

# HIV/AIDS Profile: Nigeria

## Demographic Indicators

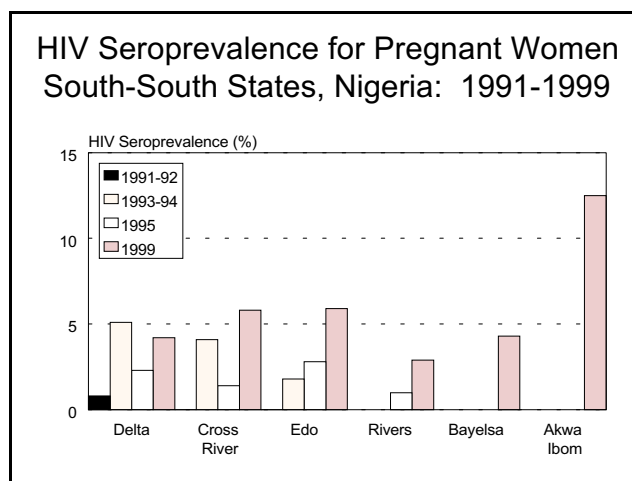
	with AIDS	without AIDS		with AIDS	without AIDS
Population (1000s)	123,338	124,890	Growth Rate (%)	2.7 %	3.0 %
Crude Birth Rate	40	40	Crude Death Rate	14	11
Infant Mortality Rate			Life Expectancy		
Both Sexes	74	69	Both Sexes	52	57
Male	77	72	Male	52	56
Female	71	66	Female	52	58
*****					
Percent Urban	36		Total Fertility Rate	5.7	
<b>Note:</b> Above indicators are for 2000.					
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Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999			5.1 %		
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 6/30/99			0.22		
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 6/30/99			26,276		
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, UNAIDS, Population Reference Bureau, World Health Organization.					

## Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

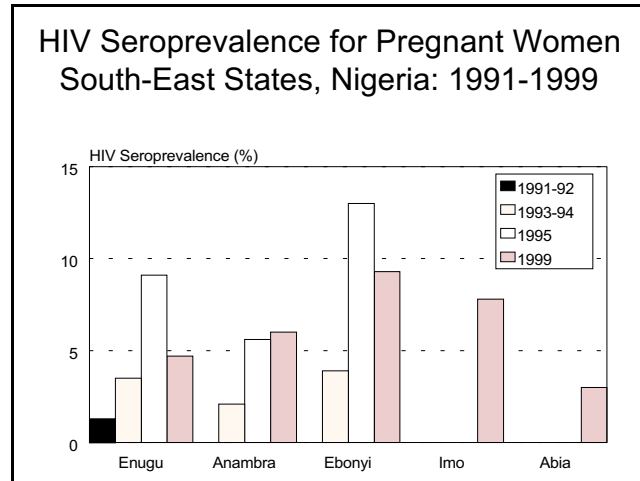
National prevalence has been steadily increasing from 1.8 percent in 1990 to 5.4 percent in 1999. The difference between HIV seroprevalence in urban and rural areas is not large, indicating that the AIDS problem in Nigeria is not strictly an urban one. In 1999, Nigeria was ranked third after South Africa and Ethiopia by UNAIDS as the nations in Africa with the largest number of HIV infected people.

- HIV seroprevalence for pregnant women in the South-South varied by state. HIV prevalence in 1999 ranged from 3 percent in Rivers State to 13 percent in Akwa Ibom State, the second highest HIV prevalence among pregnant women in Nigeria in 1999.

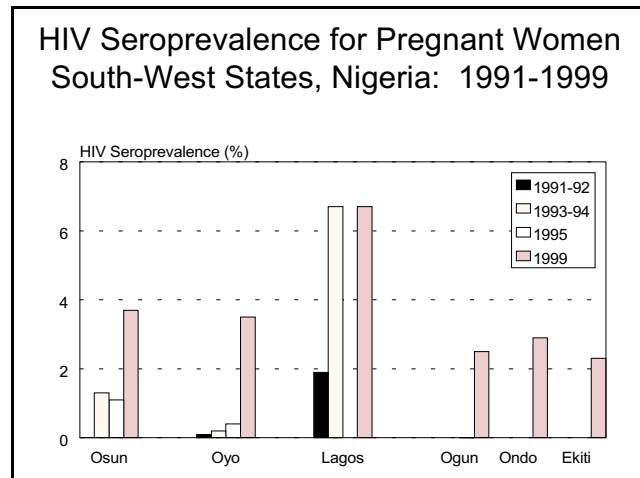


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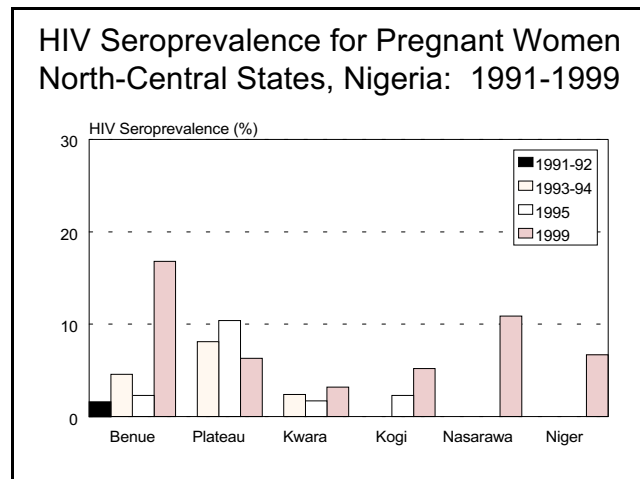
- In 1999, HIV seroprevalence for pregnant women in the South-East zone ranged from 3 percent in Abia State to 9 percent in Ebonyi State.



- In the area of Nigeria comprising the South-West, the state that contains one of the worlds' largest cities, Lagos, had an infection rate of 7 percent among pregnant women in 1999. HIV prevalence in other states of the South-West ranged from 2 to 4 percent.

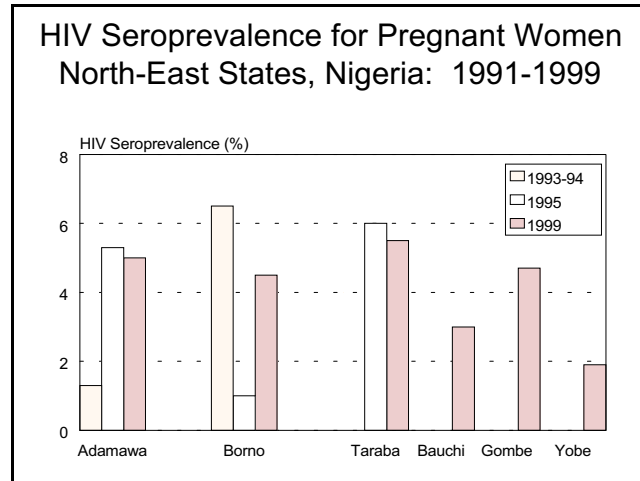


- In 1999, prevalence rates among pregnant women in states of the North-Central area of Nigeria ranged from 3 percent in Kwara State to 17 percent in Benue State. Benue State had the highest infection level in 1999 among pregnant women.

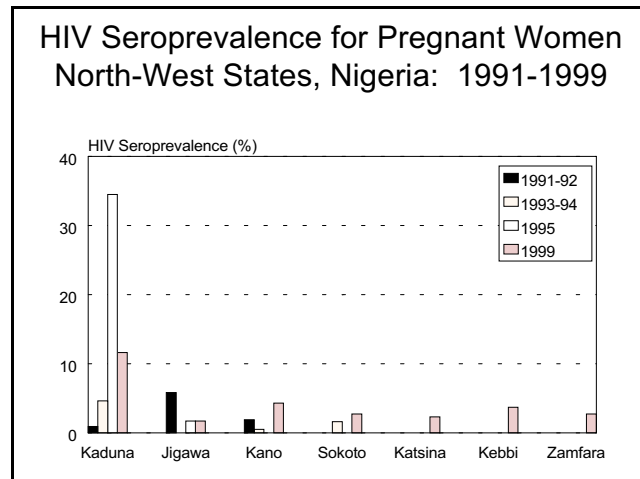


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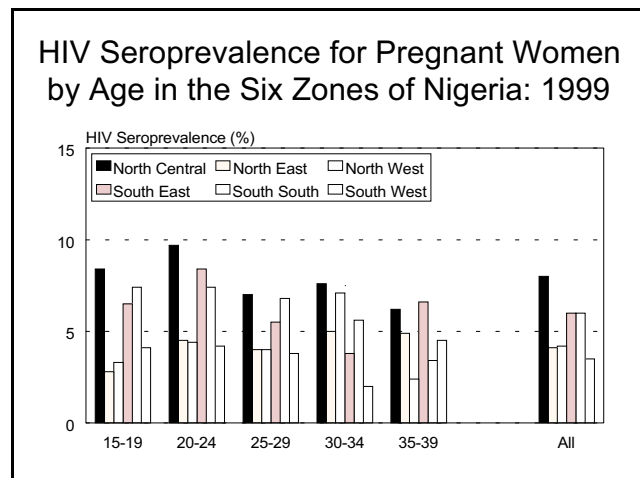
- In the North-East states, HIV prevalence among pregnant women ranged from 2 percent in the newly created state of Yobe to 6 percent in Taraba State.



- In 1999, HIV prevalence among pregnant women in the North-West states ranged from 2 percent in Jigawa to 12 percent in Kaduna.

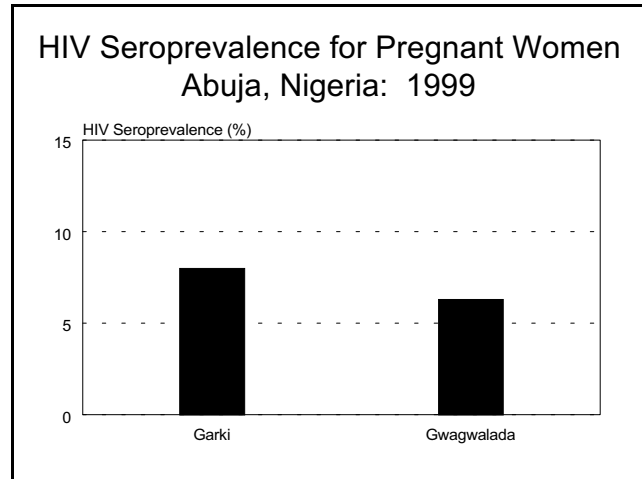


- In 1999, HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women in six zones of Nigeria ranged from 3 percent among 15-19 year olds in the North East zone to nearly 10 percent among 20-24 year olds in the North Central zone. Across the various age groups, the North Central zone tended to have the highest prevalence levels among pregnant women.

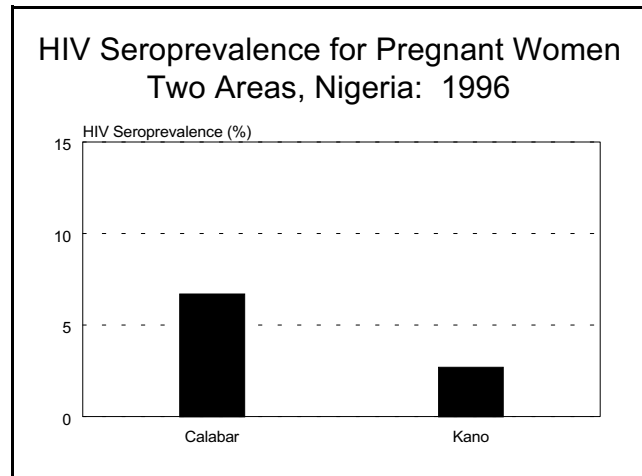


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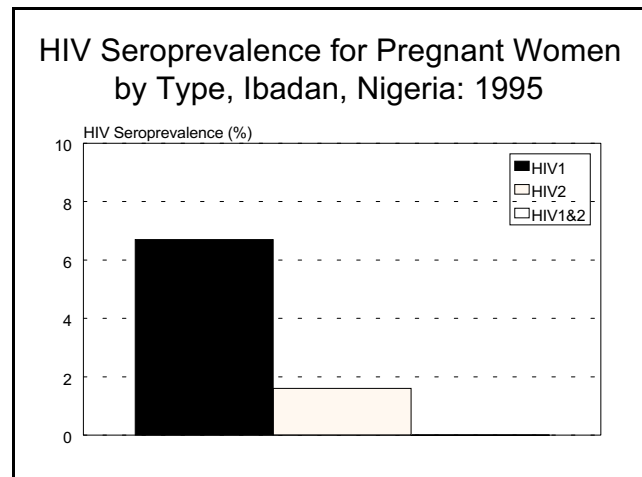
- HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women in Abuja, the capital city, is 8 percent at the Garki site and 6 percent at the Gwagwalada site.



- Seroprevalence among pregnant women in 1996 varies in different parts of the country. By 1996, infection levels had reached 7 percent in Calabar, a city near the Cameroon border in the south and 3 percent in Kano, a city near the Niger border in the northern region.

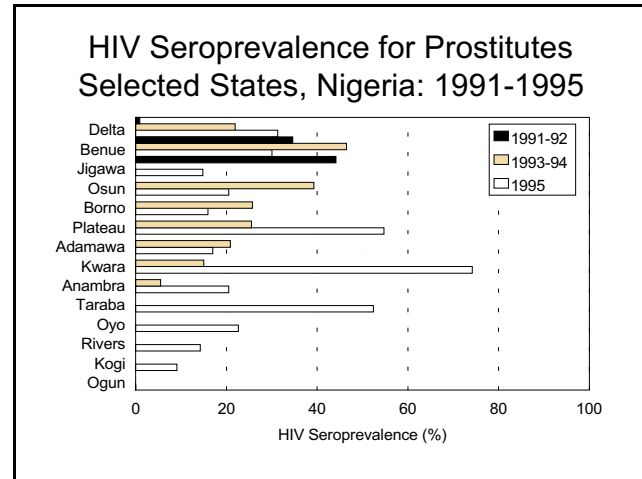


- As is the case in most countries of West Africa, HIV1 prevalence is substantially higher than HIV2. Surveillance data from Ibadan does not show evidence of dual infection. Two percent of pregnant women tested positive for HIV2 versus 7 percent for HIV1.

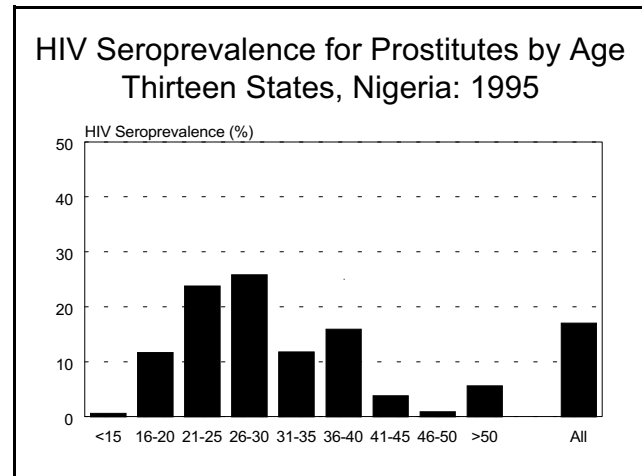


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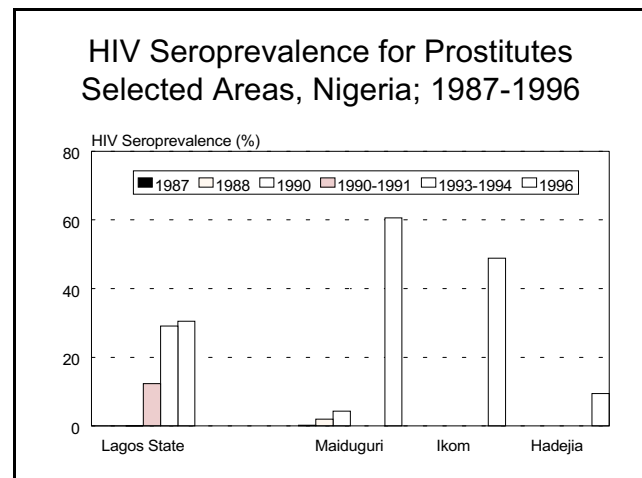
- In 1995, HIV seroprevalence among prostitutes from selected states varied from 0 percent in Ogun to 74 percent in Kwara. While infection levels in some states rose from 1993-1994 to 1995, others declined.



- HIV seroprevalence among prostitutes is highest for the 26-30 year age group, 26 percent, and lowest for the <15 year group, less than one percent. For these thirteen states, the average prevalence is 17 percent.

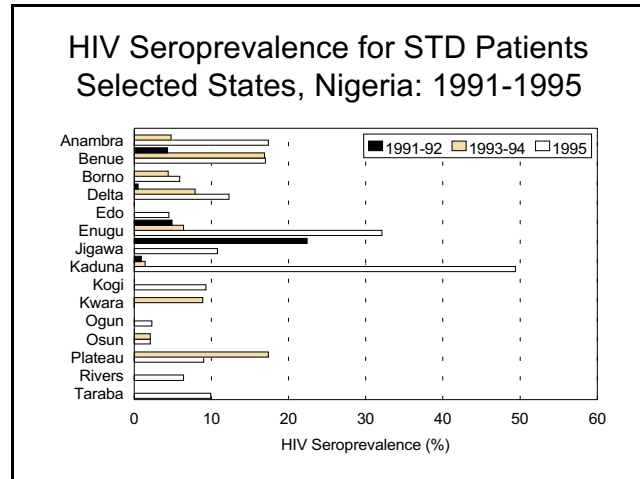


- In 1996, HIV seroprevalence among prostitutes for selected areas of Nigeria ranged from 9 percent in Hadejia to 61 percent in Maiduguri.

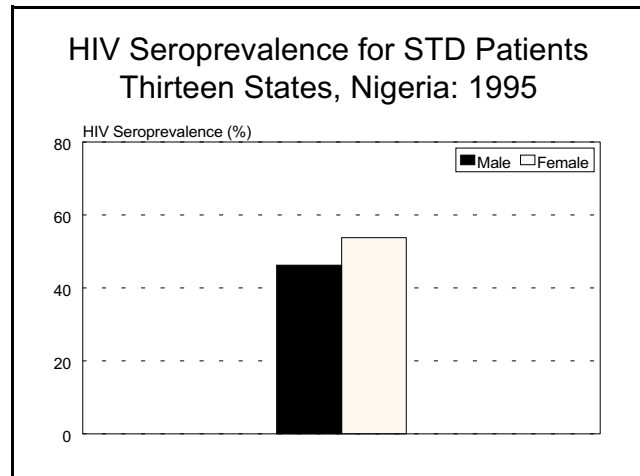


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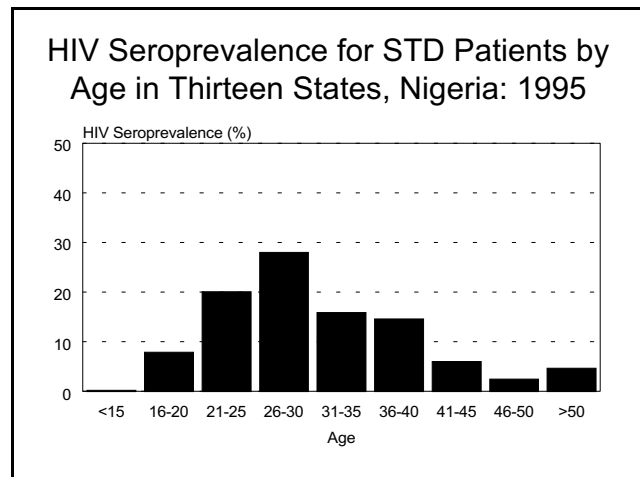
- Between 1991-1992 and 1995, HIV infection levels among STD clinic patients rose in most states shown except Osun, where prevalence remained the same and Plateau, Jigawa and Kwara, where prevalence fell. In 1995, HIV prevalence among STD patients tested ranged from no evidence of infection in Kwara to 50 percent in Kaduna.



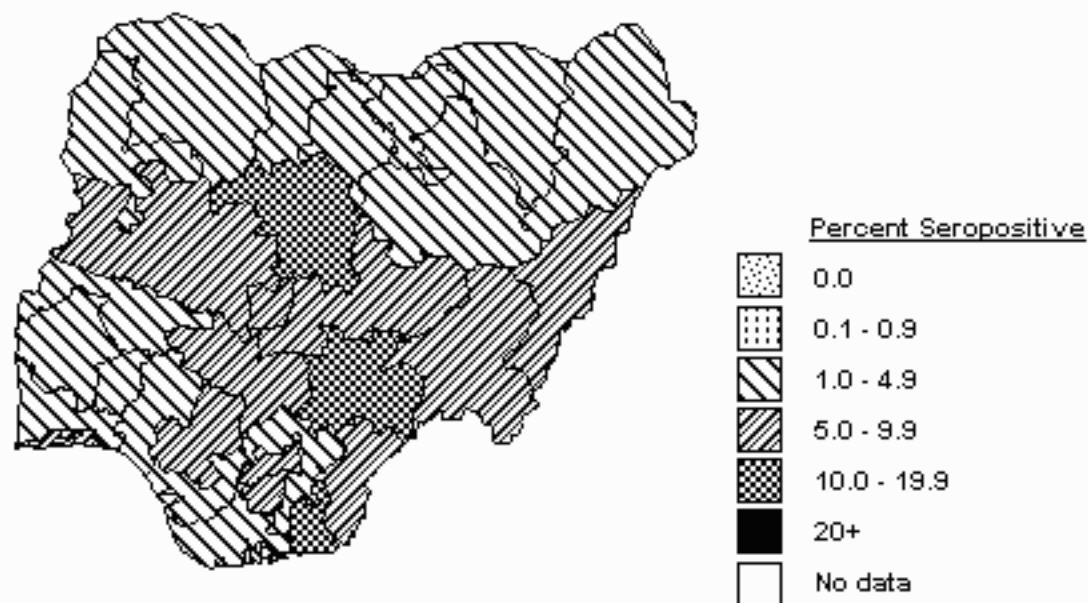
- HIV seroprevalence for female STD clinic patients is somewhat higher than for men. Fifty-four percent of female STD patients tested positive versus 46 percent of male patients.



- Among STD clinic patients in thirteen states, adults ages 26-30 had the highest level of HIV infection, reaching 28 percent in 1995. Patients below the age of 15 had the lowest prevalence levels with less than one percent of the sample infected.



# Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women Nigeria: 1999



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