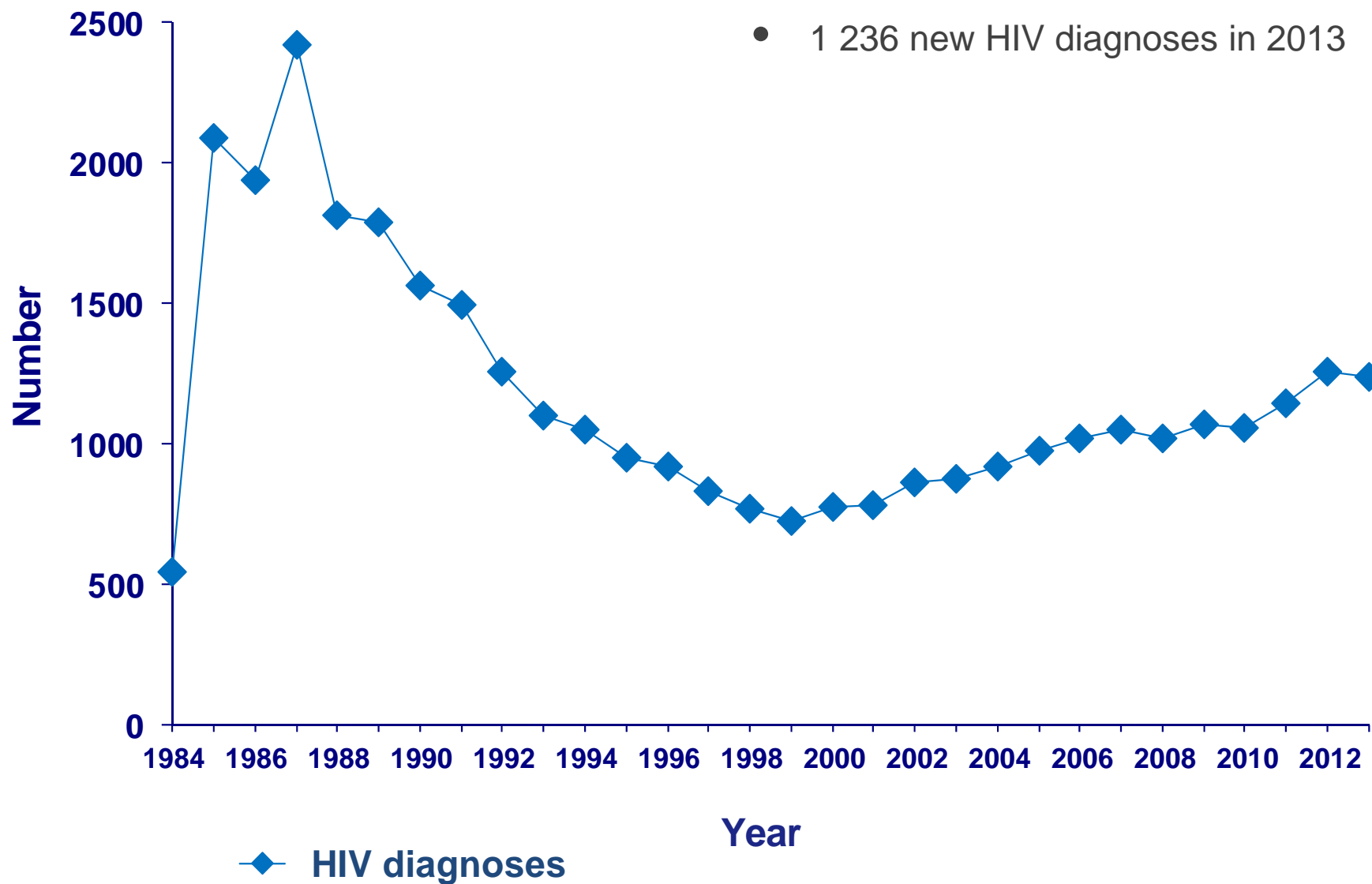


HIV in Australia

Annual Surveillance Report 2014 Supplement

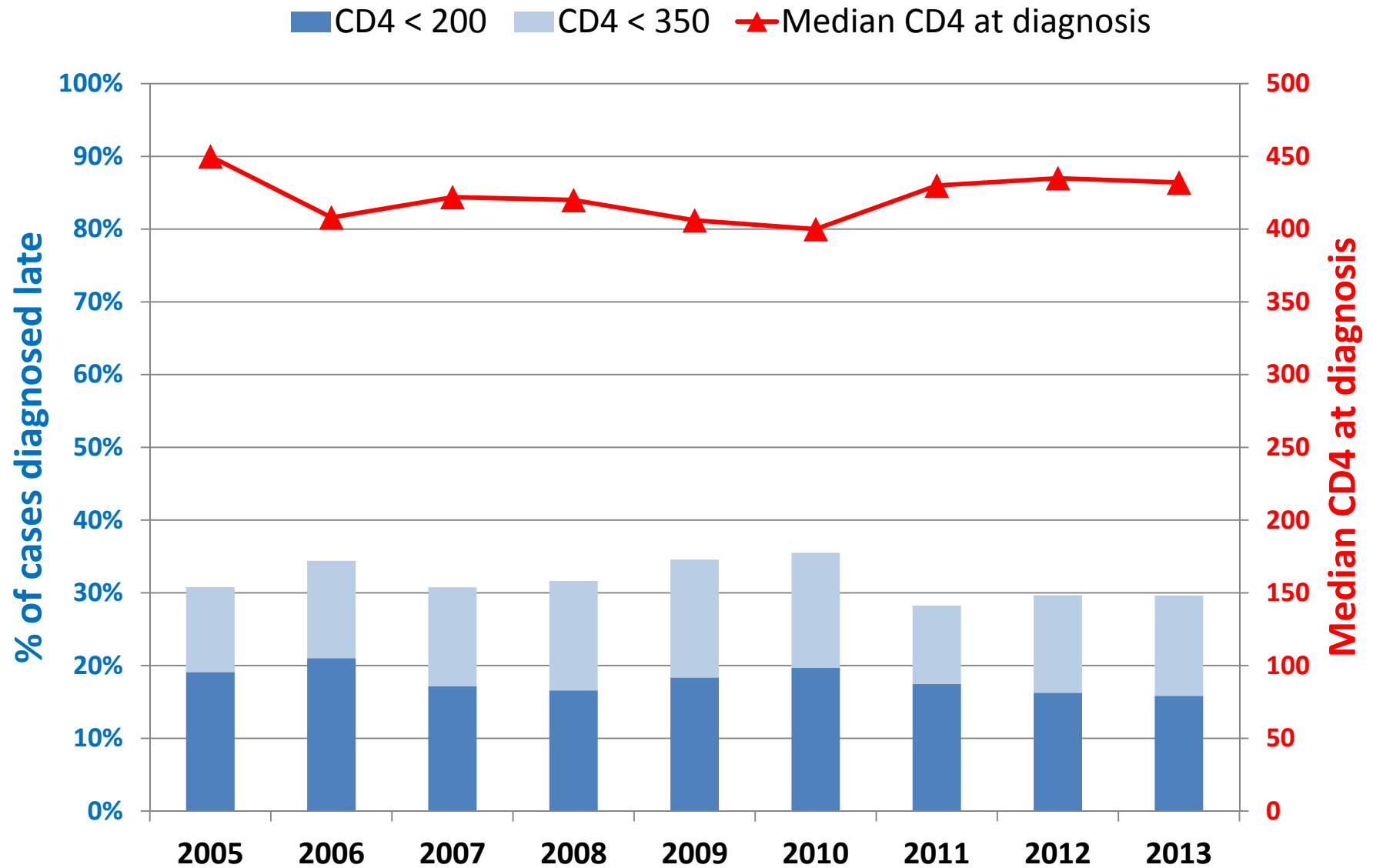


Newly diagnosed HIV infection in Australia by year

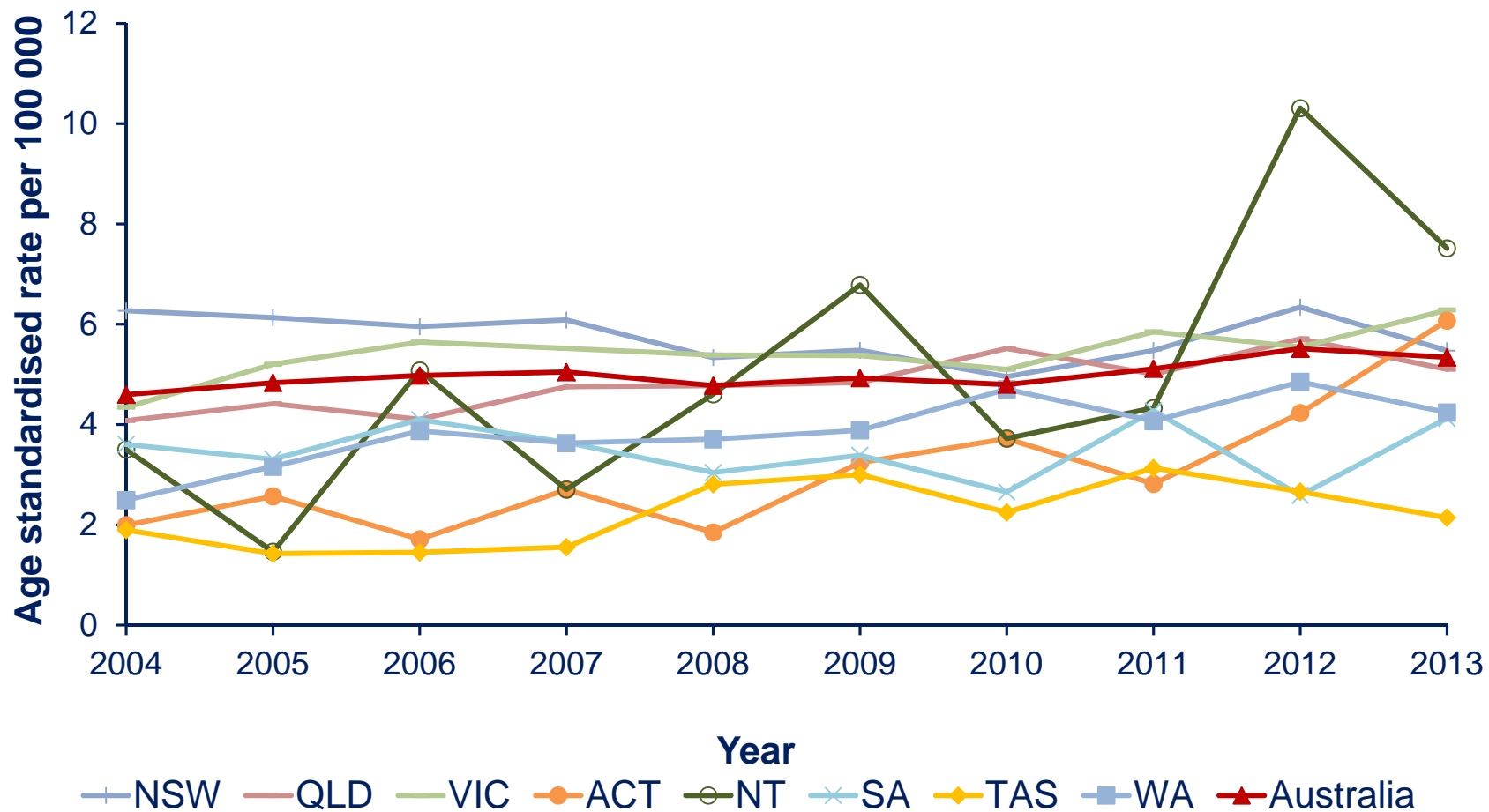


Source: State/Territory Health Authorities

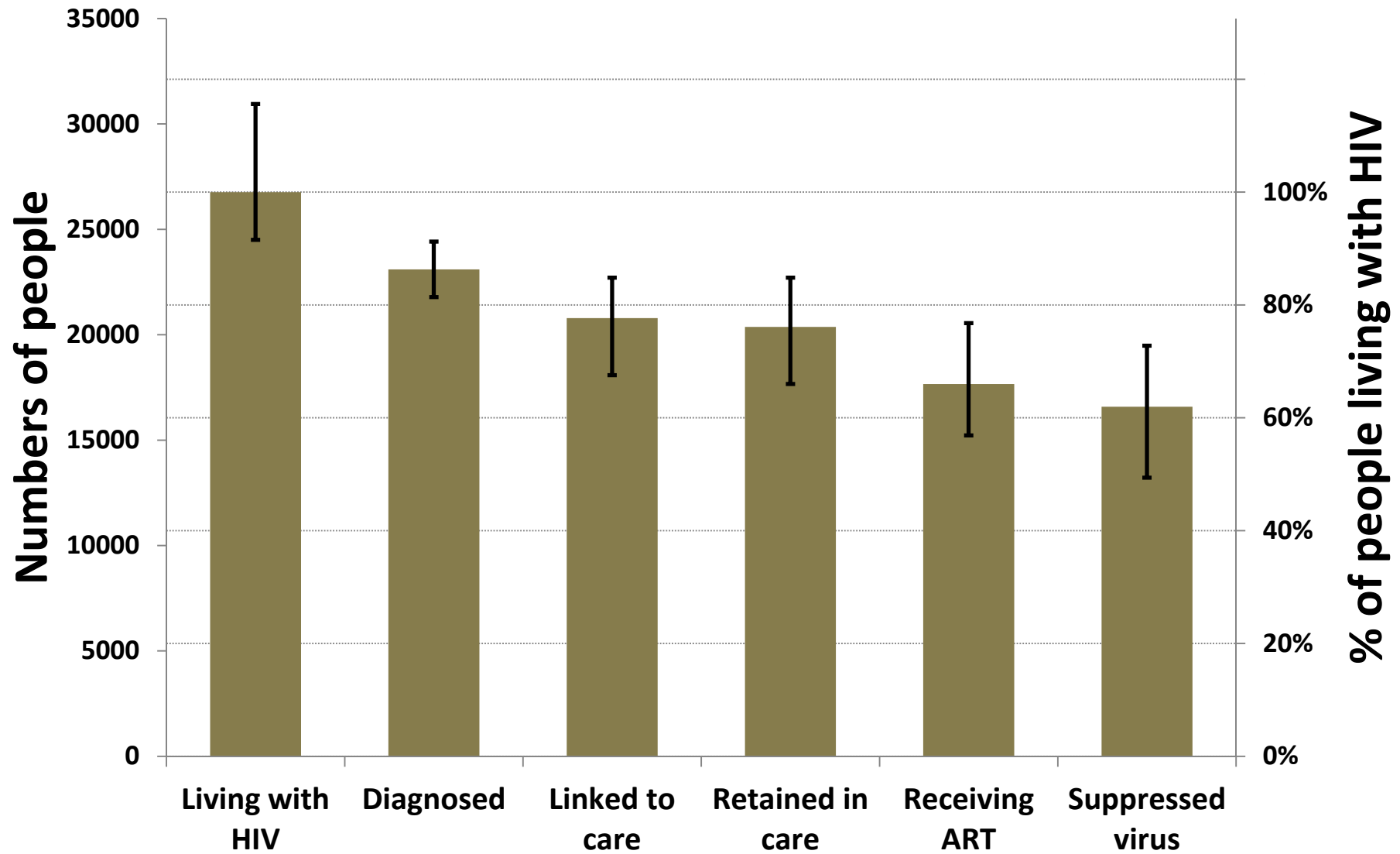
Median CD4 at diagnosis and % diagnosed late



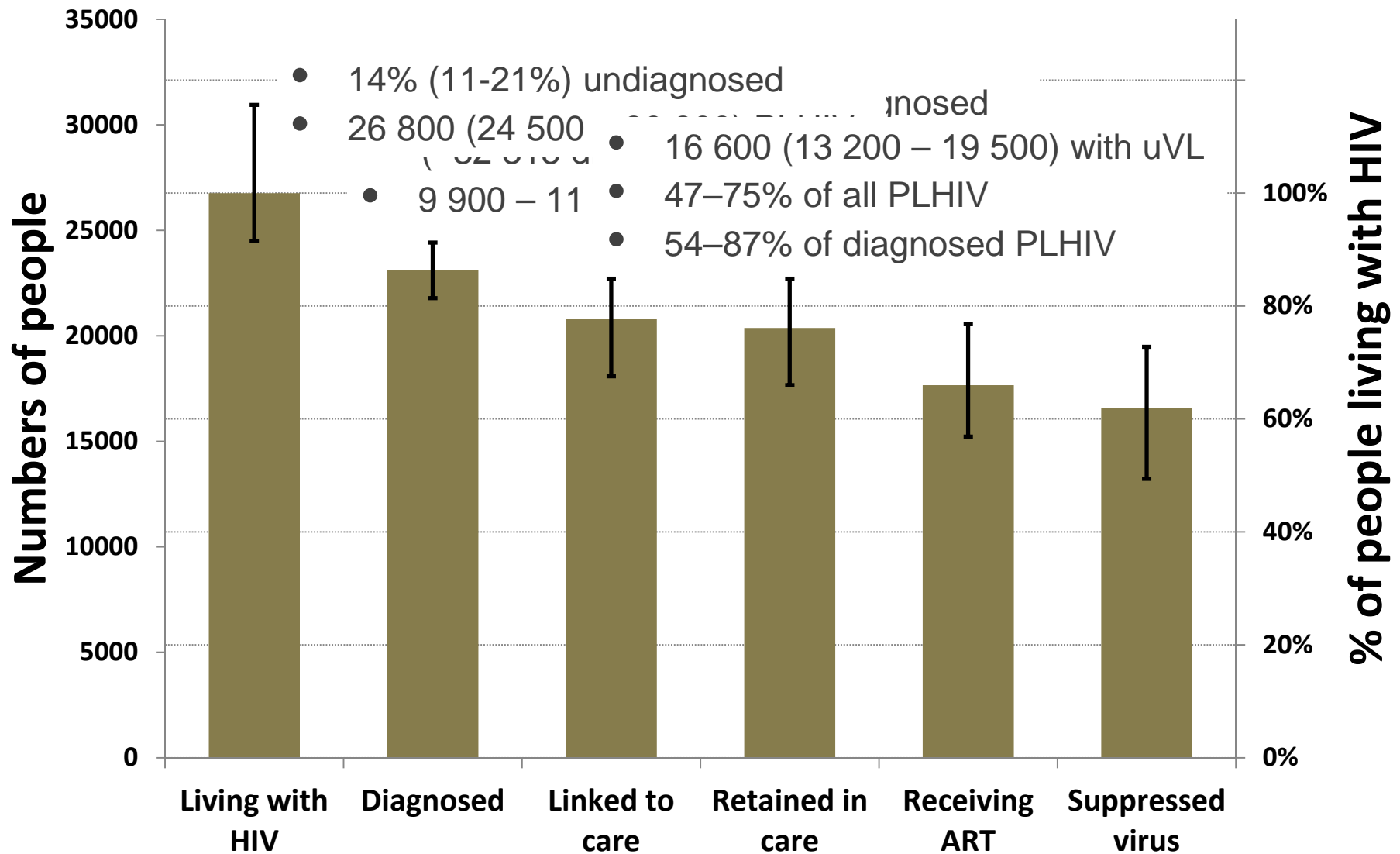
Newly diagnosed HIV infection, 2004 – 2013, by year and State/Territory



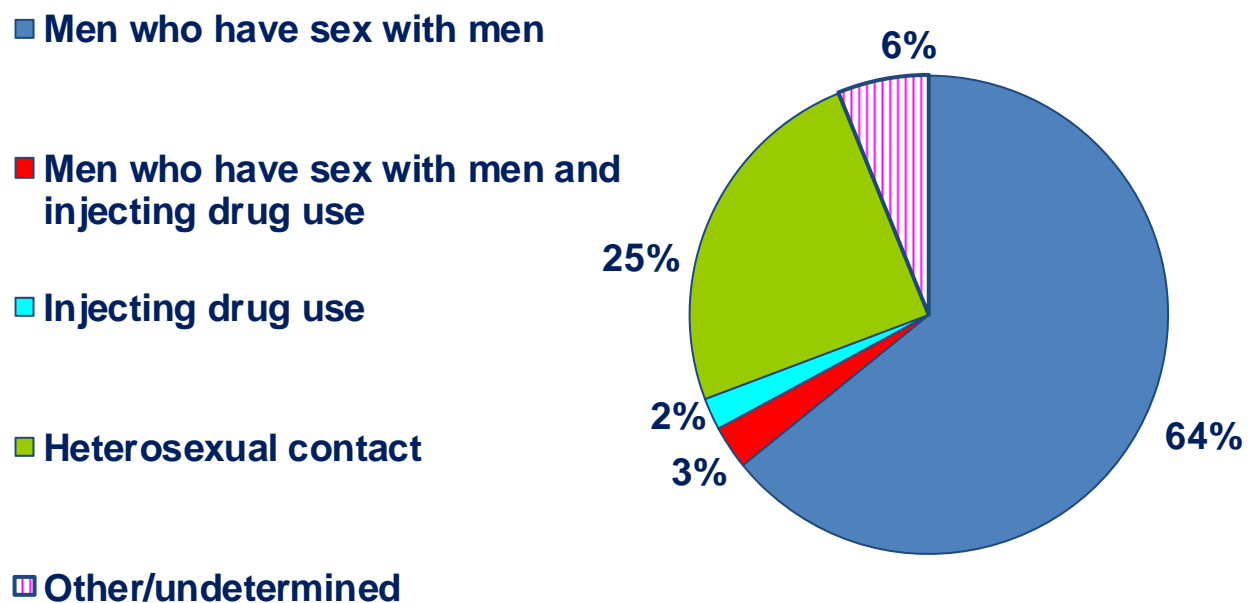
Estimated HIV care and treatment cascade in Australia



Estimated HIV care and treatment cascade in Australia

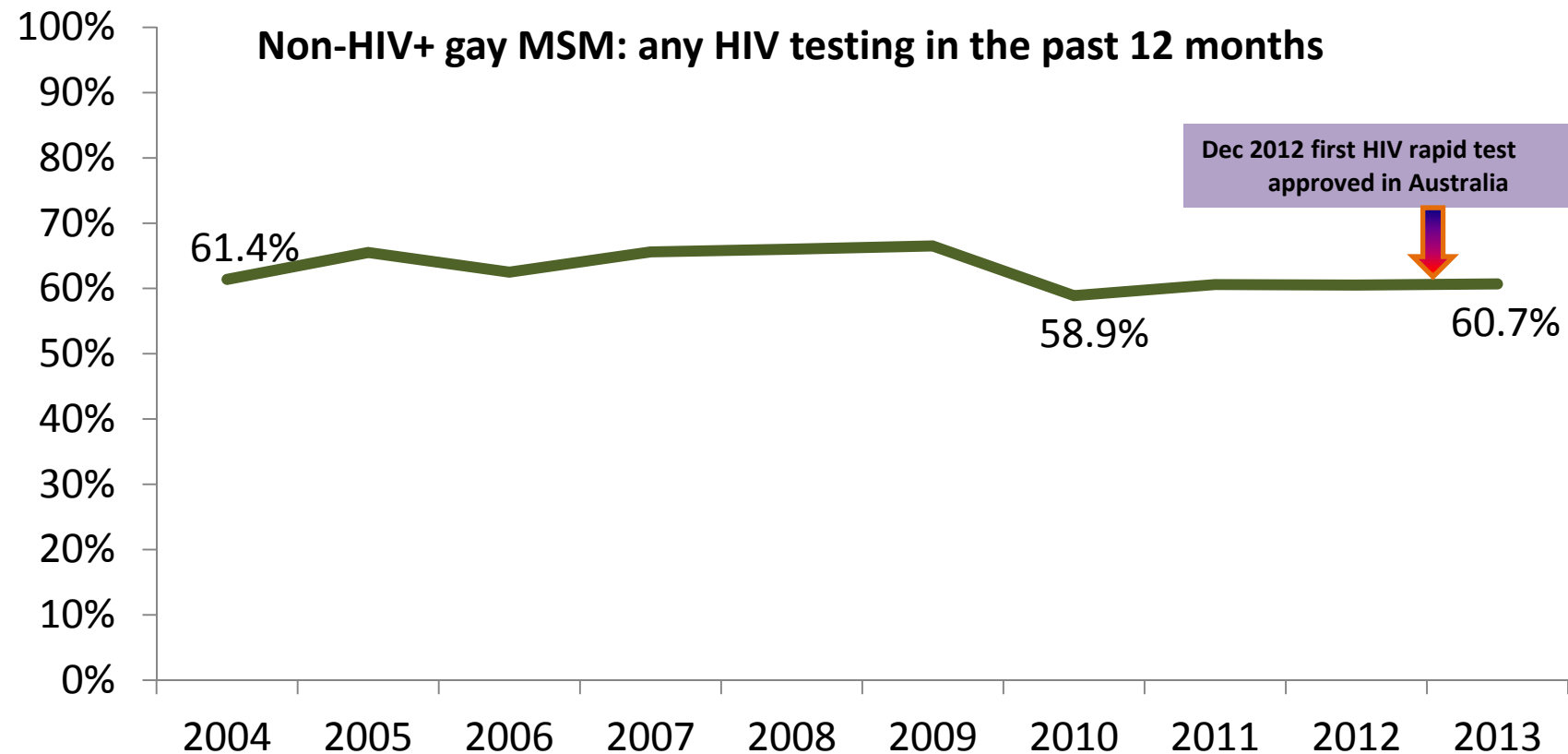


HIV diagnoses in Australia, 2009 – 2013, by HIV exposure category



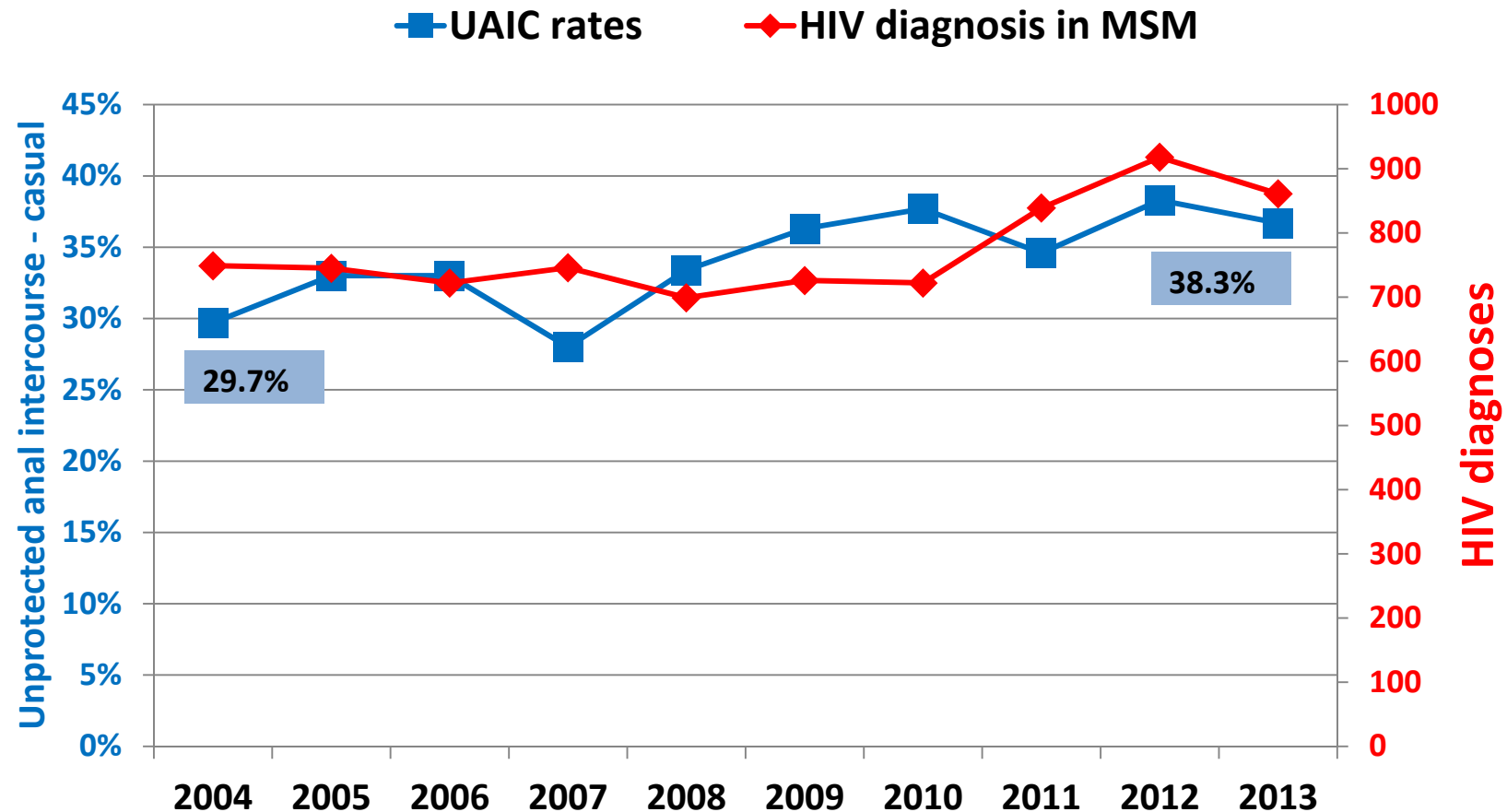
HIV by key affected population: gay and other men who have sex with men

- 79% of all HIV diagnoses in Australia
- HIV prevalence of 8-12% among gay community-attached men
- Testing is stable



HIV by key affected population: gay and other men who have sex with men

- Unprotected sex is increasing



HIV by key affected population:

People who inject drugs

- Prevalence of 1 – 2% among people attending needle and syringe programs
- HIV testing relatively stable at ~50% each year
- Using a needle-syringe after someone else (NSP participants)
 - Stable at ~12-15%

Female sex workers

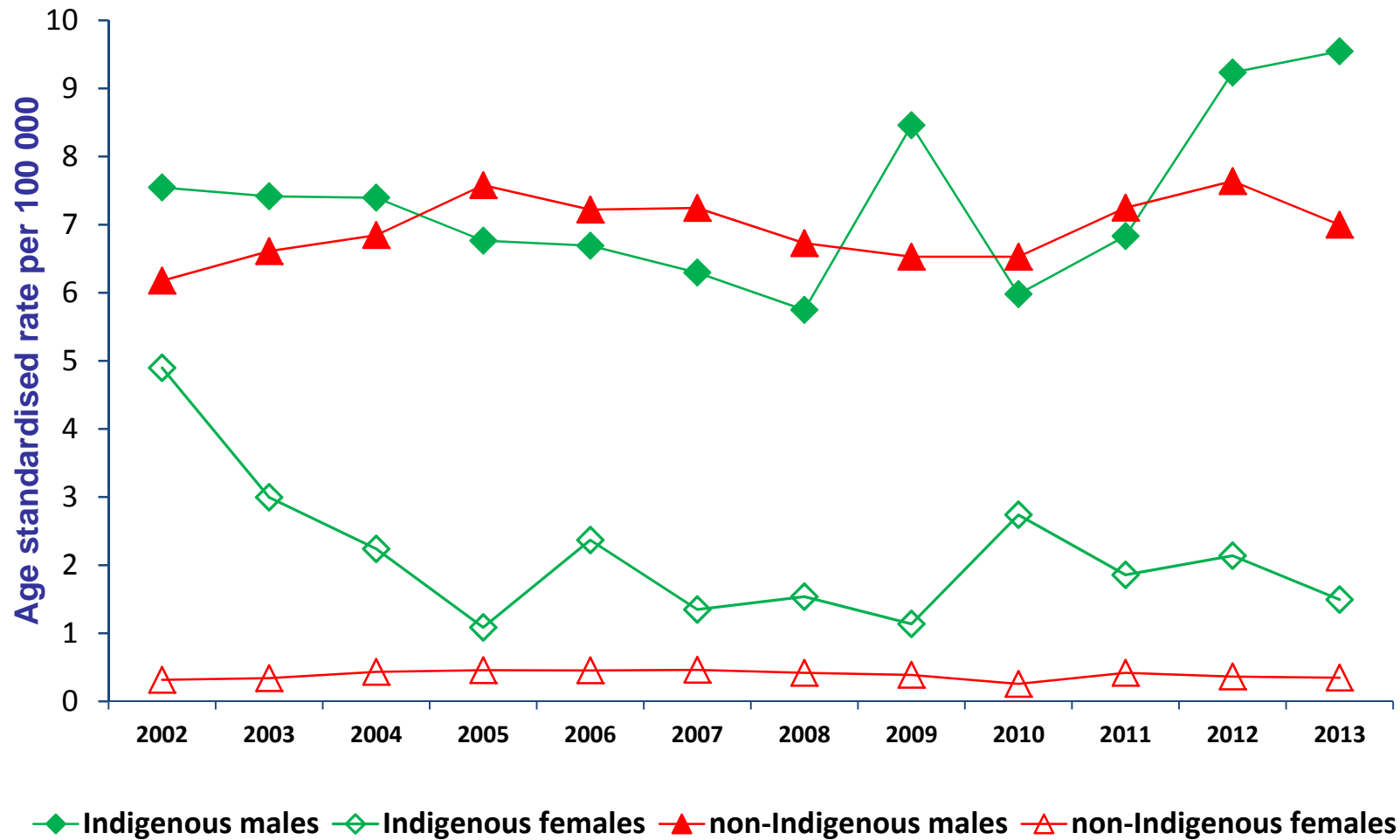
- Prevalence of < 0.1%
- 68% tested for HIV during a clinic visit in 2013

Mother-to-child transmission

- Over the last 10 years 372 children were born to mothers with HIV
- Among these children, there were 13 cases of HIV (1.3 per year)

HIV by key affected population: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

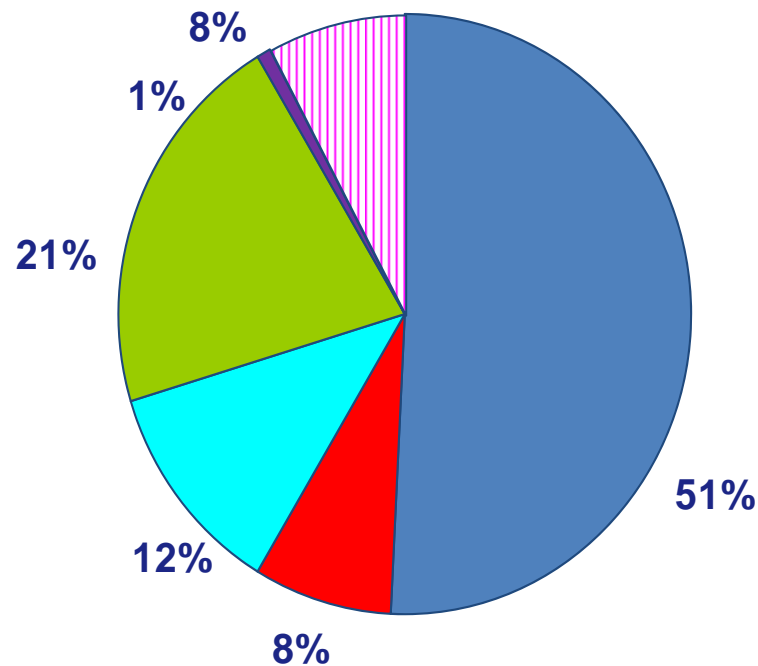
- Rates of HIV diagnosis (2013) are greater among Indigenous Australians (5.4 per 100 000) cf Australian-born non-Indigenous (3.9 per 100 000)



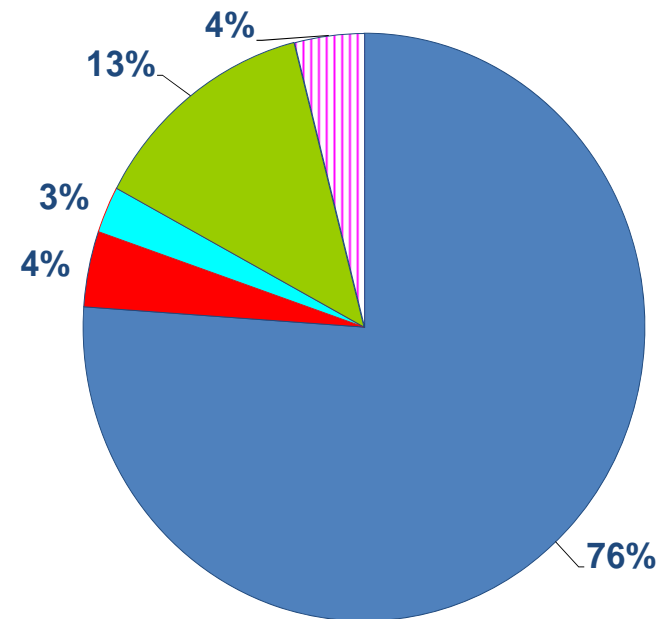
HIV by key affected population: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

- A greater proportion attributed to injecting drug use (12% vs 3%) or heterosexual contact (21% vs 13%) of Australian-born non-Indigenous

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

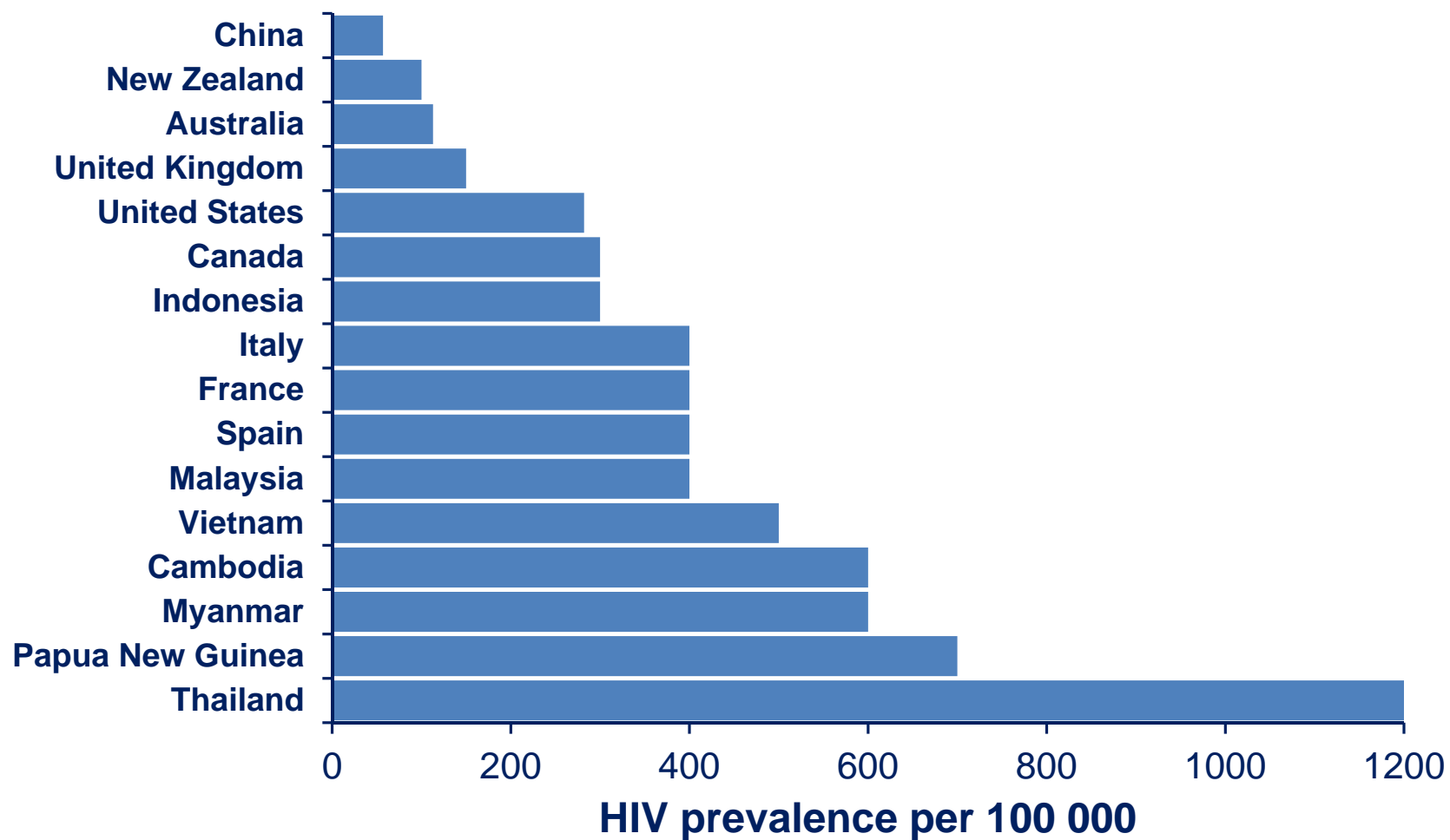


Australian-born non-Indigenous



- Men who have sex with men
- Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use
- Injecting drug use
- Heterosexual contact
- Mother-to-child
- Undetermined

HIV prevalence in selected countries in our region and other high-income countries



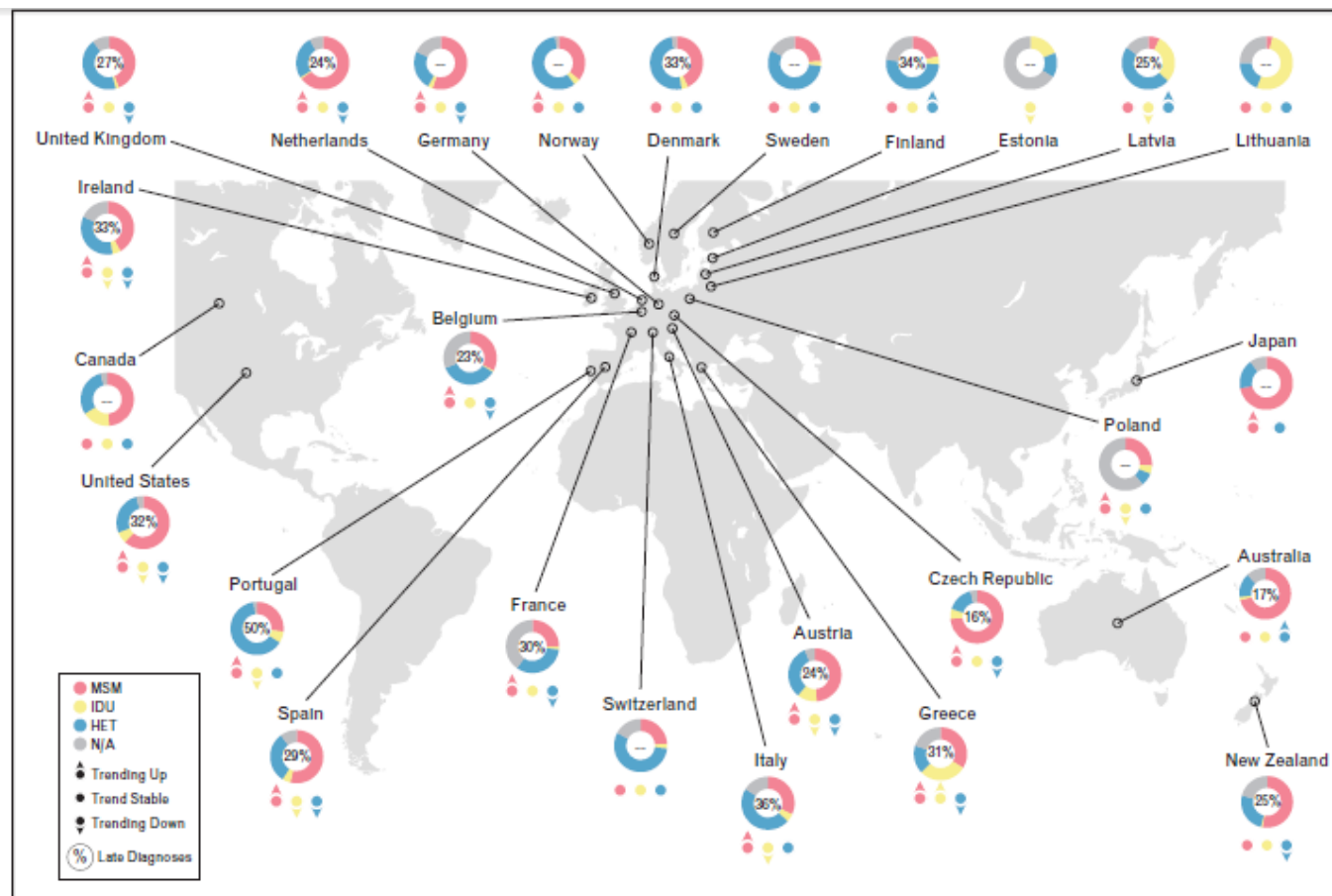


FIGURE 1. Map of selected high-income countries, proportions of cases by acquisition mode, proportion of persons with late diagnoses and trends in diagnoses among MSM, IDUs and heterosexuals, 2006–2011.

Diagnosis rate per prevalent case

Among 28 countries with analysable data, the median diagnosis rate per prevalent case was 4% (data not shown in tables). The highest reported diagnosis rate per prevalence case was 13% (Japan); the lowest reported rate was 0.2% and was reported by three countries (Spain, Italy and Austria).

REVIEW

Curr Opin HIV AIDS 2014, 9:199–205
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The global north: HIV epidemiology in high-income countries

Patrick S. Sullivan^a, Jeb S. Jones^a, and Stefan D. Bara^b

Diagnosis rate per prevalent case: Does it all add up?

- 26 800 (24 500 – 30 900) PLHIV
- 1200-1250 HIV diagnoses per year
- 4.5% (4-5%) per year

