

HIV/AIDS Profile: Guinea

Demographic Indicators

Population (1,000s)	7,466	Growth Rate (%)	1.9
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)		Life Expectancy	
Both Sexes	131	Both Sexes	46
Male	143	Male	43
Female	119	Female	48
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	40	Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	18
Percent Urban	26	Total Fertility Rate	5.5
Note: Above indicators are for 2000.			

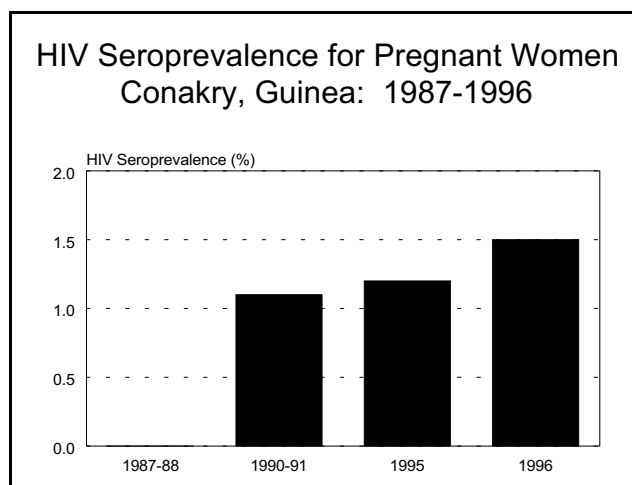
Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999		1.5 %	
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 6/12/98		0.56	
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 6/12/98		4085	
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Reference Bureau, UNAIDS, World Health Organization.			

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

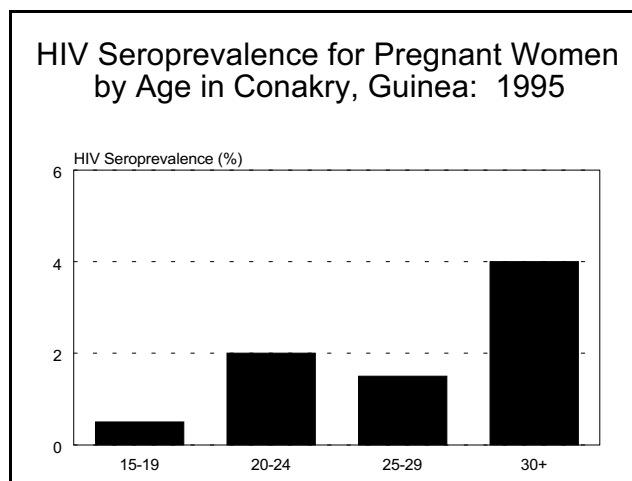
Although the HIV epidemic in Guinea is less severe when compared to those seen in other parts of sub-Saharan Africa, HIV infection levels continue to rise.

- In the capital city, Conakry, HIV infection among pregnant women slowly increased from no evidence of infection in 1987-88 to 1.5 percent infected in 1996.

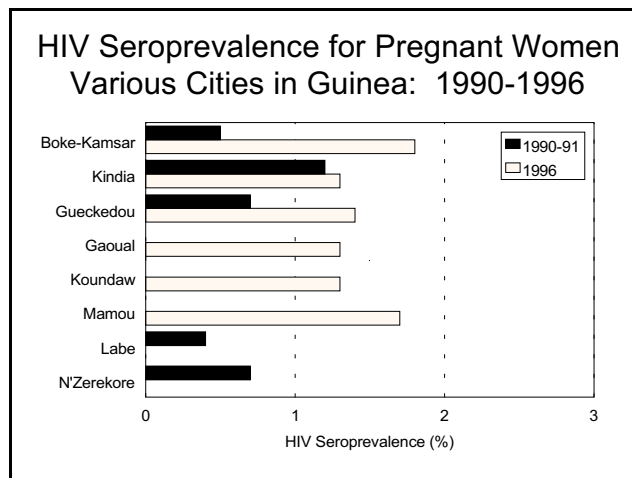


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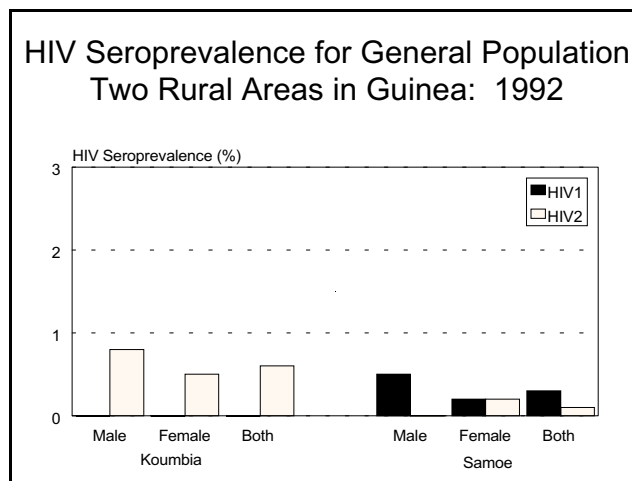
- A descriptive study carried out in 1995 among pregnant women at Koulewondy Health Center in Conakry, found that HIV infection levels were highest among those women age 30 and over. Four percent were HIV positive. Among those 15-19, 0.5 percent were HIV positive.



- In various cities of Guinea, HIV prevalence among pregnant women has increased since 1990-91. In Boke-Kamsar, 0.5 percent were infected; almost 2 percent were infected in 1996. Infection rates in Kindia changed little during the six year period; about 1 percent of pregnant women tested there were HIV positive in both years. By 1996, there was little variation in infection levels among cities.

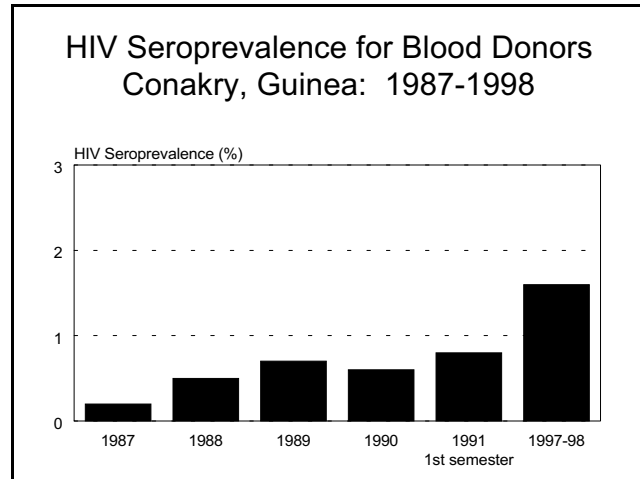


- A study among the general population in Koumbia, a rural area located in the middle of Guinea near Guinea-Bissau, reported no evidence of HIV1 infection but HIV2 infection under 1 percent for both sexes. In another rural area, Samoe, located in southeastern Guinea near the city of N'Zerekore, evidence of both HIV1 and HIV2 infection was found.

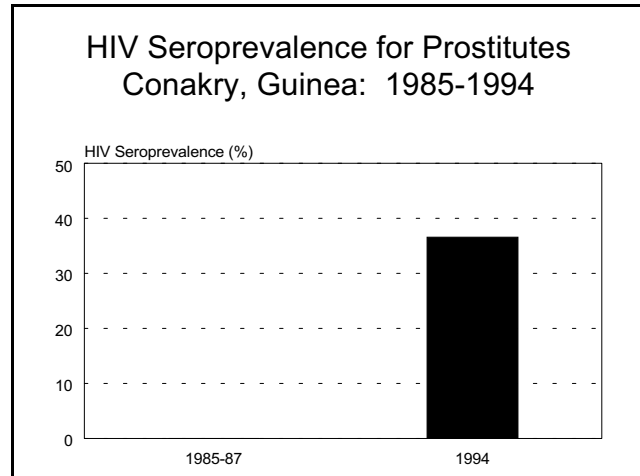


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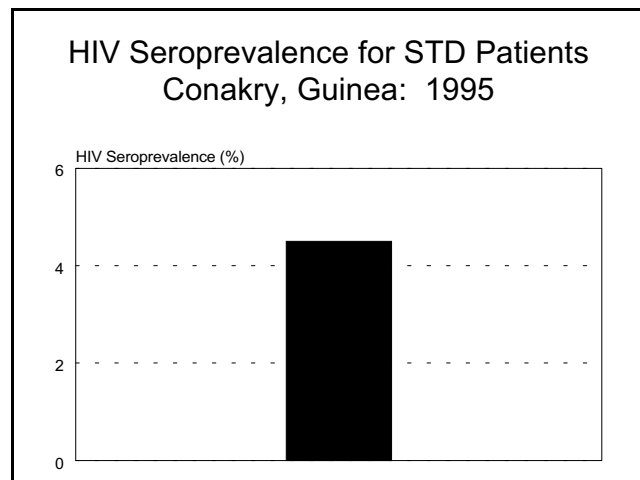
- HIV prevalence rates among volunteer blood donors in Conakry steadily increased between 1987 and 1997-98. In 1987, 0.2 percent were HIV positive. In 1997-98, 1.6 percent were infected.



- In Conakry, HIV infection among prostitutes was absent in a 1985-87 study but, in a 1994 study, high levels of HIV infection were detected. In 1994, 3.7 percent of prostitutes tested were HIV positive.

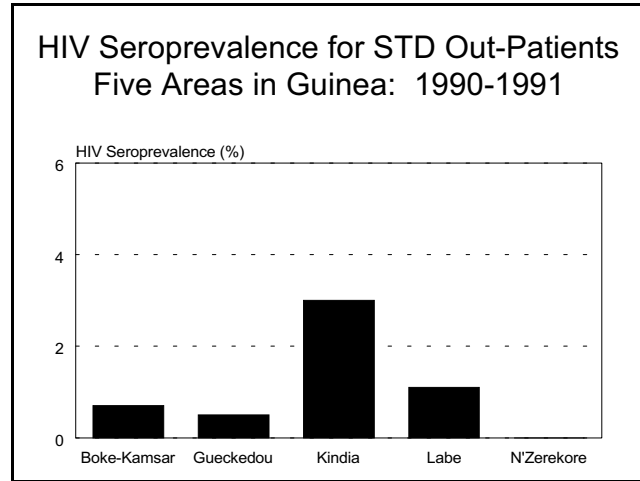


- A 1995 study of HIV seroprevalence among STD clinic patients in Conakry showed infection levels at 4.5 percent.

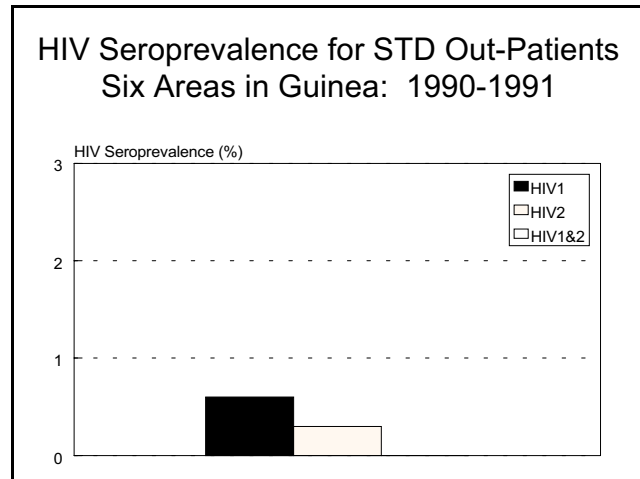


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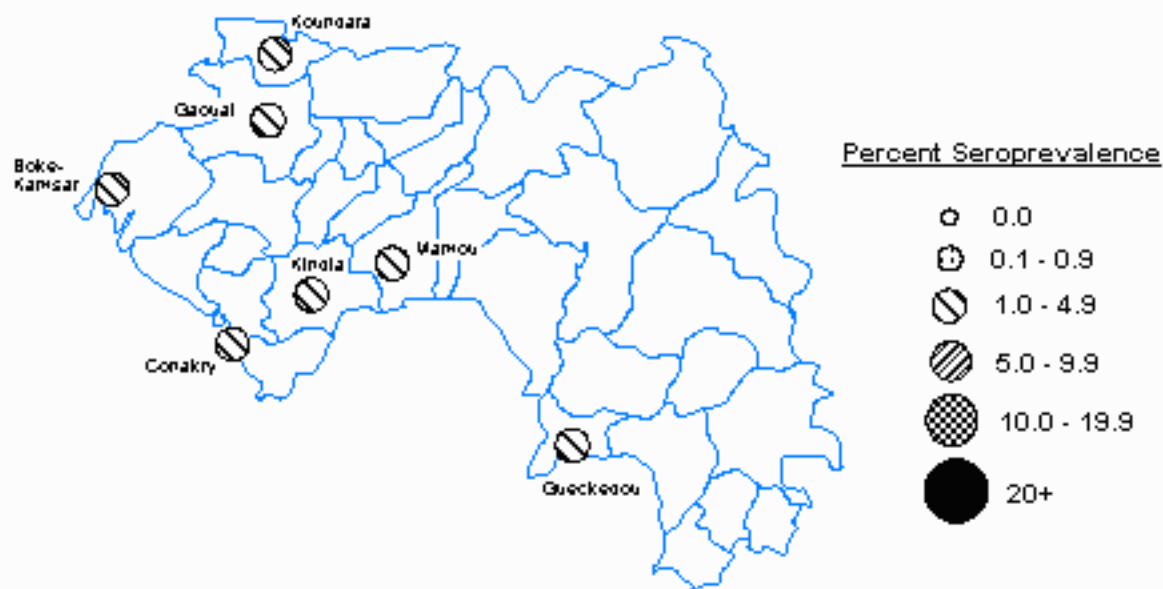
- In Guinea, substantial regional variation was noted for HIV1 infection among STD clinic outpatients in 1990-91. Three percent of patients were HIV positive in Kindia, compared to no reported HIV infection in N'Zerekore.



- In Conakry, Boke-Kamsar, Kindia, Labe, Gueckedou, and N'Zerekore, in 1990-91, 0.6 percent of STD out-patients were infected with HIV1, 0.3 percent with HIV2, and no evidence of dual infection.



Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women Guinea: 1996



U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division,
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