

HIV/AIDS Profile: Mali

Demographic Indicators

Population (1,000s)	10,686	Growth Rate (%)	3.0
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)		Life Expectancy	
Both Sexes	123	Both Sexes	47
Male	130	Male	46
Female	116	Female	48
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	49	Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	19
Percent Urban	26	Total Fertility Rate	6.9
Note: Above indicators are for 2000.			

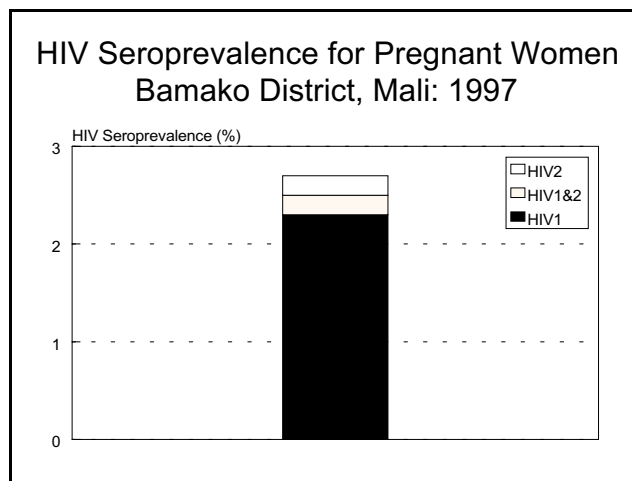
Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999		2.0 %	
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 12/31/98		0.46	
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 12/31/98		4736	
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Reference Bureau, UNAIDS, World Health Organization.			

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

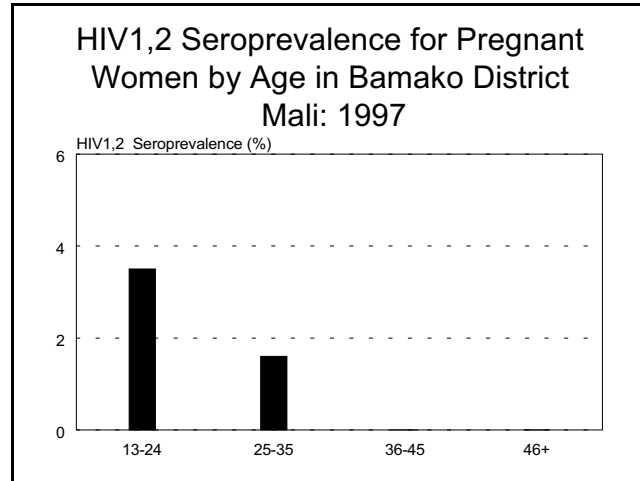
In Mali, by 1994, there were already very high infection levels among prostitutes tested in Bamako and other major cities. Other data show that Mali has one of the more serious epidemics in West Africa. Unfortunately, there is little recent information available.

- In 1997, 2 percent of pregnant women tested were HIV1 positive in six communes of Bamako District while 0.2 percent were infected with HIV2 and both HIV1 and HIV2.

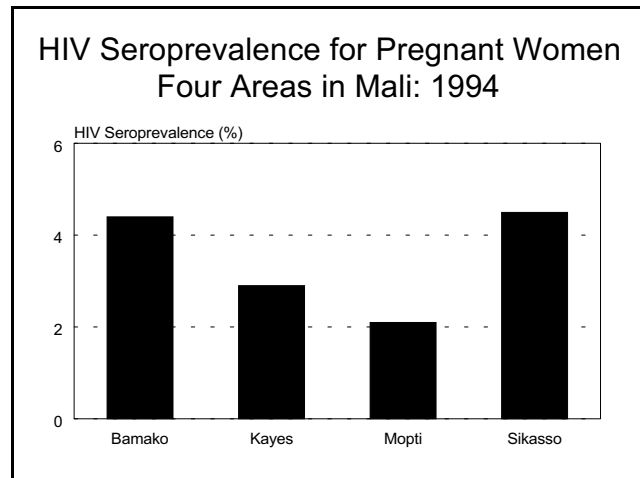


Mali

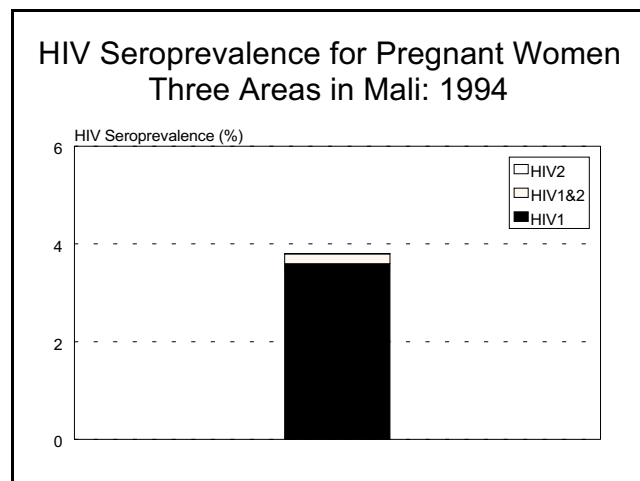
- In the six communes in Bamako District in 1997, pregnant women in the age group 13-24 had the highest prevalence, nearly 4 percent. None of the pregnant women tested who were over the age of 35 were HIV positive.



- Reports from two 1994 studies conducted among pregnant women show HIV seroprevalence levels higher in Bamako and Sikasso, over 4 percent, then in Kayes and Mopti, 3 percent and 2 percent, respectively.

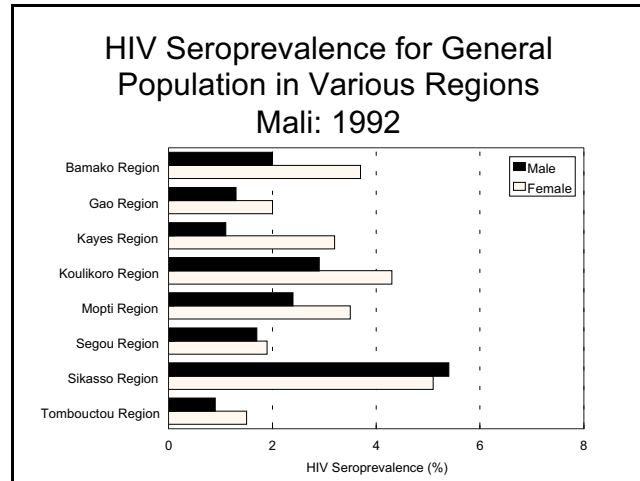


- Both HIV1 and dual infection with HIV1 and HIV2 are present among pregnant women of Mali. According to this 1994 study, nearly 4 percent of pregnant women were infected with HIV1 only, and 0.2 percent with dual infection. No evidence of infection with HIV2 only was reported.

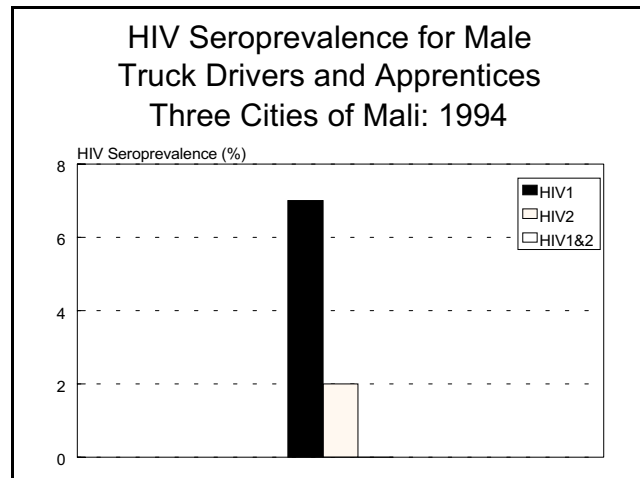


Mali

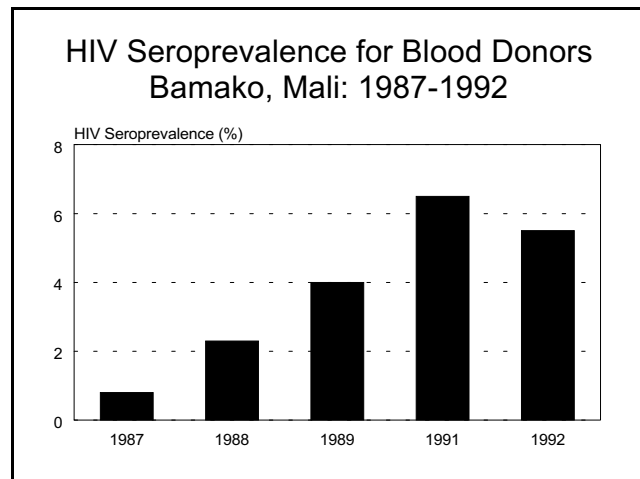
- Regional survey data among the general population show HIV infection levels ranging from 1 percent to 5 percent. In all regions but Sikasso, female HIV infection levels were higher than male HIV infection levels.



- Seven percent of male truck drivers and apprentices were HIV1 positive in 1994 in three cities in Mali, Bamako, Mopti, and Sikasso. Two percent were infected with HIV2 while none had dual infection.

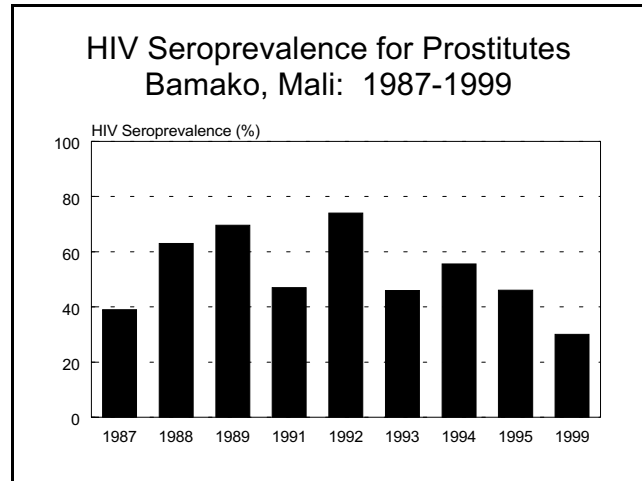


- Among volunteer blood donors tested in Bamako at the Centre National de Transfusion Sanguine, the rate of HIV prevalence increased between 1987 to 1991, rising from almost 1 percent in 1987 to nearly 7 percent in 1991. There was a one percentage point decline among donors tested the following year, with nearly 6 percent HIV positive in 1992.

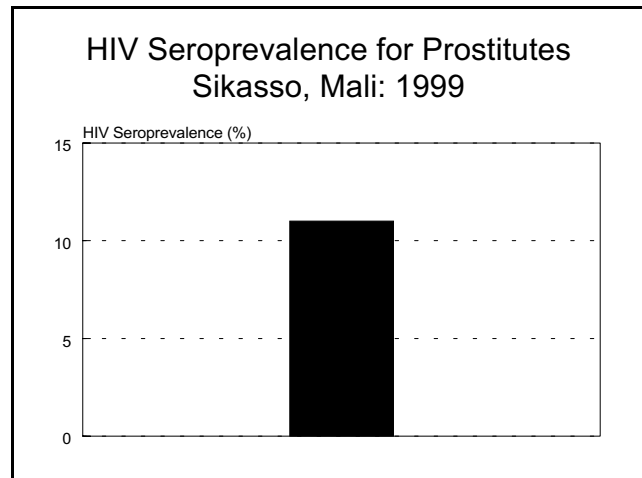


Mali

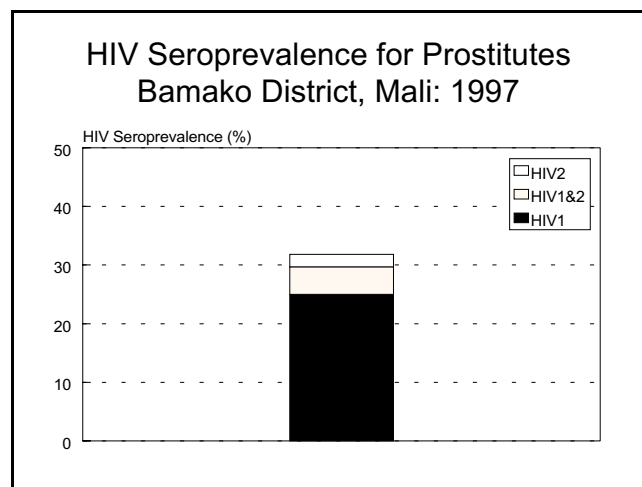
- In Bamako, HIV seroprevalence among prostitutes tested since 1987 ranged from 30 percent in 1999, the lowest level observed in the years shown, to 74 percent in 1992.



- In 1999, 11 percent of prostitutes tested in Sikasso were HIV positive.

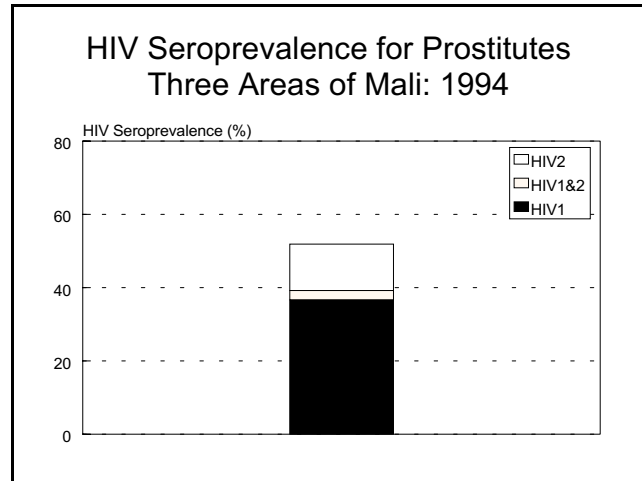


- In July 1997, 25 percent of prostitutes tested in Bamako District were HIV1 positive. Two percent of them were infected with HIV2 while almost 5 percent had dual infections. These prostitutes are known as "free women".

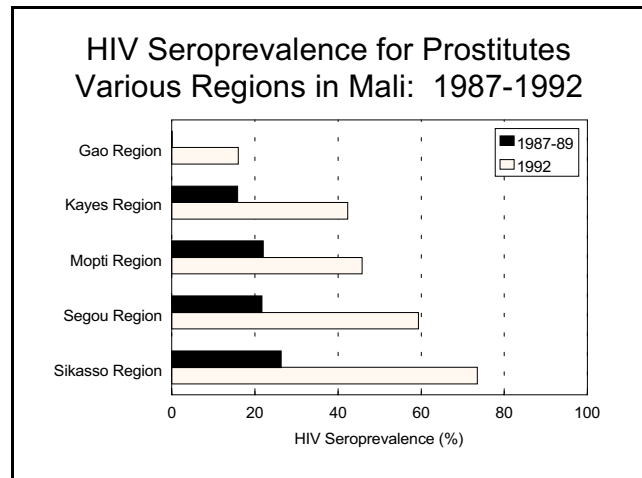


Mali

- Data from Bamako, Sikasso, and Mopti show that, among prostitutes, the HIV1 infection level (37 percent) was more than double the HIV2 level (13 percent). In addition, dual infection was also detected among these prostitutes. The overall infection level was 52 percent.

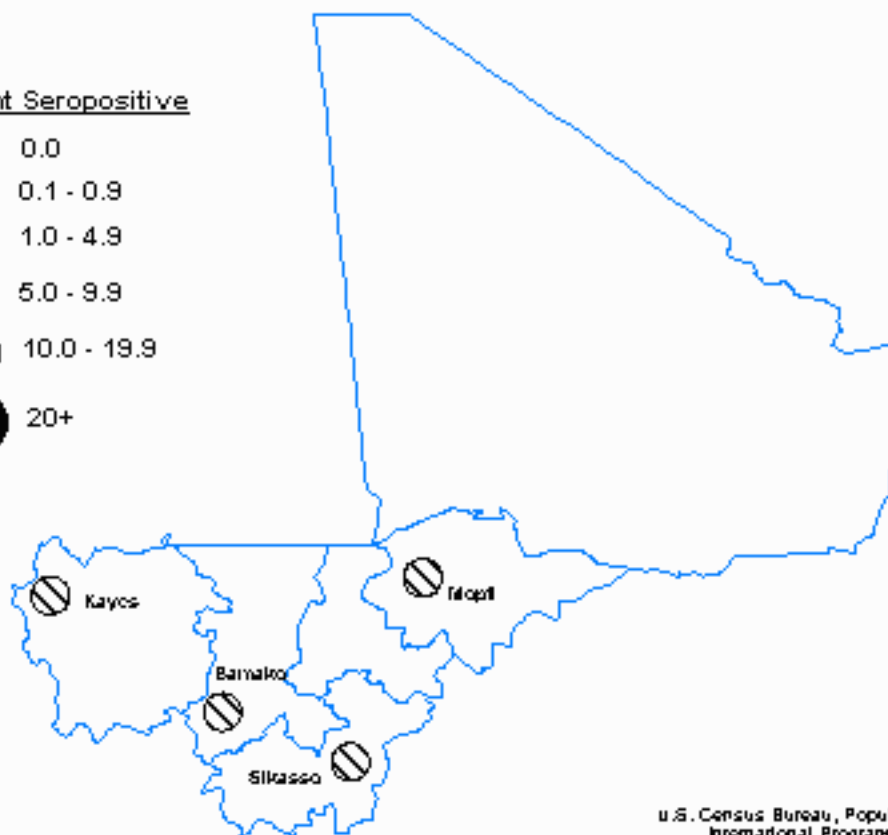


- Regional data show HIV infection levels among prostitutes increased greatly over a 5-year period. However, there were regional differences as well. HIV seroprevalence among prostitutes in Gao Region was not detected in 1987-89 but had reached 16 percent in 1992. In Sikasso Region, HIV seroprevalence increased from 26 percent to 74 percent.



Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women Mali: 1994

Percent Seropositive



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

Sources for Mali

- B0341 Bougoudogo, F., C. Mulanga, S. Diarra, et al., 1997, Prevalence de l'Infection par le VIH Chez les Femmes Enceintes et les Femmes Libres dans le District de Bamako, Xth International Conference on AIDS and STD in Africa Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, 12/7-11, Poster B.447.
- B0401 Bougoudogo, F., C. Mulanga, M. Y. Maiga, et al., 1999, Etude de la Prevalence des MST/VIH et Facteurs de Risque de L'Infection par le VIH chez les Femmes Enceintes Dans le . . ., XI International Conference on AIDS and STDs in Africa, Lusaka, Zambia, 9/12-16, Poster 13PT31-8.
- C0207 Catraye, J., L. Diarra, L. H. Ouedraogo, et al., 1995, Decentralisation de la Serosurveillance du VIH et des MST au Mali: Experience du Projet Pase, IX International Conference on AIDS and STD in Africa, Kampala, Uganda, 12/10-14, Abstract WeC790.
- D0132 Diarra Aichata, S., O. F. Sangare, 1993, Strategie de Diagnostic Clinique des MST Experience du Projet FHI au Mali, VIII International Conference on AIDS in Africa, Marrakech, Morocco, 12/12-16, Abstract M.P.B.048.
- K0116 Katlama, C., F. Simon, E. Pichard, et al., 1991, Infection VIH1, VIH2 et VIH1&2 chez des Femmes Prostituees au Mali, VI International Conference on AIDS in Africa, Dakar, Senegal, 12/16-19, Session M.O.137.
- K0254 Koumare, B., M. Peeters, C. Mulanga, et al., 1997, Genetic Subtypes of HIV-1 and HIV-2 Stains in Commercial Sex Workers from Bamako, Mali, Xth International Conference on AIDS and STD in Africa Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, 12/7-11, Abstract A.221.
- M0320 Maiga, M. K., S. Traore, A. Sy, et al., 1993, Evolution de la Seroprevalence de l'Infection a VIH au Centre National de Transfusion Sanguine du Mali de 1987 a 1992, VIII International Conference on AIDS in Africa, Marrakech, Morocco, 12/12-16, Abstract Th.P.C.082.
- M0331 Maiga, Y. I., Z. Sissoko, et al., 1993, Etude de la Seroprevalence de l'Infection a VIH dans les 7 Regions Economiques du Mali, VIII International Conference on AIDS in Africa, Marrakech, Morocco, 12/12-16, Session M.O.P.055.
- M0364 Maiga, M. Y., B. Diarra, A. Guindo, et al., 1993, Etude de la Seroprevalence de L'Infection Par le Virus de L'immunodeficiency Humaine (VIH) au Mali Sur 3,496 Serums, Bulletin de la Societe de Pathologie Exotique, vol. 86, no. 1, pp. 16-20.
- M0452 Ministere de la Sante de la Solidarite et des Personnes Agees, 1995, Etude de Prevalence des Maladies Sexuellement Transmissibles et des Infections a VIH au Mali, Republique du Mali, Ministere de la Sante de la Solidarite et des Personnes Agees, Bamako, August, final report, unpublished.
- M0612 Mulanga-Kabeya, C., F. Bougoudogo, Y. I. Maiga, et al., 1999, Prevalence and Risk Assessment for Sexually Transmitted Infections in Pregnant Women and Female Sex Workers in Mali: . . ., XI International Conference on AIDS and STDs in Africa, Lusaka, Zambia, 9/12-16, Abstract 14ET5-1.
- S0265 Stephens, D., 1993, The Failure of an AIDS Prevention Program, VIII International Conference on AIDS in Africa, Marrakech, Morocco, 12/12-16, Abstract T.R.T.008.