

Characteristics of the HIV epidemic in the Republic of Belarus

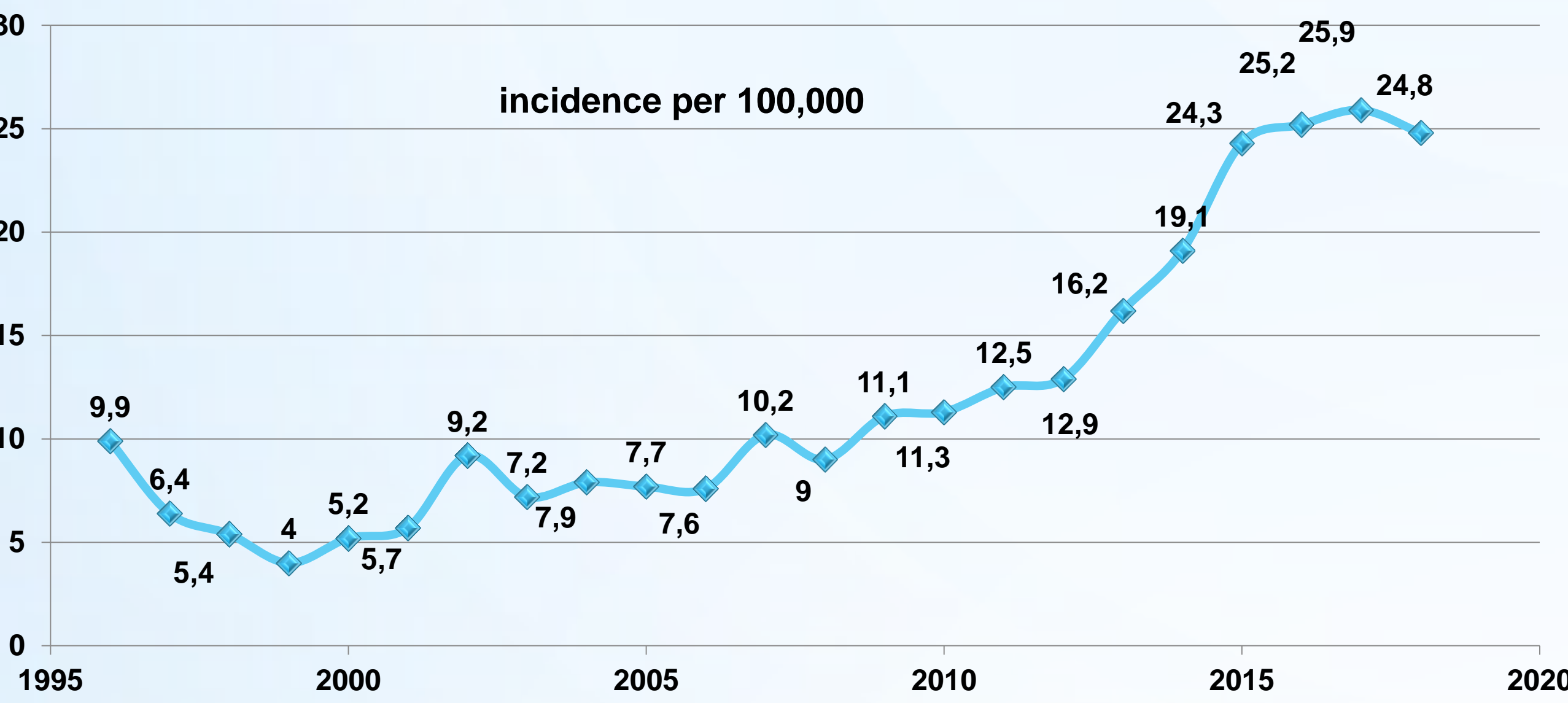
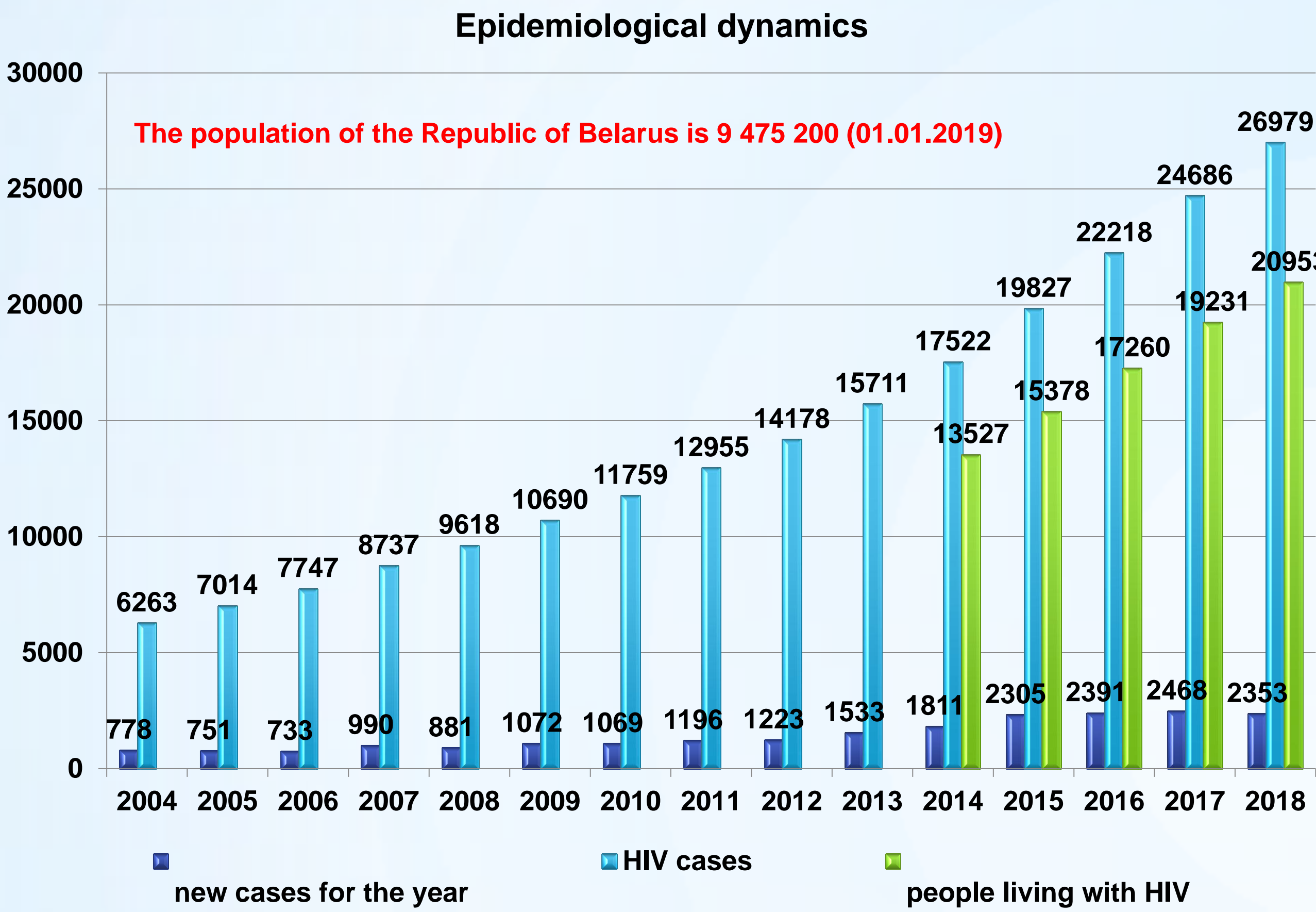
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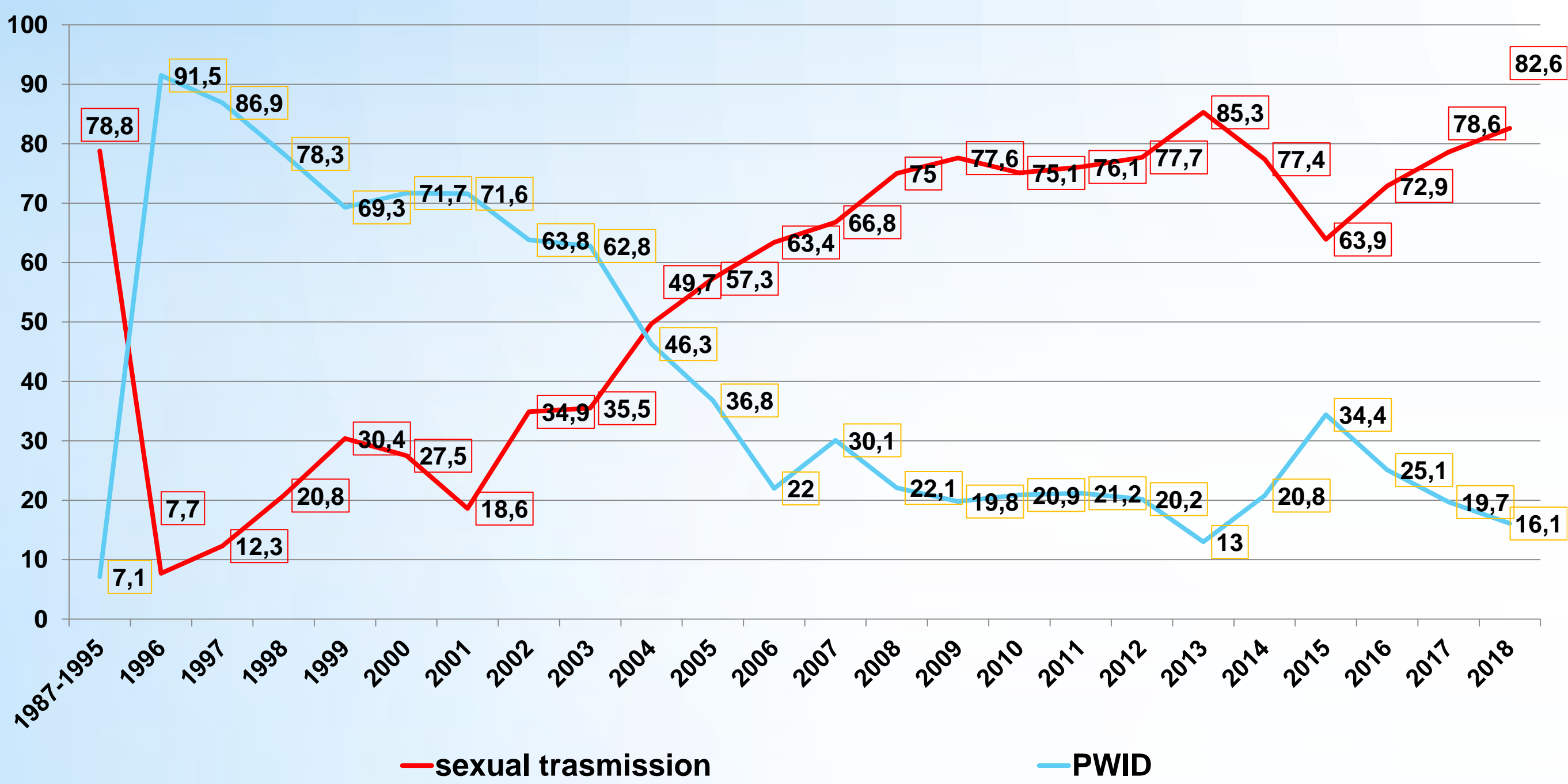
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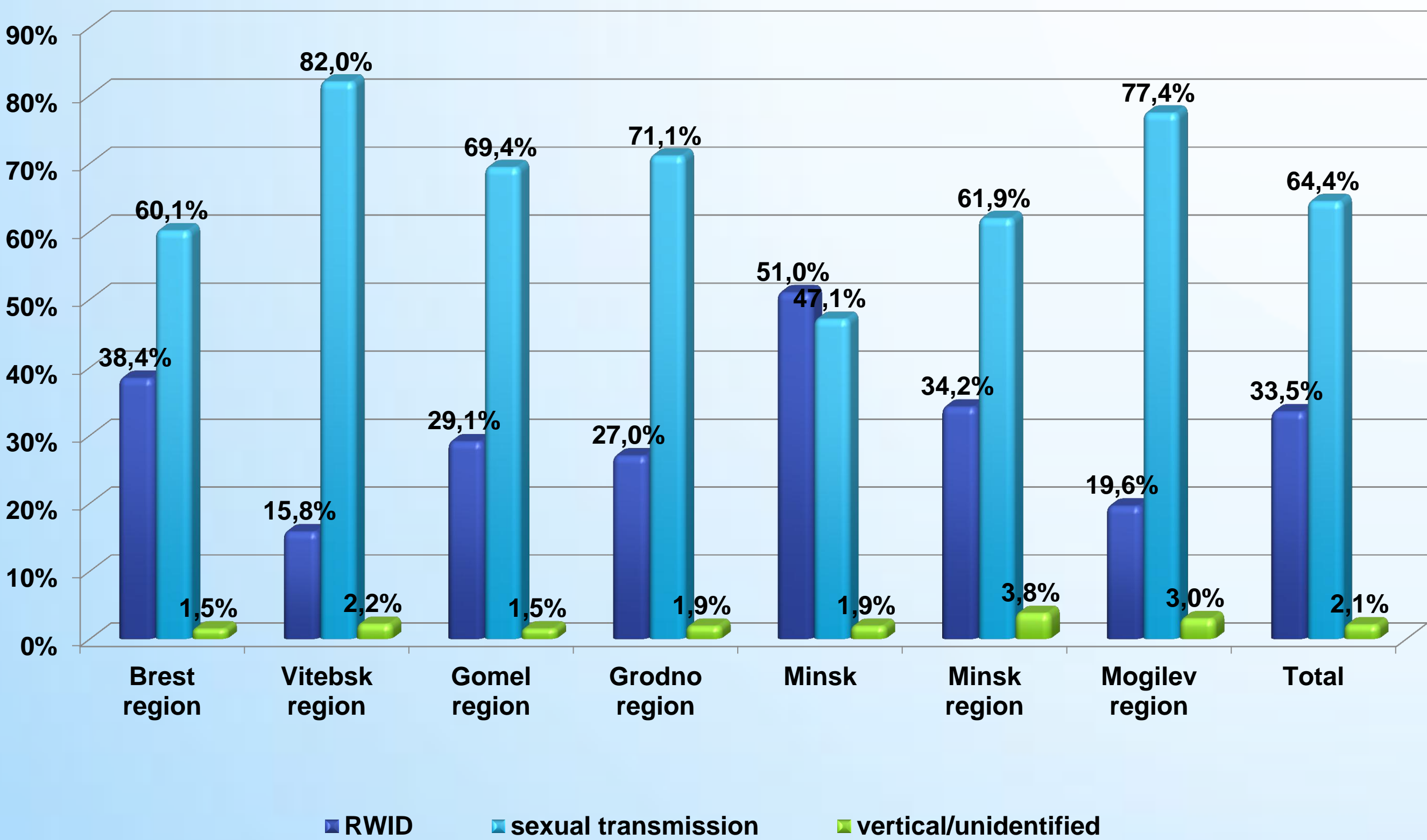
On 01.06.2019 27,888 HIV infections, 21,379 people living with HIV, the prevalence rate is 225,63 per 100 thousand population. In January-may 2019, 908 new cases of HIV infection (9.6 per 100 thousand population) were registered, the incidence rate remained at the level of the same period in 2018.



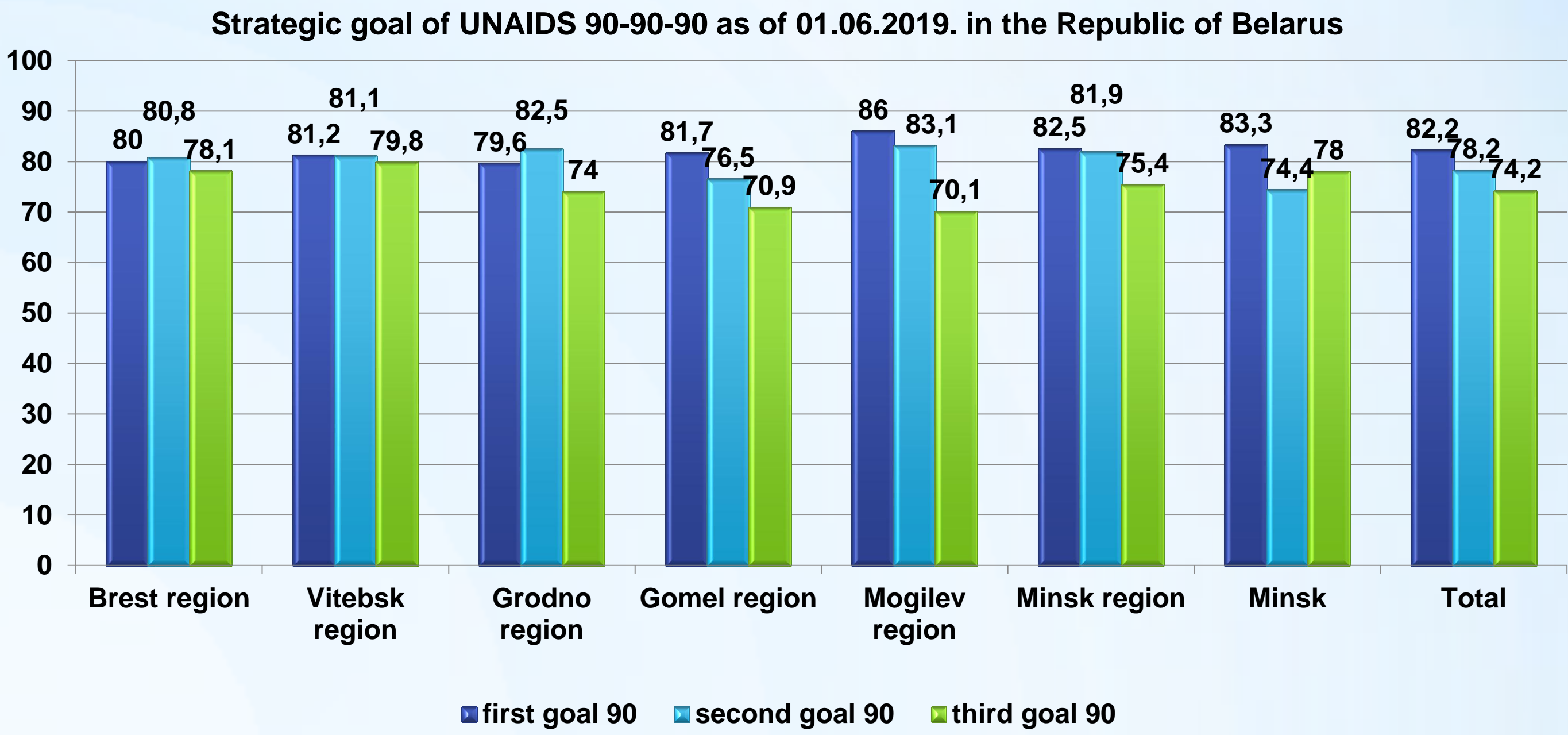
At the beginning of the epidemic, the parenteral route of infection dominated. In the mid-2000s, there was a change in the ways of transmission. Currently, about 80% of all infections occur through sexual contact. For 5 months of 2019, the share of parenteral transmission of HIV was 17.7% (161 people), the share of sexual transmission of HIV – 80.7% (733 people) (heterosexual 77.2% (701 people); MSM 3.5% (32 people). Vertical transmission – 0.4% (4 children), not unidentified causes - 1.1% (10 people). From 1987 to 01.06.2019, 4086 children were born from HIV-infected mothers, the diagnosis of "HIV infection" was confirmed by 311 children born from HIV-infected mothers (7.6% of all births).



The structure of the ways of transmission of HIV infection during the whole period of statistical observation for individual regions



In 2017, the Republic of Belarus joined the UNAIDS strategy 90-90-90. A single republican patient register has been created. Universal approach is used in the appointment of ART..



On 01.07.2019, 15424 patients receive ART. The remaining 229 patients receive individual ART regimens based on individual tolerance, special indications and viral resistance.

1st line treatment regimens receive 89.4% patients

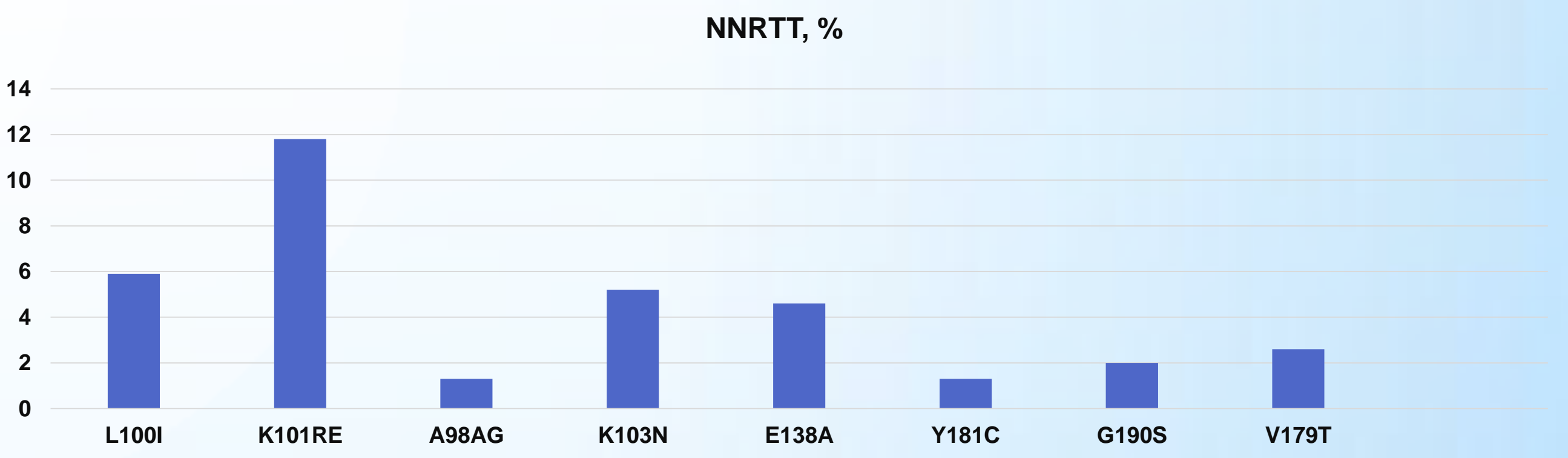
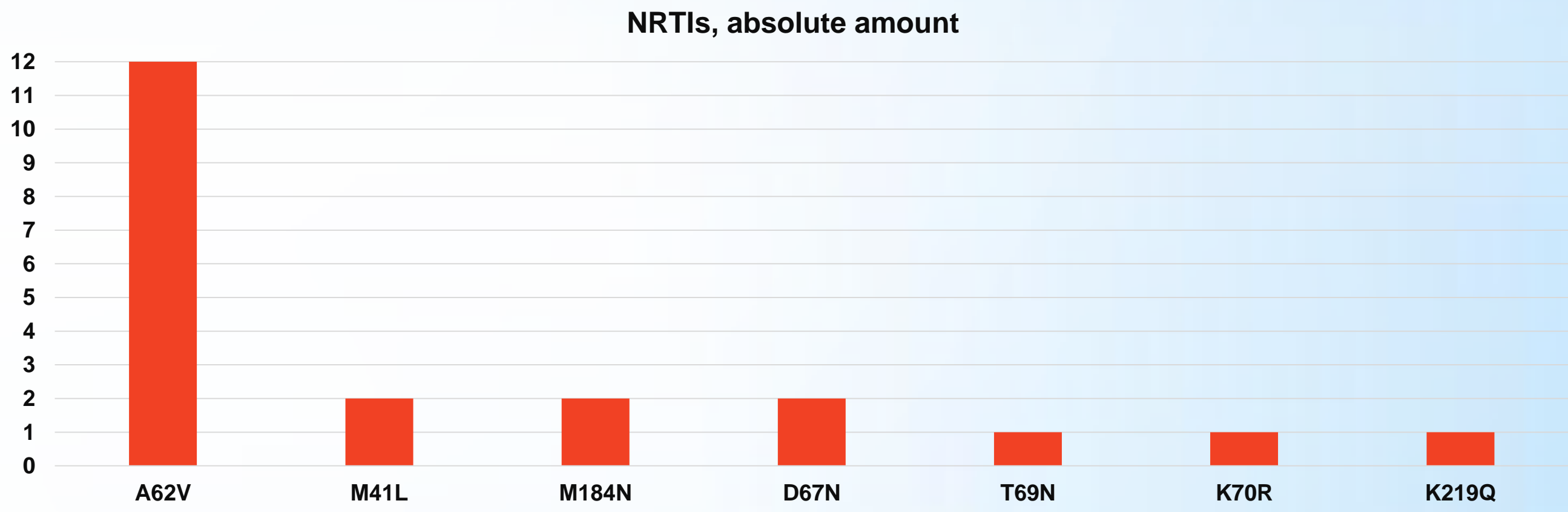
2nd line treatment regimens receive 10.1% patients

3rd line treatment regimens receive 0.5% patients

Line number	Main used antiretroviral therapy regimens (mark with “+” drug used)										Total patients receiving treatment according to a specific scheme	
	ABC	3TC	TDF+FTC	3TC+AZT	DRV	RTV	LPV/r	EFV	NVP	TDF + FTC + EFV		DTG
1			+					+				7176
2				+				+				1796
3			+				+					1621
4										+		1506
5				+			+					747
6			+						+			730
7	+	+						+				480
8				+					+			361
9	+	+					+					310
10			+								+	177
11			+		+	+						96
12	+	+							+			82
13				+							+	46
14	+	+									+	35
15				+	+	+						32
	Total											15195

In the Republic of Belarus, studies are being conducted on the genotyping and determination of HIV drug resistance to antiretroviral drugs (protease inhibitors, revertase inhibitors, integrases inhibitors). Obtained first data on drug resistance of HIV in newly diagnosed patients. There is an increase in the level of HIV pre-treatment drug resistance (PDR), which leads to the ineffectiveness of first-line antiretroviral drugs and the further spread of these virus strains in the population.

PDR: 22 from 149 patients (14,8%):
NRTIs – 4,6% (n=7); NNRTI – 11,1 (n=17)%



Efavirenz	L	K	K	V	V		Y	Y	G		P	M
	100	101	103	106	108		181	188	190		225	230
	I	P	N	A	I		C	L	S		H	L
					S		I		A			

Zidovudine	L	K	K	V	V		Y	Y	G			M
	100	101	103	106	108		181	188	190			230
	I	P	N	A	I		C	C	A			L
					S		I		L			