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**TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF HIV/AIDS INFECTION
IN SELECTED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

**Country Profiles
November 1992 Update**

**Health Studies Branch
Center for International Research
U. S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233**

**Research Notes
No. 8
December 1992**

Preface

The Center for International Research conducts specialized studies of population, economics, labor force, health and aging issues. However, the use of data not generated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census precludes performing the same statistical reviews normally conducted on Census Bureau data.

This research note is a compilation of briefing materials by country resulting from analysis conducted in the Health Studies Branch. This research note is intended for a rapid dissemination of results to a specialized audience, highlighting recent developments and emerging trends. Reports containing a more thorough presentation and discussion of research findings will continue to be issued in the Center for International Research Staff Paper series.

The preparation of this report was supported by funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

This briefing was compiled by the staff of the Health Studies Branch, including Jinkie Corbin, Blanche Lewis, and Edith Robinson. Comments and questions regarding this study should be addressed to: Karen Stanecki or Peter Way, Health Studies Branch, Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233-3700; telephone (301)763-4086.

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TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF HIV INFECTION IN SELECTED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Introduction

A critical issue for policy makers and program planners in the development assistance community is current status and trends over time in the spread of HIV infection and the AIDS epidemic in developing countries. The identification of "hot spots" of the spread of infection is important in decision-making regarding the allocation of scarce program funds.

Until recently, data on levels of HIV infection for developing countries were not sufficiently voluminous to allow any but a one-time snapshot of the situation in a particular region or country. However, this picture is rapidly changing as repeated surveys and sentinel surveillance projects established over the past several years begin to use consistent methods of HIV serologic data collection over a period of years. These data are being compiled by the Center for International Research and are the focus of this report.

The data presented in each country profile were drawn from the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Database*, a compilation of HIV seroprevalence information contained in journals, articles and public presentations. The database was developed and has been maintained at the U.S. Bureau of the Census since 1987, with funding support from the Africa Bureau and the Office of Health AIDS Division, U.S. Agency for International Development. Currently, the database contains over 14,000 individual data records drawn from over 1,900 publications and presentations. Although every attempt has been made to present the most reliable data, given the quality of the original data, the trends and patterns described should be considered tentative indications, rather than precise estimates, of the problem. Therefore, caution should be used in drawing conclusions.

These country profiles examine the patterns and trends of the epidemic using the best of the imperfect data available. In order to minimize the biases and confusion in using current seroprevalence estimates, we have developed several criteria to select the most representative sample estimate: larger samples are generally favored over smaller samples; more recent estimates are selected over older estimates, and better documented data are usually selected over poorly documented data. Each briefing highlights patterns of infection within population subgroups, patterns of infection by age, by sex, by race, and recent time trends in infection levels.

This research note is an update of and a supplement to research note #5 - **Trends and Patterns of HIV/AIDS Infection in Selected Developing Countries -- Country Profiles**. This update highlights the most recent information for countries reported earlier as well as additional profiles. We make no attempt to duplicate any country profiles that are available in research note #5. A copy of research note #5 can be obtained upon request.

As before, these profiles have been 3-hole punched for use in a loose leaf binder for ease of insertion or substitution of new profiles.

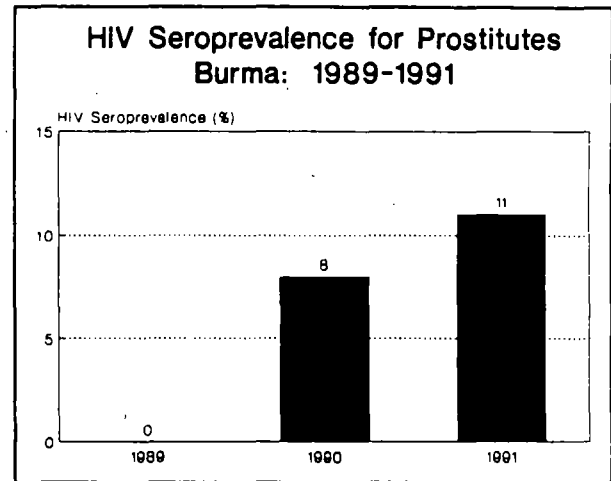
We welcome copies of articles or reference to information which may have been overlooked.

ASIA

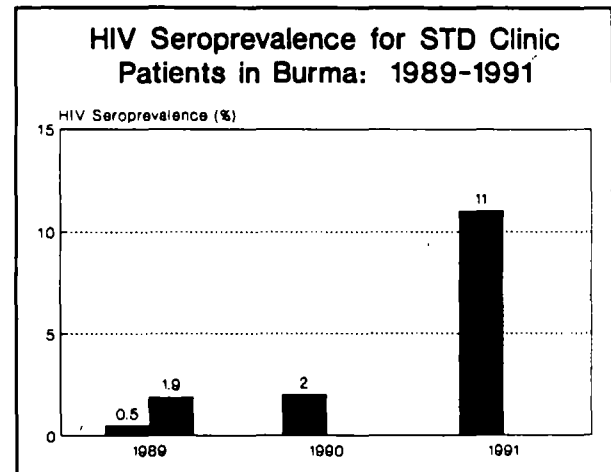
Burma

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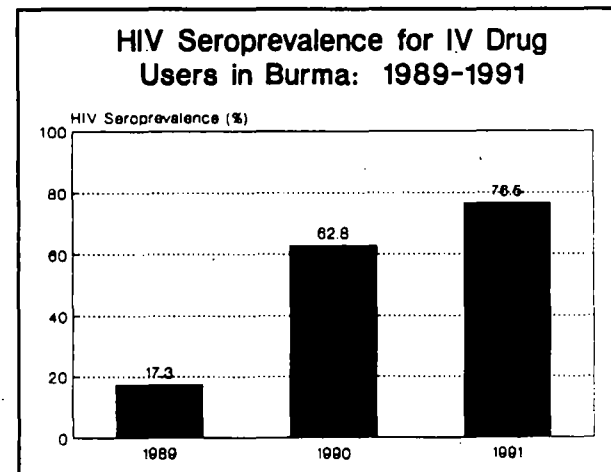
- Data from a summary report conducted in Burma found the HIV infection levels among prostitutes to have gone from no evidence of the virus in 1989 to 11 percent in early 1991.



- According to this same report, the HIV seroprevalence levels have steadily increased among STD clinic patients over a three year period. By early 1991, the HIV level had reached 11 percent.

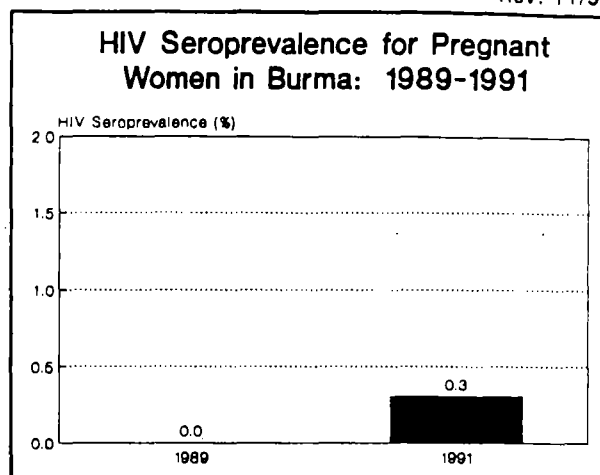


- A survey on AIDS was conducted by the Disease Control Division in several townships in Burma since 1985. This study found HIV infection growing among intravenous drug users from 17.3 percent in 1989 to 76.5 percent in early 1991.

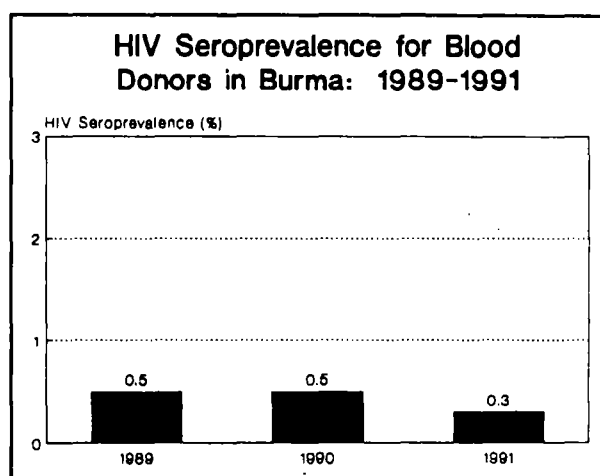


Source: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, Nov., 1992.

- In 1989, no evidence of HIV infection was detected among pregnant women in Burma. However, in early 1991, this report found that the number of HIV positive pregnant women was 0.3 percent.



- According to the same study done in several townships by the Disease Control Division of Burma, the number of HIV positive blood donors remained constant until 1990. In early 1991, the HIV level slightly declined to 0.3 percent.



Source: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, Nov., 1992.

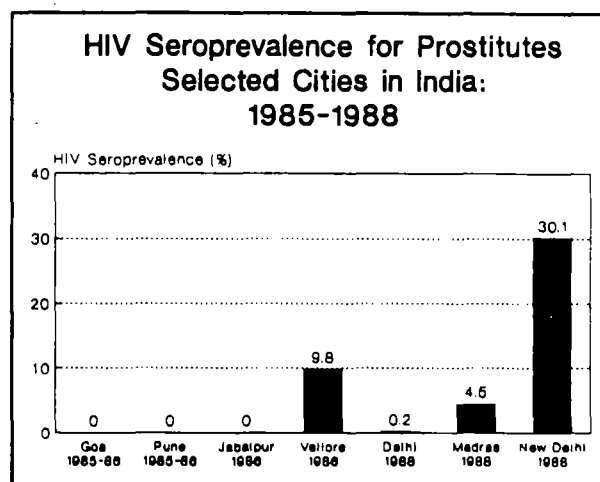
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- Y0013 Yeoh, E., 1988, The Growing Problem of AIDS in Asia, VI International Conference on AIDS, San Francisco, 6/24, Closing Ceremony, vol. 3, p. 93.

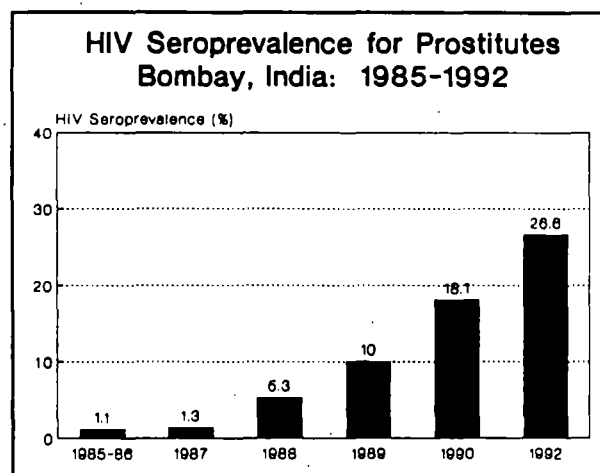
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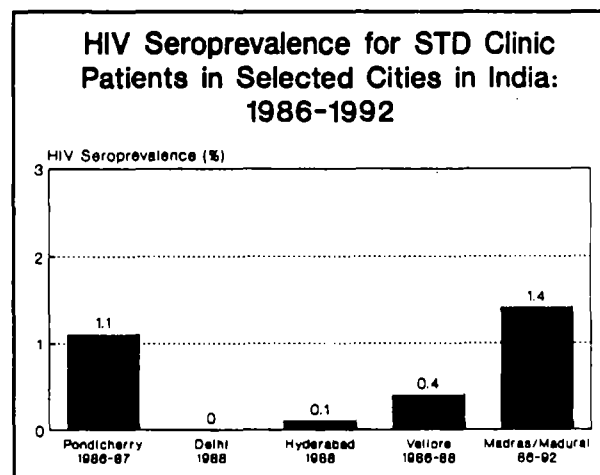
- Studies conducted in several cities in India show the levels of HIV infection among prostitutes vary greatly. The highest level of HIV infection among these studies was in the capital city, New Delhi -- 30.1 percent. Vellore and Madras had levels of 9.8 and 4.5 percent, respectively. However, there was no evidence of HIV infection in Goa, Jabalpur, and Pune cities and very little in Delhi city at the time of these studies.



- According to studies in Bombay the HIV infection level among prostitutes has increased more than 20-fold over the past 7 years, reaching 28.6 percent in 1992.

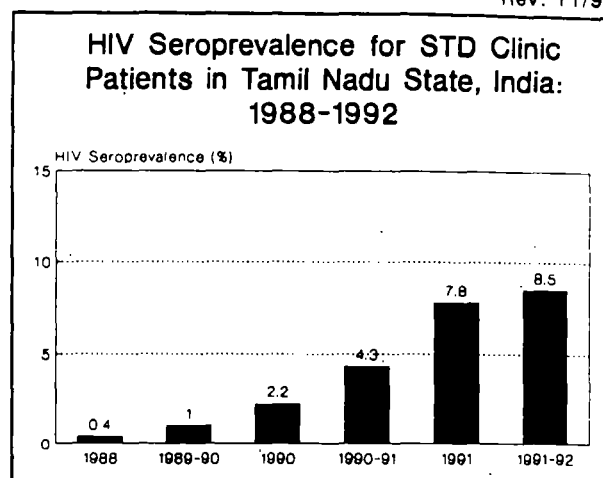


- A variety of studies conducted in selected cities in India since the late 1980's document the toehold that HIV had achieved across India at this point in time. India appears poised for explosive growth in infection.

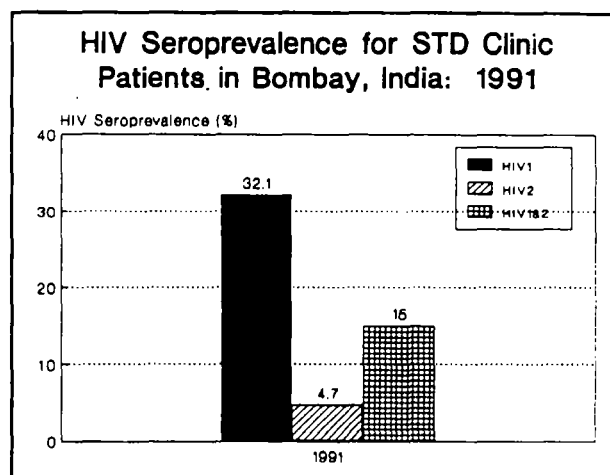


Source: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, Nov., 1992.

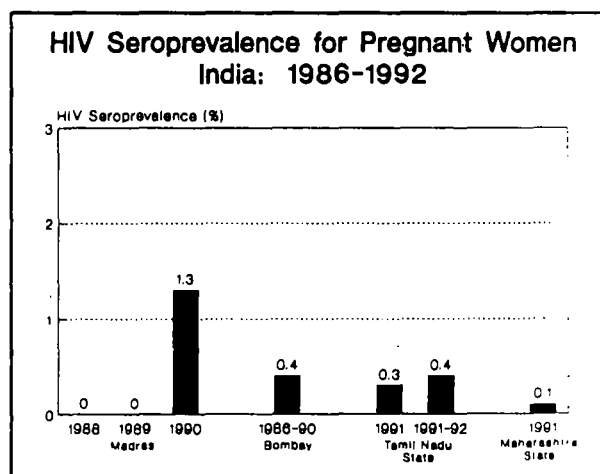
- HIV infection levels among STD clinic patients in Tamil Nadu State have steadily increased from 0.4 in 1988 to 8.5 percent in 1991-92.



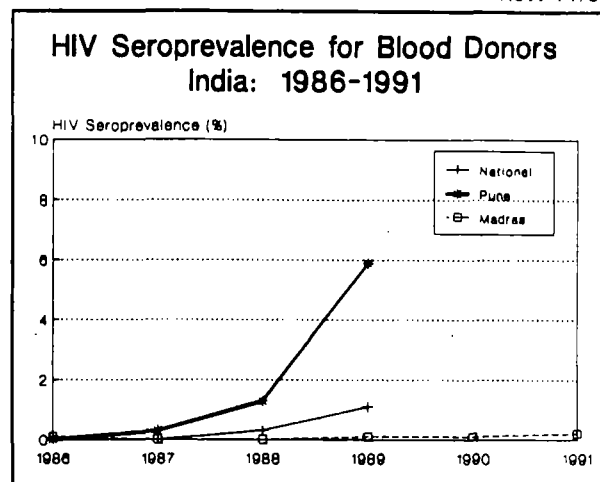
- Evidence of the risk of infection for this population is shown in very recent data from Bombay, where nearly one-third of STD clinic patients were HIV-1 positive in 1991. An additional 5 percent of STD clinic patients were positive for HIV-2.



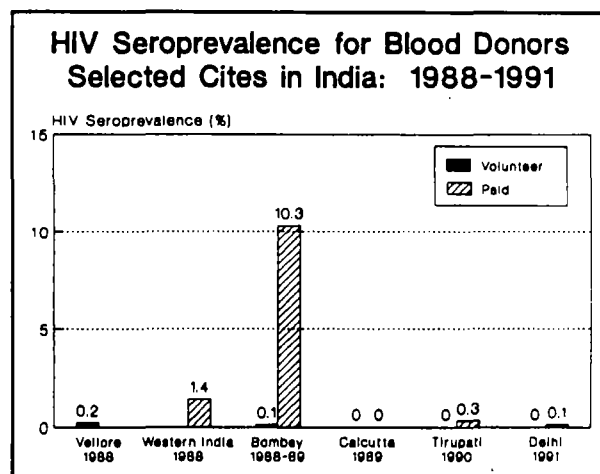
- According to a variety of studies, the HIV infection level among pregnant women attending an antenatal clinic seems to be moderately low. In Bombay, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra states, levels range from 0.1 to 0.4 percent. Data from Madras for the past several years, however, show an increase from 0 percent to 1.3 percent.



- Levels of HIV seropositivity have been steadily increasing for blood donors, as shown by studies done by the National AIDS Center and in Madras. However, in Pune, levels of HIV infection increased more rapidly from 0 percent in 1986 to 5.9 percent in 1989.



- Levels of HIV seroprevalence in blood donors varies by type of donor and area in India. Levels are generally low, however, one study in Bombay from March 1988 to November 1989 reported a seroprevalence level of 10.3 percent in paid blood donors. Also, a smaller study in 1989 found 86 percent of paid donors to be seropositive.



Source: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, Nov., 1992.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233-0001

February 28, 1997

Dear Colleague:

Based on information in our *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*, January 1997 release, I am enclosing our latest research note (No. 23) which may be of interest to you.

Research Note No. 23 is the "Recent HIV Seroprevalence Levels by Country: January 1997," which is a summary of recent seroprevalence for developing countries. In addition, the research note includes several maps showing seroprevalence estimates for high and low risk population groups in Africa and HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women and prostitutes in Cambodia and Vietnam.

We welcome comments, suggestions, and additional material for our database. Also, we would be pleased to add additional subscribers to our database which is distributed at no charge on diskette and in printed form upon request. Additional copies of our reports also are available.

I hope that you will share these materials with your colleagues.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Karen".

Karen Stanecki De Lay
Chief, Health Studies Branch
International Programs Center
Population Division
E-mail: kstaneck@census.gov

Enclosures

**RECENT HIV SEROPREVALENCE LEVELS
BY COUNTRY: JANUARY 1997**

**Health Studies Branch
International Programs Center
Population Division
U.S. Bureau of the Census**

**Research Note
No. 23
January 1997**

Preface

The International Programs Center of the Population Division conducts specialized studies of population, economics, labor force, health and aging issues. However, the use of data not generated by the Bureau of the Census precludes performing the same statistical reviews normally conducted on its own data.

This research note is the 23rd of a series of short research documents resulting from analysis conducted in the Health Studies Branch. Distribution in the research note format is intended to allow for rapid dissemination of results to a specialized audience, highlighting recent developments or emerging trends. Reports containing a more thorough presentation and discussion of research findings will continue to be issued in the International Programs Center Staff Paper series.

The preparation of this report was supported by funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

This note was prepared by the staff of the Health Studies Branch--Jinkie Corbin, Anne Ryan, Peggy Seybolt, Lisa Mayberry, and Jack Gibson and edited by Karen Stanecki De Lay, Chief, Health Studies Branch. Comments and questions regarding this study should be addressed to Karen Stanecki De Lay (kstaneck@census.gov) or Peter O. Way, International Programs Center, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233-8860; telephone (301) 457-1406.

**RECENT HIV SEROPREVALENCE LEVELS
BY COUNTRY: January 1997**

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Recent HIV Seroprevalence Levels by Country: January 1997

Introduction

Since 1987, the International Programs Center, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, has been compiling HIV seroprevalence information for its *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*. This work has been supported by funding from the Agency for International Development.

The present update to the data base incorporates all available epidemiological information for developing countries presented at the XI International Conference on AIDS, Vancouver, Canada, July 1996. We also are regularly reviewing the scientific literature for relevant information. Currently, the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base* contains about 30,302 individual data records drawn from 3,782 publications and presentations. It is our goal to incorporate all available data from seroprevalence studies conducted in developing countries.

Several items drawn from the data base are included in this report. These include summary tables showing available seroprevalence estimates for high- and low-risk population groups in major cities and rural areas for all developing countries. Tables are provided for HIV-1 and HIV-2, where available. Urban data for Africa and three Asian countries, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam, have been plotted on maps as well, showing the distribution by country. A brief review of data quality issues and discussion of selection criteria follows. We recognize the somewhat arbitrary nature of this selection and welcome comments.

Data Quality and Qualifications

With rare exception, surveys of HIV seroprevalence are not based on national samples. Therefore, every seroprevalence estimate has a bias if generalized beyond its sample population. The amount of bias is determined by how different the sampled population group or geographic area is from the generalized description placed on the estimate. For instance, an estimate of the HIV seroprevalence of pregnant women in Kinshasa, Zaire, may be generalized to "urban, low-risk group." Yet, Kinshasa is not representative of all urban areas in Zaire, and pregnant women are not representative of all low-risk adults (since by definition they may be more sexually active than many low-risk groups, such as the aged).

Several factors contribute to biases or confusion surrounding HIV seroprevalence estimates:

- **Sample-Size Bias:** The sample sizes of seroprevalence studies are generally very small. Small samples of non-random populations may tend to overestimate the seroprevalence.
- **Nonrepresentative Samples:** Many surveys are taken of populations convenient for the medical team drawing blood for testing. Therefore, many are "samples of convenience," taken in clinics or hospitals where the available sample of people may be sicker than those who do not attend the clinic.
- **Geographic Bias:** As in the case of samples of convenience, samples may also be taken in more-accessible rather than less-accessible geographic areas. Given what is known regarding the spread of HIV infection, we would expect that this would tend to bias upward the estimate of HIV seroprevalence, if the available sources are taken to represent the country as a whole. Note, however, that this particular factor may not bias estimates of seroprevalence in the geographic areas that were, in fact, surveyed.
- **Testing Bias:** In the first several years of the AIDS epidemic, the ELISA test was the predominant test used to determine seropositivity. The ELISA test, however, gives a number of false positives and, therefore, the test results must be confirmed by a second test; in general, the Western Blot. Not all studies report confirmatory testing, although they increasingly do so.
- **HIV-1 and HIV-2 Overlap:** In countries where both HIV-1 and HIV-2 are present, tests are done for both viruses and often find people who test positive for both. To report the people who are only infected with HIV-1 will understate the total infected population because it does not take into account the joint infections. Thus, care must be used in discussions of data from these areas to avoid either double counting or omitting various categories of infected population.

In order to minimize the biases and confusion in using current seroprevalence estimates, we have developed several criteria to select the most representative sample estimate:

- larger samples are generally favored over smaller samples;
- more recent estimates are selected over older estimates; and
- better-documented data are usually selected over poorly-documented data; data without documentation are not used.

These criteria only attempt to minimize the biases in the data, not eliminate them. Therefore, all seroprevalence data must be used with caution.

Data Organization

The data presented in the following seroprevalence tables are taken from the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*. The specific rates presented are taken from the most recent studies with a sufficiently large sample size. Where recent data are not available and where sample sizes are small, footnotes qualify the data. In some cases, results from large samples were not included due to insufficient documentation about the sample design, tests or place. The data are imperfect and caution should be used in drawing conclusions. Although they are listed by country name, they are not national level estimates. We can only draw conclusions for the area where these studies were conducted.

The tables that follow are based on data selected as the best available data on HIV-1 and HIV-2 seroprevalence among high- and low-risk populations in developing countries (see Tables 1 and 2). The terms "high risk" and "low risk" are used in these tables and charts to differentiate population subgroups with known risk factors for HIV infection from those without such known risks. As a result of the various transmission modes and the prevalence of the virus in Africa, no group can be considered to have no risk of infection. Sampled populations treated as high risk in this report include prostitutes, bar girls, etc.; clients of prostitutes; and sexually-transmitted disease clinic patients. Sampled populations considered to be low risk include the general population with no known risk, pregnant women, and blood donors.

Data were selected using criteria of sample size, recency of data, presence of two diagnostic tests, and minimal evident bias in sample selection, given the target population. Since each figure is based on a single study, it is not an average or composite figure. As yet, there are insufficient comparable studies to make estimates of an "average" seroprevalence meaningful. Detailed sample information for these studies is contained in Table 3. Sources for the data shown in the tables are contained in a unified reference listing.

The tables are also divided by Capital/Major City and Outside Major City. In many studies it is difficult to determine whether or not the universe is a strictly rural area. The geographical boundaries may include some urbanized centers. Is a sample drawn from three villages necessarily a study of the rural population? When the study area is described as a province in the country it is listed in the table as outside the capital/major city. It is usually fairly clear when a study is conducted in the capital or a major city.

We will periodically update these materials with the latest and best available data, at times including a brief discussion of a topic of particular interest.

We welcome comments and suggestions from users of the data base. We also welcome copies of articles or references to information which may have been overlooked.

Table 3: Detailed Listing of Estimates of HIV-1 and 2 Seroprevalence, by Residence and Risk Factor, for Developing Countries: Circa 1995

Region/ Country	Risk Area	Geographic Area	Year	Sub-population	Sex	Age	Prev. Rate	Sample Size	Data Type	Test Type	Source ID
SOUTH AFRICA	+ UL	NATAL/KWAZULU PR	1995	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	18.2 b	N/A	HIV	UNK	W0115
	UH	JOHANNESBURG	1994	STD PTS.	B	ALL	20.1 c	4395	HIV	UNK	R0123
	OL	NATIONAL	1994	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	6.4	18630	HIV	ELISA*2,RAPID	R0131
SUDAN	+ UL	JUBA	1995	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	3.0 b	N/A	HIV	UNK	W0122
SWAZILAND	UL	NATIONAL	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	21.9 b	N/A	HIV	UNK	R0122
	UH	NATIONAL	1992	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	11.1	1489	HIV	UNK	D0117
TANZANIA	+ UL	DAR ES SALAAM	1995-96	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	13.7	6525	HIV	ELISA,WB	M0473
	UH	DAR ES SALAAM	1993(?)	HIGH RISK INDIVIDUALS	F	ALL	49.5	925	HIV	ELISA	O0051
	OL	MBEYA REG./RURAL	1994	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	15.0 b	N/A	HIV	UNK	T0139
	OH	MBEYA REGION	1992	STD PTS.	B	ALL	34.3 b	N/A	HIV	ELISA*2,WB	R0090
TOGO	UH	FIVE REGIONS	1993(?)	MILITARY RECRUITS	M	ALL	3.1	1357	HIV	ELISA,WB	B0224
	OL	DAPAONG/RURAL	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	3.0	497	HIV1	ELISA,WB	M0375
	OL2	DAPAONG/RURAL	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	497	HIV2	ELISA,WB	M0375
	OH	DAPAONG/RURAL	1993	STD PTS.	B	ALL	7.3 b	N/A	HIV1,2	ELISA,WB	M0375
TUNISIA	UL	TUNIS	1991	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	1030	HIV1	ELISA,WB	B0169
UGANDA	UL	KAMPALA	1995	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	18.5 b	N/A	HIV	ELISA*2	A0158
	UH	KAMPALA	1995	STD PTS.	F	ALL	38.5 b	N/A	HIV	ELISA*2	A0158
	OL	KABAROLE DST/RUR	1994	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	6.5 b	N/A	HIV	UNK	W0094
ZAIRE	UL	KINSHASA/3 SITES	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	5.0 c	1298	HIV1	RAPID	M0265
	+ UH	KINSHASA	1995	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	30.3	601	HIV	UNK	M0184
	OL	MUSOSHI	1991	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	2.9	1143	HIV1	ELISA,WB	M0265
	OH	HAUT-ZAIRE REG.	1991(?)	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	25.4	126	HIV1	ELISA,IFA,WB	G0092
ZAMBIA	UL	URBAN AREAS	1994	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	27.9	5320	HIV	ELISA	F0084
	UH	LUSAKA	1992-93	STD CLINIC PTS.	F	ALL	58.0	329	HIV	ELISA	S0294
	OL	RURAL AREAS	1994	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	12.7	6219	HIV	UNK	F0084
	OH	MUKINGE	1990(?)	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	36.0 b	N/A	HIV1	ELISA	K0096
ZIMBABWE	UL	HARARE	1995	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	32.0	2783	HIV	ELISA*2	L0201
	UH	HARARE	1994-95	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	86.0	147	HIV	ELISA	M0433
	OL	MANICALAND P/RUR	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	16.0 b	N/A	HIV	UNK	F0076
	OH	MUREWA DISTRICT	1991-93	STD CLINIC PTS.	M	ALL	46.0	215	HIV1	ELISA,WB	T0130
	OH2	MUREWA DISTRICT	1991-93	STD CLINIC PTS.	M	ALL	.0	215	HIV2	ELISA,WB	T0130
*ASIA & OCEANIA											
BAHRAIN	UH	NOT SPECIFIED	1990(?)	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	.0	1026	HIV	UNK	F0038
BANGLADESH	UL	NATIONAL	1989-95	VARIOUS GROUPS	B	ALL	.0	300000	HIV	UNK	C0199
	+ UH	DHAKA	1996(?)	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	1.2 b	87	HIV	RAPID	M0480
BHUTAN	UL	NOT SPECIFIED	1991	VARIOUS GROUPS	B	ALL	.0	6832	HIV	UNK	W0076
BURMA	+ UL	20 SITES	1995	FAM. PLAN. CLINIC PTS.	F	ALL	2.2 b	N/A	HIV	UNK	K0220
	UH	RANGOON/MANDALAY	1995	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	18.0	194	HIV	ELISA,RAPID	T0137

Table 3: Detailed Listing of Estimates of HIV-1 and 2 Seroprevalence, by Residence and Risk Factor, for Developing Countries: Circa 1995

Region/ Country	Risk Area	Geographic Area	Year	Sub-population	Sex	Age	Prev. Rate	Sample Size	Data Type	Test Type	Source ID
CAMBODIA	+ UL	PHNOM PENH	1996	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	3.2	186	HIV	RAPID, ELISA	C0228
	+ UH	PHNOM PENH	1996	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	41.6	173	HIV	RAPID	C0228
	+ OL	KAMPONG CHAM PR.	1996	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.9	232	HIV	RAPID, ELISA	C0228
	+ OH	KAMPONG CHAM PR.	1996	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	27.3	154	HIV	RAPID, ELISA	C0228
CHINA, MAINLAND	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0	930000	HIV	UNK	W0112
	+ UH	RUILI	1995	IVDU	B	ALL	73.2 b	N/A	HIV	UNK	C0221
CHINA, TAIWAN a	UL	NOT SPECIFIED	1994	VARIOUS GROUPS	B	ALL	.0	8828391	HIV1	ELISA*2, WB	W0097
	UH	TAIPEI	1991-92	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	.4	19811	HIV1	ELISA, WB	H0092
	UH2	TAIPEI	1991-92	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	.0	19811	HIV2	ELISA, WB	H0092
COOK ISLANDS	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B	ALL	.0	208	HIV	UNK	W0112
FIJI	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B	ALL	.0	8986	HIV	UNK	W0112
	UH	NOT SPECIFIED	1991-93	STD PTS.	B	ALL	.1	2749	HIV	UNK	O0063
FRENCH POLYNESIA	UL	NATIONAL	1993	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B	ALL	.0	5169	HIV	UNK	W0112
	UH	NOT SPECIFIED	1991	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	3.0	230	HIV	UNK	O0063
GAZA STRIP	UL	NOT SPECIFIED	1987-92	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0	23406	HIV	WB	M0314
GUAM	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B	ALL	.1	1260	HIV	UNK	W0112
HONG KONG	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B	ALL	.0	172151	HIV	UNK	W0112
	UH	NOT SPECIFIED	1994	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	.1	14496	HIV	UNK	L0156
INDIA	+ UL	BOMBAY	1995	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	20+	2.5 b	N/A	HIV	UNK	M0487
	+ UH	BOMBAY	1995	STD PTS.	M	ALL	28.6 a	300	HIV1	ELISA, RAPID, WB	B0287
	+ UH2	BOMBAY	1995	STD PTS.	M	ALL	7.0 a	300	HIV2	ELISA, RAPID, WB	B0287
INDONESIA	UH	EAST JAVA	1994(?)	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	.3	1200	HIV	UNK	J0044
ISRAEL	UL	EAST JERUSALEM	1989-92	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0	21222	HIV	WB	M0314
	UH	TEL AVIV	1991(?)	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	1.1	180	HIV	ELISA, WB	M0186
KIRIBATI	UL	NOT SPECIFIED	1991-93	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.1	1694	HIV	UNK	O0063
KOREA, NORTH	UL	NOT SPECIFIED	1990	VARIOUS GROUPS	B	ALL	.0	61200	HIV	UNK	W0076
KOREA, SOUTH	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B	ALL	.8	1675316	HIV	UNK	W0112
	UH	NOT SPECIFIED	1985-94	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	.0	140263	HIV	ELISA, WB	S0301
LAOS	UL	VIENTIANE	1993	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.8	238	HIV	UNK	M0309
	UH	VIENTIANE	1990-93	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	1.2	257	HIV	ELISA, WB	P0122
MACAU	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B	ALL	.0	6400	HIV	UNK	W0112
MALAYSIA	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B	ALL	.0	218578	HIV	UNK	W0112
	UH	KOTA BHARU	1992	IVDU	B	ALL	29.5	210	HIV	ELISA, WB	S0215

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Table 3: Detailed Listing of Estimates of HIV-1 and 2 Seroprevalence, by Residence and Risk Factor, for Developing Countries: Circa 1995

Region/ Country	Risk Area	Geographic Area	Year	Sub-population	Sex	Age	Prev. Rate	Sample Size	Data Type	Test Type	Source ID
MALDIVES	UL	NOT SPECIFIED	1991	VARIOUS GROUPS	B	ALL	.0	8311	HIV	UNK	W0076
MARSHALL ISLANDS	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B	ALL	.0	386	HIV	UNK	W0112
MICRONESIA, FEDRTD STATES	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0	1188	HIV	UNK	W0112
MONGOLIA	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0	6867	HIV	UNK	W0112
	UH	ULAANBAATAR	1987-93	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	.0	439	HIV	UNK	M0340
NEPAL	+ UL	EIGHT SITES	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0 b	N/A	HIV	UNK	S0391
	+ UH	EIGHT SITES	1992	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	1.3 b	N/A	HIV	UNK	S0391
NEW CALEDONIA	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B	ALL	.1	6355	HIV	UNK	W0112
PAKISTAN	+ UL	LAHORE	1995	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.6	2000	HIV	RAPID, ELISA	P0144
	+ UH	LAHORE	1995	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	3.7	295	HIV	RAPID	P0144
PALAU	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B	ALL	.0	252	HIV	UNK	W0112
	UH	NOT SPECIFIED	1991-93	STD PTS.	B	ALL	.0	175	HIV	UNK	O0063
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B	ALL	.0	25576	HIV	UNK	W0112
	UH	PORT MORESBY	1992	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	.3	2000	HIV	ELISA, WB	O0053
	OL	GOROKA	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	761	HIV	ELISA, RAPID, WB	I0028
	OH	WEWAK & GOROKA	1992	STD PTS.	B	ALL	.0 c	700	HIV	ELISA, RAPID, WB	I0028
PHILIPPINES	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0	499511	HIV	UNK	W0112
	UH	PASAY CITY	1993	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	.5	1483	HIV	UNK	T0125
SINGAPORE	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B	ALL	.0	59716	HIV	UNK	W0112
	UH	NOT SPECIFIED	1994	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	3.7 b	N/A	HIV	UNK	G0161
SOLOMON ISLANDS	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B	ALL	.0	1516	HIV	UNK	W0112
	UH	NOT SPECIFIED	1991-93	STD PTS.	B	ALL	.0	279	HIV	UNK	O0063
SRI LANKA	UL	NOT SPECIFIED	1991	VARIOUS GROUPS	B	ALL	.0	195148	HIV	UNK	W0076
	+ UH	COLOMBO	1993	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	.5 b	N/A	HIV	UNK	B0304
THAILAND	UL	CENTRAL REGION	1995	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	2.8	14822	HIV	UNK	T0145
	UH	CENTRAL REGION	1995	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	21.6 c	6531	HIV	UNK	T0145
TONGA	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B	ALL	.0	1513	HIV	UNK	W0112
TURKEY	UL	ISTANBUL	1993-94	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0	14157	HIV1	ELISA*2, WB	Y0022
TUVALU	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B	ALL	.0 b	42	HIV	UNK	W0112
VANUATU	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0	421	HIV	UNK	W0112

Table 3: Detailed Listing of Estimates of HIV-1 and 2 Seroprevalence, by Residence and Risk Factor, for Developing Countries: Circa 1995

Region/ Country	Risk Area	Geographic Area	Year	Sub-population	Sex	Age	Prev. Rate	Sample Size	Data Type	Test Type	Source ID
VIETNAM	+ UL	HO CHI MINH	1995	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.2	898 HIV	UNK	UNK	N0182
	+ UH	HO CHI MINH	1995	IVDU	B	ALL	43.6	1264 HIV	UNK	UNK	N0182
	+ UH	HO CHI MINH	1995	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	1.2	1568 HIV	UNK	UNK	N0182
WEST BANK	UL	NOT SPECIFIED	1992	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0	8997 HIV	WB	WB	M0314
WESTERN SAMOA	UL	NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B	ALL	.0	1044 HIV	UNK	UNK	M0112
*LATIN AMERICA & *CARIBBEAN											
ARGENTINA	+ UL	BUENOS AIRES PR.	1995	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	2.8 b	N/A HIV	UNK	UNK	N0179
	+ UH	BUENOS AIRES PR.	1995	STD PTS.	B	ALL	9.1 b	N/A HIV	UNK	UNK	N0179
ARUBA	UH	NOT SPECIFIED	1994	PROSTITUTES	F	18Y	.0 b	N/A HIV1,2	ELISA*2	ELISA*2	D0178
THE BAHAMAS	UL	NOT SPECIFIED	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	3.6	1019 HIV	ELISA	ELISA	B0179
	UH	NOT SPECIFIED	1993	STD PTS.	B	ALL	18.4	228 HIV	ELISA	ELISA	B0179
BARBADOS	UL	NOT SPECIFIED	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	1.2 c	777 HIV	ELISA	ELISA	B0186 B0187 B0188 B0189
BRAZIL	+ UL	RIO DE JANEIRO	1995	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	2.7	742 HIV	ELISA	ELISA	J0056
	+ UH	RIO DE JANEIRO	1995	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	13.3	315 HIV1	ELISA*2	ELISA*2	S0367
	+ OL	BELO HORIZONTE	1994-95	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.3	1489 HIV1,2	ELISA, WB	ELISA, WB	A0165
	+ OH	BELO HORIZONTE	1994	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	3.5	517 HIV	UNK	UNK	M0447
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	UL	NOT SPECIFIED	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	2.8 b	36 HIV	UNK	UNK	B0206
CAYMAN ISLANDS	UL	NOT SPECIFIED	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	462 HIV	UNK	UNK	G0123
CHILE	UL	METROPOLITAN RG.	1994	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.1	2093 HIV1	ELISA*2, IFA/WB	ELISA*2, IFA/WB	P0142
	UH	METROPOLITAN RG.	1994	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	1.3	385 HIV1	ELISA*2, IFA/WB	ELISA*2, IFA/WB	P0142
COLOMBIA	+ UL	BARRANQUILLA	1994	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	1.1	1233 HIV1	UNK	UNK	G0184
	+ UH	BARRANQUILLA	1994	PROSTITUTES & STD PTS.	B	ALL	3.4	119 HIV1	UNK	UNK	G0184
COSTA RICA	+ UL	SAN JOSE	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	0.0	649 HIV1	ELISA	ELISA	L0223
	+ UH	SAN JOSE	1992	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	1.6	883 HIV1	ELISA	ELISA	L0223
CUBA	+ UL	NOT SPECIFIED	1996(?)	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	1668237 HIV	ELISA, WB	ELISA, WB	M0484
	+ UH	NOT SPECIFIED	1993	STD PTS.	B	ALL	.0	109545 HIV1	ELISA, WB	ELISA, WB	S0389
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	+ UL	SANTO DOMINGO	1995	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	2.0	1000 HIV1	ELISA*3	ELISA*3	P0157
	+ UH	SANTO DOMINGO	1994	SEW WORKERS	F	ALL	6.2 c	746 HIV1	ELISA*3	ELISA*3	P0156 P0157

Table 1: Estimates of HIV-1 Seroprevalence, by Residence and Risk Factor, for Developing Countries: Circa 1995

Region and Country	Capital/Major City		Outside Major City		Urban City Sources		Outside City Sources	
	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk
South Africa	18.2 b	20.1 c	6.4	-	W0115	R0123	R0131	
Sudan	-	3.0 b	-	-		W0122		
Swaziland	21.9 b	11.1	-	-	R0122	D0117		
Tanzania	13.7	49.5	15.0 b	34.3 b	M0473	O0051	T0139	R0090
* Togo	-	3.1	3.0	7.3 b		B0224	M0375	M0375
Tunisia	.0	-	-	-	B0169			
Uganda	18.5 bc	38.5 b	6.5 b	-	A0158	A0158	W0094	
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-				
Zaire	5.0 c	30.3	2.9	25.4	M0265	M0184	M0265	G0092
Zambia	27.9	58.0	12.7	36.0 b	F0084	S0294	F0084	K0096
* Zimbabwe	32.0	86.0	16.0 b	46.0	L0201	M0433	F0076	T0130
ASIA AND OCEANIA								
Bahrain	-	.0	-	-		F0038		
Bangladesh	.0	1.2 b	-	-	C0199	M0480		
Bhutan	.0	-	-	-	W0076			
Burma	2.2 b	18.0	-	-	K0220	T0137		
Cambodia	3.2	41.6	.9	27.3	C0228	C0228	C0228	C0228
China, Mainland	.0	73.2 b	-	-	W0112	C0221		
* China, Taiwan @	.0	.4	-	-	W0097	H0092		
Cook Islands	.0	-	-	-	W0112			
Fiji	.0	.1	-	-	W0112	O0063		
French Polynesia	.0	3.0	-	-	W0112	O0063		
Gaza Strip	.0	-	-	-	M0314			
Guam	.1	-	-	-	W0112			
Hong Kong	.0	.1	-	-	W0112	L0156		
* India	2.5 b	28.6 a	-	-	M0487	B0287		
Indonesia		.3	-	-		J0044		
Israel	.0	1.1	-	-	M0314	M0186		
Kiribati	.1	-	-	-	O0063			
Korea, North	.0	-	-	-	W0076			
Korea, South	.8	.0	-	-	W0112	S0301		
Laos	.8	1.2	-	-	M0309	P0122		
Macau	.0	-	-	-	W0112			
Malaysia	.0	29.5	-	-	W0112	S0215		
Maldives	.0	-	-	-	W0076			
Marshall Islands	.0	-	-	-	W0112			
Micronesia, Fedrtd States	.0	-	-	-	W0112			
Mongolia	.0	.0	-	-	W0112	M0340		
Nepal	.0 b	1.3 b	-	-	S0391	S0391		
New Caledonia	.1	-	-	-	W0112			
Pakistan	.6	3.7	-	-	P0144	P0144		
Palau	.0	.0	-	-	W0112	O0063		
Papua New Guinea	.0	.3	.0	.0 c	W0112	O0053	I0028	I0028
Philippines	.0	.5	-	-	W0112	T0125		
Singapore	.0	3.7 b	-	-	W0112	G0161		
Solomon Islands	.0	.0	-	-	W0112	O0063		
Sri Lanka	.0	.5 b	-	-	W0076	B0304		

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Region and Country	Capital/Major City		Outside Major City		Urban City Sources		Outside City Sources	
	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk
AFRICA								
Algeria	-	.0 b	-	-		A0132		
* Angola	1.0	-	.5	-	A0157		A0157	
* Benin	1.4	50.8 a	4.9 a	-	D0145	B0269	G0146	
Botswana	32.4	41.6	16.0	-	M0178	M0178	M0494	
Burkina Faso	12.0	60.4	-	-	C0213	M0450		
Burundi	20.0	-	1.8	-	B0233		B0233	
* Cameroon	5.7 c	45.3	2.9	9.0	S0315	G0147	S0316	Z0045
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-				
* Central African Rep.	16.0	31.0	6.5	-	U0027	U0027	U0027	
Chad	4.1	-	-	-	M0266			
Comoros	-	-	-	-				
Congo	7.1	17.6 c	2.6	-	B0270	M0333	B0162	
* Cote d'Ivoire	12.5 a	77.0 a	-	-	W0119	G0174		
* Djibouti	-	43.0	-	-		C0141		
Egypt	.0	5.3	.0	-	Q0009	H0116	E0049	
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-				
Eritrea	1.6	-	-	-	Z0041			
Ethiopia	6.7	54.2	8.6	65.6	M0471	N0083	E0048	N0083
* Gabon	1.7	-	-	-	D0190			
* Gambia, The	.6 a	13.6 a	-	-	O0083	H0117		
* Ghana	3.2 a	5.2 a	1.0 a	-	M0442	M0436	M0442	
* Guinea	.7 a	36.6	.3	-	M0334	B0271	J0028	
* Guinea-Bissau	2.6 a	-	.5 a	-	A0167		W0082	
Kenya	18.1	85.5	10.3	-	G0183	M0243	B0288	
Lesotho	6.1	11.1	4.2	21.3	M0391	M0391	M0391	M0391
Liberia	-	-	-	-				
Libya	-	-	-	-				
Madagascar	.1	.3	.0	.4	R0143	R0143	L0202	L0202
Malawi	32.8	70.4	11.8	-	K0233	K0233	K0233	
Mali	4.4	55.5	3.4 c	52.8 c	M0452	M0452	M0331	M0331
* Mauritania	.5 a	.9	-	-	A0166	A0166		
Mauritius	-	.8	-	-		P0074		
Mayotte	-	-	-	-				
* Morocco	.2	1.4	-	-	R0099	M0470		
* Mozambique	2.7	7.6 b	1.5 a	-	B0272	D0194	C0183	
Namibia	17.6	-	10.3	-	M0488		M0488	
* Niger	1.3 a	12.6 a	1.4	-	M0394	S0258	H0106	
Nigeria	6.7 c	29.1 c	-	-	N0176	N0176		
Reunion	-	-	-	-				
Rwanda	25.4	73.2	-	-	N0168	B0243		
St. Helena	-	-	-	-				
Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	-	-				
* Senegal	1.7 a	10.1 a	.6 a	9.2 a	K0200	M0420	M0420	M0420
Seychelles	-	-	-	-				
Sierra Leone	-	26.7	-	-		K0209		
Somalia	-	-	-	-				

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Region and Country	Capital/Major City		Outside Major City		Urban City Sources		Outside City Sources	
	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk
St. Vincent & Grenadines	.2	1.4 c	-	-	S0235	S0234 S0235 S0236		
Trinidad & Tobago	.3	14.7	-	-	F0065	C0143		
Uruguay	.1 c	10.7 c	-	-	B0297	B0297 B0302 B0297 B0302		
Venezuela	.1	6.1 b	-	-	E0024	E0024		

- No Data found

* See table 2 for HIV-2 data

a Data for Taiwan located under China within the "HIV/AIDS Surveillance Database".

a Rate represents infection with HIV1 only and dual infection (HIV1 and HIV2),

therefore addition of rates from table 1 and 2 is not advised.

b Data are best available but are not necessarily reliable due to small sample size (<100).

c Data combined.

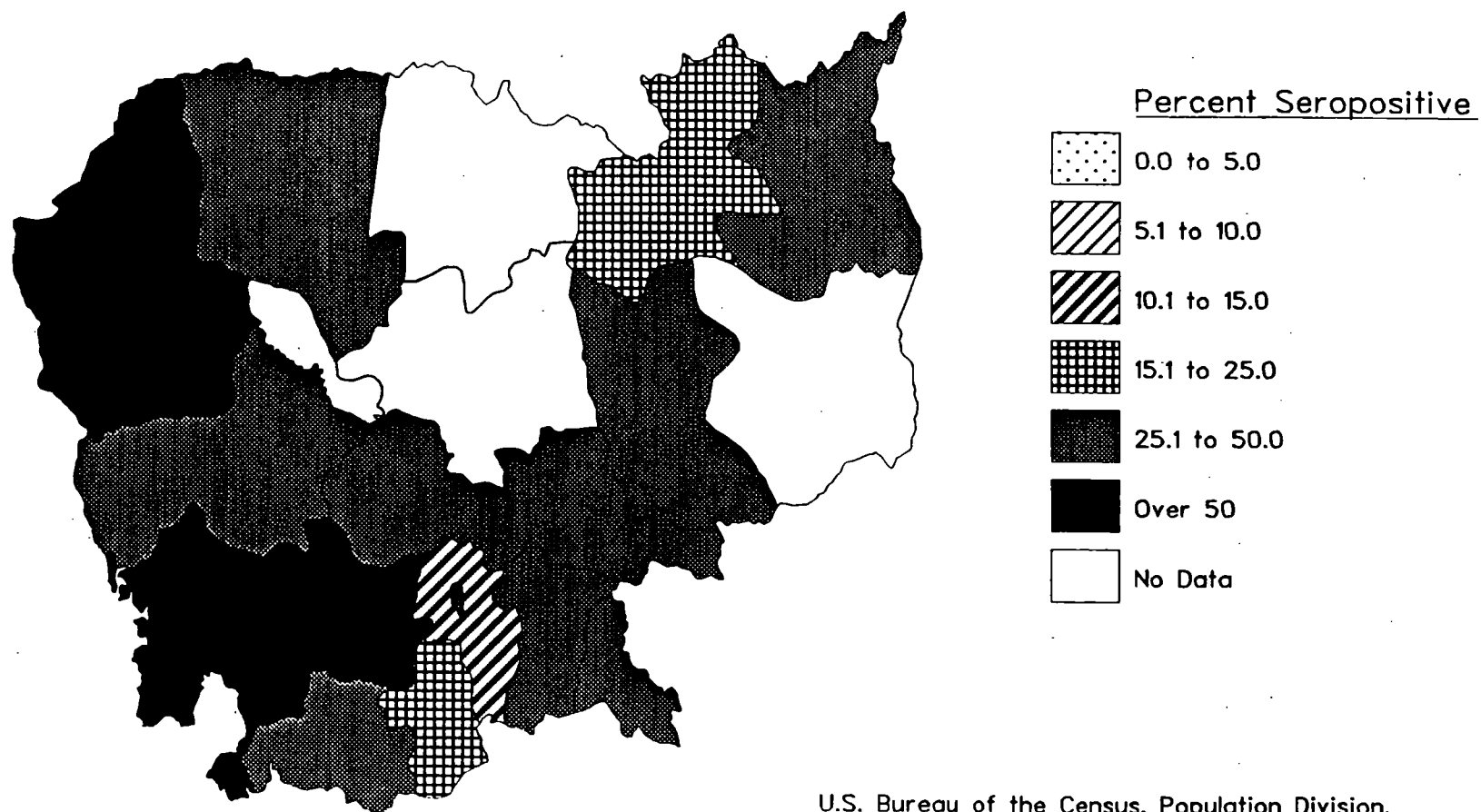
NOTES:

Definition: High risk--prostitutes and clients, STD patients, or other persons with known risk factors

Low risk--pregnant women, blood donors, or other persons with no known risk factors.

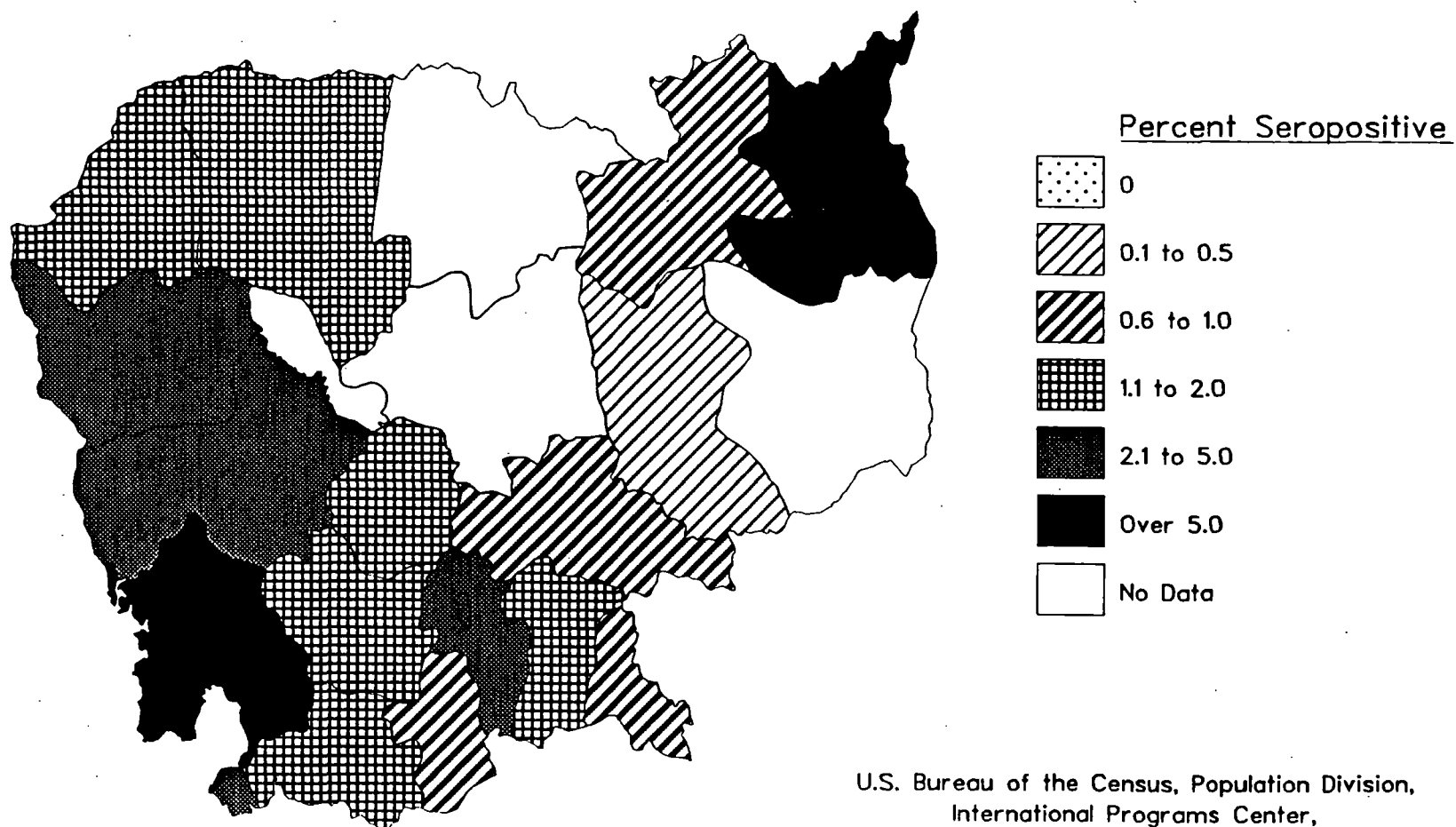
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, 1/97 Update

HIV Seroprevalence among Prostitutes in Cambodia: 1996



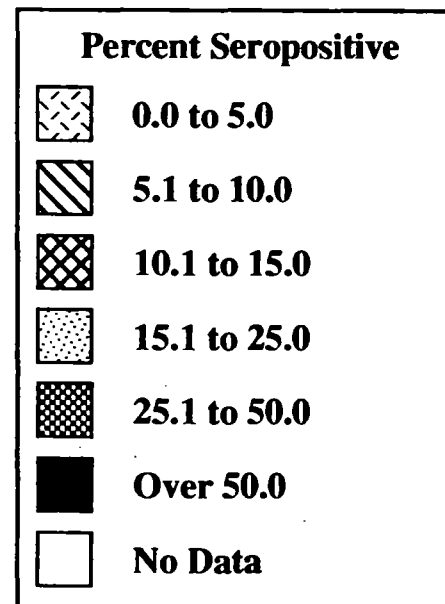
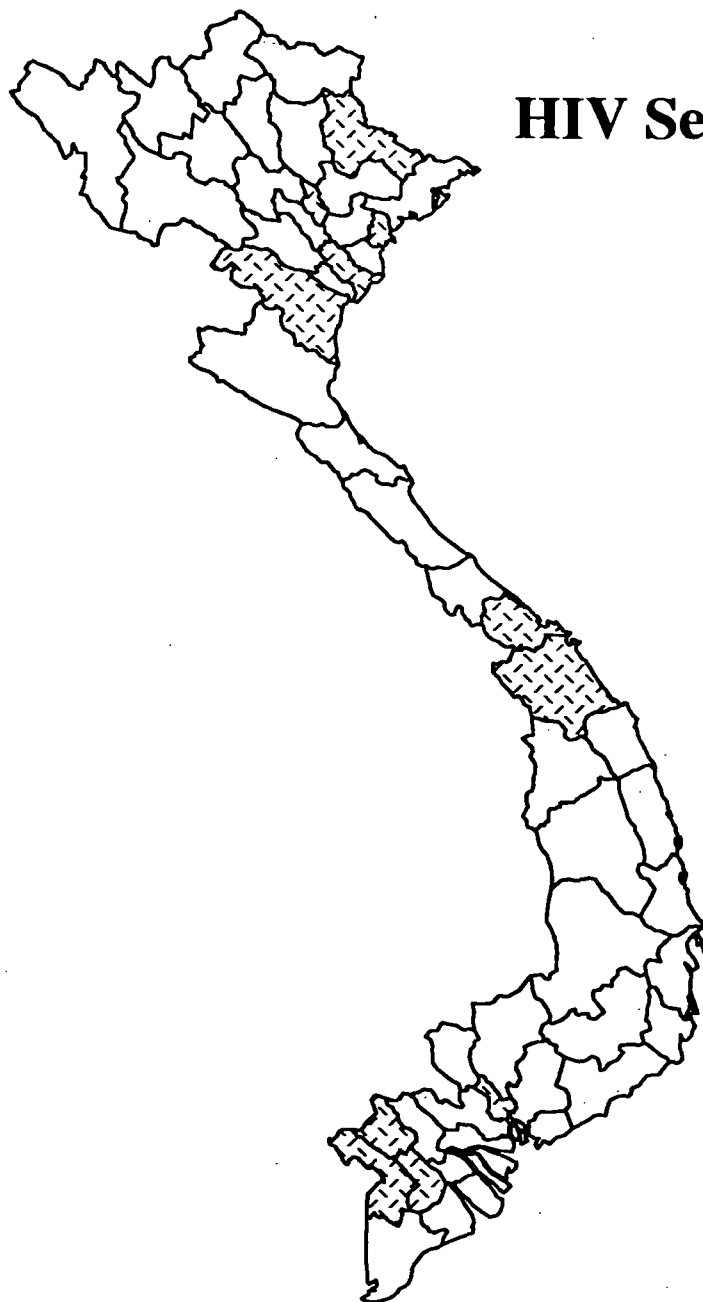
U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division,
International Programs Center,
HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, January 1997.

HIV Seroprevalence among Pregnant Women in Cambodia: 1996



U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division,
International Programs Center,
HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, January 1997.

HIV Seroprevalence among Prostitutes Vietnam: 1995



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January 1997 Release

U.S. Bureau of the Census -- HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base

Table 2: Estimates of HIV-2 Seroprevalence, by Residence and Risk Factor, for Developing Countries: Circa 1995

Region and Country	Capital/Major City		Outside Major City		Urban City Sources		Outside City Sources	
	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk
AFRICA								
* Angola	.0	-	.0	-	A0157		A0157	
* Benin	-	12.9 a	3.8 a	-		B0269	G0146	
* Cameroon	.0	-	.0	.0	Z0045		S0316	Z0045
* Central African Rep.	-	-	.0	-			R0117	
* Cote d'Ivoire	2.0 a	32.7 a	-	-	W0119	G0174		
* Djibouti	-	.0	-	-		R0051		
* Gabon	.8 a	-	-	-	M0326			
* Gambia, The	1.2 a	26.7 a	-	-	O0083	H0117		
* Ghana	.4 a	1.2 a	.2 a	-	M0442	M0436	M0442	
* Guinea	.4 a	-	.1	-	M0334		J0028	
* Guinea-Bissau	5.0 a	-	8.3 a	-	A0167		W0082	
* Mauritania	.2 a	-	-	-	A0166			
* Morocco	.0	-	-	-	Z0022			
* Mozambique	-	-	.5 a	-			C0183	
* Niger	.0 a	6.3 a	-	-	M0394	S0258		
* Senegal	.4 a	8.0 a	1.0 a	27.6 a	K0200	M0420	M0420	M0420
* Togo	-	-	.0	-			M0375	
* Zimbabwe	-	-	-	.0				T0130
ASIA/OCEANIA								
* China, Taiwan @	-	.0	-	-		H0092		
* India	-	7.0 a	-	-		B0287		

- No Data found

* See table 1 for HIV-1 data

@ Data for Taiwan located under China within the "HIV/AIDS Surveillance Database".

a Rate represents infection with HIV1 only and dual infection (HIV1 and HIV2), therefore addition of rates from table 1 and 2 is not advised.

b Data are best available but are not necessarily reliable due to small sample size (<100).

c Data combined.

TES:

Definition: High risk--prostitutes and clients, STD patients, or other persons with known risk factors

Low risk--pregnant women, blood donors, or other persons with no known risk factors.

JRCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, 1/97 Update

Table 3: Detailed Listing of Estimates of HIV-1 and 2 Seroprevalence, by Residence and Risk Factor, for Developing Countries: Circa 1995

Region/ Country	Risk Area	Geographic Area	Year	Sub-population	Sex	Age	Prev. Rate	Sample Size	Data Type	Test Type	Source ID
*AFRICA											
ALGERIA	UH	NOT SPECIFIED	1991	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	.0 b	N/A	HIV1	UNK	A0132
ANGOLA	UL	LUANDA	1995	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	1.0	695	HIV1	ELISA,WB	A0157
	UL2	LUANDA	1995	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	695	HIV2	ELISA,WB	A0157
	OL	NAMIBE PROVINCE	1995	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.5	420	HIV1	ELISA,WB	A0157
	OL2	NAMIBE PROVINCE	1995	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	420	HIV2	ELISA,WB	A0157
BENIN	UL	PORTO NOVO	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	1.4	499	HIV1,2	ELISA*2,WB	D0145
	UH	COTONOU/TOWNS	1993-94	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	50.8 a	366	HIV1	UNK	B0269
	UH2	COTONOU/TOWNS	1993-94	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	12.9 a	366	HIV2	UNK	B0269
	OL	ZOU & MONO/RURAL	1993(?)	GENERAL POPULATION	B	ALL	4.9 a	820	HIV1	ELISA,WB	G0146
	OL2	ZOU & MONO/RURAL	1993(?)	GENERAL POPULATION	B	ALL	3.8 a	820	HIV2	ELISA,WB	G0146
BOTSWANA	+ UL	SIX SITES	1995	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	32.4	2624	HIV	ELISA*2	N0178
	+ UH	SIX SITES	1995	STD PTS.	M	ALL	41.6	891	HIV	ELISA*2	N0178
	+ OL	SOUTHERN DIST.	1994	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	16.0	508	HIV	ELISA*2	M0494
BURKINA FASO	+ UL	BOBO DIOULASSO	1995	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	12.0	824	HIV	ELISA,LIA	C0213
	UH	OUGA. & BOBO	1994	PROSTITUTES/BARWORKER	F	ALL	60.4	424	HIV1,2	ELISA,RAPID	M0450
BURUNDI	UL	BUJUMBURA	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	20.0	1287	HIV	ELISA	B0233
	OL	RURAL AREAS	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	1.8	1231	HIV	ELISA	B0233
CAMEROON	UL	DOUALA	1994	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	5.7 c	599	HIV1	UNK	S0315
	UL2	YAOUNDE	1994	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	301	HIV2	ELISA*3,RAPID	Z0045
	UH	DOUALA	1992	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	45.3	236	HIV1,2	RAPID,WB	G0147
	OL	MANYEMEN(RURAL)	1991-92	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	2.9	382	HIV1	ELISA,WB	S0316
	OL2	MANYEMEN(RURAL)	1991-92	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	382	HIV2	ELISA,WB	S0316
	OH	BANKA(SEMIRURAL)	1994	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	9.0	100	HIV1	ELISA*3,RAPID	Z0045
	OH2	BANKA(SEMIRURAL)	1994	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	.0	100	HIV2	ELISA*3,RAPID	Z0045
C. AFRICAN REPUBLIC	UL	BANGUI	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	16.0	218	HIV	UNK	U0027
	UH	BANGUI	1993	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	31.0	283	HIV	UNK	U0027
	OL	BATANGAFO	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	6.5	200	HIV	UNK	U0027
	OL2	BERBERATI/RURAL	1992	ADULTS	B	ALL	.0	332	HIV2	IFA,WB	R0117
CHAD	UL	SARH	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	4.1	435	HIV1,2	RAPID,WB	M0266
CONGO	UL	BRAZZAVILLE	1994	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	7.1	600	HIV	UNK	B0270
	UH	BRAZZAVILLE	1990	STD PTS.	B	ALL	17.6 c	400	HIV	ELISA	M0333
	OL	OWANDO	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	2.6	300	HIV	UNK	B0162
COTE D'IVOIRE	+ UL	ABIDJAN	1995-96	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	12.5 a	2559	HIV1	UNK	W0119
	+ UL2	ABIDJAN	1995-96	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	2.0 a	2559	HIV2	UNK	W0119
	UH	ABIDJAN	1992-94	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	77.0 a	1209	HIV1	ELISA,LIA,WB	G0174
	UH2	ABIDJAN	1992-94	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	32.7 a	1209	HIV2	ELISA,LIA,WB	G0174
DJIBOUTI	UH	DJIBOUTI	1991	STREET PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	43.0	300	HIV	ELISA,WB	C0141
	UH2	DJIBOUTI	1990	STREET PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	.0	115	HIV2	ELISA,WB	R0051