

HIV/AIDS Profile: India

Demographic Indicators

Population (1,000s)	1,014,004	Growth Rate (%)	1.6 %
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)		Life Expectancy	
Both Sexes	65	Both Sexes	63
Male	66	Male	62
Female	64	Female	63
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	25	Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	9
Percent Urban	28	Total Fertility Rate	3.1
Note: Above indicators are for 2000.			

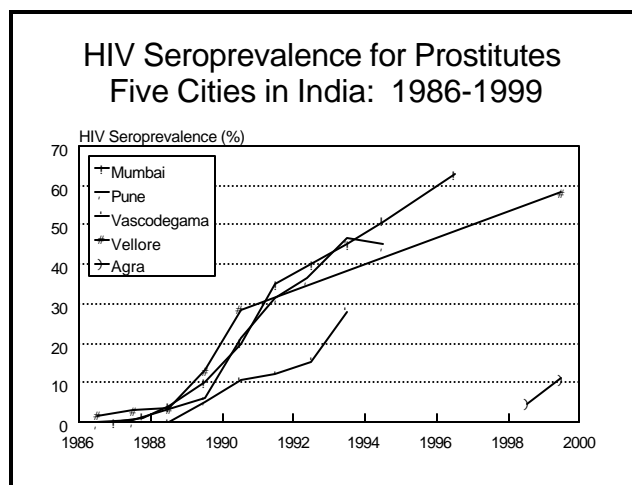
Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999	0.7 %		
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 3/31/98	0.01		
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 3/31/98	6252		
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Reference Bureau, World Health Organization.			

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Concentrated

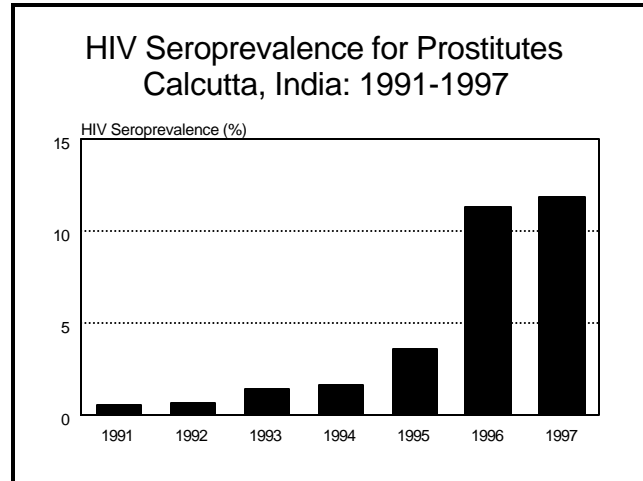
The HIV/AIDS epidemic in India varies from state to state, concentrated among prostitutes and IV drug users. Prevalence has risen among prostitutes and truck drivers. In Manipur State, prevalence among IV drug users reached 80 percent in the early 1990s. The west and south of the country have experienced a worrying increase in prevalence among STD patients and pregnant women.

! HIV prevalence has increased among prostitutes in cities in India since the mid to late 1980s. In Mumbai, prevalence increased from 1 percent in 1987 to 63 percent in 1996. In Vellore, located in Tamil Nadu State, prevalence rose from 2 percent in 1986 to 58 percent in 1999.

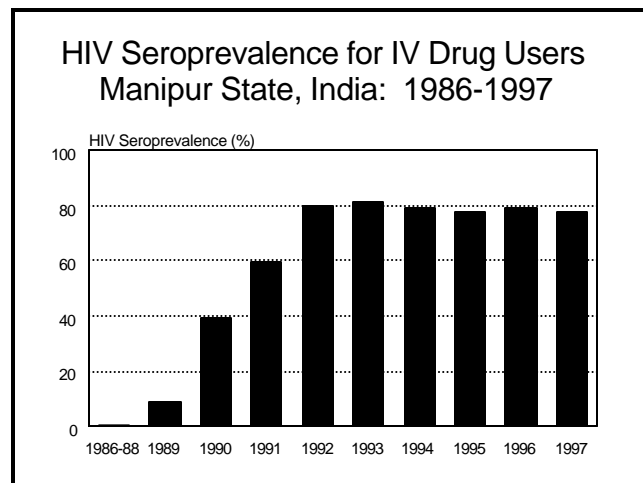


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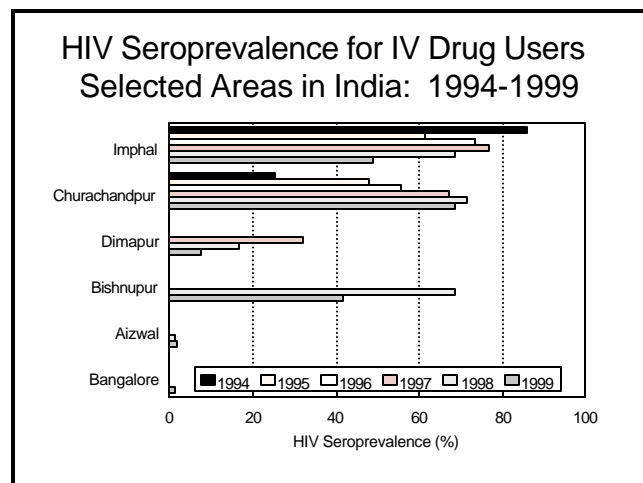
! In one study conducted in the Sonagachi red light district of Calcutta, HIV infection among prostitutes ranged from 1 to 2 percent between 1991 and 1994. However, in 1996, prevalence jumped to 11 percent and remained essentially unchanged in 1997.



! Sentinel surveillance carried out among IV drug users in Manipur State, which shares a border with Burma, showed explosive growth in HIV prevalence. In 1990, 39 percent of IV drug users were HIV positive. Between 1990 and 1992, prevalence doubled, rising to 80 percent, where it remained through 1997.

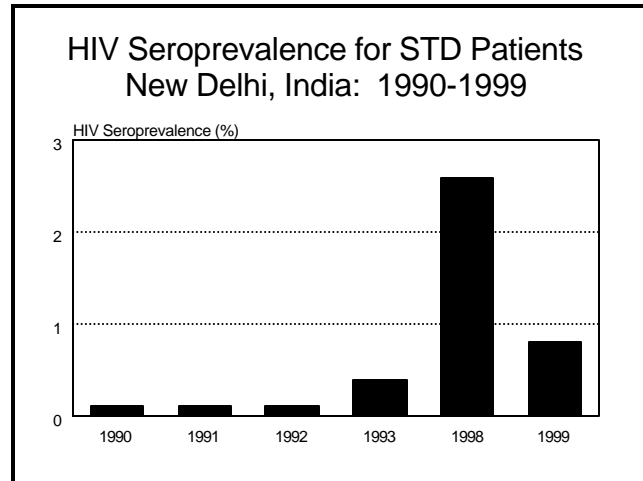


! There is wide variation in HIV prevalence among IV drug users in India. In Imphal, located in Manipur State, HIV prevalence declined, from 86 percent in 1994 to 49 percent in 1999 according to sentinel surveillance data. However, in Churachandpur, also in Manipur State, prevalence rose from 25 percent in 1994 to 72 percent in 1998. In 1999, prevalence was 2 percent in Aizwal; 1 percent in Bangalore.

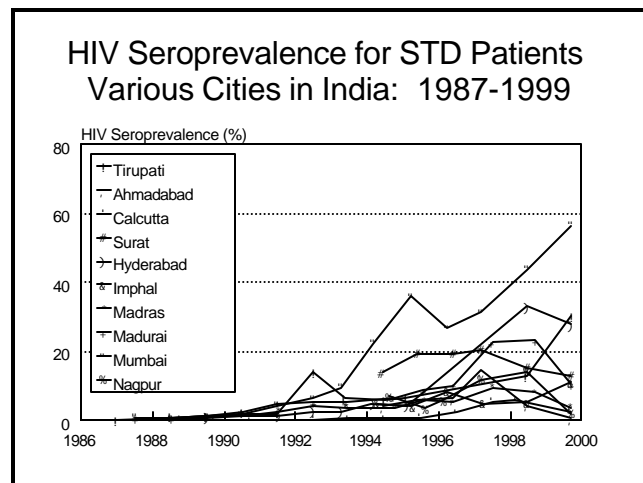


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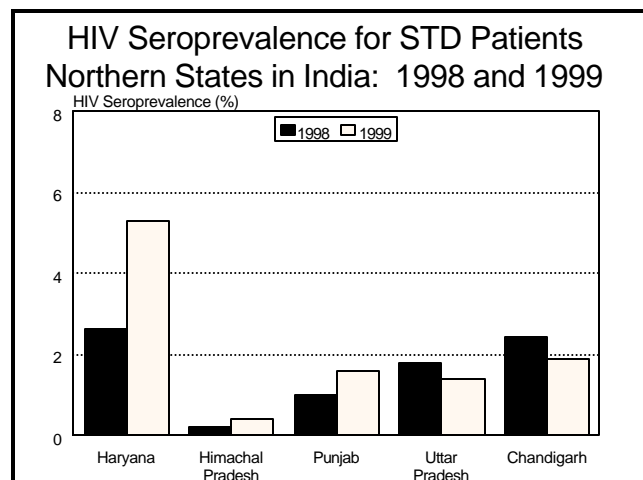
! In New Delhi, the capital of India, HIV infection levels among the sentinel population of STD patients had been stable, less than 1 percent, between 1990 and 1993. However, there was an increase in 1998 to nearly 3 percent. HIV prevalence among STD clinic patients was again less than one percent in 1999.



! In various cities in India, HIV infection levels among STD patients increased tremendously in some cities and were fairly stable in others. In Mumbai, prevalence rose from 1 percent in 1987 to 56 percent in 1999. In Calcutta, however, prevalence went from less than 1 percent in 1988 to 6 percent in 1997.



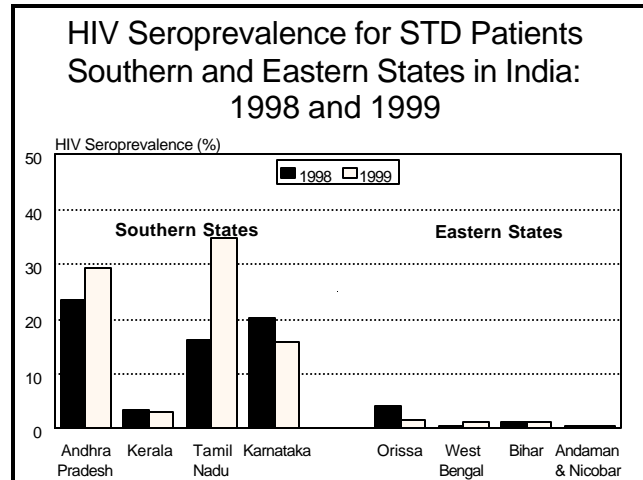
! In the northern states of India, HIV prevalence among STD patients in 1999 ranged from less than 1 percent in Himachal Pradesh State to 5 percent in Haryana State, where prevalence doubled between 1998 and 1999.



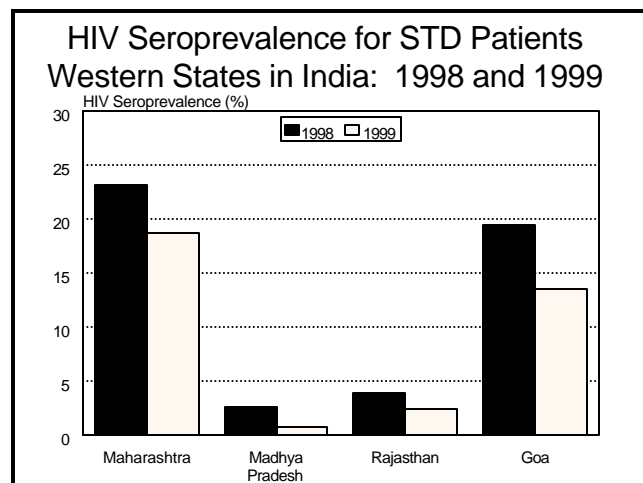
Source: International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, June 2000.

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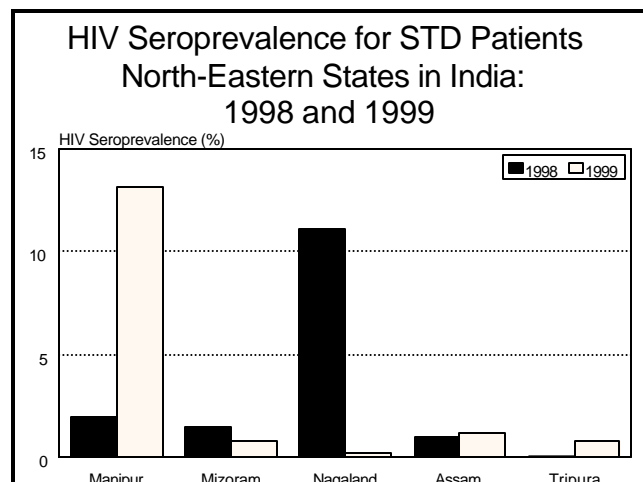
! There were noticeable disparities in HIV infection levels among STD patients between the southern and eastern states of the country. In 1999, prevalence in the south ranged from 3 percent in Kerala State to 35 percent in Tamil Nadu State. In the east, prevalence ranged from less than 1 percent in Andaman & Nicobar to 2 percent in Orissa.



! In western states of India, HIV seroprevalence among STD patients ranged from 1 percent in Madhya Pradesh State to 19 percent in Maharashtra State in 1999. In all four states, prevalence levels were slightly lower in 1999.



! In the northeastern states of India, HIV infection levels among STD patients were at very low levels in 1999, with the exception of Manipur, where there was a large increase between 1998 and 1999, rising from 2 to 13 percent. Nagaland had a sizeable decline, dropping from 11 to less than 1 percent. In Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, and Sikkim

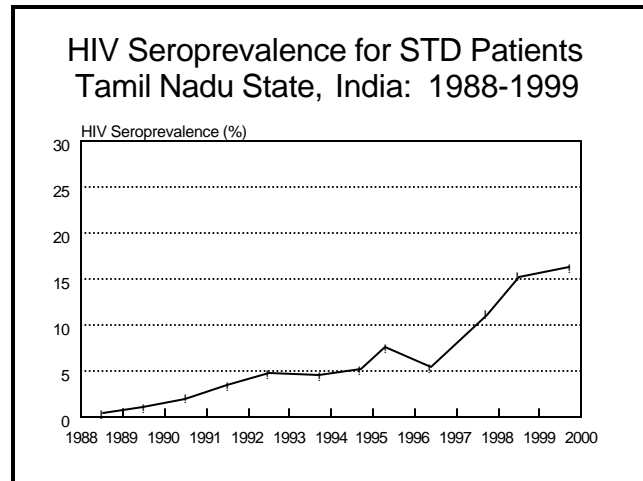


States, no evidence of infection was found in either year.

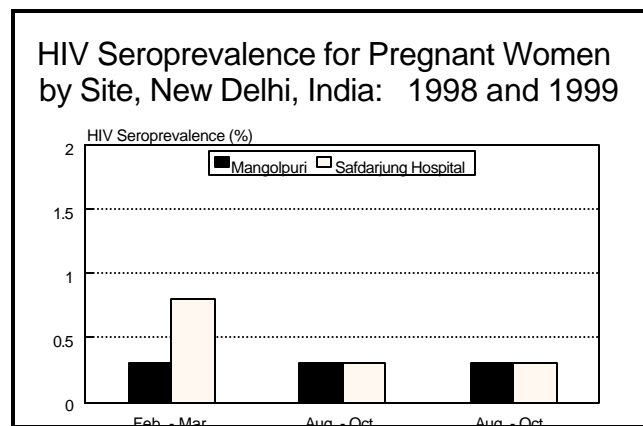
Source: International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, June 2000.

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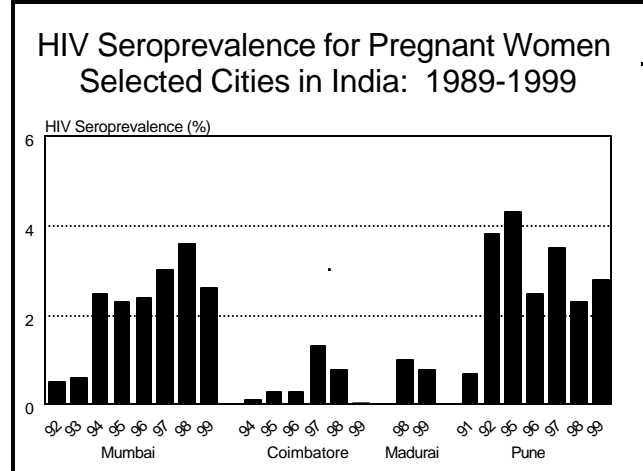
! Sentinel surveillance data related to STD patients, from sites located in Tamil Nadu State, show a steadily worsening epidemic among this population. In 1988, less than 1 percent of patients were HIV positive; by 1999, 16 percent were infected.



! At two sentinel surveillance sites in New Delhi, Mangolpuri and Safdarjung Hospital, HIV seroprevalence levels among pregnant women have been stable. Infection levels were generally well below 1 percent during the time period.



! In four Indian cities, HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women has fluctuated during the ten year time period 1989-1999. Prevalence ranged from less than 1 to 4 percent of pregnant women tested. Coimbatore and Madurai, both in Tamil

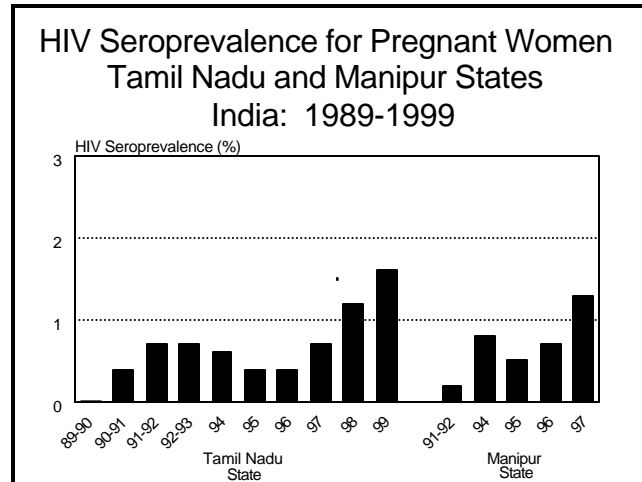


Nadu State, had less severe epidemics.

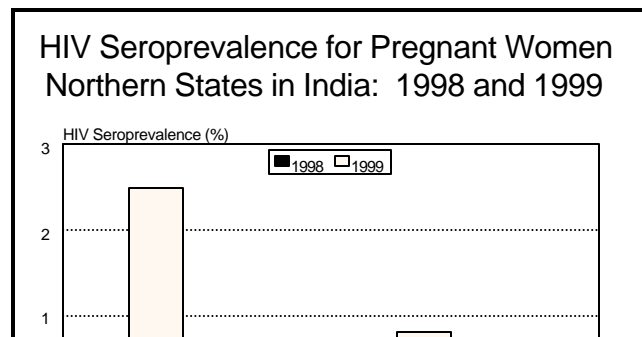
Source: International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, June 2000.

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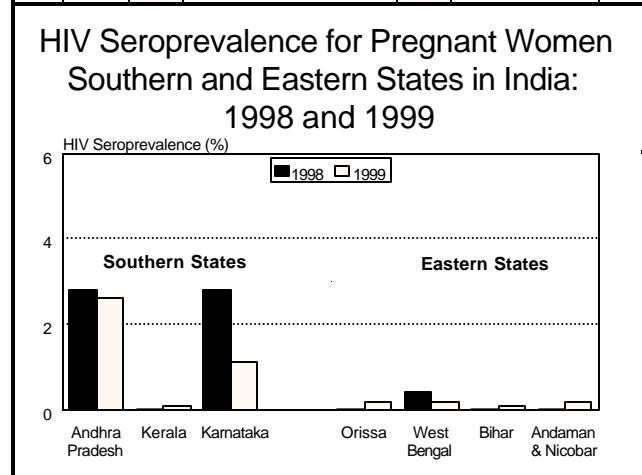
! HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women in Tamil Nadu and Manipur States has remained low during 1989-1999. During most of the time period, infection levels stayed below 1 percent; in 1998, prevalence rose above 1 percent in Tamil Nadu. A similar level had been reached in Manipur State by 1997.



! In the northern states, infection levels among pregnant women in 1999 ranged from no evidence of infection in Uttar Pradesh to 3 percent in Himachal Pradesh State. There was also no evidence of infection in Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir in either year.



! In the southern and eastern states of India, HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women ranged from 0.1 percent in Kerala and Bihar to 3 percent in Andhra Pradesh and Kamataka

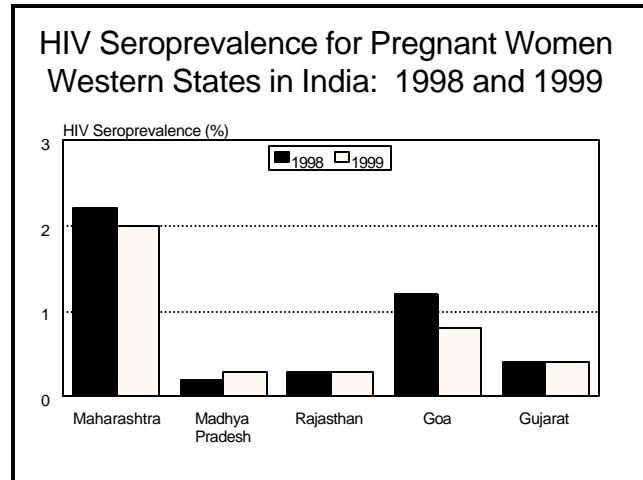


percent in Andhra Pradesh in 1999.

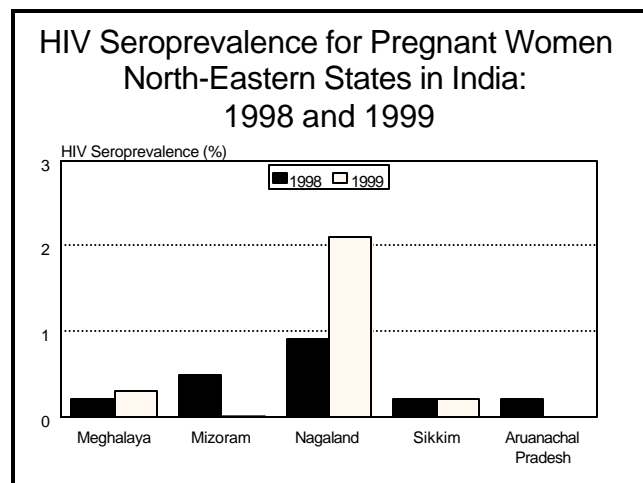
Source: International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, June 2000.

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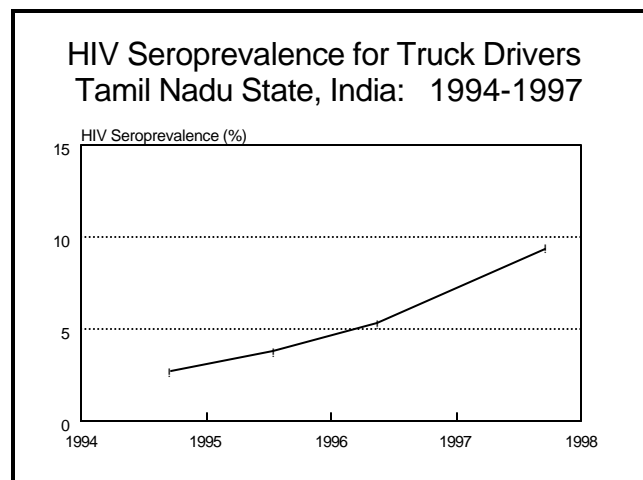
! HIV seroprevalence in 1999 among pregnant women in India's western states ranged from less than one percent in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Gujarat states to 1 percent in Goa and 2 percent in Maharashtra. There was very little difference between 1998 and 1999 levels with the exception of Goa State.



! In the northeastern states of India, prevalence among pregnant women doubled between 1998 and 1999 in one state, Nagaland; nearly 1 percent of pregnant women were HIV positive in 1998 and just over 2 percent were positive in 1999. There was no evidence of infection in Assam State in either year.

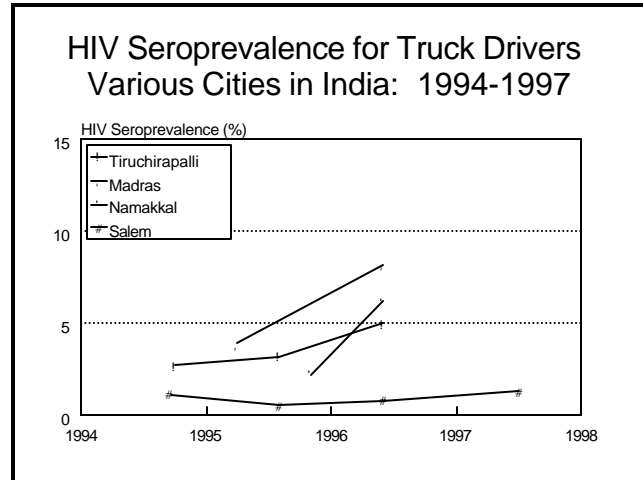


! HIV seroprevalence among truck drivers in Tamil Nadu State increased between 1994 and 1997. Three percent of truck drivers were infected in 1994, 9 percent in 1997, a three fold increase in 3 years.

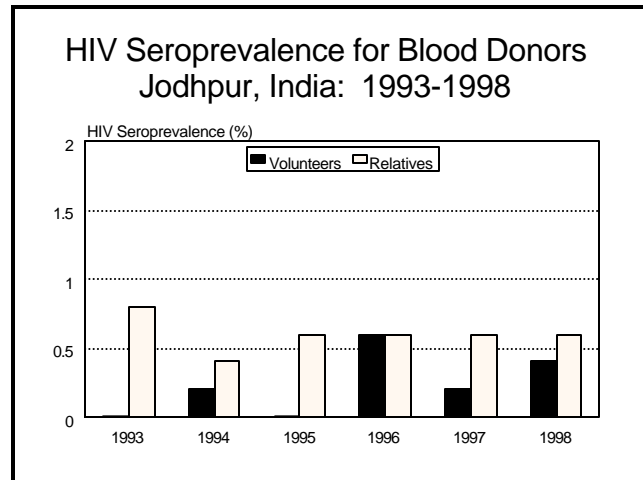


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! HIV seroprevalence among truck drivers in various cities in India increased between 1994 and 1997, according to sentinel surveillance data. In Madras, prevalence went from 4 to 8 percent between 1995 and 1996, a doubling within one year.



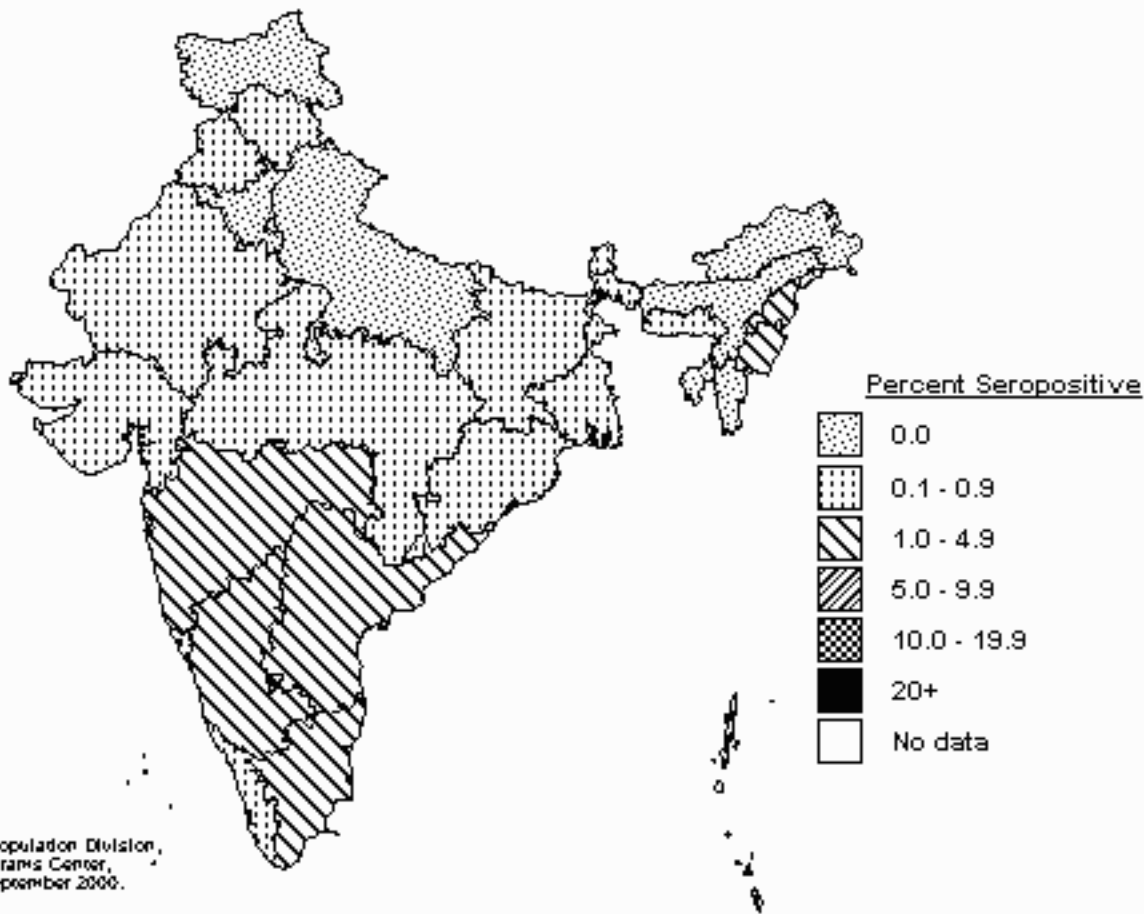
! The results from a retrospective study done in Jodhpur, a city in Rajasthan State in northern India, show that HIV seroprevalence among voluntary blood donors has fluctuated somewhat between 1994 and 1998. Among donors related to patients admitted to the hospital where the study was carried out, prevalence was more stable, around 0.5 percent. Infection levels among blood donors were low during 1993-1998.



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

Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women

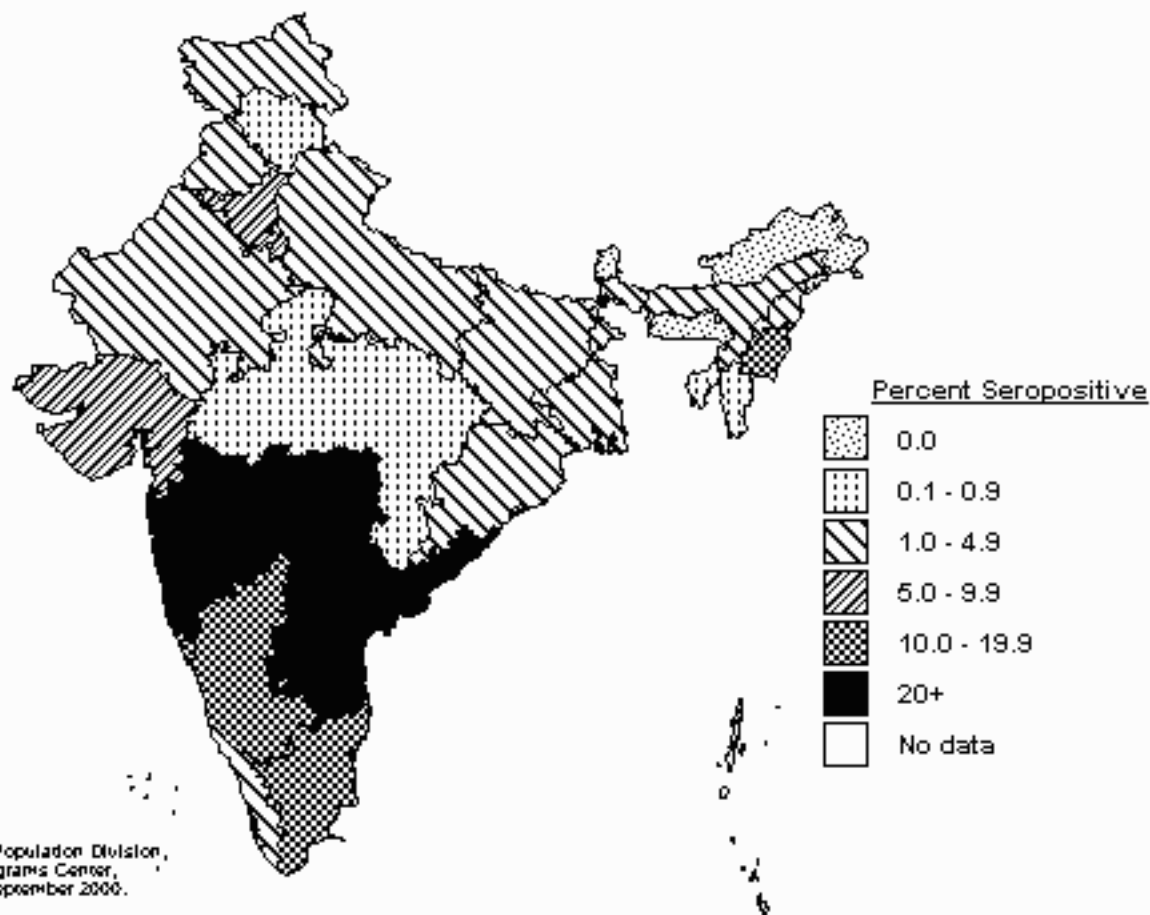
India: 1999



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Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for STD Patients

India: 1999



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