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AIDS FEEDBACK (AF)
Global analytical integration
0041 22 734 62 84

Eilsendung Exprès - Espresso

Liaison for UN and NG Organizations
International Federation for Family Health (IFFH)
International Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health (IAMANEH)
International Committee on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP)

Geneva, 23 February 1996

Dear Ms Fleming, re: Global HIV Preval.review: NEW.

After our floating encounter just before your take off from Kampala, I sent you some materials via the Geneva Mission.

Meanwhile, some additional information has become available that could possibly be of interest. In essense, the day after the closure of the ICASA9 Conference in Kampala, WHO/HQ released in the Weekly Epidemiologic Record n°50 15 Dec 95 --the first time ever--

PROVISIONAL working estimates of adult HIV PREVALENCE as of end 1994, by country.

1 I enclose a copy -together with the usual halfyearly update of the AIDS cases on file. One of my jobs is to review such and to push it into comparative schemes for international comparison and use.

As a first exercise, I transformed the WORKING FREQUENCY ESTIMATES into

PROPORTIONS of ADULTS living with either HIV or AIDS END-1994.

We opted in this exercise for the age segment 15-59 years (not 49, since there is considerable sexual activity in the 50ies). A second step is then to enter the information into the BIRANK MODULE as used for New AIDS Case rates since
(1) many years (Attached the latest: 1993 New AIDS Incidence Case Rate/10^5 Pop).

The outcome is quite dramatic and highly informative. I thus thought that you should have early access to it. I have produced the first half overview, that is PANEL A, world ranks 1-86 (B will be available in the definitive version for Vancouver in July 1996). I enclose 6 copies together with 6 copies of the AIDS BIRANK SYSTEM.

The advantage of this method is that you have an instant sense of how serious "matters really are" and that you can compare, for instance, with your own country, say, the Donor country, who has to make hard decisions. Here is for instance a ad libitum extraction, immagining that I am sitting in Washington D.C. and want to know something precisely around the world (The idea is of course that you develop you own RELATIVE PREVALENCE RATIO CHAINS once you perceive the simplicity of method).

		WORLD RANK	PAHO RANK	EURO RANK	WPRO RANK	EMRO RANK	SEARO RANK	% ADULTS(15-59y) HIV SEROP.end-94	
G7	USA	60	15				(BASE) 1	.435	
	France	71		3				.59	.257
	Italy	73		4				.57	.249
	Canada	78	24					.37	.163
	Germany	94		12				.19	.827
	UK	102		16				.16	.0710
	Japan	145			14			.02	.0078
World Ranks 1-21	Botswana	1	AFRO 1					37.5	16.32
	Zimbabwe	2	2					36.6	15.90
	Zambia	3	3					36.2	15.74
	Uganda	4	4					34.7	15.11
	Malawi	5	5					31.5	13.69
	Togo	6	6					17.9	7.77
	Kenya	7	7					17.5	7.61
	Rwanda	8	8					14.7	6.41
	Tanzania	9	9					14.2	6.16
	Côte d'Ivoire	10	10					13.8	6.02
	Burkina Faso	11	11					13.7	5.96
	Congo	12	12					13.1	5.68
	C.A.R.	13	13					12.4	5.40
	Namibia	14	14					12.4	5.39
	Haiti	15	PAHO 1					9.9	4.30
	Mozambique	16	15					9.5	4.14
	Bahamas	17	2					8.0	3.48
	Zaire	18	16					7.52	3.27
	Swaziland	19	17					7.40	3.22
	Lesotho	20	18					6.44	2.80
	South Africa	21	19					6.39	2.78
Selection.	Djibouti	25				EMRO 1		6.09	2.65
	Barbados	28	3					5.66	2.62
	Thailand	35			WPRO		SEARO 1	4.37	1.90
	Cambodia	36			1			4.28	1.86
	Belize	37	4					4.23	1.84
	Honduras	38	5					3.38	1.47
	Liberia	39	31					3.33	1.45
	Myanmar	40						3.15	1.37
	Brazil	54	11					1.33	.577
	Mexico	62	17					.88	.384
	etc,etc..								

WORLD TOP QUINTET

To each USA ADULT (15-59y) living with HIV or AIDS, there are around 35 living with HIV or AIDS in the TOP WORLD QUINTET of which Uganda is part...end-1994.

Ratio against USA (BASE=1) = RELATIVE SEROPREVALENCE e-94

Now it's play to read off: To each Adult (15-59y) living with HIV or AIDS, end 94 there are 35 in Uganda, 16 in Togo 14 in Tanzania/Côte d'Ivoire/Burkina Faso, 10 in Haiti, 8 in the Bahamas, 6.4 in Lesotho and South Africa, 4.4 in Thailand, 4.3 in Cambodia, 3.4 in Honduras,, 3.2 in Myanmar, 1.33 in Brazil, .88 in Mexico, .59 in France, .57 in Italy, .37 in Canada, .19 in Germany, .16 in UK, & .02 in Japan. Obviously, such a solid chain can be helpful in support planning. Good luck!

Sincerely yours,

Roger P. Bernard, MD MSPM FMH
Director, AIDS FEEDBACK & DEM-EPI
Liaison UN and NG Organizations

END-1994 WHO/HQ WORKING ESTIMATES OF ADULT HIV SEROPREVALENCE* rendered (by AF) as Proportions of Adults (15-59 years) and ranked by country and WHO-Region. DRAFT-1

A RANKS 1-86 levels 1-6	WORLD RANK	AFRO RANK	PAHO RANK	EURO RANK	WPRO RANK	EMRO RANK	SEARO RANK	%ADULTS(15-59) HIV+ END 1994
tq Botswana	1	1					(1a)	16.32
tq Zimbabwe	2	2						15.90
tq Zambia	3	3						15.74
tq Uganda	4	4						15.11
○Malawi	5	(5)					(1b)	13.69○
Togo	6	6						7.77
Kenya	7	7						7.61
Rwanda	8	8						6.41
Tanzania	9	9						6.16
Côte d'Ivoire	10	10						6.02
Burkina Faso	11	11						5.96
Congo	12	12						5.68
C.A.R.	13	13						5.40
Namibia	14	14						5.39
Haiti	15		PAHO 1					4.30
Mozambique	16	15	4%				** HIGHEST(1)	(1c) 4.14
Bahamas	17		2					3.48
Zaire	18	16						3.27
Swaziland	19	17						3.22
Lesotho	20	18						2.80
South Africa	21	19						2.78
Guinea-Bissau	22	20						2.76
Sierra Leone	23	21						2.72
Cameroon	24	22						2.69
Djibouti	25					EMRO 1		2.65
Burundi	26	23						2.62
Erithrea	27	24						2.58
Barbados	28		3					2.46
Chad	29	25						2.27
Ethiopia	30	26						2.25
Nigeria	31	27						2.25
Gabon	32	28						2.20
Ghana	33	29	2%				VERY HIGH(2)	2.14
Gambia, The	34	30						1.93
Thailand	35				WPRO 1		SEARO 1	1.90
Cambodia	36							1.86
Belize	37		4					1.84
○Honduras	38		(5)					1.47○
Liberia	39	31						1.45
Myanmar	40						2	1.37
Mali	41	32						1.36
Guyana	42		6					1.33
Senegal	43	33						1.21
Benin	44	34						1.07
Suriname	45		7					1.03
Equator.Guinea	46	35	1%				H I G H (3)	1.02
Niger	47	36	% ADULTS HIV PREV.					.954
Sudan	48					2		.944
Angola	49	37						.885
Dominican Rep.	50		8					.872
Jamaica	51		9					.800
Trinidad/Tobago	52		10					.791
Mauritania	53	38						.656
Brazil	54		11					.577
Guinea	55	39						.537
Panama	56		12					.524
El Salvador	57		.5% 13				INTERMEDIATE (4)	.501
Spain	58			1				.486
Costa Rica	59		14					.468
U.S.A.	60■		15					.435■
Guatemala	61		16					.385
Mexico	62		17					.384
India	63						3	.333
Somalia	64					3		.311
Argentina	65		18					.305
Venezela	66		19					.286
Malaysia	67				2			.274
Cyprus	68					4		.272
Switzerland	69			2				.271
Uruguay	70		20					.269
France	71■			3				.257■
Ecuador	72		.25% 21				L O W (5)	.250
Italy	73■			4				.249■
Peru	74		22					.219
Colombia	75		23					.192
Brunei	76				3			.175
Papua New Guinea	77				4			.169
Canada	78■		24					.163■
○Belgium	79			(5)				.162
Austria	80			6				.159
○United Arab Em.	81					(5)		.144○
Bahrain	82							** .142
Portugal	83		.125%	7			VERY LOW(6)	.132
Iceland	84			8			LOWEST (7)	.123
Denmark	85			9			. level	.122
Chile etc to 168	86		25				.	.119

NOTE: Recalculation in June-96 for academic release in July 1996. Version-1 allows COVs to more realistically compose in early 1996 already.

**Proposed geometric HIV Seroprevalence GROUPING[1-7.level]

*Seroprevalence: read: % ADULTS living with either HIV or AIDS at end 1994 (or 1st Jan 1995).

tq World top quintet

■ G7 member

DO NOT REPRODUCE VERSION-1. AWAIT VERSION-2: July 1996.

REGIONAL ISORANK-5

REGIONAL ISORANK-5

high LEVEL 3

level 4

EURO 5

low LEVEL

NOTE:-source: numerator: WHO W.Epid.Rec.1995,70[N°50,15 Dec 95] GE rb AF 15 Feb 1996
denominator: UN W.P.Prosp:1994 Rev.;EB/YB95-BWD. AF 02 96

-execution of DRAFT-1: AIDS FEEDBACK, 22, Ave Riant-Parc, 1209 Geneva, Suisse.

-comments, critique, suggestions are gratefully appreciated

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Tanzania	9	9						6.16
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Burkina Faso	11	11						5.96
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Mali	41	32						1.36
Guyana	42		6					1.33
Senegal	43	33						1.21
Benin	44	34			high LEVEL			1.07
Suriname	45		7		3			1.03
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Argentina	65		18					.305
Venezela	66		19					.286
Malaysia	67				2			.274
Cyprus	68					4		.272
Switzerland	69			2				.271
Uruguay	70		20					.269
France	71■			3				.257■
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1993 NEW AIDS INCIDENCE CASE RATE/10^5, BY COUNTRY AND WHO REGION.

1983 HIV (shadow proxy)

GLOBAL RANKS 1-98 (LEVELS 1-6: HIGHEST to VERY LOW) — Extended 7-LEVEL GEOMETRIC INCIDENCE CLASSIFICATION.....

A	AFRO	AMRO	EURO	WPRO	EMRO	SEARO	LEVEL
GLOBAL RANK... 1		1 Bahamas 111.7					
2	1 Namibia 96.2						
3	2 Zambia 94.1						
4	3 Zimbabwe 85.8						
5		2 (Puerto Rico) 65.7					
6	4 Botswana 61.9						
7	5 Malawi 51.9						
8	6 Congo 43.5						
9	7 Kenya 41.1						
10		3 Fr. Guiana 40.6					
11	8 Rwanda ('92) 38.4						
12	9 Togo 34.9						
13		4 Barbados 33.8					
14	10 Côte d'Ivoire 29.8						
15	11 Rép.C.Afr('92) 28.7						
16	12 Burundi 28.0						
17		5 Neth.Antill. 25.5					
18					1 Djibouti 25.5 18		
19		6 Bermuda 24.7					
20		7 U.S.A. 23.4 20					
21		8 Grenada 23.0					
22	13 Swaziland 20.0						
23		9 Trinidad/Tob 19.5					
24		10 Honduras 18.8					
25		11 Guadeloupe 17.9					
26	14 Chad 16.5						
27	15 Guinea Bissau 15.9						
28	16 Lesotho 15.6						
29	17 Ghana 15.2						
30	18 Uganda MTL 14.9						
31		12 Guyana 14.7					
32	19 Cameroon 14.1						
33	20 Burkina Faso °14.0						
34			1 Spain 12.58 34				
35	21 Tanzania MTL 12.54		Highest EURO-WEST				
36		13 Haiti MTL('92) 11.92					
37		14 Belize 11.77					
38	22 Gabon 11.41						
39		15 Martinique 10.88				1 Thailand 10.92 39	
40		16 Antigua/Barb. 10.61					
41							
42	23 Ethiopia 9.89	17 Jamaica 9.59					
43		18 Dominica 9.47					
44			2 France 9.01				
45		19 Saint Lucia 8.82					
46		20 Suriname 8.64					
47			3 Switzerland 8.40				
48		21 Brazil 8.24					
49			4 Italy 8.22				
50		22 Canada 8.19					
51							
52	24 Eritrea 8.18	23 St.Vincent/Gr 7.34					
53		24 St.Kitts/Nevis 7.18					
54							
55	25 Mali 7.17	25 Panama 6.98					
56							
57	26 Equat.Guinea 6.37						
58	27 Liberia 6.73						
59	28 Benin 5.44						
60	29 Niger 5.32						
61	30 Guinea 5.18						
62			5 Luxemburg 5.06				
63	31 Cape Verde 4.86						
64			6 Portugal 4.81				
65			7 Denmark 4.63				
66				1 Australia 4.46 66			
67	32 Senegal 4.42						
68				2 Fr.Polynesia 4.25			
69	33 South Africa 4.22						
70		26 Dominican R. 4.07					
71		27 Argentina 4.05					
72		28 Mexico 3.92					
73		29 Costa Rica 3.88					
74		30 Venezuela 3.85					
75	34 The Gambia 3.68						
76							
77				3 Guam 3.50			
78		31 Uruguay 3.27		4 N.Caledonia 3.33			
79		32 El Salvador 3.19					
80			8 Netherlands 2.99				
81			9 Austria 2.73				
82			10 U.Kingdom 2.72				
83	35 Réunion 2.53						
84			11 Belgium 2.43				
85			12 Germany 2.29				
86			13 Iceland 2.28				
87							
88		33 Colombia 2.14	14 Sweden 2.02				
89	MTL=MUCH TOO LOW				2 Qatar 1.92 89		
90			15 Ireland 1.87				
91			16 Romania 1.83				
92		34 Chile 1.66					
93			17 Greece 1.65				
94	36 S.Tome/Princ. 1.60						
95	MTL						
96				5 New Zealand 1.48			
97	37 (Seychelles) 1.40		18 Norway 1.47				
98	38 Zaire MTL 1.38						

80+/10^5 HIGHEST — 1

40+/10^5

VERY HIGH — 2

20+/10^5

HIGH — 3

10+/10^5

INTERMEDIATE — 4

5+/10^5

LOW — 5

2.5+/10^5

VERY LOW — 6

1.25+/10^5

Third International Conference on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific
The Fifth National AIDS Seminar in Thailand
Pang Suan Kaew Hotel, Chiang Mai, Thailand
September 17-21, 1995

AIDS FEEDBACK (AF) **AF 995**$_A$

REGIONAL RANK

ANNUAL INCIDENCE NOW HIGH!

ANNUAL INCIDENCE STILL LOW

1SORANK-10

consistent 1SORANK -BUNDLE

START descending CASE

NOTES: 1 See PANEL B (cont.) & Abstract. PANEL A: 98 Data sets down to 1.25 1993 AIDS cases/10^5 mid-1993 Pop. PANEL B: <1.25.
2 Data sources: All available sources [GPA:Current Global Sit.,1 July 1995;Reg.Offices;ECEMA,Paris;Sel.GOVs].

cont.

GLOBAL RANKS 99-169 (LEVELS 7-14.. :LOWEST to nil)

B	AFRO	AMRO	EURO	WPRO	EMRO	SEARO	LEVEL
99	39 Angola MTL 1.24					[1.25/10^5]	
100		35 Guatemala 1.22			3 Lebanon 1.10		
101							
102		36 Peru 1.05					
103				6 Tonga 1.01			
104	40 Mozambique MTL .991						
105			19 Israel .93				
106			20 Malta .83				
107					4 Bahrain .823		
108					5 Cyprus .785	LOWEST	7
109							
110				7 Singapore .767			
111					6 Sudan .764		
112		37 Ecuador .774					
113		38 Cuba .734				.625+/10^5	
		39 Paraguay .650					
114							
115	MTL		21 Yug, F.R. .65	8 Macau .529			
116	41 Sierra Leone .521						
117	42 Mauritania .499						
118			22 Finland .494				
119			lowest EURO-WEST				
120		40 Nicaragua MTL .416			7 Tunisia .422		8
121				9 Brunei .364			
122			23 Slovenia .36	10 Hong Kong .324			
123			24 Hungary .32				
124					.3125/10^5		
125				1SORANK-10		2 Myanmar .318	
126	43 Nigeria MTL .280						
127	44 Mauritius .272		41 Bolivia .259				
128							
129			25 Croatia .22				
130				11 Malaysia .210			
131				12 Papua N.Guinea .204			
132					8 Oman .205		
133					9 Jordan .172		9
134					10 Morocco .170		
135			26 Poland .17			.1563/10^5	
136	45 Algeria .148		27 Czech Rep. .15				
137							
138				13 Fiji .131			
139				14 Japan .114	11 Kuwait .140		
140							
141			28 Latvia .11	15 Laos .088			10
142						.0781/10^5	
143						3 Sri Lanka .074	
144							
145			29 Bulgaria .07		12 Saudi Arabia .069	4 Nepal .062	
146							
147			30 Estonia .06				
148					13 Iraq .057		
149					14 Iran .056		11
150					15 Egypt .051		
151			31 Turkey .05				
152				16 Philippines MTL .049			
153	46 Madagascar .045						
154					16 Libya .044	.0391/10^5	
155					17 Yemen .032		
156							
157			32 Lithuania .03	17 Cambodia .032		5 India .028	
158							12
159					18 Syria .022		
160			33 Slovak Rep. .02			.0195/10^5	
161			34 Belarus .02				
162			35 Ukraine .02				
163				18 Rep. of Korea .014			13
164			36 Russian Fed. .01			.0098/10^5	
165			37 Kazakhstan .01				
166					19 Pakistan .009		
167						6 Indonesia .009	14
168			38 Uzbekistan .005	.0049/10^5			
169				19 Rep. of China .002			15
		Albania nil		9 WPRO Islands nil	Somalia nil	Bangladesh nil	
		Azerbaijan nil		Taiwan ?	U.A.E. nil	Maldives nil	
		Tajikistan nil		Vietnam ?	Afghanistan nil	Bhutan nil	
		Moldava nil				Dem.R.Korea nil	

THE SIX REGIONS
AFRO African region
AMRO American region (PAHO)
EURO European region (includes ex-USSR, Turkey, Israel)
WPRO Western Pacific region
EMRO Eastern Mediterranean region (includes 6 african countries)
SEARO South-East Asia region.

AIDS INCIDENCE STRUCTURE ACROSS WORLD REGIONS(1993) shows "staircase"/1sorank bundle (-5,-10,-15), suggesting main HIV spread route one decade earlier (1983) with apparent start in Subsaharan Africa and closing tour du bonsse with EMRO & ASIA/PACIFIC region. Note exceptions (Djibouti, Thailand:local risk factor)

CLASSIFICATION (of national AIDS 'cutout')
This epidemio-'logical' WORLD AIDS INVENTORY ranks globally/regionally (±1RANK) the 1993 NEW AIDS CASE RATES/10^5 mid-1993 population and proposes an extended 7-Level GEOMETRIC GLASSIFICATION of annual AIDS attainment:

LEVEL 1	40-/10^5	highest
2	20+	very high
3	10-	high
4	5+	INTERMEDIATE
5	2.5-	low
6	1.25+	very low
7	<1.24	lowest

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (source/support)
Gratitude is owed to the responsibles at all levels who make such a review technically possible. Responsibility of academic work remains with the analyst/reviewer. Partial support for production/diffusion was provided by FOPH/SDC/ISPMZ, CH, under contract n° 316.95.5671. The pharmaceutical industry is also helping to cover technical costs. THANK YOU to ALL! Roger P. Bernard 11 09 95

ABSTRACT

1993 NEW AIDS CASE RATE, BY COUNTRY/WHO-REGION AND -93 ANNUAL INCIDENCE TRAJECTORIES IN ASIA/PACIFIC:

Bernard RP, Liaison UN-NGO, AIDS FEEDBACK, Genève, CH.

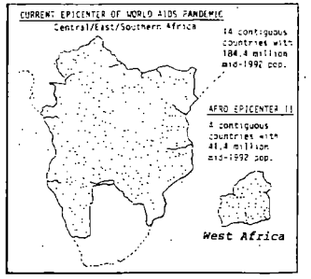
OBJECTIVE: Building on previous work, calculate/display in birank a *WORLD INVENTORY* of 1993 new AIDS case rates, then give through 1993 *"BEST TRENDS"* of AIDS build-up (HIV build-up 10 yrs earlier).

METHODS: Only official GOV reporting of AIDS is used & given as crude rates per 10^5 mid-1993 population (UN estimates) to fit a *BIRANK STRUCTURE* by country & WHO-region. Available Asia/Pacific data are put vs other WHO-regions' *TRENDS*, necessarily selected.

RESULTS: Again, the 1993 AIDS case rates assume "descending staircase like arrangement" across the 6 *WHO-regions* in this order: AFRO/AMRO/EURO/WPRO/EMRO/SEARO with some exceptions that need discussion of recent dynamics. The color trend panel builds on previous work [AF 11 94] now with focus on Asia/N.East/Pacific, in selected global context: *reflecting global HIV spread through 1983, that is the year of HIV-1 discovery in the West.*

CONCLUSION: The two methods [*GLOBAL INCIDENCE BIRANK(GIB)* & *ANNUAL INCIDENCE TRAJECTORIES(AIT)*] exhibit internal consistency in place and time: a prerequisite for using *GLOBAL ANALYTICAL INTEGRATION(GLANIN)* increasingly to evaluate programmatic prevention effects at local/provincial and national levels. Ready in 2 yrs?

Confirmation of last year's review [AF 8 94]



1995, 70, 353-360 No. 50

World Health Organization, Geneva — Organisation mondiale de la Santé, Genève

WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RECORD
RELEVE EPIDEMIOLOGIQUE HEBDOMADAIRE

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ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) — DATA AS AT 15 DECEMBER 1995
SYNDROME D'IMMUNODÉFICIENCE ACQUISE (SIDA) — DONNÉES AU 15 DÉCEMBRE 1995

Country/Area — Pays/Territoire	Number of cases Nombre de cas	Date of report Date de notification
Africa — Afrique		
Algeria — Algérie	217	31.12.94
Angola	895	31.03.95
Benin — Bénin	1 066	10.07.95
Botswana	3 110	05.06.95
Burkina Faso	3 722	31.12.93
Burundi	7 024	31.12.94
Cameroon — Cameroun	5 375	31.12.94
Cape Verde — Cap-Vert	92	31.12.94
Central African Republic — République centrafricaine	4 463	10.11.95
Chad — Tchad	3 457	31.05.95
Comoros — Comores	7	15.11.95
Congo	7 773	22.04.95
Côte d'Ivoire	25 236	31.05.95
Djibouti	768	30.10.95
Egypt — Egypte	120	01.08.95
Equatorial Guinea — Guinée équatoriale	157	09.11.95
Eritrea — Erythrée	1 664	31.07.95
Ethiopia — Ethiopie	19 433	30.07.95
Gabon	990	27.10.95
Gambia — Gambie	369	30.09.95
Ghana	15 890	30.06.95
Guinea — Guinée	1 681	31.03.95
Guinea-Bissau — Guinée-Bissau	707	31.12.94
Kenya	56 573	25.04.95
Lesotho	515	31.12.94
Liberia — Libéria	191	31.03.94
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya — Jamahiriya arabe libyenne	15	10.04.95
Madagascar	22	14.11.95
Malawi	39 989	06.11.95
Mali	2 594	10.01.95
Mauritania — Mauritanie	130	22.08.95
Mauritius — Maurice	27	31.12.94
Morocco — Maroc	280	27.08.95
Mozambique	1 815	31.05.95
Namibia — Namibie	5 101	31.12.93
Niger	1 729	13.10.95
Nigeria — Nigéria	1 591	31.05.95
Reunion — Réunion	65	20.03.92
Rwanda	10 706	30.06.93
Sao Tome and Principe — Sao Tomé-et-Principe	18	28.08.95
Senegal — Sénégal	1 573	27.06.95
Seychelles	6	12.09.94
Sierra Leone	162	31.10.95
Somalia — Somalie	13	06.07.95
South Africa — Afrique du Sud	8 405	03.08.95
Sudan — Soudan	1 258	30.10.95
Swaziland	590	26.10.95
Togo	5 609	30.06.95
Tunisia — Tunisie	255	11.08.95
Uganda — Ouganda	46 120	31.12.94
United Republic of Tanzania — République-Unie de Tanzanie	53 247	18.05.95
Zaire — Zaïre	26 131	06.07.94
Zambia — Zambie	32 491	02.06.95
Zimbabwe	41 298	19.10.95
Total	**442 735**	
Americas — Amériques		
Anguilla	5	31.03.95
Antigua and Barbuda — Antigua-et-Barbuda	41	31.03.95
Argentina — Argentine	6 835	30.09.95
Bahamas	1 876	30.06.95
Barbados — Barbade	586	30.06.95
Belize	100	30.06.94
Bermuda — Bermudes	291	30.06.95
Bolivia — Bolivie	105	30.06.95
Brazil — Brésil	71 111	02.09.95
British Virgin Islands — Iles Vierges britanniques	10	30.06.95
Canada	12 119	30.09.95
Cayman Islands — Iles Caïmanes	18	30.06.95
Chile — Chili	1 290	30.09.95
Colombia — Colombie	5 763	30.06.95
Costa Rica	851	30.09.95
Cuba	379	08.07.95
Dominica — Dominique	31	30.06.94
Dominican Republic — République dominicaine	2 948	30.09.95
Ecuador — Equateur	491	31.03.95
El Salvador	1 248	30.09.95
French Guiana — Guyane française	489	30.09.95
Grenada — Grenade	63	31.12.94
Guadeloupe	623	30.09.95
Guatemala	594	31.12.94

Country/Area — Pays/Territoire	Number of cases Nombre de cas	Date of report Date de notification
Guyana	698	30.06.95
Haiti — Haïti	4 967	31.12.92
Honduras	4 424	30.06.95
Jamaica — Jamaïque	1 314	30.09.95
Martinique	344	30.09.95
Mexico — Mexique	26 660	30.09.95
Montserrat	7	30.06.95
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba — Antilles néerlandaises et Aruba	177	30.09.95
Nicaragua	117	30.09.95
Panama	947	30.09.95
Paraguay	176	30.06.95
Peru — Pérou	2 709	30.06.95
Saint Kitts and Nevis — Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	47	30.06.95
Saint Lucia — Sainte-Lucie	73	30.09.95
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines — Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines	67	30.06.95
Suriname	209	30.06.95
Trinidad and Tobago — Trinité-et-Tobago	1 892	30.06.95
Turks and Caicos Islands — Iles Turques et Caïques	39	30.09.93
United States of America — Etats-Unis d'Amérique	501 310	31.10.95
Uruguay	658	30.09.95
Venezuela	4 960	30.09.95
Total	**659 662**	
Asia — Asie		
Afghanistan	—	15.02.92
Armenia — Arménie	2	30.04.93
Azerbaijan — Azerbaïdjan	2	30.09.95
Bahrain — Bahreïn	28	21.11.95
Bangladesh	7	22.11.95
Bhutan — Bhoutan	—	22.11.95
Brunei Darussalam — Brunéi Darussalam	6	30.04.95
Cambodia — Cambodge	86	15.10.95
China — Chine	77	30.06.95
Cyprus — Chypre	47	29.10.95
Democratic People's Republic of Korea — République populaire démocratique de Corée	—	22.11.95
Georgia — Géorgie	2	30.04.93
Hong Kong	148	30.06.95
India — Inde	2 095	22.11.95
Indonesia — Indonésie	82	22.11.95
Iran (Islamic Republic of) — Iran (République islamique d')	118	29.11.95
Iraq	42	02.11.95
Israel — Israël	340	30.09.95
Japan — Japon	1 062	31.10.95
Jordan — Jordanie	39	28.10.95
Kazakhstan	5	30.09.95
Kuwait — Koweït	18	05.11.95
Kyrgyzstan — Kirghizistan	—	30.04.93
Lao People's Democratic Republic — République démocratique populaire lao	13	30.08.95
Lebanon — Liban	91	02.11.95
Macao	8	30.06.95
Malaysia — Malaisie	259	31.07.95
Maldives	2	22.11.95
Mongolia — Mongolie	—	01.10.95
Myanmar	570	22.11.95
Nepal — Népal	48	22.11.95
Oman	55	13.11.95
Pakistan	52	05.11.95
Philippines	220	31.08.95
Qatar	80	11.11.95
Republic of Korea — République de Corée	32	31.05.95
Saudi Arabia — Arabie saoudite	137	15.11.95
Singapore — Singapour	145	30.06.95
Sri Lanka	52	22.11.95
Syrian Arab Republic — République arabe syrienne	30	08.07.95
Tajikistan — Tadjikistan	—	30.09.95
Thailand — Thaïlande	22 135	22.11.95
Turkey — Turquie	172	30.09.95
Turkmenistan — Turkménistan	1	30.04.93
United Arab Emirates — Emirats arabes unis	8	12.02.93
Uzbekistan — Ouzbékistan	2	30.09.95
Viet Nam	292	20.09.95
Yemen — Yémen	20	18.10.95
Total[a]	**28 630**	
Europe		
Albania — Albanie	5	30.09.95
Austria — Autriche	1 442	30.09.95
Belarus — Bélarus	14	30.09.95
Belgium — Belgique	1 930	30.09.95
Bulgaria — Bulgarie	35	30.09.95
Croatia — Croatie	89	30.09.95
Czech Republic — République tchèque	69	30.09.95
Denmark — Danemark	1 781	30.09.95
Estonia — Estonie	6	30.09.95
Finland — Finlande	216	30.09.95
France	38 372	30.09.95
Germany — Allemagne	13 665	30.09.95
Greece — Grèce	1 236	30.09.95
Hungary — Hongrie	195	30.09.95
Iceland — Islande	37	30.09.95
Ireland — Irlande	491	30.09.95
Italy — Italie	30 447	30.09.95
Latvia — Lettonie	9	30.09.95
Lithuania — Lituanie	6	30.09.95
Luxembourg	100	30.09.95
Malta — Malte	35	30.09.95
Monaco	37	30.09.95
Netherlands — Pays-Bas	3 734	30.09.95
Norway — Norvège	482	30.09.95
Poland — Pologne	346	30.09.95
Portugal	2 726	30.09.95
Republic of Moldova — République de Moldova	6	30.09.95
Romania — Roumanie	3 601	30.09.95
Russian Federation — Fédération de Russie	191	30.09.95
San Marino — Saint-Marin	1	30.09.95
Slovak Republic — République slovaque	12	30.09.95
Slovenia — Slovénie	47	30.09.95
Spain — Espagne	34 618	30.09.95
Sweden — Suède	1 276	30.09.95
Switzerland — Suisse	4 795	30.09.95
Ukraine	48	30.09.95
United Kingdom — Royaume-Uni	11 494	30.09.95
Yugoslavia[b] — Yougoslavie[b]	509	30.09.95
Total	**154 103**	
Oceania — Océanie		
American Samoa — Samoa américaines	—	30.03.95
Australia — Australie	5 883	31.03.95
Cook Islands — Iles Cook	—	31.12.94
Fiji — Fidji	7	20.03.95
French Polynesia — Polynésie française	45	31.12.94
Guam	31	31.08.95
Kiribati	—	27.09.95
Mariana Islands — Iles Mariannes	6	01.10.95
Marshall Islands — Iles Marshall	2	30.09.95
Micronesia (Federated States of) — Micronésie (Etats fédérés de)	2	11.10.95
Nauru	—	08.06.95
New Caledonia and Dependencies — Nouvelle-Calédonie et Dépendances	43	08.06.95
New Zealand — Nouvelle-Zélande	511	30.09.95
Niue	—	26.04.95
Palau	1	20.10.95
Papua New Guinea — Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	141	28.09.95
Samoa	2	31.07.95
Solomon Islands — Iles Salomon	—	29.09.95
Tokelau	—	19.09.95
Tonga	5	02.11.94
Tuvalu	—	31.12.94
Vanuatu	—	10.04.95
Wallis and Futuna Islands — Iles Wallis et Futuna	1	28.09.95
Total	**6 680**	
World total — Total mondial	**1 291 810**	

[a] Does not include 8 cases reported for United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). — A l'exclusion de 8 cas notifiés pour l'Office de Secours et de Travaux des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés de Palestine dans le Proche-Orient (UNRWA).

[b] Refers to states/areas of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia not otherwise listed separately. — Concerne les Etats/territoires de l'ancienne République fédérale socialiste de Yougoslavie qui ne sont pas cités séparément.

The current global situation of the HIV/AIDS pandemic

As of 15 December 1995, 1 291 810 cumulative AIDS cases in adults and children have been reported to WHO from 193 countries/areas. This represents a 26% increase from the 1 025 073 cases reported on 3 January 1995.[1]

The accompanying table provides the number of reported AIDS cases to date, by continent.

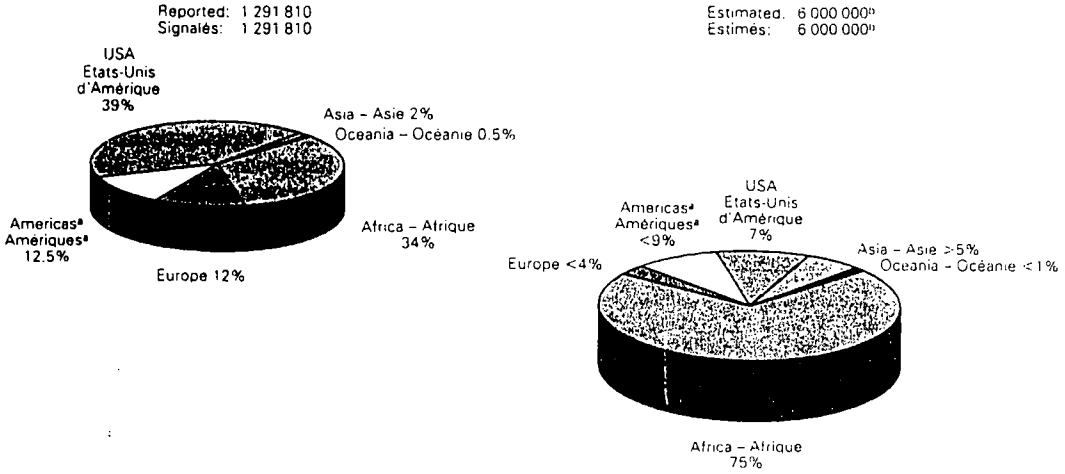
La pandémie mondiale de VIH/SIDA: situation actuelle

Au 15 décembre 1995, un total de 1 291 810 cas de SIDA chez les adultes et les enfants avaient été signalés à l'OMS par 193 pays/territoires. Cela représente une augmentation de 26% sur les 1 025 073 cas signalés le 3 janvier 1995.[1]

Le tableau ci-contre donne le nombre de cas de SIDA déclarés jusqu'ici, par continent.

Fig. 1 **Total number of AIDS cases in adults and children from late 1970s/early 1980s until late 1995**

Fig. 1 **Nombre total de cas de SIDA chez les adultes et les enfants depuis la fin des années 70/début des années 80 jusqu'à la fin 1995**



[a] Excluding USA. – Sauf Etats-Unis
[b] Adjusted following review of global estimates. – Ajusté à la suite de l'examen des estimations mondiales.

In January 1995, WHO estimated that there were 13-15 million HIV-infected adults alive as of late 1994.[1] In 1995, following a country-by-country review of HIV/AIDS data, WHO revised its estimate of 1994 adult HIV prevalence to 17 million (see below). Based on these revised prevalence estimates, and allowing for under-diagnosis, incomplete reporting, and reporting delay, WHO provisionally estimates that 6 million adult and paediatric cumulative AIDS cases have occurred as of late 1995 (*Fig. 1*). As new data have been incorporated, and a more detailed estimation has been made, this estimate should not be compared with previously published estimates of cumulative AIDS cases.

[1] See No. 2, 1995, pp. 5-8.

En janvier 1995, l'OMS estimait à 13-15 millions le nombre d'adultes infectés par le VIH encore vivants à la fin de 1994.[1] En 1995, à la suite d'un examen pays par pays des données sur l'infection à VIH et le SIDA, l'OMS a révisé son estimation de la prévalence du VIH chez les adultes à 17 millions (voir article ci-dessous). D'après ces estimations révisées de la prévalence, et compte tenu du sous-diagnostic ainsi que des lacunes et des retards dans la déclaration des cas, l'OMS estime provisoirement qu'un nombre de 6 millions de cas de SIDA chez les adultes et les enfants se sont produits à la fin 1995 (*Fig. 1*). De nouvelles données ont été incorporées et une estimation plus détaillée a été faite; la présente estimation ne devrait donc pas être comparée à d'autres estimations publiées antérieurement.

[1] Voir N° 2, 1995, pp. 5-8.

Provisional working estimates of adult HIV prevalence as of end 1994, by country[1]

Following a country-by-country review of HIV/AIDS data, WHO estimates that globally approximately 17 million adults were living with HIV infection at the end of 1994. The majority (66%) of these infections were in sub-Saharan Africa (11.2 million) followed by South and South-East Asia (3 million), with Australasia having the fewest infections (12 000). In 50 countries the estimated HIV prevalence rate was less than 5 per 10 000 sexually active adults and in 15 countries (all in sub-Saharan Africa) the prevalence rate was over 500 per 10 000. The lowest prevalence rates were seen in Central and East Asia and the highest in Central and Southern Africa.

[1] Countries with adult populations of over 100 000.

Estimations de travail provisoires de la prévalence du VIH chez les adultes, à la fin 1994, par pays[1]

Après avoir étudié pays par pays les données sur l'infection à VIH et le SIDA, l'OMS estime que, fin 1994, environ 17 millions d'adultes étaient infectés par le VIH dans le monde. La majorité (66%) des cas se trouvait en Afrique subsaharienne (11,2 millions), suivie par l'Asie du Sud et du Sud-Est (3 millions) et c'est en Australasie que l'on comptait le moins d'infections (12 000). Dans 50 pays, la prévalence estimée de l'infection à VIH était inférieure à 5 pour 10 000 adultes sexuellement actifs et, dans 15 pays (tous situés en Afrique subsaharienne), le taux de prévalence dépassait 500 pour 10 000. C'est en Asie centrale et de l'Est que les taux de prévalence étaient les plus faibles et en Afrique centrale et australe qu'ils étaient les plus élevés.

[1] Pays comptant plus de 100 000 adultes.

WHO uses several methods and a variety of data sources to make estimates of the current and future extent of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Official country estimates of HIV prevalence made by national experts or national AIDS programmes are used when available. When not available, WHO makes estimates based upon a review of HIV sero-prevalence studies, reported AIDS cases, estimates of under-reporting, population size and structure (including the age/sex distribution and urban/rural differentials in HIV spread), and the predominant modes of transmission.

HIV sero-prevalence rates for populations at increased risk of HIV infection are used to set an upper limit for the national estimate. Sero-prevalence data from studies of groups thought to be more representative of the general population are used as the basis of the national estimate. When appropriate, HIV prevalence is estimated for sub-populations of a country and then aggregated for a national estimate.

Estimates of HIV prevalence are intended to give an indication of the magnitude of the HIV pandemic but should be considered provisional due to the difficulties in accurately assessing levels of HIV infection in national populations.

L'OMS se sert de plusieurs méthodes et de diverses sources de données pour procéder à des estimations de l'ampleur actuelle et future de la pandémie de VIH/SIDA. Les estimations officielles de la prévalence de l'infection à VIH faites dans les pays par des experts nationaux ou des responsables des programmes nationaux de lutte contre le SIDA sont utilisées, lorsqu'elles existent. Sinon, l'OMS procède à des estimations sur la base d'une analyse des études de la séroprévalence du VIH, des cas de SIDA signalés, des estimations concernant la sous-notification, de la taille et de la structure de la population (notamment la répartition par âge et par sexe et les différences de propagation du VIH entre villes et campagnes) ainsi que des principaux modes de transmission.

Les taux de séroprévalence du VIH pour les groupes de population exposés à un risque accru d'infection à VIH servent à fixer une limite supérieure pour l'estimation nationale. Les données sur la séroprévalence provenant d'études faites dans des groupes censés être plus représentatifs de la population générale servent de base pour l'estimation nationale. Le cas échéant, on procède à une estimation de la prévalence de l'infection à VIH pour des sous-groupes de la population d'un pays puis on rassemble les chiffres pour obtenir une estimation nationale.

Les estimations de la prévalence du VIH ont pour but de donner une idée de l'ampleur de la pandémie d'infection à VIH, mais il faut les considérer comme provisoires parce qu'il est difficile d'évaluer exactement les taux d'infection à VIH au niveau national.

COUNTRY-SPECIFIC* WORKING ESTIMATES OF ADULT HIV SEROPREVALENCE – AS OF END 1994
ESTIMATIONS DE TRAVAIL PAR PAYS* DE LA SÉROPRÉVALENCE DU VIH CHEZ LES ADULTES À LA FIN 1994

Country/Area — Pays/Territoire	Estimated number of infections Nombre estimé d'infections
Africa — Afrique	
Algeria — Algérie	10 000
Angola	48 000
Benin — Bénin	27 000
Botswana	125 000
Burkina Faso	300 000
Burundi	75 000
Cameroon — Cameroun	175 000
Central African Republic — République centrafricaine	85 000
Chad — Tchad	75 000
Comoros — Comores	250
Congo	80 000
Côte d'Ivoire	390 000
Djibouti	8 000
Egypt — Egypte	7 500
Equatorial Guinea — Guinée équatoriale	2 000
Eritrea — Erythrée	50 000
Ethiopia — Ethiopie	588 000
Gabon	13 000
Gambia — Gambie	11 000
Ghana	172 000
Guinea — Guinée	17 000
Guinea-Bissau — Guinée-Bissau	15 000
Kenya	1 000 000
Lesotho	28 000
Liberia — Libéria	17 000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya — Jamahiriya arabe libyenne	1 300
Madagascar	2 500
Malawi	650 000
Mali	58 000
Mauritania — Mauritanie	7 000
Mauritius — Maurice	500
Morocco — Maroc	5 000
Mozambique	400 000
Namibia — Namibie	45 000
Niger	40 000
Nigeria — Nigéria	1 050 000
Reunion — Réunion	150
Rwanda	250 000
Senegal — Sénégal	50 000
Sierra Leone	60 000
Somalia — Somalie	10 000
South Africa — Afrique du Sud	650 000
Sudan — Soudan	125 000
Swaziland	15 000
Togo	150 000
Tunisia — Tunisie	2 000
Uganda — Ouganda	1 300 000
United Republic of Tanzania — République-Unie de Tanzanie	840 000
Zaire — Zaïre	680 000
Zambia — Zambie	700 000
Zimbabwe	900 000
Total	**11 310 200**
Americas — Amériques	
Argentina — Argentine	60 000
Bahamas	6 000
Barbados — Barbade	4 000
Belize	2 000
Bolivia — Bolivie	2 000
Brazil — Brésil	550 000
Canada	30 000
Chile — Chili	10 000
Colombia — Colombie	40 000
Costa Rica	9 000
Cuba	1 300
Dominican Republic — République dominicaine	40 000
Ecuador — Equateur	16 000
El Salvador	15 000
Guatemala	20 000
Guyana	6 000
Haiti — Haïti	150 000
Honduras	40 000
Jamaica — Jamaïque	12 000
Mexico — Mexique	200 000
Nicaragua	1 500
Panama	8 000
Paraguay	2 600

Country/Area — Pays/Territoire	Estimated number of infections Nombre estimé d'infections
Peru — Pérou	30 000
Suriname	2 500
Trinidad and Tobago — Trinité-et-Tobago	6 000
United States of America — Etats-Unis d'Amérique	700 000
Uruguay	5 000
Venezuela	35 000
Total	**2 003 900**
Asia — Asie	
Afghanistan	50
Armenia — Arménie	20
Azerbaijan — Azerbaïdjan	50
Bahrain — Bahreïn	500
Bangladesh[b]	15 000
Bhutan — Bhoutan	75
Brunei Darussalam — Brunéi Darussalam	300
Cambodia — Cambodge	90 000
China — Chine	10 000
Cyprus — Chypre	1 000
Democratic People's Republic of Korea[c] — République populaire démocratique de Corée[c]	100
Georgia — Géorgie	500
Hong Kong	3 000
India — Inde	1 750 000
Indonesia — Indonésie	50 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of) — Iran (République islamique d')	1 000
Iraq	250
Israel — Israël	2 000
Japan — Japon	6 200
Jordan — Jordanie	600
Kazakhstan	50
Kuwait — Koweït	1 000
Kyrgyzstan — Kirghizistan	25
Lao People's Democratic Republic — République démocratique populaire lao	550
Lebanon — Liban	1 350
Malaysia — Malaisie	30 000
Maldives	60
Mongolia — Mongolie	150
Myanmar	350 000
Nepal — Népal	5 000
Oman	1 000
Pakistan	40 000
Philippines	18 000
Qatar	290
Republic of Korea — République de Corée	2 000
Saudi Arabia — Arabie saoudite	1 000
Singapore — Singapour	1 200
Sri Lanka	5 000
Syrian Arab Republic — République arabe syrienne	700
Tajikistan — Tadjikistan	25
Thailand — Thaïlande	700 000
Turkey — Turquie	500
Turkmenistan — Turkménistan	25
United Arab Emirates — Emirats arabes unis	2 000
Uzbekistan — Ouzbékistan	100
Viet Nam	25 000
Yemen — Yémen	750
Total	**3 116 420**
Europe	
Albania — Albanie	100
Austria — Autriche	8 000
Belarus — Bélarus	200
Belgium — Belgique	10 000
Bosnia and Herzegovina — Bosnie-Herzégovine	750
Bulgaria — Bulgarie	300
Croatia — Croatie	300
Czech Republic — République tchèque	2 000
Denmark — Danemark	4 000
Estonia — Estonie	40
Finland — Finlande	500
France	90 000
Germany — Allemagne	43 000
Greece — Grèce	5 000
Hungary — Hongrie	3 000
Iceland — Islande	200
Ireland — Irlande	1 700
Italy — Italie	90 000
Latvia — Lettonie	100
Lithuania — Lituanie	200
Luxembourg	300
Malta — Malte	200
Netherlands — Pays-Bas	3 000
Norway — Norvège	1 250
Poland — Pologne	10 000
Portugal	8 000
Republic of Moldova — République de Moldova	40
Romania — Roumanie	500
Russian Federation — Fédération de Russie	3 000
Slovak Republic — République slovaque	250
Slovenia — Slovénie	150
Spain — Espagne	120 000
Sweden — Suède	3 000
Switzerland — Suisse	12 000
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia — Ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine	500
Ukraine	1 500
United Kingdom — Royaume-Uni	25 000
Yugoslavia[d] — Yougoslavie[d]	5 000
Total	**453 080**
Oceania — Océanie	
Australia — Australie	11 000
Fiji — Fidji	150
New Zealand — Nouvelle-Zélande	1 200
Papua New Guinea — Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	4 000
Total	**16 350**
World total — Total mondial	**16 899 950**

[a] Countries with adult populations of over 100 000. — Pays dont la population adulte dépasse 100 000 habitants.

[b] The Government of Bangladesh has officially reported 44 HIV-infected adults. The estimate of 15 000 is speculative but represents what WHO believes to be a conservative estimate of the actual number of HIV-infected adults in Bangladesh. — Le Gouvernement du Bangladesh a officiellement notifié 44 cas d'infection à VIH chez les adultes. L'estimation de 15 000 cas n'est qu'une hypothèse, mais représente une estimation prudente de l'OMS du nombre réel d'adultes infectés par le VIH au Bangladesh.

[c] Despite extensive testing, no confirmed cases of HIV have been detected in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. WHO believes HIV to be present in the country but at a very low level. — En dépit d'examens approfondis, aucun cas confirmé d'infection à VIH n'a été décelé en République populaire démocratique de Corée. L'OMS estime que le VIH est présent dans le pays, mais à un niveau très faible.

[d] Refers to states/areas of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia not otherwise listed separately. — Concerne les Etats/territoires de l'ancienne République fédérale socialiste de Yougoslavie qui ne sont pas cités séparément.

Electronic publication of the *Weekly Epidemiological Record*

As of mid-January 1996, the *Weekly Epidemiological Record* (WER) will be available free of charge in electronic format on the Internet. To access the electronic edition users must have Internet access and software that retrieves files by file transfer protocol (FTP) or provides access to the World Wide Web (WWW). An E-Mail-based service will also be available.

Issues of the WER will be available in Adobe™ Acrobat™ portable document format (.pdf). To view the WER, the program Acrobat™ Reader[1] is required. Different versions of this program are available free of charge for most operating systems. Initially some of the graphic images included in the printed version may not be included in the .pdf file as they are not available in electronic format. This technical problem will be solved as soon as possible.

Each .pdf file represents a single issue of the WER and is named according to the volume and issue number. For example, the file *wer7048.pdf* contains the WER volume 70, number 48.

Where to obtain the WER through Internet

(1) WHO WWW SERVER: Use WWW navigation software to connect to the WER pages at the following address: **http://www.who.ch/wer/wer_home.htm**.

(2) WHO FTP SERVER: Use FTP to connect to WHO's file server **ftp.who.ch**. At the user name prompt enter **anonymous**, and in response to the prompt for password users should enter their E-Mail address. Select the directory **pub**, then subdirectory **wer**. From the listing, files of interest can be downloaded. A WHO FTPMail server is planned for early in 1996; further details will be published later.

(3) E-MAIL LIST. An automatic service is available for receiving a weekly notification of the contents of the WER, and which will also provide the possibility to download WER issues in .pdf format and the Acrobat™ Reader program through E-Mail. To subscribe, send an E-Mail message to **majordomo@who.ch**. The subject field should be left blank and the body of the message should contain only the line **subscribe wer-reh**. Subscribers will be sent a copy of the table of contents of the WER automatically each week from mid-January 1996, together with instructions and other items of interest. Some sites may have to process the received mail attachments with a uudecode utility to create a file readable by Acrobat™. Subscribers who do not have this utility should contact their E-mail administrator.

[1] Acrobat™ Reader is available on the Internet from Adobe™ Inc; WWW Server at http://www.adobe.com/Acrobat/AcrobatWWW.html or FTP Server at ftp.adobe.com.

Publication électronique du *Relevé épidémiologique hebdomadaire*

Dès la mi-janvier 1996, la version électronique du *Relevé épidémiologique hebdomadaire* (REH) sera disponible gratuitement sur Internet. Pour accéder à cette version électronique du REH, il suffit de disposer d'un accès au réseau Internet permettant un transfert de fichiers via le protocole FTP ou un accès au *World Wide Web* (WWW). Un service de consultation par courrier électronique sera également disponible.

Chaque numéro du REH sera disponible au format .pdf *(portable document format)* de Adobe™ Acrobat™. Pour accéder au REH, il faudra disposer du programme Acrobat™ Reader.[1] Ce programme, distribué gratuitement, est disponible pour la plupart des systèmes d'exploitation. Dans un premier temps, certains graphiques inclus dans la version papier qui ne sont pas disponibles au format électronique ne pourront être inclus dans les fichiers .pdf. Ce problème sera résolu dès que possible.

Chaque fichier .pdf correspond à un numéro complet du REH et est nommé en conséquence. Ainsi, le fichier contenant le numéro 48, volume 70, du REH sera nommé *wer*7048.*pdf*.

Comment accéder au REH sur Internet?

1) Par le serveur Web de l'OMS: A l'aide de votre logiciel de navigation WWW, connectez-vous à la page d'accueil du REH à l'adresse suivante: **http://www.who.ch/wer_home.htm**.

2) Par le serveur FTP de l'OMS: A l'aide de votre logiciel FTP, connectez-vous au serveur FTP de l'OMS à l'adresse suivante: **ftp.who.ch**. En réponse à l'invite «User:», tapez **anonymous**. A l'invite «Password:», tapez votre adresse électronique. Sélectionnez le répertoire **pub**, puis le sous-répertoire **wer**. Tous les fichiers présents dans la liste qui vous intéressent peuvent être téléchargés sur votre ordinateur. Un serveur FTPMail sera disponible à l'OMS au début de l'année 1996. D'autre détails suivront à ce sujet.

3) Par courrier électronique: Un service automatique de distribution électronique du sommaire du REH est disponible, qui permettra également de télécharger les numéros du REH au format .pdf ainsi que le programme Acrobat™ Reader. Pour s'abonner à ce service, il suffit d'envoyer un message à l'adresse suivante: **majordomo@who.ch**. N'inscrivez rien dans le champ «Objet» et, dans le corps du message, tapez simplement **subscribe wer-reh**. A partir de la mi-janvier 1996, les abonnés recevront chaque semaine une copie du sommaire du REH, ainsi que d'autres informations susceptibles de les intéresser. Dans certains cas, il sera peut-être nécessaire de «décoder» le fichier Acrobat™ joint au message électronique à l'aide de l'utilitaire uudecode avant de pouvoir le lire. Les abonnés qui ne disposent pas de cet utilitaire devront prendre contact avec l'administrateur de leur système de courrier électronique.

[1] Acrobat™ Reader est distribué sur Internet par Adobe™ Inc., à l'adresse Web suivante: http://www.adobe.com/Acrobat/AcrobatWWW.html. On peut aussi le télécharger à partir de leur serveur FTP: ftp.adobe.com.

Dr. R.P. Bernard
Director of Epidemiology in Human Reproduction
Field Epidemiology and Liaison Office
22 Avenue Riant-Parc
1209 Geneva, Switzerland

AIDS FEEDBACK (AF)

Global analytical integration
0041 22 734 62 84

Liaison for UN and NG Organizations
International Federation for Family Health (IFFH)
International Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health (IAMANEH)
International Committee on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP)

Geneva, 23 February 1996

Dear Ms Fleming, re: Global HIV Preval.review: NEW.

After our floating encounter just before your take off from Kampala, I sent you some materials via the Geneva Mission.

Meanwhile, some additional information has become available that could possibly be of interest. In essense, the day after the closure of the ICASA9 Conference in Kampala, WHO/HQ released in the Weekly Epidemiologic Record n°50 15 Dec 95 --the first time ever--

PROVISIONAL working estimates of adult HIV PREVALENCE as of end 1994, by country.

1 I enclose a copy -together with the usual halfyearly update of the AIDS cases on file. One of my jobs is to review such and to push it into comparative schemes for international comparison and use.

As a first exercise, I transformed the WORKING FREQUENCY ESTIMATES into

PROPORTIONS of ADULTS living with either HIV or AIDS END-1994.

We opted in this exercise for the age segment 15-59 years (not 49, since there is considerable sexual activity in the 50ies). A second step is then to enter the information into the BIRANK MODULE as used for New AIDS Case rates since (1) many years (Attached the latest: 1993 New AIDS Incidence Case Rate/10^5 Pop).

The outcome is quite dramatic and highly informative. I thus thought that you should have early access to it. I have produced the first half overview, that is PANEL A, world ranks 1-86 (B will be available in the definitive version for Vancouver in July 1996). I enclose 6 copies together with 6 copies of the AIDS BIRANK SYSTEM..

The advantage of this method is that you have an instant sense of how serious "matters really are" and that you can compare, for instance, with your own country, say, the Donor country, who has to make hard decisions. Here is for instance a ad libitum extraction, immagining that I am sitting in Washington D.C. and want to know something precisely around the world (The idea is of course that you develop you own RELATIVE PREVALENCE RATIO CHAINS once you perceive the simplicity of method).

		WORLD RANK	AFRO RANK	PAHO RANK	EURO RANK	WPRO RANK	EMRO RANK	SEARO RANK	% ADULTS (15-59y) HIV SEROP. end-94
G7	USA	60		15				(BASE) 1	.435
	France	71			3			.59	.257
	Italy	73			4			.57	.249
	Canada	78		24				.37	.163
	Germany	94			12			.19	.827
	UK	102			16			.16	.0710
	Japan	145				14		.02	.0078
World Ranks 1-21	Botswana	1	1					37.5	16.32
	Zimbabwe	2	2					36.6	15.90
	Zambia	3	3					36.2	15.74
	Uganda	4	4					34.7	15.11
	Malawi	5	5					31.5	13.69
	Togo	6	6					17.9	7.77
	Kenya	7	7					17.5	7.61
	Rwanda	8	8					14.7	6.41
	Tanzania	9	9					14.2	6.16
	Côte d'Ivoire	10	10					13.8	6.02
	Burkina Faso	11	11					13.7	5.96
	Congo	12	12					13.1	5.68
	C.A.R.	13	13					12.4	5.40
	Namibia	14	14					12.4	5.39
	Haiti	15		1				9.9	4.30
	Mozambique	16	15					9.5	4.14
	Bahamas	17		2				8.0	3.48
	Zaire	18	16					7.52	3.27
	Swaziland	19	17					7.40	3.22
	Lesotho	20	18					6.44	2.80
	South Africa	21	19					6.39	2.78
Selection.	Djibouti	25					1	6.09	2.65
	Barbados	28		3				5.66	2.62
	Thailand	35						4.37	1.90
	Cambodia	36				1		4.28	1.86
	Belize	37		4				4.23	1.84
	Honduras	38		5				3.38	1.47
	Liberia	39	31					3.33	1.45
	Myanmar	40						3.15	1.37
	Brazil	54		11				1.33	.577
	Mexico	62		17				.88	.384
	etc,etc..								

WORLD TOP QUINTET

AFRO

PAHO

EMRO

SEARO

WPRO

To each USA ADULT (15-59y) living with HIV or AIDS, there are around 35 living with HIV or AIDS in the TOP WORLD QUINTET of which Uganda is part...end-1994.

Ratio against USA (BASE=1) = RELATIVE SEROPREVALENCE e-94

Now it's play to read off: To each Adult (15-59y) living with HIV or AIDS, end 94 there are 35 in Uganda, 16 in Togo 14 in Tanzania/Côte d'Ivoire/Burkina Faso, 10 in Haiti, 8 in the Bahamas, 6.4 in Lesotho and South Africa, 4.4 in Thailand, 4.3 in Cambodia, 3.4 in Honduras,, 3.2 in Myanmar, 1.33 in Brazil, .88 in Mexico, .59 in France, .57 in Italy, .37 in Canada, .19 in Germany, .16 in UK, & .02 in Japan. Obviously, such a solid chain can be helpful in support planning. Good luck!

Sincerely yours,

Roger P. Bernard, MD MSPM FMH
Director, AIDS FEEDBACK & DEM-EPI
Liaison UN and NG Organizations

END-1994 WHO/HQ WORKING ESTIMATES OF ADULT HIV SEROPREVALENCE* rendered (by AF) as Proportions of Adults (15-59 years) and ranked by country and WHO-Region. DRAFT-1

A RANKS 1-86 levels 1-6	WORLD RANK	AFRO RANK	PAHO RANK	EURO RANK	WPRO RANK	EMRO RANK	SEARO RANK	%ADULTS(15-59) HIV+ END 1994
tq Botswana	1	1						(1a) 16.32
tq Zimbabwe	2	2						15.90
tq Zambia	3	3						15.74
tq Uganda	4	4						15.11
○Malawi	5	(5)						(1b) 13.69○
Togo	6	6						7.77
Kenya	7	7						7.61
Rwanda	8	8						6.41
Tanzania	9	9						6.16
Côte d'Ivoire	10	10						6.02
Burkina Faso	11	11						5.96
Congo	12	12						5.68
C.A.R.	13	13						5.40
Namibia	14	14						5.39
Haiti	15		PAHO 1					4.30
Mozambique	16	15	4%				** HIGHEST(1)	(1c) 4.14
Bahamas	17		2					3.48
Zaire	18	16						3.27
Swaziland	19	17						3.22
Lesotho	20	18						2.80
South Africa	21	19						2.78
Guinea-Bissau	22	20						2.76
Sierra Leone	23	21						2.72
Cameroon	24	22				EMRO 1		2.69
Djibouti	25							2.65
Burundi	26	23						2.62
Erithrea	27	24						2.58
Barbados	28		3					2.46
Chad	29	25						2.27
Ethiopia	30	26						2.25
Nigeria	31	27						2.25
Gabon	32	28						2.20
Ghana	33	29	2%				VERY HIGH(2)	2.14
Gambia, The	34	30					SEARO	1.93
Thailand	35				WPRO		1	1.90
Cambodia	36				1			1.86
Belize	37		4					1.84
○Honduras	38		(5)					1.47○
Liberia	39	31						1.45
Myanmar	40						2	1.37
Mali	41	32						1.36
Guyana	42		6					1.33
Senegal	43	33						1.21
Benin	44	34		high LEVEL				1.07
Suriname	45		7					1.03
Equator.Guinea	46	35	1%	3			H I G H (3)	1.02
Niger	47	36	% ADULTS					.954
Sudan	48		HIV PREV.			2		.944
Angola	49	37						.885
Dominican Rep.	50		8					.872
Jamaica	51		9					.800
Trinidad/Tobago	52		10	level 4				.791
Mauritania	53	38						.656
Brazil	54		11					.577
Guinea	55	39						.537
Panama	56		12					.524
El Salvador	57		.5% 13				INTERMEDIATE (4)	.501
Spain	58			EURO 1	5			.486
Costa Rica	59		14		low LEVEL			.468
U.S.A.	60■		15					.435■
Guatemala	61		16					.385
Mexico	62		17					.384
India	63						3	.333
Somalia	64					3		.311
Argentina	65		18					.305
Venezela	66		19					.286
Malaysia	67				2			.274
Cyprus	68					4		.272
Switzerland	69			2				.271
Uruguay	70		20					.269
France	71■			3				.257■
Ecuador	72		.25% 21				L O W (5)	.250
Italy	73■			4				.249■
Peru	74		22					.219
Colombia	75		23					.192
Brunei	76				3			.175
Papua New Guinea	77				4			.169
Canada	78■		24					.163■
○Belgium	79			(5)				.162
Austria	80			6				.159
○United Arab Em.	81					(5)		.144○
Bahrain	82							** .142
Portugal	83		.125%	7			VERY LOW(6)	.132
Iceland	84			8			LOWEST (7)	.123
Denmark	85			9			. level	.122
Chile etc to 168	86		25				.	.119

NOTE: Recalculation in June-96 for academic release in July 1996. Version-1 allows GOVs to more realistically compose in early 1996 already.

**Proposed geometric HIV Seroprevalence GROUPING[1-7.level]

*Seroprevalence: read: % ADULTS living with either HIV or AIDS at end 1994 (or 1st Jan 1995).

tq World top quintet

■ G7 member

DO NOT REPRODUCE VERSION-1. AWAIT VERSION-2: July 1996.

REGIONAL ISORANK-5

REGIONAL ISORANK-5

NOTE:-source: numerator: WHO W.Epid.Rec.1995,70[N°50,15 Dec 95] GE rb AF 15 Feb 1996
denominator: UN W.P.Prosp:1994 Rev.;EB/YB95-BWD. AF 02 96
-execution of DRAFT-1: AIDS FEEDBACK, 22, Ave Riant-Parc, 1209 Geneva, Suisse.
-comments, critique, suggestions are gratefully appreciated

GLOBAL RANKS 1-98 (LEVELS 1-6: HIGHEST to VERY LOW) — Extended 7-LEVEL GEOMETRIC INCIDENCE CLASSIFICATION.....

GLOBAL RANKS 99-169 (LEVELS 7-14.. : LOWEST to nil)

A	AFRO	AMRO	EURO	WPRO	EMRO	ARO	LEVEL
1		1 Bahamas 111.7					
2	1 Namibia 96.2					80+/10^5 HIGHEST	1
3	2 Zambia 94.1						
4	3 Zimbabwe 85.8						
5		2 (Puerto Rico) 65.7					
6	4 Botswana 61.9						
7	5 Malawi 51.9						
8	6 Congo 43.5						
9	7 Kenya 41.1						
10		3 Fr. Guiana 40.6				40+/10^5	
11	8 Rwanda ('92) 38.4						
12	9 Togo 34.9						
13		4 Barbados 33.8					
14	10 Côte d'Ivoire 29.8						
15	11 Rép.C.Afr('92) 28.7						
16	12 Burundi 28.0						
17		5 Neth.Antill. 25.5			1 Djibouti 25.5 18	VERY HIGH	2
18							
19		6 Bermuda 24.7					
20		7 U.S.A. 23.4	20				
21		8 Grenada 23.0				20+/10^5	
22	13 Swaziland 20.0						
23		9 Trinidad/Tob 19.5					
24		10 Honduras 18.8					
25		11 Guadeloupe 17.9					
26	14 Chad 16.5						
27	15 Guinea Bissau 15.9						
28	16 Lesotho 15.6						
29	17 Ghana 15.2						
30	18 Uganda MTL 14.9						
31		12 Guyana 14.7					
32	19 Cameroon 14.1						
33	20 Burkina Faso °14.0						
34			REGIONAL RANK				
35	21 Tanzania MTL 12.54		1 Spain 12.58 34				
36			Highest EURO-WEST				
37		13 Haiti MTL ('92) 11.92					
38	22 Gabon 11.41	14 Belize 11.77					
39						1 Thailand 10.92 39	
40		15 Martinique 10.88				10+/10^5	3 HIGH
41		16 Antigua/Barb. 10.61					
42	23 Ethiopia 9.89						
43		17 Jamaica 9.59					
44		18 Dominica 9.47					
45			2 France 9.01				
46		19 Saint Lucia 8.82					
47		20 Suriname 8.64					
48			3 Switzerland 8.40				
49		21 Brazil 8.24					
50			4 Italy 8.22				
51		22 Canada 8.19					
52	24 Eritrea 8.18						
53		23 St.Vincent/Gr 7.34					
54		24 St.Kitts/Nevis 7.18					
55	25 Mali 7.17						
56							
57	26 Equat.Guinea 6.37	25 Panama 6.98					
58	27 Liberia 6.73						
59	28 Benin 6.44						
60	29 Niger 6.32						
61	30 Guinea 5.18						
62			5 Luxemburg 5.06			5+/10^5	4 INTERMEDIATE
63	31 Cape Verde 4.86						
64			6 Portugal 4.81				
65			7 Denmark 4.63				
66				1 Australia 4.46 66			
67	32 Senegal 4.42						
68				2 Fr.Polynesia 4.25			
69	33 South Africa 4.22						
70		26 Dominican R. 4.07					
71		27 Argentina 4.05					
72		28 Mexico 3.92					
73		29 Costa Rica 3.88					
74		30 Venezuela 3.85					
75	34 The Gambia 3.68						
76				3 Guam 3.50			
77				4 N.Caledonia 3.33			
78		31 Uruguay 3.27					
79		32 El Salvador 3.19					
80			8 Netherlands 2.99				
81			9 Austria 2.73				
82			10 U.Kingdom 2.72				
83	35 Réunion 2.53					LOW	5
84			11 Belgium 2.43				
85			12 Germany 2.29				
86			13 Iceland 2.28				
87		33 Colombia 2.14					
88			14 Sweden 2.02				
89	MTL = MUCH TOO LOW				2 Qatar 1.92 89		
90			15 Ireland 1.87				
91			16 Romania 1.83			VERY LOW	6
92		34 Chile 1.66					
93			17 Greece 1.65				
94	36 S.Tome/Princ. 1.60 MTL						
95				5 New Zealand 1.48			
96			18 Norway 1.47				
97	37 (Seychelles) 1.40						
98	38 Zaire MTL 1.38					1.25+/10^5	7

Third International Conference on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific
The Fifth National AIDS Seminar in Thailand
Pang Suan Kaew Hotel, Chiang Mai, Thailand
September 17-21, 1995

AIDS FEEDBACK (AF) AF 995_A

ANNUAL INCIDENCE NOW HIGH!

ANNUAL INCIDENCE STILL LOW

S T A I R C A S E descending

ISORANK-10

consistent ISORANK -BUNDLE

B	AFRO	AMRO	EURO	WPRO	EMRO	SEARO	LEVEL
99	39 Angola MTL 1.24					[1.25/10^5]	
100		35 Guatemala 1.22			3 Lebanon 1.10		
101						LOWEST	7
102		36 Peru 1.05		6 Tonga 1.01			
103							
104	40 Mozambique MTL .991						
105			19 Israel .93		4 Bahrain .823		
106			20 Malta .83		5 Cyprus .785		
107							
108		37 Ecuador .774					
109				7 Singapore .767			
110					6 Sudan .764		
111		38 Cuba .734					
112		39 Paraguay .650					
113						.625+/10^5	
114			21 Yug, F.R. .65				
115	MTL			8 Macau .529			
116	41 Sierra Leone .521						
117	42 Mauritania .499						
118			22 Finland .491				
119			lowest EURO-WEST		7 Tunisia .422		8
120		40 Nicaragua MTL .416					
121				9 Brunei .364			
122			23 Slovenia .36	10 Hong Kong .324			
123							
124			24 Hungary .32		.3125/10^5	12 Myanmar .318	
125				ISORANK-10			
126	43 Nigeria MTL .280						
127	44 Mauritius .272						
128		41 Bolivia .259					
129			25 Croatia .22	11 Malaysia .210			
130					8 Oman .205		
131				12 Papua N.Guinea .204	9 Jordan .172		9
132					10 Morocco .170		
133							
134							
135			26 Poland .17			.1563/10^5	
136			27 Czech Rep. .15				
137	45 Algeria .148						
138				13 Fiji .131	11 Kuwait .140		
139				14 Japan .114			
140							
141			28 Latvia .11	15 Laos .088			10
142						.0781/10^5	
143						3 Sri Lanka .074	
144			29 Bulgaria .07				
145					12 Saudi Arabia .069	4 Nepal .062	
146			30 Estonia .06				
147					13 Iraq .057		
148					14 Iran .056		
149					15 Egypt .051		11
150			31 Turkey .05				
151				16 Philippines MTL .049			
152							
153	46 Madagascar .045				16 Libya .044		
154						.0391/10^5	
155					17 Yemen .032		
156						5 India .028	
157			32 Lithuania .03	17 Cambodia .032			12
158					18 Syria .022		
159							
160			33 Slovak Rep. .02			.0195/10^5	
161			34 Belarus .02				
162			35 Ukraine .02				
163				18 Rep. of Korea .014			13
164			36 Russian Fed. .01			.0098/10^5	
165			37 Kazakhstan .01				
166					19 Pakistan .009		
167						6 Indonesia .009	14
168			38 Uzbekistan .005	.0049/10^5			
169				19 Rep. of China .002			15

Albania nil, Azerbaijan nil, Tajikistan nil, Moldava nil

9 WPRO Islands nil, Taiwan ?, Vietnam ?

Somalia nil, U.A.E. nil, Afghanistan nil

Bangladesh nil, Maldives nil, Bhutan nil, Dem.R.Korea nil

AIDS INCIDENCE STRUCTURE ACROSS WORLD REGIONS (1993)

shows "staircase"/isorank bundle (-5;-10;-15), suggesting main HIV spread route one decade earlier (1983) with apparent start in Subsaharan Africa and closing tour du monde with EMRO & ASIA/PACIFIC region. Note exceptions (Djibouti; Thailand: local risk factor)

CLASSIFICATION (of national AIDS 'output')

This epidemio-"logical" WORLD AIDS INVENTORY ranks globally/regionally (BIRANK) the 1993 NEW AIDS CASE RATES /10^5 mid-1993 population and proposes an extended 7-Level GEOMETRIC GLASSIFICATION of annual AIDS attainment:

LEVEL		
1	40+/10^5	highest
2	20-	very high
3	10-	high
4	5-	INTERMEDIATE
5	2.5-	low
6	1.25-	very low
7	<1.24	lowest

THE SIX REGIONS

AFRO African region
AMRO American region (PAHO)
EURO European region (includes ex-USSR, Turkey, Israel)
WPRO Western Pacific region
EMRO Eastern Mediterranean region (includes 6 african countries)
SEARO South-East Asia region.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (source/support)

Gratitude is owed to the responsibles at all levels who make such a review technically possible. Responsibility of academic work remains with the analyst/reviewer. Partial support for production/diffusion was provided by FOPH/SDC/ISPMZ, CH, under contract n° 316.95.5671. The pharmaceutical industry is also helping to cover technical costs.

THANK YOU to ALL! Roger P. Bernard II 09 95

NOTES:
1 See PANEL B (cont.) & Abstract. PANEL A: 98 Data sets down to 1.25 1993 AIDS cases/10^5 mid-1993 Pop. PANEL B: <1.25.
2 Data sources: All available sources [GPA: Current Global Sit.. 1 July 1995; Reg.Offices; ECEMA, Paris; Sel.GOVs].
3 Exclusions: Countries with no reported AIDS cases for 1993, & Countries with less than 50'000 mid-1993 Pop..
4 Notifications: Whenever available, year of diagnosis takes precedence over yr of reporting [USA/EURO, sel.WPRO].
5 Denominator: UN mid-1993 Population Estimates (EBYB-94; Dem.Yearbook 1993; For new countries best available).
6 Calculation: New AIDS cases for 1993 divided by mid-1993 total population: to obtain New AIDS case rates/10^5.
7 Classification of 1993 NEW AIDS CASE RATES: 7-Level Geometric Classification. INTERMEDIATE = Class 4: 5 - 9.99.

ABSTRACT

1993 NEW AIDS CASE RATE, BY COUNTRY/WHO-REGION AND -93 ANNUAL INCIDENCE TRAJECTORIES IN ASIA/PACIFIC:

Bernard RP, Liaison UN-NGO, AIDS FEEDBACK, Genève, CH.

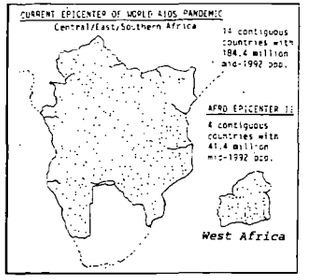
OBJECTIVE: Building on previous work, calculate/display in birank a *WORLD INVENTORY* of 1993 new AIDS case rates; then give through 1993 *"BEST TRENDS"* of AIDS build-up (HIV build-up 10 yrs earlier).

METHODS: Only official GOV reporting of AIDS is used & given as crude rates per 10^5 mid-1993 population (UN estimates) to fit a *BIRANK STRUCTURE* by country & WHO-region. Available Asia/Pacific data are put vs other WHO-regions' *TRENDS*, necessarily selected.

RESULTS: Again, the 1993 AIDS case rates assume "descending staircase like arrangement" across the *6 WHO-regions* in this order: AFRO/AMRO/EURO/WPRO/EMRO/SEARO with some exceptions that need discussion of recent dynamics. The color trend panel builds on previous work [AF 11 94] now with focus on Asia/N.East/Pacific, in selected global context: *reflecting global HIV spread through 1983, that is the year of HIV-1 discovery in the West.*

CONCLUSION: The two methods [*GLOBAL INCIDENCE BIRANK(GIB)* & *ANNUAL INCIDENCE TRAJECTORIES(AIT)*] exhibit internal consistency in place and time: a prerequisite for using *GLOBAL ANALYTICAL INTEGRATION(GLANIN)* increasingly to evaluate programmatic prevention effects at local/provincial and national levels. Ready in 2 yrs?

Confirmation of last year's review [AF 8 94]



For 10-year TREND, see companion document AF 9 95B.

Geneva, rb AF 13 September 1995

Dr. R. P. Bernard, Liaison for UN and NG Organizations Director of Epidemiology in Human Reproduction
Field Epidemiology and Liaison Office, 22 Avenue Riant-Parc, 1209 Geneva, Switzerland

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1209 Geneva, Switzerland

AIDS FEEDBACK (AF)
Global analytical integration
0041 22 734 62 84

Liaison for UN and NG Organizations
International Federation for Family Health (IFFH)
International Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health (IAMANEH)
International Committee on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP)

Geneva, 23 February 1996

Dear Ms Fleming, re: Global HIV Preval.review: NEW.

After our floating encounter just before your take off from Kampala, I sent you some materials via the Geneva Mission.

Meanwhile, some additional information has become available that could possibly be of interest. In essense, the day after the closure of the ICASA9 Conference in Kampala, WHO/HQ released in the Weekly Epidemiologic Record n°50 15 Dec 95 --the first time ever--

PROVISIONAL working estimates of adult HIV PREVALENCE as of end 1994, by country.

1 I enclose a copy -together with the usual halfyearly update of the AIDS cases on file. One of my jobs is to review such and to push it into comparative schemes for international comparison and use.

As a first exercise, I transformed the WORKING FREQUENCY ESTIMATES into

PROPORTIONS of ADULTS living with either HIV or AIDS END-1994.

We opted in this exercise for the age segment 15-59 years (not 49, since there is considerable sexual activity in the 50ies). A second step is then to enter the information into the BIRANK MODULE as used for New AIDS Case rates since
(1) many years (Attached the latest: 1993 New AIDS Incidence Case Rate/10^5 Pop).

The outcome is quite dramatic and highly informative. I thus thought that you should have early access to it. I have produced the first half overview, that is PANEL A, world ranks 1-86 (B will be available in the definitive version for Vancouver in July 1996). I enclose 6 copies together with 6 copies of the AIDS BIRANK SYSTEM.

The advantage of this method is that you have an instant sense of how serious "matters really are" and that you can compare, for instance, with your own country, say, the Donor country, who has to make hard decisions. Here is for instance a ad libitum extraction, immagining that I am sitting in Washington D.C. and want to know something precisely around the world (The idea is of course that you develop you own RELATIVE PREVALENCE RATIO CHAINS once you perceive the simplicity of method).

		WORLD RANK	PAHO RANK	EURO RANK	WPRO RANK	EMRO RANK	SEARO RANK	% ADULTS (15-59y) HIV SEROP. end-94	Ratio against USA (BASE=1) = RELATIVE SEROPREVALENCE e-94
G7	USA	60	15				(BASE) 1	.435	
	France	71		3				.59	.257
	Italy	73		4				.57	.249
	Canada	78	24					.37	.163
	Germany	94		12				.19	.827
	UK	102		16				.16	.0710
	Japan	145			14			.02	.0078
World Ranks 1-21	Botswana	1	AFRO 1					37.5	16.32
	Zimbabwe	2	2					36.6	15.90
	Zambia	3	3					36.2	15.74
	Uganda	4	4					34.7	15.11
	Malawi	5	5					31.5	13.69
	Togo	6	6					17.9	7.77
	Kenya	7	7					17.5	7.61
	Rwanda	8	8					14.7	6.41
	Tanzania	9	9					14.2	6.16
	Côte d'Ivoire	10	10					13.8	6.02
	Burkina Faso	11	11					13.7	5.96
	Congo	12	12					13.1	5.68
	C.A.R.	13	13					12.4	5.40
	Namibia	14	14					12.4	5.39
	Haiti	15	PAHO 1					9.9	4.30
	Mozambique	16	15					9.5	4.14
	Bahamas	17	2					8.0	3.48
	Zaire	18	16					7.52	3.27
	Swaziland	19	17					7.40	3.22
	Lesotho	20	18					6.44	2.80
	South Africa	21	19					6.39	2.78
Selection.	Djibouti	25				EMRO 1		6.09	2.65
	Barbados	28	3					5.66	2.62
	Thailand	35			WPRO 1		SEARO 1	4.37	1.90
	Cambodia	36						4.28	1.86
	Belize	37	4					4.23	1.84
	Honduras	38	5					3.38	1.47
	Liberia	39	31					3.33	1.45
	Myanmar	40						3.15	1.37
	Brazil	54	11					1.33	.577
	Mexico	62	17					.88	.384
	etc,etc..								

To each USA ADULT (15-59y) living with HIV or AIDS, there are around 35 living with HIV or AIDS in the TOP WORLD QUINTET of which Uganda is part...end-1994.

Now it's play to read off: To each Adult (15-59y) living with HIV or AIDS, end 94, there are 35 in Uganda, 16 in Togo 14 in Tanzania/Côte d'Ivoire/Burkina Faso, 10 in Haiti, 8 in the Bahamas, 6.4 in Lesotho and South Africa, 4.4 in Thailand, 4.3 in Cambodia, 3.4 in Honduras,, 3.2 in Myanmar, 1.33 in Brazil, .88 in Mexico, .59 in France, .57 in Italy, .37 in Canada, .19 in Germany, .16 in UK, & .02 in Japan. Obviously, such a solid chain can be helpful in support planning. Good luck!

Sincerely yours,

Roger P. Bernard, MD MSPM FMH
Director, AIDS FEEDBACK & DEM-EPI
Liaison UN and NG Organizations

END-1994 WHO/HQ WORKING ESTIMATES OF ADULT HIV SEROPREVALENCE* rendered (by AF) as Proportions of Adults (15-59 years) and ranked by country and WHO-Region. DRAFT-1

RANKS 1-86 levels 1-6	WORLD RANK	AFRO RANK	PAHO RANK	EURO RANK	WPRO RANK	EMRO RANK	SEARO RANK	%ADULTS(15-59) HIV+ END 1994
Botswana	1	1					(1a)	16.32
Zimbabwe	2	2						15.90
tq Zambia	3	3						15.74
Uganda	4	4						15.11
○Malawi	5	(5)					(1b)	13.69○
Togo	6	6						7.77
Kenya	7	7						7.61
Rwanda	8	8						6.41
Tanzania	9	9						6.16
Côte d'Ivoire	10	10						6.02
Burkina Faso	11	11						5.96
Congo	12	12						5.68
C.A.R.	13	13						5.40
Namibia	14	14						5.39
Haiti	15		PAHO 1					4.30
Mozambique	16	15	4%				** HIGHEST(1)	(1c) 4.14
Bahamas	17		2					3.48
Zaire	18	16						3.27
Swaziland	19	17						3.22
Lesotho	20	18						2.80
South Africa	21	19						2.78
Guinea-Bissau	22	20						2.76
Sierra Leone	23	21						2.72
Cameroon	24	22				EMRO		2.69
Djibouti	25					1		2.65
Burundi	26	23						2.62
Erithrea	27	24						2.58
Barbados	28		3					2.46
Chad	29	25						2.27
Ethiopia	30	26						2.25
Nigeria	31	27						2.25
Gabon	32	28						2.20
Ghana	33	29	2%				VERY HIGH(2)	2.14
Gambia, The	34	30					SEARO	1.93
Thailand	35				WPRO		1	1.90
Cambodia	36				1			1.86
Belize	37		4					1.84
○Honduras	38		(5)					1.47○
Liberia	39	31						1.45
Myanmar	40						2	1.37
Mali	41	32						1.36
Guyana	42		6					1.33
Senegal	43	33						1.21
Benin	44	34						1.07
Suriname	45		7					1.03
Equator.Guinea	46	35	1%				H I G H (3)	1.02
Niger	47	36	% ADULTS HIV PREV.					.954
Sudan	48					2		.944
Angola	49	37						.885
Dominican Rep.	50		8					.872
Jamaica	51		9					.800
Trinidad/Tobago	52		10					.791
Mauritania	53	38						.656
Brazil	54		11					.577
Guinea	55	39						.537
Panama	56		12					.524
El Salvador	57		.5% 13				INTERMEDIATE (4)	.501
Spain	58			EURO 1				.486
Costa Rica	59		14					.468
U.S.A.	60■		15					.435■
Guatemala	61		16					.385
Mexico	62		17					.384
India	63						3	.333
Somalia	64					3		.311
Argentina	65		18					.305
Venezela	66		19					.286
Malaysia	67				2			.274
Cyprus	68					4		.272
Switzerland	69			2				.271
Uruguay	70		20					.269
France	71■			3				.257■
Ecuador	72		.25% 21				L O W (5)	.250
Italy	73■			4				.249■
Peru	74		22					.219
Colombia	75		23					.192
Brunei	76				3			.175
Papua New Guinea	77				4			.169
Canada	78■		24					.163■
○Belgium	79			(5)				.162
Austria	80			6				.159
○United Arab Em.	81					(5)		.144○
Bahrain	82							** .142
Portugal	83		.125%	7			VERY LOW(6)	.132
Iceland	84			8			LOWEST (7)	.123
Denmark	85			9			. level	.122
Chile etc to 168	86		25				.	.119

NOTE: Recalculation in June-96 for academic release in July 1996. Version-1 allows COVs to more realistically compose in early 1996 already.

**Proposed geometric HIV Seroprevalence GROUPING[1-7.level]

*Seroprevalence: read: % ADULTS living with either HIV or AIDS at end 1994 (or 1st Jan 1995).

tq World top quintet

■ G7 member

DO NOT REPRODUCE VERSION-1. AWAIT VERSION-2: July 1996.

REGIONAL ISORANK-5

REGIONAL ISORANK-5

high LEVEL 3

level 4

low LEVEL 5

NOTE:-source: numerator: WHO W.Epid.Rec.1995,70[N°50,15 Dec 95] GE rb AF 15 Feb 1996
denominator: UN W.P.Prosp:1994 Rev.;EB/YB95-BWD. AF 02 96

-execution of DRAFT-1: AIDS FEEDBACK, 22, Ave Riant-Parc, 1209 Geneva, Suisse.

-comments, critique, suggestions are gratefully appreciated

1993 NEW AIDS INCIDENCE CASE RATE/10^5, BY COUNTRY AND WHO REGION.

1983 HIV (shadow proxy)

GLOBAL RANKS 1-98 (LEVELS 1-6: HIGHEST to VERY LOW) — Extended 7-LEVEL GEOMETRIC INCIDENCE CLASSIFICATION.....

GLOBAL RANK...	A AFRO	AMRO	EURO	WPRO	EMRO	SEARO	LEVEL
1		1 Bahamas 111.7					
2	1 Namibia 96.2						
3	2 Zambia 94.1						
4	3 Zimbabwe 85.8						
5		2 (Puerto Rico) 65.7					
6	4 Botswana 61.9						
7	5 Malawi 51.9						
8	6 Congo 43.5						
9	7 Kenya 41.1						
10							
11	8 Rwanda ('92) 38.4						
12	9 Togo 34.9						
13		3 Fr. Guiana 40.6					
14	10 Côte d'Ivoire 29.8						
15	11 Rép.C.Afr('92) 28.7						
16	12 Burundi 28.0						
17		4 Barbados 33.8					
18							
19		5 Neth.Antill. 25.5					
20		6 Bermuda 24.7					
21		7 U.S.A 23.4					
22	13 Swaziland 20.0	8 Grenada 23.0					
23		9 Trinidad/Tob 19.5					
24		10 Honduras 18.8					
25		11 Guadeloupe 17.9					
26	14 Chad 16.5						
27	15 Guinea Bissau 15.9						
28	16 Lesotho 15.6						
29	17 Ghana 15.2						
30	18 Uganda MTL 14.9						
31		12 Guyana 14.7					
32	19 Cameroon 14.1						
33	20 Burkina Faso °14.0						
34							
35	21 Tanzania MTL 12.54						
36		13 Haiti MTL('92) 11.92					
37		14 Belize 11.77					
38	22 Gabon 11.41						
39							
40		15 Martinique 10.88					
41		16 Antigua/Barb. 10.61					
42	23 Ethiopia 9.89						
43		17 Jamaica 9.59					
44		18 Dominica 9.47					
45			2 France 9.01				
46		19 Saint Lucia 6.82					
47		20 Suriname 8.64					
48			3 Switzerland 8.40				
49		21 Brazil 8.24					
50			4 Italy 8.22				
51		22 Canada 8.19					
52	24 Eritrea 8.18						
53		23 St.Vincent/Gr 7.34					
54		24 St.Kitts/Nevis 7.18					
55	25 Mali 7.17						
56		25 Panama 6.98					
57	26 Equat.Guinea 6.37						
58	27 Liberia 5.73						
59	28 Benin 5.44						
60	29 Niger 5.32						
61	30 Guinea 5.18						
62			5 Luxemburg 5.06				
63	31 Cape Verde 4.86						
64			6 Portugal 4.81				
65			7 Denmark 4.63				
66				1 Australia 4.46			
67	32 Senegal 4.42						
68				2 Fr.Polynesia 4.25			
69	33 South Africa 4.22						
70		26 Dominican R. 4.07					
71		27 Argentina 4.05					
72		28 Mexico 3.92					
73		29 Costa Rica 3.88					
74		30 Venezuela 3.85					
75	34 The Gambia 3.68						
76				3 Guam 3.50			
77				4 N.Caledonia 3.33			
78		31 Uruguay 3.27					
79		32 El Salvador 3.19					
80			8 Netherlands 2.99				
81			9 Austria 2.73				
82			10 U.Kingdom 2.72				
83	35 Réunion 2.53						
84			11 Belgium 2.43				
85			12 Germany 2.29				
86			13 Iceland 2.28				
87		33 Colombia 2.14					
88			14 Sweden 2.02				
89	MTL = MUCH TOO LOW		15 Ireland 1.87		2 Qatar 1.92 89		
90			16 Romania 1.83				
91		34 Chile 1.66					
92			17 Greece 1.65				
93				5 New Zealand 1.48			
94	36 S.Tome/Princ. 1.60 MTL						
95			18 Norway 1.47				
96							
97	37 (Seychelles) 1.40						
98	38 Zaire MTL 1.38						

Third International Conference on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific
The Fifth National AIDS Seminar in Thailand
Pong Suan Kaew Hotel, Chiang Mai, Thailand
September 17-21, 1995

AIDS FEEDBACK (AF) **AF 9 95** A

80+/10^5 HIGHEST — 1
40+/10^5 — 2
VERY HIGH
20+/10^5 — 3
HIGH
10+/10^5 — 4
INTERMEDIATE
5+/10^5 — 5
LOW
2.5+/10^5 — 6
VERY LOW
1.25+/10^5 — 7

1 Djibouti 25.5 18

REGIONAL RANK
1 Spain 12.58 34 Highest EURO-WEST

1 Thailand 10.92 39

ANNUAL INCIDENCE NOW HIGH!

ANNUAL INCIDENCE STILL LOW

S T A R T Descending A S E

ISORANK-10 consistent ISORANK-BUNDLE

MTL = MUCH TOO LOW

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cont.

GLOBAL RANKS 99-169 (LEVELS 7-14.. : LOWEST to nil)

B AFRO	AMRO	EURO	WPRO	EMRO	SEARO	LEVEL
39 Angola MTL 1.24						
	35 Guatemala 1.22					
	36 Peru 1.05					
40 Mozambique MTL .991						
		19 Israel .93		3 Lebanon 1.10		
		20 Malta .83				
			6 Tonga 1.01			
	37 Ecuador .774					
	38 Cuba .734			4 Bahrain .823	[1.25/10^5]	
	39 Paraguay .650			5 Cyprus .785	LOWEST	7
			7 Singapore .767			
				6 Sudan .764	.625+/10^5	
MTL		21 Yug, F.R. .65				
41 Sierra Leone .521			8 Macau .529			
42 Mauritania .499		22 Finland .494 lowest EURO-WEST				
	40 Nicaragua MTL .416			7 Tunisia .422		8
		23 Slovenia .36	9 Brunei .364			
		24 Hungary .32	10 Hong Kong .324			
			ISORANK-10	.3125/10^5	2 Myanmar .318	
43 Nigeria MTL .280						
44 Mauritius .272		41 Bolivia .259				
		25 Croatia .22	11 Malaysia .210	8 Oman .205		9
			12 Papua N.Guinea .204	9 Jordan .172		
		26 Poland .17		10 Morocco .170	.1563/10^5	
45 Algeria .148		27 Czech Rep. .15				
			13 Fiji .131	11 Kuwait .140		10
		28 Latvia .11	14 Japan .114			
			15 Laos .088		.0781/10^5	
		29 Bulgaria .07			3 Sri Lanka .074	
				12 Saudi Arabia .069	4 Nepal .062	
		30 Estonia .06				11
				13 Iraq .057		
				14 Iran .056		
		31 Turkey .05		15 Egypt .051		
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		33 Slovak Rep. .02		18 Syria .022		
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		37 Kazakhstan .01		19 Pakistan .009		
		.0049/10^5			6 Indonesia .009	14
		38 Uzbekistan .005	19 Rep. of China .002			15
		Albania nil	9 WPRO Islands nil	Somalia nil.	Bangladesh nil	
		Azerbaijan nil	Taiwan ?	U.A.E. nil	Maldives nil	
		Tajikistan nil	Vietnam ?	Afghanistan nil	Bhutan nil	
		Moldava nil			Dem.R.Korea nil	

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shows 'staircase'/isorank bundle (~5:~10:~15), suggesting main HIV spread route one decade earlier (1983) with apparent start in Subsaharan Africa and closing tour du monde with EMRO & ASIA/PACIFIC region. Note exceptions (Djibouti, Thailand: local risk factor)

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AFRO African region
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THANK YOU to ALL! Roger P. Bernard 11 05 95

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Bernard RP, Liaison UN-NGO, AIDS FEEDBACK, Genève, CH.

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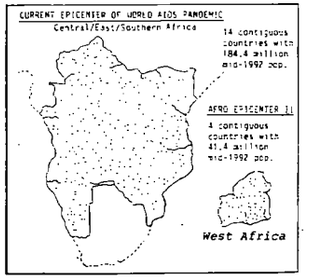

Dr. R.P. Bernard
Director of Epidemiology in Human Reproduction
Field Epidemiology and Liaison Office
22 Avenue Riant-Parc
1209 Geneva, Switzerland

AIDS FEEDBACK (AF)
Global analytical integration
0041 22 734 62 84

Liaison for UN and NG Organizations
International Federation for Family Health (IFFH)
International Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health (IAMANEH)
International Committee on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP)

Geneva, 23 February 1996

Dear Ms Fleming, re: Global HIV Preval.review: NEW.

After our floating encounter just before your take off from Kampala, I sent you some materials via the Geneva Mission.

Meanwhile, some additional information has become available that could possibly be of interest. In essense, the day after the closure of the ICASA9 Conference in Kampala, WHO/HQ released in the Weekly Epidemiologic Record n°50 15 Dec 95 --the first time ever--

PROVISIONAL working estimates of adult HIV PREVALENCE as of end 1994, by country.

1 I enclose a copy -together with the usual halfyearly update of the AIDS cases on file. One of my jobs is to review such and to push it into comparative schemes for international comparison and use.

As a first exercise, I transformed the WORKING FREQUENCY ESTIMATES into

PROPORTIONS of ADULTS living with either HIV or AIDS END-1994.

We opted in this exercise for the age segment 15-59 years (not 49, since there is considerable sexual activity in the 50ies). A second step is then to enter the information into the BIRANK MODULE as used for New AIDS Case rates since
(1) many years (Attached the latest: 1993 New AIDS Incidence Case Rate/10^5 Pop).

The outcome is quite dramatic and highly informative. I thus thought that you should have early access to it. I have produced the first half overview, that is PANEL A, world ranks 1-86 (B will be available in the definitive version for Vancouver in July 1996). I enclose 6 copies together with 6 copies of the AIDS BIRANK SYSTEM.

The advantage of this method is that you have an instant sense of how serious "matters really are" and that you can compare, for instance, with your own country, say, the Donor country, who has to make hard decisions. Here is for instance a ad libitum extraction, immagining that I am sitting in Washington D.C. and want to know something precisely around the world (The idea is of course that you develop you own RELATIVE PREVALENCE RATIO CHAINS once you perceive the simplicity of method).

		WORLD RANK	AFRO RANK	PAHO RANK	EURO RANK	WPRO RANK	EMRO RANK	SEARO RANK	% ADULTS (15-59y) HIV SEROP. end-94
G7	USA	60		15				(BASE) 1	.435
	France	71			3			.59	.257
	Italy	73			4			.57	.249
	Canada	78		24				.37	.163
	Germany'	94			12			.19	.827
	UK	102			16			.16	.0710
	Japan	145				14		.02	.0078
World Ranks 1-21	Botswana	1	1					37.5	16.32
	Zimbabwe	2	2					36.6	15.90
	Zambia	3	3					36.2	15.74
	Uganda	4	4					34.7	15.11
	Malawi	5	5					31.5	13.69
	Togo	6	6					17.9	7.77
	Kenya	7	7					17.5	7.61
	Rwanda	8	8					14.7	6.41
	Tanzania	9	9					14.2	6.16
	Côte d'Ivoire	10	10					13.8	6.02
	Burkina Faso	11	11					13.7	5.96
	Congo	12	12					13.1	5.68
	C.A.R.	13	13					12.4	5.40
	Namibia	14	14					12.4	5.39
	Haiti	15		1				9.9	4.30
	Mozambique	16	15					9.5	4.14
	Bahamas	17		2				8.0	3.48
	Zaire	18	16					7.52	3.27
	Swaziland	19	17					7.40	3.22
	Lesotho	20	18					6.44	2.80
	South Africa	21	19					6.39	2.78
Selection.	Djibouti	25					1	6.09	2.65
	Barbados	28		3				5.66	2.62
	Thailand	35				1		4.37	1.90
	Cambodia	36						4.28	1.86
	Belize	37		4				4.23	1.84
	Honduras	38		5				3.38	1.47
	Liberia	39	31					3.33	1.45
	Myanmar	40						3.15	1.37
	Brazil	54		11				1.33	.577
	Mexico	62		17				.88	.384
	etc,etc..								

To each USA ADULT (15-59y) living with HIV or AIDS, there are around 35 living with HIV or AIDS in the TOP WORLD QUINTET of which Uganda is part...end-1994.

Ratio against USA (BASE=1) = RELATIVE SEROPREVALENCE e-94

Now it's play to read off: To each Adult (15-59y) living with HIV or AIDS, end 94 there are 35 in Uganda, 16 in Togo 14 in Tanzania/Côte d'Ivoire/Burkina Faso, 10 in Haiti, 8 in the Bahamas, 6.4 in Lesotho and South Africa, 4.4 in Thailand, 4.3 in Cambodia, 3.4 in Honduras,, 3.2 in Myanmar, 1.33 in Brazil, .88 in Mexico, .59 in France, .57 in Italy, .37 in Canada, .19 in Germany, .16 in UK, & .02 in Japan. Obviously, such a solid chain can be helpful in support planning. Good luck!

Sincerely yours,

R.P. Bernard

Roger P. Bernard, MD MSPM FMH
Director, AIDS FEEDBACK & DEM-EPI
Liaison UN and NG Organizations

END-1994 WHO/HQ WORKING ESTIMATES OF ADULT HIV SEROPREVALENCE* rendered (by AF) as Proportions of Adults (15-59 years) and ranked by country and WHO-Region. DRAFT-1

RANKS 1-86 levels 1-6	WORLD RANK	AFRO RANK	PAHO RANK	EURO RANK	WPRO RANK	EMRO RANK	SEARO RANK	%ADULTS(15-59) HIV+ END 1994
Botswana	1	1					(1a)	16.32
Zimbabwe	2	2						15.90
tq Zambia	3	3						15.74
Uganda	4	4						15.11
Malawi	5	(5)					(1b)	13.69
Togo	6	6						7.77
Kenya	7	7						7.61
Rwanda	8	8						6.41
Tanzania	9	9						6.16
Côte d'Ivoire	10	10						6.02
Burkina Faso	11	11						5.96
Congo	12	12						5.68
C.A.R.	13	13						5.40
Namibia	14	14						5.39
Haiti	15		PAHO 1					4.30
Mozambique	16	15	4%				HIGHEST(1)	(1c) 4.14
Bahamas	17		2					3.48
Zaire	18	16						3.27
Swaziland	19	17						3.22
Lesotho	20	18						2.80
South Africa	21	19						2.78
Guinea-Bissau	22	20						2.76
Sierra Leone	23	21						2.72
Cameroon	24	22				EMRO 1		2.69
Djibouti	25							2.65
Burundi	26	23						2.62
Erithrea	27	24						2.58
Barbados	28		3					2.46
Chad	29	25						2.27
Ethiopia	30	26						2.25
Nigeria	31	27						2.25
Gabon	32	28						2.20
Ghana	33	29	2%				VERY HIGH(2)	2.14
Gambia, The	34	30					SEARO	1.93
Thailand	35				WPRO		1	1.90
Cambodia	36				1			1.86
Belize	37		4					1.84
Honduras	38		(5)					1.47
Liberia	39	31						1.45
Myanmar	40						2	1.37
Mali	41	32						1.36
Guyana	42		6					1.33
Senegal	43	33						1.21
Benin	44	34			high LEVEL			1.07
Suriname	45		7					1.03
Equator.Guinea	46	35	1%		3		H I G H (3)	1.02
Niger	47	36	% ADULTS HIV PREV.					.954
Sudan	48					2		.944
Angola	49	37						.885
Dominican Rep.	50		8					.872
Jamaica	51		9					.800
Trinidad/Tobago	52		10		level 4			.791
Mauritania	53	38						.656
Brazil	54		11					.577
Guinea	55	39						.537
Panama	56		12					.524
El Salvador	57		.5% 13				INTERMEDIATE (4)	.501
Spain	58			EURO 1	5 low LEVEL			.486
Costa Rica	59		14					.468
U.S.A.	60		15					.435
Guatemala	61		16					.385
Mexico	62		17					.384
India	63						3	.333
Somalia	64					3		.311
Argentina	65		18					.305
Venezela	66		19					.286
Malaysia	67				2			.274
Cyprus	68					4		.272
Switzerland	69			2				.271
Uruguay	70		20					.269
France	71			3				.257
Ecuador	72		.25% 21				L O W (5)	.250
Italy	73			4				.249
Peru	74		22					.219
Colombia	75		23					.192
Brunei	76				3			.175
Papua New Guinea	77				4			.169
Canada	78		24					.163
Belgium	79			(5)				.162
Austria	80			6				.159
United Arab Em.	81					(5)		.144
Bahrain	82							** .142
Portugal	83		.125 %	7			VERY LOW(6)	.132
Iceland	84			8			LOWEST (7)	.123
Denmark	85			9			. level	.122
Chile etc to 168	86		25					.119

NOTE: Recalculation in June-96 for academic release in July 1996. Version-1 allows GOVs to more realistically compose in early 1996 already.

**Proposed geometric HIV Seroprevalence GROUPING[1-7.level]

*Seroprevalence: read: % ADULTS living with either HIV or AIDS at end 1994 (or 1st Jan 1995).

tq World top quintet

■ G7 member

DO NOT REPRODUCE VERSION-1. AWAIT VERSION-2: July 1996.

REGIONAL ISORANK-5

REGIONAL ISORANK-5

NOTE:-source: numerator: WHO W.Epid.Rec.1995,70[N°50,15 Dec 95] GE rb AF 15 Feb 1996
denominator: UN W.P.Prosp:1994 Rev.;EB/YB95-BWD. AF 02 96

-execution of DRAFT-1: AIDS FEEDBACK, 22, Ave Riant-Parc, 1209 Geneva, Suisse.

-comments, critique, suggestions are gratefully appreciated

1993 NEW AIDS INCIDENCE CASE RATE/10^5, BY COUNTRY AND WHO REGION.

1983 HIV (shadow proxy)

GLOBAL RANKS 1-98 (LEVELS 1-6: HIGHEST to VERY LOW) — Extended 7-LEVEL GEOMETRIC INCIDENCE CLASSIFICATION.....

A	AFRO	AMRO	EURO	WPRO	EMRO	SEARO	LEVEL
GLOBAL RANK... 1		1 Bahamas 111.7					
2	1 Namibia 96.2						
3	2 Zâmbia 94.1						
4	3 Zimbabwe 85.8						
5		2 (Puerto Rico) 65.7					
6	4 Botswana 61.9						
7	5 Malawi 51.9						
8	6 Congo 43.5						
9	7 Kenya 41.1						
10		3 Fr. Guiana 40.6					
11	8 Rwanda ('92) 38.4						
12	9 Togo 34.9						
13		4 Barbados 33.8					
14	10 Côte d'Ivoire 29.8						
15	11 Rép.C.Afr('92) 28.7						
16	12 Burundi 28.0						
17		5 Neth.Antill. 25.5					
18		6 Bermuda 24.7					
19					1 Djibouti 25.5 18		
20		7 U.S.A. 23.4 20					
21		8 Grenada 23.0					
22	13 Swaziland 20.0						
23		9 Trinidad/Tob 19.5					
24		10 Honduras 18.8					
25		11 Guadeloupe 17.9					
26	14 Chad 16.5						
27	15 Guinea Bissau 15.9						
28	16 Lesotho 15.6						
29	17 Ghana 15.2						
30	18 Uganda MTL 14.9						
31		12 Guyana 14.7					
32	19 Cameroon 14.1						
33	20 Burkina Faso °14.0						
34			1 Spain 12.58 34				
35	21 Tanzania MTL 12.54		Highest EURO-WEST				
36		13 Haiti MTL('92) 11.92					
37		14 Belize 11.77					
38	22 Gabon 11.41						
39						1 Thailand 10.92 39	
40		15 Martinique 10.88					
41		16 Antigua/Barb. 10.61					
42	23 Ethiopia 9.89	17 Jamaica 9.59					
43		18 Dominica 9.47					
44			2 France 9.01				
45		19 Saint Lucia 8.82					
46		20 Suriname 8.64					
47			3 Switzerland 8.40				
48		21 Brazil 8.24					
49			4 Italy 8.22				
50		22 Canada 8.19					
51							
52	24 Eritrea 8.18						
53		23 St.Vincent/Gr 7.34					
54		24 St.Kitts/Nevis 7.18					
55	25 Mali 7.17						
56		25 Panama 6.98					
57	26 Equat.Guinea 6.37						
58	27 Liberia 5.73						
59	28 Benin 5.44						
60	29 Niger 5.32						
61	30 Guinea 5.18						
62			5 Luxemburg 5.06				
63	31 Cape Verde 4.86						
64			6 Portugal 4.81				
65			7 Denmark 4.63				
66				1 Australia 4.46 66			
67	32 Senegal 4.42						
68				2 Fr.Polynesia 4.25			
69	33 South Africa 4.22						
70		26 Dominican R. 4.07					
71		27 Argentina 4.05					
72		28 Mexico 3.92					
73		29 Costa Rica 3.88					
74		30 Venezuela 3.85					
75	34 The Gambia 3.68						
76				3 Guam 3.56			
77				4 N.Caledonia 3.33			
78		31 Uruguay 3.27					
79		32 El Salvador 3.19					
80			8 Netherlands 2.99				
81			9 Austria 2.73				
82			10 U.Kingdom 2.72				
83	35 Réunion 2.53						
84			11 Belgium 2.43				
85			12 Germany 2.29				
86			13 Iceland 2.28				
87		33 Colombia 2.14					
88			14 Sweden 2.02				
89	MTL = MUCH TOO LOW				2 Qatar 1.92 89		
90			15 Ireland 1.87				
91			16 Romania 1.83				
92		34 Chile 1.66					
93			17 Greece 1.65				
94	36 S.Tome/Princ. 1.60						
95	MTL						
96			18 Norway 1.47	5 New Zealand 1.48			
97	37 (Seychelles) 1.40						
98	38 Zaire MTL 1.38						

80+/10^5 HIGHEST — LEVEL 1

40+/10^5

VERY HIGH — LEVEL 2

20+/10^5

HIGH — LEVEL 3

10+/10^5

INTERMEDIATE — LEVEL 4

5+/10^5

LOW — LEVEL 5

2.5+/10^5

VERY LOW — LEVEL 6

1.25+/10^5

Third International Conference on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific
The Fifth National AIDS Seminar in Thailand
Pang Suan Koew Hotel, Chiang Mai, Thailand
September 17-21, 1995

AIDS FEEDBACK (AF) **AF 9 95**$_A$

REGIONAL RANK

descending STAIRCASE

ANNUAL INCIDENCE NOW HIGH!

ANNUAL INCIDENCE STILL LOW

ISORANK-10

consistent ISORANK-BUNDLE

NOTES: **1** See PANEL B (cont.) & Abstract. PANEL A: 98 Data sets down to **1.25** 1993 AIDS cases/10^5 mid-1993 Pop. PANEL B: <1.25.
2 Data sources: All available sources [EPA-Current Global Sit., 1 July 1995; Reg.Offices; ECEMA, Paris; Sel.GOVs].

GLOBAL RANKS 99-169 (LEVELS 7-14.. : LOWEST to nil) — cont.

B	AFRO	AMRO	EURO	WPRO	EMRO	SEARO	LEVEL
99	39 Angola MTL 1.24					[1.25/10^5]	
100		35 Guatemala 1.22			3 Lebanon 1.10		
101							
102		36 Peru 1.05					
103				6 Tonga 1.01			
104	40 Mozambique MTL .991						
105			19 Israel .93				
106			20 Malta .83				
107					4 Bahrain .823		
108					5 Cyprus .785		
109				7 Singapore .767			
110							
111					6 Sudan .764		
112		37 Ecuador .774					
113		38 Cuba .734					
114		39 Paraguay .650					
115	MTL						
116	41 Sierra Leone .521		21 Yug, F.R. .65				
117	42 Mauritania .499			8 Macau .529			
118			22 Finland .494				
119			lowest EURO-WEST				
120		40 Nicaragua MTL .416			7 Tunisia .422		
121				9 Brunei .364			
122			23 Slovenia .36				
123			24 Hungary .32	10 Hong Kong .324			
124					.3125/10^5		
125						2 Myanmar .318	
126	43 Nigeria MTL .280						
127	44 Mauritius .272						
128		41 Bolivia .259					
129				ISORANK-10			
130			25 Croatia .22	11 Malaysia .210			
131		AIDS INCIDENCE STRUCTURE ACROSS WORLD REGIONS(1993)			8 Oman .205		
132		Shows "staircase"/Isorank bundle (~5;~10;~15), suggesting main HIV spread route one decade earlier (1983) with apparent start in Subsaharan Africa and closing tour du monde with EMRO & ASIA/PACIFIC region. Note exceptions (Djibouti, Thailand: local risk factor)		12 Papua N.Guinea .204			
133					9 Jordan .172		
134					10 Morocco .170		
135			26 Poland .17			.1563/10^5	
136			27 Czech Rep. .15				
137	45 Algeria .148						
138				13 Fiji .131			
139				14 Japan .114			
140			28 Latvia .11		11 Kuwait .140		
141				15 Laos .088			
142						.0781/10^5	
143		CLASSIFICATION (of national AIDS 'output')				3 Sri Lanka .074	
144		This epidemio-logical WORLD AIDS INVENTORY ranks globally/regionally (BIRANK) the 1993 NEW AIDS CASE RATES /10^5 mid-1993 population and proposes an extended 7-Level GEOMETRIC CLASSIFICATION of annual AIDS attainment:					
145			29 Bulgaria .07		12 Saudi Arabia .069		
146						4 Nepal .062	
147			30 Estonia .06				
148					13 Iraq .057		
149					14 Iran .056		
150					15 Egypt .051		
151			31 Turkey .05				
152				16 Philippines MTL .049			
153	46 Madagascar .045						
154					16 Libya .044		
155						.0391/10^5	
156					17 Yemen .032		
157			32 Lithuania .03				
158				17 Cambodia .032		5 India .028	
159					18 Syria .022		
160			33 Slovak Rep. .02				
161			34 Belarus .02			.0195/10^5	
162			35 Ukraine .02				
163				18 Rep. of Korea .014			
164			36 Russian Fed. .01			.0098/10^5	
165			37 Kazakhstan .01				
166					19 Pakistan .009	6 Indonesia .009	
167							
168			38 Uzbekistan .005	.0049/10^5			
169				19 Rep. of China .002			
			Albania nil	9 WPRO Islands nil	Somalia nil	Bangladesh nil	
			Azerbaijan nil	Taiwan ?	U.A.E. nil	Maldives nil	
			Tajikistan nil	Vietnam ?	Afghanistan nil	Bhutan nil	
			Moldava nil			Dem.R.Korea nil	

THE SIX REGIONS
AFRO African region
AMRO American region (PAHO)
EURO European region (includes ex-USSR, Turkey, Israel)
WPRO Western Pacific region
EMRO Eastern Mediterranean region (includes 6 african countries)
SEARO South-East Asia region.

LEVEL 1: 40-/10^5 highest
2: 20-
3: 10-
4: 5- INTERMEDIATE
5: 2.5-
6: 1.25+ very low
7: <1.24 lowest

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (source/support)
Gratitude is owed to the responsibles at all levels who make such a review technically possible. Responsibility of academic work remains with the analyst/reviewer. Partial support for production/diffusion was provided by FOPH/SDC/ISPMZ, CH, under contract n° 316.95.5671. The pharmaceutical industry is also helping to cover technical costs.
THANK YOU to ALL!
Roger P. Bernard II 09 95

ABSTRACT

1993 NEW AIDS CASE RATE, BY COUNTRY/WHO-REGION AND ~93 ANNUAL INCIDENCE TRAJECTORIES IN ASIA/PACIFIC:
Bernard RP, Liaison UN-NGO, AIDS FEEDBACK, Genève, CH.

OBJECTIVE: Building on previous work, calculate/display in birank a *WORLD INVENTORY* of 1993 new AIDS case rates; then give through 1993 *"BEST TRENDS"* of AIDS build-up (HIV build-up 10 yrs earlier).

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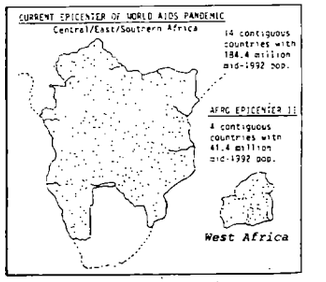
RESULTS: Again, the 1993 AIDS case rates assume "descending staircase like arrangement" across the 6 *WHO-regions* in this order: AFRO/AMRO/EURO/WPRO/EMRO/SEARO with some exceptions that need discussion of recent dynamics. The color trend panel builds on previous work [AF 11 94] now with focus on Asia/N.East/Pacific, in selected global context: *reflecting global HIV spread through 1983, that is the year of HIV-1 discovery in the West.*

CONCLUSION: The two methods [*GLOBAL INCIDENCE BIRANK(GIB)* & *ANNUAL INCIDENCE TRAJECTORIES(AIT)*] exhibit internal consistency in place and time: a prerequisite for using *GLOBAL ANALYTICAL INTEGRATION(GLANIN)* increasingly to evaluate programmatic prevention effects at local/provincial and national levels. Ready in 2 yrs?

Confirmation of last year's review [AF 8 94]



..TRENDS, 1984-1994,

(HIV: 1974 - 1984)

B SOUTH AMERICA in sel.Con·text.

low

F

9.33

10.38 FRANCE
10.06 CANADA , ITALIA
9.56 PANAMA

DEDICATION to SPA/GPA-WHO
This review is dedicated to GPA for a decade's labor to recognize & prevent HIV in 200 countries and inspire GOVs to take this threat to humankind more seriously, ie with more preventive concern and input. Roger P. Bernard

Acknowledgements (source/support)
Gratitude is owed to HQ/Regional WHO offices (GPA); CDC-Atlanta, USA; some 40 GOVs - for making data sets available, often as special runs. Responsibility for academic integration work remains with the analyst/reviewer. Partial support for production/diffusion was provided by FOPH/SDC/ISPMZ,CH under contract n° 316.95.5671. The pharmaceutical industry is also helping to cover technical costs. CopyVal is meeting tight deadline for professional outputs of AIDS FEEDBACK. THANK you to ALL!

LEVEL 5 GEOMETRIC INCIDENCE GROUPING

6.66 PORTUGAL
6.26 ARGENTINA
5.43 AUSTRALIA

very low

4.48 COLOMBIA
3.88 URUGUAY

LEVEL 6

3.54 VENEZUELA
3.16 HOLLAND
2.99 U.K.

2.40 GERMANY
2.20 SWEDEN
2.05 CHILE

lowest

LEVEL 7

1.70 NORWAY
1.43 NEW ZEALAND
1.32 ECUADOR

.963 FINLAND
.700 PERU
.670 PARAGUAY

8

.320 BOLIVIA
.256 HUNGARY
.170 JAPAN
.062 TURKEY

9

ANNUAL RATE PER 10^5 mid-1984 POPULATION

9 8 7 6 5 4.71 4 3 2.5 2 1.25 1 .625

French Guiana, USA, TRINIDAD, Neth.Antilles, ESPAÑA, SURINAME, FRANCE, BRAZIL, CANADA, SURINAME, PANAMA, ITALIA, THAILAND, 5th AFRICA, PORTUGAL, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, USA, TRINIDAD, CANADA, FRANCE, SPAIN, SURINAME, GUYANA, ITALIA, BRAZIL, MEXICO, VENEZUELA, PORTUGAL, URUGUAY, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHILE, JAPAN

HIV
AIDS

1975 1985 .. (induced) YEAR OF HIV INFECTION .. 1980 1990 1982 1992 1984 1994 ...incomplete

YEAR OF AIDS DIAGNOSIS

AF 11 95
GE rb AF 8 Nov 1995

For all data sets* the current status of "delay-adjustment"/correction was chosen.
For USA data set by state, new-definition cases are excluded; delay-adjustment..1992.
[*Nth America & Eurone]

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AMERICAS AIDS INCIDENCE.. HIV

A CENTRAL/CARIBBEAN in selected Context.

BIRTH OF AIDS EPIDEMICS

F

ANNUAL AIDS Case Rates are linked into TRAJECTORIES
[Sole Denominator: mid-1984 Pop. Estimates]
Only official reporting

HAITI (model)

For PAHO, descriptive epidemiology leads to this initiation-cluster in the early 1970s(HIV).

ANNUAL RATE PER 10^5 mid-1984 POPULATION

18 15 10 8 6 5 2.5 2 1.25 .625

French Guiana 17.4 NY — NYState — BAHAMAS — California — Florida — PUERTO RICO — Texas 15.67 — BARBADOS — GUADELOUPE — TRINIDAD — HONDURAS — SPAIN

15.0 BS — USA 13.70 — GUADELOUPE — MARTINIQUE — Hawaii — São Paulo State — HONDURAS — BELIZE — JAMAICA

13.05 — CALIFORNIA — FLORIDA — PUERTO RICO — TEXAS — HAWAII — MQ

12.60

9.95 CA — BARBADOS — TRINIDAD — CH — ES

8.15 FL — Hawaii — F — BELIZE — JAMAICA — PANAMA — EL SALVADOR

6.52 PR — GUYANE FR. — IT — C.RICA

4.71 — USA — GUADELOUPE — MARTINIQUE — SUISSE — SP State — MEXICO — PANAMA — DK — C.RICA — COLOMBIA

TRINIDAD — BARBADOS — FRANCE — SPAIN — ITALY — DENMARK — P — UK — EL SALV. — CHILE

JM — SV — CL — GT — CU — GUATEMALA — CUBA — NICA — NI

HIV / AIDS

1975 1985 — (induced) YEAR OF HIV INFECTION / YEAR OF AIDS DIAGNOSIS — 1980 1990 — 1982 1992 — 1984 1994 ...incomplete

AF 11 95
GE rb AF 8 Nov 1995

19.72 ESPAÑA

X CONGRESO LATINOAMERICANO DE ETS
IV CONFERENCIA PANAMERICANA DE SIDA

X LATIN AMERICAN CONGRESS ON STD
IV PANAMERICAN CONFERENCE ON AIDS

15 al 18 de Noviembre 1995
Centro de Convenciones Diego Portales
Santiago - Chile

AIDS FEEDBACK
AF 11 95

15.74 JAMAICA

RECENT SOURCES:
-23 Governments
-GPA/HQ
-PAHO/HCA/95.015
-ECEMA-PARIS,Rep.n°46

Delay adjustment for latest years of diagn. is the preferred choice.

13.47 MARTINIQUE 4

KEY: WHO REGIONS — See also:

	AFRO	
(PAHO)	AMRO	AF 7 94
	EURO	AF 11 94
	WPRO	AF 9 95
	EMRO	
	SEARO	AF 9 95

10.85 SUISSE
10.38 FRANCE + DOM
10.06 ITALIA
9.56 PANAMA — low
8.10 EL SALVADO — LEVEL 5
6.66 PORTUGAL
5.92 COSTA RICA
4.73 DENMARK — very low
4.48 COLOMBIA — LEVEL 6
2.98 U.K.
2.05 CHILE — Lowest — LEVEL 7
1.56 GUATEMALA
1.17 NICARAGUA
.871 CUBA — LEVEL 8
9

Dr. R. P. Bernard, Liaison for UN and NG Organizations Director of Epidemiology in Human Reproduction
Field Epidemiology and Liaison Office, 22 Avenue Riant-Parc, 1209 Geneva, Switzerland

AFRO AIDS INCIDENCE..
HIV

A EAST & SOUTHERN AFRICA in selected Context.

AIDS FEEDBACK AF 12 95 F

IXth International Conference on AIDS and STD in Africa
IXème Conférence Internationale sur le SIDA et les MST en Afrique
Kampala - Ouganda - Décembre 1995
Kampala - Uganda - December 1995
10-14 Dec 1995

DEDICATION to UNAIDS/G-7

This decennial AFRICA AIDS review is dedicated to UNAIDS & G-7. Given the "shadow findings", UNAIDS should double its budget from the very start to do the job more appropriately. Study the G-7 trajectories and imagine most AFRICA trajectories to rise much higher, in reality. This is a continental emergency needing more help now. Roger P. Bernard

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Roger P. Bernard

1991 Peak AIDS case rates for 4 countries
In four contiguous countries (Uganda/Tanzania/Malawi/Zambia), a clear-cut PEAK AIDS CASE RATE is observed for 1991. Discuss possible cause(s).

Trajectory *delay* needs backward shift.
In the mid-1980s, AFRICA discovered slowly to have AIDS. For years, much denial. For each reported AIDS case there were 10-20 unreported cases. This translates into 3-6 years *delay* in the documented/calculated AIDS buildup trajectories. The contemplator should thus mentally shift the trajectories of the 1980s by 3-6 years to the left. The contiguous *country-octet* (alphabetical): Burundi/Congo/Malawi/Rwanda/Tanzania/Uganda/Zaire/Zambia may be designated as the *AFRICA initiation-cluster* with the HIV spread linked to the late 1960s/very early 1970s. The cradle of AIDS is most likely among these eight countries: to be further studied with other techniques than descriptive epidemiology.
GE rb AF 4 Dec 1995

ANNUAL RATE PER 10^5 mid-1984 POPULATION

120
80
40
20
10
5

108.8 MALAWI
81.7 ZAMBIA
70.0 UGANDA
60.0 ZAMBIA
57.5 TANZANIA
59.1 IVORY COAST
53.6 CONGO
45.1 Rwanda
19.9 BURUNDI
TANZ.
Côte d'Ivoire
BOTSWANA
USA
SWAZILAND
LESOTHO
THAILAND
FRA
S.A.
AUS
U.K.
JAP
ZIMBABWE
KENYA
UGANDA
MALAWI
CONGO
ZAMBIA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
ZAIRE
USA
INTERMEDIATE

133.4 ZIMBABWE

GEOMETRIC INCIDENCE CLASSIFICATION

LEVEL 1

KEY: WHO REGIONS

		See also: this Doc.
	AFRO	
(PAHO)	AMRO	AF 11 95
	EURO	AF 11 94
	WPRO	AF 9 95
	EMRO	
	SEARO	AF 9 95

92.4 BOTSWANA

highest

69.6 CONGO
69.2 MALAWI
68.7 CÔTE d'IVOIRE

LEVEL 2

(ZAMBIA)

very high

37.6 KENYA
33.7 UGANDA

LEVEL 3

~26.0 U.S.A.

high

23.9 THAILAND
22.5 ERITREA

14.15 ETHIOPIA LEVEL 4
13.12 TANZANIA
10.68 S.AFRICA
10.38 FRANCE
10.06 CAN. IT.
5.43 AUSTRALIA 5
2.99 U.K. 2.40 GERMANY
.170 JAPAN LEVEL 6

HIV 1975 1985 .. (induced) YEAR OF HIV INFECTION .. 1980 1990 1982 1992 1984 1994
AIDS YEAR OF AIDS DIAGNOSIS ...incomplete

AF 12 95
GE rb AF 5 Dec 1995

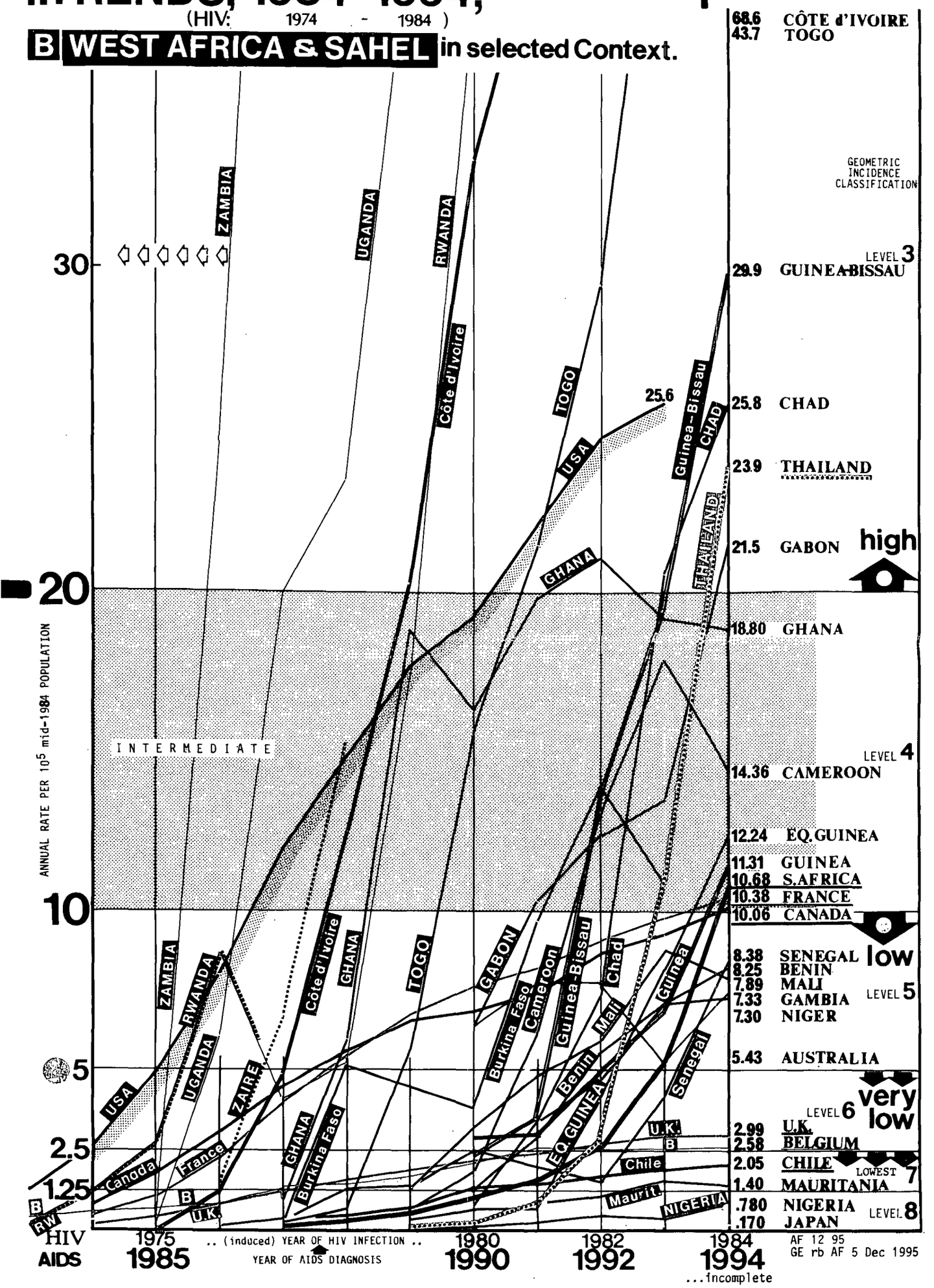
Dr. R. P. Bernard, Liaison for UN and NG Organizations Director of Epidemiology in Human Reproduction
Field Epidemiology and Liaison Office, 22 Avenue Riant-Parc, 1209 Geneva, Switzerland

..TRENDS, 1984-1994,

(HIV: 1974 - 1984)

B WEST AFRICA & SAHEL in selected Context.

F



AF 12 95
GE rb AF 5 Dec 1995

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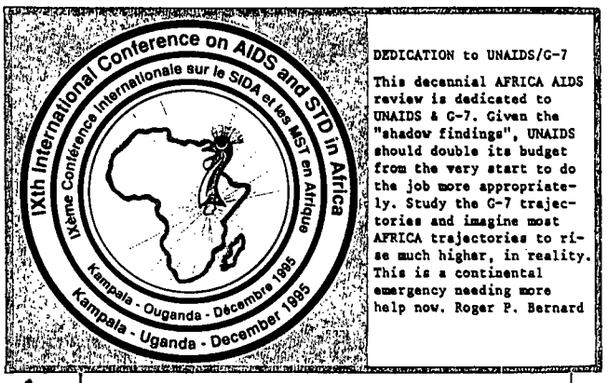
AFRO AIDS INCIDENCE..
HIV

AIDS FEEDBACK
AF 12 95 F

A EAST & SOUTHERN AFRICA in selected Context.



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2.40 GERMANY

LEVEL 6

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AF 12 95
GE rb AF 5 Dec 1995

Dr. R. P. Bernard, Liaison for UN and NG Organizations Director of Epidemiology in Human Reproduction
Field Epidemiology and Liaison Office, 22 Avenue Riant-Parc, 1209 Geneva, Switzerland

..TRENDS, 1984-1994, F

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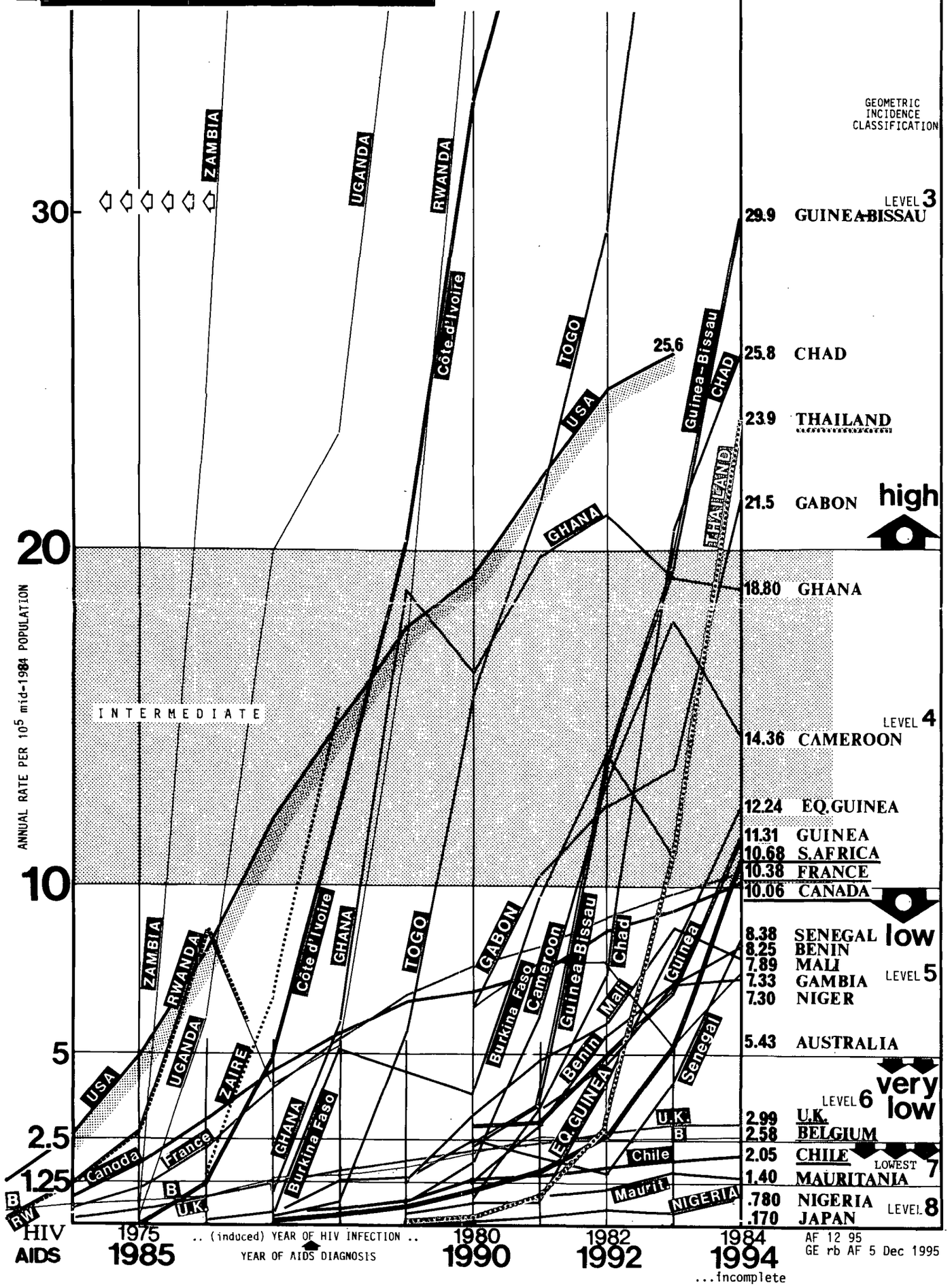
B WEST AFRICA & SAHEL in selected Context.



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AIDS FEEDBACK (AF)

Global analytical integration & DEM-EPI series

Liaison for UN and NG Organizations
International Federation for Family Health (IFFH)
International Council on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP)
Stop AIDS Worldwide (SAW)

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AIDS FEEDBACK (AF)

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✆ 0041 22 734 62 84

via GE mission.

Ms Patsy FLEMING
White House
Washington DC
USA

impromptu typing.

Geneva, 19 December 1995

Re:-On need to double the UNAIDS budget from the very'start'. G-7 intervention may be needed.
-I send 12 copies each of last two years AF output/spread.
-Bonnes fêtes!

Madam,

Thank you for mentioning 2' before you were boarding the Jeep at Kampala Sheraton, early evening Friday 15 Dec that I could write you to above address. Let's be short: (Kindly send me thus your speech for which I wanted to contact you).

1 AIDS FEEDBACK(AF) is a private academic effort that tries to fill a gap since several years. As methodologist, I try to cope with what I came to call *Global Analytical Integration*: of what?of formally reported AIDS cases.

2 The single most important exercise was done with USA by State (and NYC by county) AIDS data in Spring 1994. This led to applying a new method to officially recorded AIDS cases to one WHO region after another.

3 The document I handed to you is one of 2000 copies that was spread in Kampala during the conference via my Poster and many positive complicities. I hesitated to apply 'my' method to AFRICA data by the sheer 'incompleteness' and thus 'degrading' somewhat my method. But Sam Okware did insist to the point that it was impossible to 'bow out'. I shall never repent. I stumbled upon that 1991 peak, particularly for Tanzania/Uganda. I interviewed many scientists of both countries and, individually, they link that mostly to the Uganda liberation war. Those young lads, most, from 19-26 years marched from Tanzania to Kampala and beyond and stayed there for some years (79-82, most). They were strong and healthy, mostly. Their incubation period is thus like in the north, say 10 years on average. They left in 1981/82 and many individual opitions are that this was enough to get the HIV infection first 'more up' and then 'quite down', since a multi-tenthousand military force was demobilized. Various colleagues mentioned that one of the most consistent activity was eating/sleeping/'fucking'(sorry). The lesson here is that this finding comes out unexpected (by me) and simply appears when doing broad-regional reviews... Of course, it is the National AIDS Committees of both Tanzania and Uganda who have to sort this out. This is why I do not spread interpretations before they have been confirmed from within. The Uganda AIDS Commission has requested 25 copies, in their hand since day of your departure.

4 When I did the calculation/design/charting in very early December, it came to me that the primary'context' may be the G-7 countries for many reasons. Given the *shadow findings* for AFRO (see small text on TRAJECTORY delay and by a multiple quotient stunted heights of the AIDS CASE RATE TRAJECTORIES; G-7 countries have completeness quotients of 0.7-0.9,around): the difference is(thus)so enormous that I came, in the last minute, to dedicate the job to UNAIDS & G-7. May I ask you to consider this with all your perceptions and insight and consider positive recommendation for inclusion in the next agenda of G-7. I have also done recommendation for Japan (who could make a fabulous contribution for WPRO/SEARO and an additional effort into AFRO). EURO G-7 countries (France/Italy/UK/G) could together make a major effort for their 'southern neighbour continent', for instance.

Agenda?

May I mention that my 'initiative' was not discussed with any WHO staff. It was simply done 5 minutes before going to the printers on 5 December.

Of course, I remain at your disposal.

Sincerely yours, and 'bonnes fêtes!'

R. P. Bernard

Roger P. Bernard, MD MSPM FMH
Director, AIDS FEEDBACK & DEM-EPI
Liaison UN and NG Organizations

In box:
12+1 AF 12 95 (AFRO) Kampala
12+1 AF 11 95 (PAHO) Santiago
12+1 AF 9 95B(WPRO/SEARO) Chiang Mai
12+1 AF 9 95A(1993 Incid) Chiang Mai
12+1 AF 11 94 (EURO) Hannover
12+1 AF 7 94 (USA by STATE,etc) GE
12+1 AF 11 93 (GLOBAL/CUM--'92) MARR.

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National AIDS Policy

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n:\corresli