



Canadian Population

- There were an estimated **63,110 persons living with HIV (PLHIV)** in Canada in 2016, which increased by 5% since 2014.
- In 2016, the HIV prevalence rate was 173 per 100,000.
- In 2017, 2,402 new HIV cases were reported with a incidence rate was 6.5 per 100,000 in Canada.
- Estimates show that 14% of PLHIV in Canada are unaware of their diagnosis.

Risk Populations in Canada:

- 49.2% MSM
 - The majority of new infections in 2017 (60.2%) were MSM
 - MSM incidence rates are 131x higher than other men
- 19.1% PWID
 - 16.3% of new infections in 2017 were in PWID
 - PWID incidence rates are 59x higher than the general population
- 34.5% heterosexual sex
 - 28.7% of new infections in 2017 were from heterosexual sex
- 1% from other risk including maternal to child transmission, transfusion and needle-stick injuries

Demographic populations in Canada

- 23% of all PLHIV are females
- 15% of all PLHIV are persons from endemic areas (primarily sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean)
 - People from countries where HIV is endemic made up 2.5% of the Canadian population in 2011 but represent 13.6% of new infections in 2016
 - Incidence rate is 6.4x higher
- 9.6% of all PLHIV are indigenous people
 - Indigenous people made up 4.9% of the total Canadian population in 2016 but represent 11.3% of new infections in 2016
 - Incidence rates 2.7x higher

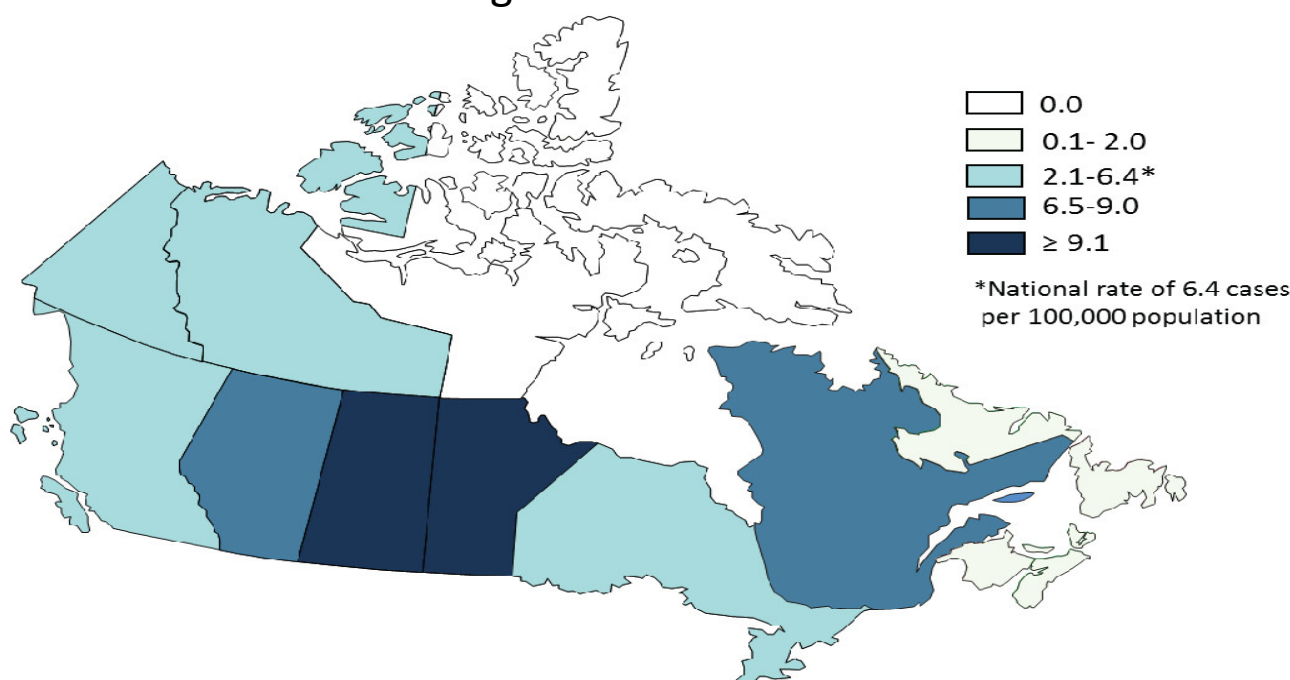
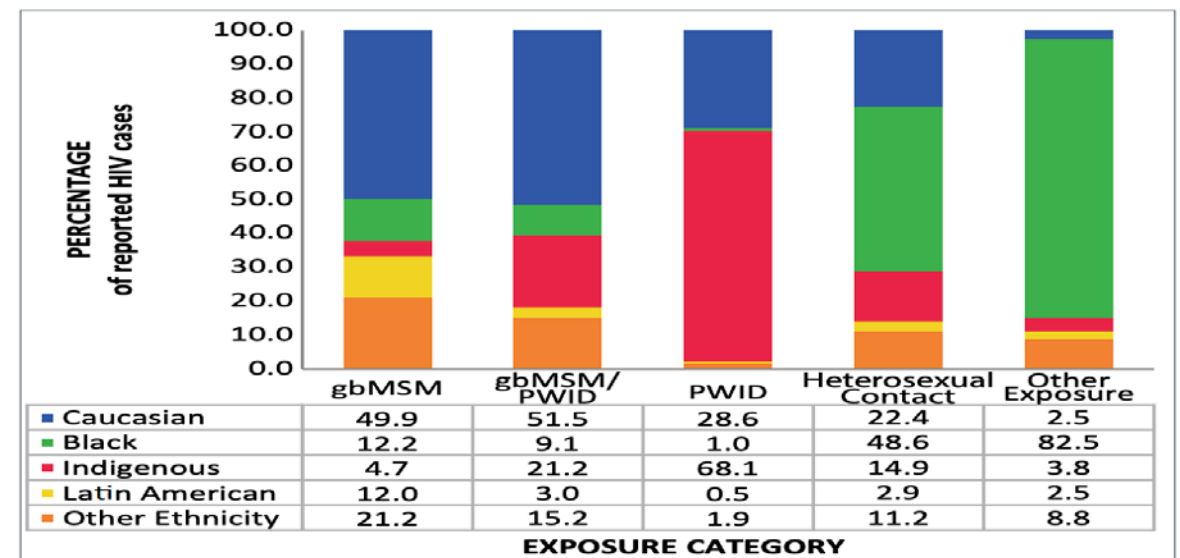


Figure 1: HIV diagnosis rate (per 100,000 population) by provinces/territories 2016 (Bourgeois et al.)

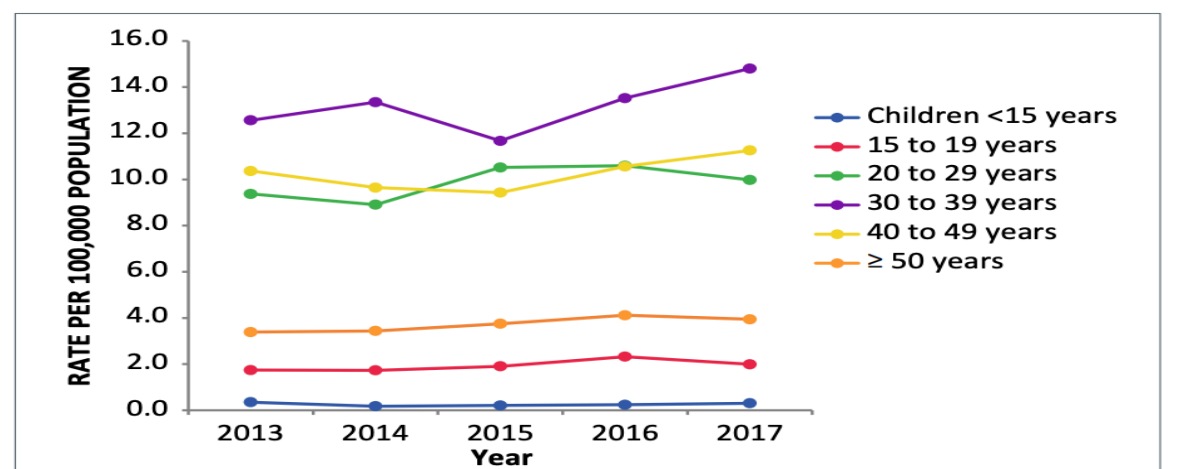
Current Progress on 90-90-90 Targets:

- 86% are diagnosed
- 81% on ART
- 91% achieved viral suppression



Abbreviations: gbMSM, gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men; PWID, people who inject drugs
* Race/ethnicity information is not available for Quebec and British Columbia
* Excludes HIV cases where race/ethnicity or exposure category was "not reported"
* "Latin American" includes, for example, Mexican, Central American and South American
* "Black" includes, for example, Somali, Haitian and Jamaican
* "Other Ethnicity" includes, for example, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi, Armenian, Egyptian, Iranian, Lebanese, Moroccan, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Korean, Filipino
* "Other Exposure" category includes unspecified exposure routes

Figure 2: Proportion of reported HIV cases (all ages) by exposure category and race/ethnicity, 2017 (Haddad et al.)



Abbreviation: <, less than
Population data source: Annual Demographic Statistics, Statistics Canada (9)

Figure 3: HIV diagnosis rate, by age group and year of test in Canada. (Haddad et al.)

A 5-year Plan to End the HIV Epidemic in Canada:

- Increase prevention: Reduce new HIV infections from >2,100 to <500 per annum.
- Increase Testing: We are aiming for >95% of PLHIV to be diagnosed.
- Improve Health outcomes for PLHIV in Canada: Target >95% of PLHIV to be on ART and 95% of those have viral suppression.
- Stamp out stigma: Stop HIV stigma and significantly reduce HIV Related Health Inequities.

Southern Alberta Clinic Population

- Since 1986, the Southern Alberta HIV clinic (SAC) has been the sole provider, of provincially funded ART for those living with HIV in southern Alberta.
- The number of patients on ART increased from 29.6% in 1989 to 93.4% in 2017.
- 22.4% of those on ART had viral suppression in 1997, increasing to around 90% since 2010 (92.7% in 2017).
- The HIV-related annual mortality rate declined from 11.0% in 1994 to 0.1% in 2017.

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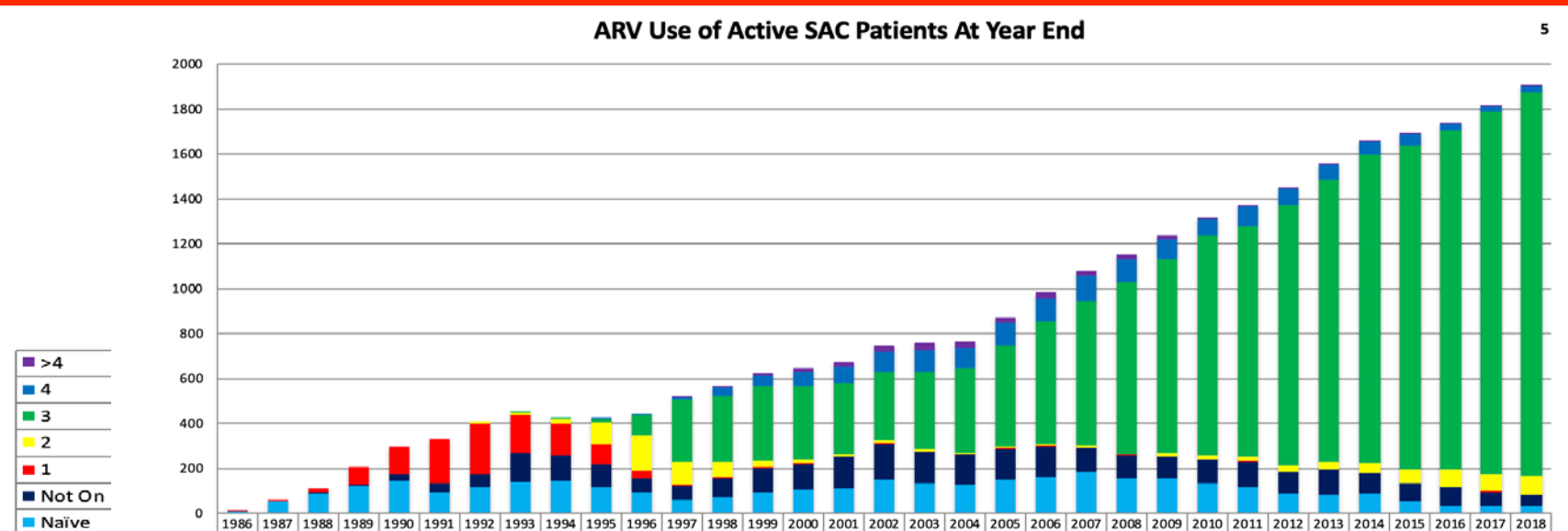


Figure 4: Active patients categorized by number of ARVs used at SAC.

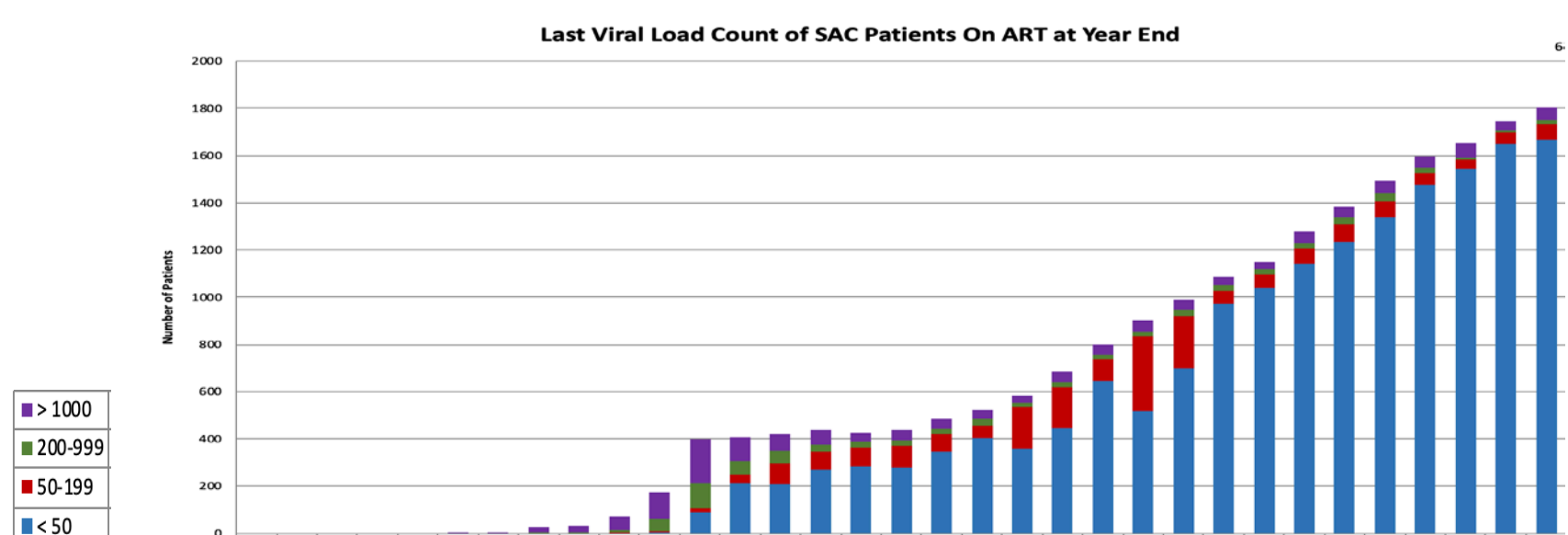


Figure 5: Annual viral suppression rates (copies/mL) of patients at SAC.