

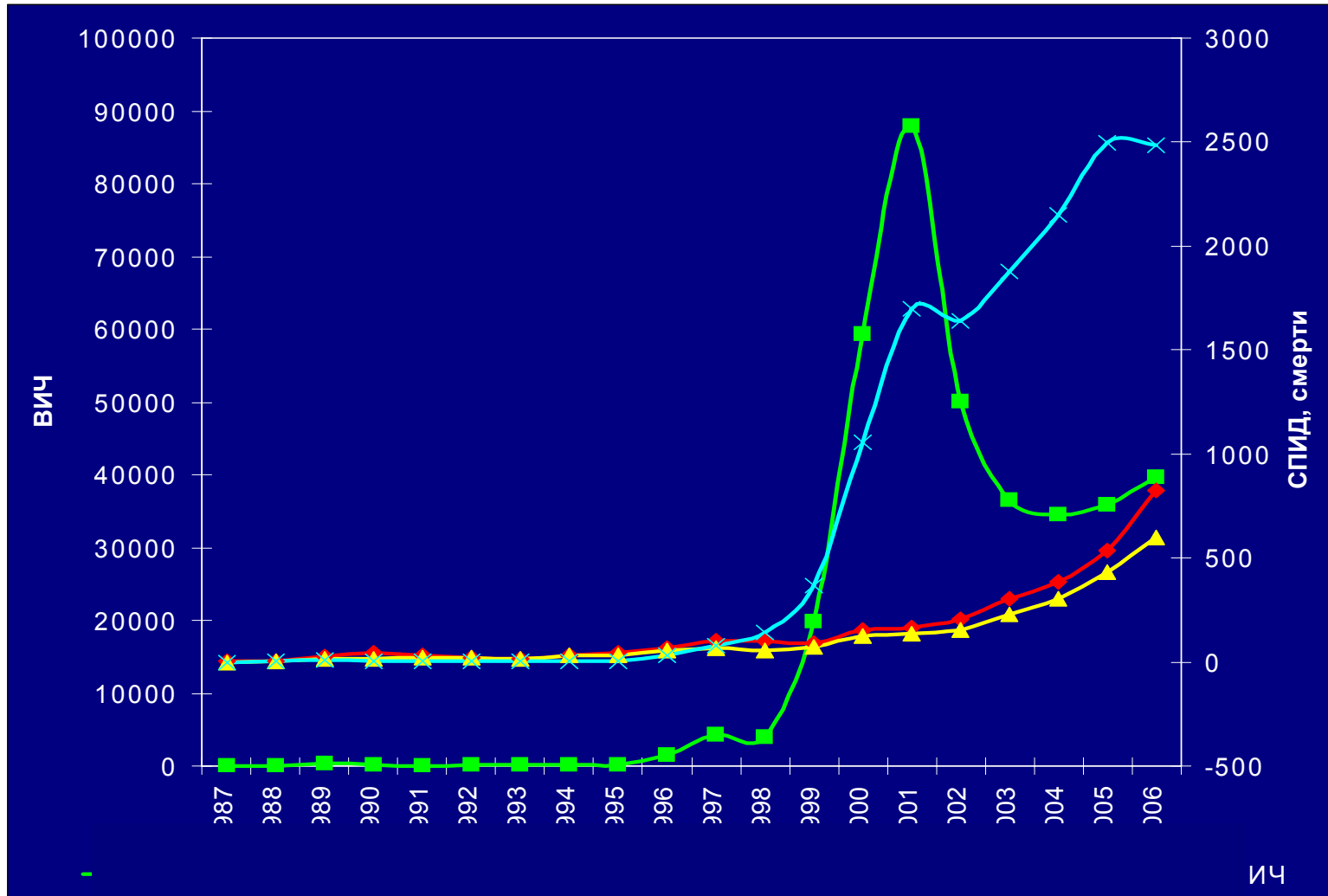
**Russia - HIV:
current status of the problem**

QUICK FACTS about the HIV in Russia

- There are more people living with HIV in the Russian Federation than anywhere else in Europe—and the country's epidemic is still expanding.
- By the 15th June 2010, 547143 HIV cases had been officially registered in the Russian Federation
- 25 535 newly registered infection cases were registered during the first half of the 2010

Dynamics of new HIV-cases, cases of AIDS and fatal outcomes because of HIV-infection

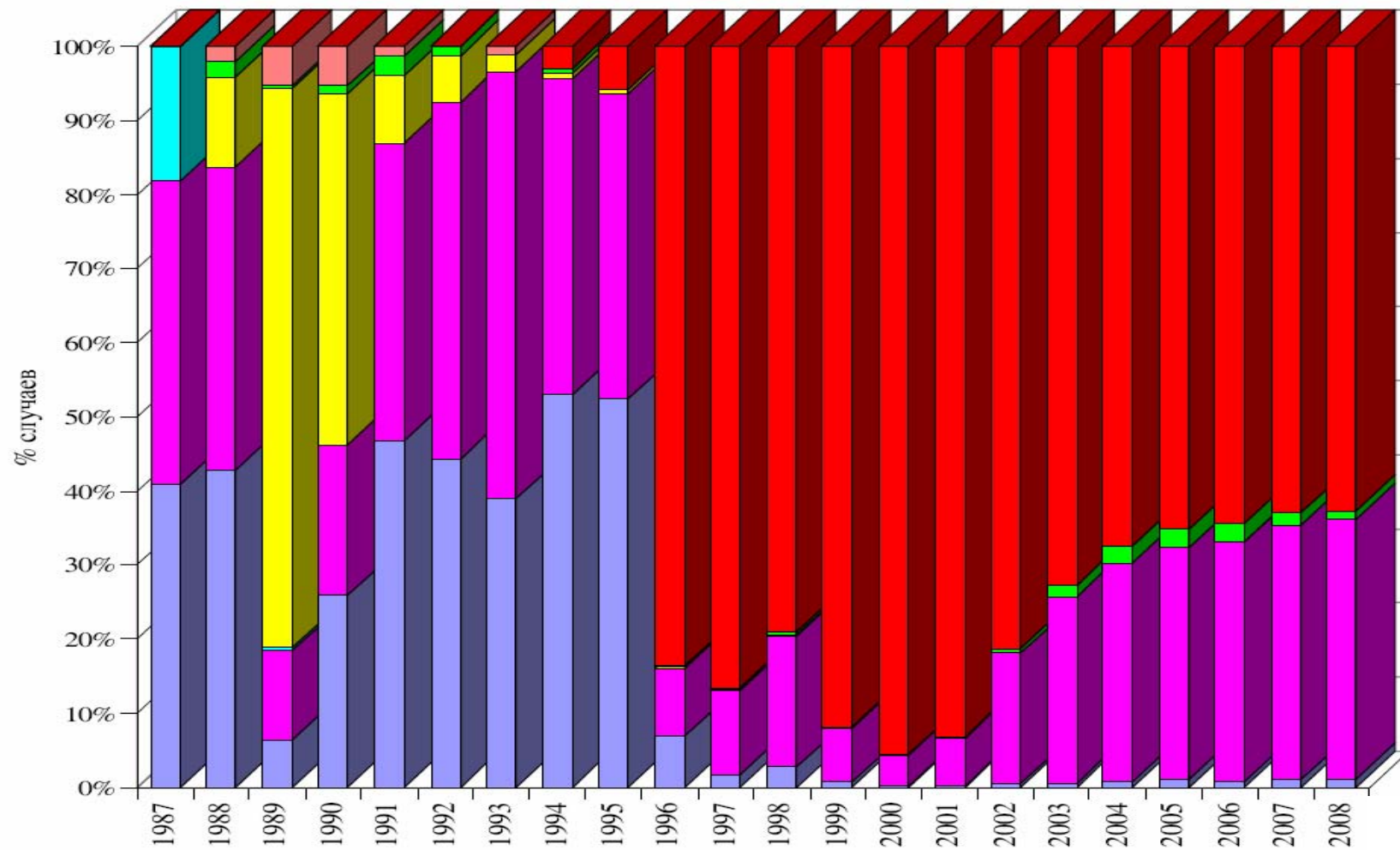
QUICK FACTS about the HIV in Russia



Ladnaya N., 2009-2010

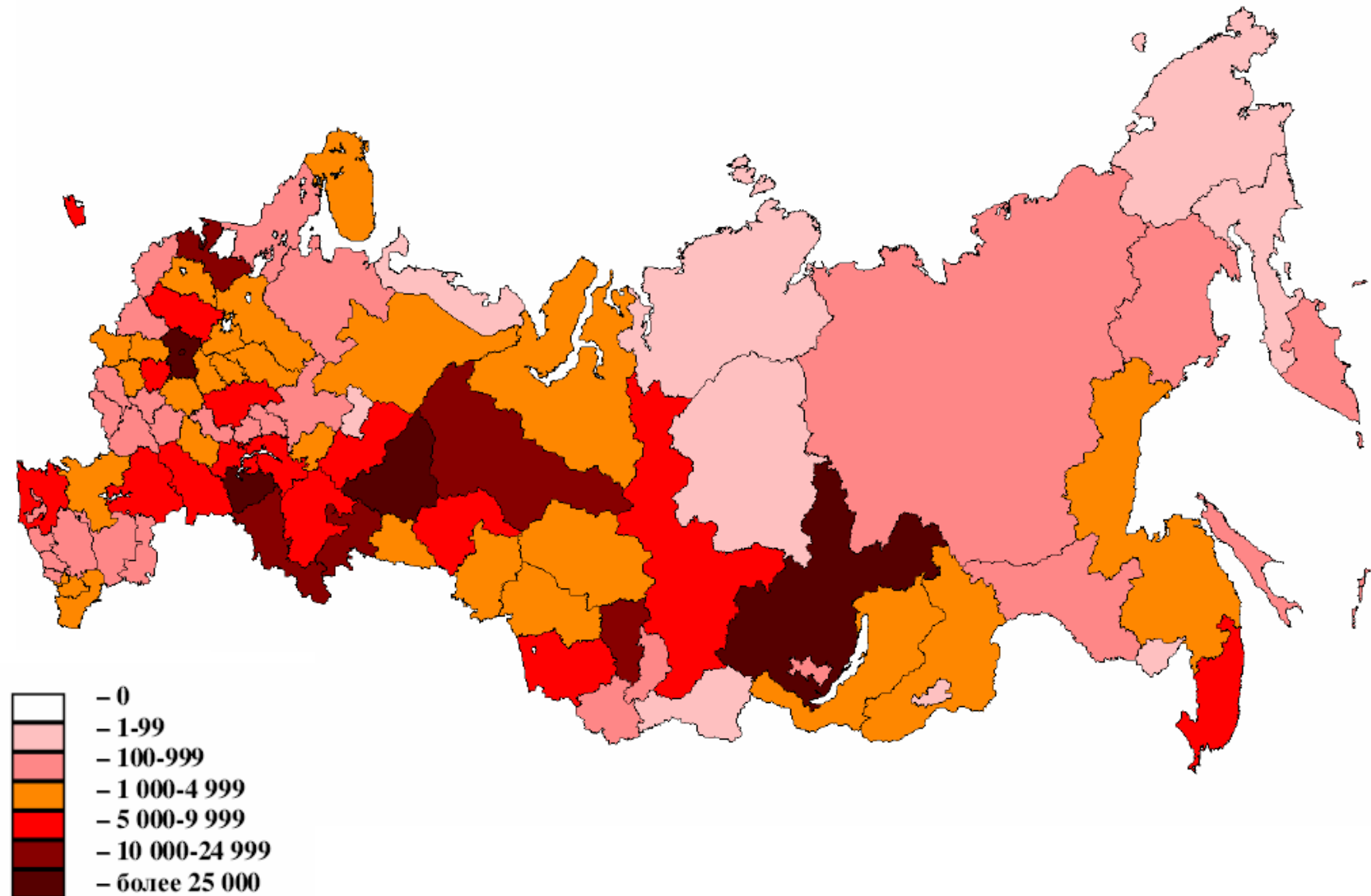
QUICK FACTS about the HIV in Russia

- Intravenous drug use remains the leading way of HIV transmission in Russia – near 60% cases on average. The proportion of new infections occurring in the IDU population has fallen by more than one-third since 2000, though, when IDUs represented 95.6 percent of new cases.
- Young people are bearing the brunt of the epidemic. The majority of HIV cases (82%) are people of age 20-40 years.



- Парентеральный контакт при употреблении наркотиков
- Заражение матерей от детей при грудном вскармливании
- Заражение детей от ВИЧ+ матерей во время беременности, родов и грудного вскармливания
- Пребывание в нозокомиальном очаге
- Переливание инфицированной ВИЧ крови
- Гетеросексуальный контакт
- Гомосексуальный контакт

Geography of identified HIV-infection cases on the territory of the Russia Federation



QUICK FACTS about the HIV in Russia

- Russia's epidemic is entering a new phase, with an increasing share of new reported infections attributable to heterosexual transmission.
- In the past five years, there has been a marked increase in transmission of HIV from vulnerable groups to the general population through sexual intercourse.
- Feminization of the epidemic is leading to a growing number of children at risk of vertical HIV transmission.

QUICK FACTS about the HIV in Russia

- Russia has a widely implemented program for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT).
- WHO, UNAIDS, and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimate that as of 2009, 91 percent of HIV-positive pregnant women were receiving PMTCT services.
- Russia was one of only 19 countries to pass the 80 percent threshold, achieving the target for PMTCT coverage set by UNGASS.

QUICK FACTS about the HIV in Russia

- The Government of Russia has made a number of very important commitments to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Federal funding for the response has grown rapidly since 2005.
- In 2006, the Government Commission on HIV/AIDS was established, comprising representatives from 11 federal ministries and services, parliamentarians, and civil society representatives.
- The National Security Strategy through 2020 identifies HIV infection as one of the major threats to national security and the health of the nation, recognizing the severity of the spread of the disease from most-at-risk populations to the general population.

QUICK FACTS about the HIV in Russia

- According to the Report of the Chief Sanitary Physician of the Russia Federation (30.06.2010) antiretroviral treatment is provided to 56 075 people (117% of planned figures) patients as of beginning 2010.
- Government plans is to provide ARVT to about 70,000 patients by the end 2010 and increase this number in 2011 to 100,000.

QUICK FACTS about the HIV in Russia

BUT !

- Only 84% (355,000) HIV positive patients who are considered to be in need of medical observation passed it in 2009.
- About 12% of patients stop treatment for various reasons.
- HIV resistance to ARVT has increased to 1.5% in 2009.

QUICK FACTS about the HIV in Russia

- It can be predicted that in the foreseeable future, Russia's epidemic will keep expanding. But predicting its scale will depend predominantly on existing and growing Governmental support to assure affordable treatment to all who need and to systematic activities in prevention (probably with expanding and sustaining "patients school" initiative provided by Russian Red Cross in partnership with the ROO "Community of people living with HIV" and others for population groups that are at high risk of HIV infection)

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