

HIV/AIDS Profile: Cambodia

Demographic Indicators

	with AIDS	without AIDS		with AIDS	without AIDS
Population (1000s)	12,212	12,307	Growth Rate (%)	2.3 %	2.4 %
Crude Birth Rate	33	34	Crude Death Rate	11	9
Infant Mortality Rate			Life Expectancy		
Both Sexes	67	64	Both Sexes	57	60
Male	73	70	Male	54	58
Female	61	58	Female	59	62

Percent Urban	16		Total Fertility Rate	4.8	

Note: Above indicators are for 2000.

Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999	4.0 %
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 8/27/98	0.12
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 8/27/98	1379

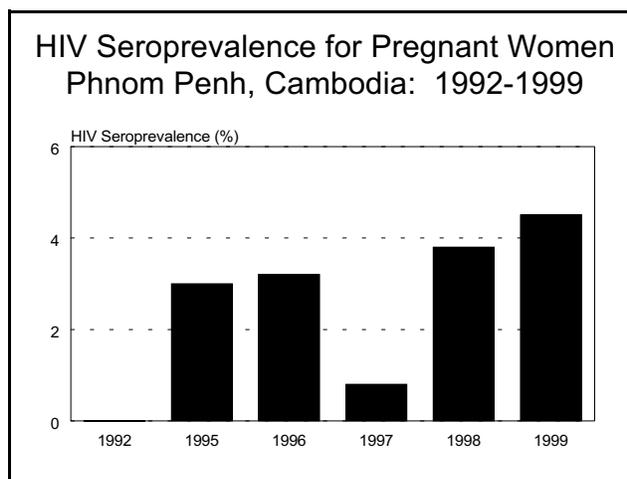
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, UNAIDS, Population Reference Bureau, World Health Organization.

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

Cambodia has the distinction of being the most affected country in Asia, according to UNAIDS. Four percent of adults are estimated to be HIV infected. Sentinel surveillance data bear this out. In 1999, 4 to 5 percent of pregnant women were infected, with the youngest, 14-19, at 2 percent prevalence. Adults and married women of reproductive age had infection levels between 1 and 2 percent.

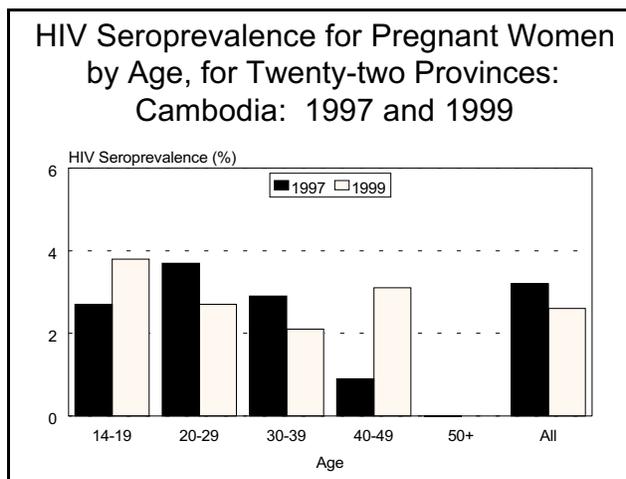
- HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women increased in Phnom Penh, the capital, according to sentinel surveillance data. In 1992, no evidence of infection was found. By 1999, over 4 percent of pregnant women tested were HIV positive.



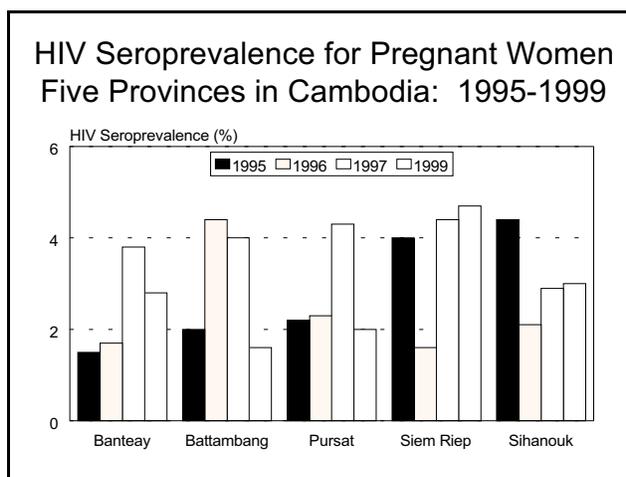
Source: International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, June 2000.

Cambodia

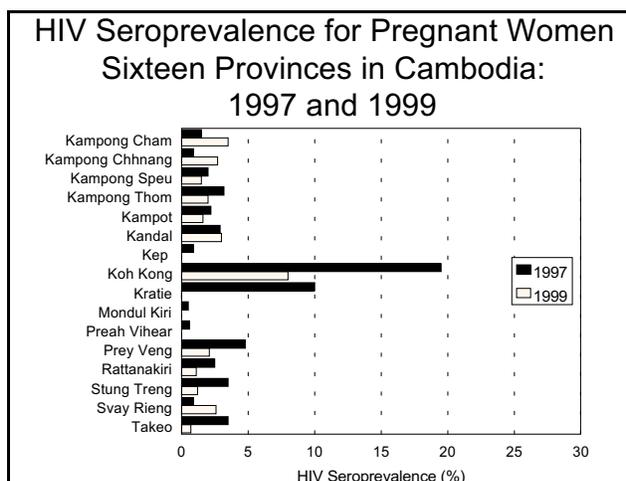
- In 1999, HIV prevalence was highest among the youngest pregnant women, those 14-19 years old, in twenty-two provinces of Cambodia. Four percent of these women tested positive for the virus.



- HIV prevalence among pregnant women varied by province. Sentinel surveillance of five provinces in 1999 showed that prevalence ranged from 2 percent in Battambang and Pursat provinces to 5 percent in Siem Riep Province. Data from these provinces has been available since 1995, the only provinces where that was the case.

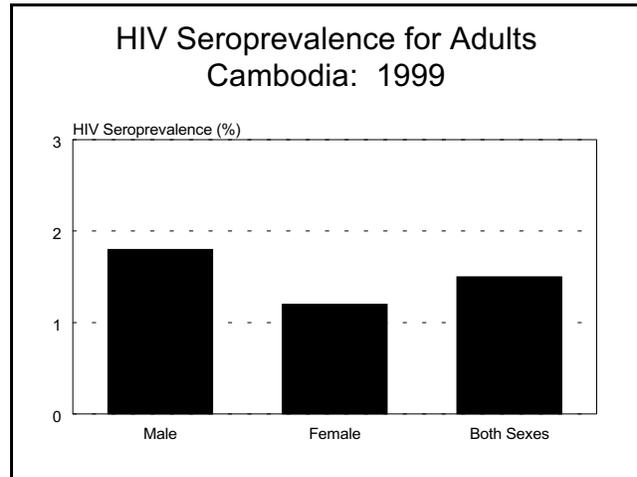


- The highest HIV prevalence levels among pregnant women were observed in Koh Kong Province in 1997 and 1999. There was no evidence of infection in Kratie Province in 1999.

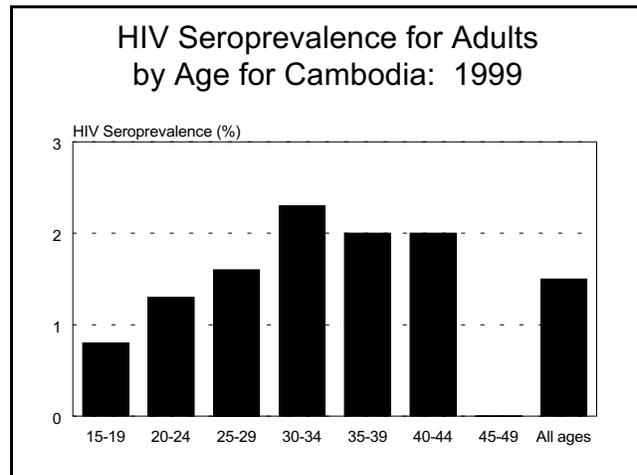


Cambodia

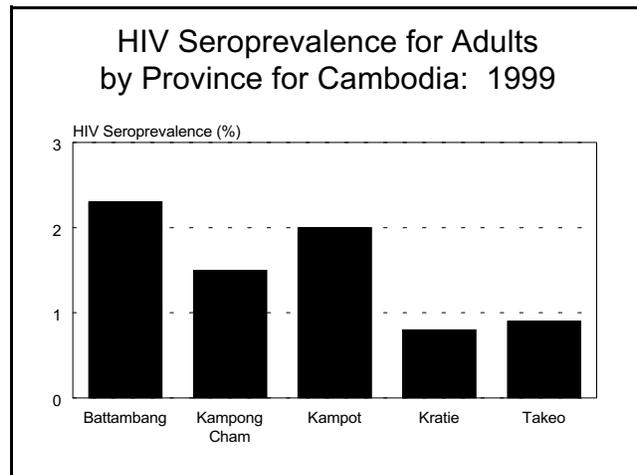
- Households were included in the sentinel surveillance system in 1999. The overall HIV prevalence rate among adults in Cambodia was over 1 percent. The rate differed by sex, with 2 and 1 percent of males and females infected, respectively.



- HIV seroprevalence among adults in 1999 varied by age. One percent of those 15-19 years old were infected. However, those 30-44 had a rate in the range of 2 percent.

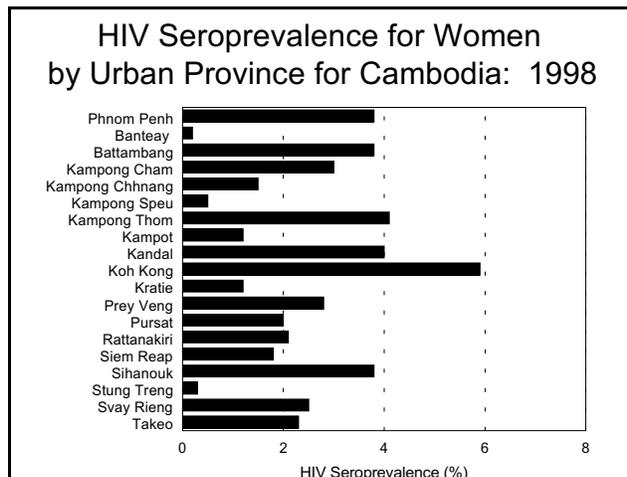


- At the provincial level, HIV seroprevalence among adults ranged from 1 percent in Kratie and Takeo provinces to 2 percent in Battambang and Kampot provinces.

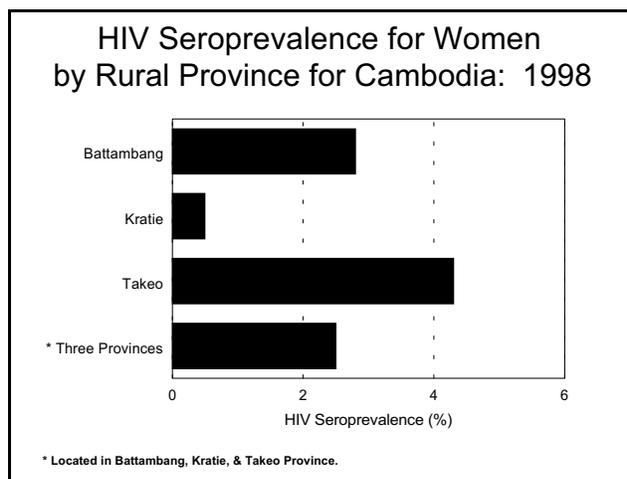


Cambodia

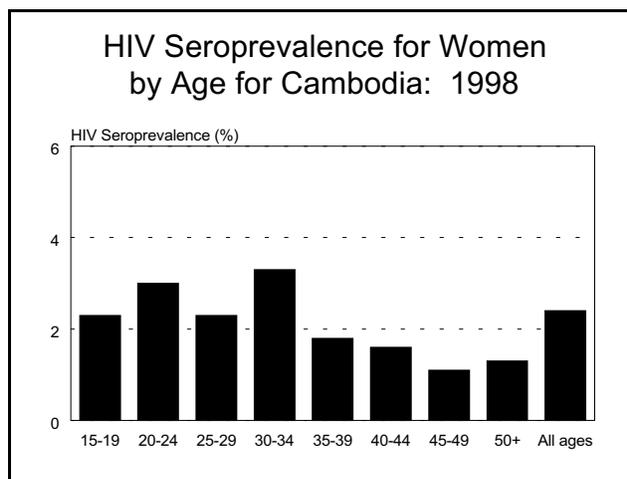
- Married women of reproductive age were included in sentinel surveillance in 1998. In urban areas of various provinces, HIV prevalence among this group ranged from well below 1 percent in Banteay and Stung Treng provinces to 6 percent in Koh Kong Province.



- In rural areas of three provinces, HIV prevalence among married women of reproductive age ranged from under 1 percent in Kratie Province to 4 percent in Takeo Province in 1999.

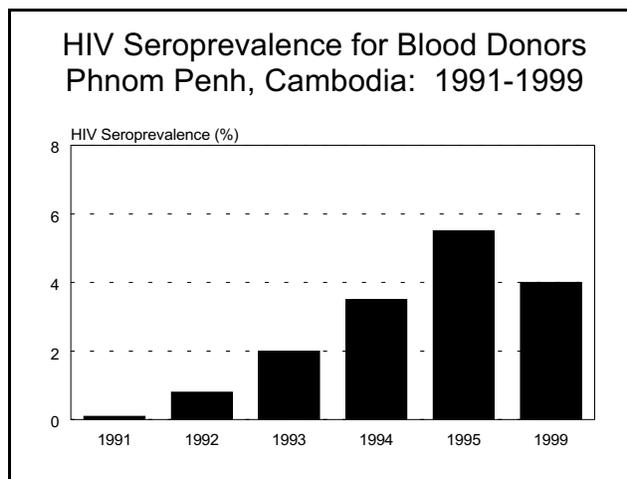


- Overall HIV seroprevalence among married women of reproductive age was 2 percent in 1998. However, infection levels varied by age. Two percent of women 15-19 were HIV positive. The highest level was observed among those 30-34, 3 percent.

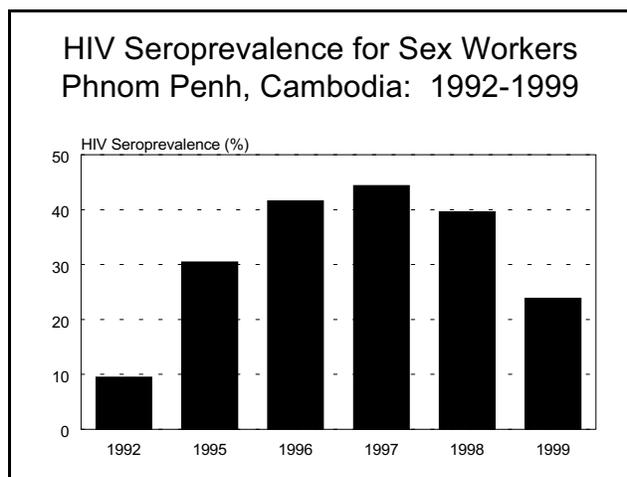


Cambodia

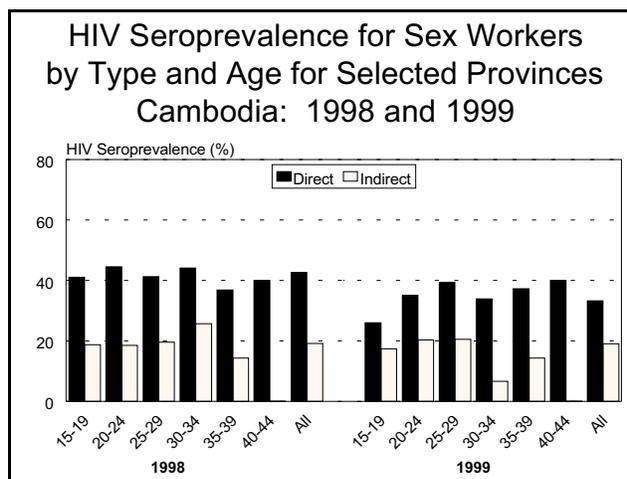
- At the National Blood Transfusion Center in Phnom Penh, HIV seroprevalence among blood donors increased during the mid 1990s. Very few infections were detected in 1991. By 1995, 6 percent of donors were HIV positive. In 1999, 4 percent were infected, according to sentinel surveillance done that year.



- HIV seroprevalence among sex workers in Phnom Penh rose dramatically during the 1990s. Ten percent were HIV positive in 1992, 44 percent by 1997. Declines in infection rates were observed subsequent to 1997. In 1999, 24 percent of sex workers tested were HIV positive.

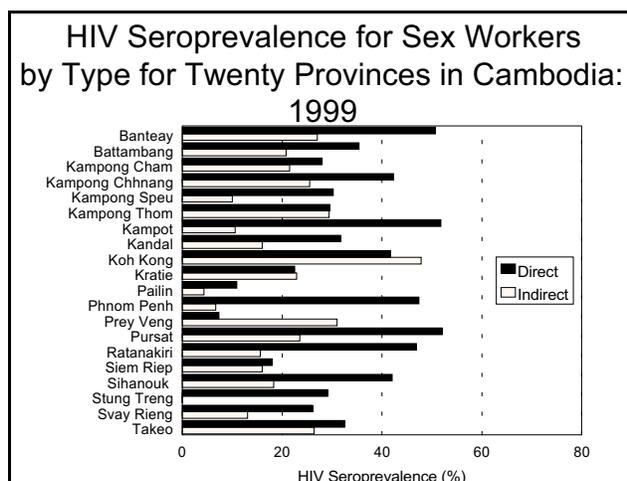


- HIV infection rates in Phnom Penh were higher, sometimes by more than double, among direct sex workers, those working in brothels, in 1998 and 1999, compared to indirect sex workers. This was true at every age group as well. Indirect sex workers work mainly in entertainment based establishments and are known as "freelance" sex workers.

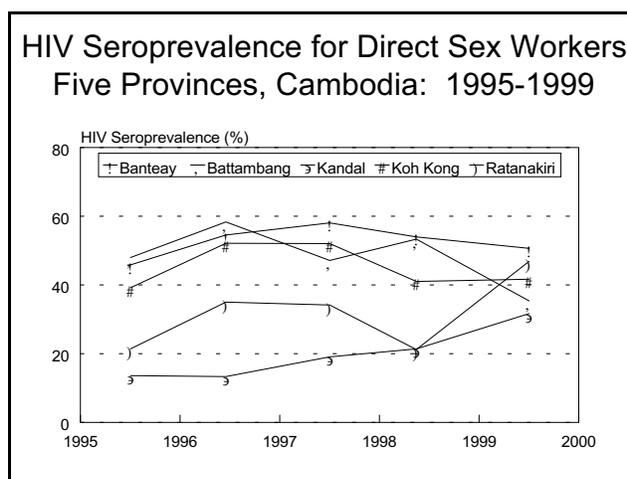


Cambodia

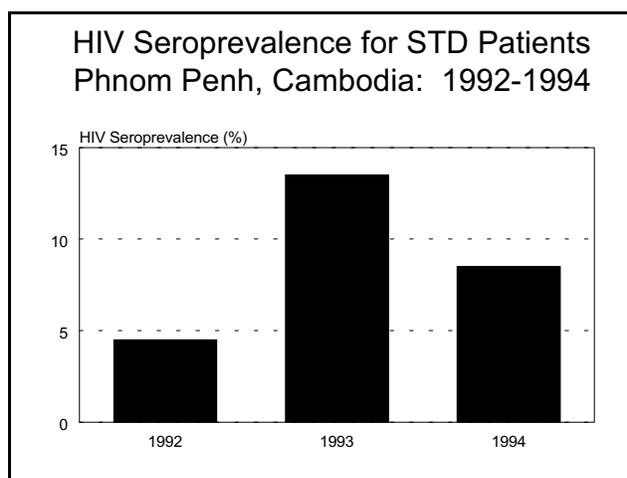
- HIV seroprevalence among sex workers in 1999 varied by province. Among direct sex workers, prevalence ranged from 7 percent in Prey Veng Province to 52 percent in Kampot Province. Among indirect sex workers, no evidence of infection was found in Stung Treng Province, while 48 percent tested in Koh Kong Province were HIV positive.



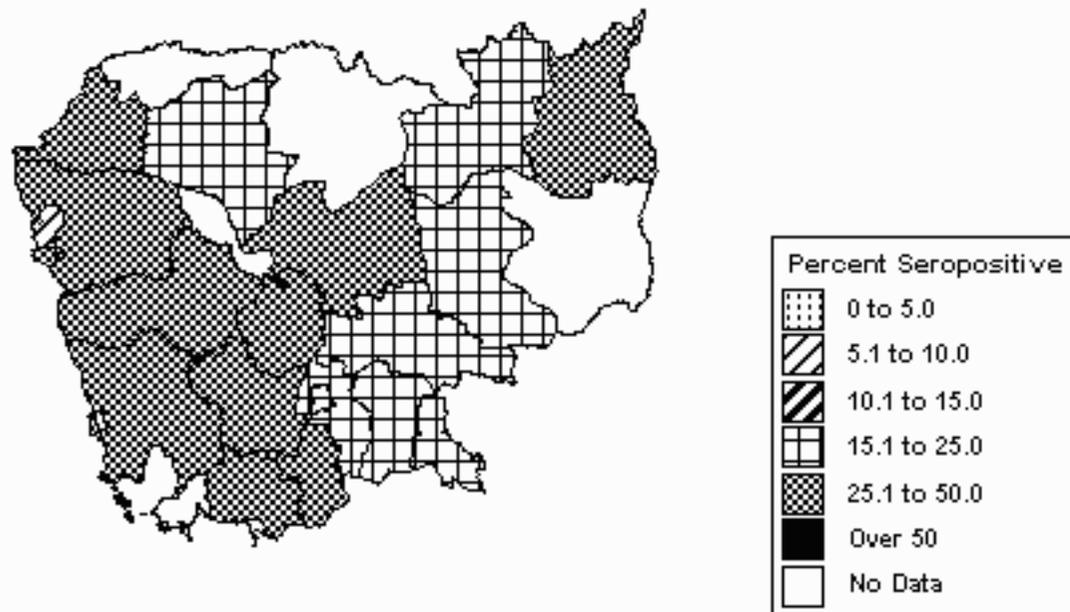
- HIV seroprevalence among direct sex workers fluctuated during the latter half of the 1990s in five provinces. Prevalence ranged from 14 percent in Kandal Province in 1992 to 58 percent in both Banteay and Battambang provinces in 1996/1997. Data from these provinces has been available since 1995, the only provinces where that was the case.



- There are very little data available on STD patients in Cambodia. However, some surveillance was done in Phnom Penh between 1992-94. During that time, HIV prevalence ranged from 5 to 14 percent.



Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Sex Workers Cambodia: 1999



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

Sources for Cambodia

- C0228 Chin, J., 1996, HIV Prevalence Estimates for Cambodia: Recommendations for Future HIV Surveillance, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, Cambodia Trip Report, Sept. - Oct, unpublished.
- C0229 Cambodian National AIDS Program, 1995, Epidemiological Surveillance Activity - Year 1995, Cambodian National AIDS Program, unpublished tables.
- C0261 Cambodia National Centre HIV/AIDS Program, 2000, Executive Summary of HSS 1999 in Cambodia, Cambodia National Centre HIV/AIDS Dermatology and STD, Ministry of Health, 10 May, unpublished report and tables.¹
- C0263 Cambodia National AIDS Program, 1997, HIV Seroprevalence Sentinel Surveillance, Cambodia 1997, Cambodia National AIDS Program, tables.
- M0504 Meng, C. Y., T. Phalla, K. S. Vuthy, 1997, HIV/AIDS in Cambodia, Presented at the UNAIDS Regional Workshop on "Evidence of Behavioural Change in the Context of HIV Decline in Thailand," 19 - 22 May, Bangkok, Thailand.
- S0476 Samrith, C., S. Vonthanak, R. Detels, et al., 1998, Report of Sentinel Surveillance in Cambodia 1998, National Center for Dermatology, Venerology and HIV/AIDS Control, Ministry of Health, Cambodia, unpublished report.
- T0115 Tia, P., S. L. Kruey, S. Tea, et al., 1994, Epidemiology of HIV in Cambodia, Tenth International Conference on AIDS, Yokohama, Japan, 8/7-12, Poster P.C.0621.
- W0116 World Health Organization, 1996, HIV Sentinel Surveillance Activities Throughout the Region, STD HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, vol. 7, pp. 3-4.

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