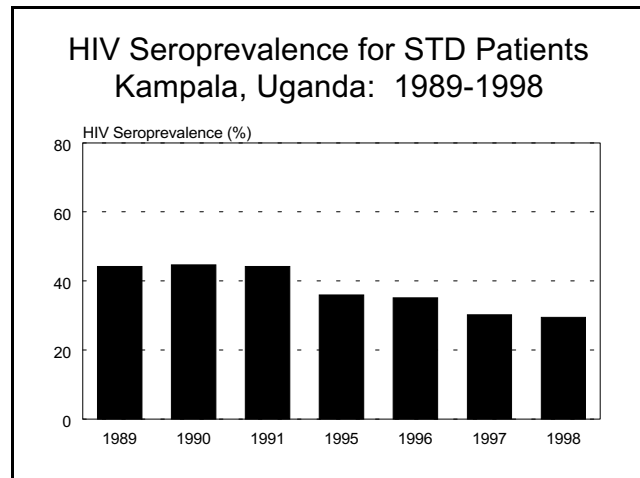


## Uganda

- In the central regions of Uganda, HIV prevalence continues to decline among blood donors. In 1989, subpopulations which had infection levels of 24, 14, and 5.2 had declined to 6.7, 3.5, and 1.1, respectively. Blood donor clubs have been organized in rural areas to create a continuous voluntary safe blood supply. These clubs also educate local communities about the importance of safe sex.

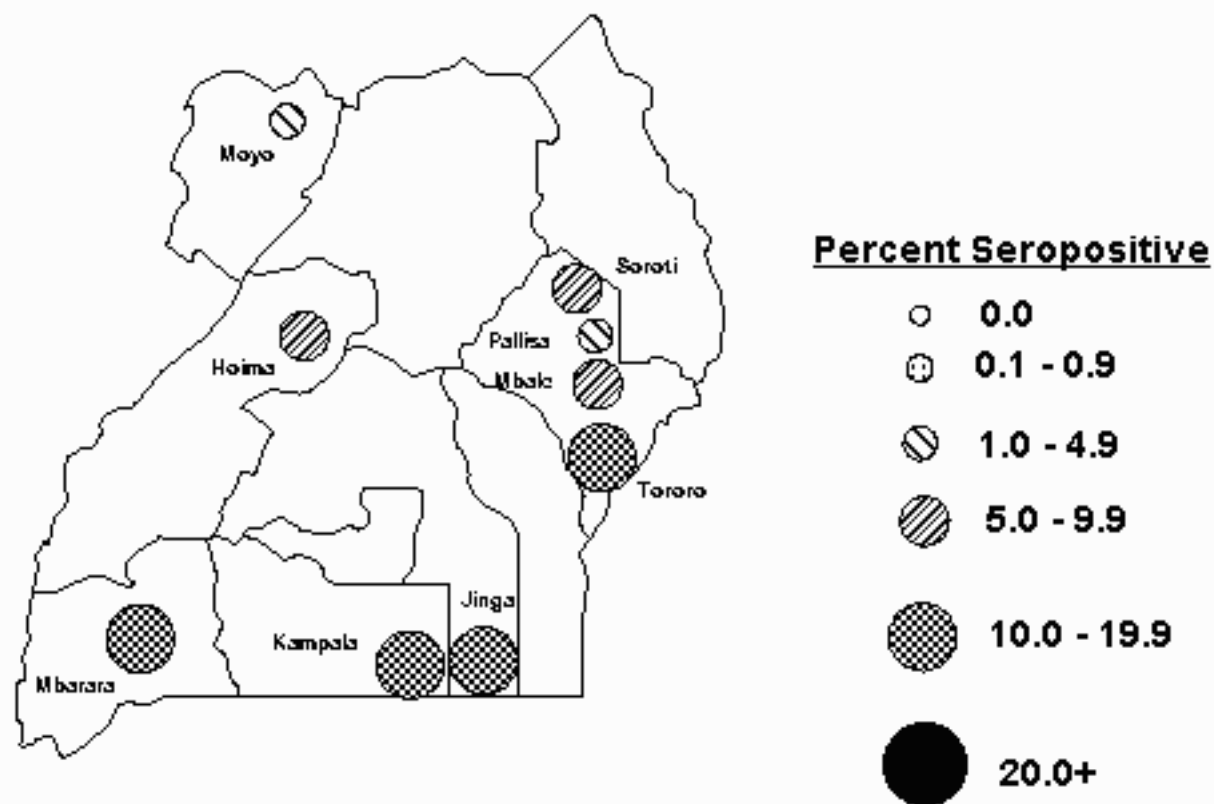


- Seroprevalence among STD patients in Kampala decreased every year over the period 1990 to 1998, with the percent testing positive falling from 44.6 to 29.4 percent.



# Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women

## Uganda: 1998



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

## Sources for Uganda

- A0086 Asiimwe, G., G. Tembo, W. Naamara, et al., 1992, AIDS Surveillance Report: June 1992, Ministry of Health, AIDS Control Programme Surveillance Unit, Entebbe, Uganda, unpublished report.
- A0158 Asiimwe-Okiror, G., J. Musinguzi, A. Opio, et al., 1996, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report: March 1996, STD/AIDS Control Programme, Ministry of Health, Entebbe, Uganda, March report.
- A0178 Asiimwe-Okiror, G., J. Musinguzi, A. Opio, et al., 1997, Declining HIV Prevalence in Women Attending Antenatal Clinic Sentinel Surveillance Sites in Uganda, Paper Presented at the UNAIDS Regional Workshop on "Evidence of Behavioural Change in the Context of HIV Decline in Uganda," 10-13 February, Nariobi, Kenya.
- A0225 Asiimwe-Okiror, G., A. A. Opio, J. Musinguzi, et al., 1997, Change in Sexual Behaviour and Decline in HIV Infection among Young Pregnant Women in Urban Uganda, AIDS, vol. 11, no. 14, pp. 1757-1763.
- B0274 Bagenda, D., F. Mmiro, F. Mirembe, et al., 1995, HIV-1 Seroprevalence Rates in Women Attending Prenatal Clinics in Kampala, Uganda, IX International Conference on AIDS and STD in Africa, Kampala, Uganda, 12/10-14, Session MoC016.
- B0358 Byabamazima, C., B. Biryahwaho, G. Tembo, et al., 1998, Prevalence of HIV-1 and Syphilis among Women in Uganda, 12th World AIDS Conference, Geneva, 6/28 - 7/3, Poster 23383.
- C0038 Carswell, J. W., 1987, HIV Infection in Healthy Persons in Uganda, AIDS, vol. 1, no. 4, pp. 223-227.
- F0077 Fabiani, M., S. Accorsi, B. Corrado, et al., 1999, HIV Prevalence Trends among Population Groups in the Gulu District (Northern Uganda), XI International Conference on AIDS and STDs in Africa, Lusaka, Zambia, 9/12-16, Poster 13PT31-14.
- F0098 Fabiani, M., C. Ble, P. Grivel, et al., 1998, 1989-1996 HIV-1 Prevalence Trends among Different Risk Groups in Gulu District, North Uganda, Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes and Human Retrovirology, vol. 18, no. 5, pp. 514.
- K0204 Kengeya-Kayondo, J. F., A. J. Nunn, A. Kamali, et al., 1995, Trends in HIV-1 Incidence, Prevalence and Associated Mortality in a Rural Ugandan Population: Four Years of Follow-Up, IX International Conference on AIDS and STD in Africa, Kampala, Uganda, 12/10-14, Session WeC202.
- K0278 Kilian, A. H. D., S. Gregson, B. Ndyabangi, et al., 1999, Reductions in Risk Behaviour Provide the Most Consistent Explanation for Declining HIV-1 Prevalence in Uganda, AIDS, vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 391-398.
- K0288 Kamali, A., S. D. K. Sempala, J. A. G. Whitworth, 1999, MRC/DFID/UVRI Programme on AIDS in Uganda: Annual Report for 1998, Medical Research Council, Department of International Development, Uganda Virus Research Institute, Entebbe, June, report.
- M0411 Ministry of Health, 1995, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, STD/AIDS Control Programme, Ministry of Health, Entebbe, Uganda, March report.
- M0443 Mulder, D., A. Nunn, A. Kamali, et al., 1995, Decreasing HIV-1 Seroprevalence in Young Adults in a Rural Ugandan Cohort, British Medical Journal, vol. 311, no. 7009, pp. 833-836.

- N0128 Nunn, A. J., J. F. Kengeya-Kayondo, S. S. Malamba, et al., 1994, Risk Factors for HIV-1 Infection in Adults in a Rural Ugandan Community: A Population Study, *AIDS*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 81-86.
- O0061 Opollo, M. S., B. Aciro, D. Kyeyune, 1994, The Effect of Counseling on HIV Prevalence among Blood Donors at Nakasero Blood Bank (NBB), Tenth International Conference on AIDS, Yokohama, Japan, 8/7-12, Abstract P.D.0740.
- O0079 Opollo, M. S., B. Aciro, J. M. Goddard, 1996, Prevalence of HIV in Different Categories of Blood Donors Attending a Fixed Site in Kampala, XI International Conference on AIDS, Vancouver, 7/7-14, Abstract Mo.B.1149.
- S0453 Stein, M., J. M. Goddard, M. Nyamwenge, et al., 1998, Formation of Blood Donor Clubs in Order to Maintain a Regular Supply of Voluntarily Donated Blood, 12th World AIDS Conference, Geneva, 6/28-7/3, Poster 23261.
- T0053 Twa-Twa, J., G. Tembo, G. Asimwe, et al., 1991, AIDS Surveillance Report (First and Second Quarter) for the Year 1991, Ministry of Health, AIDS Control Programme Surveillance Unit, Entebbe, Uganda, unpublished report.
- T0067 Tembo, G., J. Twa-Twa, G. Asimwe, et al., 1991, AIDS Surveillance Report: December 1991, Ministry of Health, AIDS Control Programme Surveillance Unit, Entebbe, Uganda, unpublished report.
- U0039 Uganda Ministry of Health, 1997, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report: March 1997, STD/AIDS Control Programme, Ministry of Health, Entebbe, Uganda, March, report.
- U0046 Uganda Ministry of Health, 1998, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report: March 1998, STD/AIDS Control Programme, Ministry of Health, Entebbe, Uganda, March report.
- U0049 Uganda Ministry of Health, 1999, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report: March 1999, STD/AIDS Control Programme, Ministry of Health, Entebbe, Uganda, March, report.