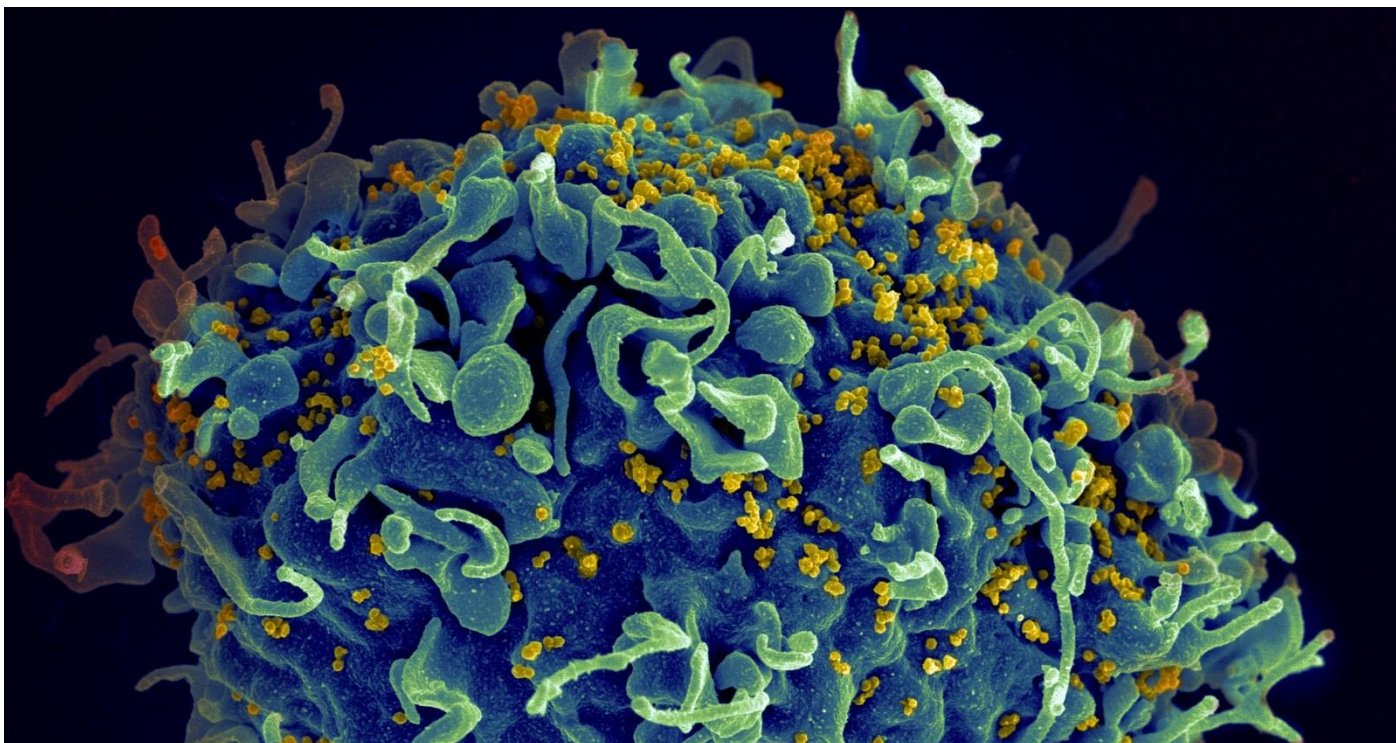




HIV/AIDS EPİDEMİYOLOJİSİ

Dr. Yasemin HEPER
Uludağ Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi
Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları ve Klinik
Mikrobiyoloji Anabilim Dalı





A TIMELINE OF HIV/AIDS

1981

- **June 5:** The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) publish a *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (MMWR), describing cases of a rare lung infection, *Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia* (PCP), in five young, previously healthy, gay men in Los Angeles. All the men have other unusual

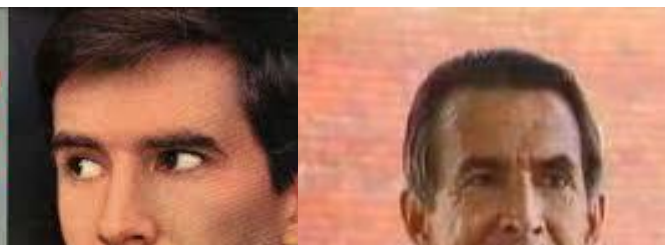
an article entitled "Rare Cancer Seen in 41 Homosexuals." At this point, the term "gay cancer" enters the public lexicon.

- **September 21:** The nation's first Kaposi's Sarcoma clinic opens at the University of California, San Francisco Medical Center.

68 Sunday Wednesday, October 1, 1997 105th St. Station, Chicago, Ill. © The New York Times Company Page 20

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 369–375

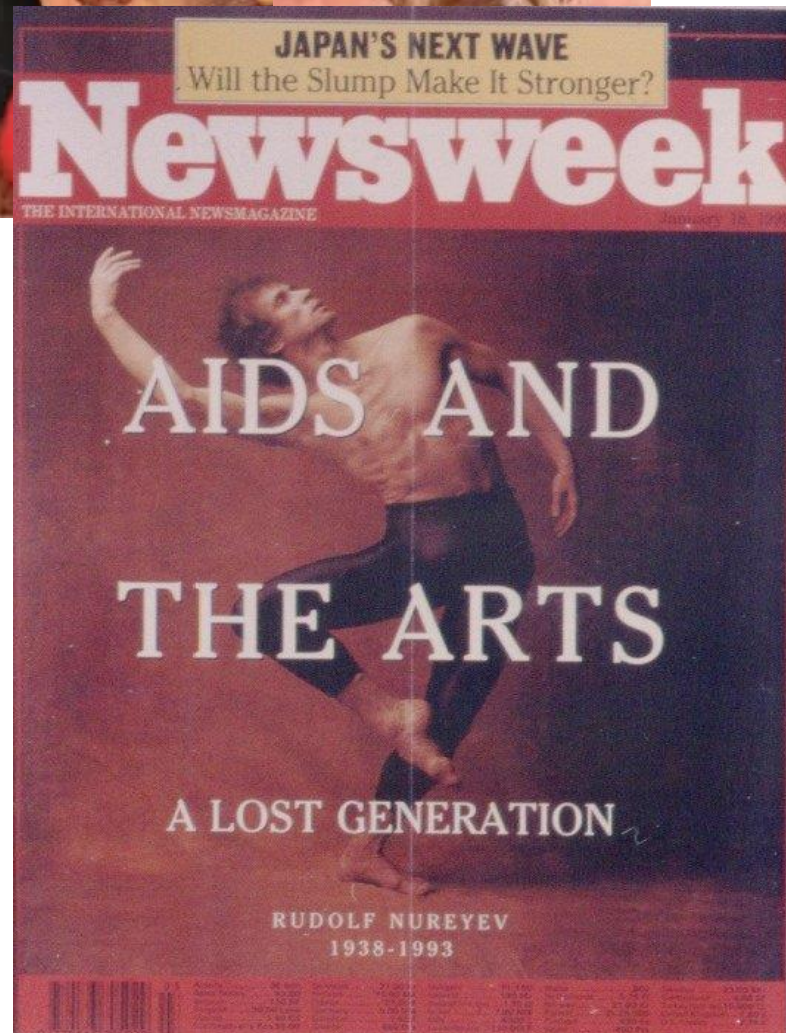
Registered as Author with the British Society for the Study of Librarianship and Documental Science



Newsweek



Freddie Mercury





Murti, Aydoğan, Tatlıses Üçlüsü

İZMİR Fuarı'nda sahneye çıkan sanatçılardan İbrahim Tatlıses gördüğü ilgiye memnun. AIDS sayesinde ön yapan Murtaza Elgin de ilgi görüyor. Geçen şarkı söylerken göğüsleri giysisinden fırlayan Oya Aydoğan ise bir daha Lak Polisi'ne gitmemek için kapalı giysiler giyiyor. Son günlerde, özellikle "Mavi Mavi Mavi" ve "Gülüm Benim" şarkılarıyla adından söz ettiren İbrahim Tatlıses fuarda gördüğü ilgiden memnun. AIDS sayesinde ön yapan Murtaza Elgin de sahnede değişik türlerde şarkılardan örnekler veriyor ve ilgi görüyor. (Fotoğraf: Yılmaz SOYTÜRK-İZMİR)

AIDS'in Türk kurbanı, sanat dün yasında birçok ünlünün yakın arkadaşı...

"M." PANİĞİ



"YAŞAMAK İSTİYORUM" Özel yaşamında "M." çoklu do-
zige, dansa vurmuştu. Modern giyinir, huzlu yaşardı. Gece hayatına tutkun, mü-
natçıyla yedirdi, içtiği arı gitmezdi. Şimdi ise neşesi uçup giden "M." inşaya
çekildi. Telefonla arayan çok yakınlarına, ahizinin öbür ucundan titrek bir ses
cevap veriyor: "Korkuyorum. Ölmek istemiyorum... Yaşamak istiyorum..."

- AIDS kabusu, "M. olayı" ile şimdi de Türkiye'de...
Ve sanat çevrelerinde tartışılan korkunç soru:
"Acaba M., AIDS'i kimden kapmıştı?..."
Başkalanna da bulaştırmış mıydı?...
- Meçhul AIDS'li veya AIDS'liler kimlerdi?...
- M.'nin feci akıbeti, ünlü sanatçıları şoke etti, İbrahim Tat-
lıses, "1 yıl vokalistliğimi yapmıştı. Seviyordum keratayı,
Perişan oldum. Her türlü yardıma hazırım" dedi.
- Son olarak bir konser organizasyon bürosunun
muhasibeciliğini yapan M.'nin patronu Hasan Bora ise
şöyle dedi: "Benim sağ kolumdu. Herkesle mesafeliydi.
Her türlü tedavi masrafını üstleneceğim."
- Çok renkli bir kişiliği olduğu belirtilen M., bir yakın
dostunun evine kapandı. Hastalığının ortaya çıkmasın-
dan önce ise yakın çevresine "Lösemi oldum. Zayıflıyo-
rum" dediği belirtildi.

● 16. sayfa

ÜNLÜLERLE DOSTTU

AIDS'in Türk kurbanı, "M." ünlü
sanatçılarla yakın dostluklar
kurmuştu. Kendisini onlara
sevdirmeyi başarmıştı. Gönünde,
şarkıcılık yapıyordu. Sahnelerin
ünlü bir sesi olmak havalı,
rüyalarını süslüyordu. Ünlü
arkadaşları arasında Ferdi Tayfur
ve Belkıs Akkale de vardı. Kötü
haberi duyan yakınları, "M." için
"Altın gibi bir kablolu vardı. Şoke
olduk" dediler. "M."'nin son
zamanlarda durgunlaştığını, içine
kapandığını, neyeli kişiliğinin
uçup gittiğini belirttiler.



Antalya-Berlin telefon görüşmesi

Prof. Habermehl, Almanya'dan
Prof. Sipahioğlu'na şöyle diyordu:

**Testler müspet,
hasta AIDS'li....**

konuşma şöyle sürdü:



TÜRKİYE
TÜRKLERİNDİR

YIL: 38 SAYI: 13490
TEL: (İst.) 526 20 00 (Haber)
İlan Servisi: 526 40 04-5 26 40 05
Yazı İşleri: 526 20 00-5 26 20 20

Hürriyet

3 Kasım 1985 Pazar

GÜNLÜK MÜSTAKİL SİYASİ GAZETE

Kurucusu: SEDAT ŞİMAVİ (1896 - 1953)

FİYATI : 72.73 LİRA
K.D.V. : 7.27 LİRA
TOPLAM: 80.00 LİRA



**Tek ders kurbanları üniversiteye
tekrar dönüyor**

Büyük müjde

● YÖK Başkanı Prof. Doğançık, tek dersten baş-
şarısız duruma düşen üniversitelerden... ● Prof. Doğançık, bunun "a" olmasını...

Halil Burak ÖZ
@Aburakoz

Halil Burak ÖZ
@hburakoz

TURK SİİRLERİ
BAYINIZDEN İSTİYİZ

Beyoğlu'na AIDS darbesi

...Ve limitsiz kaçış, AIDS Kogusu, nda bitti
Murtaza tecritte

**Murti'nin cenazesine
kardeşleri bile gelmedi**

Murti, Aydoğan, Tatlıses Üçlüsü



HIV TEMPLE - TAYLAND





SCIENCEPHOTO LIBRARY



Integrase Inhibitors

Isentress (raltegravir or RAL) **Tivicay** (dolutegravir or DTG) **Vitekta** (elvitegravir or EVG)

1414 1553

Pharmacokinetic Enhancers

Norvir (ritonavir or RTV) **Tyboost** (cobicistat)

60

Nucleoside/Nucleotide Analogs (NRTIs)

Combivir (zidovudine/ lamivudine) **Emtriva** (emtricitabine or FTC) **Epivir** (lamivudine or 3TC) **Epzicom** (abacavir/ lamivudine) **Retrovir** (zidovudine ZDV or AZT) **Trizivir** (abacavir/ lamivudine/ zidovudine) **Truvada** (emtricitabine/ tenofovir DF) **Videx, Videx EC** (didanosine or ddi) **Viread** (tenofovir DF or TDF) **Zerit** (stavudine or d4T) **Ziagen** (abacavir or ABC)

225

206

283

1319

772

173

378

720

Multi-Class Drug Combinations

Atripla (efavirenz/ emtricitabine/ tenofovir DF) **Complera** (rilpivirine/ emtricitabine/ tenofovir DF) **Genvoya** (elvitegravir/ cobicistat/ emtricitabine/ tenofovir alafenamide) **Stribild** (elvitegravir/ cobicistat/ emtricitabine/ tenofovir DF) **Triumeq** (dolutegravir/ abacavir/ lamivudine)

2282

2458

2133

Non-Nucleosides (NNRTIs)

Edurant (rilpivirine or RPV) **Intelence** (etravirine or ETV) **Rescriptor** (delavirdine or DLV) **Sustiva** (efavirenz or EFV) **Viramune** (nevirapine or NVP)

680

?

170

502

Entry Inhibitors

Fuzeon (enfuvirtide or ENF) **Selzentry** (maraviroc or MVC)

1950
Euro

Protease Inhibitors (PIs)

Aptivus (tipranavir or TPV) **Crixivan** (indinavir or IDV) **Evotaz** (atazanavir/ cobicistat) **Invirase** (saquinavir or SQV) **Kaletra** (lopinavir/ ritonavir) **Lexiva** (fosamprenavir or FPV) **Norvir** (ritonavir or RTV) **Prezcobix** (darunavir/ cobicistat) **Prezista** (darunavir or DRV) **Reyataz** (atazanavir or ATV) **Viracept** (nelfinavir or NFV)

280

418
Euro

1087

68

1543

460
Euro

ERKEN TANI VE TEDAVİ BULAŞI ÖNLEMEK AÇISINDAN DA ÖNEMLİ

DÜNYADA DURUM

WHO | World Health Org x

← → ↻ ⓘ www.who.int/hiv/en/

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World AIDS Day 2017: Everybody counts

28 November 2017 – On World AIDS Day 2017, WHO is advocating for access to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines, including medicines, diagnostics and other health commodities as well as health care services for all people in need, while also ensuring that they are protected against financial risks.

[Statement by WHO Director-General](#)
[Article by WHO Director of HIV](#)
[World AIDS Day website](#)
[Infographics](#)
[Posters](#)



20.9 MILLION
PEOPLE ON HIV TREATMENT
BY MID-2017

WORLD AIDS DAY
1 DECEMBER 2017

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE IN HIV
#EVERYBODYCOUNTS #MYRIGHTTOHEALTH

WHO

People living with HIV

36.7 million

There were approximately 36.7 million people living with HIV at the end of 2016.

[For more: Data and statistics](#)

People on antiretroviral therapy

20.9 million

20.9 million people living with HIV were receiving ART by mid-2017.

[For more: HIV/AIDS fact sheet](#)

Mother-to-child transmission

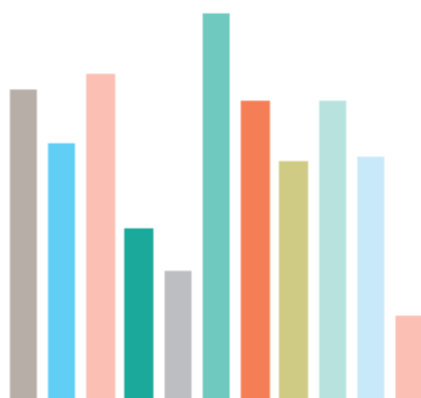
7 out of 10

7 out of 10 pregnant women living with HIV received antiretroviral treatment.

[For more: Data and statistics](#)

TR 09:23 25.12.2017

UNAIDS DATA 2017



TURKEY

THE HIV EPIDEMIC

	2005	2010	2016
New HIV infections
HIV incidence per 1000 population
AIDS-related deaths
People living with HIV

90-90-90

	2016
People living with HIV who know their HIV status	..
People living with HIV who are on treatment	..
Adults living with HIV who are on treatment	..
People living with HIV who are virally suppressed	..

CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN

	2010	2016
New HIV infections—children
Children living with HIV who are on treatment
Coverage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident TB cases among people living with HIV (2015)	<100
Proportion of people living with HIV with active TB in HIV care	[<100–<200]
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	..

HIV PREVENTION

Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people (15-24)	..
Condom use at last higher-risk sex (with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner)	..
Males	..
Females	..
Women aged 15-49 who have their demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods	..
Men aged 15-49 who are circumcised	Net applicable
Male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2016)	Net applicable
People on PrEP (2016)	..

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

People who report having discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	..
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

	2016
Community delivery of treatment	..
Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access sexual and reproductive health services	..
TRIPS flexibilities incorporated in national legislation	..

Laws or policies restricting entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	..
Criminalization of transmission of, nondisclosure of, or exposure to HIV	..
Recommended CD4 level for treatment initiation	TREAT ALL

HIV EXPENDITURE

	2012
Total expenditure	US\$ 12 291 905
Domestic public expenditure	US\$ 12 291 905
Domestic private expenditure	..
International expenditure	..

KEY POPULATIONS

SEX WORKERS

Estimated size of population	..
HIV prevalence	..
Know HIV status	..
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	..
Condom use	..
Condoms distributed to sex workers enrolled in prevention programmes (2016)	..
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	..
Avoidance of services due to stigma and discrimination	..

PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS

Estimated size of population	..
HIV prevalence	..
Know their HIV status	..
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	..
Condom use	..
Clean needle use at last injection	..
Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2016)	..
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	..
Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2016)	..
Naloxone available (2016)	..
Safe injection rooms available (2016)	..
Avoidance of services due to stigma and discrimination	..

GAY MEN AND OTHER MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

Estimated size of population	..
HIV prevalence	..
Know their HIV status	..
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	..
Condom use	..
Condoms distributed to men who have sex with men in prevention programmes (2016)	..
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	..
Avoidance of services due to stigma and discrimination	..

TRANSGENDER PEOPLE

Estimated size of population	..
HIV prevalence	..
Know their HIV status	..
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	..
Condom use	..
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	..
Avoidance of services due to stigma and discrimination	..

PRISONERS

Estimated size of population	..
HIV prevalence	..
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	..
HIV prevention programmes in prisons (2016)	..
Condoms distributed	..
Clean needles distributed	..
Prisoners on opioid substitution therapy	..

Unless indicated otherwise, data are from the most recent survey available between 2011 and 2015. Financial data are currently being validated and may be revised. For updates, please see <http://aidsinfo.unaids.org>.

2016

36.7 million

people now estimated to be living with HIV

[30.8–42.9 million]

During 2016...



1.8 million

people newly infected

[1.6–2.1 million]



1.0 million

HIV-related deaths

[830 000–1.2 million]



World Health
Organization

Summary of global HIV epidemic (2016)

Number of people living
with HIV in 2016

Total	36.7 million	[30.8 million – 42.9 million]
Adults	34.5 million	[28.8 million – 40.2 million]
Women	17.8 million	[15.4 million – 20.3 million]
Men	16.7 million	[14.0 million – 19.5 million]
Children (<15 years)	2.1 million	[1.7 million – 2.6 million]

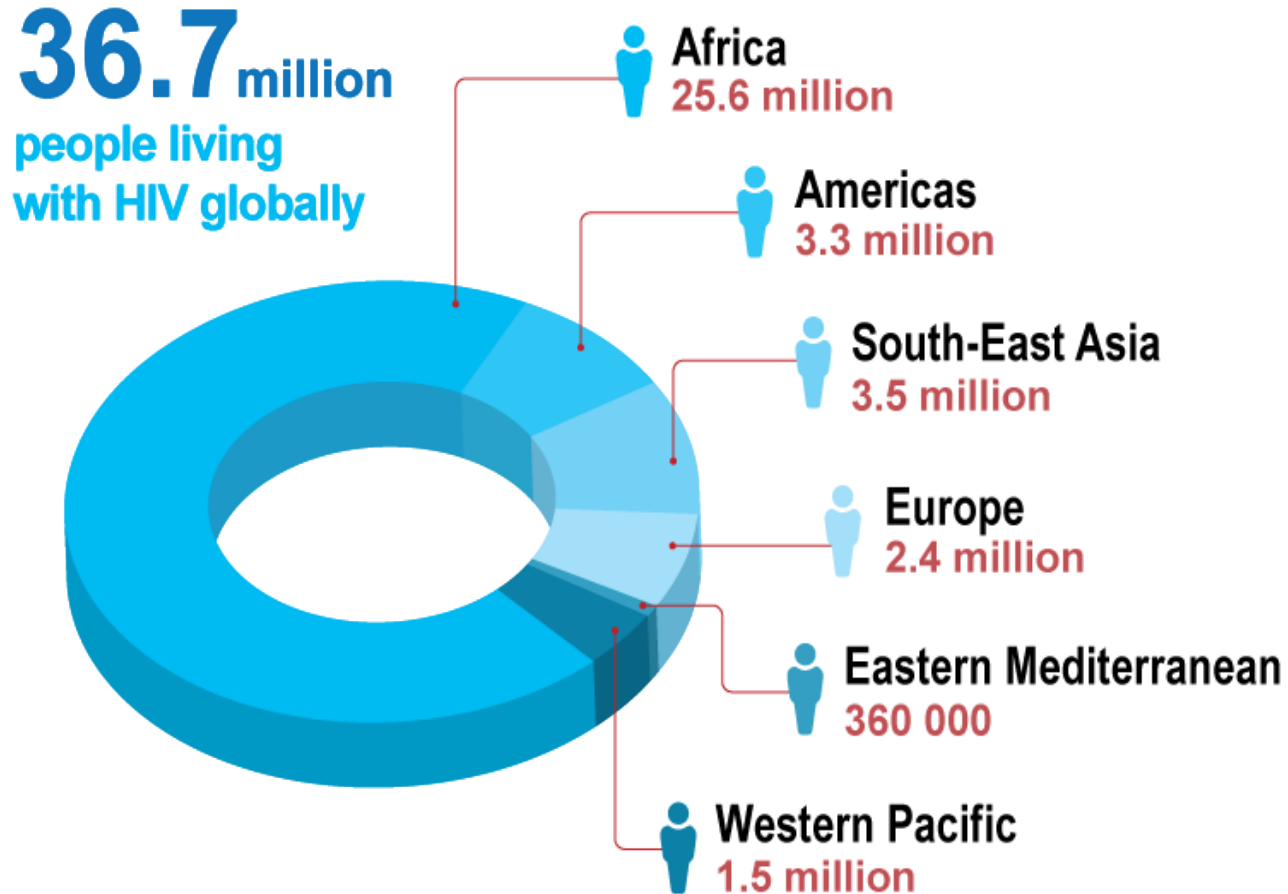
People newly infected
with HIV in 2016

Total	1.8 million	[1.6 million – 2.1 million]
Adults	1.7 million	[1.4 million – 1.9 million]
Children (<15 years)	160 000	[100 000 – 220 000]

AIDS deaths in 2016

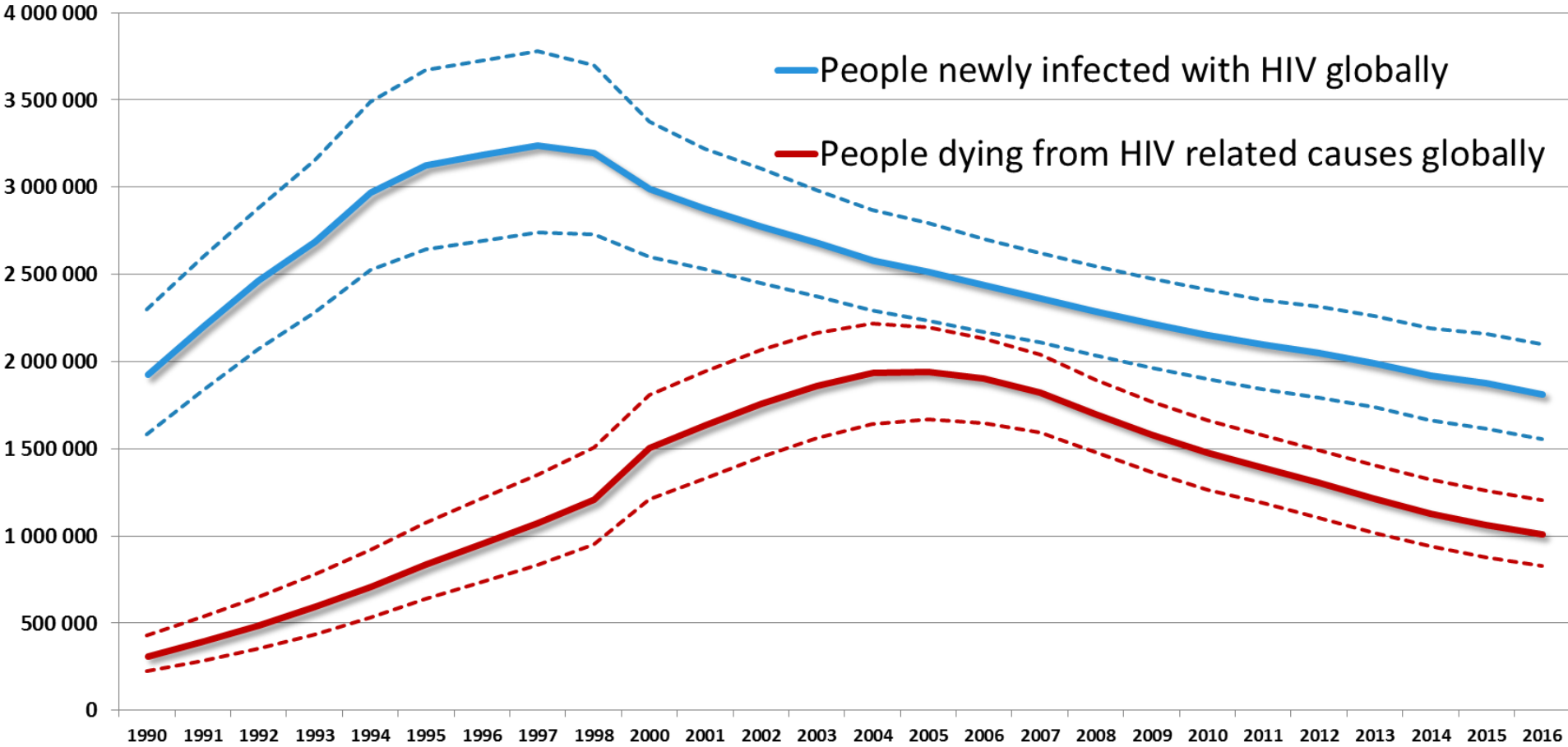
Total	1.0 million	[830 000 – 1.2 million]
Adults	890 000	[740 000 – 1.1 million]
Children (<15 years)	120 000	[79 000 – 160 000]

People living with HIV by WHO region (2016)



BÖLGELERE GÖRE HIV İLE YAŞAYAN İNSAN SAYISI

Yıllara göre HIV insidansı ve mortalite



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates.

Yeni enfeksiyonlar Doğu Avrupa ve Orta Asya'da önemli artış !!!

ALARMING RISE IN NEW INFECTIONS IN EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

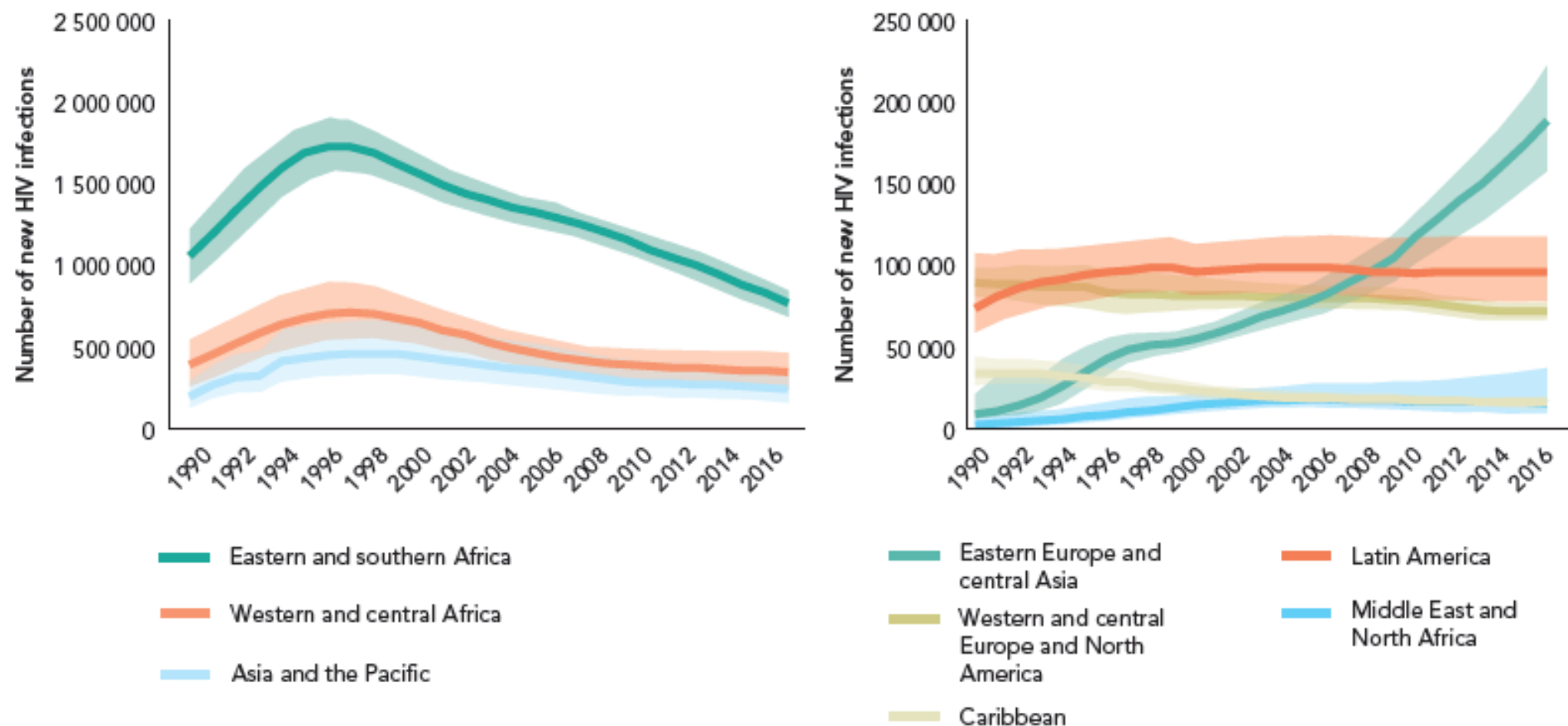
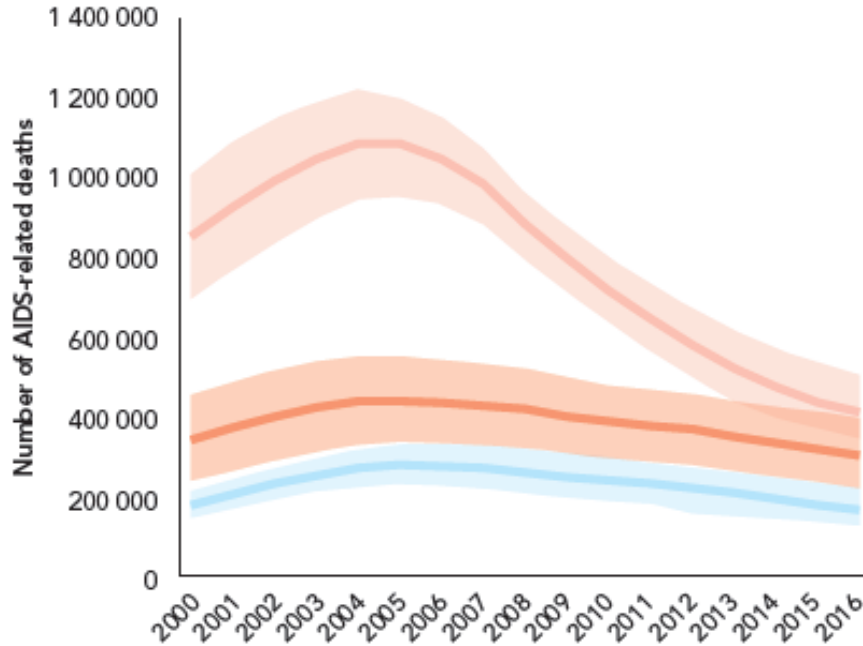
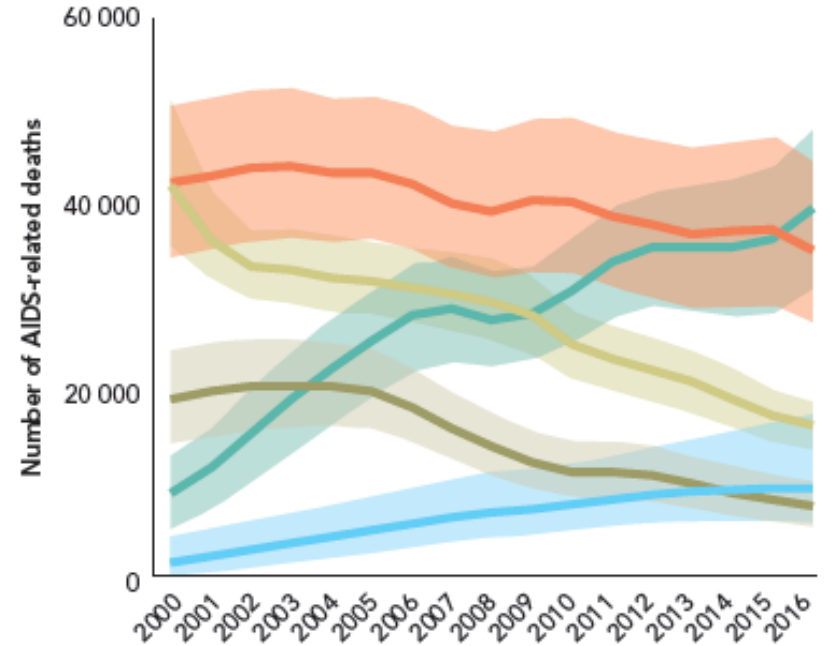


FIGURE 2.7. NEW HIV INFECTIONS, ALL AGES, BY REGION, 1990-2016

Bölgelere göre AIDS'den ölümler 2000-2016



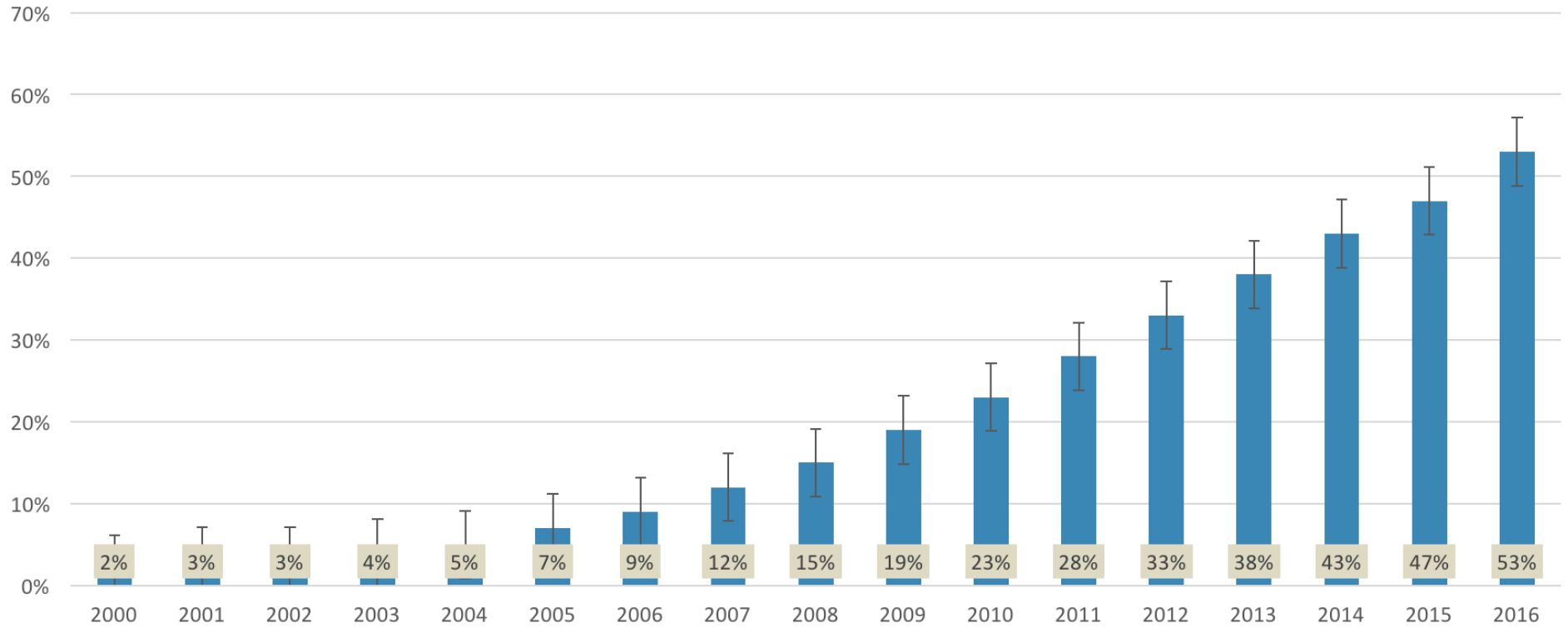
- Eastern and southern Africa
- Western and central Africa
- Asia and the Pacific



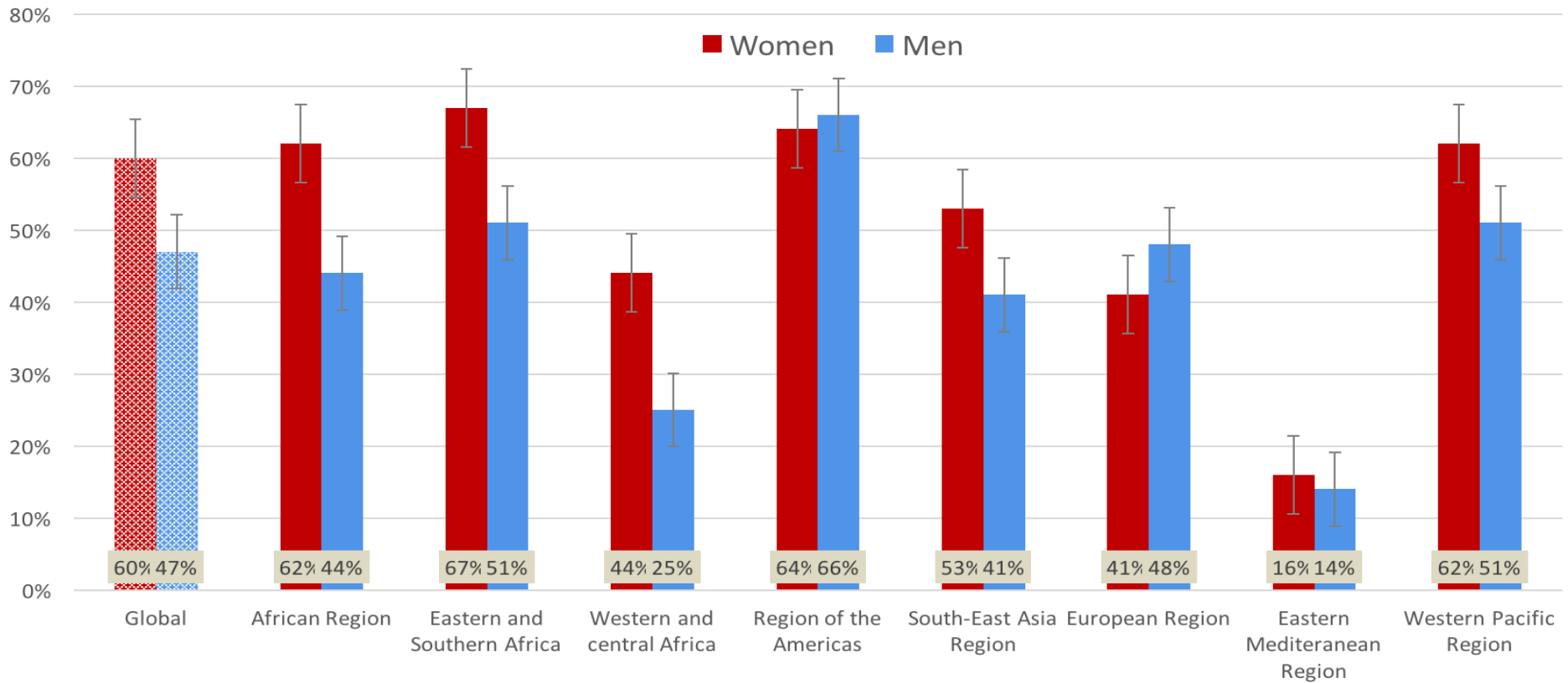
- Eastern Europe and central Asia
- Western and central Europe and North America
- Caribbean
- Latin America
- Middle East and North Africa

En büyük düşüş doğu ve güney Afrika'da

Tedavi altındaki olgular

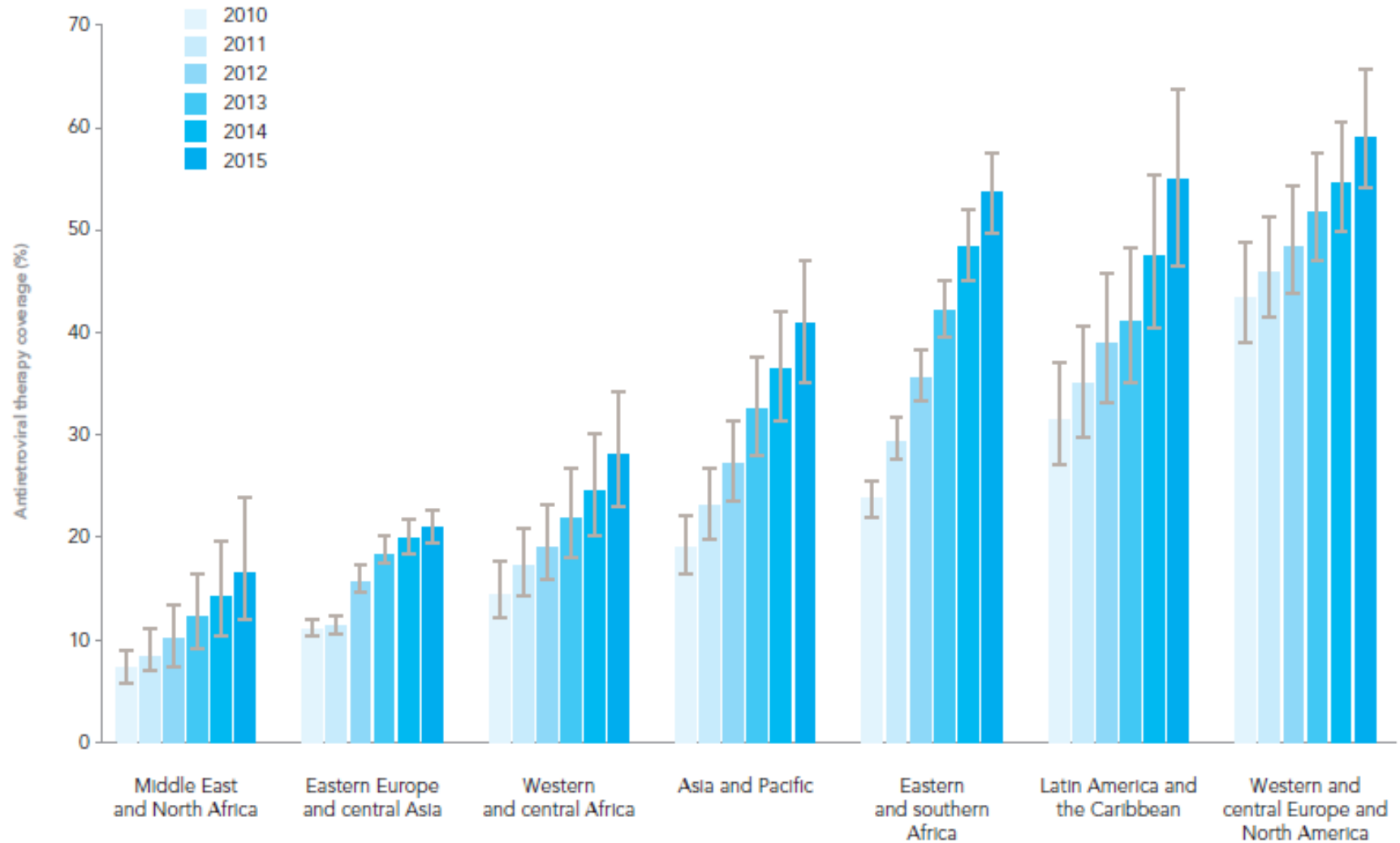


Cinsiyet ve bölgeye göre tedavi oranları, 2016



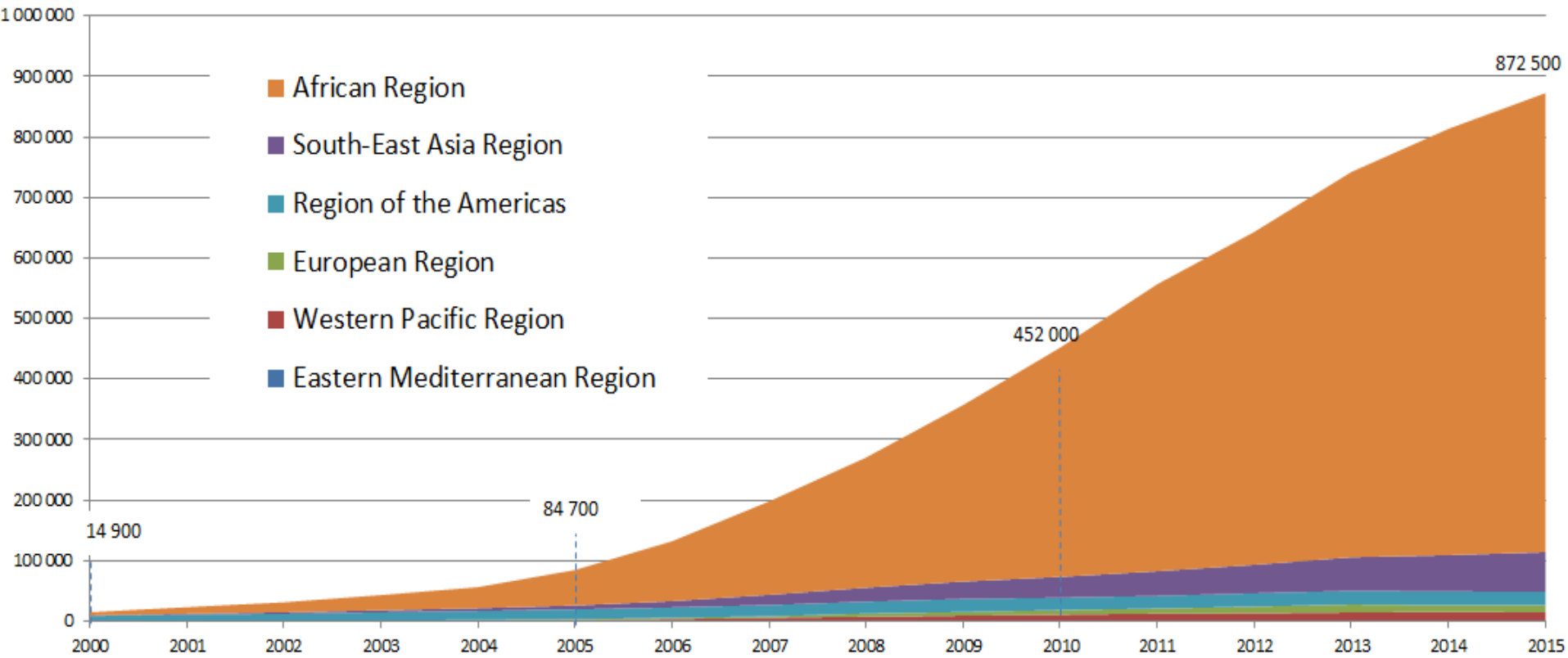
Bölgelere göre tedavi altındaki olguların oranı (%)

Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people living with HIV, by region, 2010–2015



Tedavi altındaki çocuk sayıları

Number of children (<15 years) receiving ART globally, and by WHO region, 2000-2015



Yeni HIV enfeksiyonlarının risk gruplarına göre dağılımı

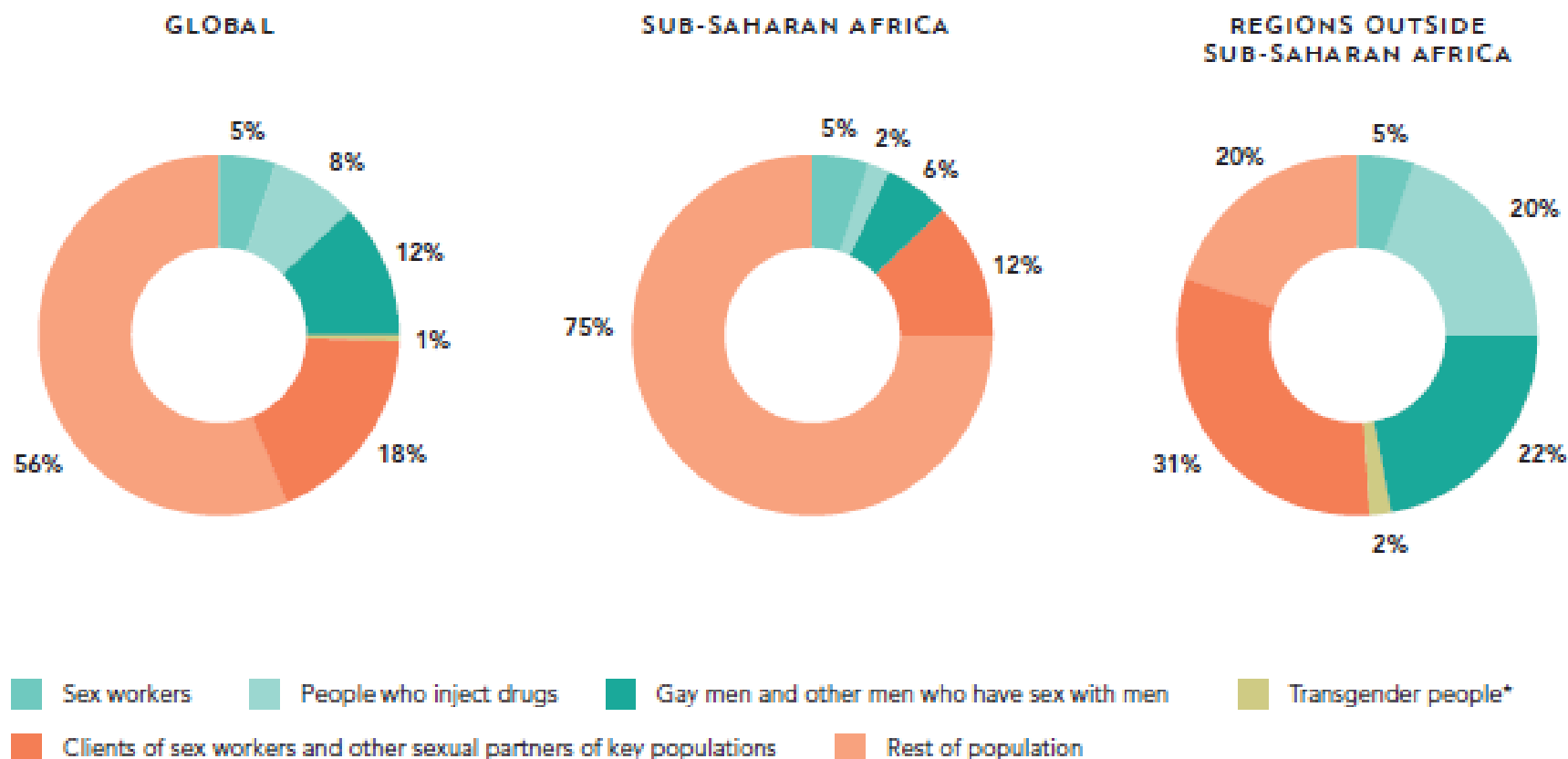
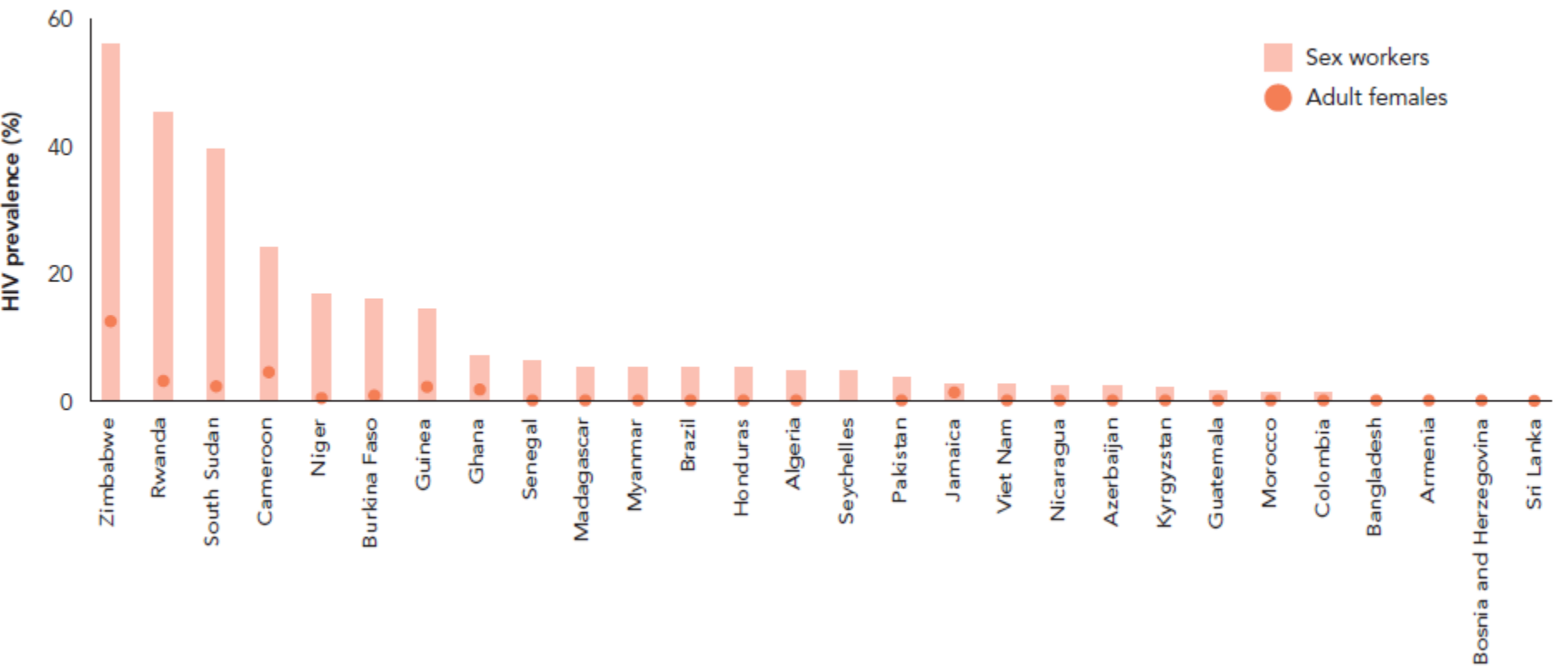


FIGURE 2.8. DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS, BY POPULATION, GLOBAL, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA AND COUNTRIES OUTSIDE OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, 2015

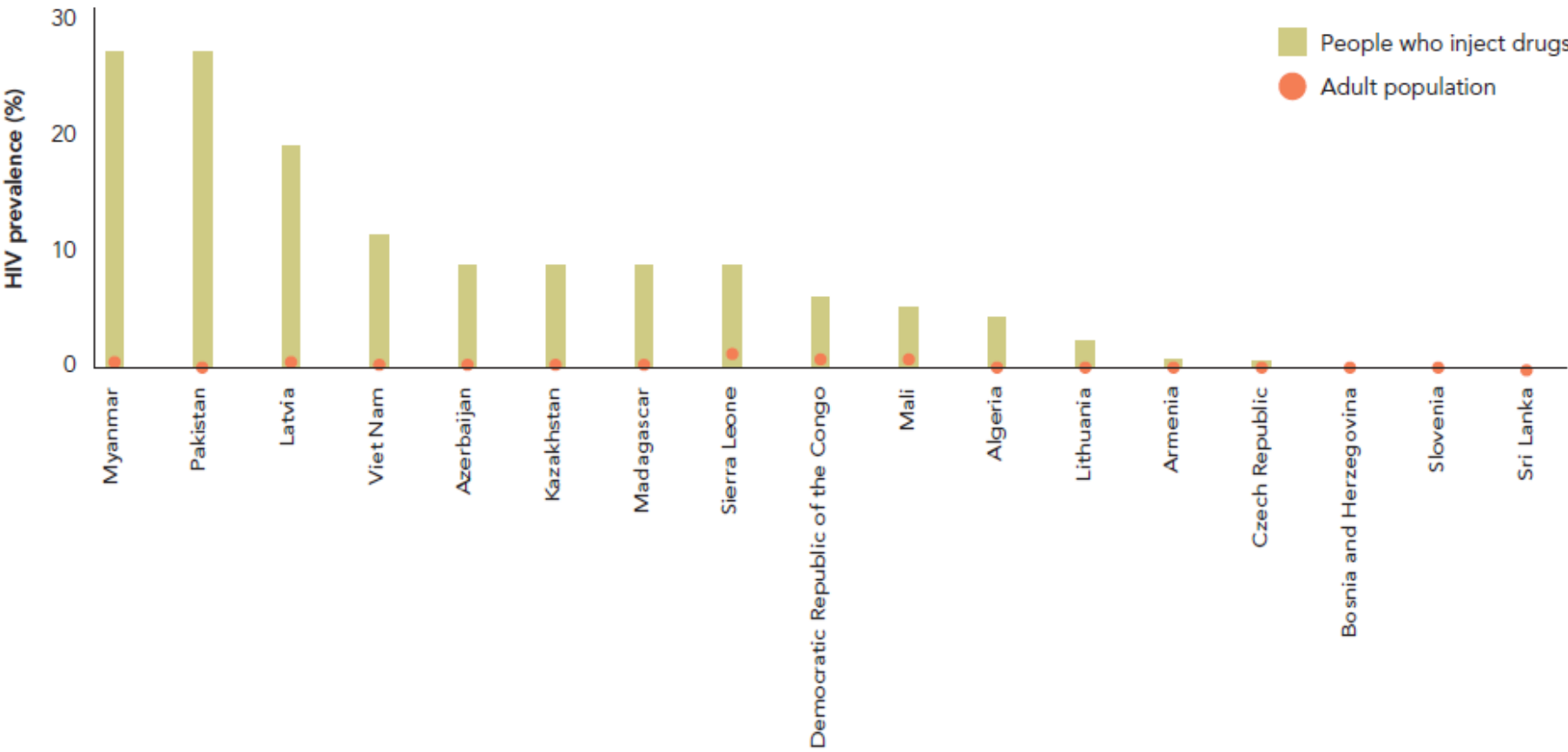
Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2017.

*Only reflects Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean regions.

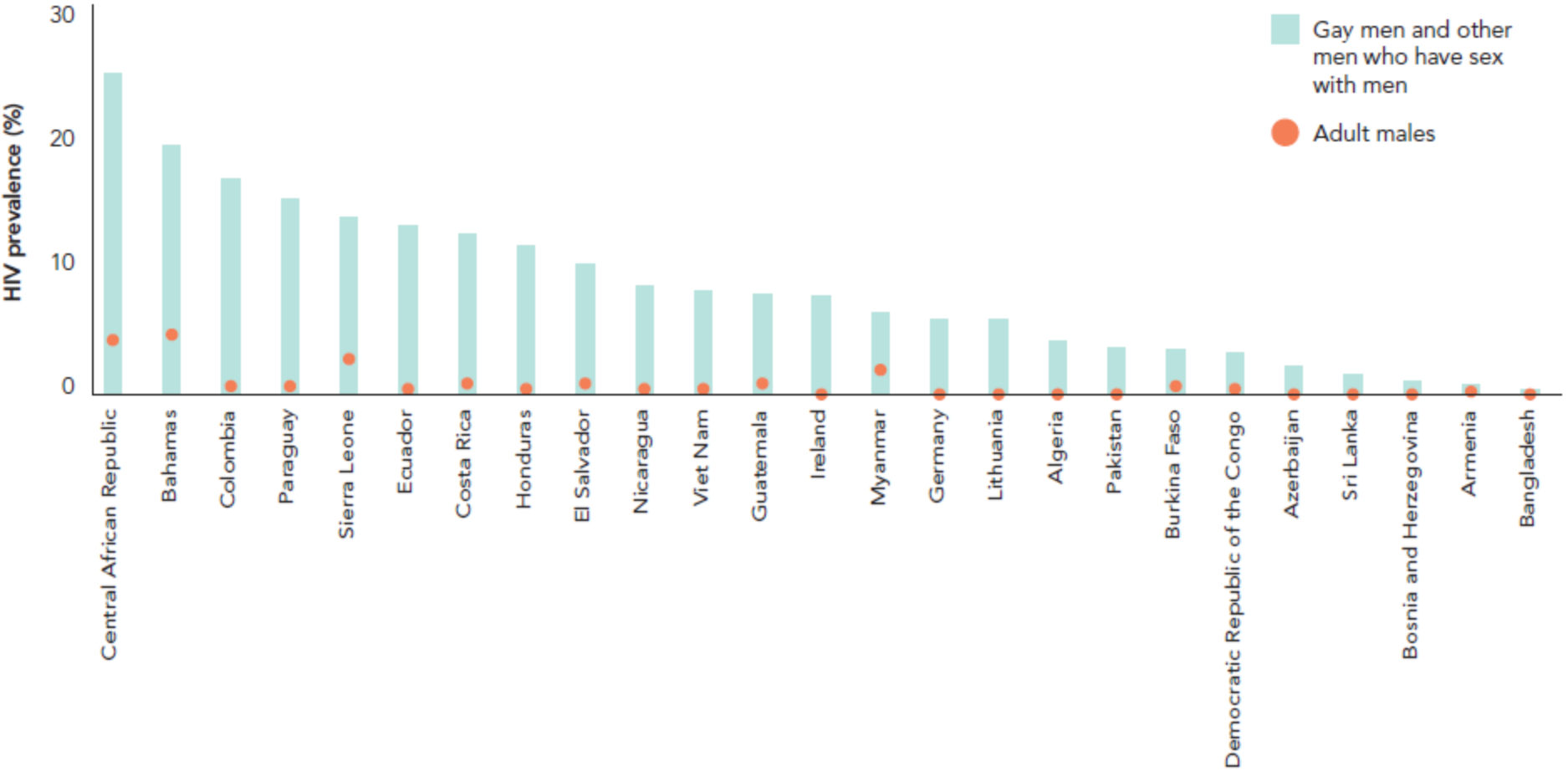
Female sex workers and the adult female population



People who inject drugs and the adult population

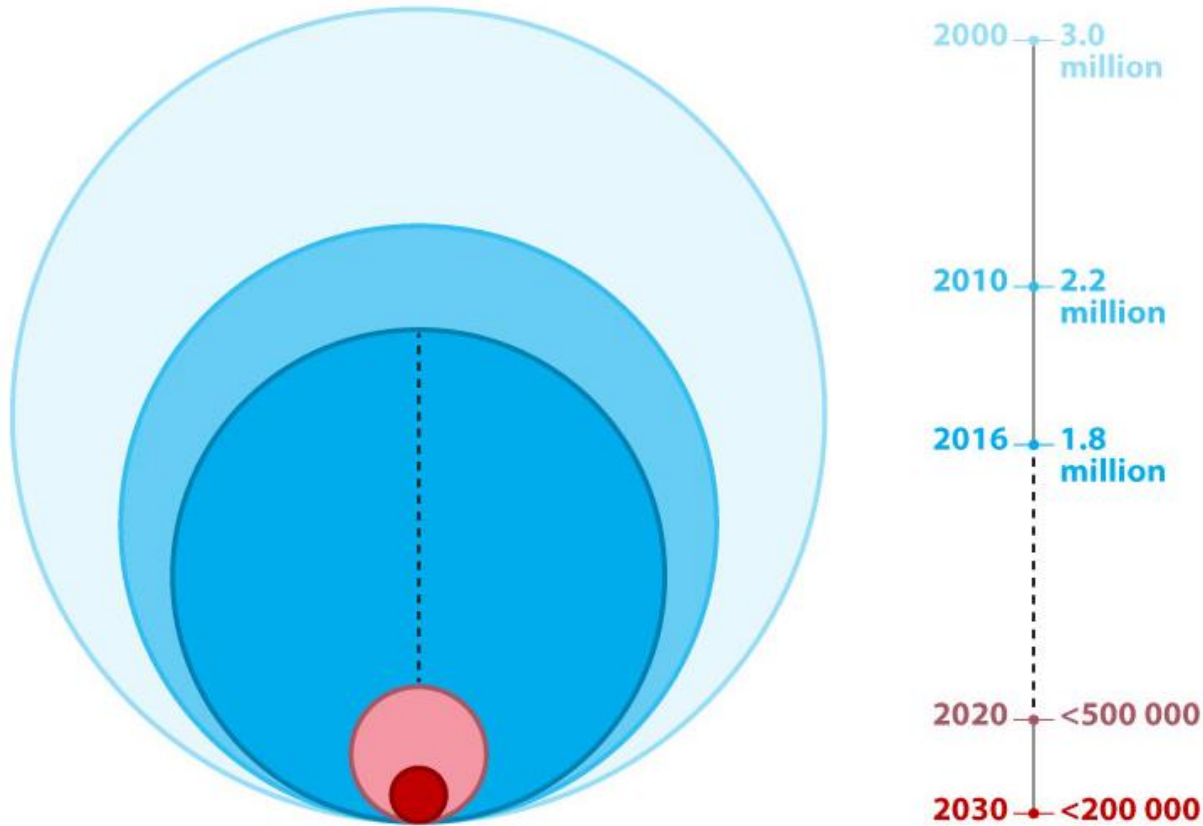


Gay men and other men who have sex with men and the adult male population



Number of people newly infected with HIV

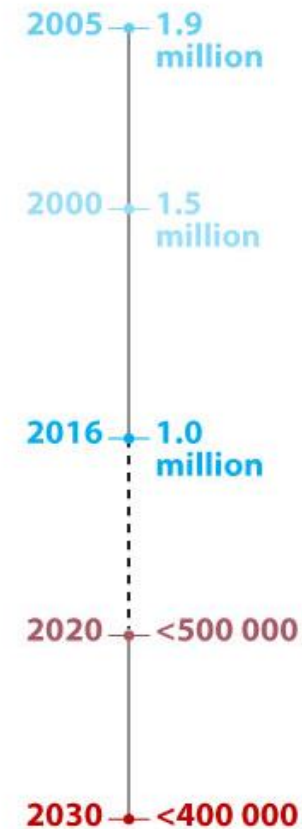
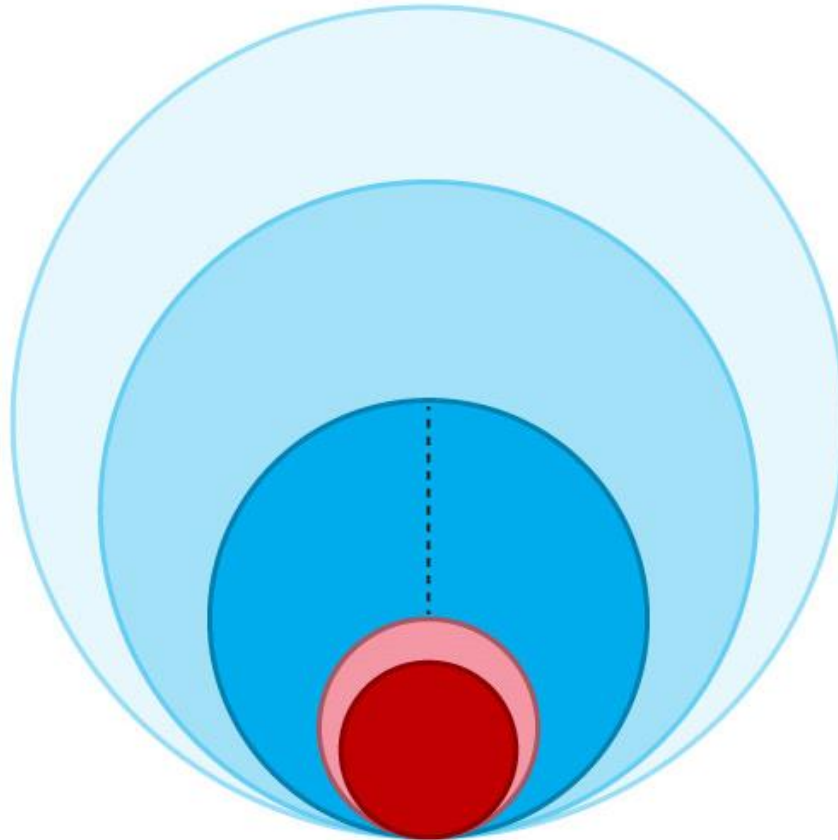
Yeni enfeksiyon sayısı



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates.
The red shading shows future targets.

Number of people dying from HIV

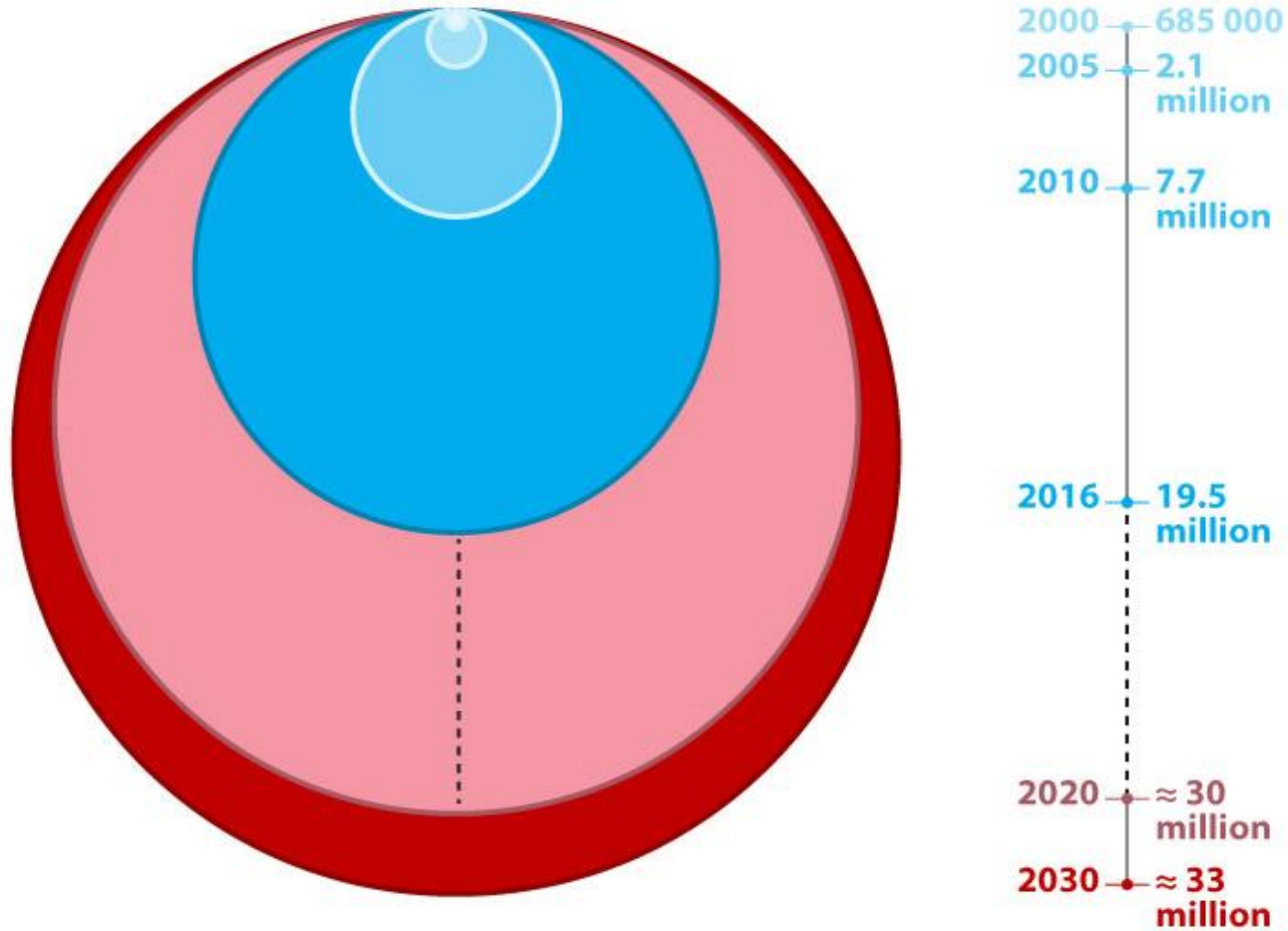
HIV'den ölüm sayısı



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates.
The red shading shows future targets.

Number of people receiving antiretroviral treatment

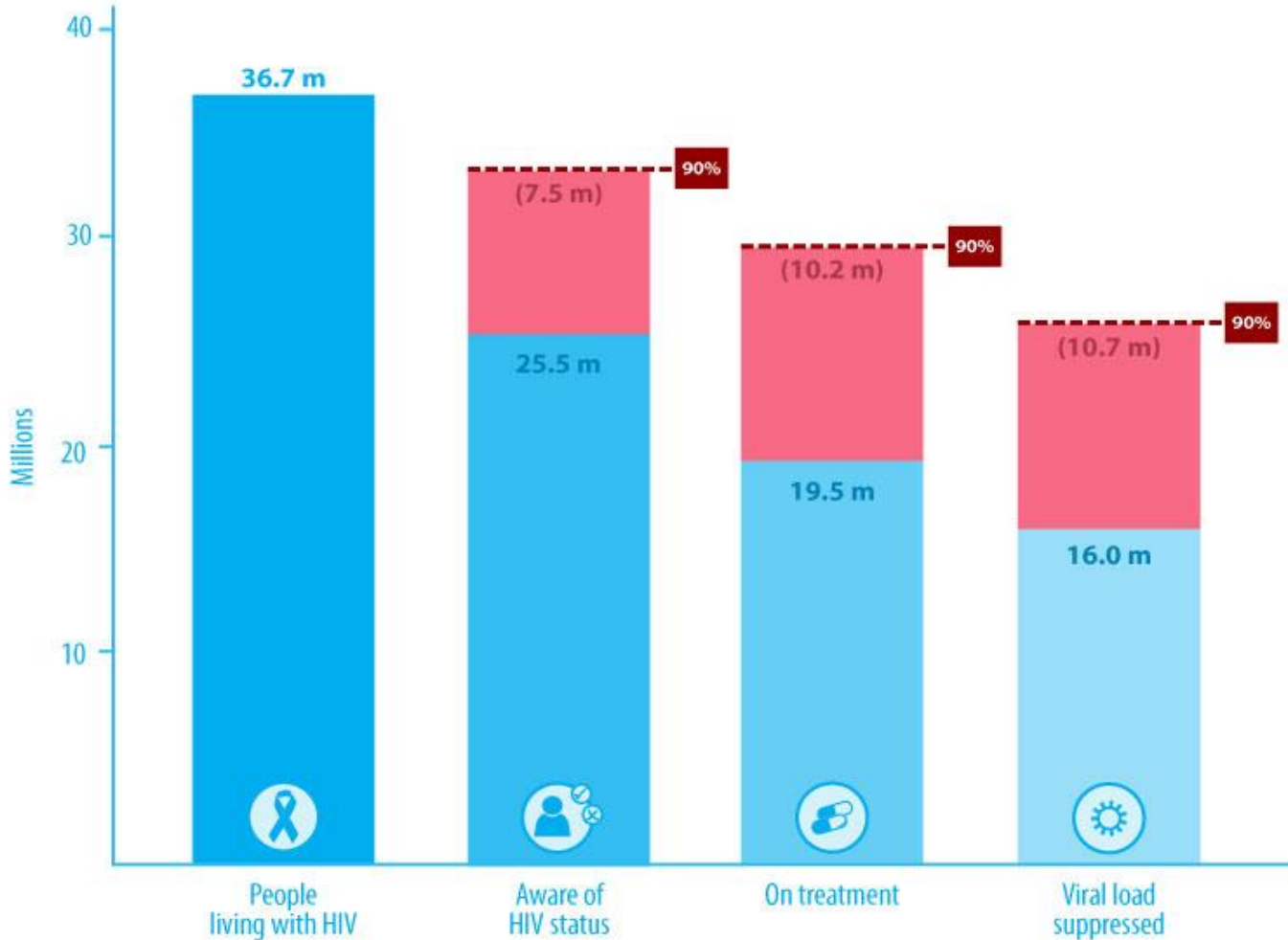
Tedavi alanların sayısı



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates.
The red shading shows future targets.

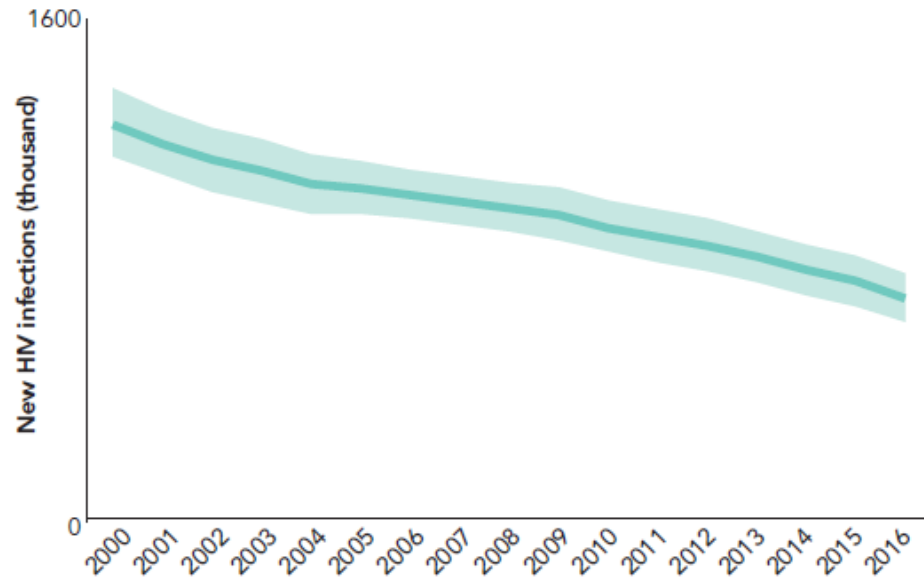
WHO'NÜN 90-90-90 HEDEFİ

90-90-90: Enfekte olanların %90'ı bunu bilmeli, bilenlerin %90'ı tedavi almalı, tedavi alanların %90'ında viral baskılanma başarılmalı



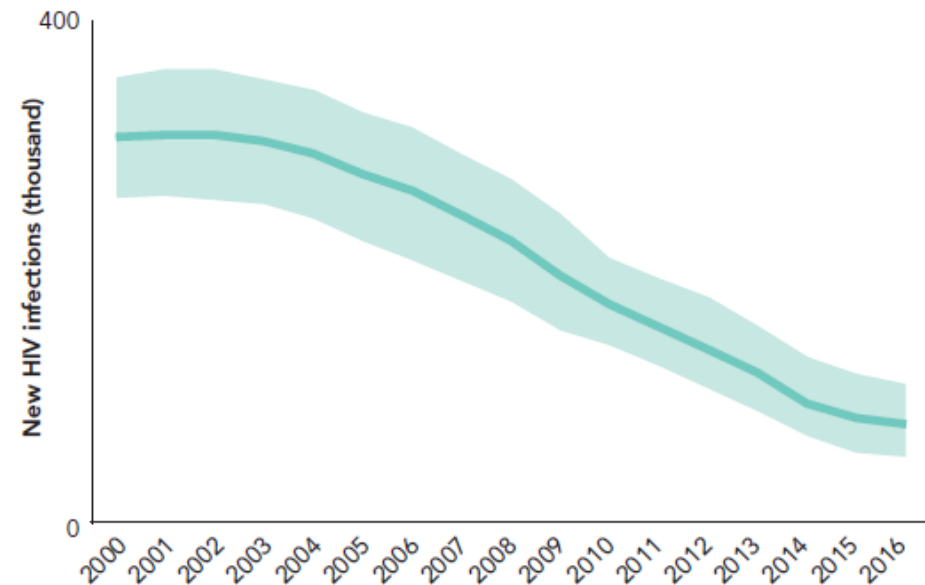
Doğu ve Güney Afrika: HIV'den en çok etkilenen bölgeler

HIV INFECTIONS IN WORLD'S MOST AFFECTED REGION DECLINED BY NEARLY A THIRD



NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS, ADULTS
(AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER), EASTERN AND
SOUTHERN AFRICA, 2010-2016

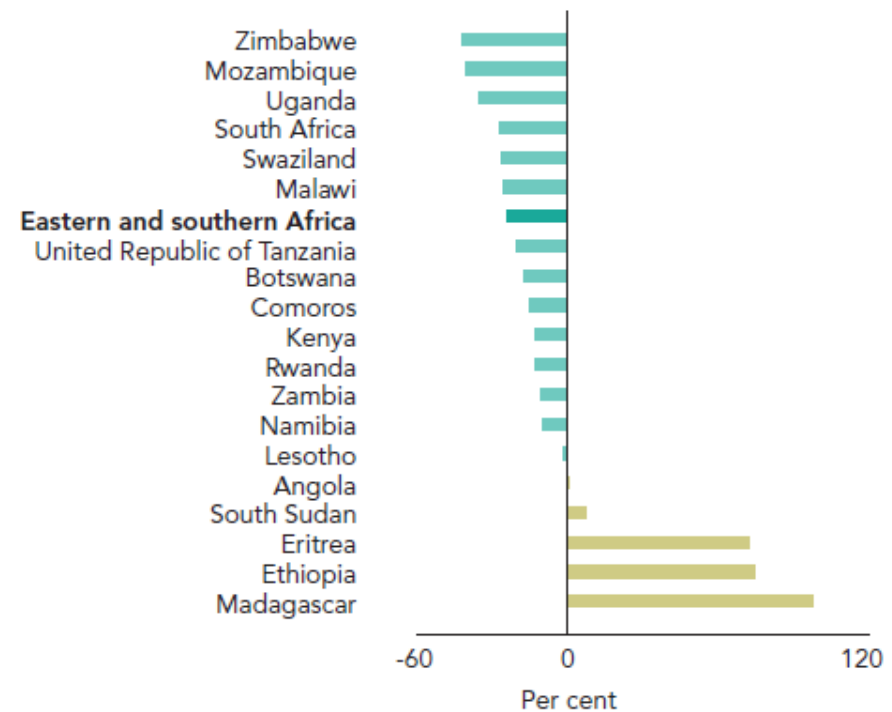
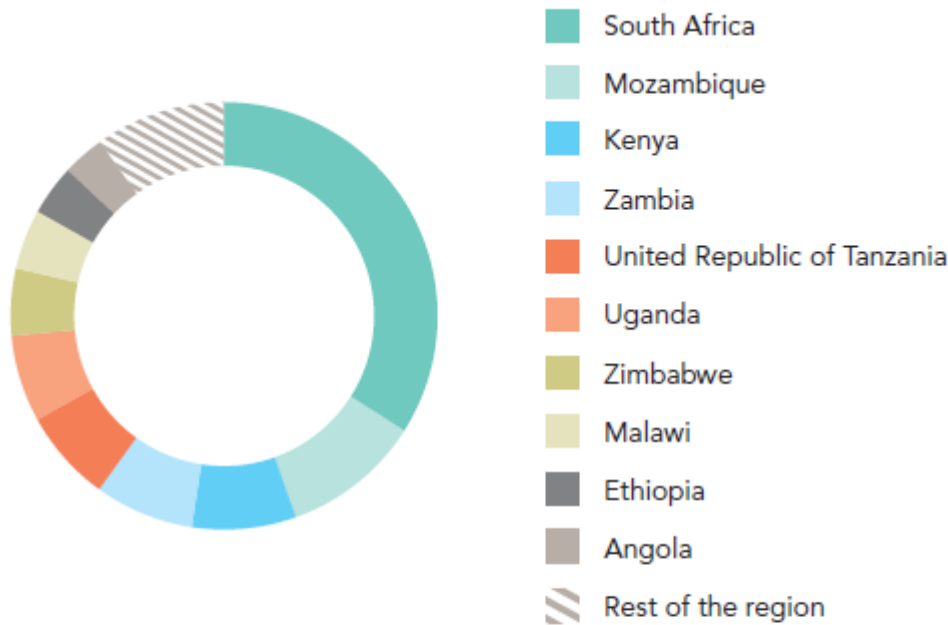
Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates.



NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS, CHILDREN
(AGED 0-14 YEARS), EASTERN AND SOUTHERN
AFRICA, 2010-2016

Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates.

Doğu ve Güney Afrika

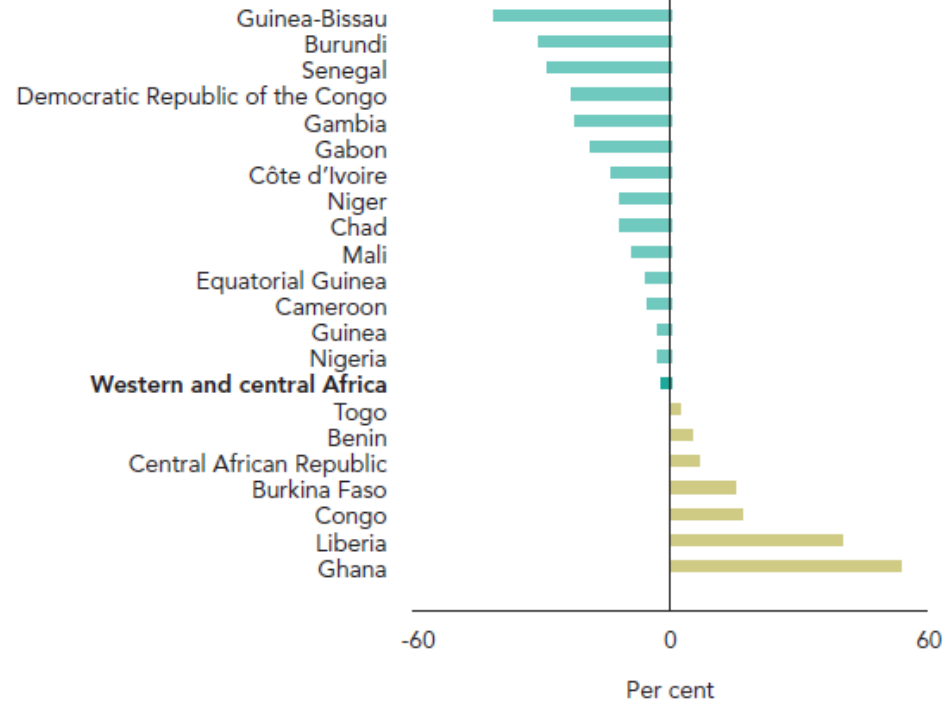


PERCENT CHANGE IN NEW HIV INFECTIONS BY COUNTRY, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, FROM 2010 TO 2016

Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS, BY COUNTRY, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, 2016

Batı ve Orta Afrika



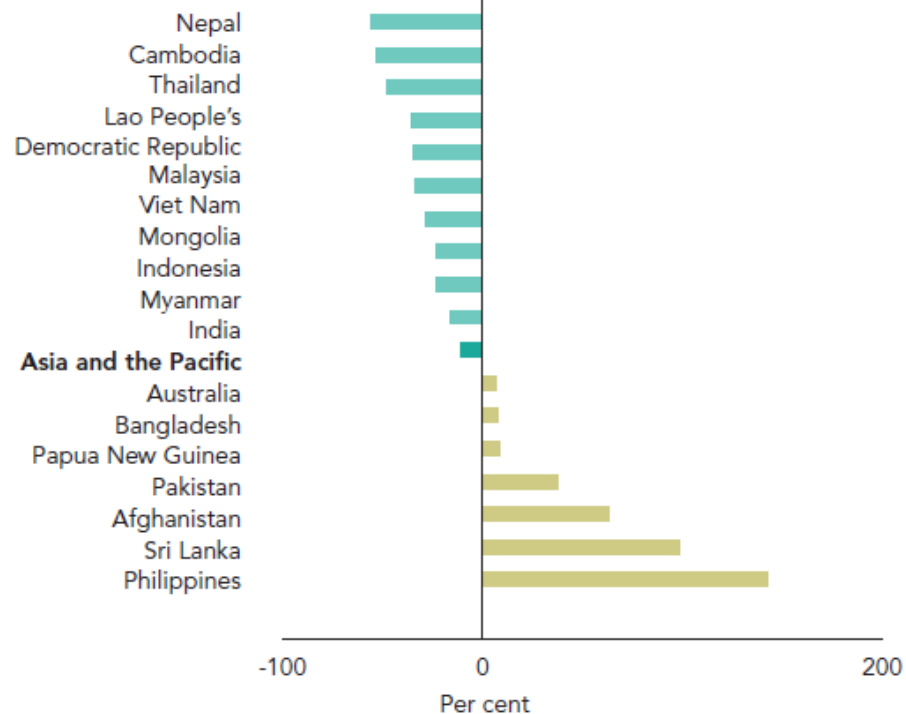
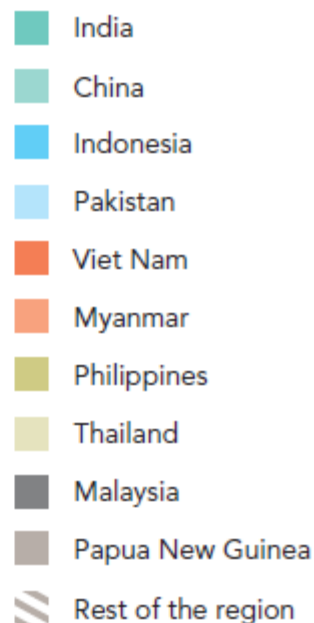
PERCENT CHANGE IN NEW HIV INFECTIONS, BY COUNTRY, WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA, FROM 2010 TO 2016

Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS, BY COUNTRY, WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA, 2016

Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates.

Asya-Pasifik



PERCENT CHANGE IN NEW HIV INFECTIONS,
BY COUNTRY, ASIA AND THE PACIFIC,
FROM 2010 TO 2016

Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates.

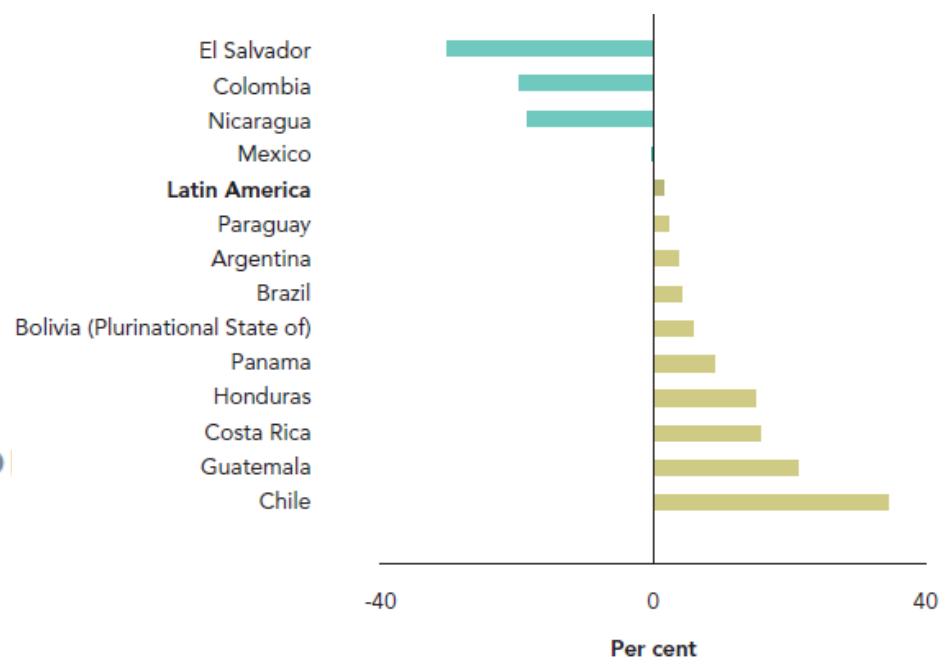
DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS,
BY COUNTRY, ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 2016

Latin Amerika



DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS BY COUNTRY, LATIN AMERICA, 2016

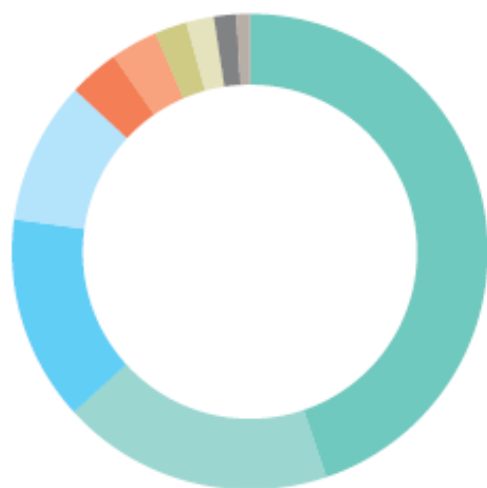
Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates.



PERCENT CHANGE IN NEW HIV INFECTIONS, BY COUNTRY, LATIN AMERICA, FROM 2010 TO 2016

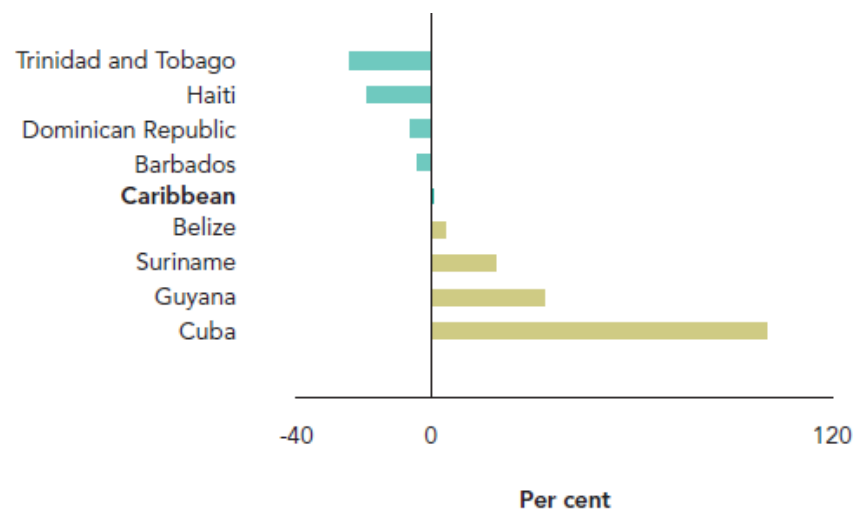
Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates.

Karaibler



DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS, BY COUNTRY, CARIBBEAN, 2016

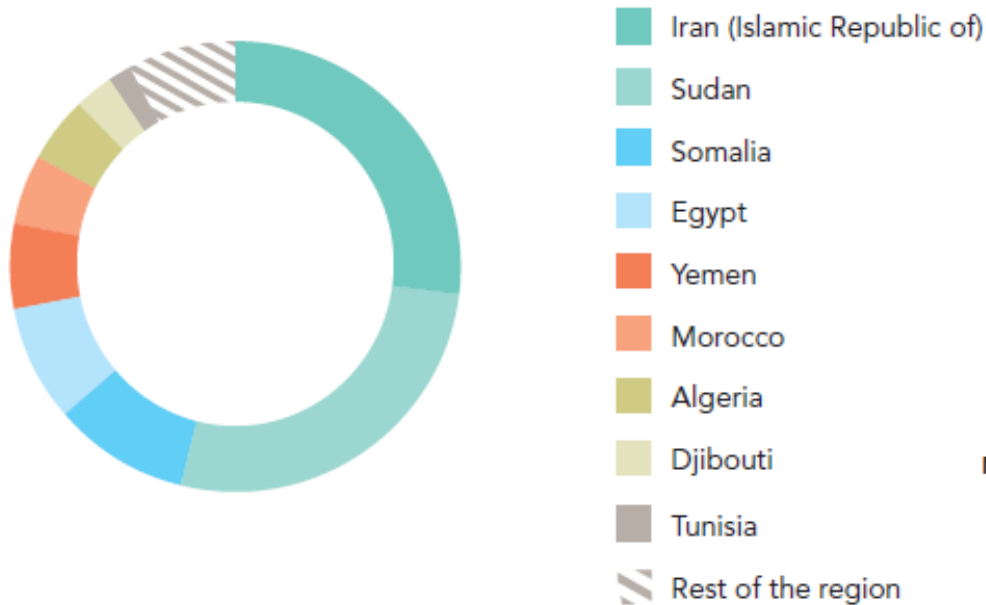
Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates.



PERCENT CHANGE IN NEW HIV INFECTIONS, BY COUNTRY, CARIBBEAN, FROM 2010 TO 2016

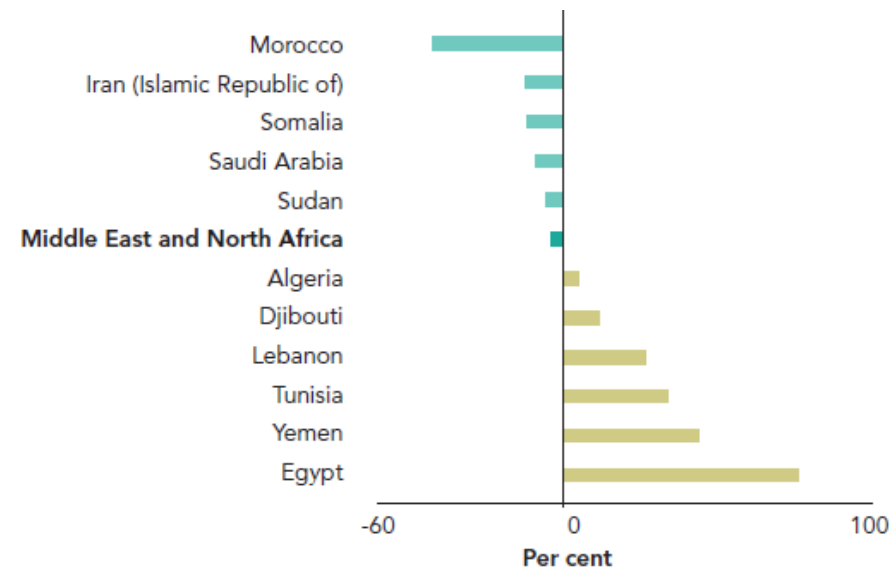
Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates.

Orta Doğu ve Kuzey Afrika



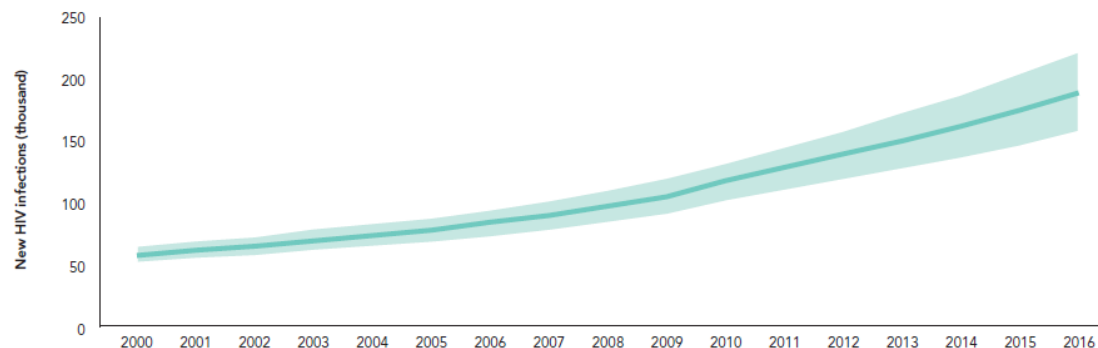
DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS,
BY COUNTRY, MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH
AFRICA, 2016

Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates.



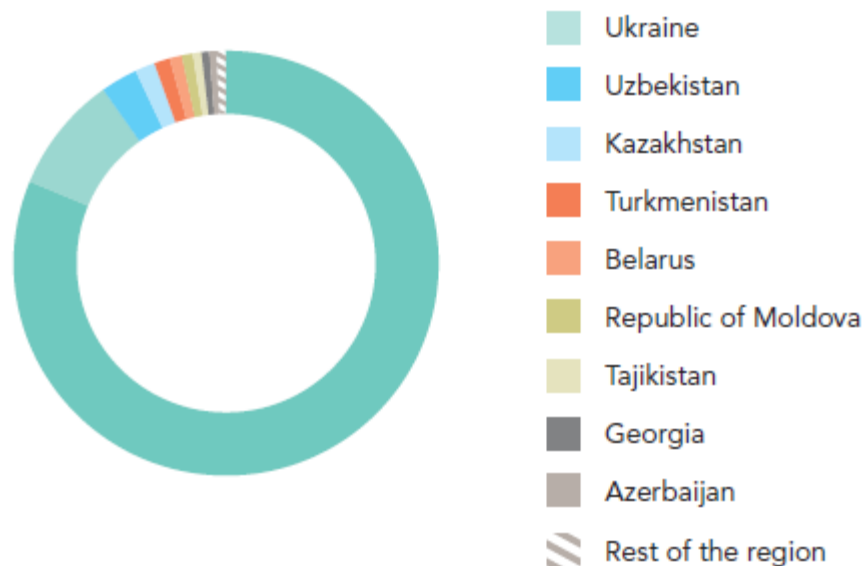
PERCENT CHANGE IN NEW HIV INFECTIONS,
BY COUNTRY, MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH
AFRICA, FROM 2010 TO 2016

HIV INFECTIONS CONTINUE TO CLIMB IN EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA



NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS, ADULTS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER), EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA, 2000-2016

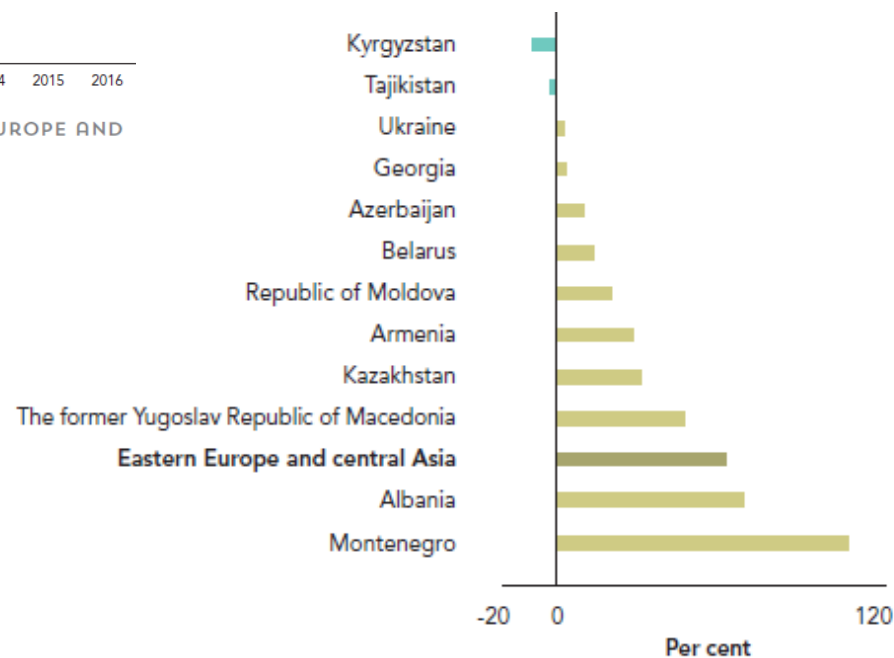
Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates.



DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS, BY COUNTRY, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA, 2016

Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates.

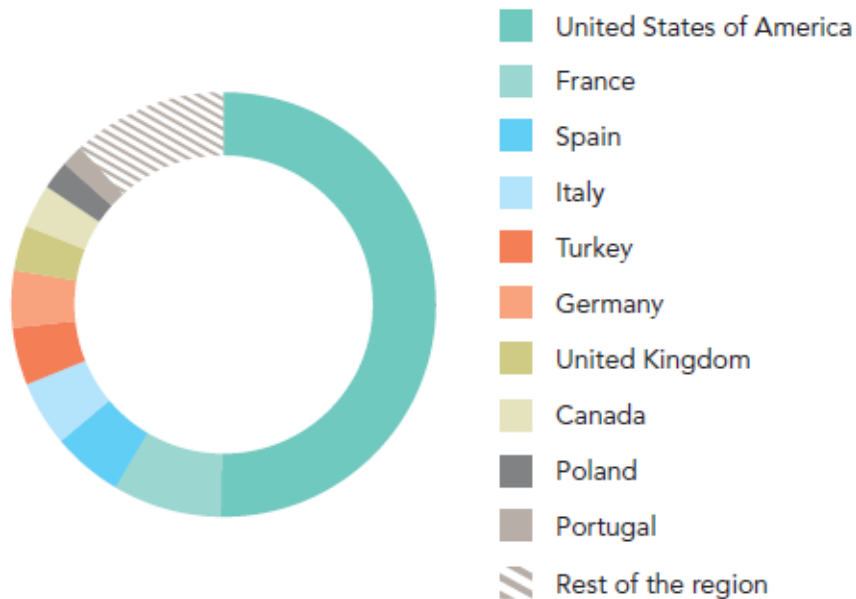
Doğu Avrupa – Orta Asya



PERCENT CHANGE IN NEW HIV INFECTIONS, BY COUNTRY, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA, FROM 2010 TO 2016

Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates.

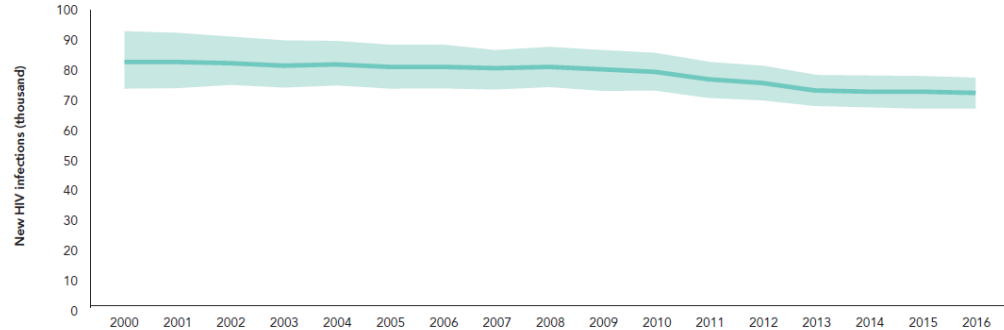
Batı ve Orta Avrupa – Kuzey Amerika



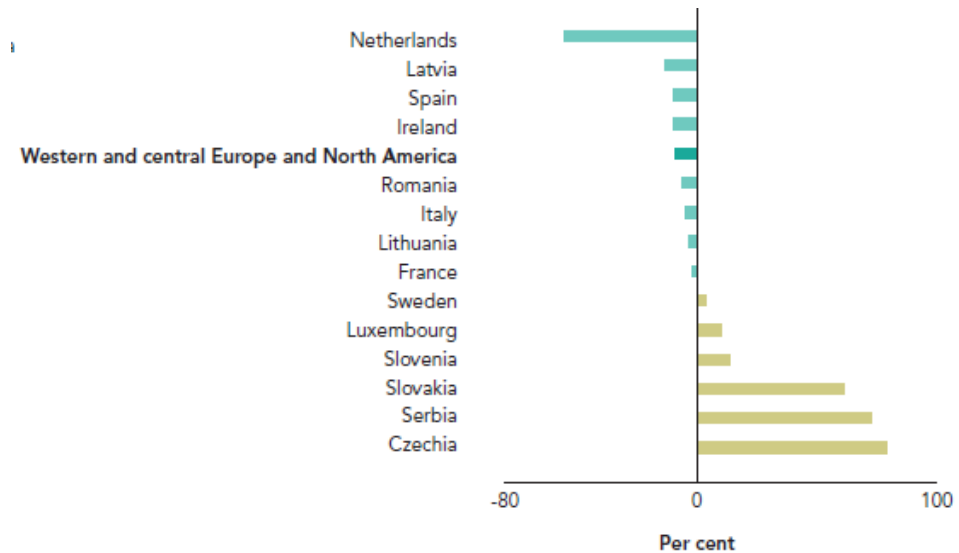
DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS, BY COUNTRY, WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA, 2016

Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates.

DECLINES IN NEW INFECTIONS IN THE REGION TEMPERED BY INCREASES IN CZECHIA, SERBIA AND SLOVAKIA



NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS, ADULTS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER), WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA, 2000-2016

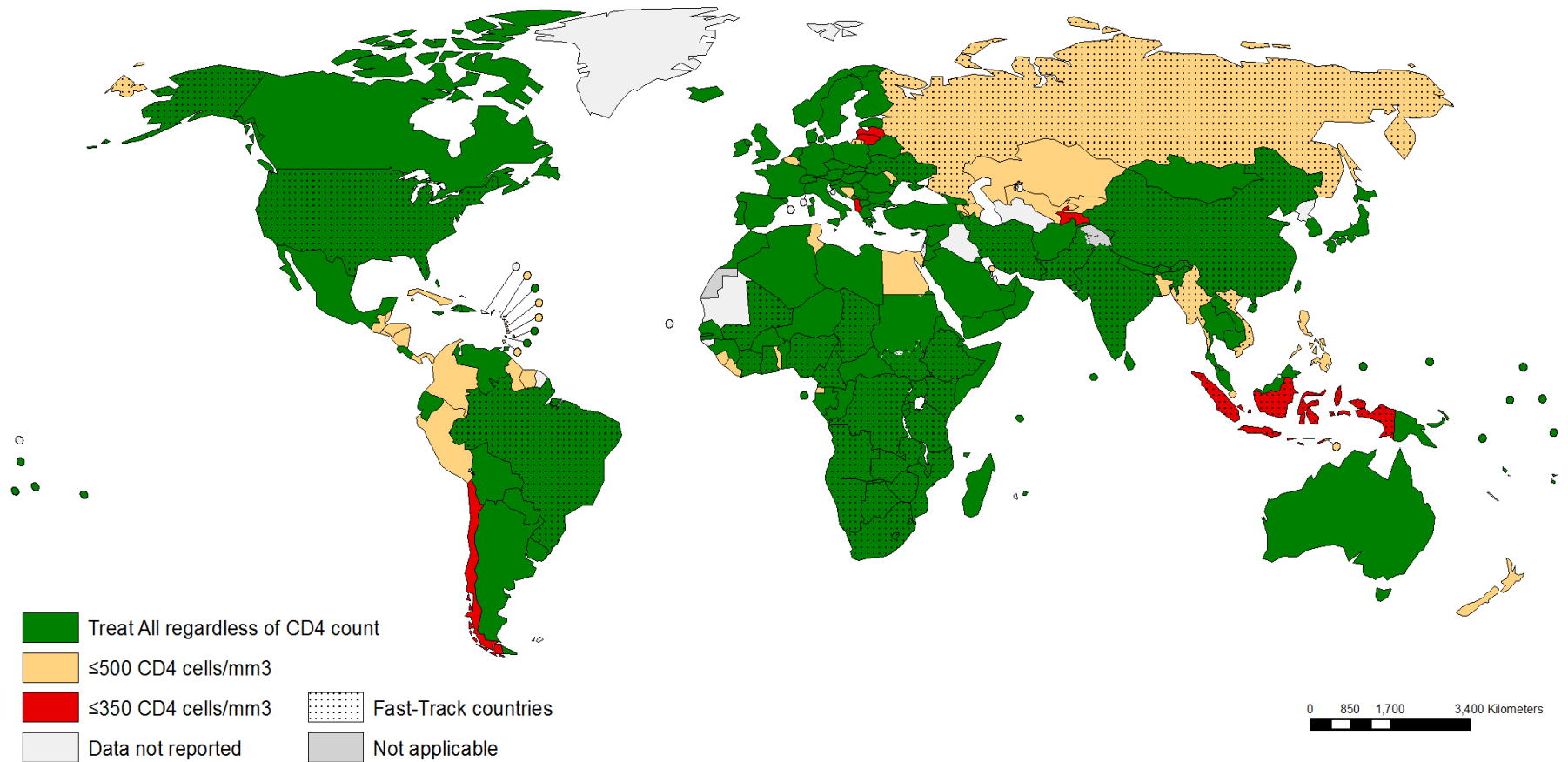


PERCENT CHANGE IN NEW HIV INFECTIONS, BY COUNTRY, WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA, FROM 2010 TO 2016

Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates.

Uptake of WHO policy for Treat All ART initiation among adults and adolescents living with HIV (situation as of November 2017)

Herkese tedavi - benimseyenler



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

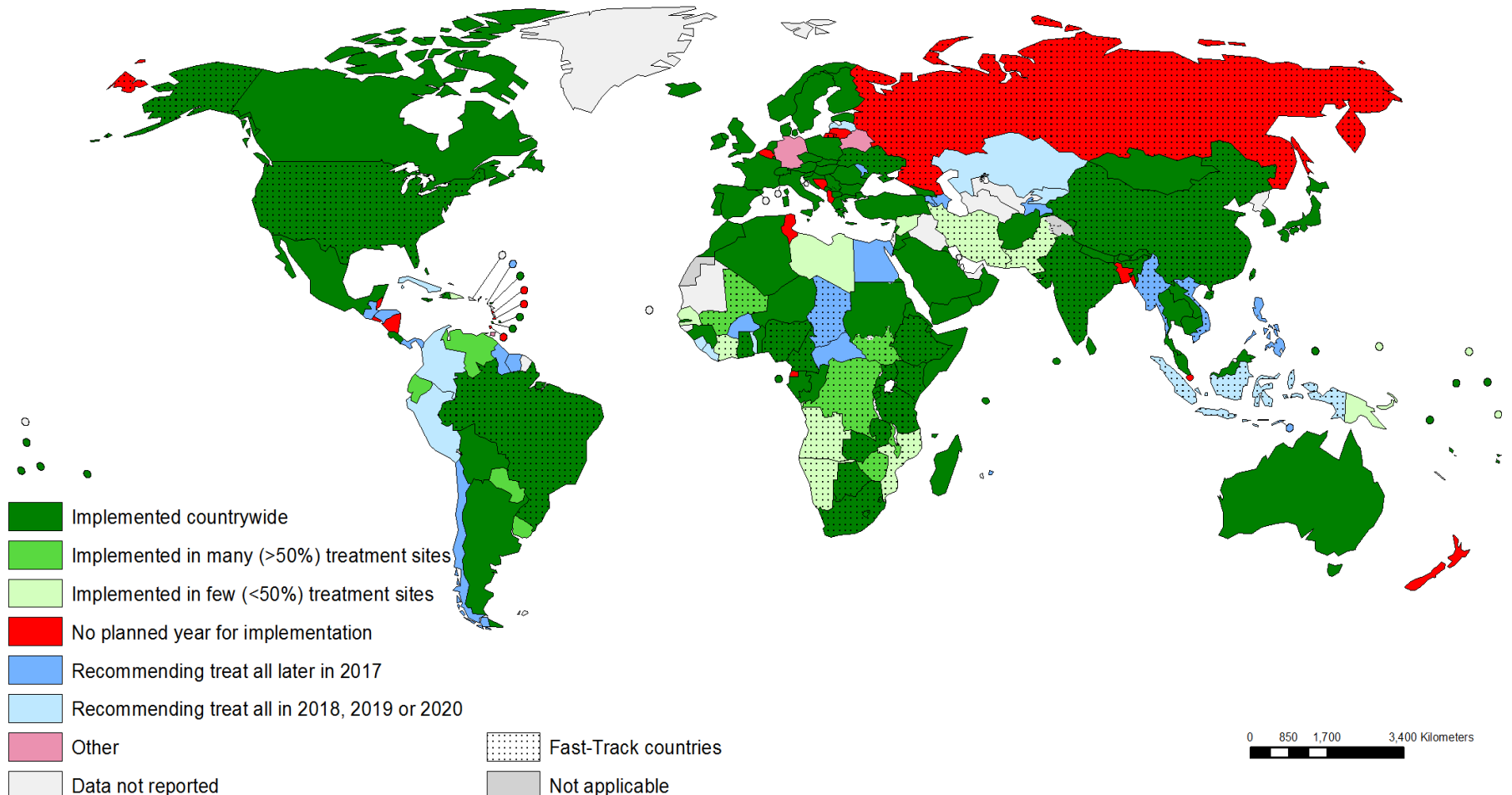
Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Information Evidence and Research (IER)
World Health Organization



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Implementation of Treat All recommendation among adults and adolescents living with HIV (situation as of November 2017)

Herkese tedavi – uygulayamaya koyanlar



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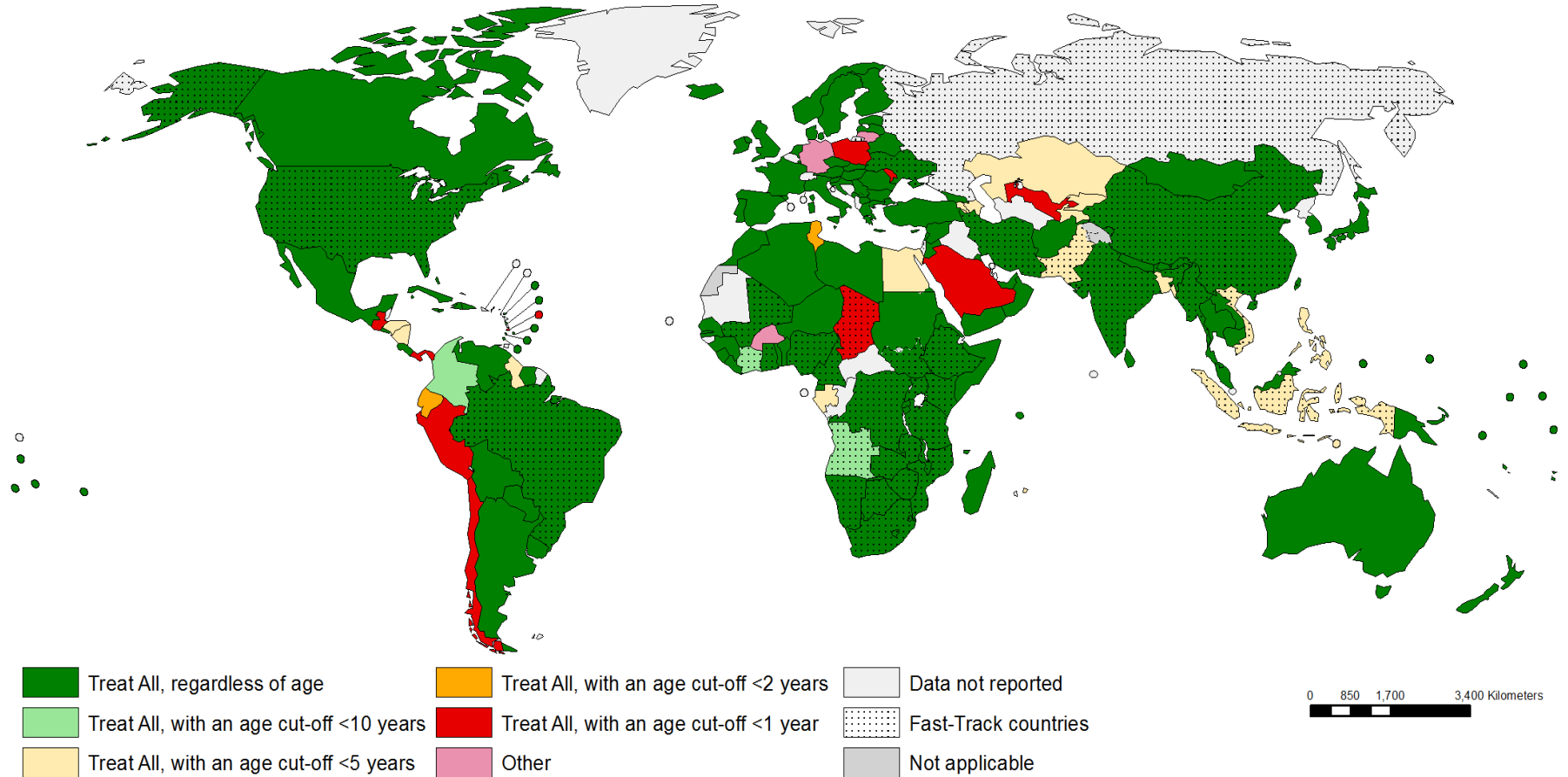
Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Information Evidence and Research (IER)
World Health Organization



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Uptake of WHO policy for Treat All ART initiation among children and adolescents <15 years living with HIV (situation as of November 2017)

<15 yaştaki tüm enfekte çocuklara tedavi



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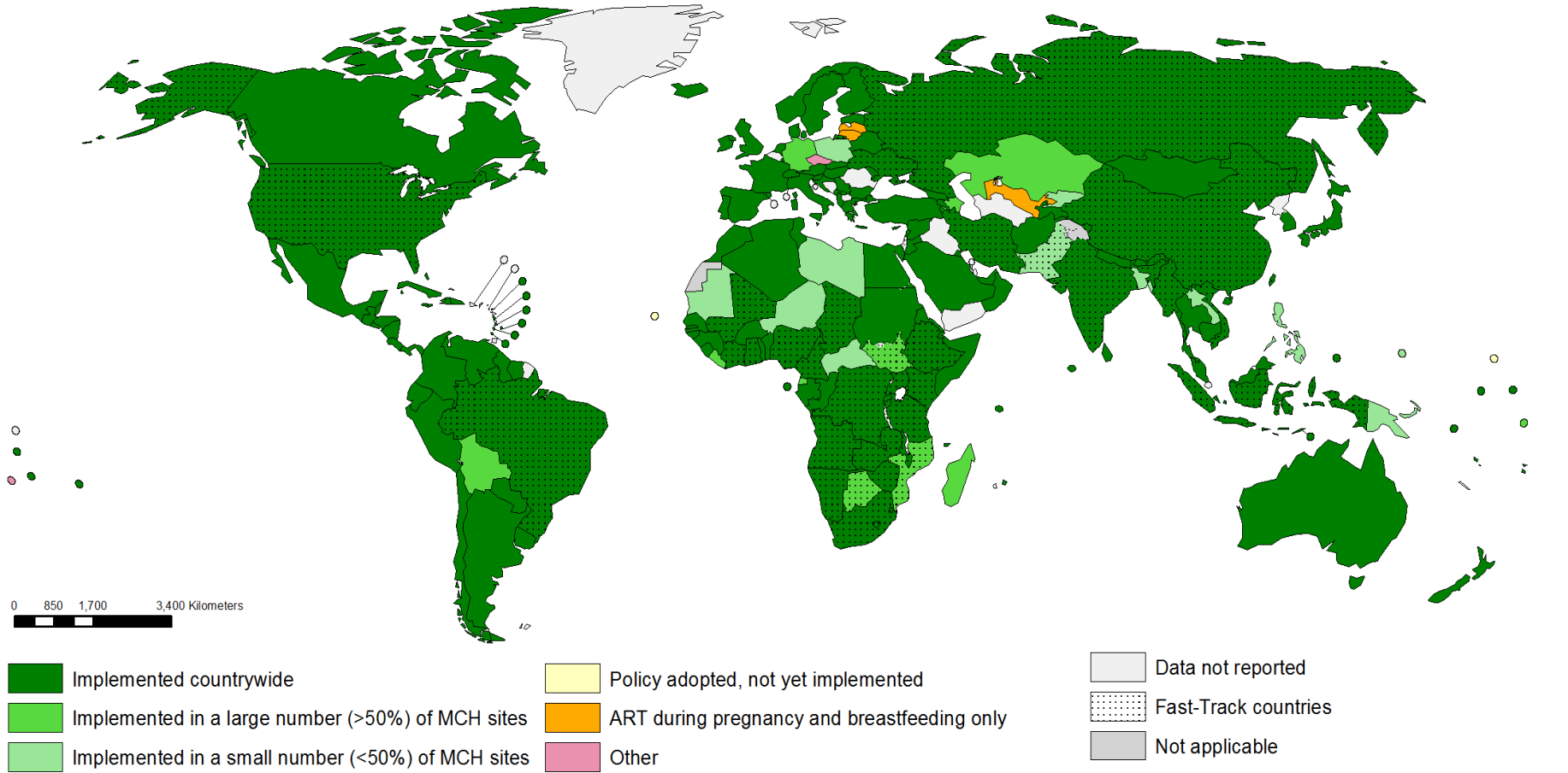
Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Information Evidence and Research (IER)
World Health Organization



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Implementation of Treat All policy for pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV (situation as of November 2017)

Tüm gebe ve emziren annelere tedavi



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

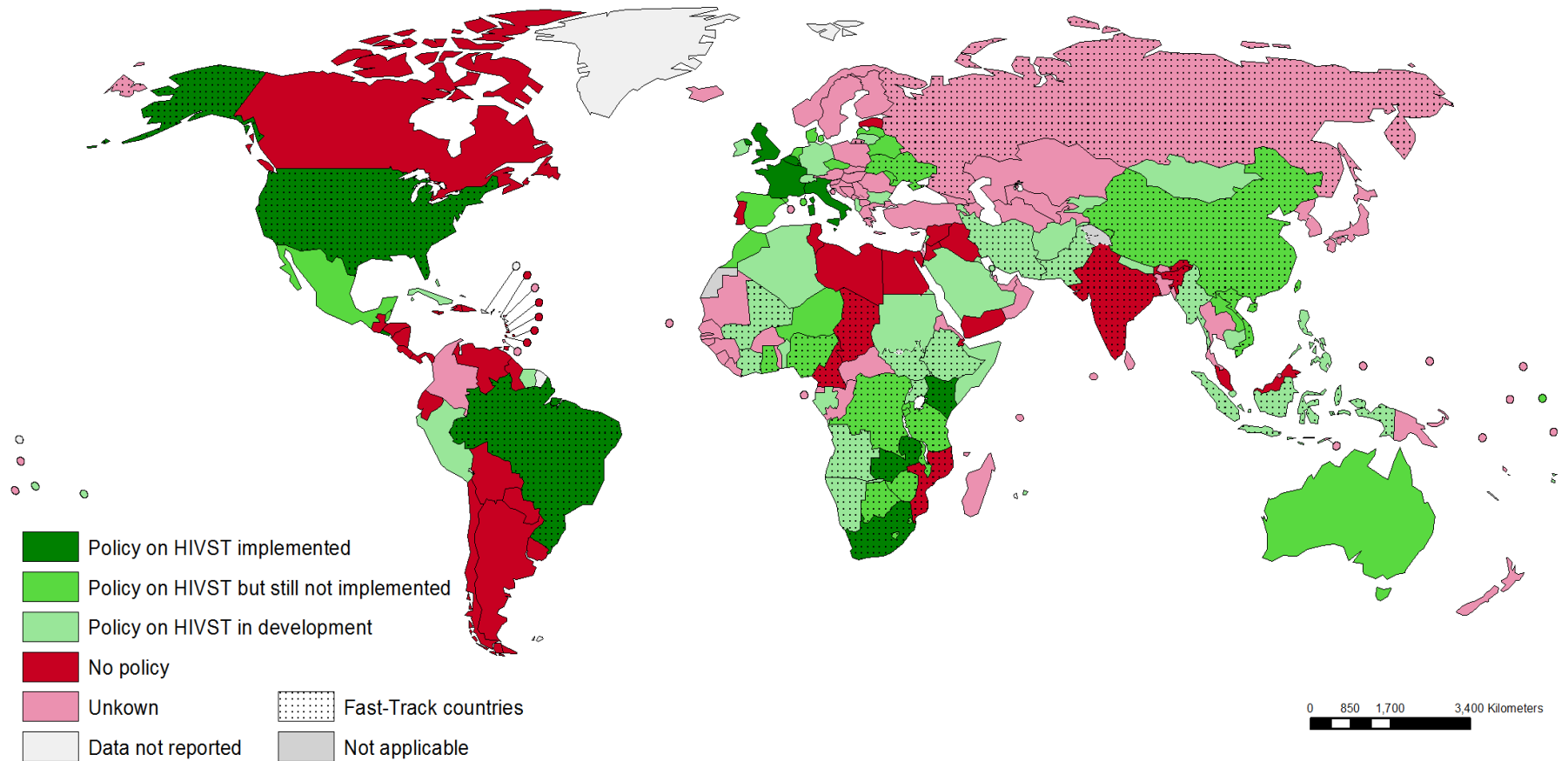
Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Information Evidence and Research (IER)
World Health Organization



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Status of HIV self-testing (HIVST) in national policies (situation as of November 2017)

Kendi kendine HIV testi

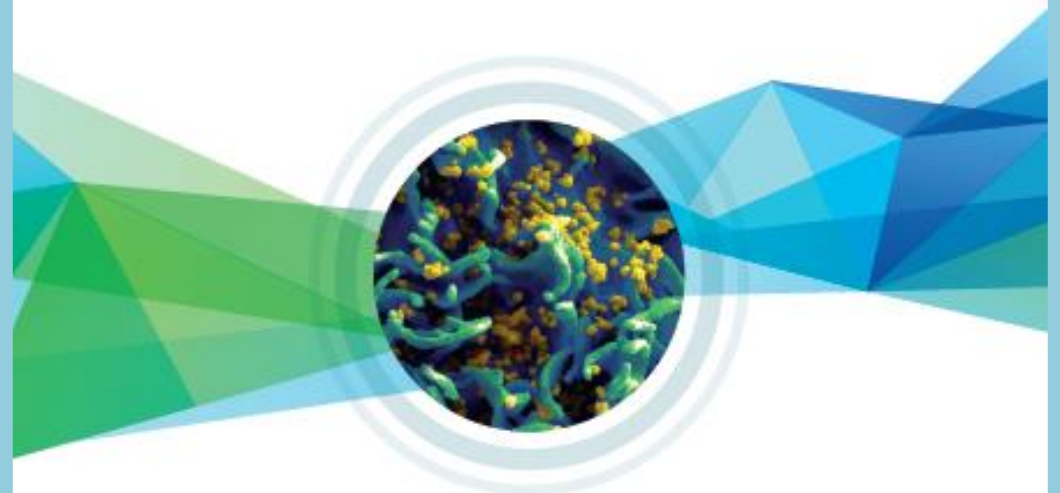


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Information Evidence and Research (IER)
World Health Organization



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HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe

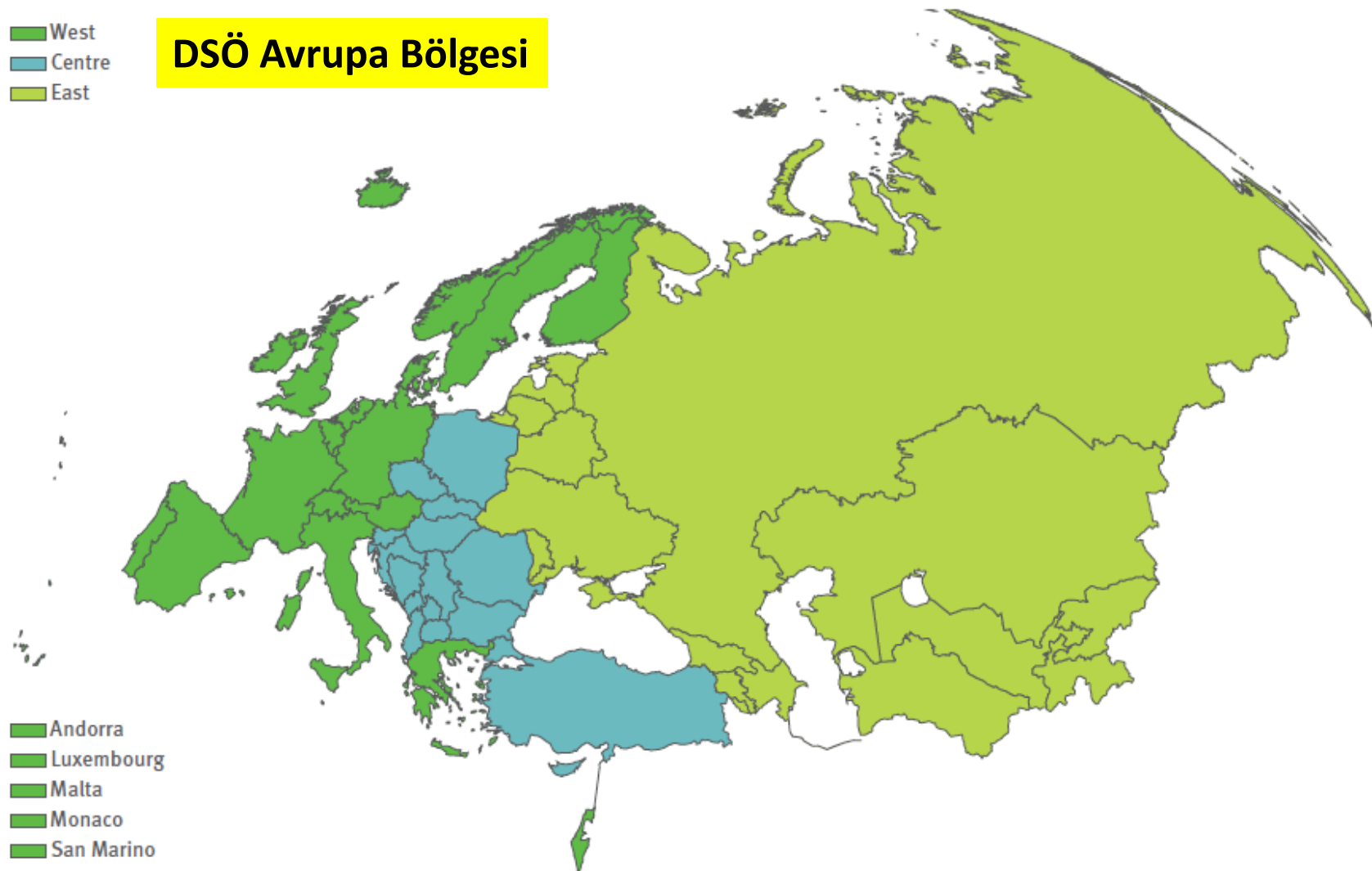
2017

2016 data

Figure A1: Geographical/epidemiological division of the WHO European Region

West
Centre
East

DSÖ Avrupa Bölgesi



The countries covered by the report are grouped as follows:

- West, 23 countries: Andorra, Austria*, Belgium*, Denmark*, Finland*, France*, Germany*, Greece*, Iceland, Ireland*, Israel, Italy*, Luxembourg*, Malta*, Monaco, Netherlands*, Norway, Portugal*, San Marino, Spain*, Sweden*, Switzerland, United Kingdom*.
- Centre, 15 countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria*, Croatia*, Cyprus*, Czech Republic*, Hungary*, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland*, Romania*, Serbia, Slovakia*, Slovenia*, Turkey.
- East, 15 countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia*, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia*, Lithuania*, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

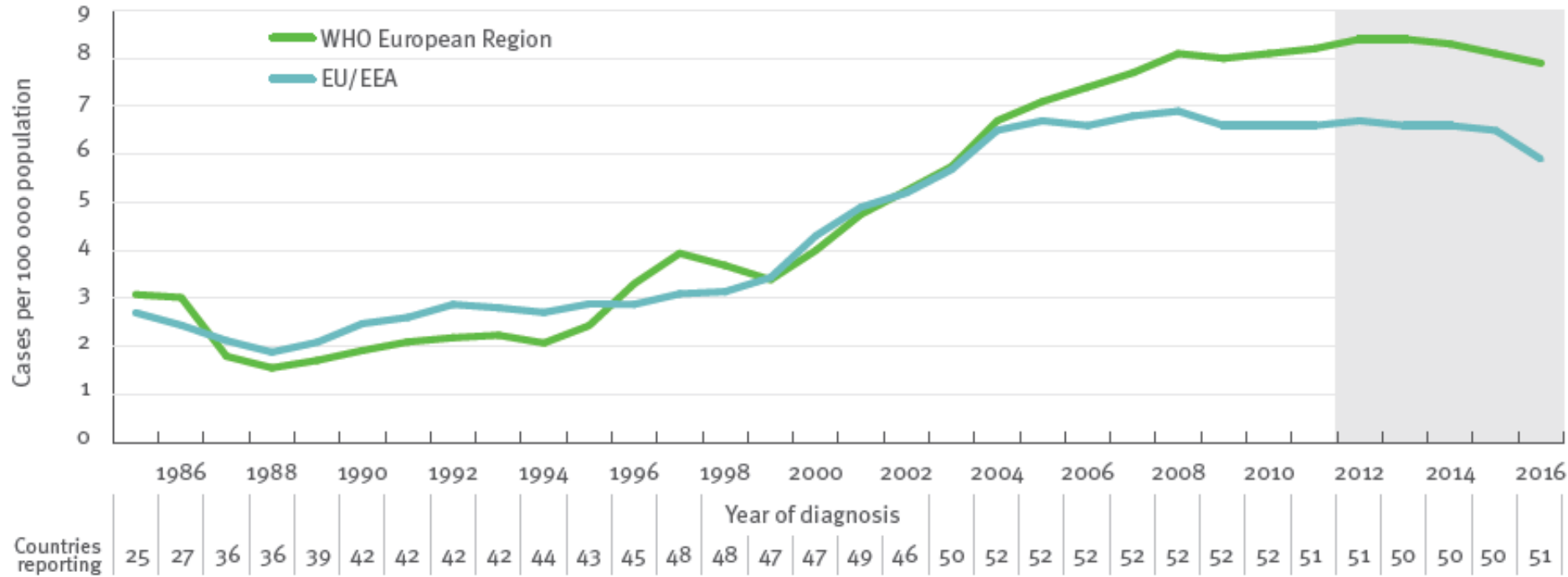
* Countries constituting the European Union as of 1 July 2014.

EU/EEA
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom

Non-EU/EEA
Albania
Andorra
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
former Yugoslavic Republic of Macedonia
Georgia
Israel
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Moldova
Monaco
Montenegro
Russia
San Marino
Serbia
Switzerland
Tajikistan
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan

Yeni tanı / 100.000 popülasyon: AB ve DSÖ Avrupa

Figure A: Rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population, by year of diagnosis and adjusted for reporting delay, in the EU/EEA and the WHO European Region*, 1985–2016

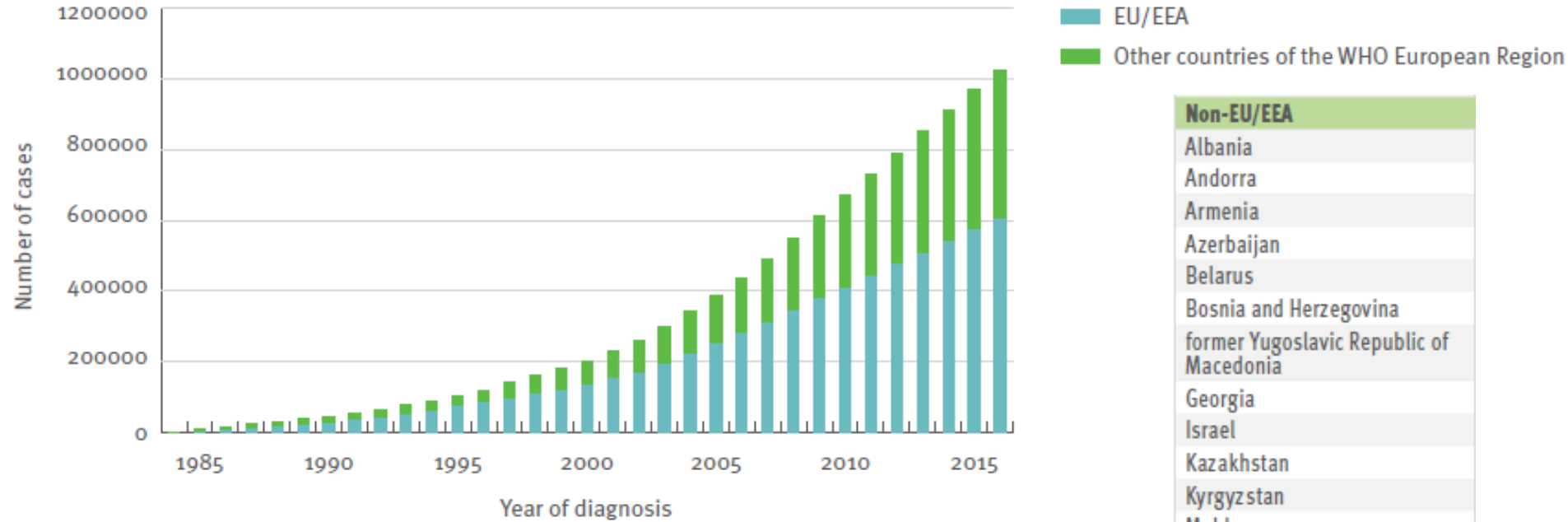


Rates may increase in the coming years due to reporting delays

* Data from Russia are not included

Yeni tanı alanların sayısı

Figure B: Cumulative number of new HIV diagnoses in the EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region*, 1984–2016

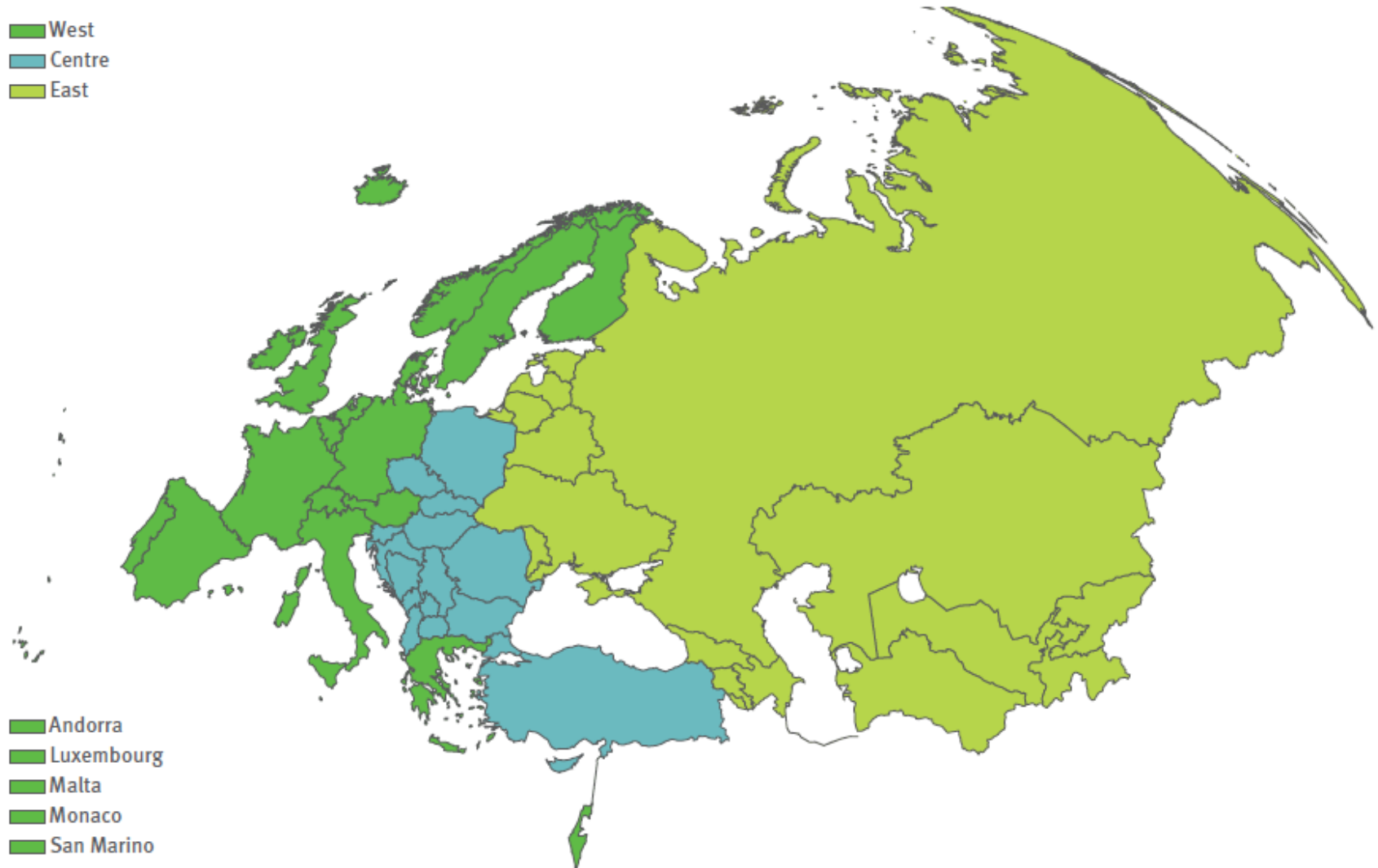


Non-EU/EEA
Albania
Andorra
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
former Yugoslavic Republic of Macedonia
Georgia
Israel
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Moldova
Monaco
Montenegro
Russia
San Marino
Serbia
Switzerland
Tajikistan
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan

* Data from Russia are not Included

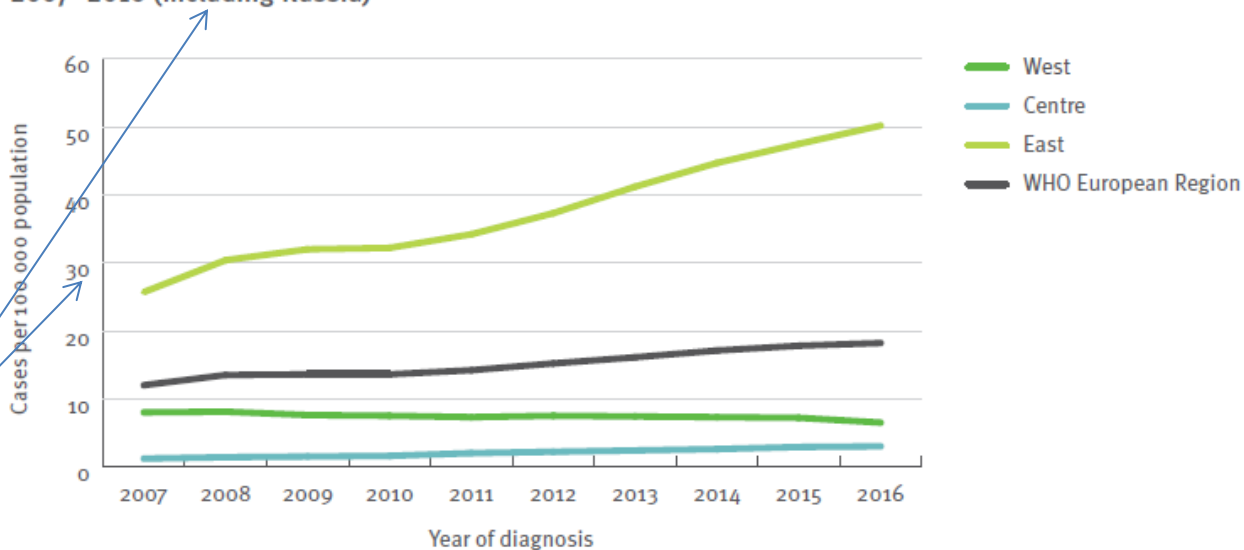
DSÖ AVRUPA

Figure A1: Geographical/epidemiological division of the WHO European Region



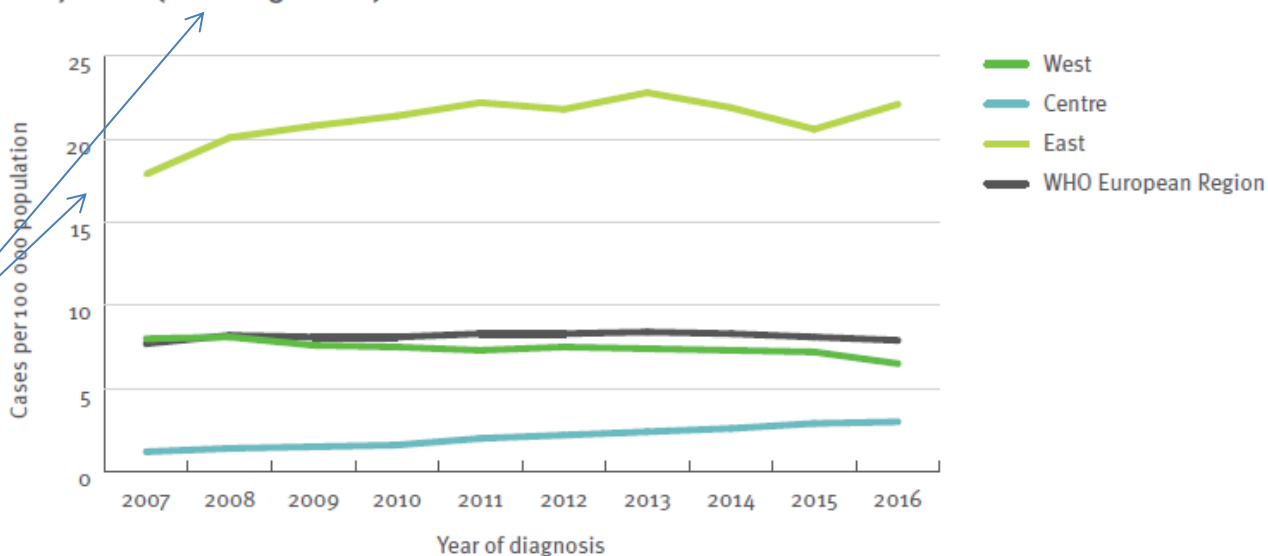
Yeni HIV

Figure 2.2a: Rates of new HIV diagnoses, by year of diagnosis, adjusted for reporting delay, WHO European Region*, 2007–2016 (including Russia)



* In 51 countries (data from Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period).

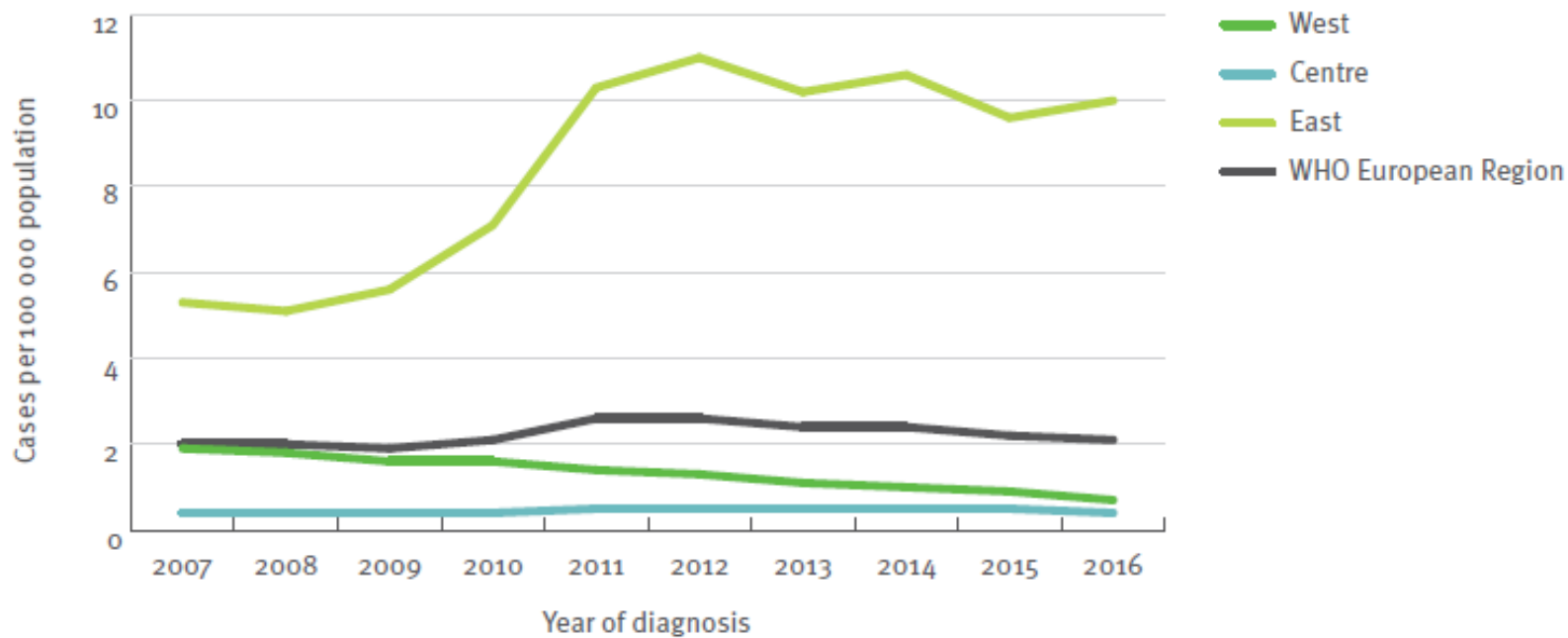
Figure 2.2b: Rates of new HIV diagnoses, by year of diagnosis, adjusted for reporting delay, WHO European Region*, 2007–2016 (excluding Russia)



* In 50 countries (data from Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period).

Yeni AIDS / 100.000

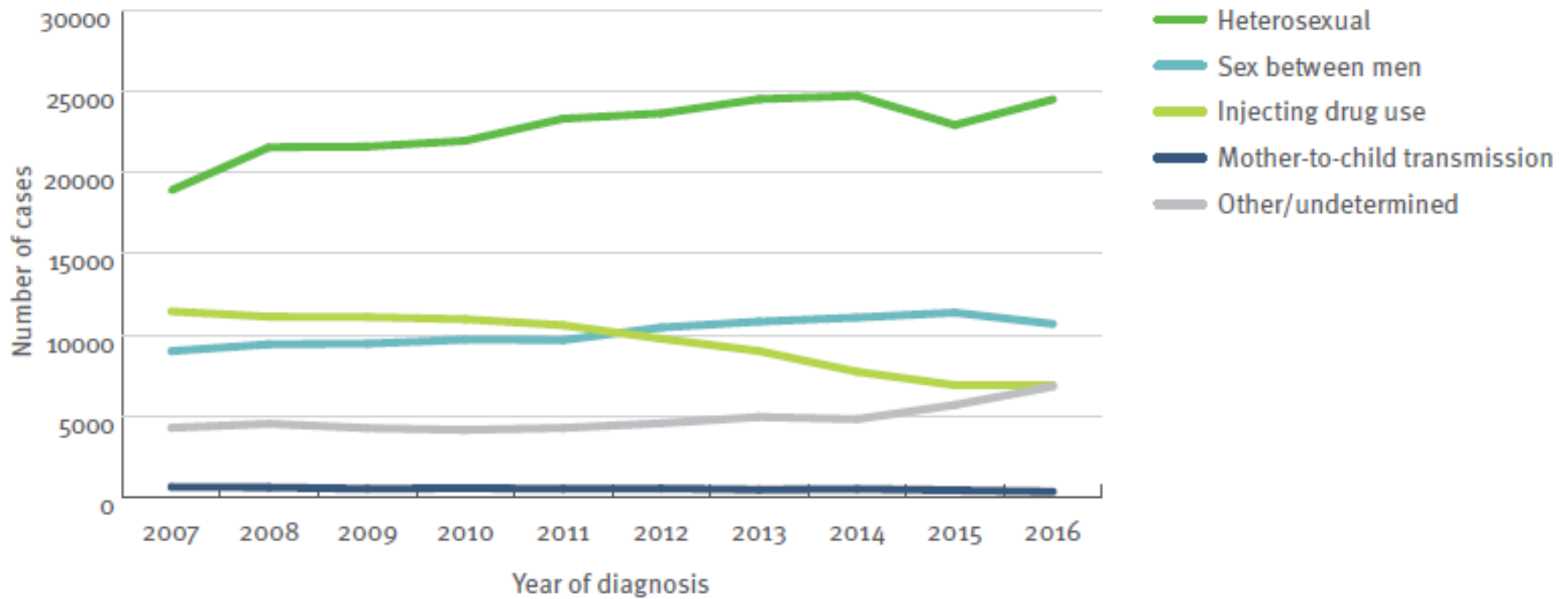
Figure 2.4: Rate of new AIDS diagnoses, by geographical area and year of diagnosis, WHO European Region, 2007–2016



Data from Belgium, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period.

Bulaş yoluna göre yeni HIV

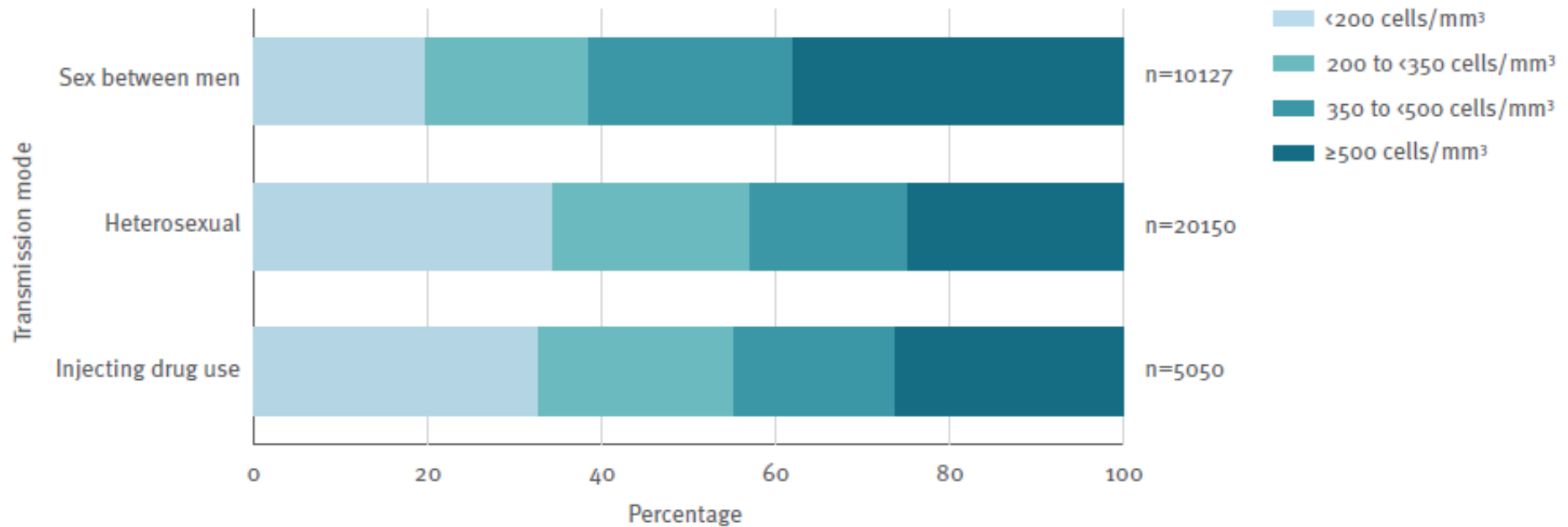
Figure 2.3: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, adjusted for reporting delay, WHO European Region, 2007–2016



Data from Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period; data from Estonia, Poland and Turkey excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during the period; data from Italy and Spain excluded due to increasing coverage of national surveillance during the period.

Bulaş türüne göre tanı konduğunda CD4 sayısı

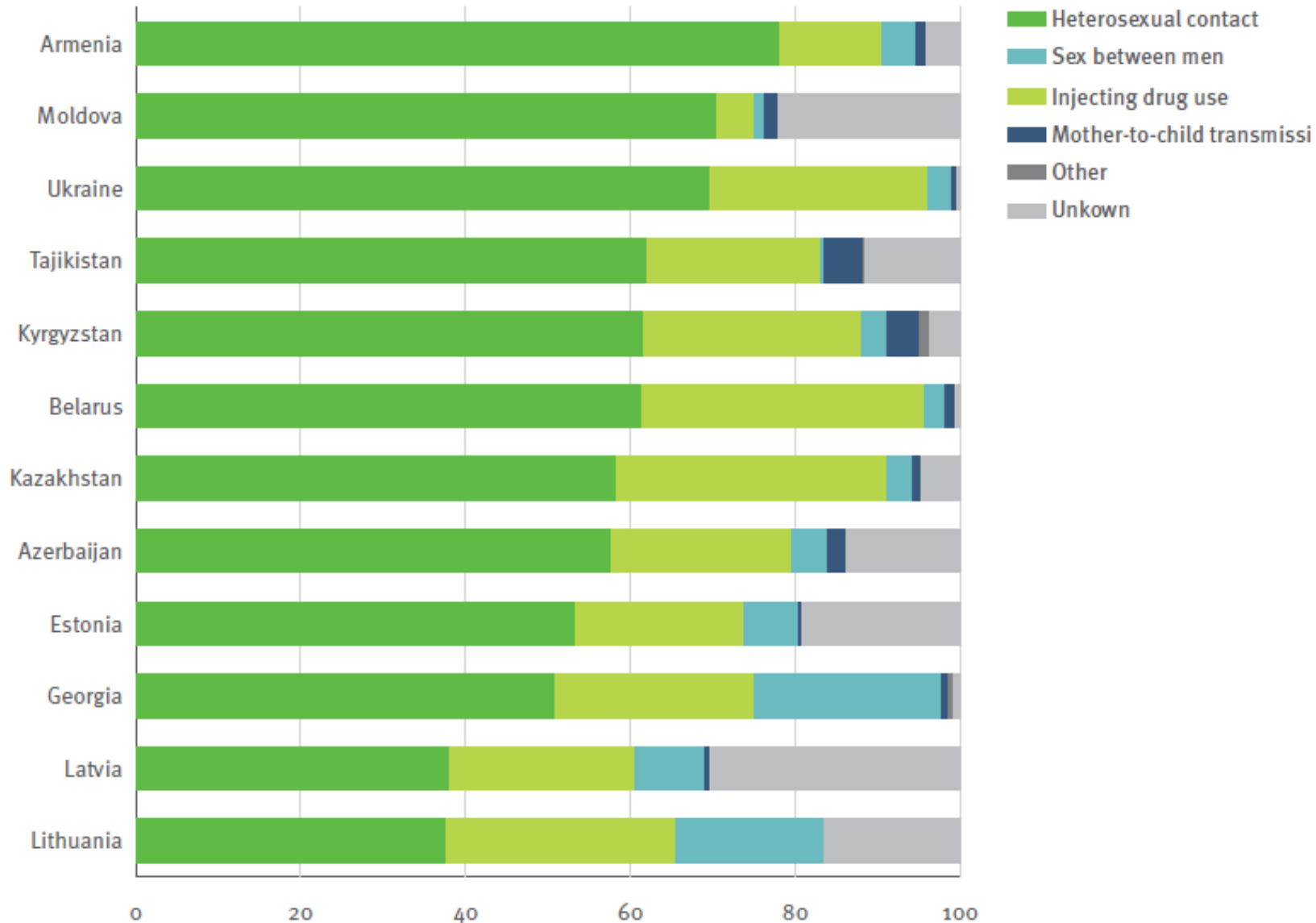
Figure 2.1: New HIV diagnoses, by CD4 cell count per mm³ at diagnosis and transmission mode, WHO European Region, 2016 (n=35 327)



No data from Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Russia, San Marino, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

Doğu Avrupa – ülkelere göre bulaş yolları

Figure 2.6: New HIV diagnoses by country and transmission mode, East, 2016 (n=24 641)



No data from Russia, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

Doğu
Avrupa

Yeni HIV

Figure 2.9: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, East, 2007–2016

Arithmetic scale

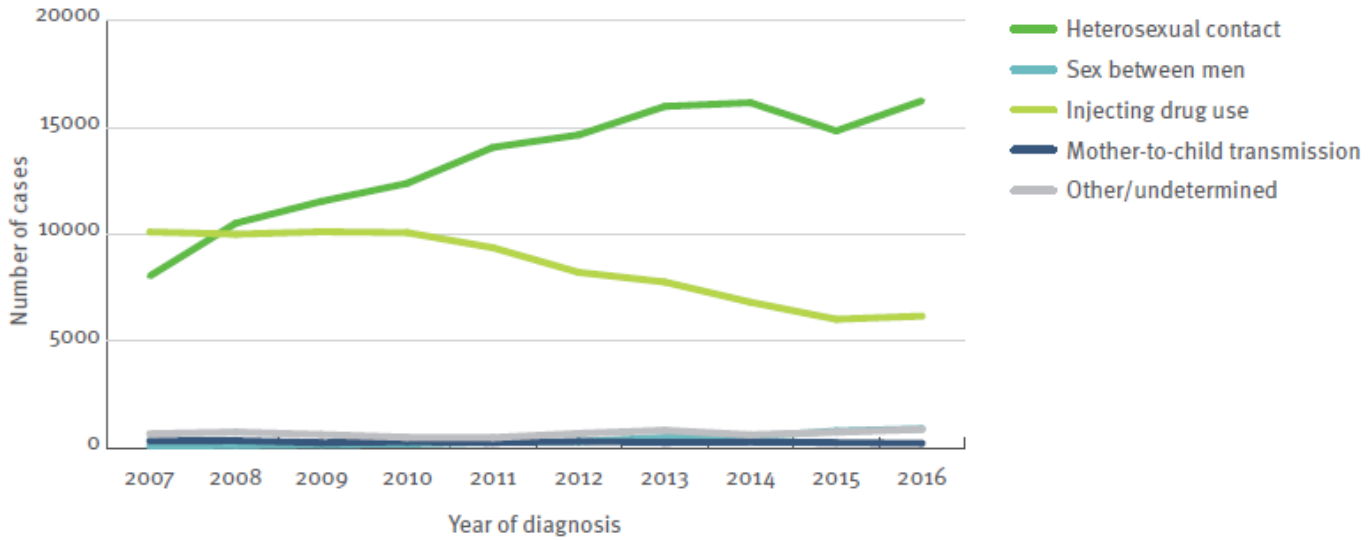
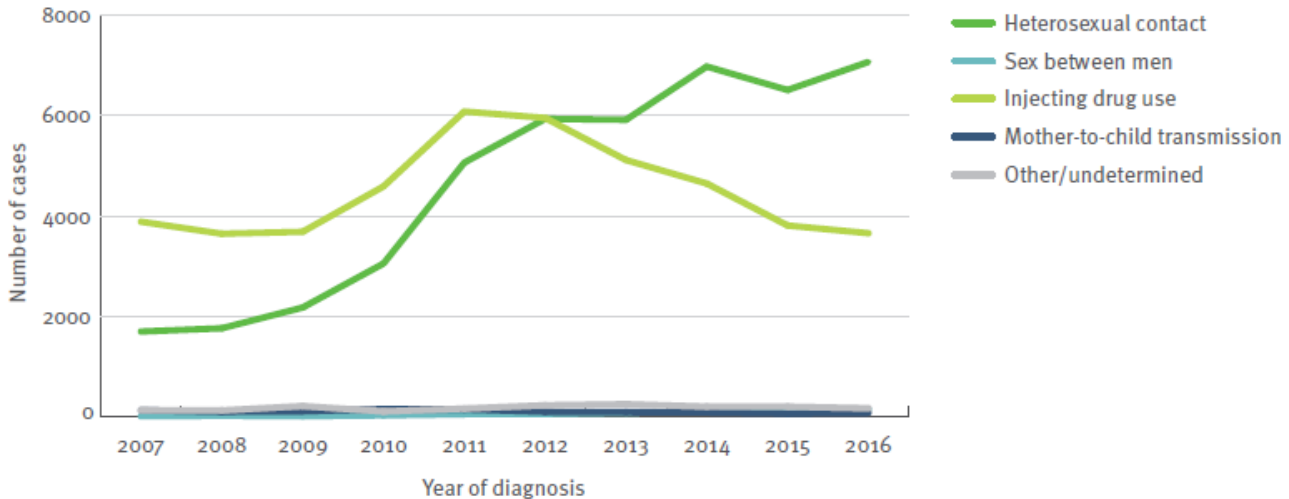


Figure 2.11: New AIDS diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, East, 2007–2016

Arithmetic scale



Yeni AIDS

Orta Avrupa

Figure 2.13: Male-to-female ratio in new HIV diagnoses, by country, Centre, 2016

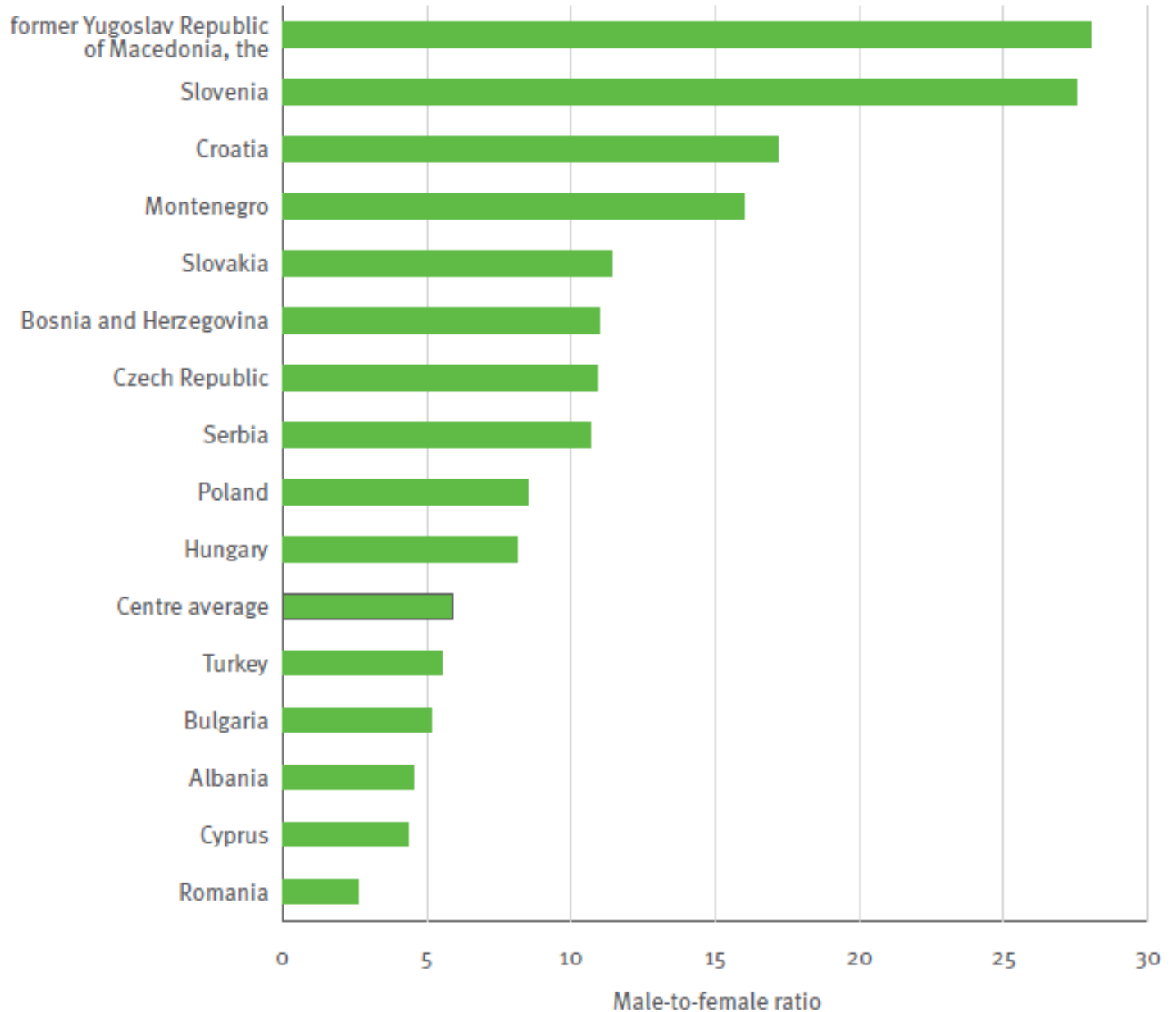
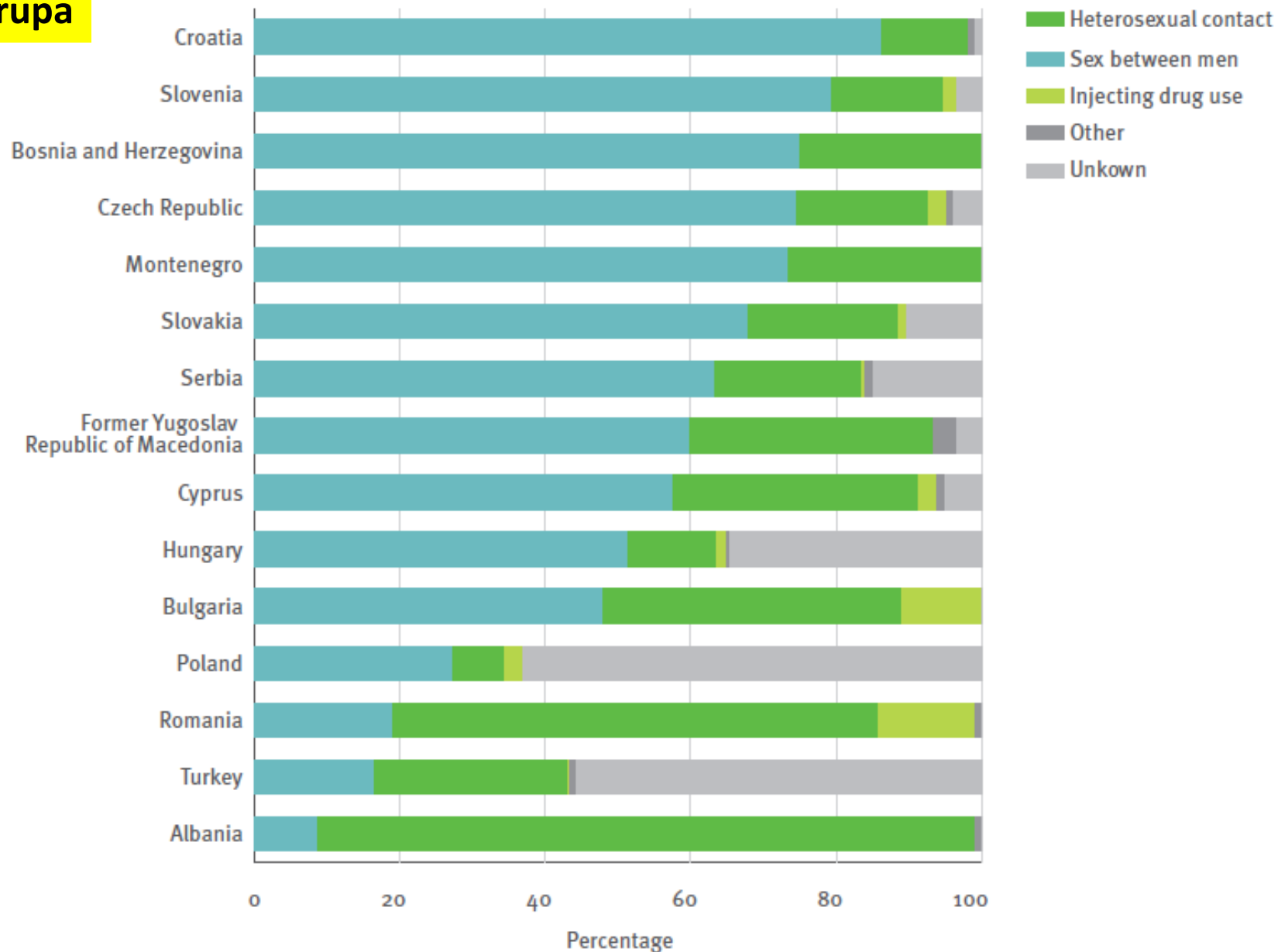


Figure 2.14: New HIV diagnoses by country and transmission mode, Centre, 2016 (n=5772)

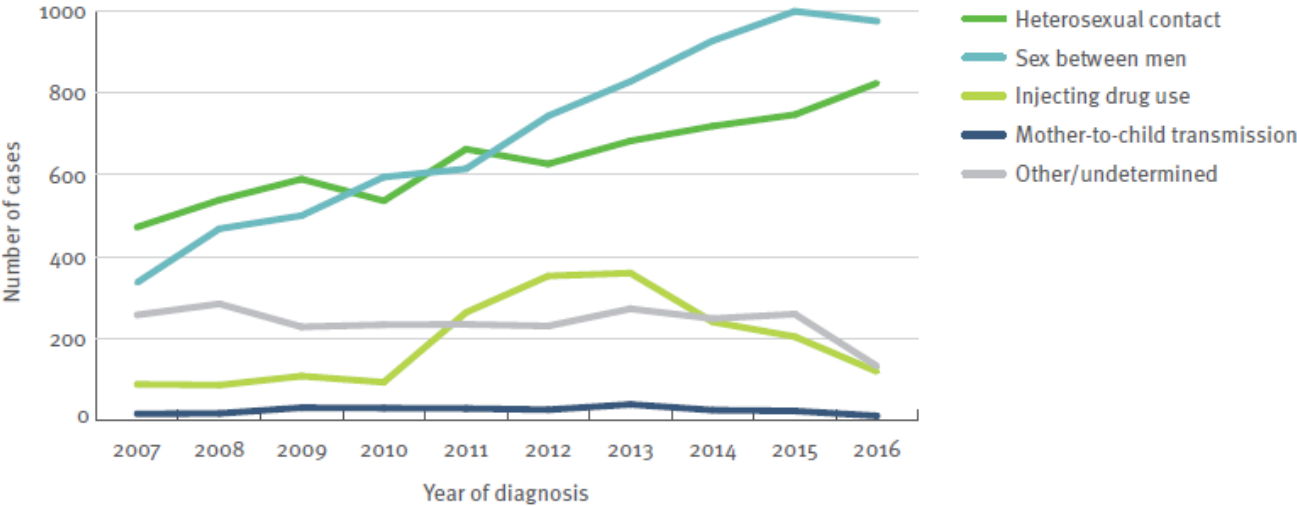
Orta Avrupa



Orta Avrupa

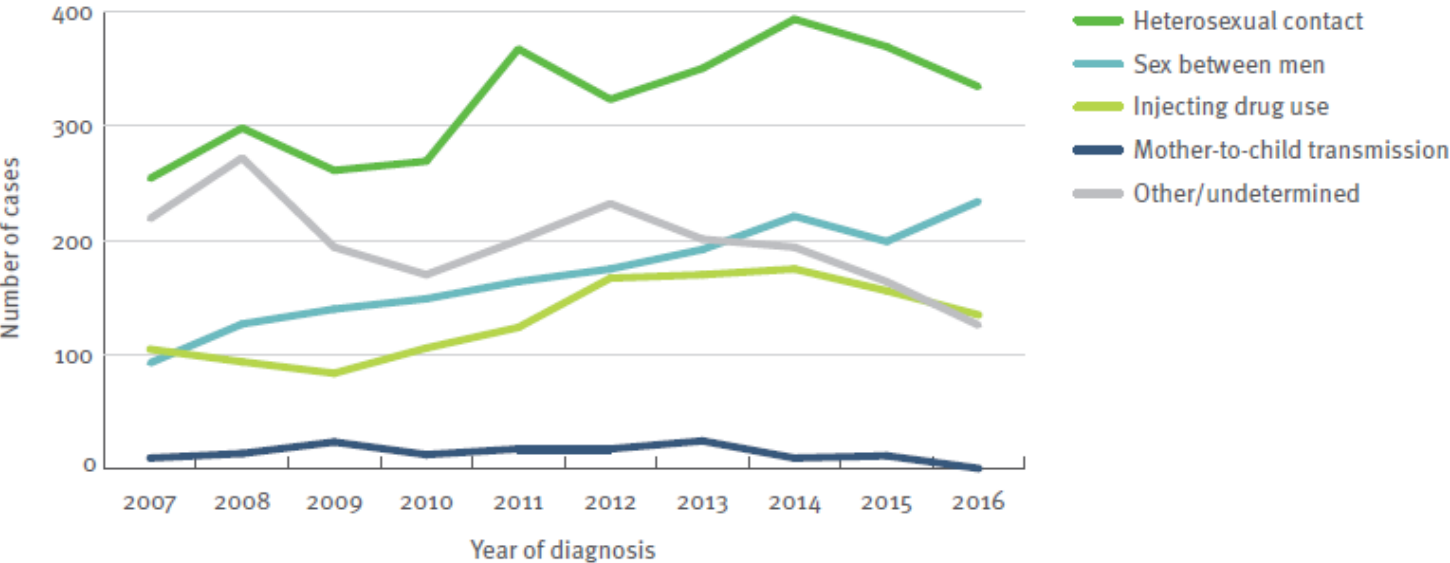
yeni HIV

Figure 2.16: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, Centre, 2007–2016



Data from Poland and Turkey excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during the period.

Figure 2.17: New AIDS diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, Centre, 2007–2016

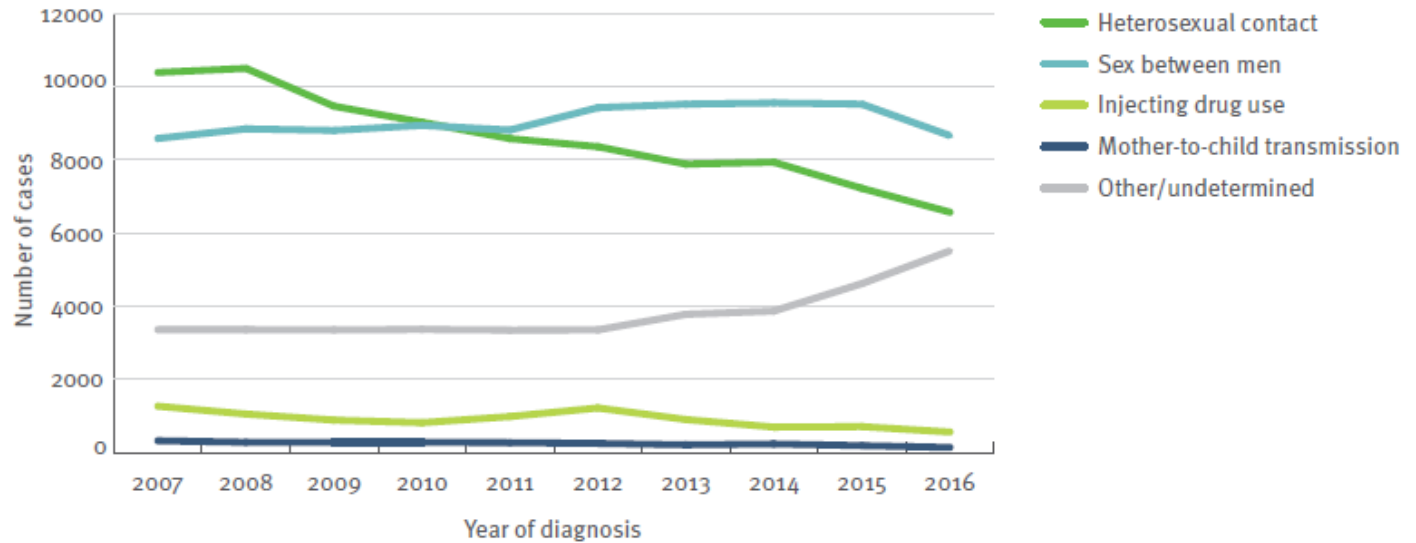


yeni AIDS

Batı Avrupa

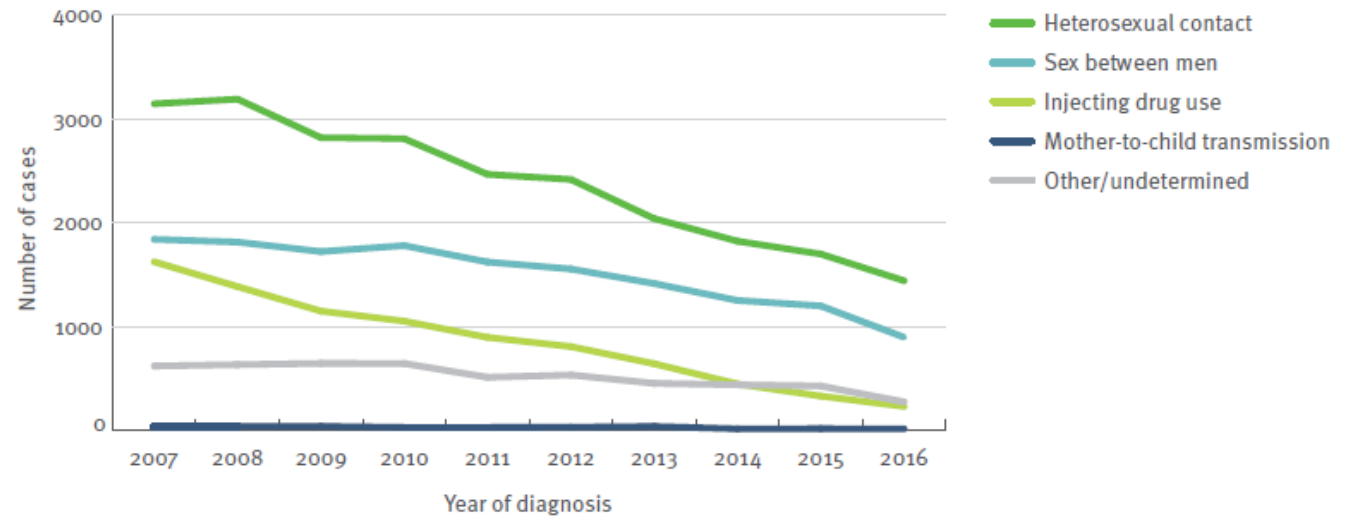
yeni HIV

Figure 2.18: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, West, 2007–2016



Data from Belgium and Sweden excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period. **Figure 2.19: New AIDS diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, West, 2007–2016**

yeni AIDS



Data from Belgium and Sweden excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period.

Conclusions

HIV transmission is still a major concern in Europe, in particular in the eastern part of the WHO European Region. In 2015, more than 153 000 people were diagnosed with HIV, the highest number of newly diagnosed infections ever reported in one year. Of these, 79% were diagnosed in the East of the Region and 19% in the EU/EEA. Newly diagnosed infections from Russia represented 64% of all cases in the WHO European Region and 81% of cases in the East of the Region. The data presented in this report

2015'de 153.000 yeni tanı

%79'u WHO Doğu Avrupa, %19'u EU/EEA

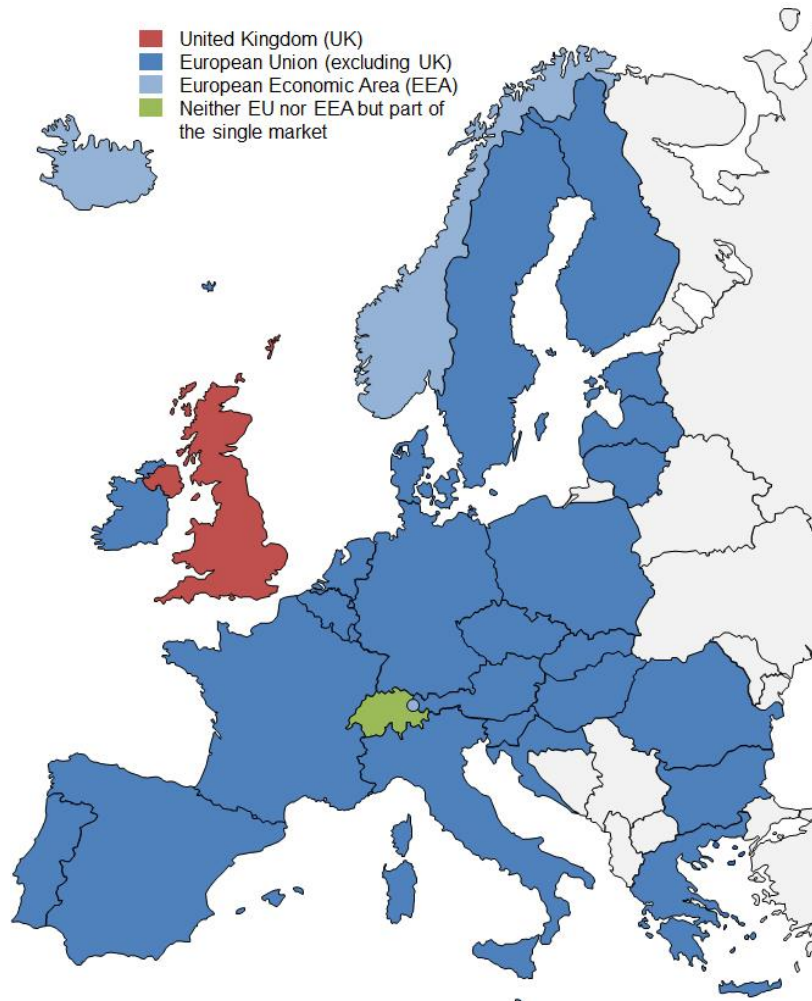
WHO Avrupa bölgesindeki yeni tanıların %64'ü **Rusya'dan**

WHO Doğu Avrupa bölgesindeki yeni tanıların %81'i **Rusya'dan**

EU/EEA

Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom

EU/EEA 2016

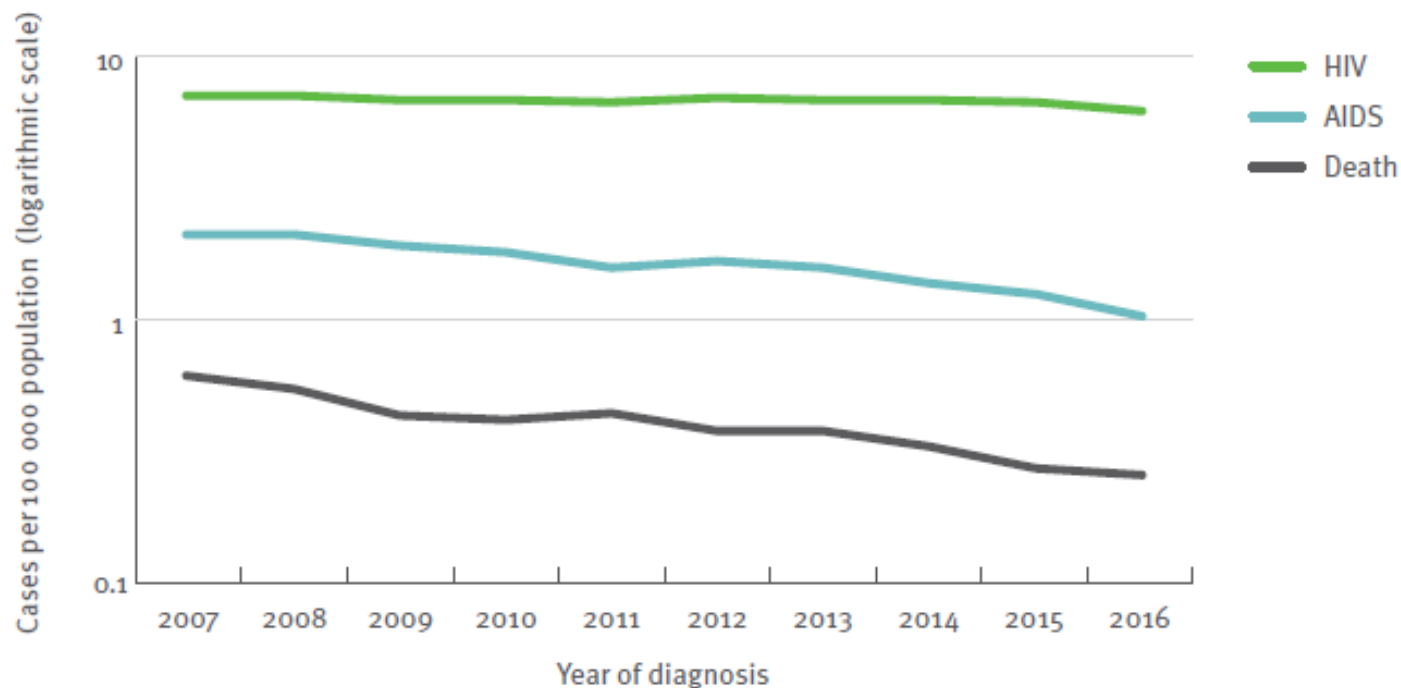


United Kingdom (UK)
European Union (excluding UK)
European Economic Area (EEA)
Neither EU nor EEA but part of
the single market

Non-EU/EEA

Albania
Andorra
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
former Yugoslavic Republic of
Macedonia
Georgia
Israel
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Moldova
Monaco
Montenegro
Russia
San Marino
Serbia
Switzerland
Tajikistan
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan

Figure 1.8: Persons diagnosed with HIV, AIDS and deaths reported per 100 000 population, EU/EEA, 2007–2016



Deaths rates exclude countries not reporting deaths consistently over the period (Italy, Sweden)

Figure 1.2: Age- and gender-specific rates of new HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population, EU/EEA, 2016 (n=29 332)

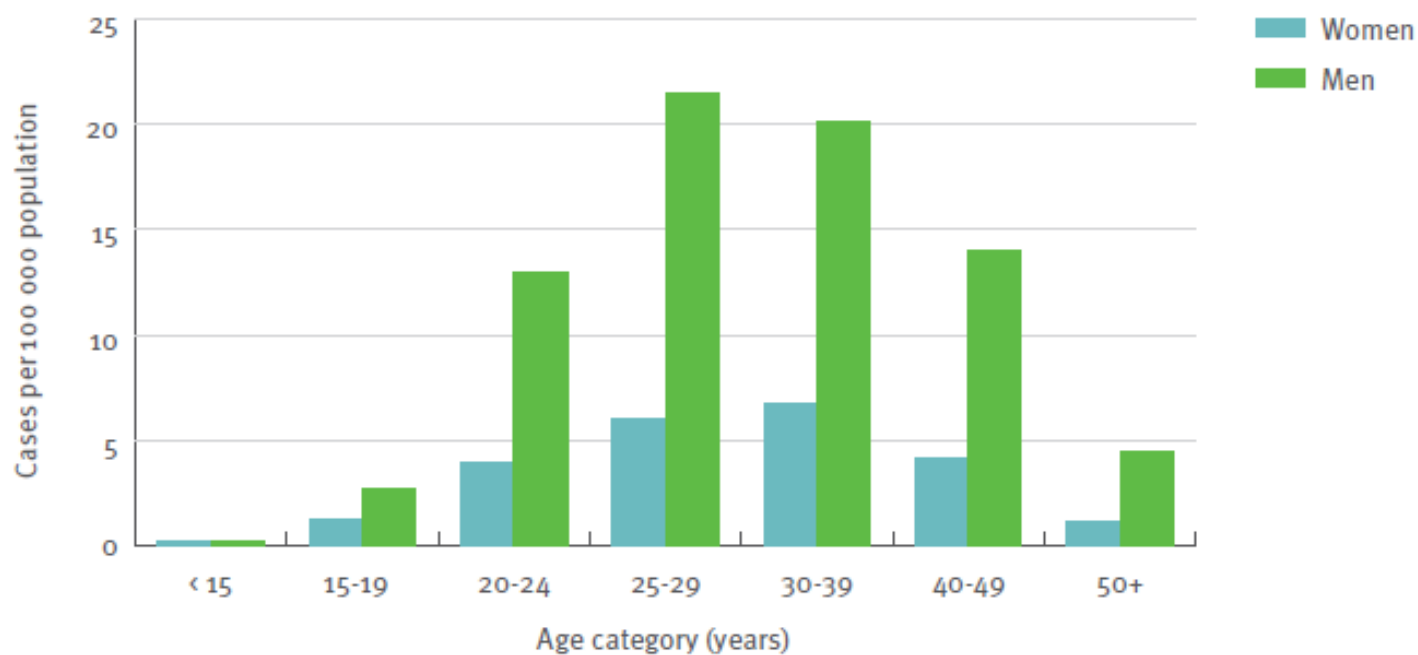
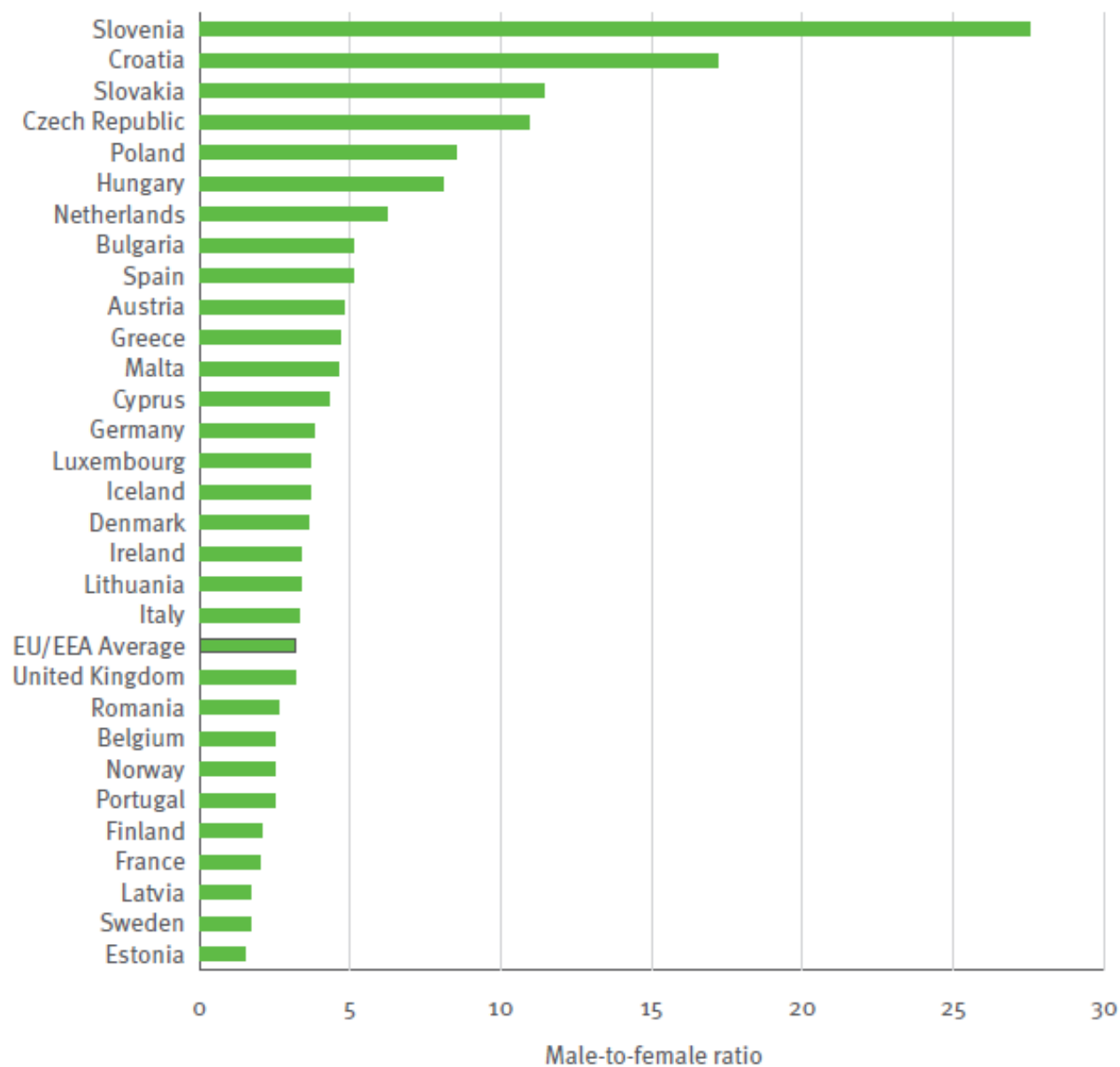


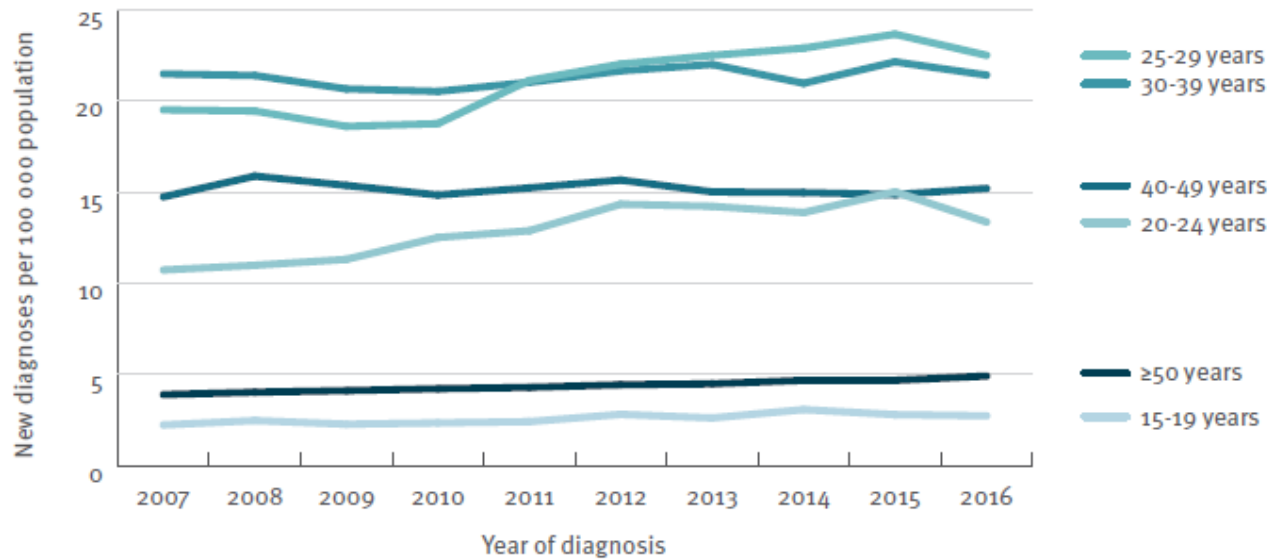
Figure 1.1: Male-to-female ratio in new HIV diagnoses, by country, EU/EEA, 2016 (n=29 332)



No female cases were diagnosed in Liechtenstein in 2016

Erkek

Figure 1.9a: Age-specific trends in new HIV diagnoses in men, EU/EEA, 2007–2016



Kadın

Figure 1.9b: Age-specific trends in new HIV diagnoses in women, EU/EEA, 2007–2016

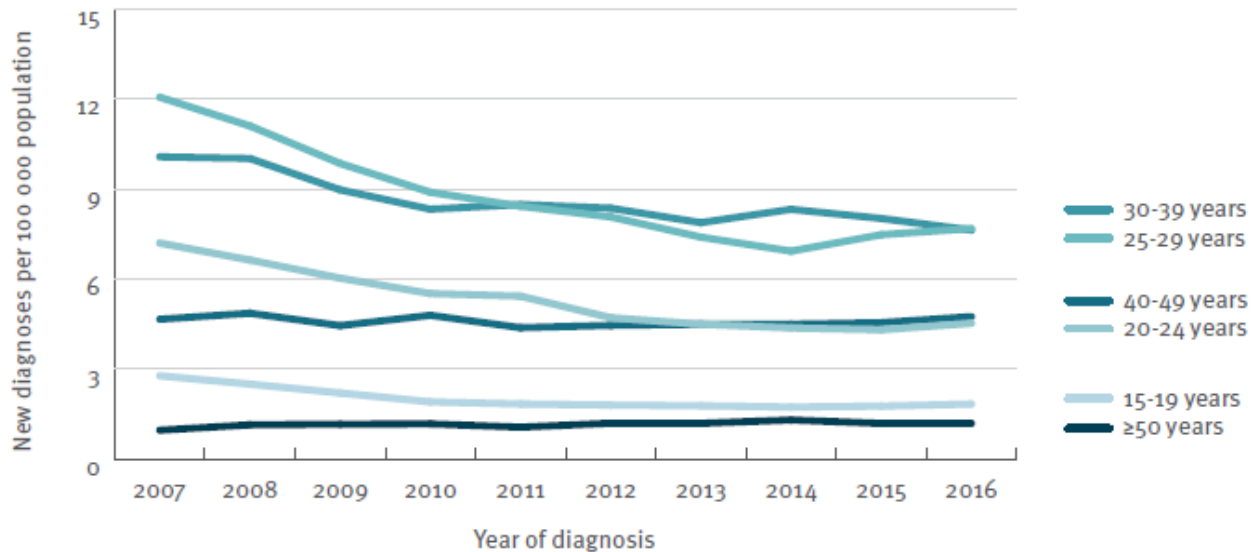
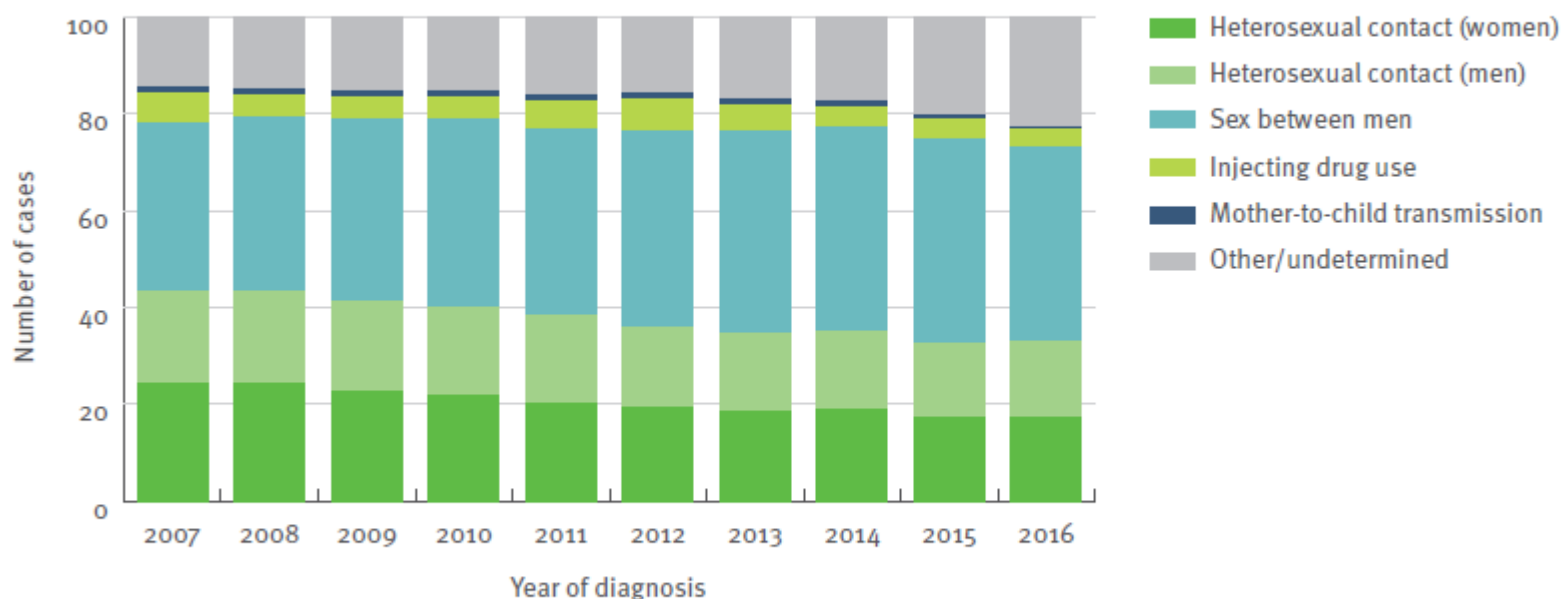


Figure 1.5: Percentage of new HIV diagnoses with known mode of transmission, by transmission route and country, EU/EEA, 2016 (n=22 612)



Figure 1.10b: Proportion of HIV diagnoses, by year of diagnosis and transmission mode, adjusted for reporting delay, EU/EEA, 2007–2016



Data from 27 EU/EEA countries included. HIV diagnoses reported by Estonia and Poland excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during some years of the period; diagnoses reported by Italy and Spain excluded due to increasing national coverage during the period

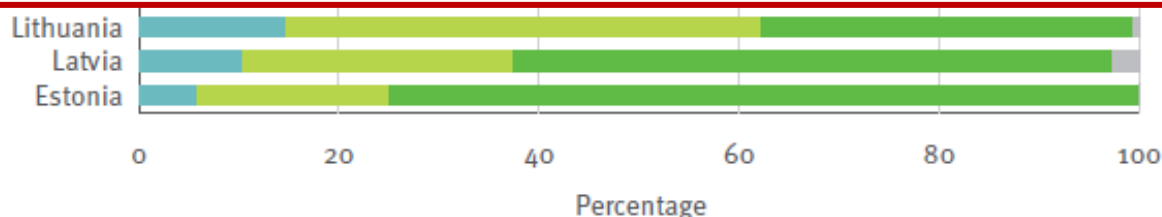
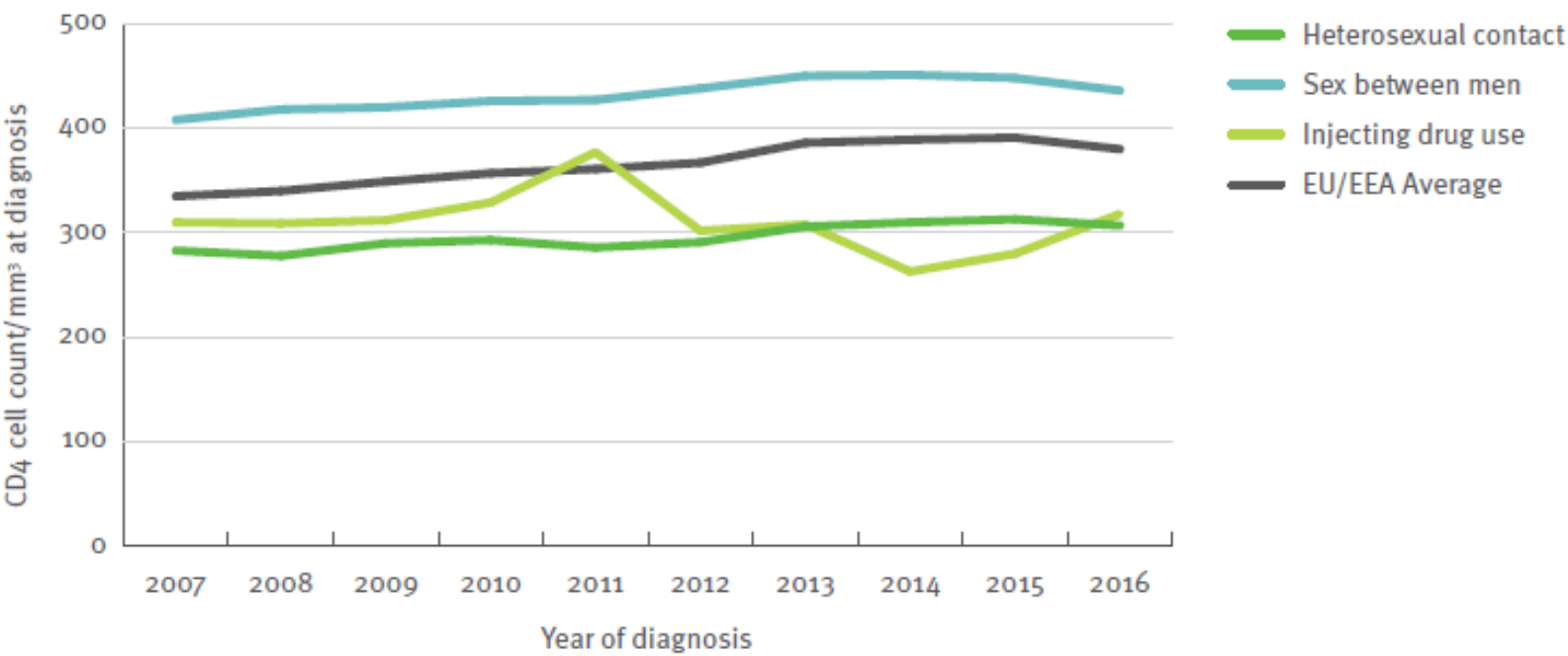
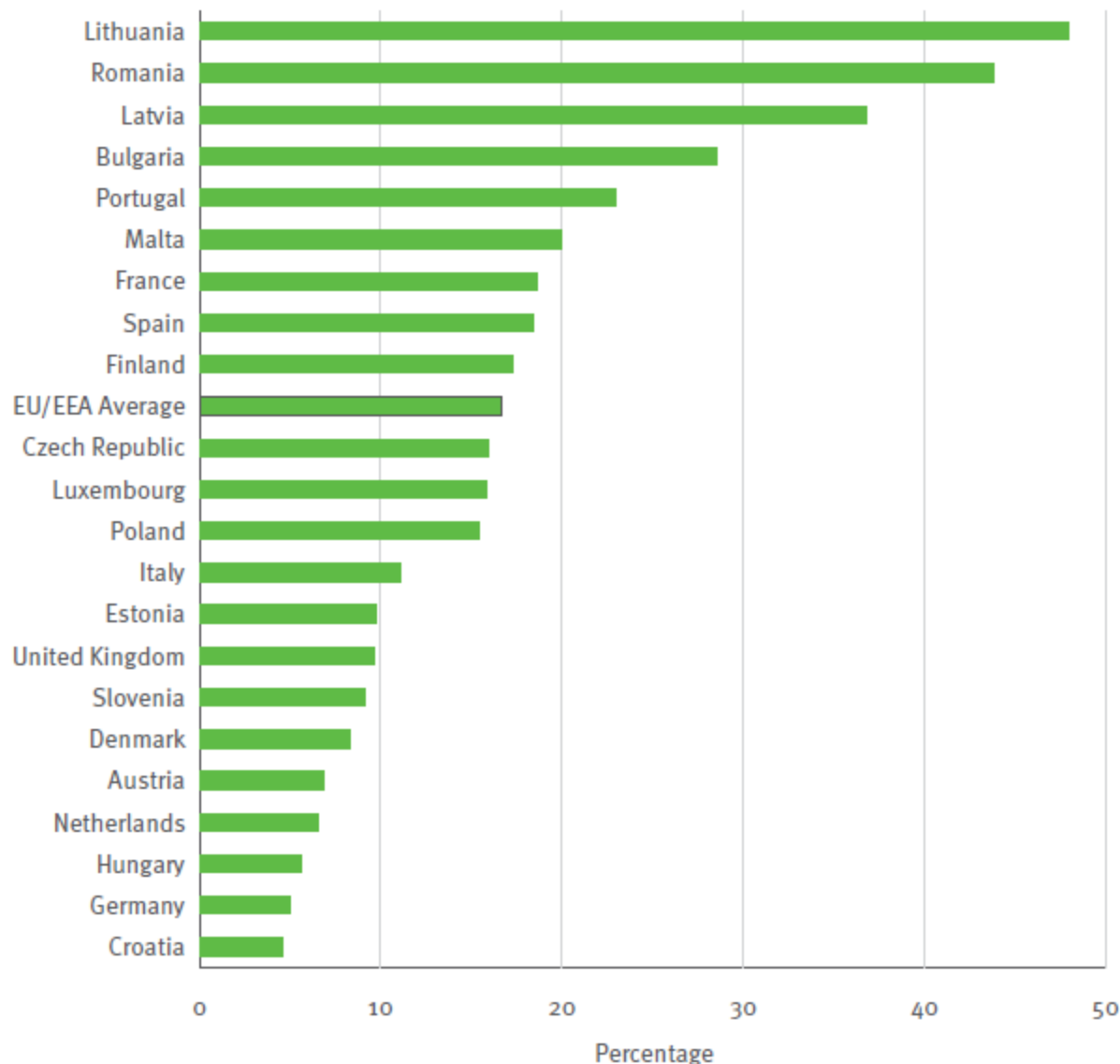


Figure 1.12: Median CD4 cell count per mm³ at HIV diagnosis, by transmission mode, EU/EEA, 2007–2016



Excludes countries with >60% incomplete data on CD4 cell count during any year over the period (Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden)

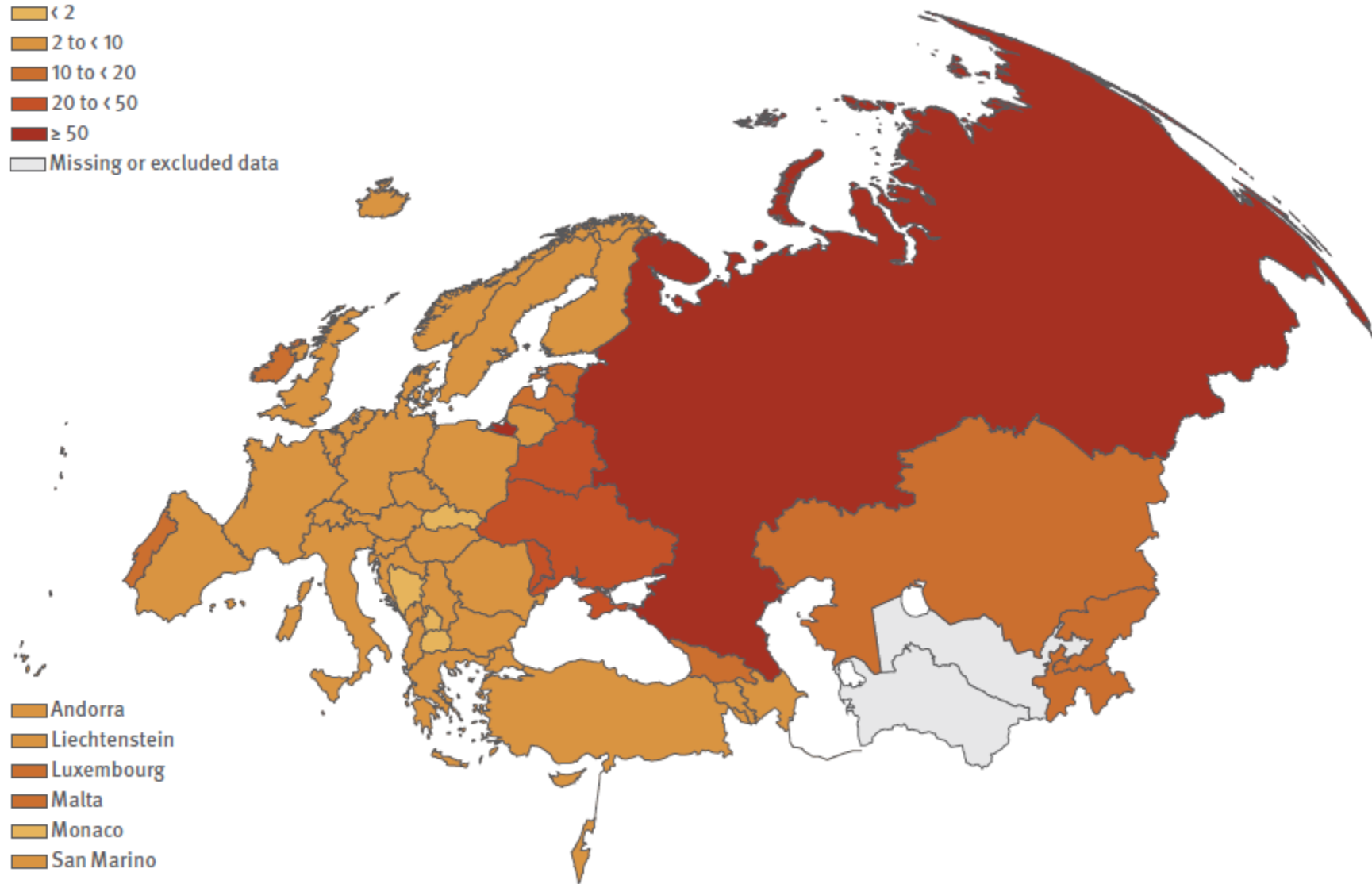
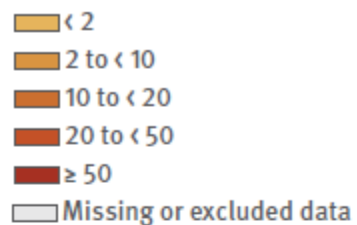
Figure 1.14: Proportion of persons diagnosed with AIDS with tuberculosis as an AIDS-defining illness, EU/EEA, 2016 (n=3 628)



Countries that did not report AIDS (Sweden and Belgium) or reported no cases of TB as an AIDS-defining illness (Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovakia) or did not report AIDS-defining illnesses at all (Greece) are excluded

Yeni HIV / 100.000

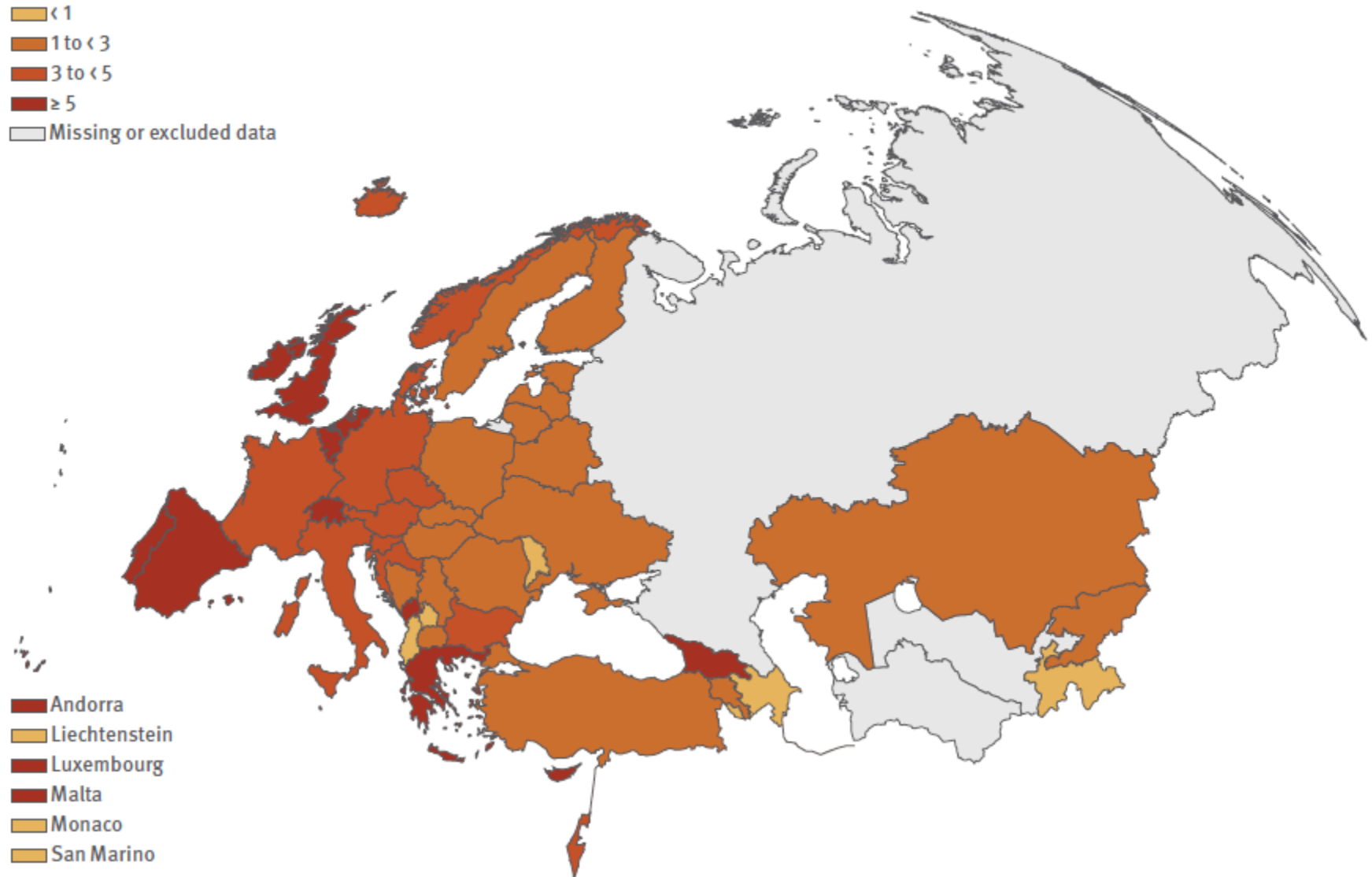
Map 1: New HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population, 2016



All data presented were reported to ECDC/WHO through the European Surveillance System (TESSy), except for data for Russia [1], Chapter 2.

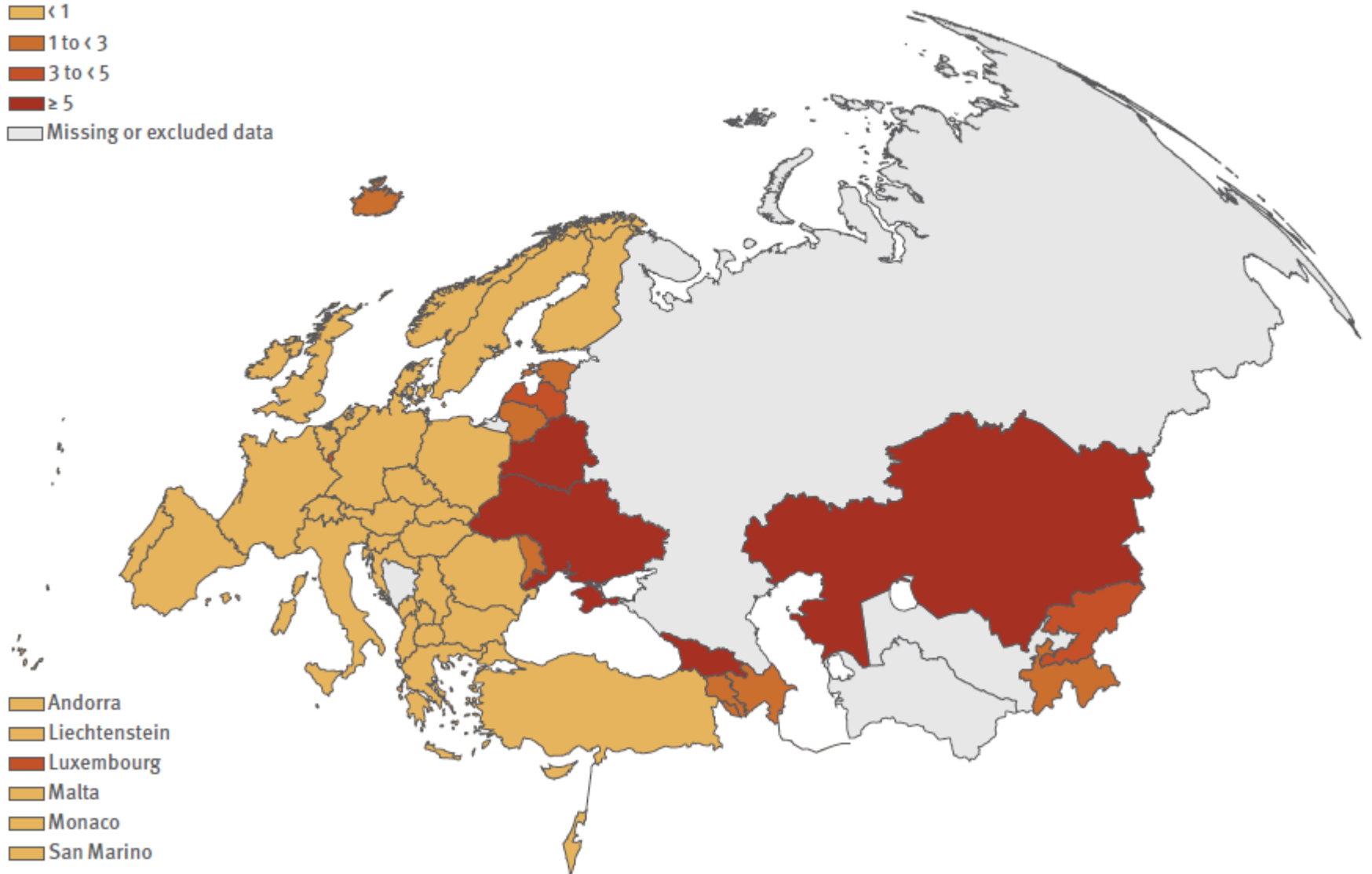
Eşcinsel erkeklerde yeni HIV / 100.000

Map 4: New HIV diagnoses in men who have sex with men per 100 000 male population, 2016



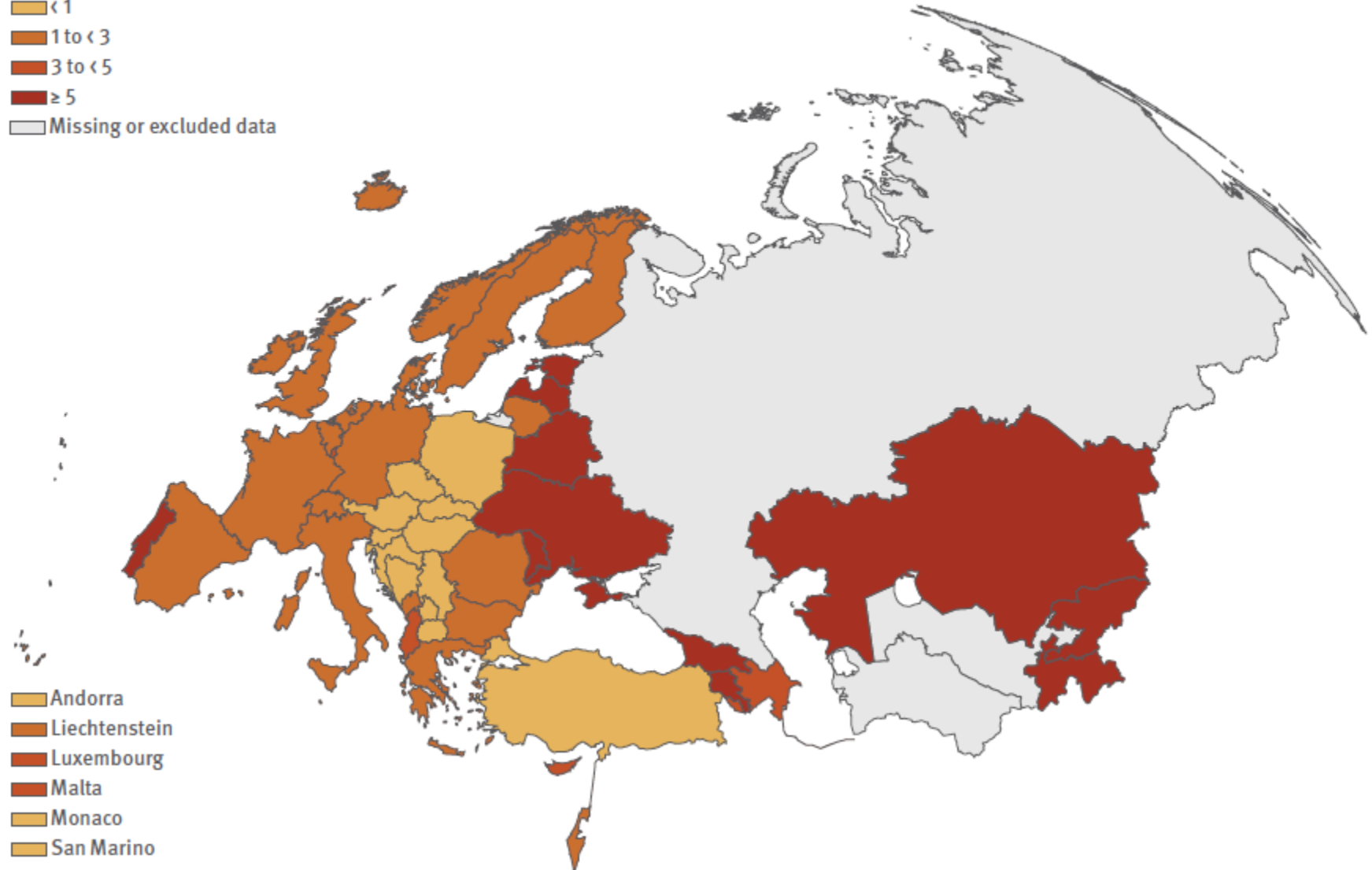
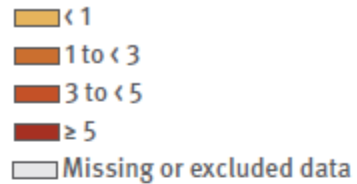
İv madde bağımlılarında yeni HIV / 100.000

Map 5: New HIV diagnoses acquired through injecting drug use per 100 000 population, 2016



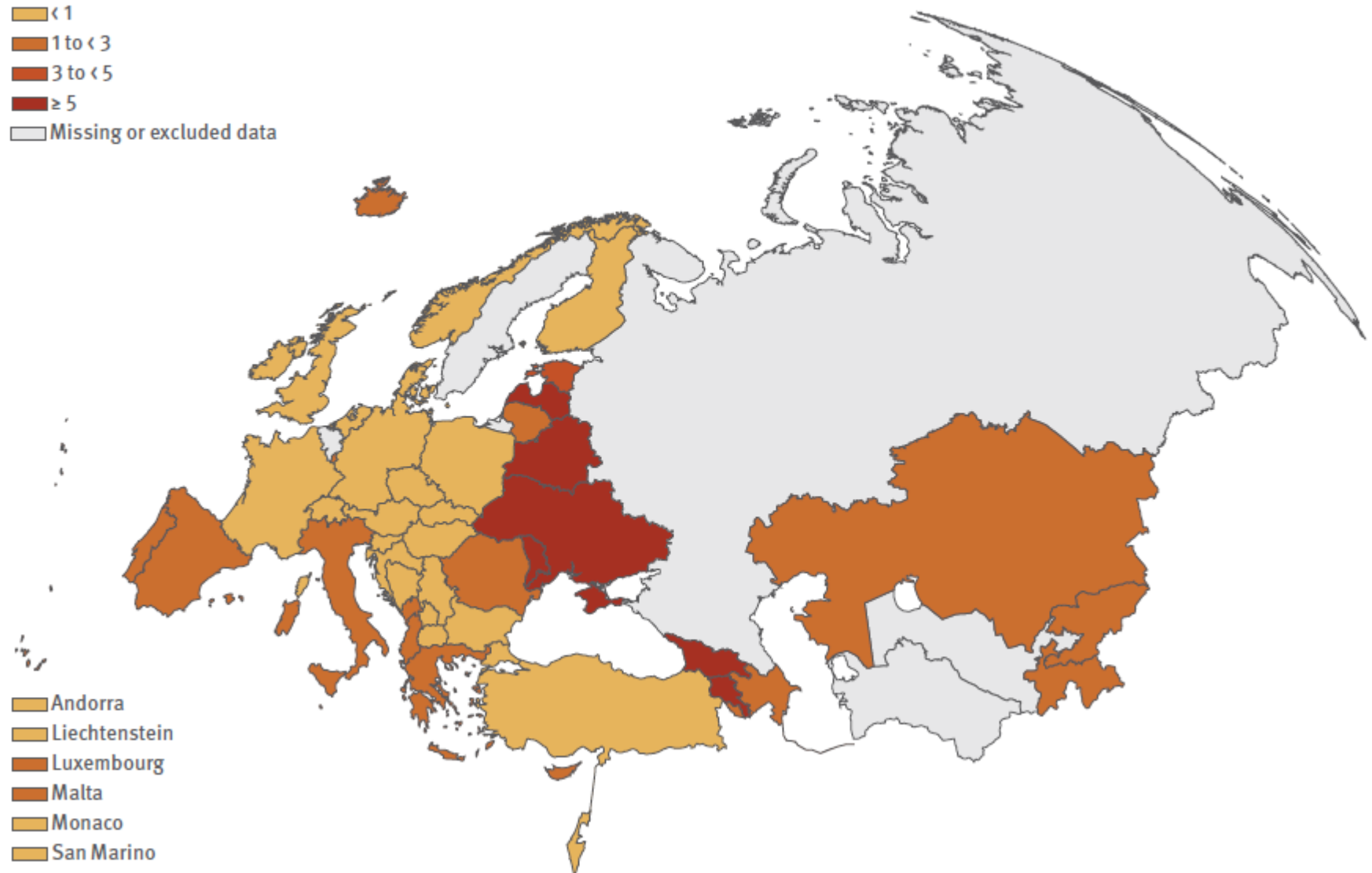
Heteroseksüellerde yeni HIV / 100.000

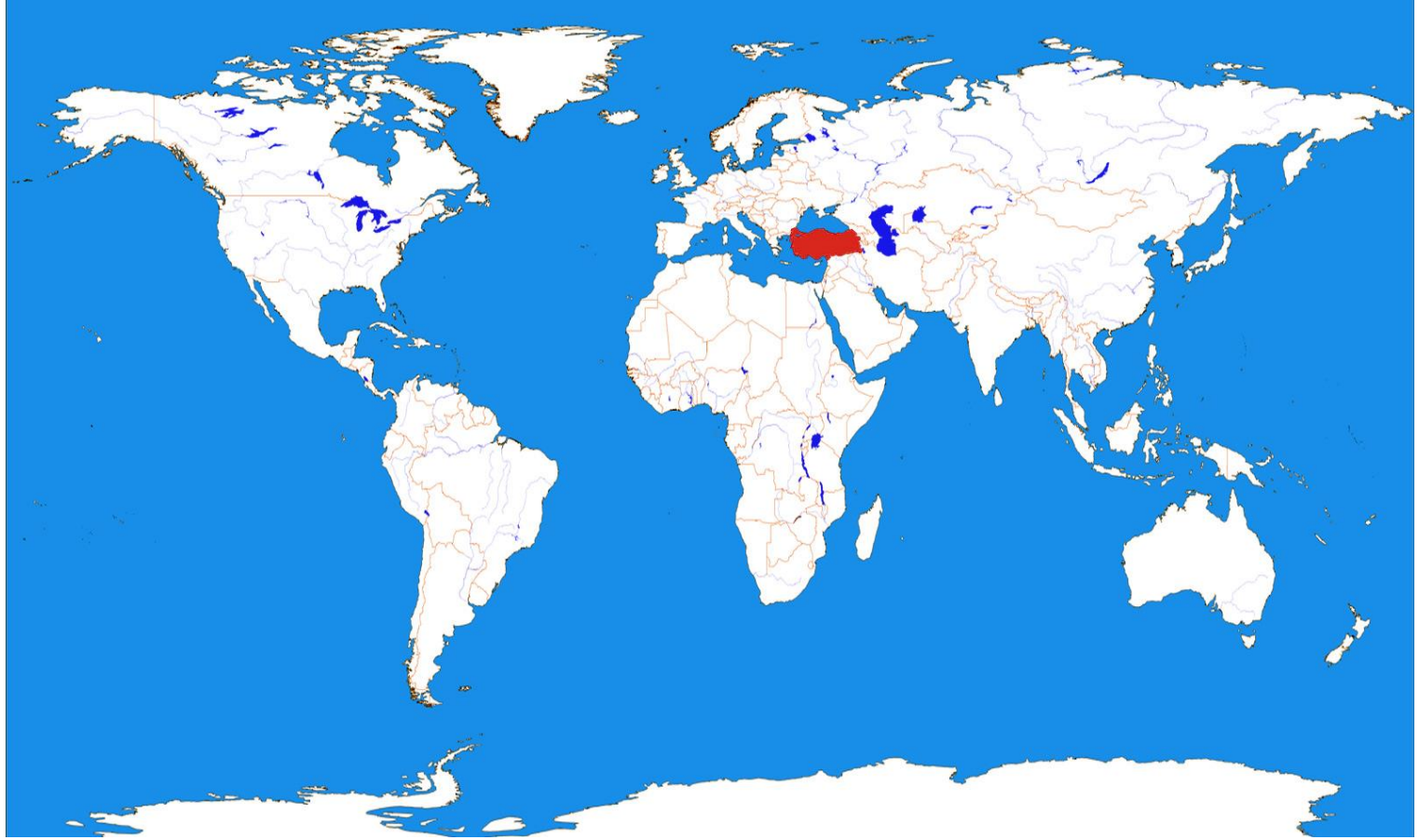
Map 6: New HIV diagnoses acquired through heterosexual transmission per 100 000 population, 2016



Yeni AIDS / 100.000

Map 8: AIDS diagnoses reported per 100 000 population, 2016





TÜRKİYE

2010-2016

Türkiye 'de **%427** oranında artış !

TÜRKİYE'DE BİLDİRİLEN HIV/AIDS VAKALARININ YILLARA GÖRE DAĞILIMI

01 EKİM 1985 – 30 HAZİRAN 2016

Türkiye Halk Sağlığı Kurumu,
Bulaşıcı Hastalıklar Daire Başkanlığı,
Zührevi Hastalıklar Birimi

2016 yılı:

HIV	2470	(2. yarıda eklenen 1371)
AİDS	103	(2. yarıda eklenen 49)
Toplam	2573	(2. yarıda eklenen 1420)

1985- 2016

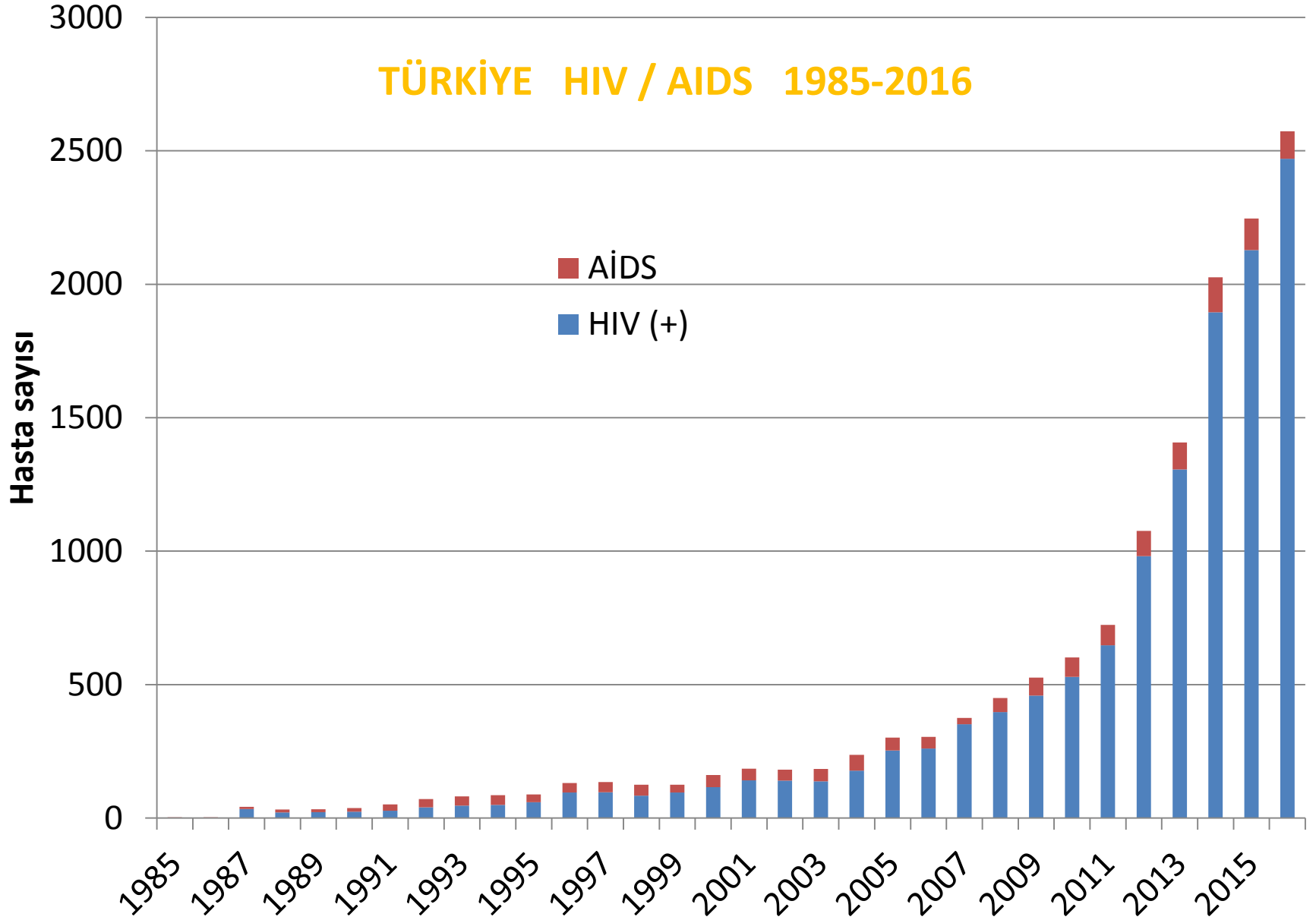
HIV	13.158
AİDS	1537
TOPLAM	14.696

Yabancı uyruklu oranı

HIV :	% 15.5	(2016: % 12,4)
AİDS:	%12	(2016: % 8,7)

YILLAR	HIV(+)	AİDS	TOPLAM
1985	0	3	3
1986	2	1	3
1987	34	8	42
1988	21	11	32
1989	22	11	33
1990	24	13	37
1991	27	24	51
1992	40	31	71
1993	47	34	81
1994	49	37	86
1995	59	29	88
1996	96	35	131
1997	97	38	135
1998	84	41	125
1999	96	29	125
2000	116	45	161
2001	141	44	185
2002	140	41	181
2003	138	46	184
2004	178	59	237
2005	253	48	301
2006	260	44	304
2007	351	24	375
2008	397	53	450
2009	459	67	526
2010	529	73	602
2011	647	77	724
2012	981	95	1076
2013	1306	101	1407
2014	1895	131	2026
2015	2128	118	2246
2016*	1099	54	1153
TOPLAM	11 716	1 465	13 181

TÜRKİYE HIV / AIDS 1985-2016



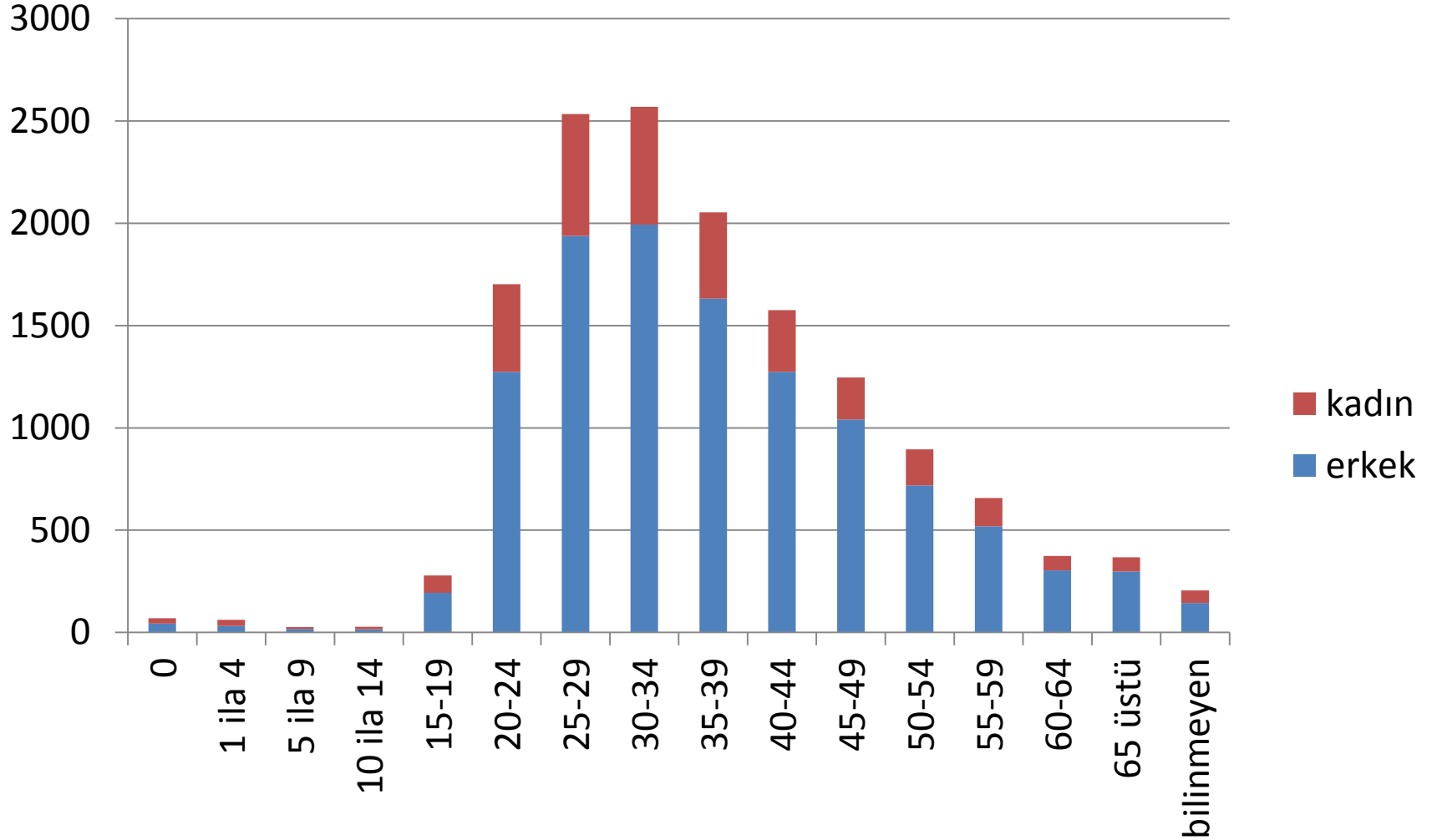
TÜRKİYE: Yaş ve cinsiyete göre dağılım (1 Ocak 1985 – 31 Aralık 2016)

YAŞ GRUBU	ERKEK	KADIN	TOPLAM VAKA
0	44	25	69
1-4	32	30	62
5-9	17	10	27
10-14	16	12	28
15-19	194	85	279
20-24	1274	428	1702
25-29	1939	595	2534
30-34	1994	576	2570
35-39	1682	422	2104
40-44	1274	301	1575
45-49	1042	204	1246
50-54	719	176	895
55-59	519	138	657
60-64	303	71	374
65 yaş ve üstü	298	70	368
Bilinmeyen	144	61	205
TOPLAM	11491	3204	14695

% 78,2 ERKEK
% 21,8 KADIN

E/K oranı 3.58

TÜRKİYE: Yaş ve cinsiyete göre dağılım (1 Ocak 1985 – 31 Aralık 2016)



TÜRKİYE'DE BİLDİRİLEN HIV/AIDS VAKALARININ OLASI BULAŞMA YOLLARINA GÖRE DAĞILIMI

01 EKİM 1985 – 31 ARALIK 2016

Türkiye Halk Sağlığı Kurumu, Bulaşıcı Hastalıklar Daire Başkanlığı,
Zührevi Hastalıklar Birimi

OLASI BULAŞMA YOLU		YÜZDE	<u>2016 yılı HIV</u>	
Heteroseksüel cinsel ilişki	5371	% 36.5	% 26,5	
Homoseksüel/biseksüel cinsel ilişki	1930	% 13.1	% 16,6	
Damar içi madde bağımlılığı	227	% 1.5	% 0,3	% 1,9
Anneden bebeğe geçiş	142	% 0.9		
Hemofili hastaları	20	% 0.2	HIV	AIDS
Kan ve kan ürünleri transfüzyonu	90	% 0.6	% 0,2	% 1,9
Nozokomiyal bulaşma	63	% 0.4		
Homoseksüel/biseksüel+madde bağımlılığı	20	% 0.2		
Bilinmeyen	6872	% 46.7	% 55,7	
TOPLAM	14695			

Epidemiological Profile of Naïve HIV-1/AIDS Patients in Istanbul: The Largest Case Series from Turkey[§]

Mucahit Yemisen¹, Özlem Altuntaş Aydın², Alper Gündüz³, Nail Özgüneş⁴, Bilgul Mete^{*,1}, Bahadır Ceylan⁵, Hayat Kumbasar Karaosmanoğlu², Dilek Yıldız³, Fatma Sargın⁴, Resat Özaras¹ and Fehmi Tabak¹

¹IU, Cerrahpasa Medical School, Department of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology, Istanbul, Turkey;

²Haseki Education and Research Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey; ³Sisli Etfal Education and Research Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey;

⁴Medeniyet University, Goztepe Education and Research Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey; ⁵Bezmialem Vakıf University, Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey

[§]NS: not specified.

Marital Status	
Married	348 (42%)
Single	318 (38.5%)
Divorced/Widowed	66 (8%)
NS	97 (11.5%)
Education Level	
Only literate	285 (%34.4)
Elementary school	140 (%16.8)
Secondary school	63 (%7.6)
High school	143 (%17.2)
University	196 (23.7%)
NS	2(%0.3)

NS: not specified.

Table 3. Professions of the Male and Female Patients.

Occupation	Male	Female
	n (700)	n (129)
Self-employment	89(12.7%)	2 (1.6%)
Retired	46(6.7%)	1 (0.8%)
Textile business	42 (6%)	2 (1.6%)
Unemployed	43 (6.2%)	4 (3.1%)
Driver	39 (5.6%)	0
Student	36 (5.2%)	3 (2.3%)
Worker	21 (3%)	1 (0.8%)
Housewife	0	77(59.6%)
Tourism business	18(2.6%)	0
Officer	12 (1.7%)	3 (2.3%)
Teacher	11(1.5%)	1 (0.8%)
Sex worker	1 (0.1%)	3 (2.3%)
Others	266 (38%)	23 (17.8%)
NS	76 (10.7%)	9(7%)

NS: not specified.

Table 4. Type of Diagnosis in Male and Female Patients.

Type of Diagnosis	Male	Female
With a clinic symptom	213 (30.4%)	28 (21.7%)
NS	62(8.9%)	7 (5.5%)
Screening test	425 (60.7%)	94 (72.8%)
Positive partner	54 (12.7%)	42 (44.7%)
Blood donation	70 (16.4%)	2 (2.1%)
Pre-operative	87 (20.5%)	14 (14.8%)
After sex	41 (9.6%)	1 (1.1%)
Job application	28 (6.6%)	0
Before wedding	18 (4.3%)	9 (9.6%)
Pregnancy	0	16 (17%)
Routine check-up	46 (10.8%)	3 (3.3%)
Others	81 (19.1%)	7 (7.4%)

NS: not specified.



ULUDAĞ ÜNİVERSİTESİ TIP FAKÜLTESİ
ENFEKSİYON HASTALIKLARI POLİKLİNİĞİ

300 hasta (25 Aralık 2017)

259 erkek, 41 kadın

E/K: 6,3

% 86,3 erkek, % 13,7 kadın,

Kan bağışçılarında durum

ULUDAĞ ÜNİVERSİTESİ

- 2005- 25 Aralık 2017 (13 yıl)
- 252.840 bağışçı
- 15 doğrulanmış HIV(+)

Yıllar	Bağış Sayısı	Doğrulanmış HIV (+) Bağışçı Sayısı	Doğrulanmış HIV (+) Bağışçı Yüzdesi
2005	15.825	1	0,0063%
2006	17.736	1	0,0056%
2007	16.032	1	0,0062%
2008	17.076	0	
2009	17.651	0	
20010	20.635	0	
2011	22.612	3	0,0133%
2012	24.141	0	
2013	22.196	1	0,0045%
2014	23.652	0	
2015	24.031	2	0,0083%
2016	23.762	4	0,0168%
2017	23.273	2	0,0086%

KIZILAY

- 1 Kasım 2014-31 Aralık 2016
- 4.410.837 bağışçı
- 297 doğrulanmış HIV(+)
 - 5 olgu sadece NAT(+)



Neden artıyor ???

- Genç nüfus (15-49 yaş)
- Cinsel yolla bulaşan enfeksiyonlar konusunda bilgi azlığı
- Damar içi uyuşturucu madde kullanımı
- Turizm
- Yurt dışında çalışma (Afrika vs)
- Fuhuş, insan ticareti, cinsel istismar, tecavüz, göç, ...

Kimlere Test Yapılmalı

Test yapılması önerilenler

- Homoseksüeller
- IV uyuşturucu bağımlısı
- HIV (+) partneri olanlar
- Riskli cinsel yaşamı olanlar
- HIV prevalansı yüksek ülkeye seyahat öyküsü
- Temas öyküsü
- Gebeler
- Evlilik öncesi (gönüllülük)
- Tıbbi müdahale sırasında

Testin zorunlu olduğu gruplar

- Kan donörleri
- Organ donörleri
- Kayıtlı seks işçileri
- Yurtdışından gelen ve askerlik yapacaklar
- Seks suçluları

**EĞİTİM, EĞİTİM, EĞİTİM
ERKEN TANI ve TEDAVİ
TOPLUM SAĞLIĞI AÇISINDAN ÇOK ÖNEMLİ**