Characterization of HIV Infection in Tanzania, THIS 2016-17

Incidence

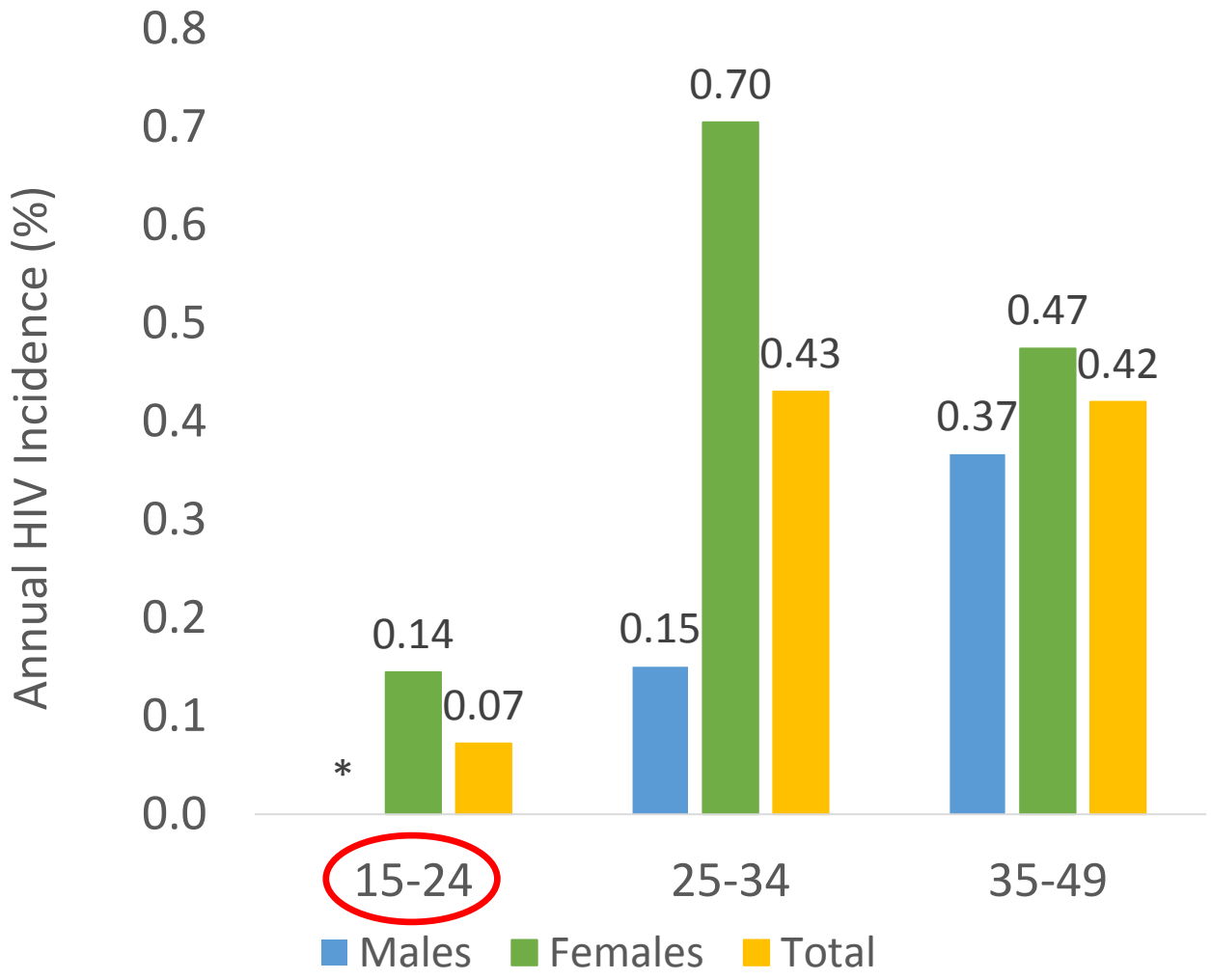
Prevalence

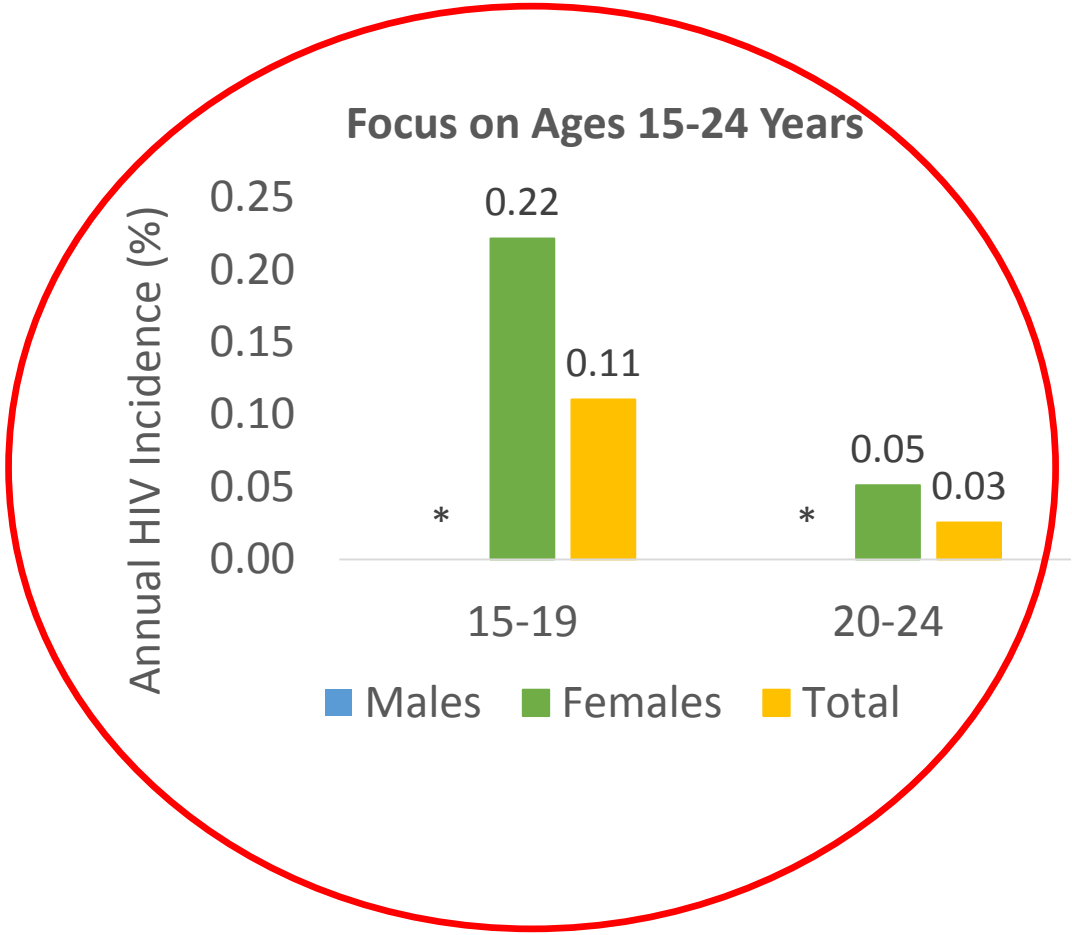
Immunosuppression

Viral Load Suppression

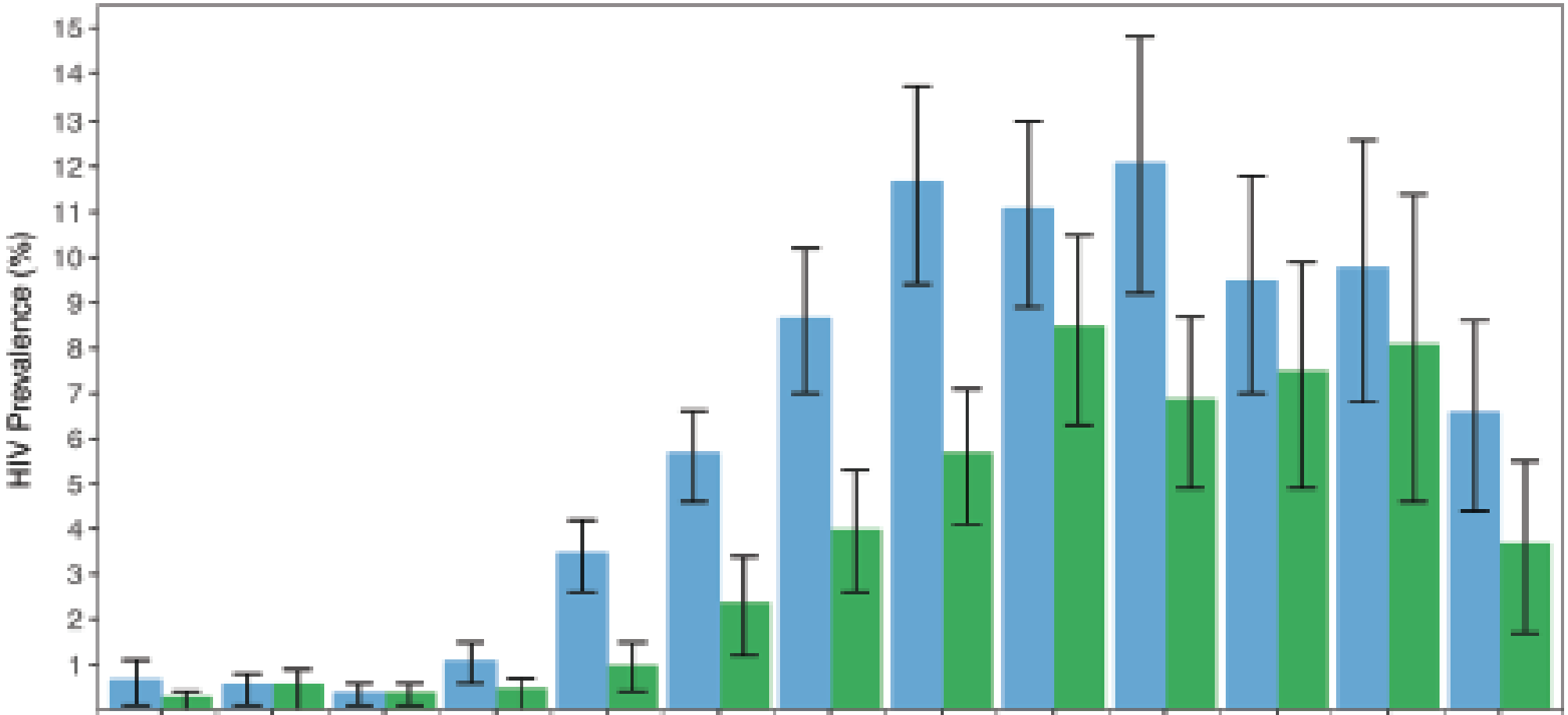
Progress Towards 90-90-90

Annual HIV Incidence by Age and Sex, Ages 15-64 Years





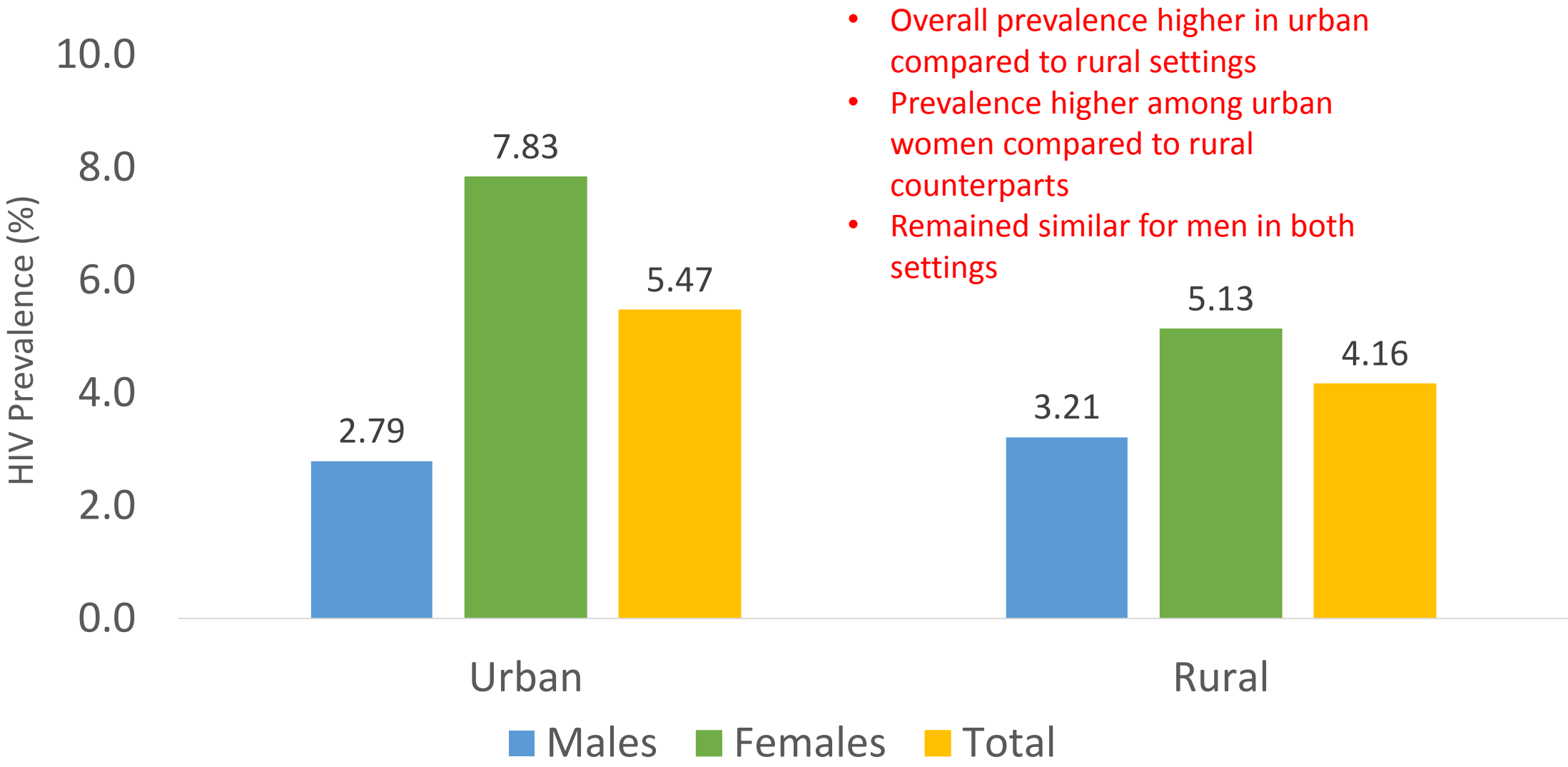
HIV Prevalence, by Age and Sex



Age (years)	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Females	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	3.4%	5.6%	8.6%	11.6%	11.0%	12.0%	9.4%	9.7%	6.5%
Males	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	2.3%	3.9%	5.6%	8.4%	6.8%	7.4%	8.0%	3.6%

Source: THIS Summary Sheet

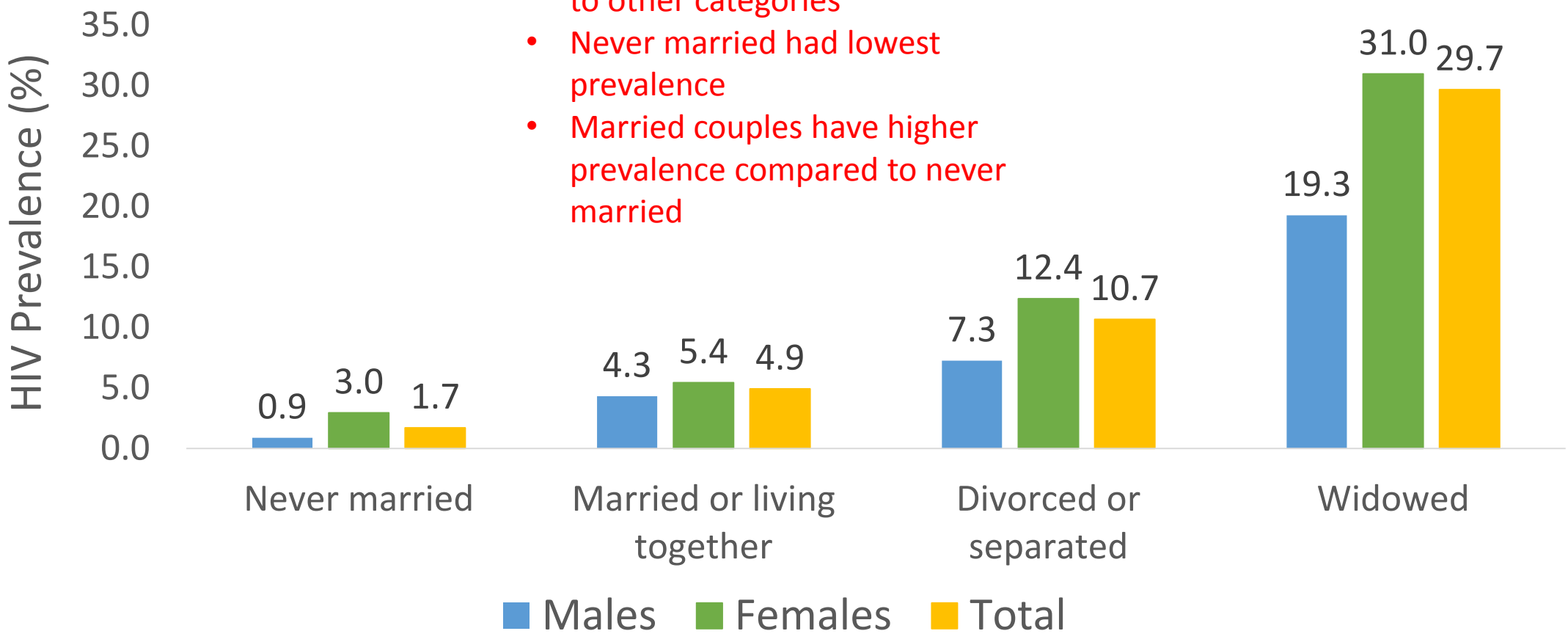
HIV Prevalence by Sex and Residence (Ages 15-49 Years)



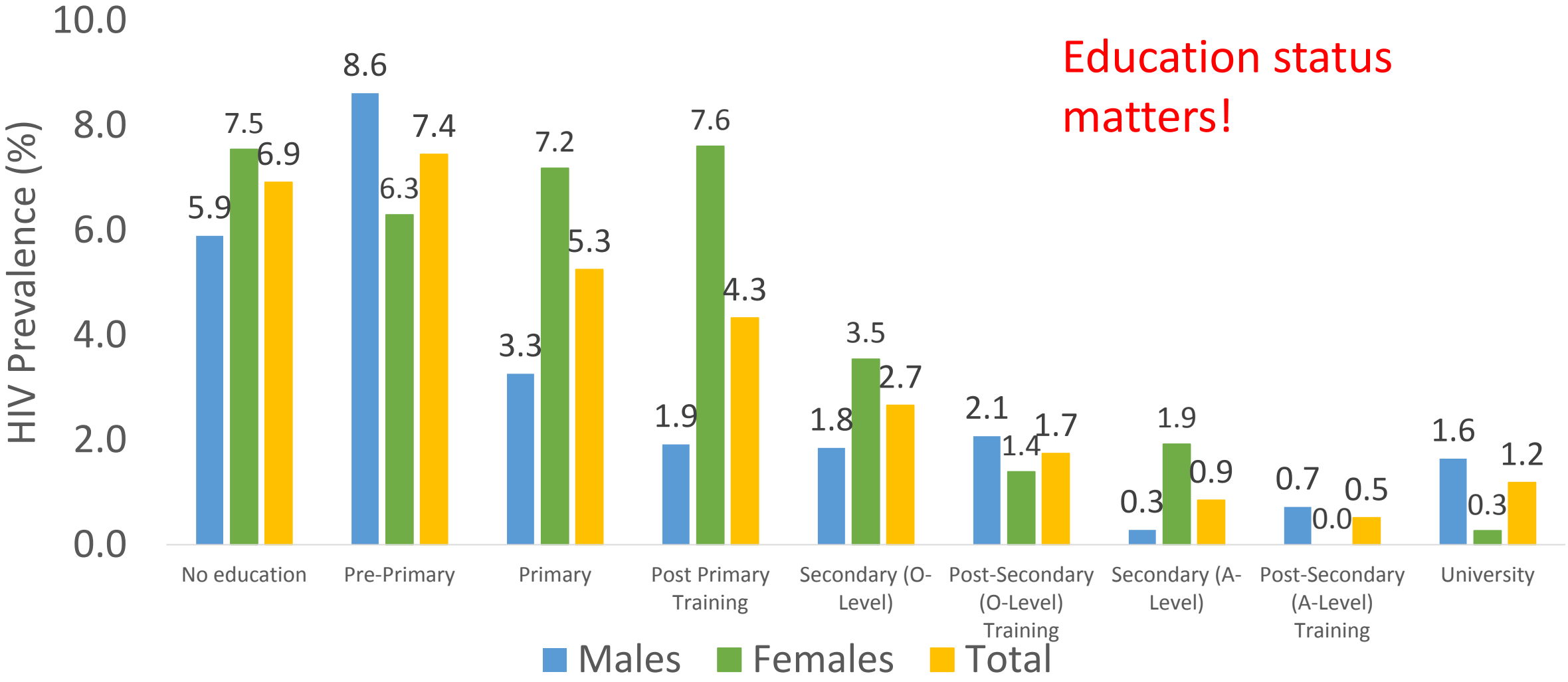
- Overall prevalence higher in urban compared to rural settings
- Prevalence higher among urban women compared to rural counterparts
- Remained similar for men in both settings

HIV Prevalence by Sex and Marital Status (Ages 15-49 Years)

- Widowed men and women had highest prevalence compared to other categories
- Never married had lowest prevalence
- Married couples have higher prevalence compared to never married

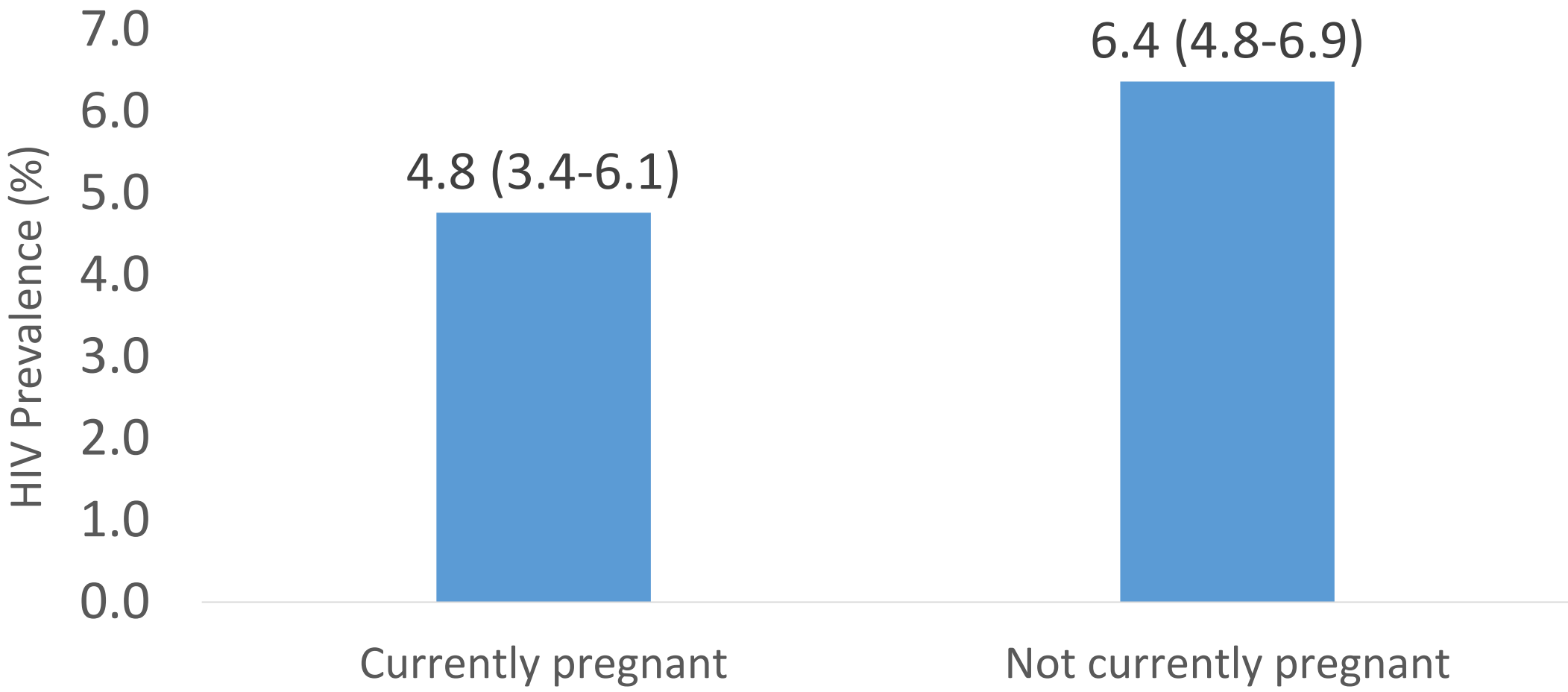


HIV Prevalence by Sex and Education (Ages 15-49 Years)



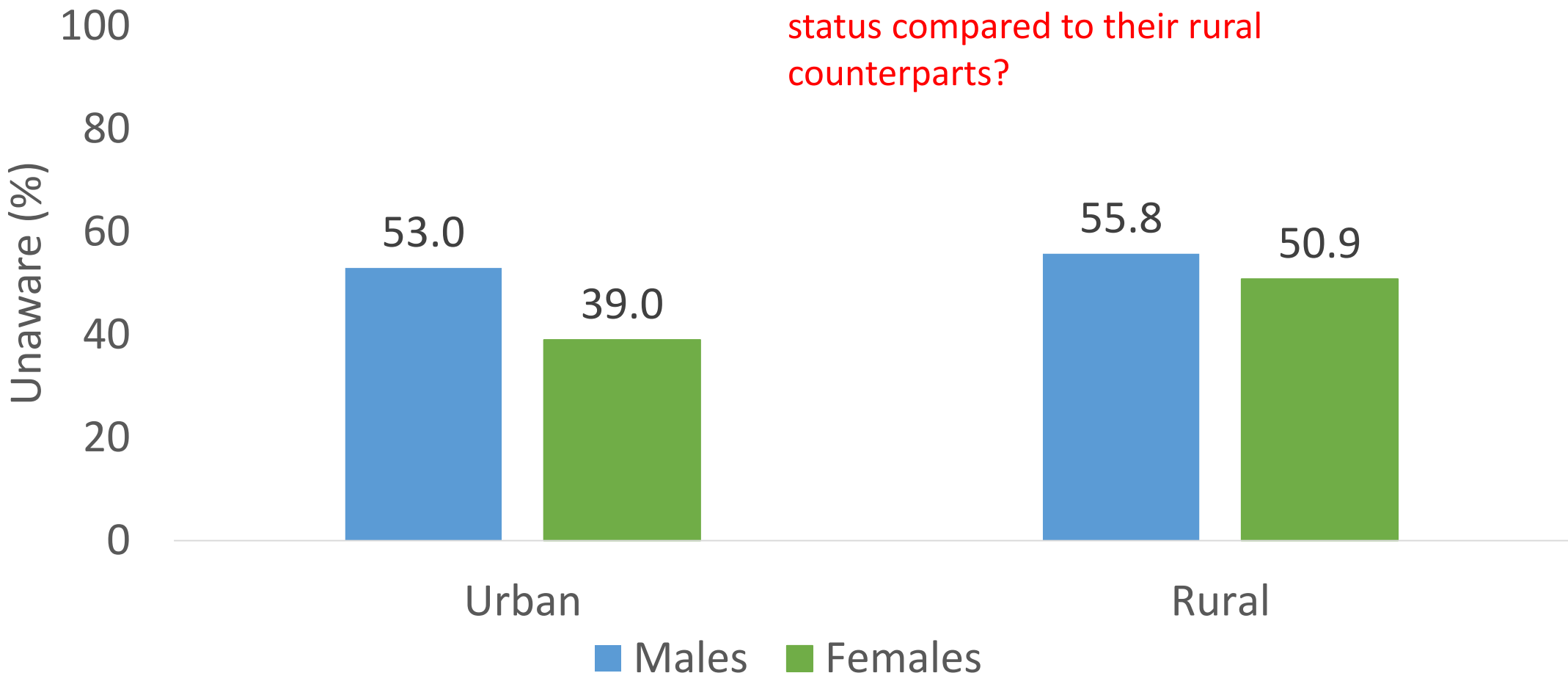
Education status matters!

HIV Prevalence by Pregnancy Status, Ages 15-49 Years



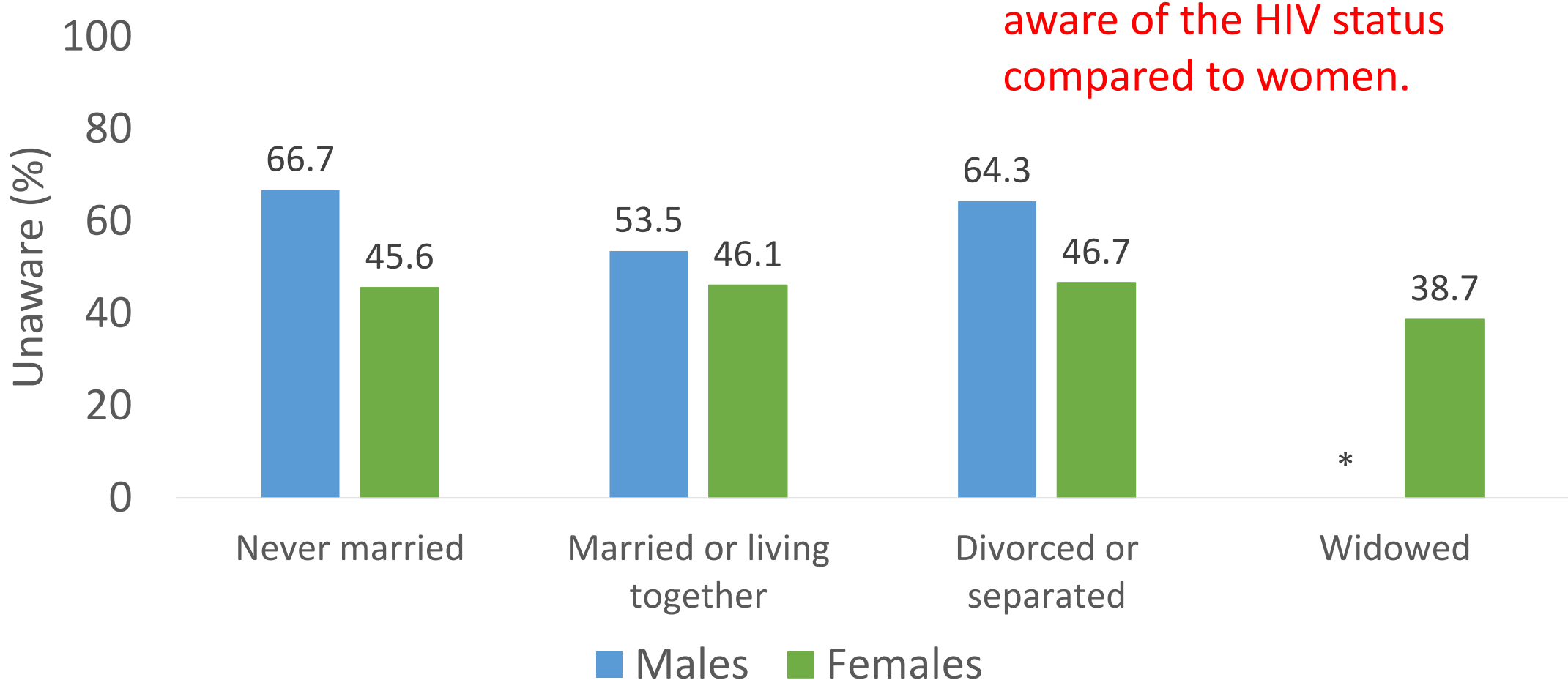
Unaware of HIV Status by Sex and Residence, Ages 15+ Years

Urban women less aware of HIV status compared to their rural counterparts?



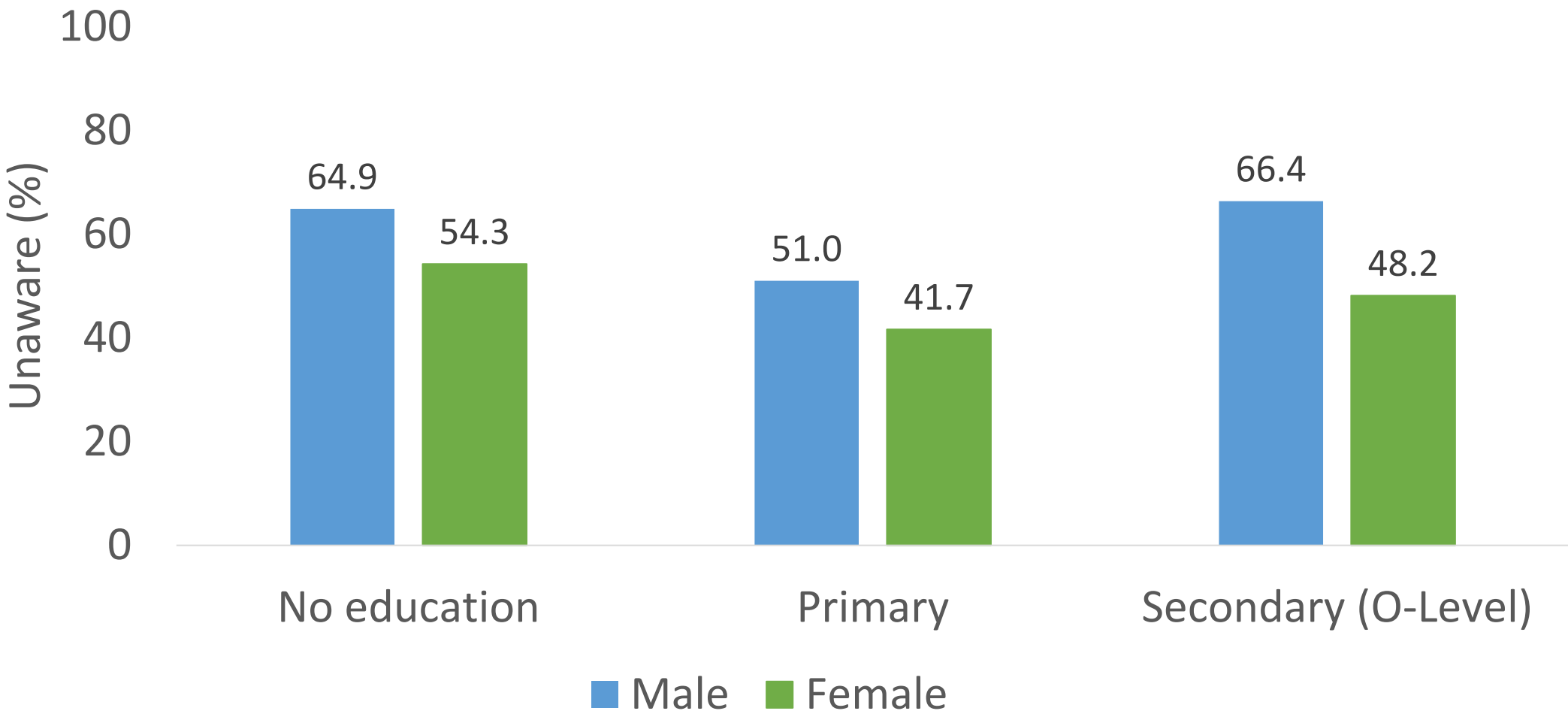
Unaware of HIV Status, by Sex and Marital Status

Generally men were less aware of the HIV status compared to women.

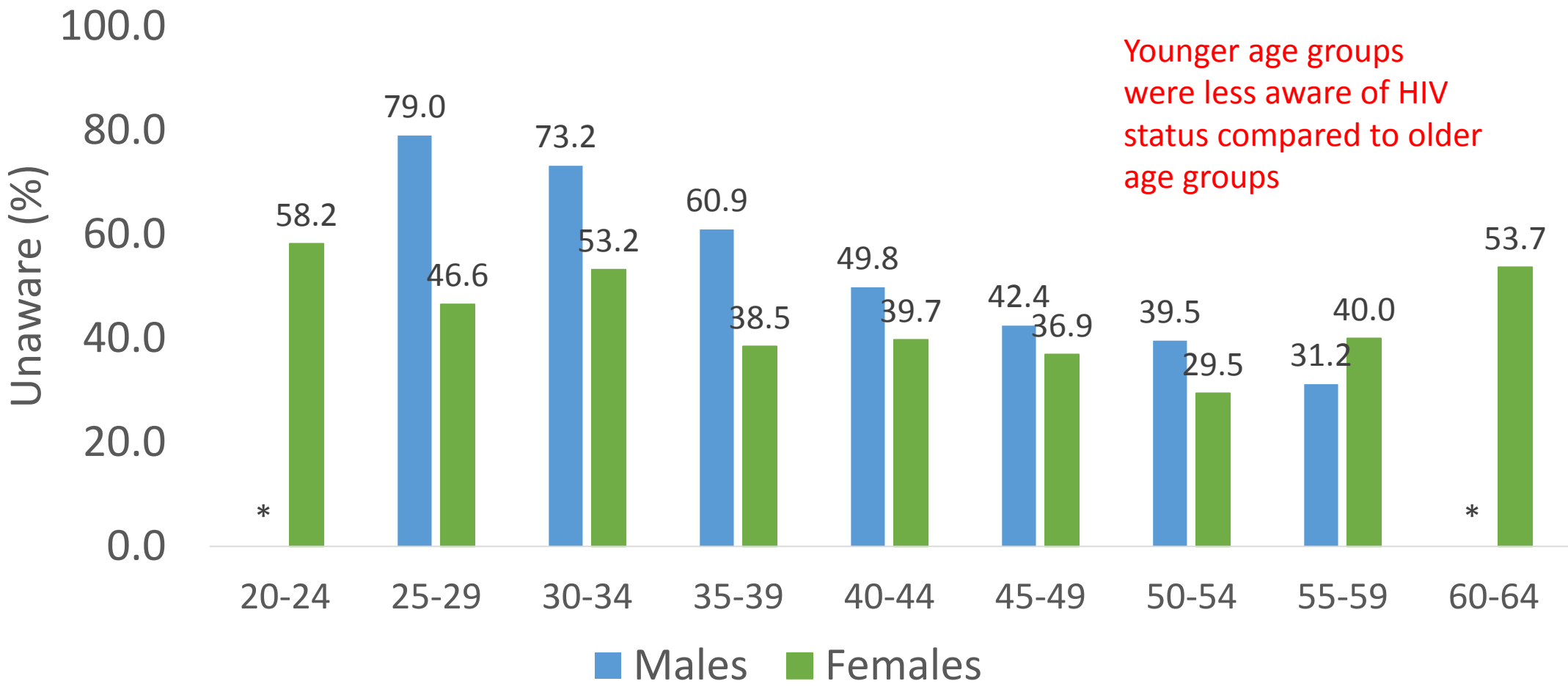


* = Data suppressed due to small sample size.

Unaware of HIV Status, by Sex and Education



Unaware of HIV Status, by Sex and Age



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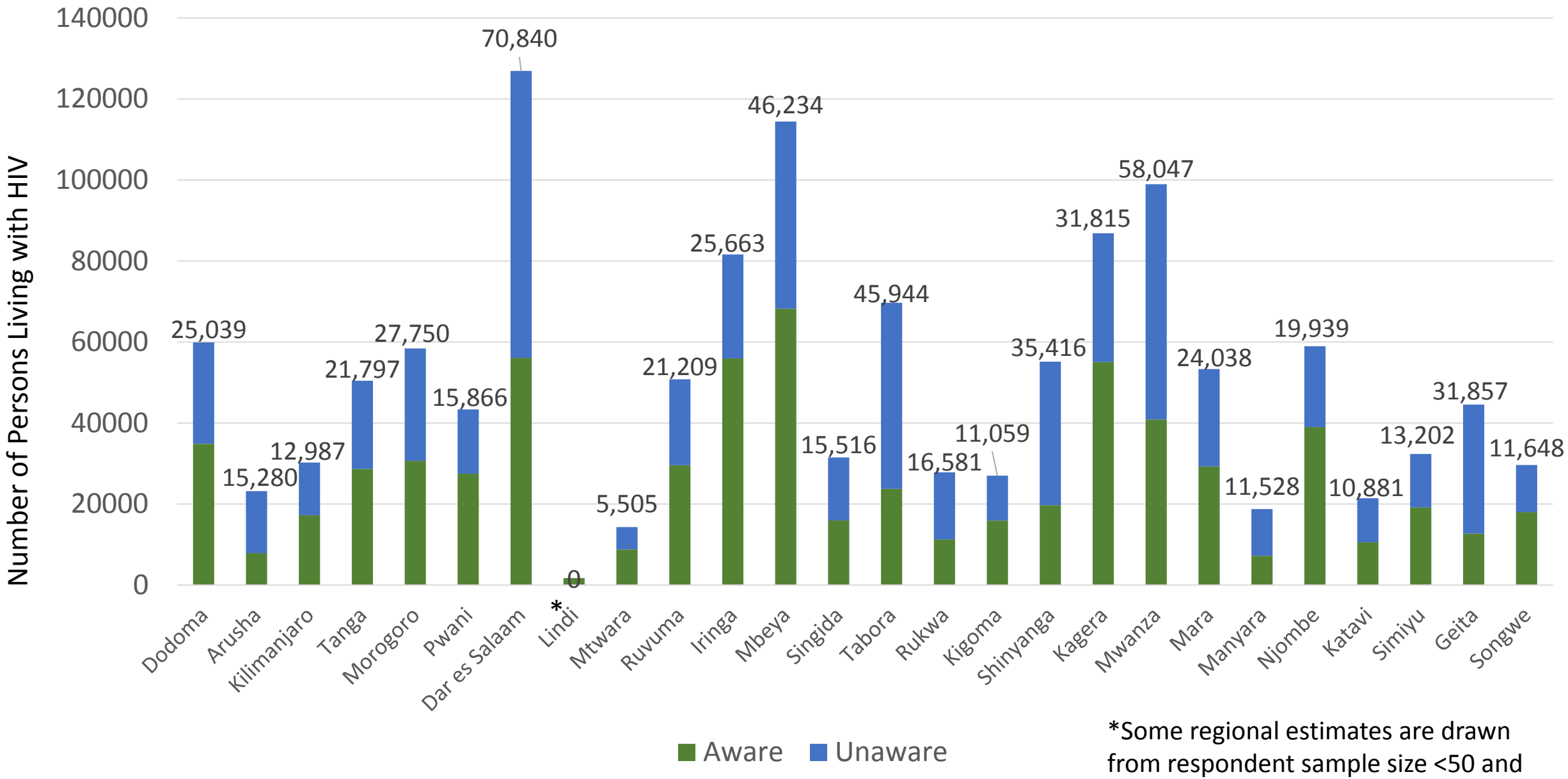
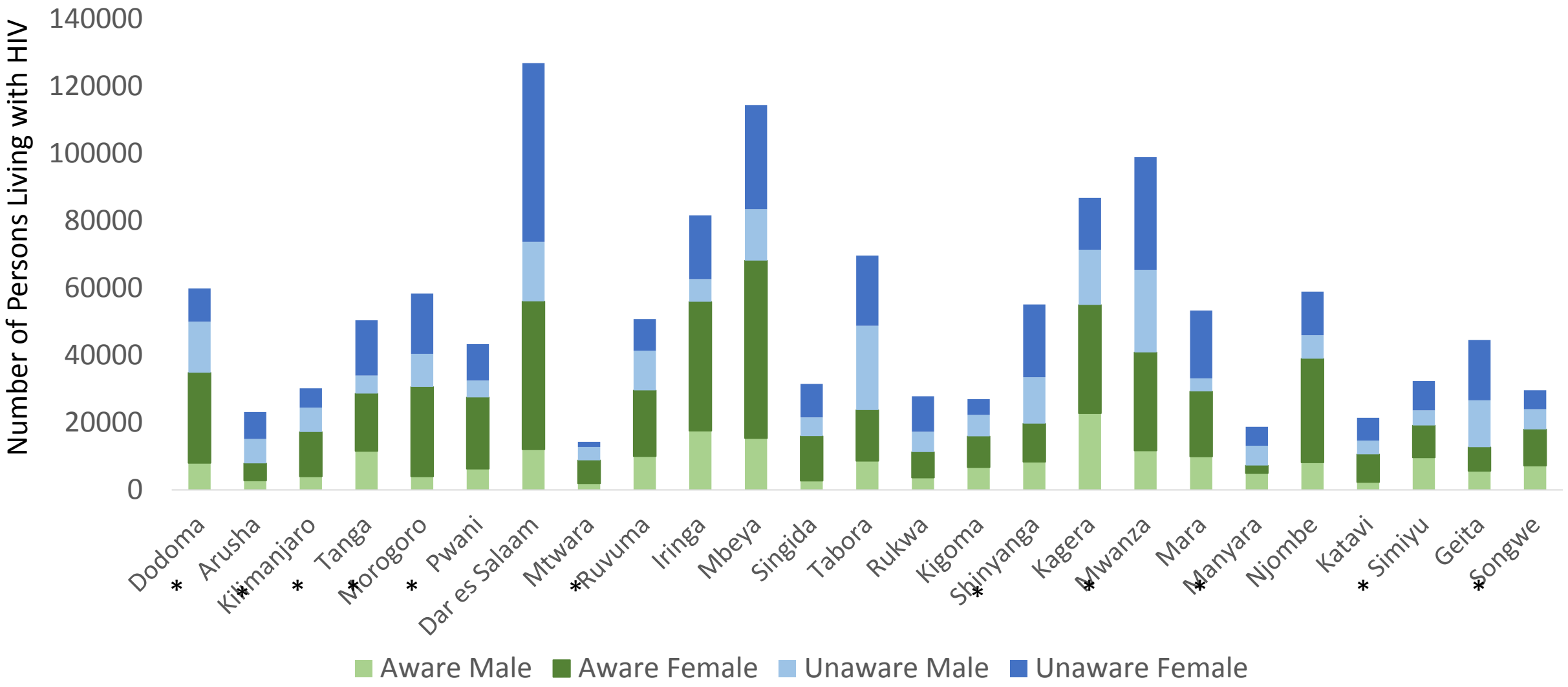
PLHIV by Region and Sex, by Self-Reported Awareness of HIV Status, Tanzania (THIS 2016-17)



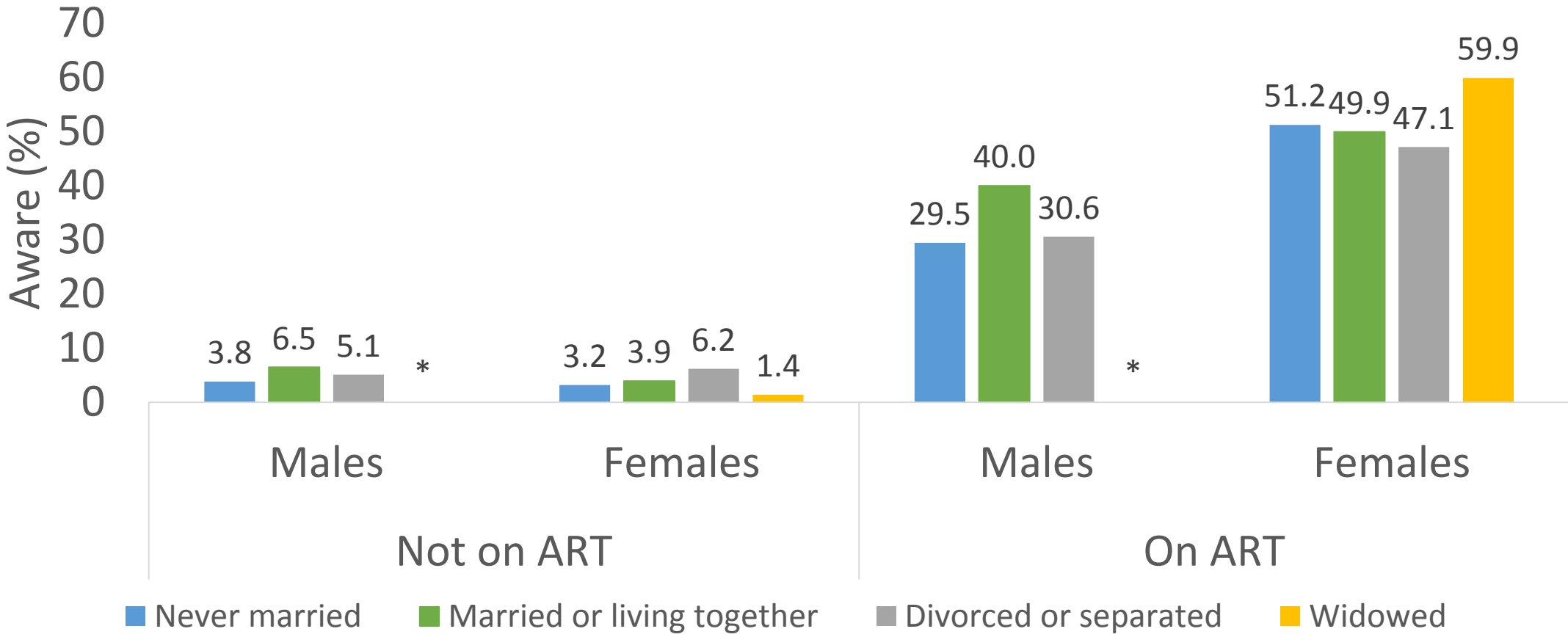
*Some regional estimates are drawn from respondent sample size <50 and should be interpreted with caution

Self-Reported Awareness of HIV Status by Sex and Region, Tanzania (THIS 2016-17)



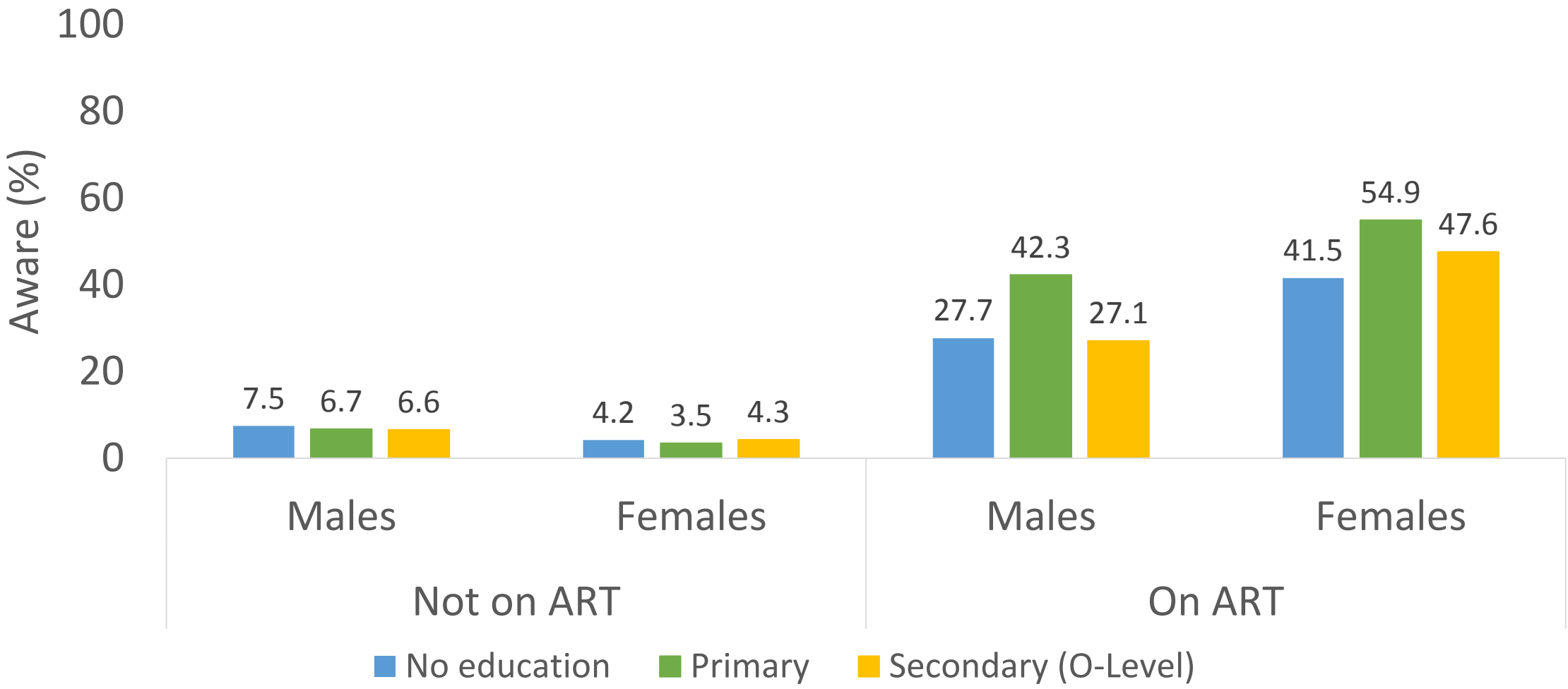
*Some regional estimates are drawn from respondent sample size <50 and should be interpreted with caution

Self-Reported Awareness of HIV Status by Sex and Marital Status, THIS 2016-17



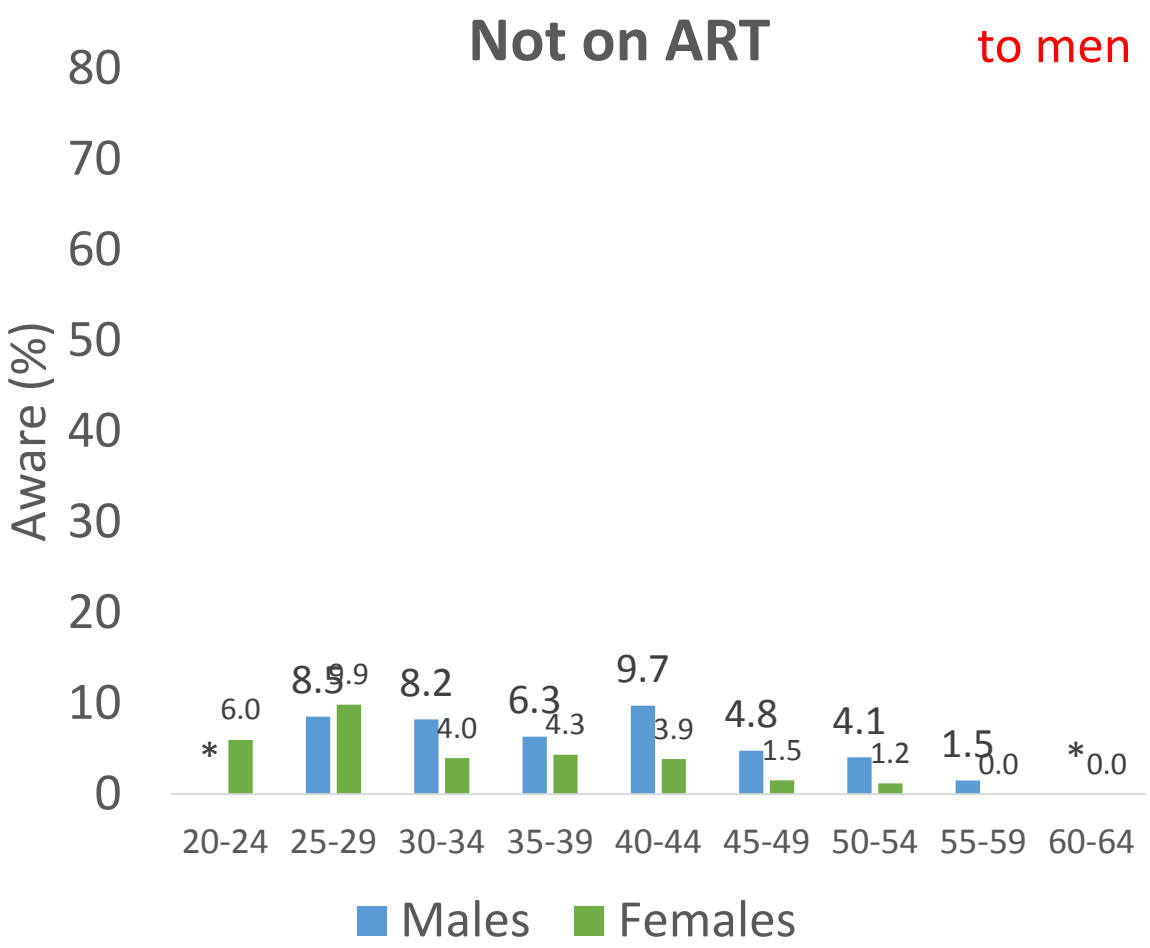
* = Number is suppressed due to small sample size.

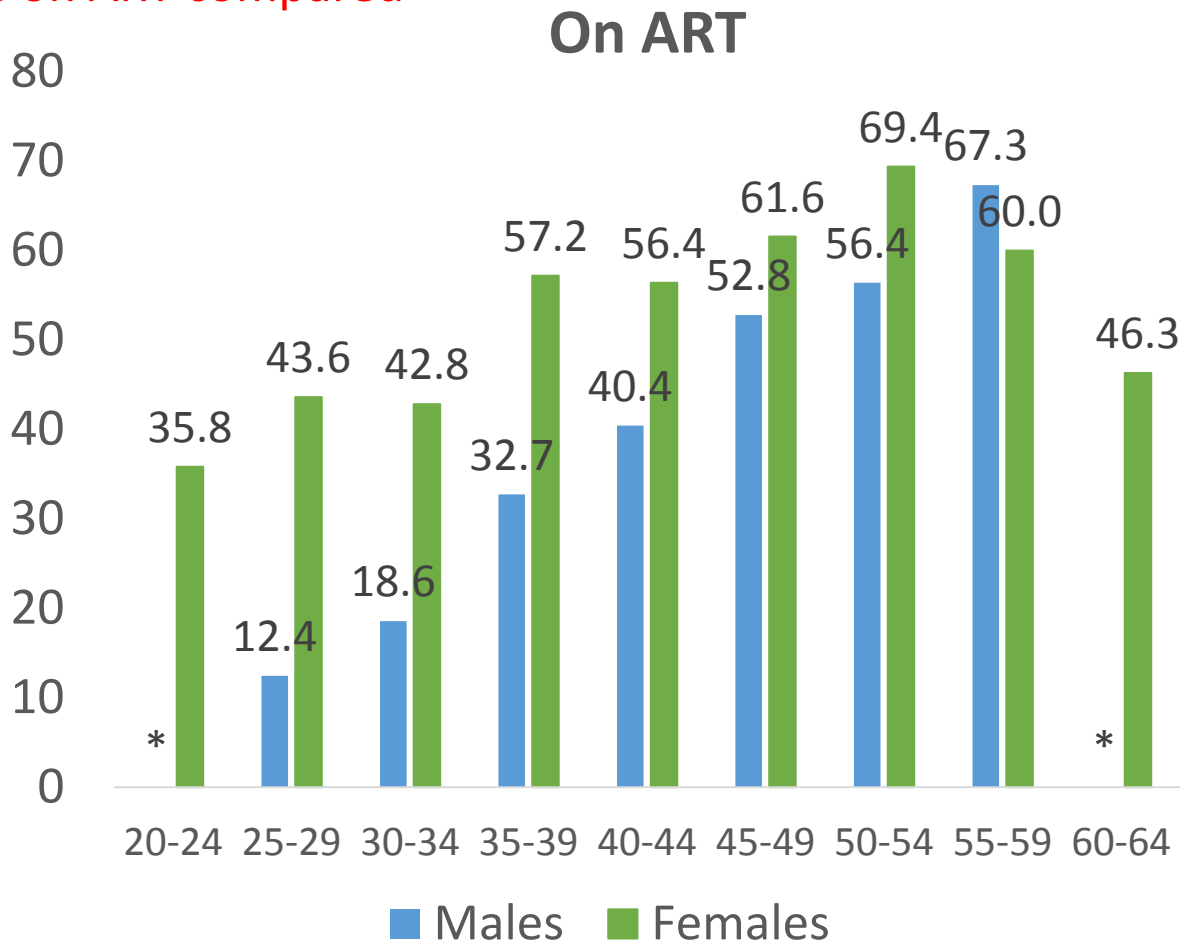
Self-Reported Awareness of HIV Status by Sex and Education, THIS 2016-17



Self-Reported Awareness of HIV Status , by Sex and Age

Both charts show for those aware of HIV status more women are on ART compared to men

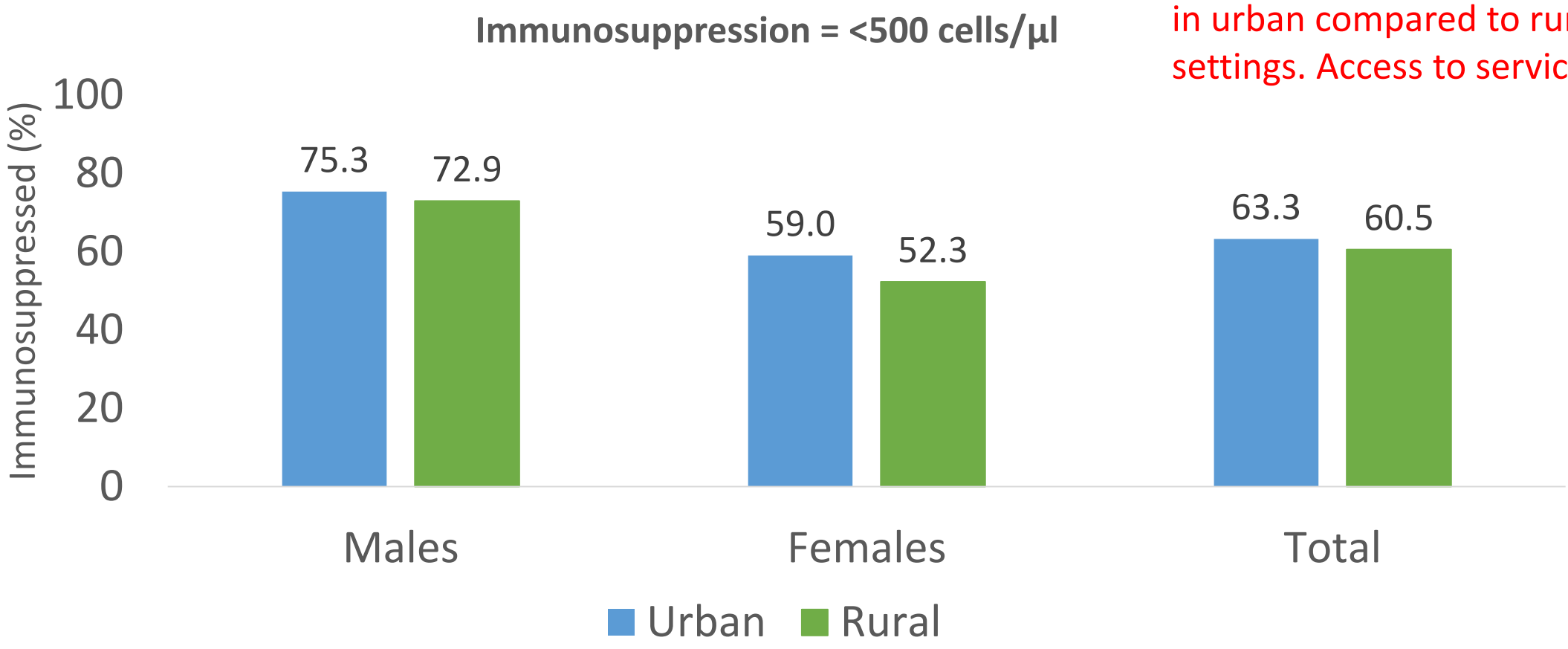




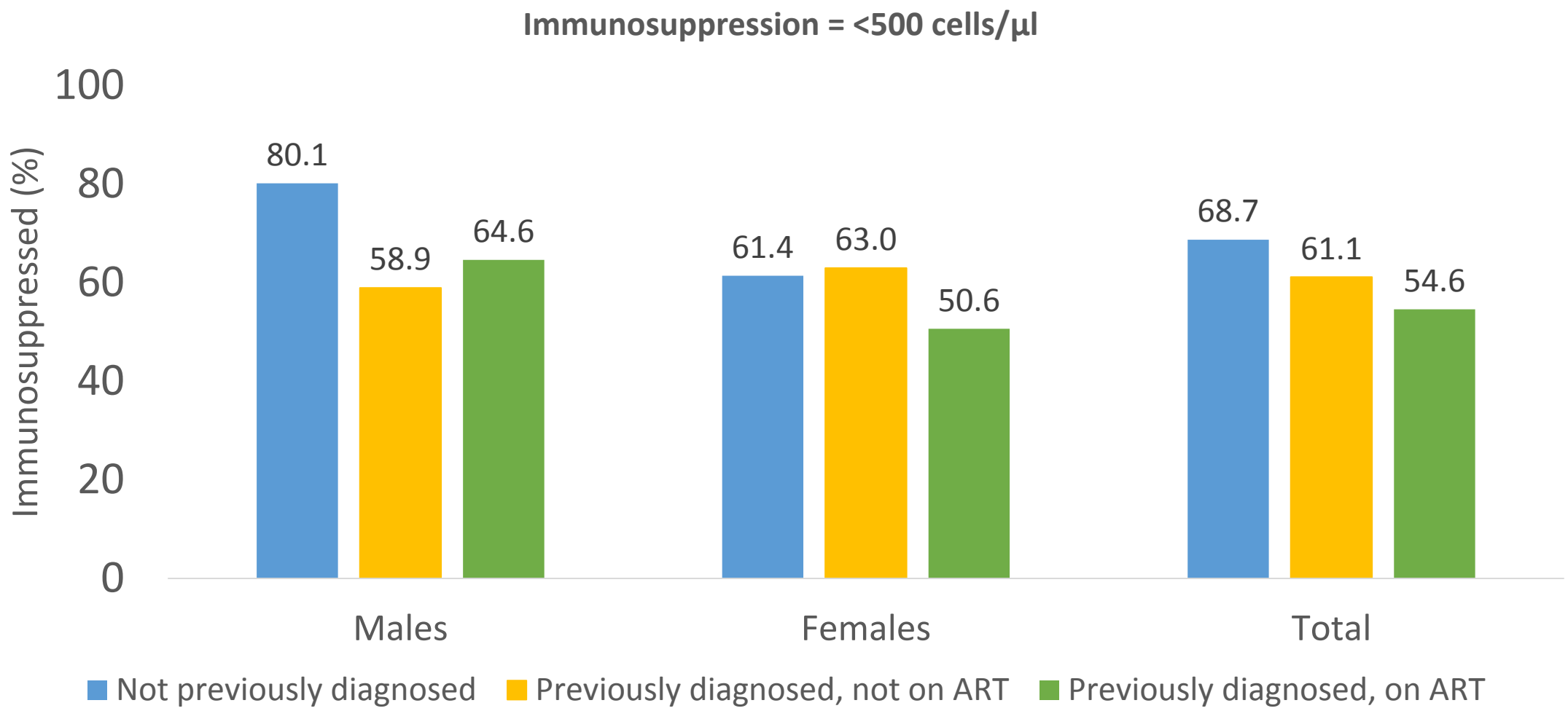
* = Data suppressed due to small sample size.

Immunosuppression among HIV-positive adults by Sex and Residence, Age 15+ Years

Immunosuppression higher in urban compared to rural settings. Access to services?



Immunosuppression among HIV-positive adults by Sex, self-reported HIV and ART status, Ages 15+ Years



Community Viral Load Suppression by Region

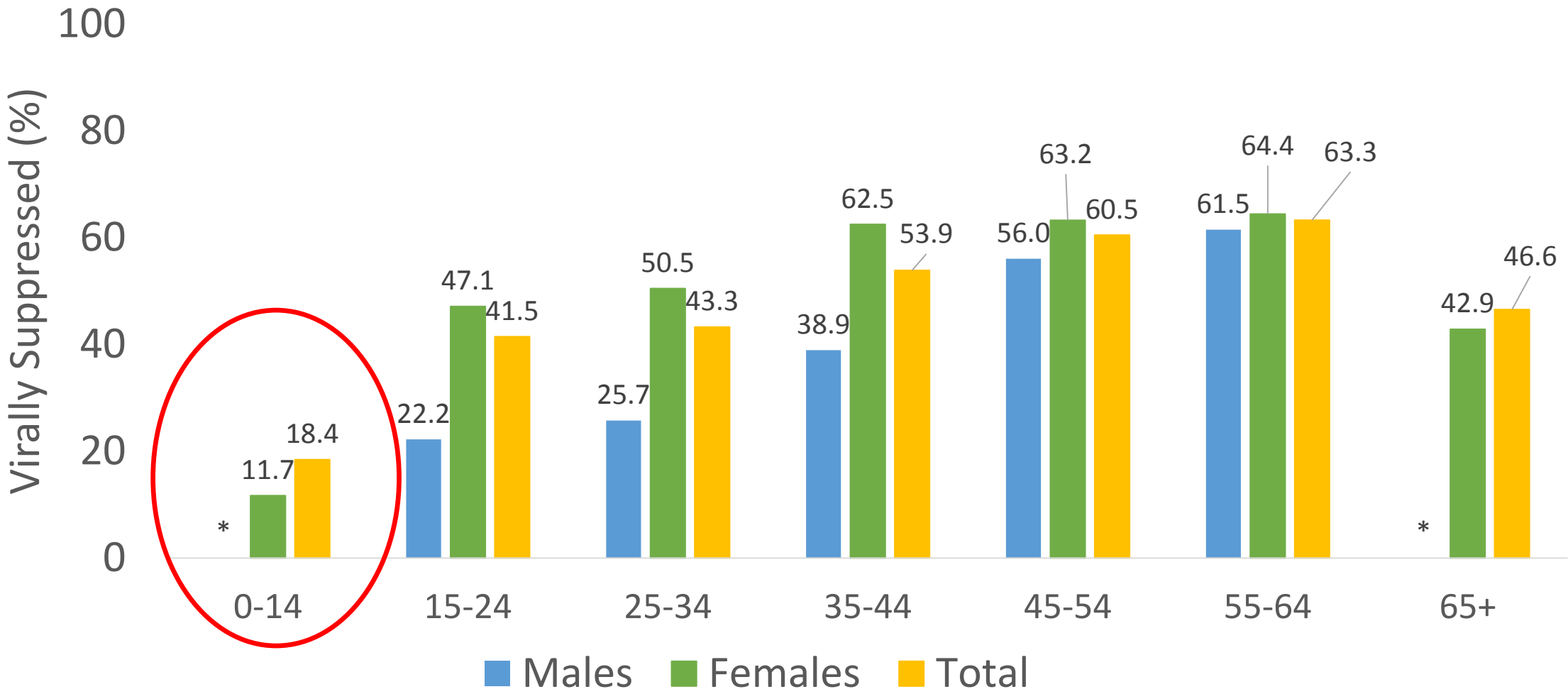
Region	VLS Prevalence	95% CI
Dodoma	60.6‡	35.7-85.5
Arusha	29.1†	4.1-54.0
Kilimanjaro	66.8†	46.8-86.8
Tanga	47.2‡	37.4-57.0
Morogoro	45.3‡	23.9-66.6
Pwani	63.5	53.9-73.0
Dar es Salaam	44.7	36.7-52.7
Lindi	100.0†	100.0-100.0
Mtwara	53.3†	43.8-62.8
Ruvuma	56.7	45.8-67.5
Iringa	56.6	49.0-64.2
Mbeya	57.4	47.6-67.1
Singida	40.4†	0.0-83.1
Tabora	41.2	30.6-51.7
Rukwa	42.9	31.5-54.2
Kigoma	58.4†	36.1-80.6
Shinyanga	40.1	30.1-50.1
Kagera	66.0	53.4-78.5
Mwanza	49.6	39.2-60.0
Mara	63.4‡	51.4-75.4
Manyara	36.6†	9.7-63.5
Njombe	60.5	46.6-74.4
Katavi	47.3	38.3-56.4
Simiyu	54.3‡	28.2-80.4
Geita	32.4‡	21.3-43.6
Songwe	64.6	52.6-76.7
Kaskazini Unguja	44.5†	42.3-46.7
Kusini Unguja	*	*
Mjini Magharibi	21.0†	0.0-65.9
Kaskazini Pemba	*	*
Kusini Pemba	0†	0.0-0.0

* Indicates zero cases

† Indicates estimates based on fewer than 25 cases

‡ Indicates estimates based on 25-49 cases

Viral Load Suppression by Age and Sex, THIS 2016/17



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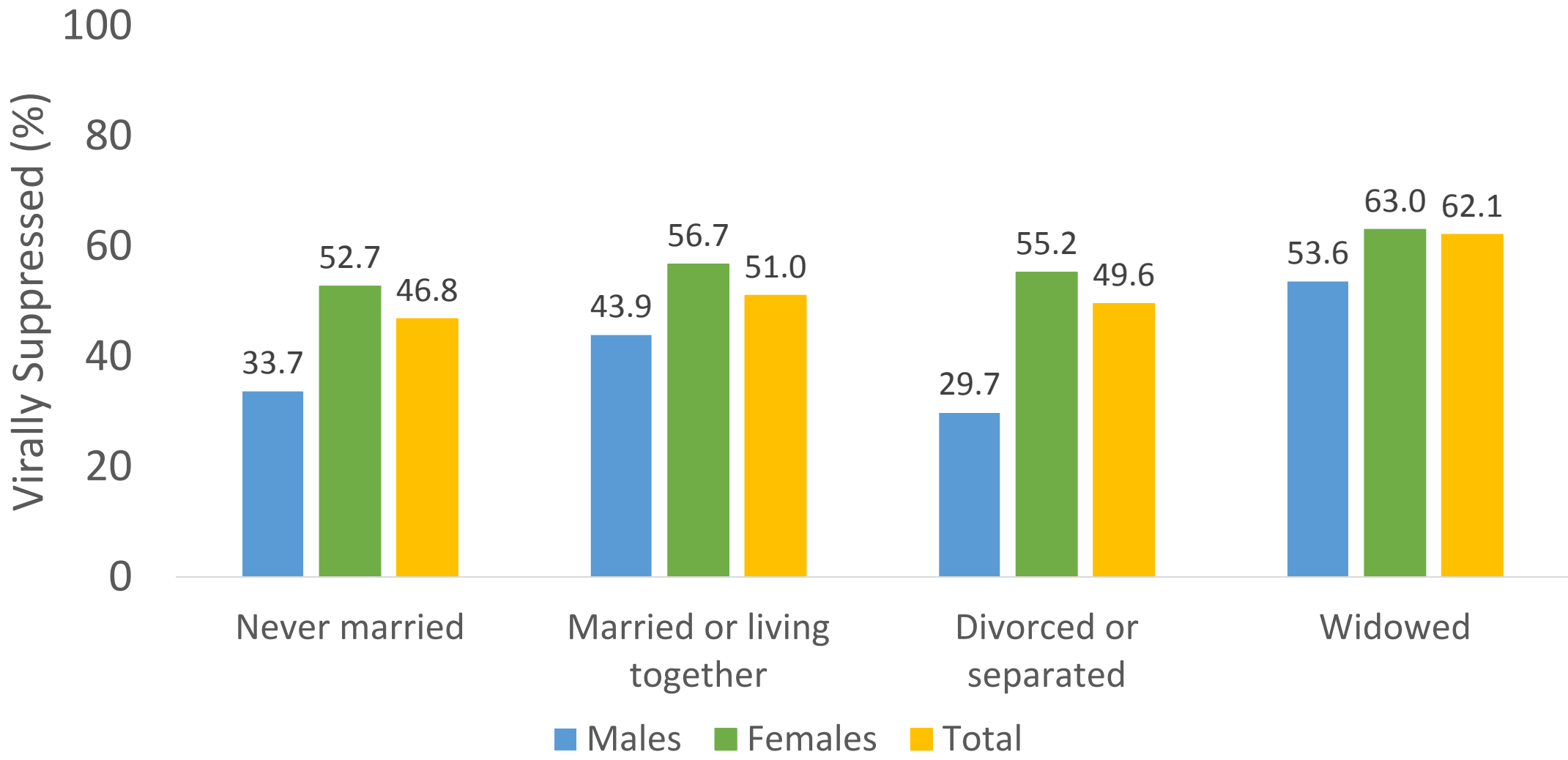
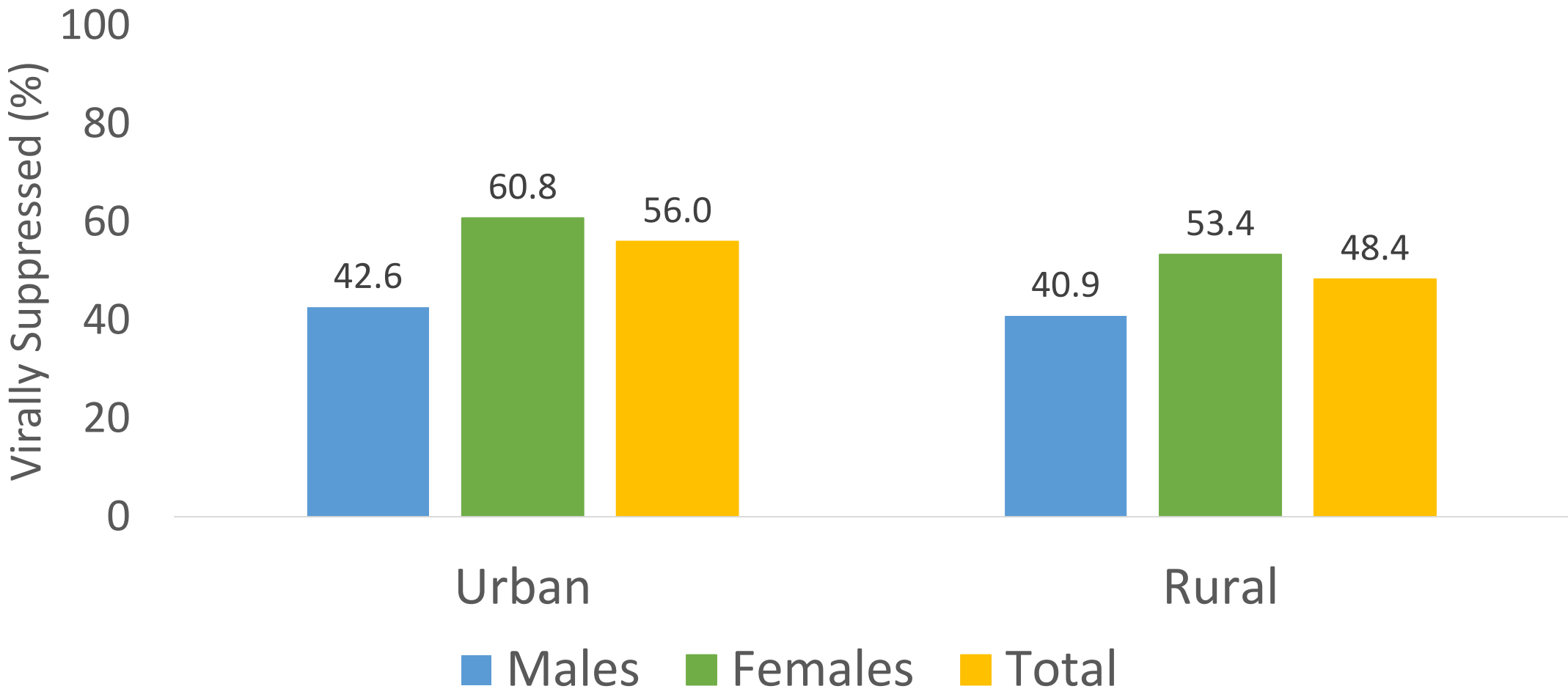
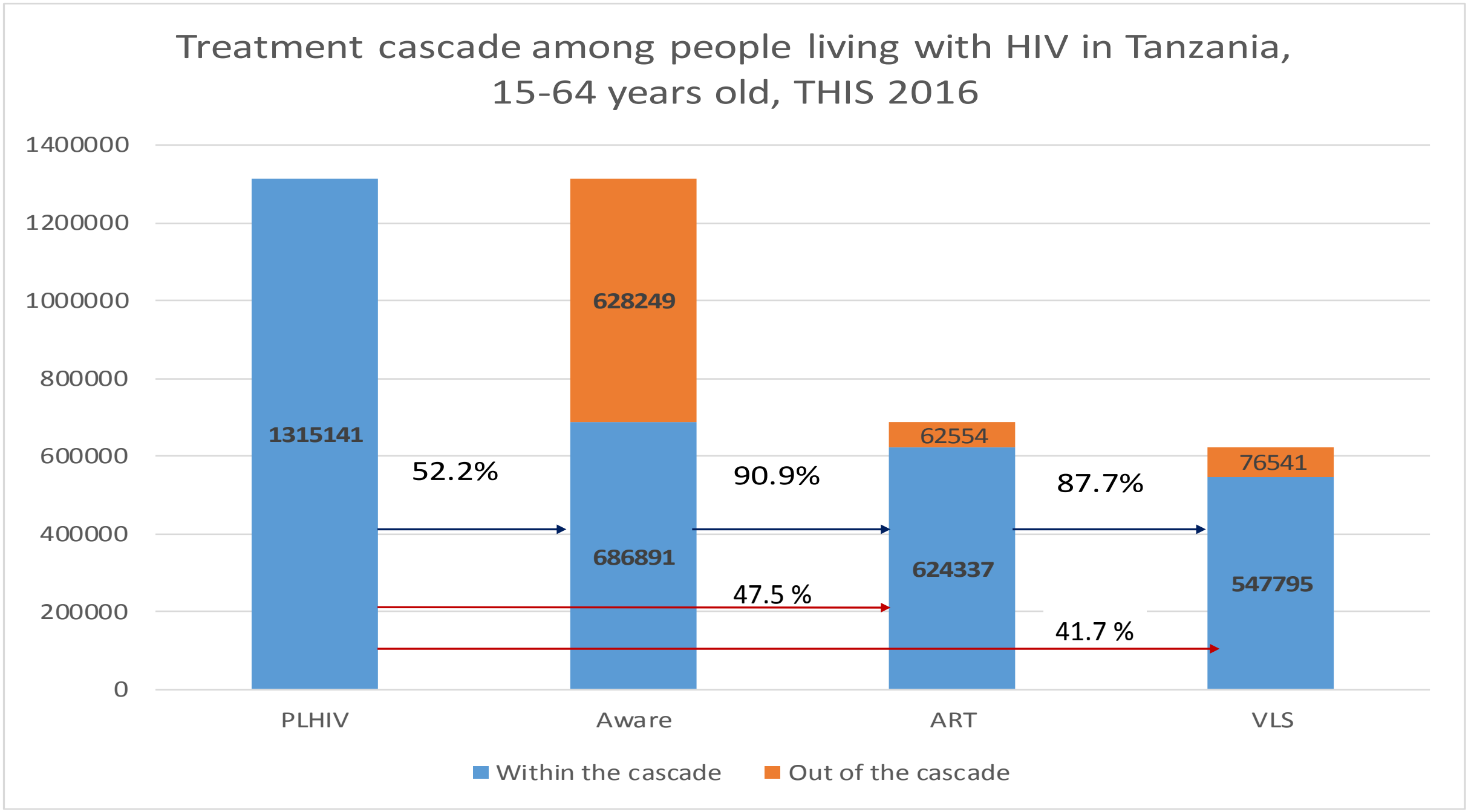
Viral Load Suppression by Marital Status, THIS 2016/17

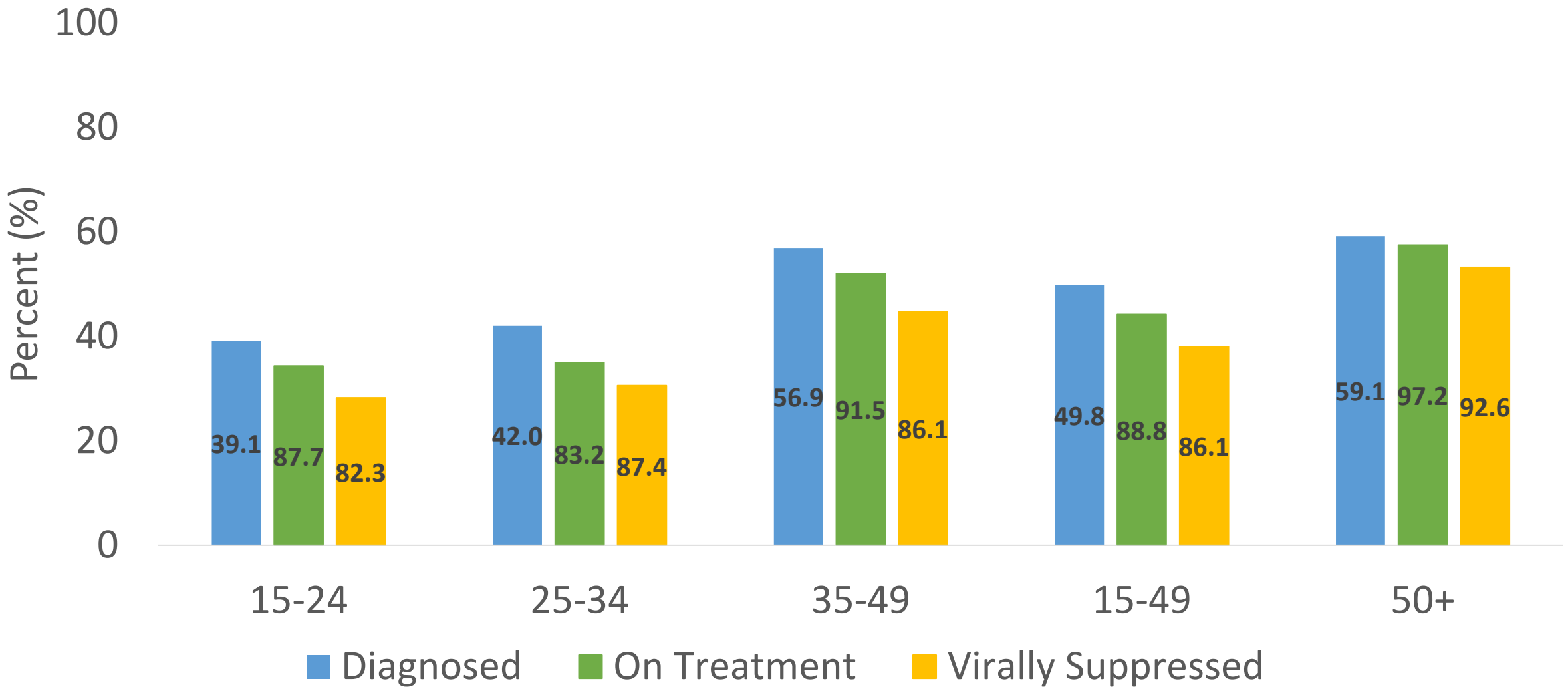


Viral Load Suppression by Residence and Sex, THIS 2016/17




Treatment cascade among people living with HIV in Tanzania, 15-64 years old, THIS 2016
1400000
1200000
1000000
800000
600000
400000
200000
0
1315141
628249
686891
62554
624337
76541
547795
52.2%
90.9%
87.7%
47.5 %
41.7 %
PLHIV
Aware
ART
VLS
Within the cascade
Out of the cascade

Progress Towards 90-90-90 by Age



THIS 90-90-90 Cascade vs. other Countries

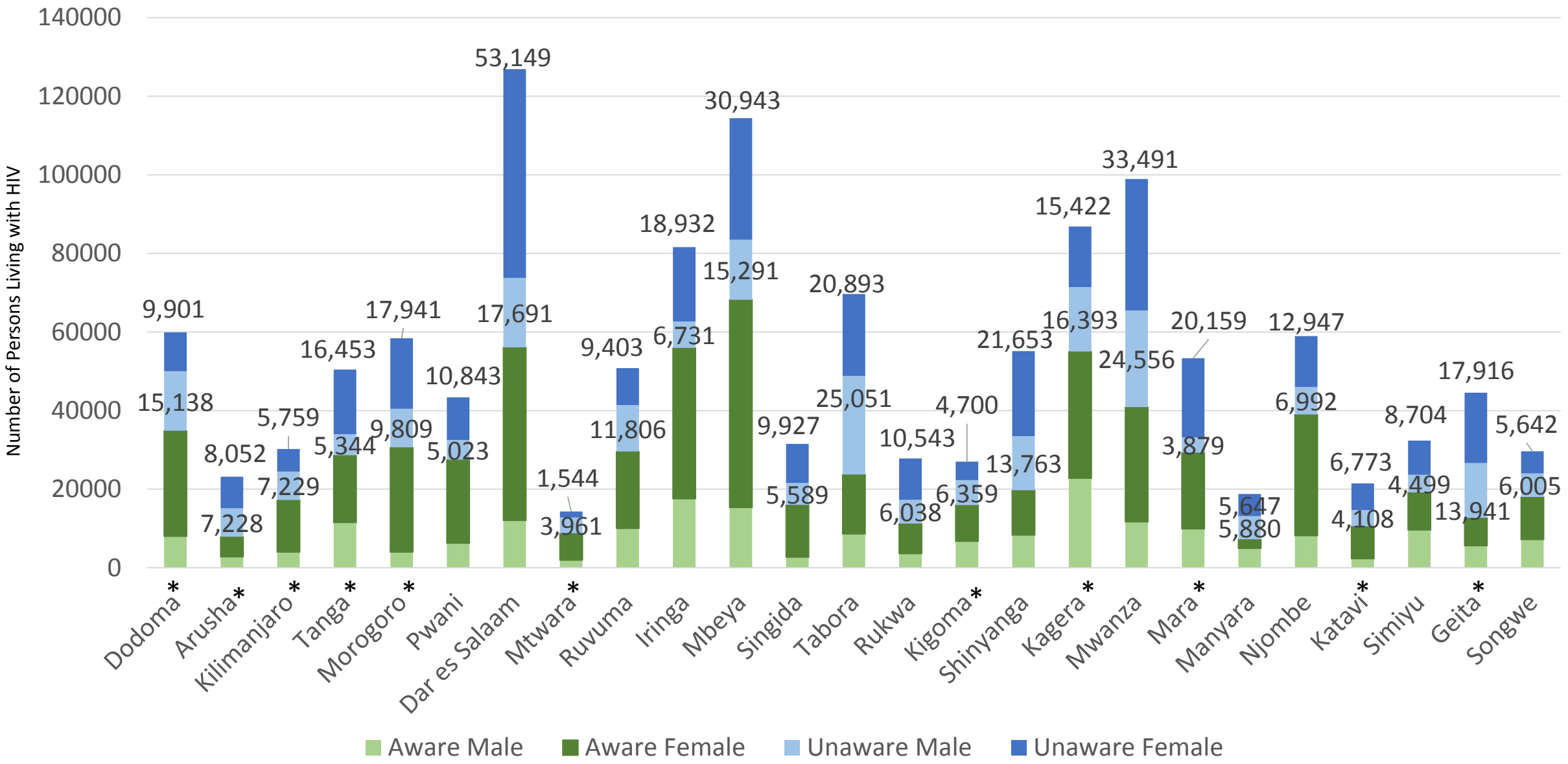
		Adults (reported, conditional on 1st 90)			Adults (reported, subset on 1st 90, over all PLHIV)			Adults (over all PLHIV)				% of VLS respon-dents who say they don't know they are HIV+	Peds
"Adults"		first 90 (reported) target = 90%	second 90 (reported) target = 90%	third 90 (assay) target = 90%	first 90 (reported) target = 90%	second 90 (reported) target = 81%	third 90 (assay) target = 73%	true third 90 (assay) target = 73%	back-calculated first 90 target = 90%	back-calculated second 90 target = 81%	reported minus lab-assay third 90		true third 90
15-64	Tanzania	52.2%	90.9%	87.7%	52.2%	47.4%	41.6%	52.0%	65.2%	59.3%	-10.4%	20.0%	18.4%
15-64	Uganda	66.0%	88.0%	83.0%	66.0%	58.1%	48.2%	59.6%	81.6%	71.8%	-11.4%	19.1%	39.3%
15-59	Zambia	67.3%	85.4%	89.2%	67.3%	57.5%	51.3%	59.8%	78.5%	67.0%	-8.5%	14.3%	
15-64	Zimbabwe	74.2%	86.8%	86.5%	74.2%	64.4%	55.7%	60.4%	80.4%	69.8%	-4.7%	7.8%	
15-64	Malawi	72.7%	88.6%	90.8%	72.7%	64.4%	58.5%	67.6%	84.0%	74.4%	-9.1%	13.5%	
15+	Swaziland	84.7%	87.4%	91.9%	84.7%	74.0%	68.0%	73.1%	91.0%	79.5%	-5.1%	6.9%	

Conclusions

- HIV prevalence and incidence estimates from THIS indicate a stabilizing HIV epidemic in Tanzania
- Tanzania has made considerable progress towards the 90-90-90 goals, particularly in linkage to and retention in HIV treatment as demonstrated by the 2nd and 3rd 90 targets (91% and 88%, respectively)
- Programmatic shift should focus on testing and linkage to care
- The goal of ending the AIDS epidemic in Tanzania by 2030 is attainable through improvement in targeted HIV testing, in men and women

ASANTENI!

PLHIV by Region and Sex, by Self-Reported Awareness of HIV Status, Tanzania (THIS 2016-17)



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