

HIV/AIDS Profiles: Kenya

Demographic Indicators

	with AIDS	without AIDS		with AIDS	without AIDS
Population (1000s)	30,340	32,420	Growth Rate (%)	1.5 %	2.3 %
Crude Birth Rate	29	30	Crude Death Rate	14	6
Infant Mortality Rate			Life Expectancy		
Both Sexes	69	55	Both Sexes	48	65
Male	72	59	Male	47	63
Female	65	51	Female	49	66

Percent Urban	20		Total Fertility Rate	3.7	
Note: Above indicators are for 2000.					

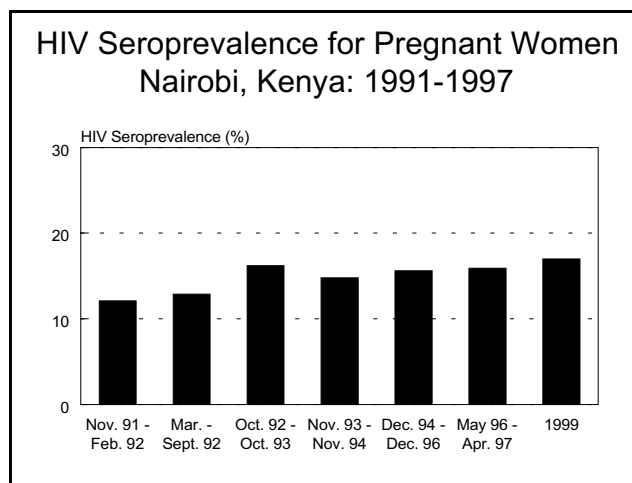
Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999			14.0 %		
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 5/28/98			2.70		
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 5/28/98			78,765		
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, UNAIDS, Population Reference Bureau, World Health Organization.					

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

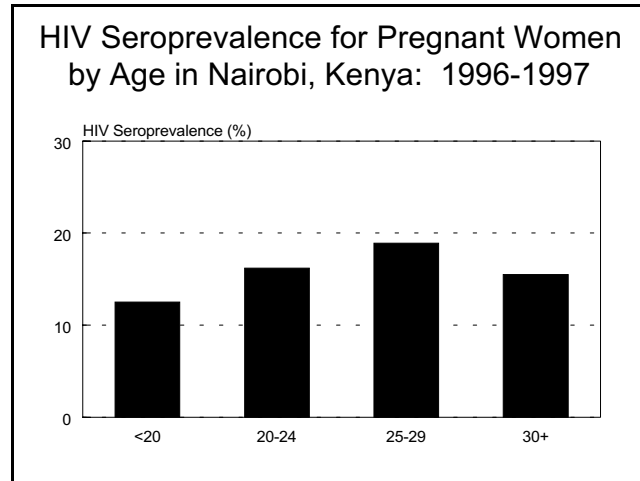
The AIDS epidemic in Kenya began in the early 1980s among the prostitute population. It has since spread to most areas of the country. By 1997, some urban and rural areas had rates that were higher than rates in Nairobi among pregnant women. HIV prevalence levels remain highest in western Kenya.

- The 1999 sentinel surveillance data indicate HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women in Nairobi, the capital city, to be 17 percent. HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women from all four City Council clinics in Nairobi, the capital city, remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 15 and 16 percent from 1994 to 1997.

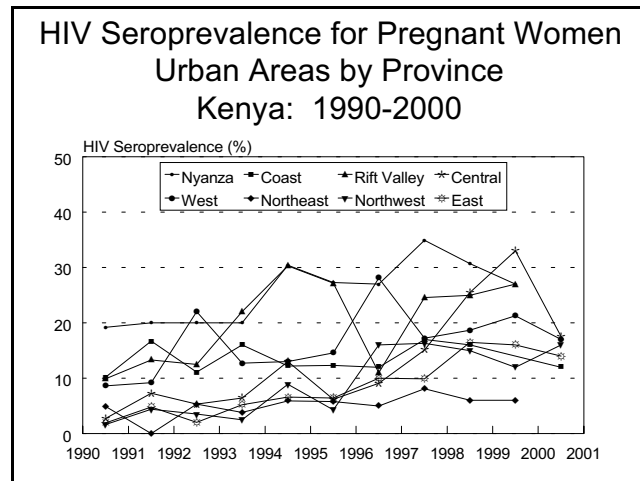


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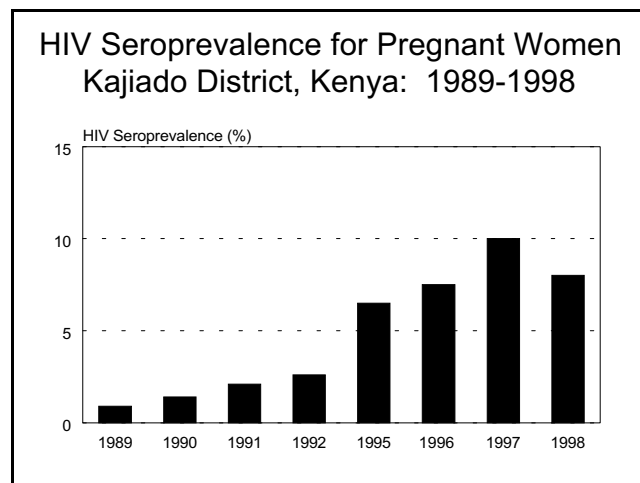
- Data from the four City Council clinics show that those aged 25-29 had the highest seroprevalence among pregnant women in Nairobi in 1996-1997, 19 percent. The prevalence rate for pregnant women aged <20 had already reached 13 percent.



- By 1997, urban areas in Nyanza Province had the highest prevalence among pregnant women, 35 percent. Urban areas in Northeast Province had the lowest rate, 8 percent. Rates have fluctuated but, nevertheless, increased since 1990. In 1997, over one-half of these urban areas had rates that were higher than those in Nairobi. New data covering 2000 indicate that rates either had stabilized or decreased somewhat from 1997 levels, with little variation by province.

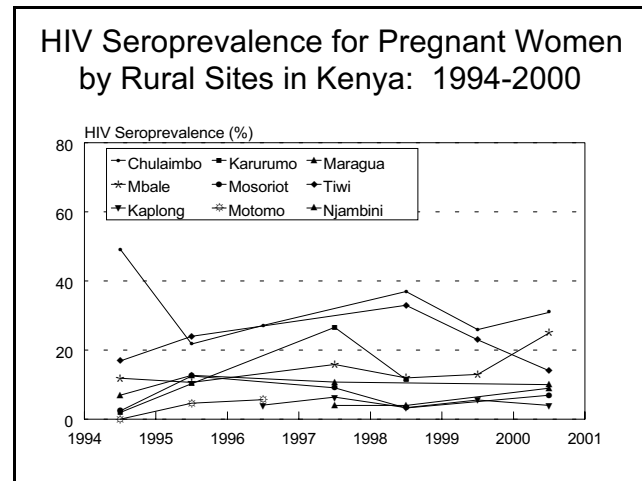


- A rural community in Kajiado District, located in Rift Valley Province, had relatively low HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women, until 1995 when the infection rate jumped nearly 7 percent. In 1992, prevalence was 3 percent.

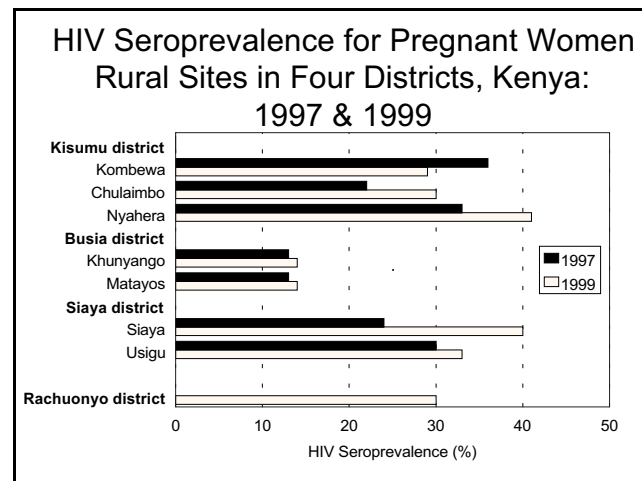


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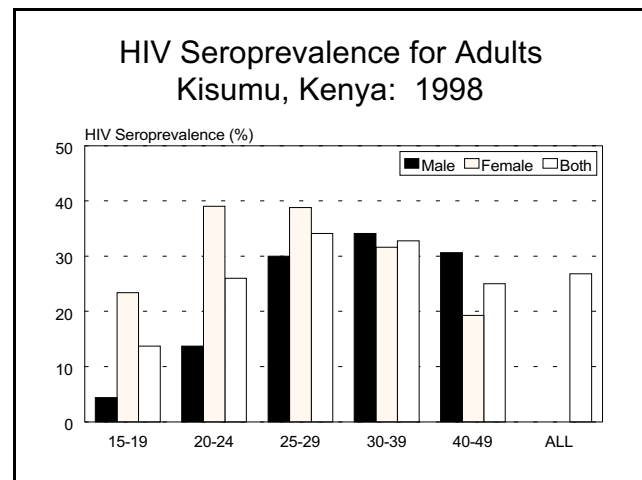
- A number of rural sites in Kenya have been included in the sentinel surveillance system since 1994. There was an increase in prevalence at most of these sites between 1994 and 1997. However, between 1998 and 2000, two sites had decreases, one remained at 1997 levels and four had increases. Some of these rural sites had rates equivalent to that found in Nairobi by 1997.



- Data collected by the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) from rural sites in Western Kenya are very similar to the rural data from the sentinel surveillance system shown in the previous graph. For those sites with data at both time periods, all sites but one, Kombewa, had an increase in prevalence between 1997 and 1999. Prevalence in Kombewa in Kisumu District fell from 36 to 29 percent. The largest increase was observed in Siaya in Siaya District, rising from 24 to 40 percent.

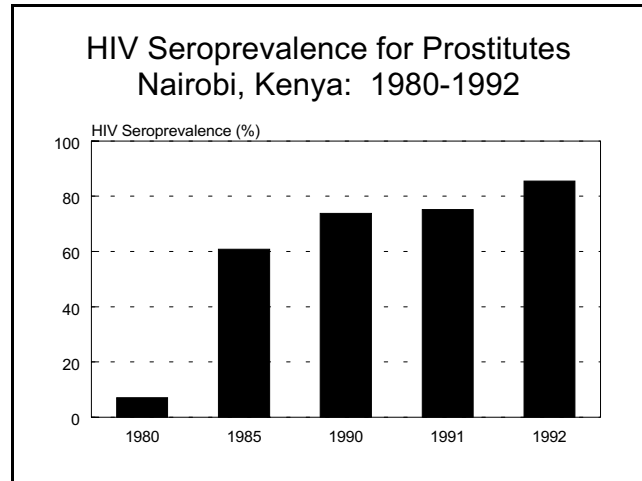


- According to a multi-center study conducted in 1998 in Kisumu, the major city and large transport center in western Kenya, HIV seroprevalence for adult females was highest for those in their 20s, about 39 percent; for adult males, the highest rates were found among those in their 30s, 34 percent. These levels are very high for a general adult population, even in an urban setting.

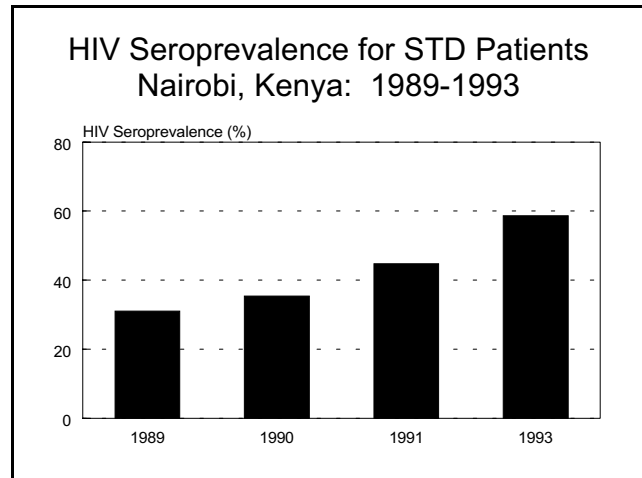


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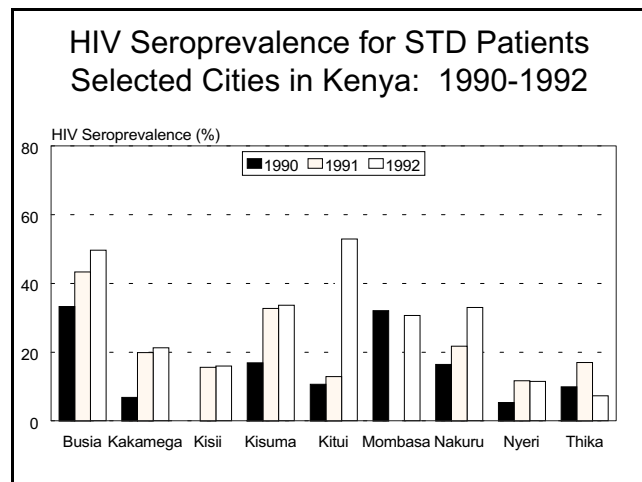
- HIV infection has risen rapidly among prostitutes in Nairobi over the past 12 years. HIV infection increased from 7 percent in 1980 to 86 percent in 1992.



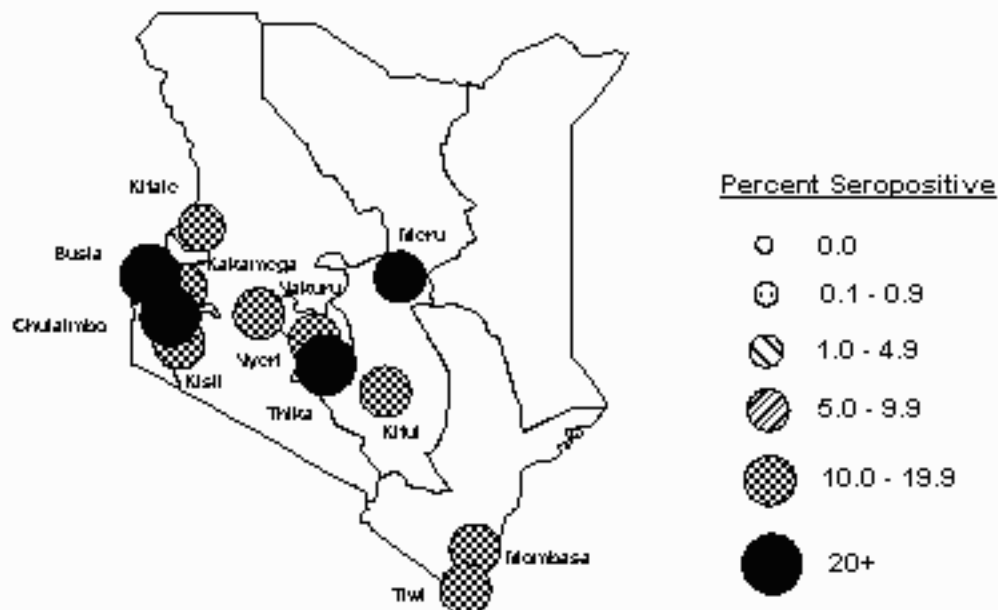
- The level of HIV infection over a 4-year period among STD clinic patients in Nairobi increased from 31 percent in 1989 to 59 percent in 1993.



- Sentinel surveillance among STD clinic patients in selected cities was undertaken from 1990 through 1992. In all cities surveyed but three, Mombasa, Nyeri, and Thika, prevalence increased. The rise was especially pronounced in Kitui, a city close to Nairobi. There, prevalence went from 11 percent in 1990 to 53 percent in 1992.



Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women Kenya: 2000



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Country Profile, September 2000.

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¹This source is not available in the June 2000 version of the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base but will be included in future versions.