

HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Armenia

1988 - first HIV/AIDS case; heterosexual transmission
 1989 - death from AIDS
 1990 - HIV transmission through injecting drug use
 1996 - HIV case among women
 2000 - homosexual transmission of HIV
 2001 - HIV/AIDS among children & child death
 2002 - HIV prevalence among the PWIDs 15.0%
 2012 - HIV prevalence among the PWIDs 6.3%
 2016 - HIV prevalence among the PWIDs 0.5%

1988 - June 2018 HIV registered cases - 3084

Males 2135 (69%)

Children 54 (1.8%)

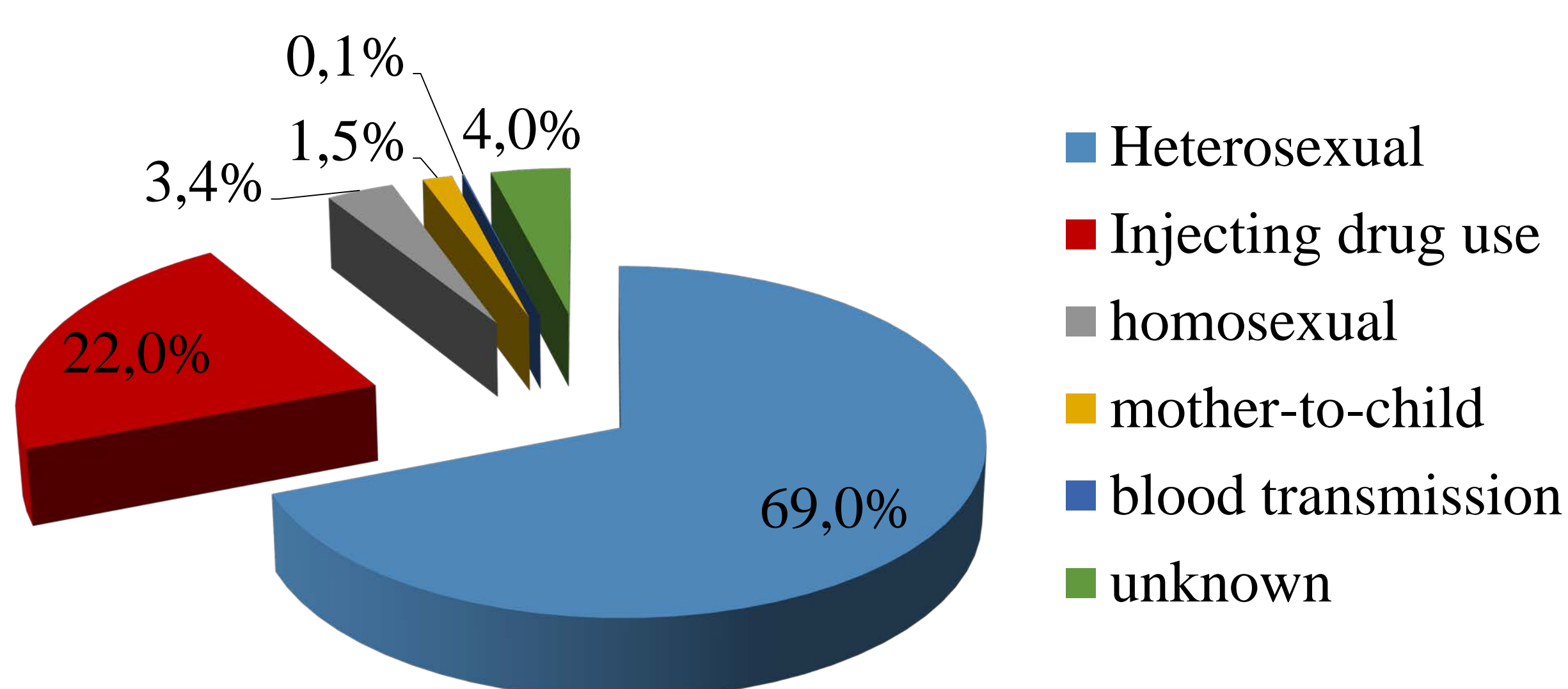
AIDS 1547

Death among PLHIV 720

Estimated HIV prevalence (15-49) - 0.2%

Almost all the individuals infected via injecting drug use were men (99%) and almost all the women (97%) were infected through sexual contacts.

Chart 1. Modes of HIV transmission



National Policies and Guidelines

1. Clinical guideline on testing and counseling for HIV and laboratory diagnostics, adopted in 2017

- The diagnosis is based on three positive immunological tests
- Confirmatory diagnostic tests - Immunoblot or Western blot
- Include algorithms with rapid tests

Developed based on "Consolidated guidelines on HIV testing services." World Health Organization, 2015

2. Clinical guideline on treatment and prevention of HIV infection using ARV treatment, adopted in 2017

- Criterion for starting ART - "Treat all"
- Preferred first-line ART mode - TDF / FTC / EFV
- ART monitoring (testing frequency for VL, CD₄) - 6-12 months
- ARV supplies - centralized

Developed based on "Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection. Recommendations for a public health approach - Second edition," World Health Organization, 2016

Registered HIV cases per 100000, by regions

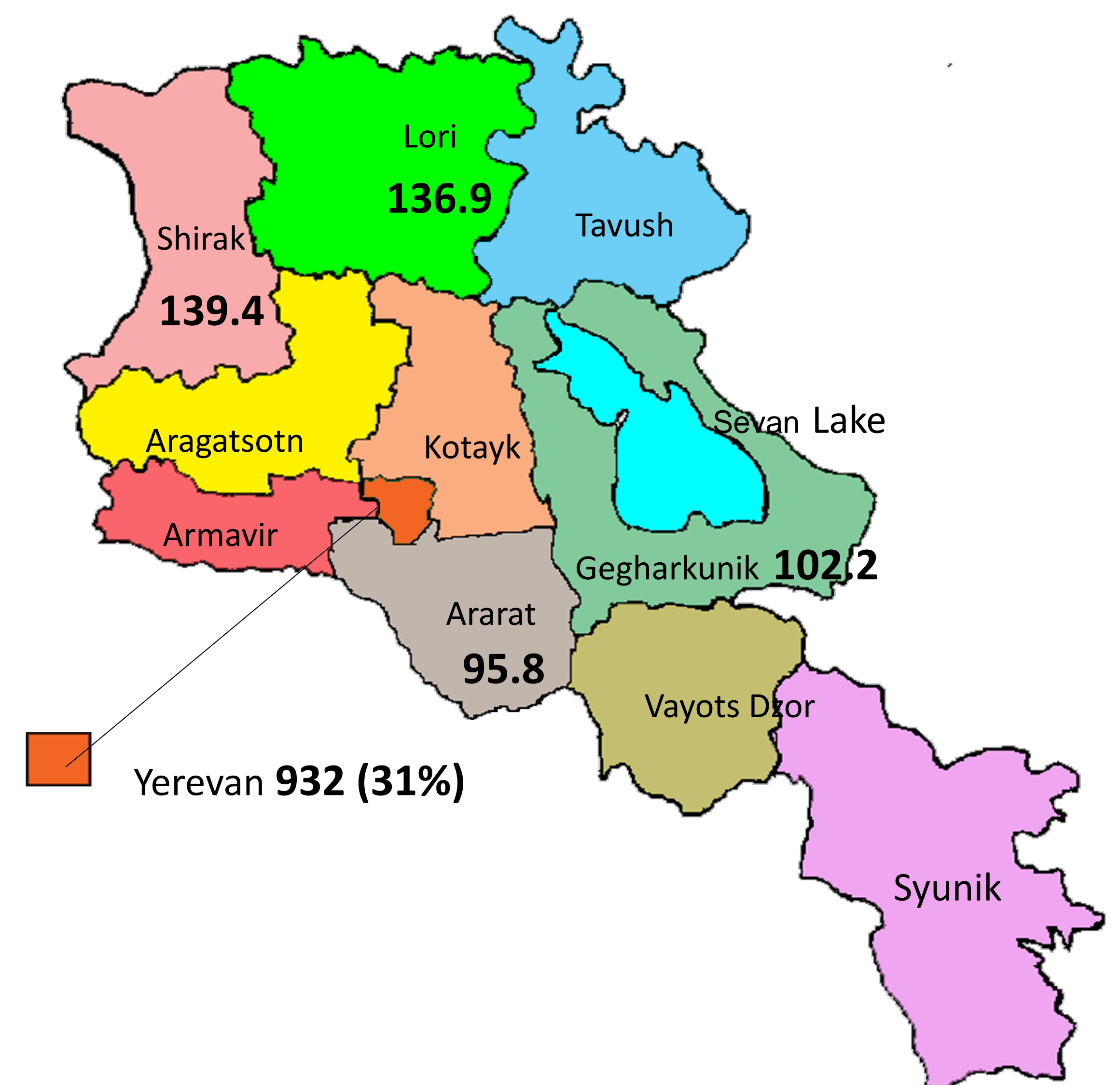
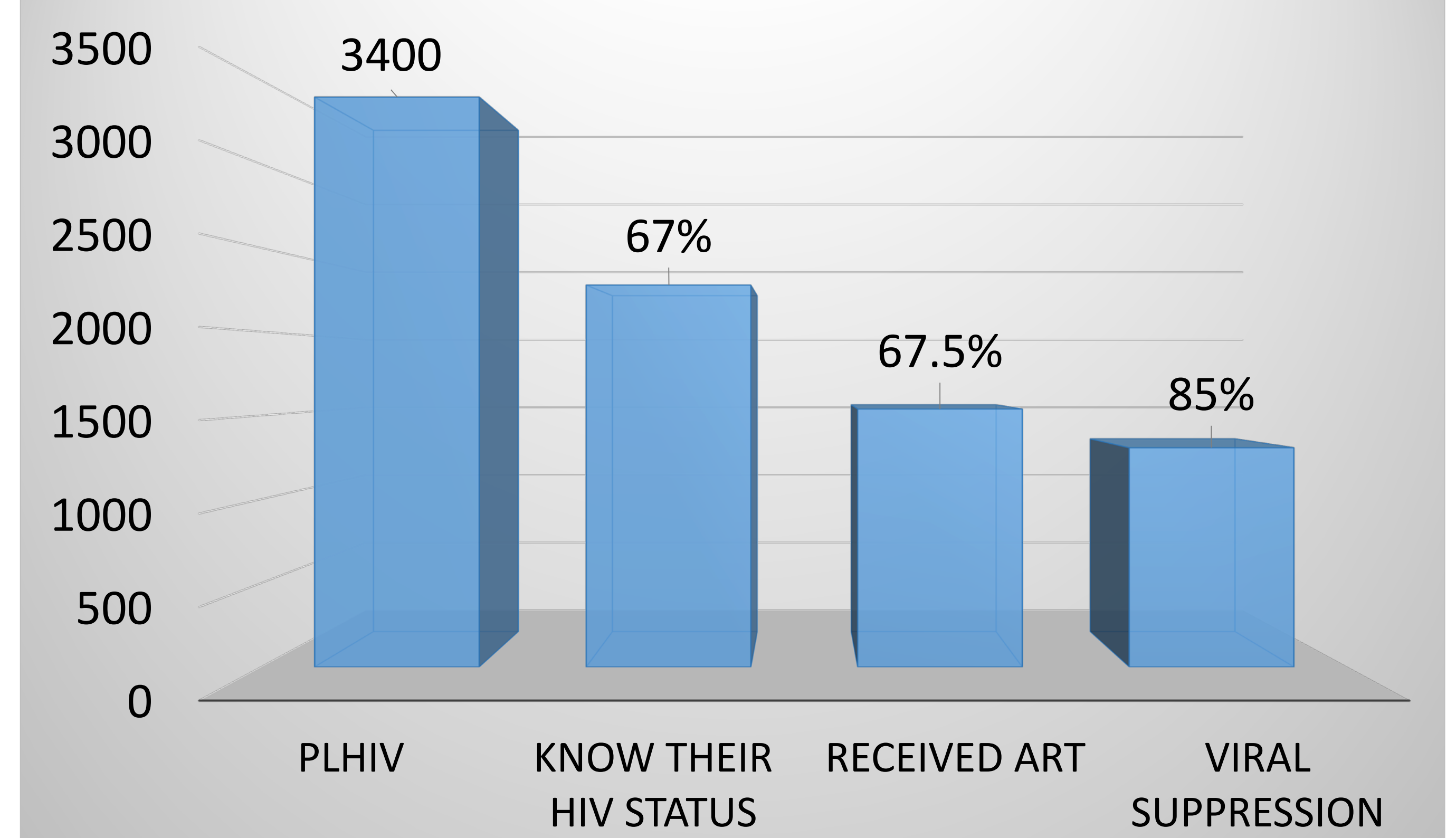


Chart 2. HIV care cascade



National Programme

The National Programme on the Response to the HIV Epidemic in Armenia for 2017–2021 aims to achieve the 90–90–90 targets, maintain the validation of the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and strengthen surveillance systems.

The main aims of the program are:

- Prevention of HIV
- Decrease the incidence of HIV among the key populations at higher risk: PWIDs, SWs, MSM, labor migrants, prisoners, and youth
- HIV prevention in medical organizations
- Expansion of Services of HIV testing
- Prevention of Mother to child transmission
- HIV treatment and care
- Access to ART among the PLHIV

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