

HIV/AIDS Profile: Vietnam

Demographic Indicators

Population (1,000s)	78,774	Growth Rate (%)	1.5
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)		Life Expectancy	
Both Sexes	31	Both Sexes	69
Male	32	Male	67
Female	31	Female	72
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	22	Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	6
Percent Urban	24	Total Fertility Rate	2.5
Note: Above indicators are for 2000.			

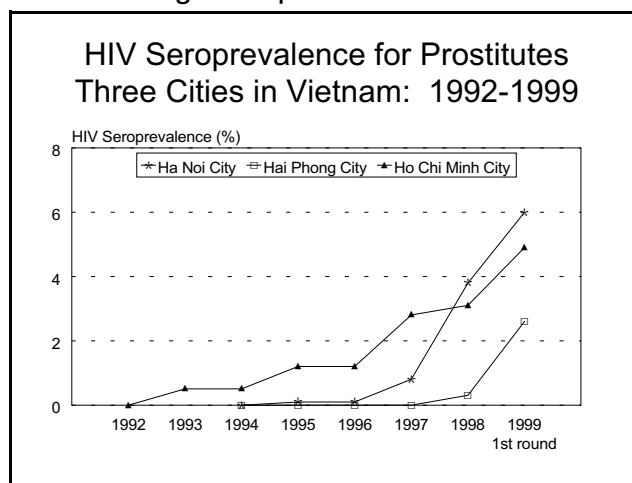
Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999	0.2 %		
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 9/8/98	0.02		
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 9/8/98	1819		
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Reference Bureau, UNAIDS, World Health Organization.			

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Concentrated

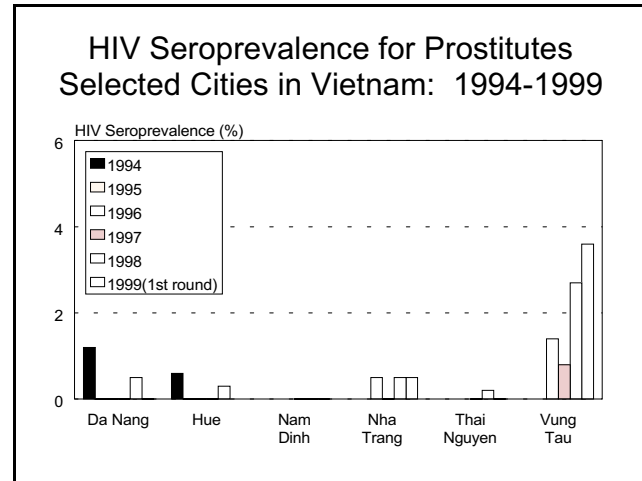
The HIV epidemic has rapidly increased in Vietnam during the 1990s. Infection levels vary by area of the country. There was explosive growth in prevalence among IV drug users in certain cities with rates at or above 80 percent by 1999. There were signs of an increase in prevalence among STD patients.

- HIV seroprevalence among prostitutes steadily increased in three cities of Vietnam during the 1990s. The first round of surveillance carried out in 1999 found that 6 percent were infected in Ha Noi City, the capital, 5 percent in Ho Chi Minh City, the former Saigon, and 3 percent in Hai Phong City, a major port and industrial city in the north of the country.

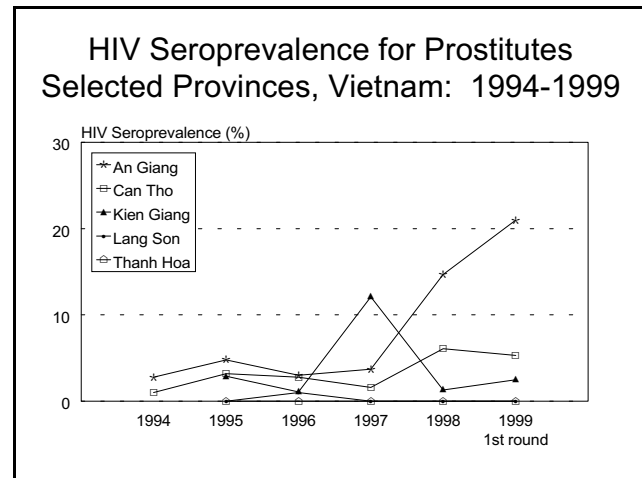


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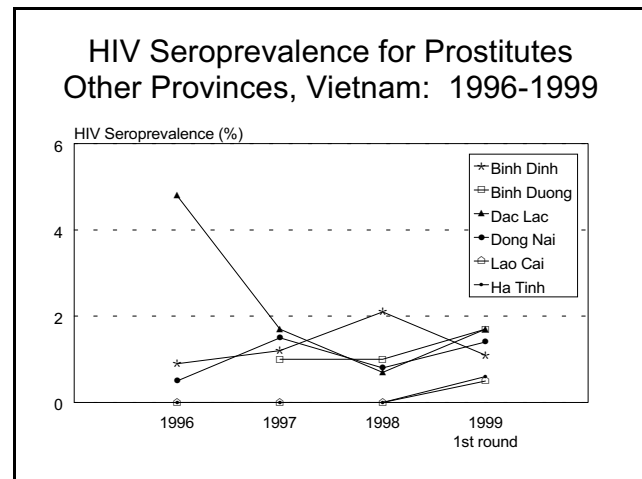
- Sentinel surveillance of prostitutes in selected cities of Vietnam found that HIV prevalence remained fairly stable during the mid to late 1990s in each city featured but one, Vung Tau. In 1996, 1 percent of prostitutes tested were HIV positive. By 1999, 4 percent tested positive. There was no evidence of infection during this time period in the city of Nam Dinh.



- In selected provinces of Vietnam, HIV prevalence among prostitutes varied between 1994 and 1999. In An Giang Province, however, prevalence steadily increased, going from 3 to 21 percent in five years. There was no evidence of infection in Thanh Hoa Province and, for the most part, Lang Son Province.

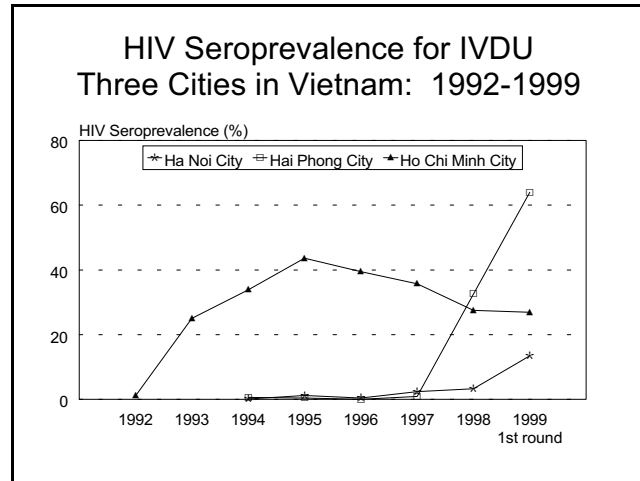


- HIV prevalence rates among prostitutes in other provinces have fluctuated during 1996-99. Rates ranged anywhere between no evidence of infection in Lao Cai and Ha Tinh provinces from 1996 to 1998 to 5 percent in Dac Lac Province in 1996.

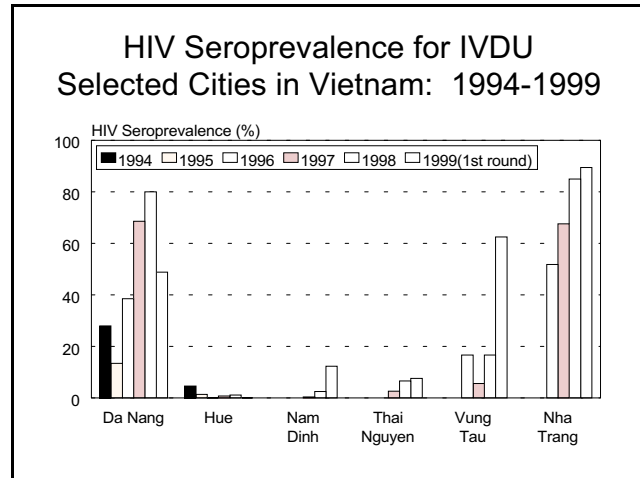


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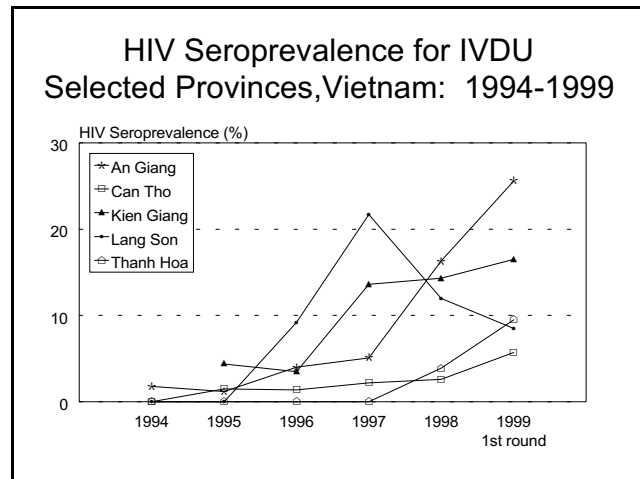
- Sentinel surveillance conducted among IV drug users in Hai Phong City found that HIV prevalence levels skyrocketed during the 1990s. From less than 1 percent infection between 1994 and 1997, the rate rose to 64 percent by 1999. Applicable rates for Ha Noi City and Ho Chi Minh City for 1999 were 14 and 27 percent, respectively.



- Sentinel surveillance conducted among IV drug users in selected cities of Vietnam found varying levels of infection during 1994-99. HIV prevalence levels fluctuated between 14 and 80 percent in Da Nang in the central area of Vietnam. Nha Trang also had very high levels of infection, between 52 and 90 percent of IV drug users tested.

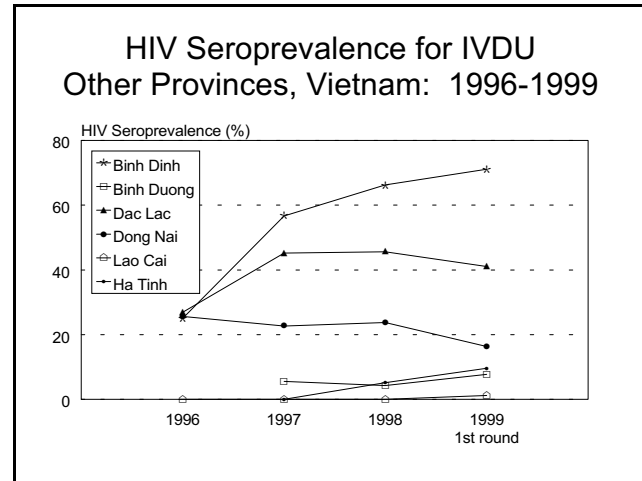


- HIV prevalence among IV drug users has generally gone in an upward direction in selected provinces in Vietnam between 1994 and 1999. In the first round of surveillance in 1999, prevalence ranged from 6 percent in Can Tho Province to 26 percent in An Giang Province.

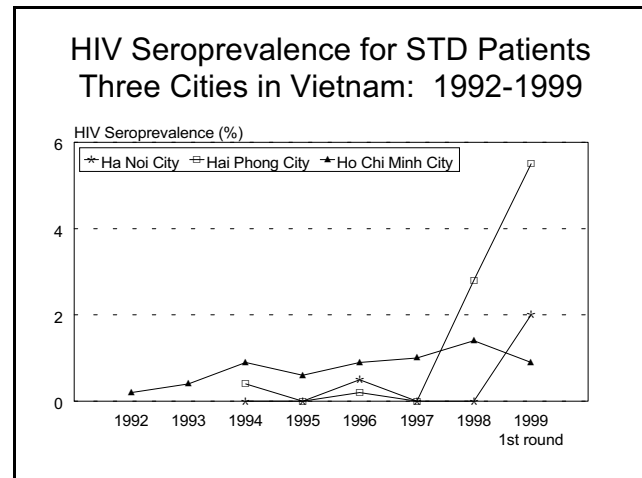


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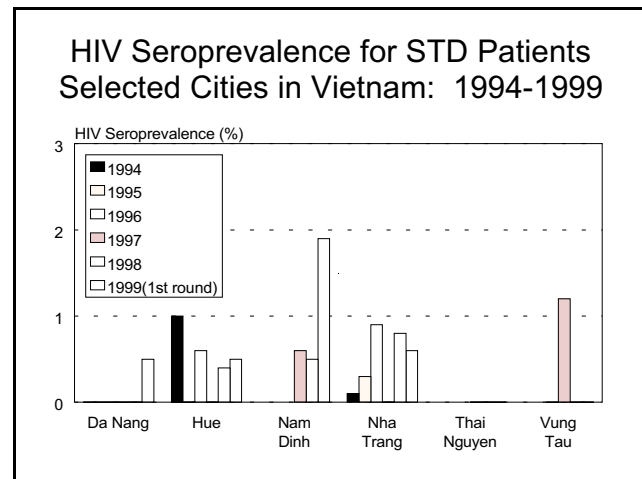
- Sentinel surveillance conducted among IV drug users in other provinces of Vietnam indicated that HIV prevalence had already reached very high levels by 1997 in Binh Dinh and Dac Lac provinces. Although prevalence declined between 1998 and the first part of 1999 in Dac Lac and Dong Nai Provinces, more data are needed to determine any long term trends.



- Sentinel surveillance conducted among patients seeking STD treatment at various clinics and hospitals found relatively stable rates between 1992 and 1998 in Ha Noi City and Ho Chi Minh City. However, HIV prevalence increased from less than 1 percent to 6 percent in Hai Phong City during the time period 1992-99. Prevalence doubled in Ha Noi City between 1998 and 1999.

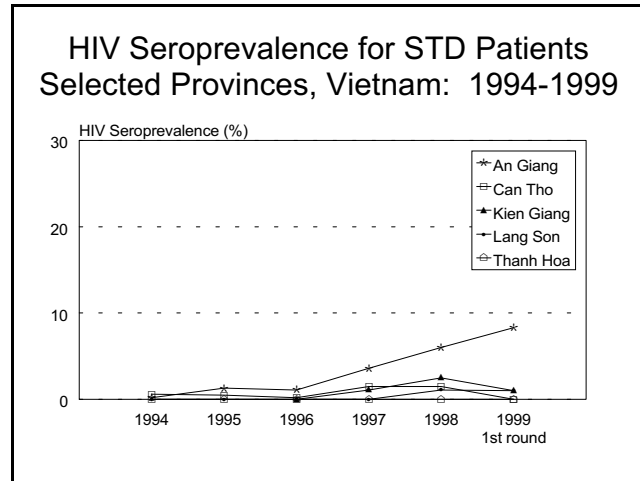


- HIV prevalence among patients seeking STD treatment at various clinics and hospitals was below 2 percent in selected cities of Vietnam during 1994-99. There was no evidence of infection in Thai Nguyen.

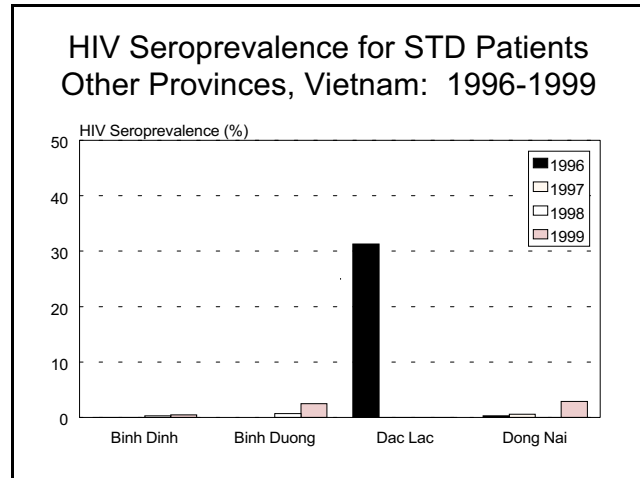


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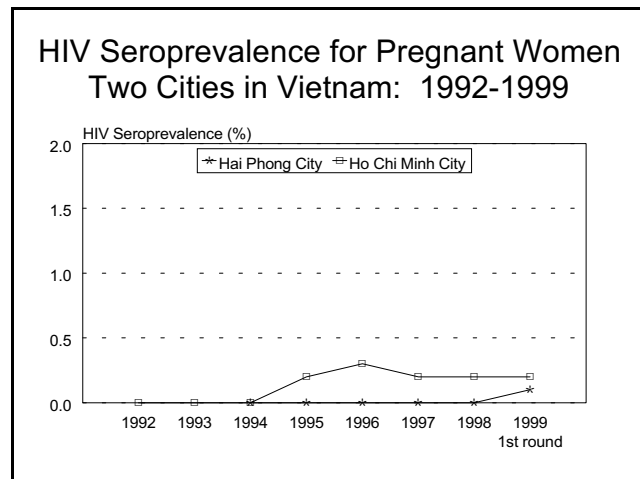
- HIV prevalence among patients seeking STD treatment at various clinics and hospitals in selected provinces was stable in two provinces, Can Tho and Lang Son during 1994-99. No evidence of infection was found in Thanh Hoa Province during the time period.



- There was little, if any, HIV infection among patients seeking STD treatment at various clinics and hospitals in other provinces, other than the 31 percent of patients testing positive in 1996 in Dac Lac Province. There was no evidence of infection in Ha Tinh and Lao Cai provinces during 1996-99.

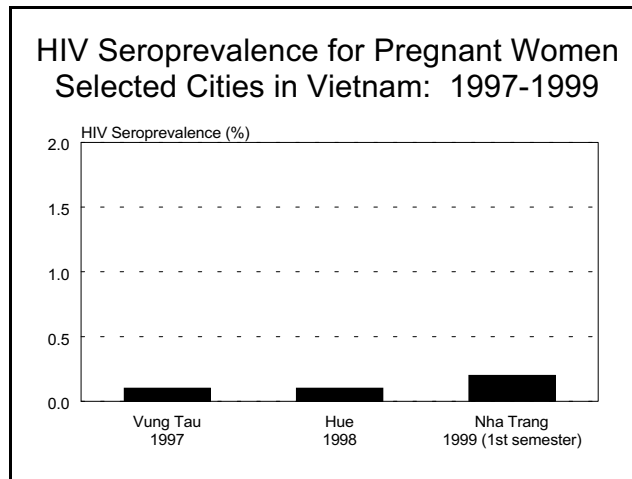


- HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women in Hai Phong City and Ho Chi Minh City remained well below 1 percent during the 1990s, according to sentinel surveillance data. No evidence of infection was found in Ha Noi City

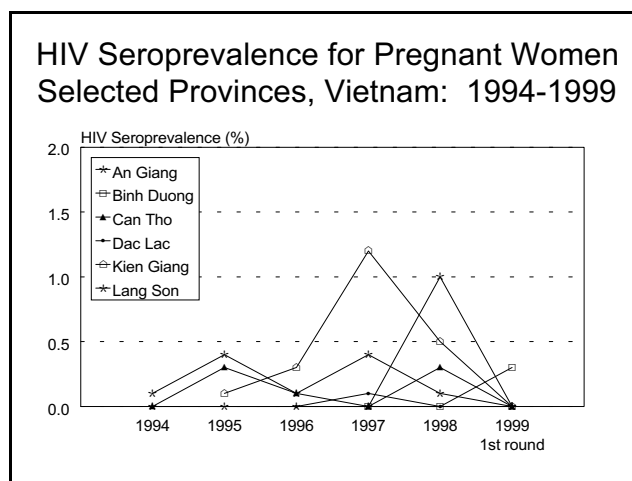


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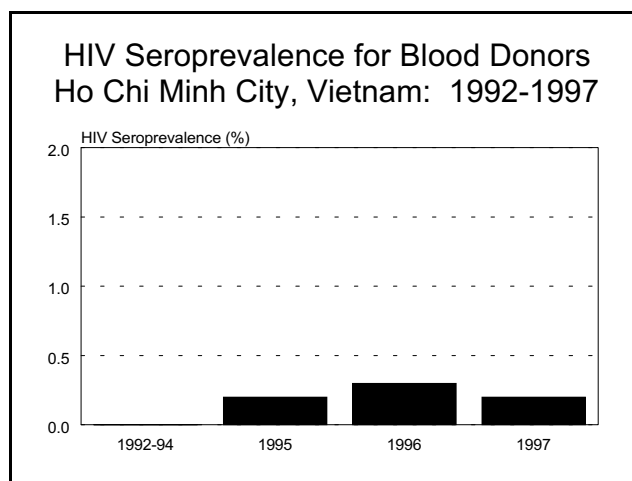
- HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women in selected cities remained well below 1 percent during the 1990s as well. No evidence of infection was found among pregnant women in Nam Dinh, Thai Nguyen, and Da Nang. In 1999, Nha Trang was the only city surveyed with any HIV infection, based on results from the first round of surveillance.



- Sentinel surveillance among pregnant women in selected provinces of Vietnam indicated that HIV infection rates were at or below 1 percent. Thanh Hoa Province had no evidence of infection during the entire time period while Binh Dinh, Dong Nai, Ha Tinh, and Lao Cai provinces had no evidence of infection between 1996 and 1999.

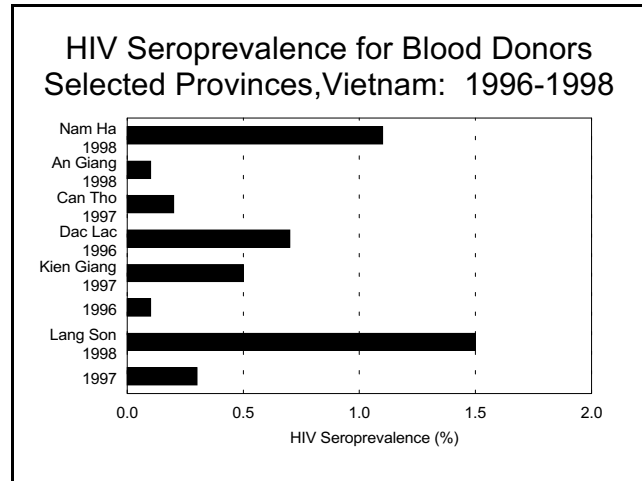


- HIV seroprevalence among blood donors tested in Ho Chi Minh City remained below 1 percent between 1995 and 1997. There was no evidence of infection during 1992-94. No evidence of infection was found in Ha Noi City and Hai Phong City.

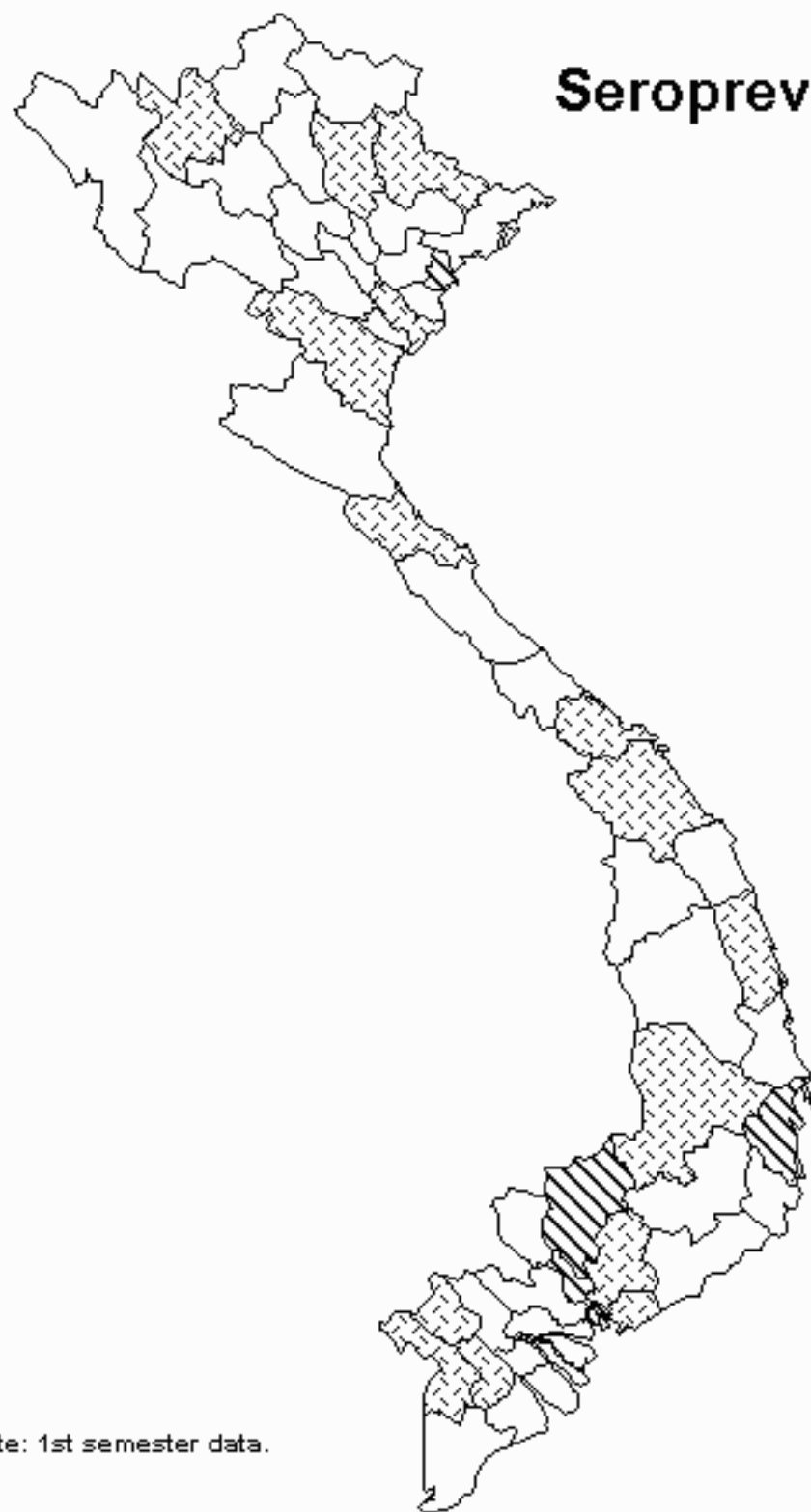


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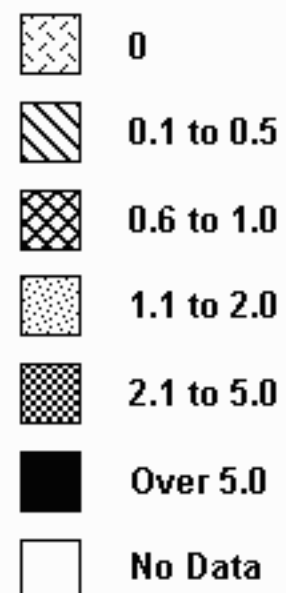
- HIV seroprevalence among blood donors tested in selected provinces of Vietnam at blood transfusion centers ranged from well below 1 percent to almost 2 percent between 1996 and 1998. No other province surveyed had any HIV infection.



Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women Vietnam: 1999



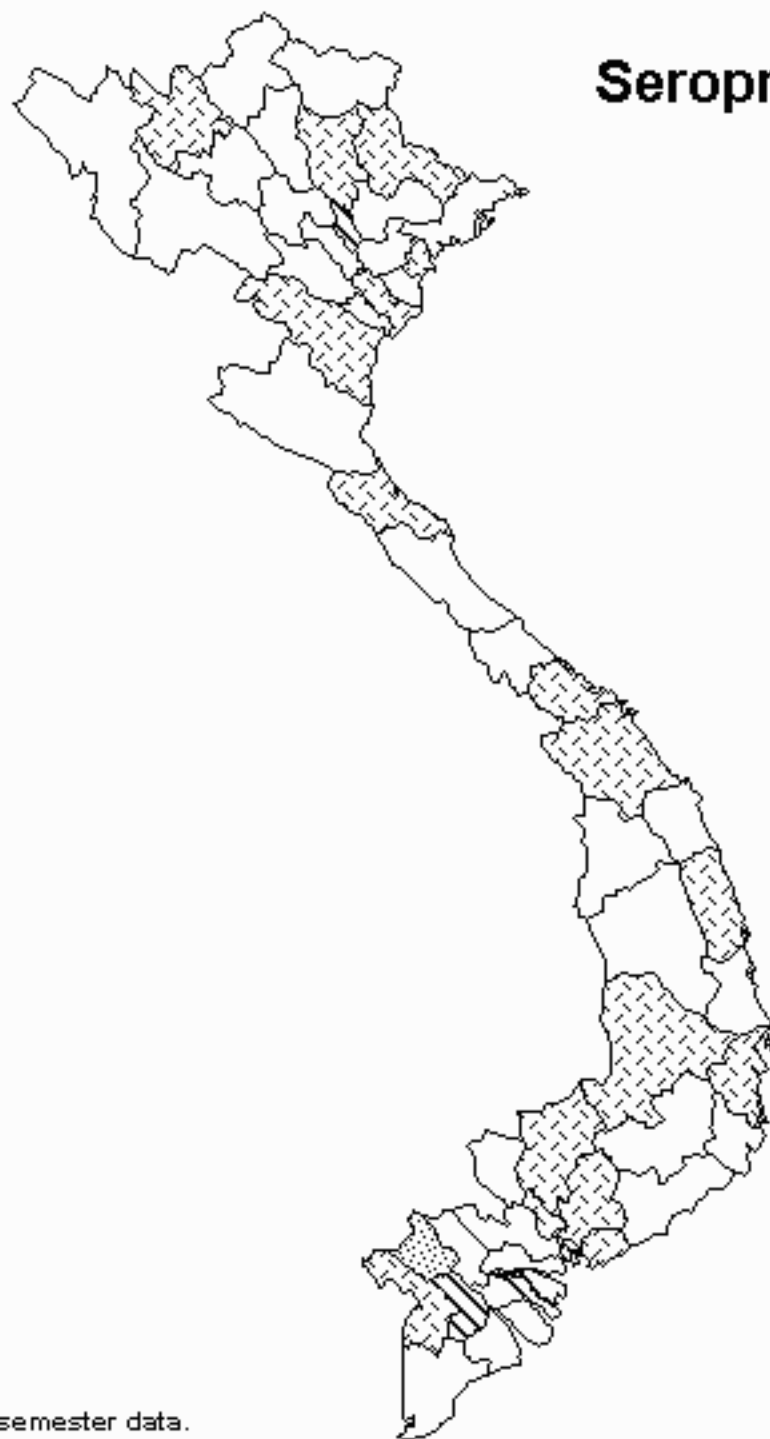
Percent Seropositive



Footnote: 1st semester data.

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

Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Prostitutes Vietnam: 1999



Footnote: 1st semester data.

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division,
International Programs Center,
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