

# Characterization of HIV Infection in Tanzania, THIS 2016-17

Incidence

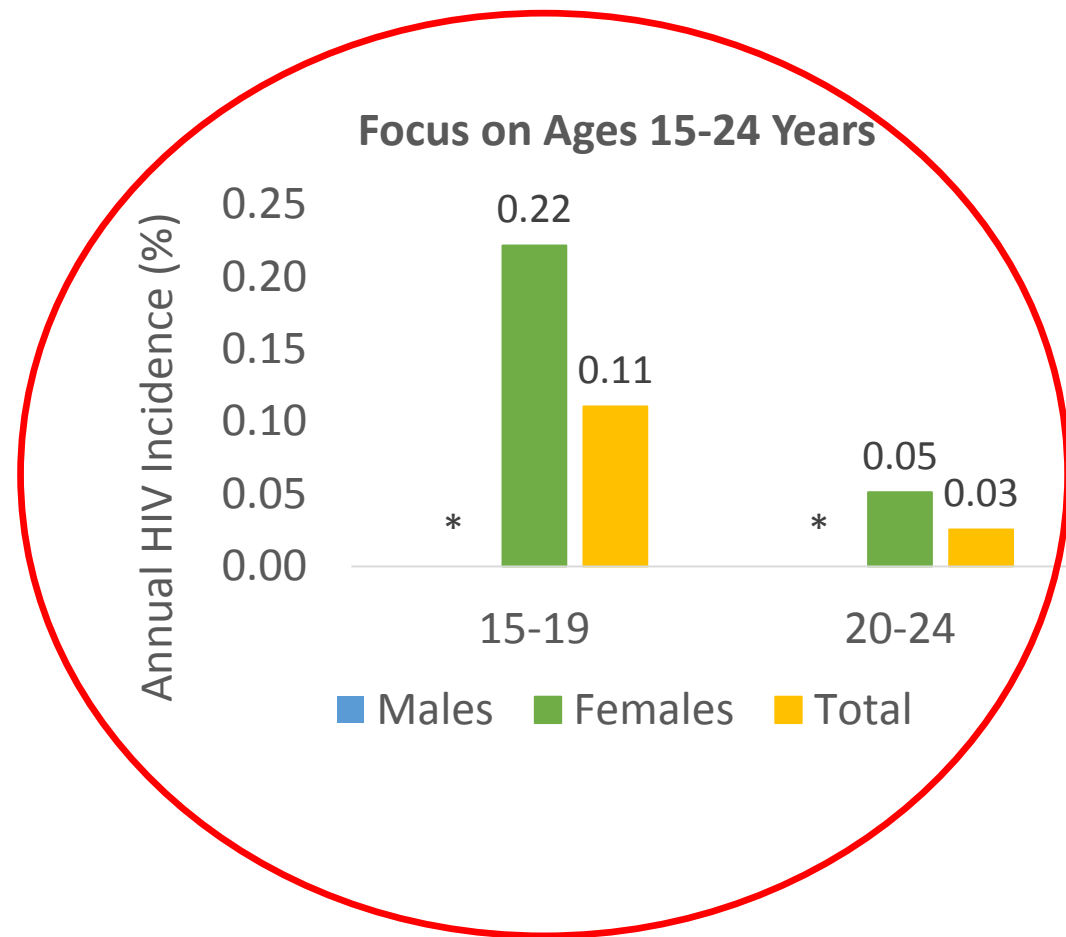
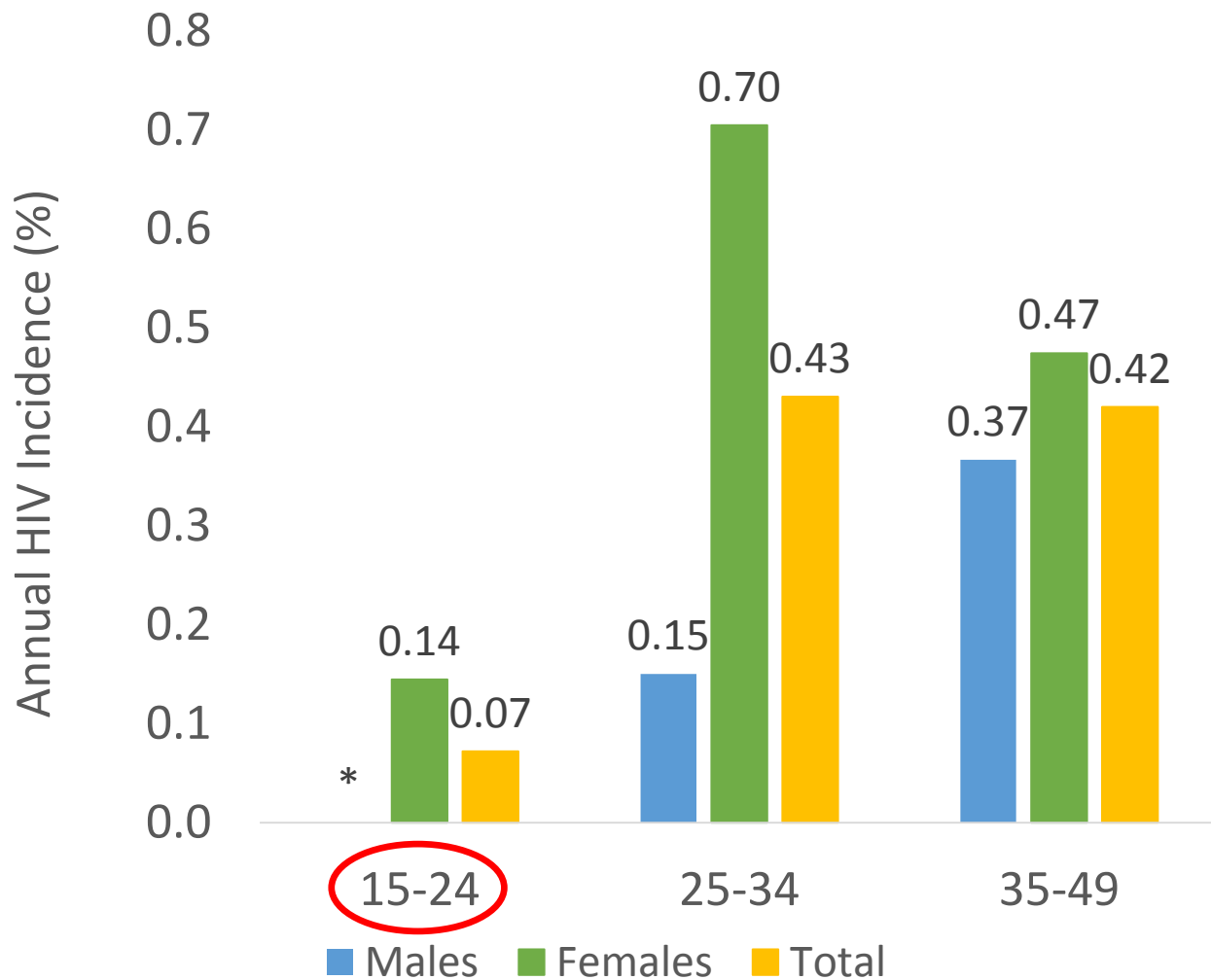
Prevalence

Immunosuppression

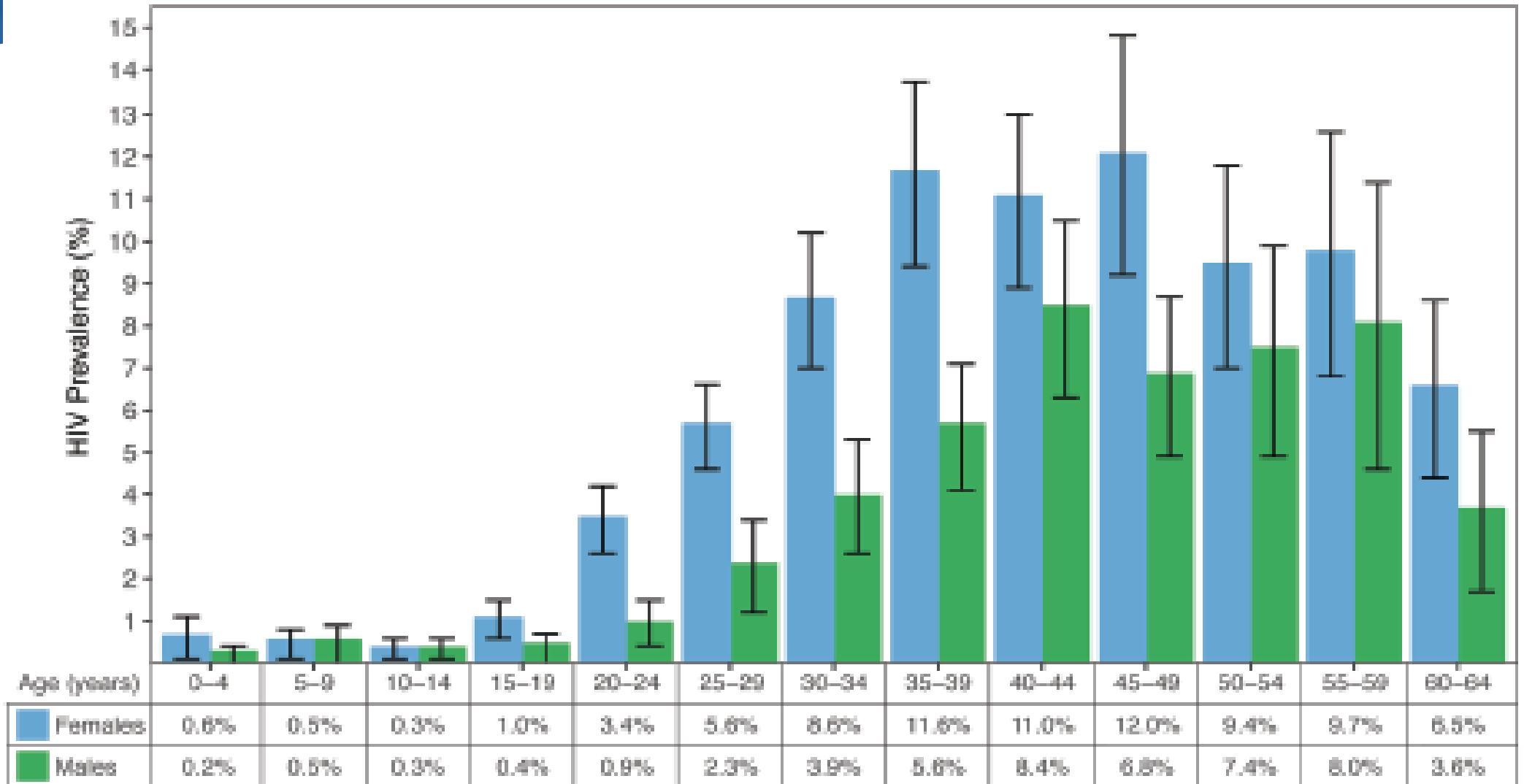
Viral Load Suppression

Progress Towards 90-90-90

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

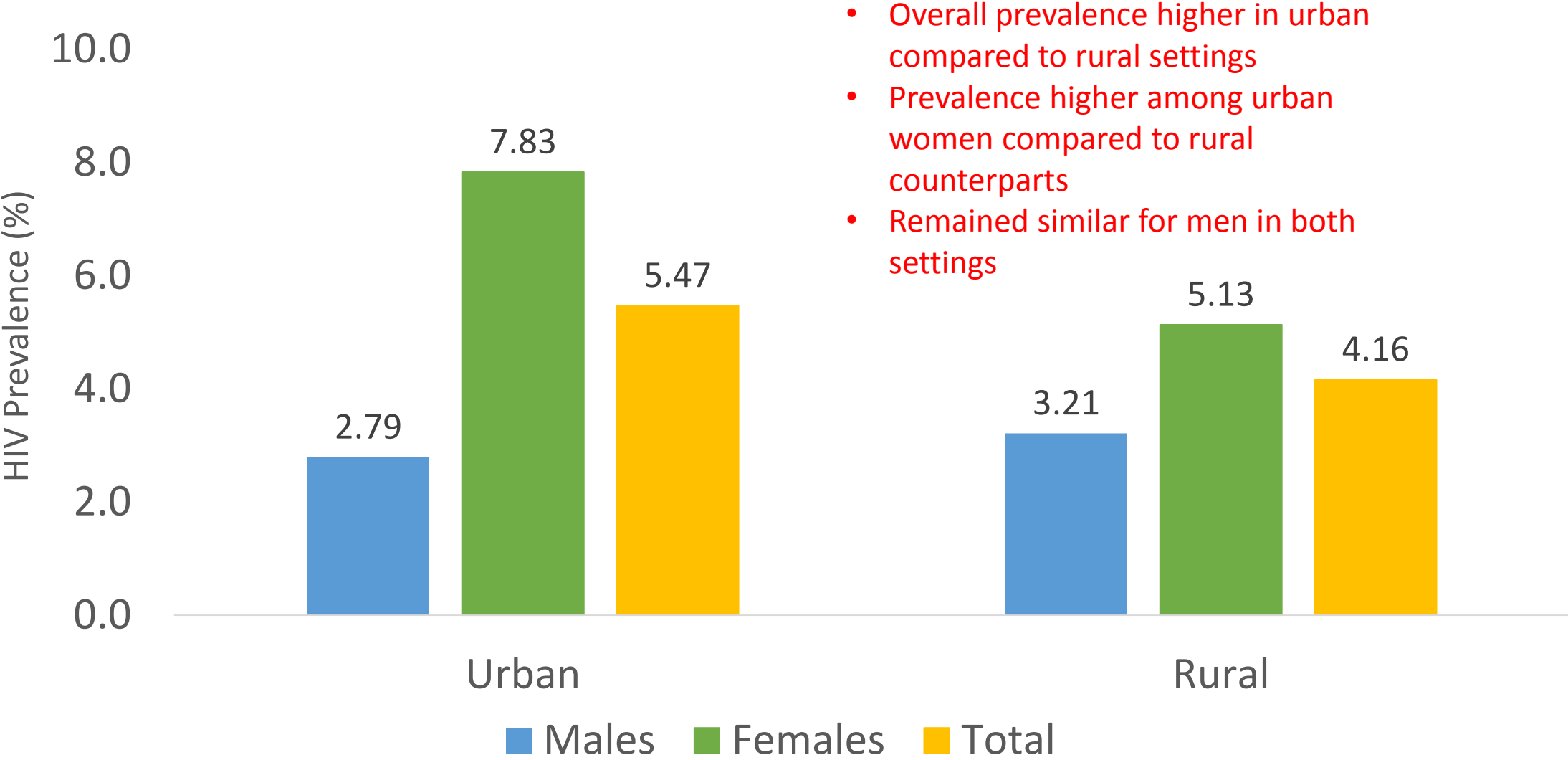


# HIV Prevalence, by Age and Sex



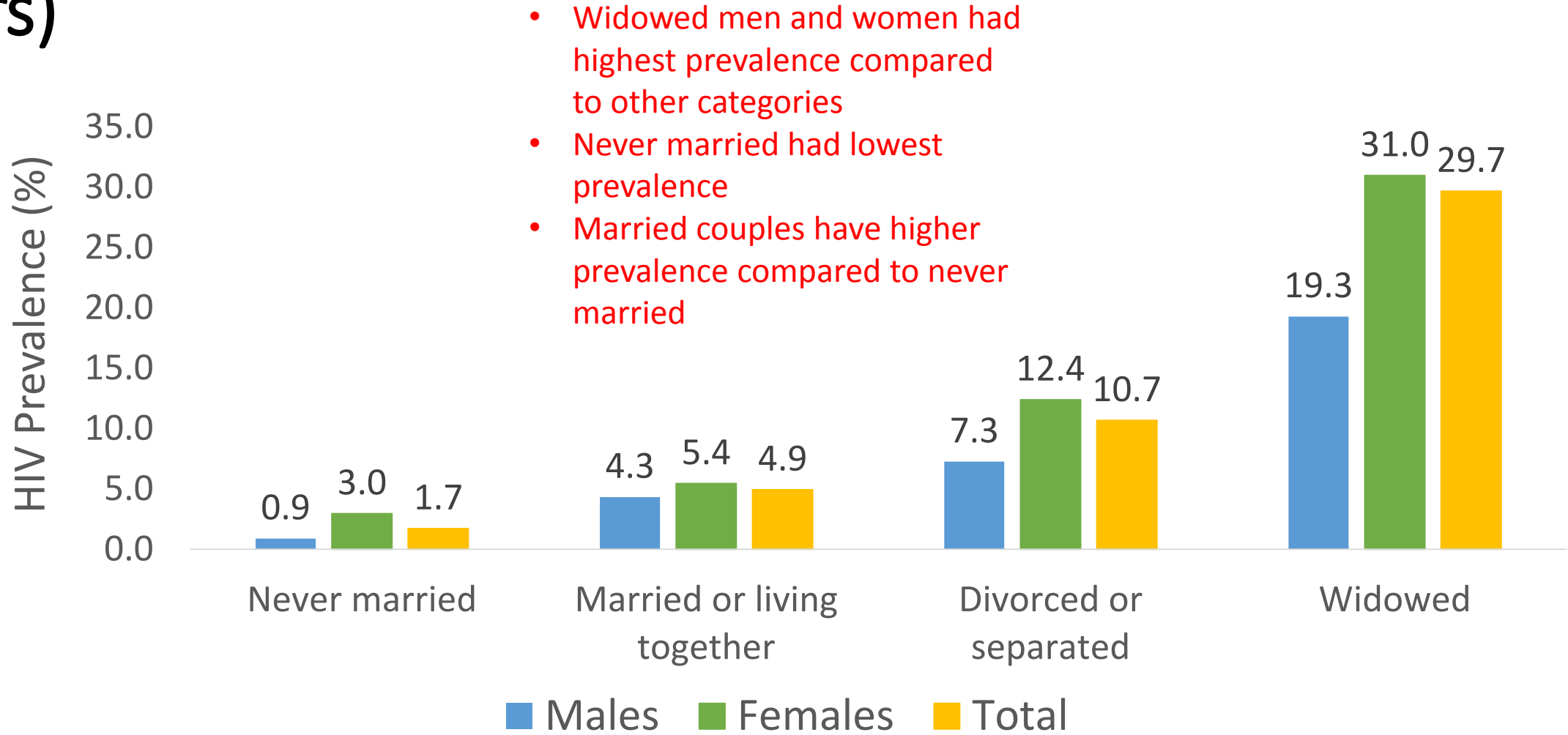
Source: THIS Summary Sheet

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

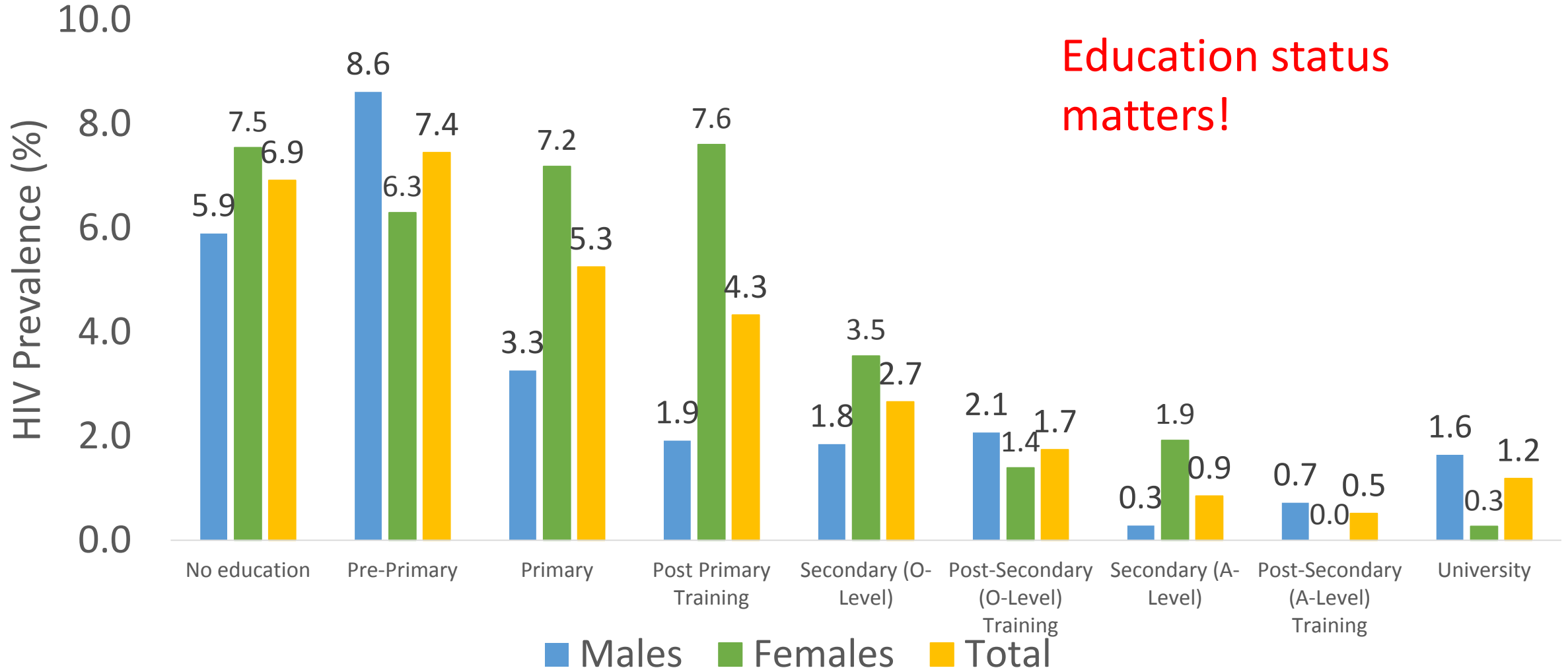


- Overall prevalence higher in urban compared to rural settings
- Prevalence higher among urban women compared to rural counterparts
- Remained similar for men in both settings

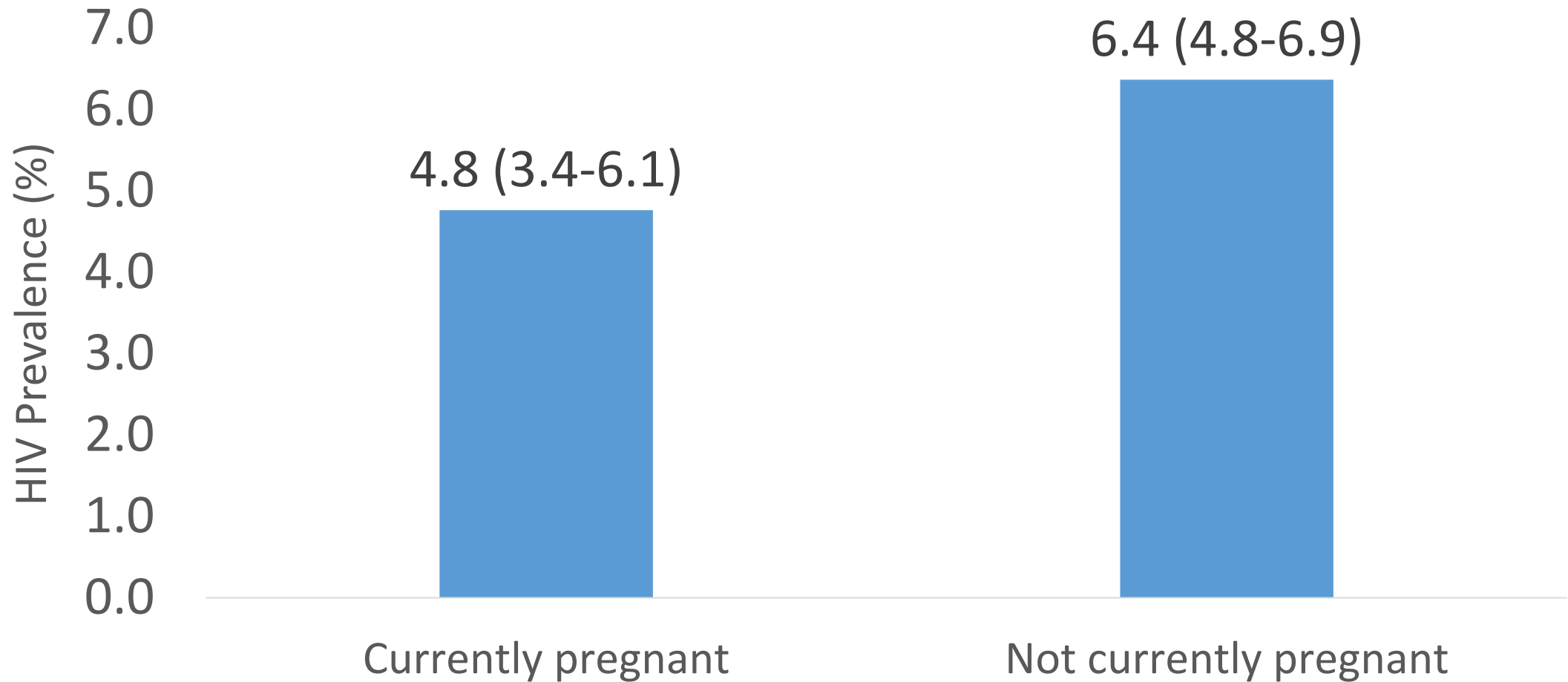
# HIV Prevalence by Sex and Marital Status (Ages 15-49 Years)



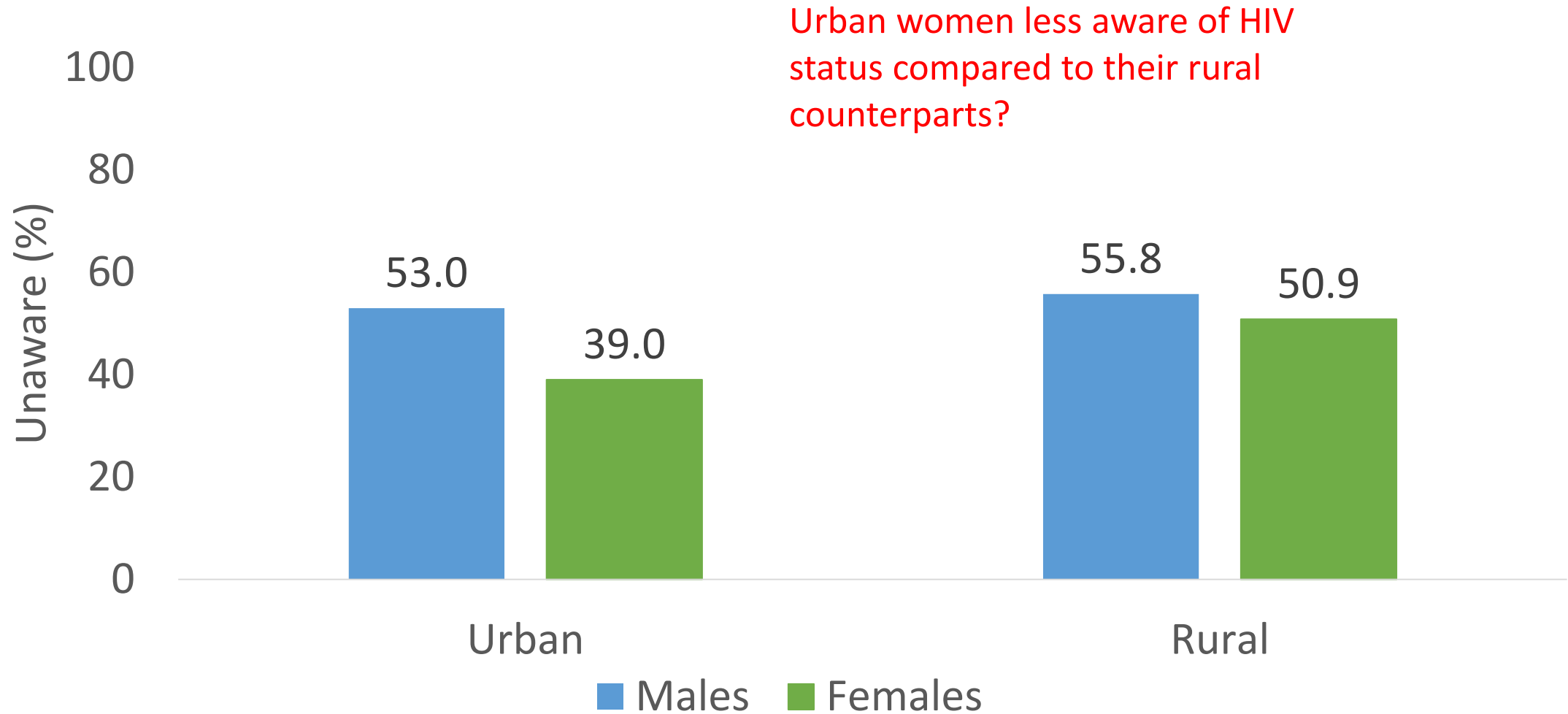
# HIV Prevalence by Sex and Education (Ages 15-49 Years)



# HIV Prevalence by Pregnancy Status, Ages 15-49 Years



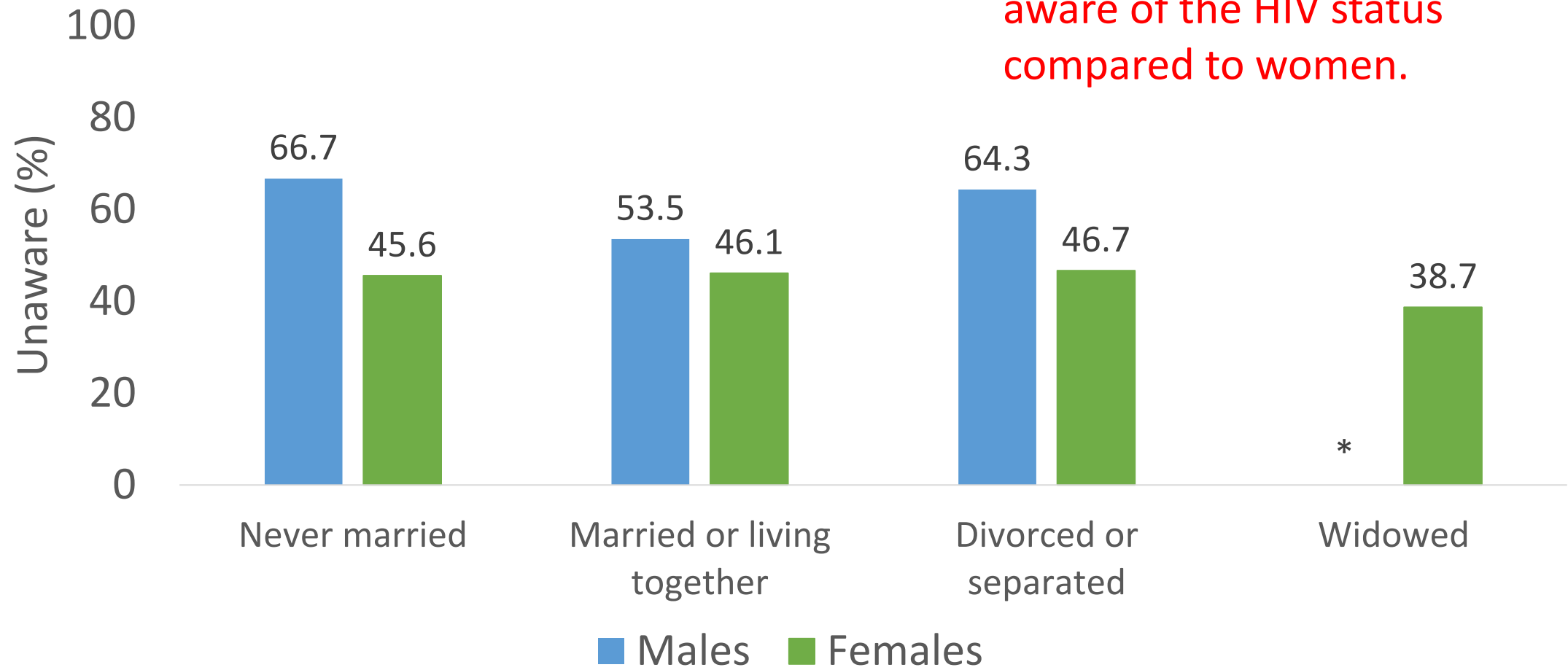
# Unaware of HIV Status by Sex and Residence, Ages 15+ Years





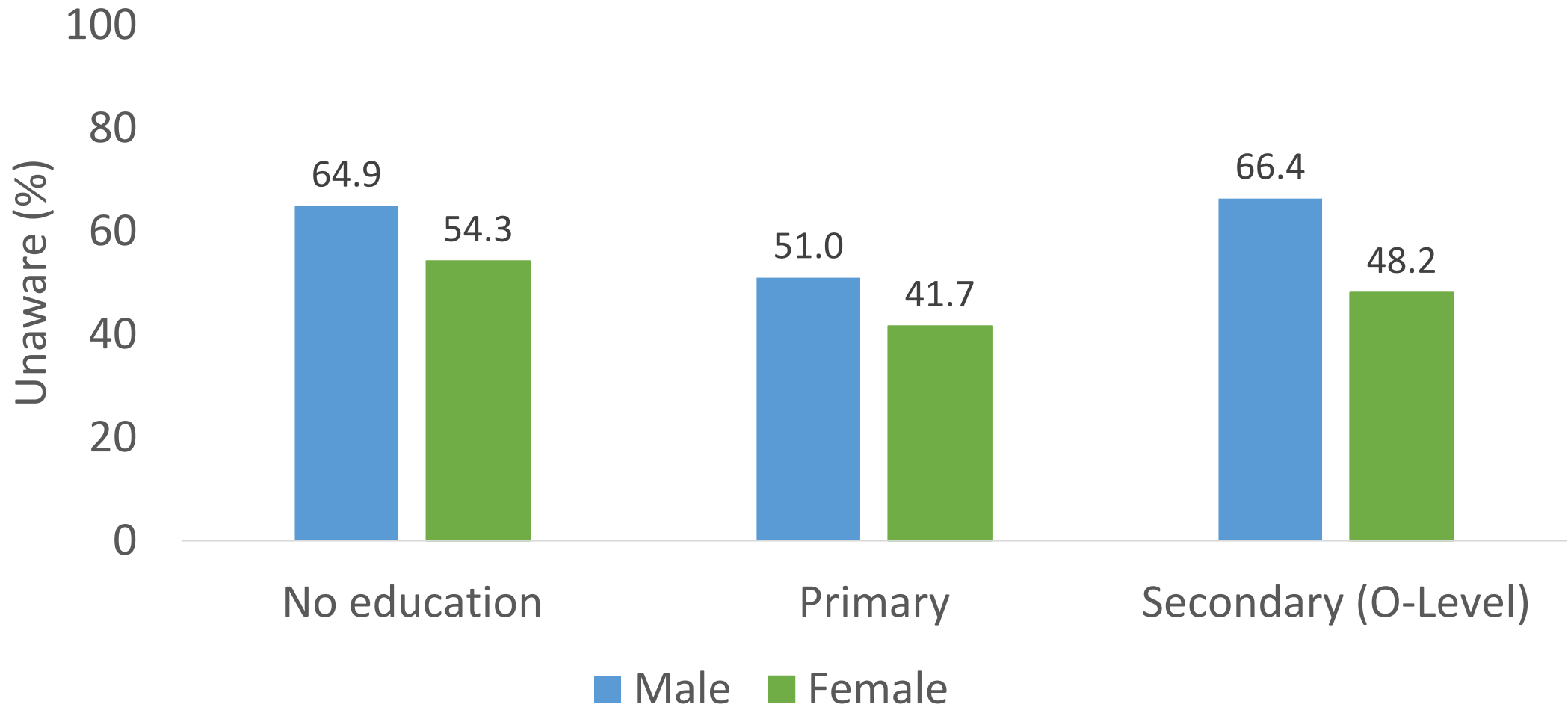
# Unaware of HIV Status, by Sex and Marital Status

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

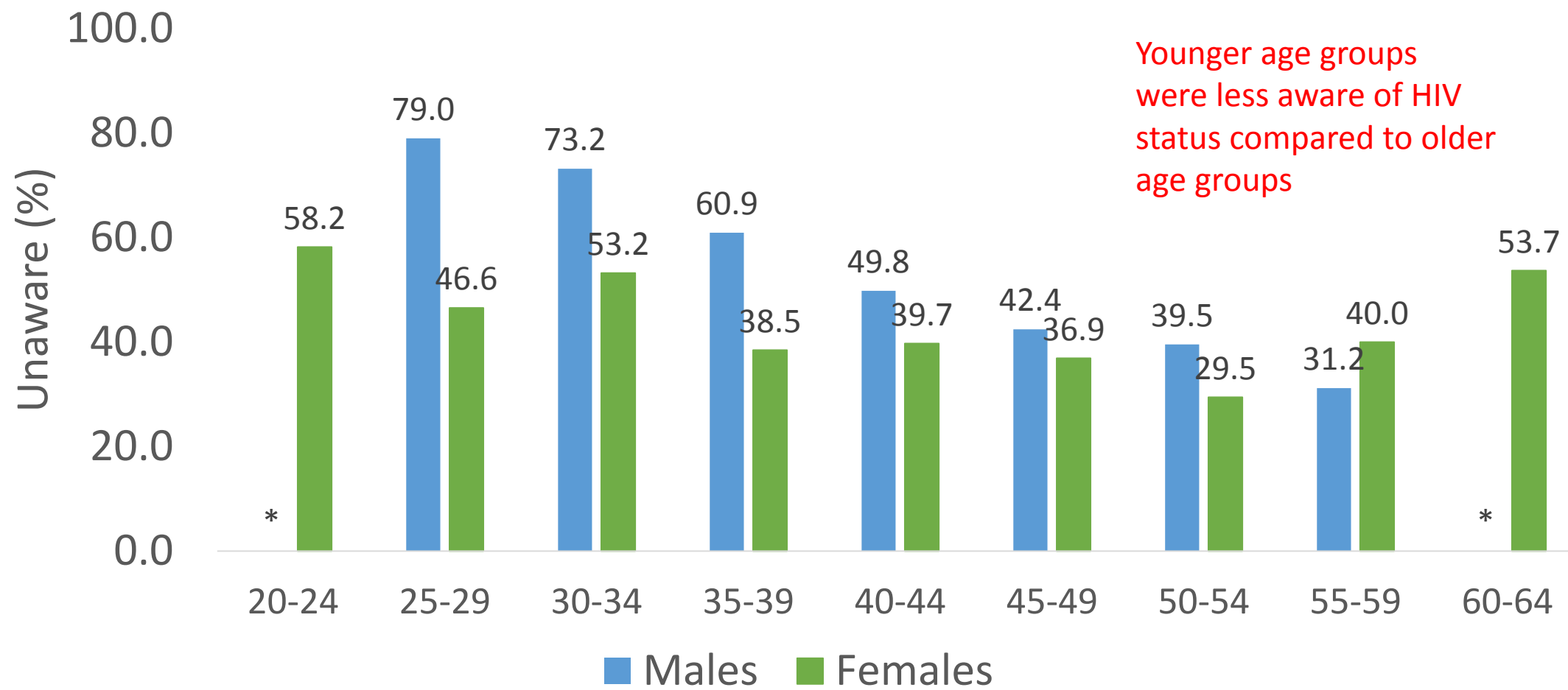


\* = Data suppressed due to small sample size.

# Unaware of HIV Status, by Sex and Education

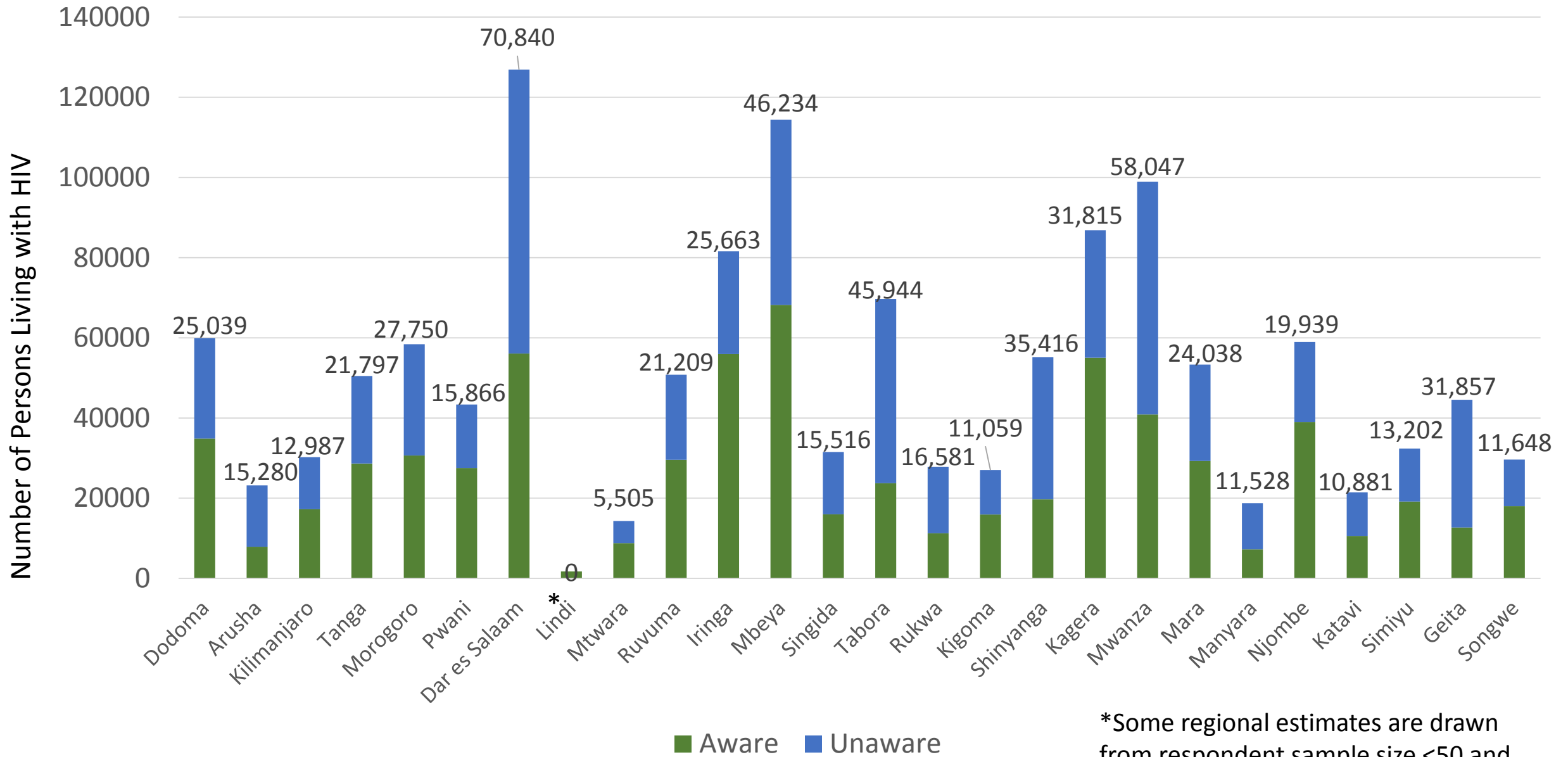


# Unaware of HIV Status, by Sex and Age



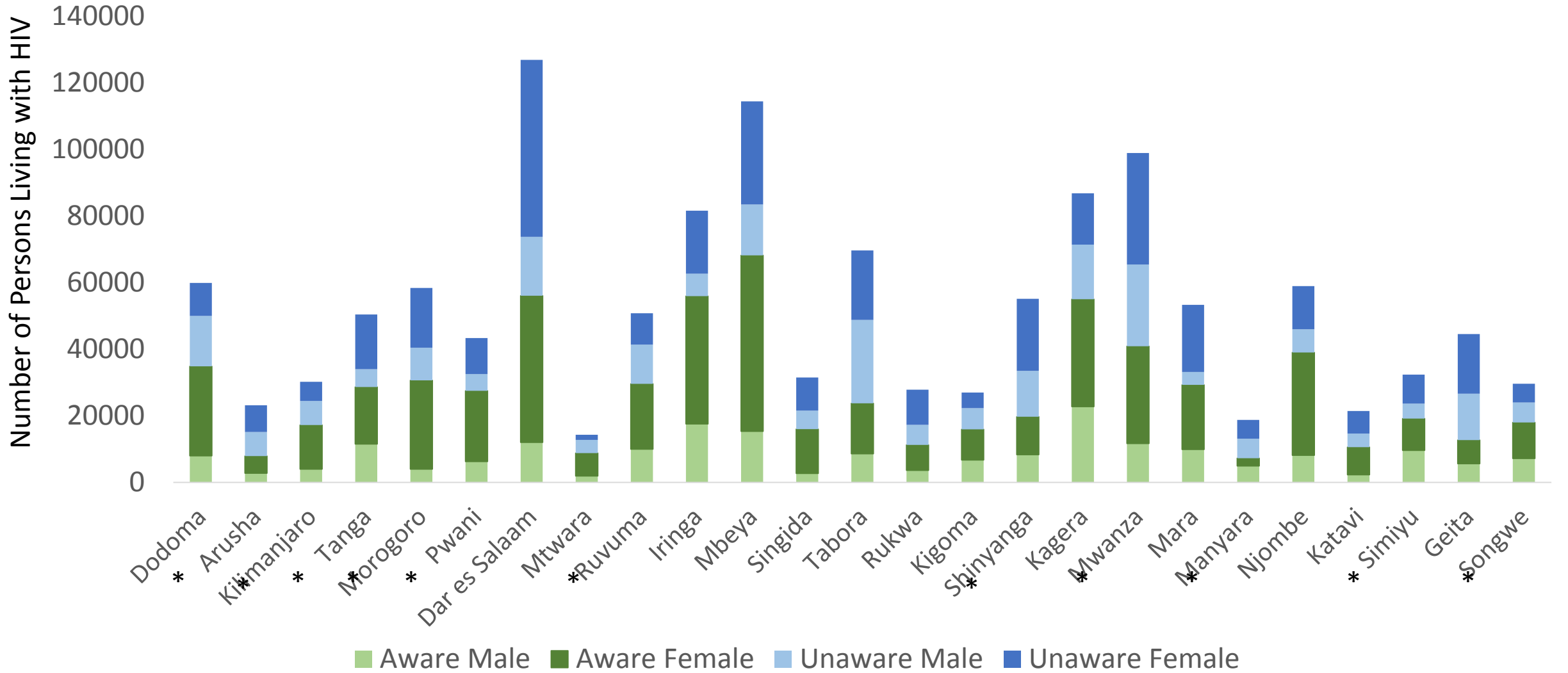
\* = Data suppressed due to small sample size.

# 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

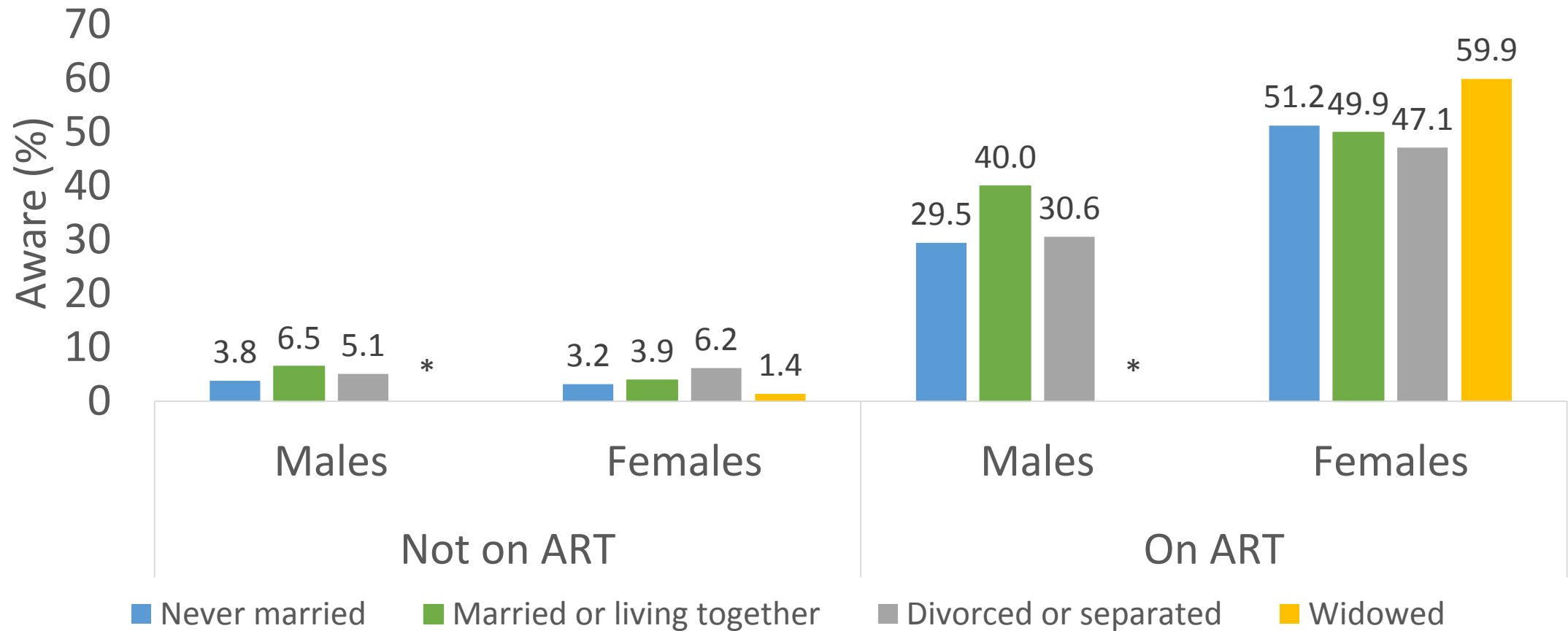
# Self-Reported Awareness of HIV Status by Sex and Region, Tanzania (THIS 2016-17)



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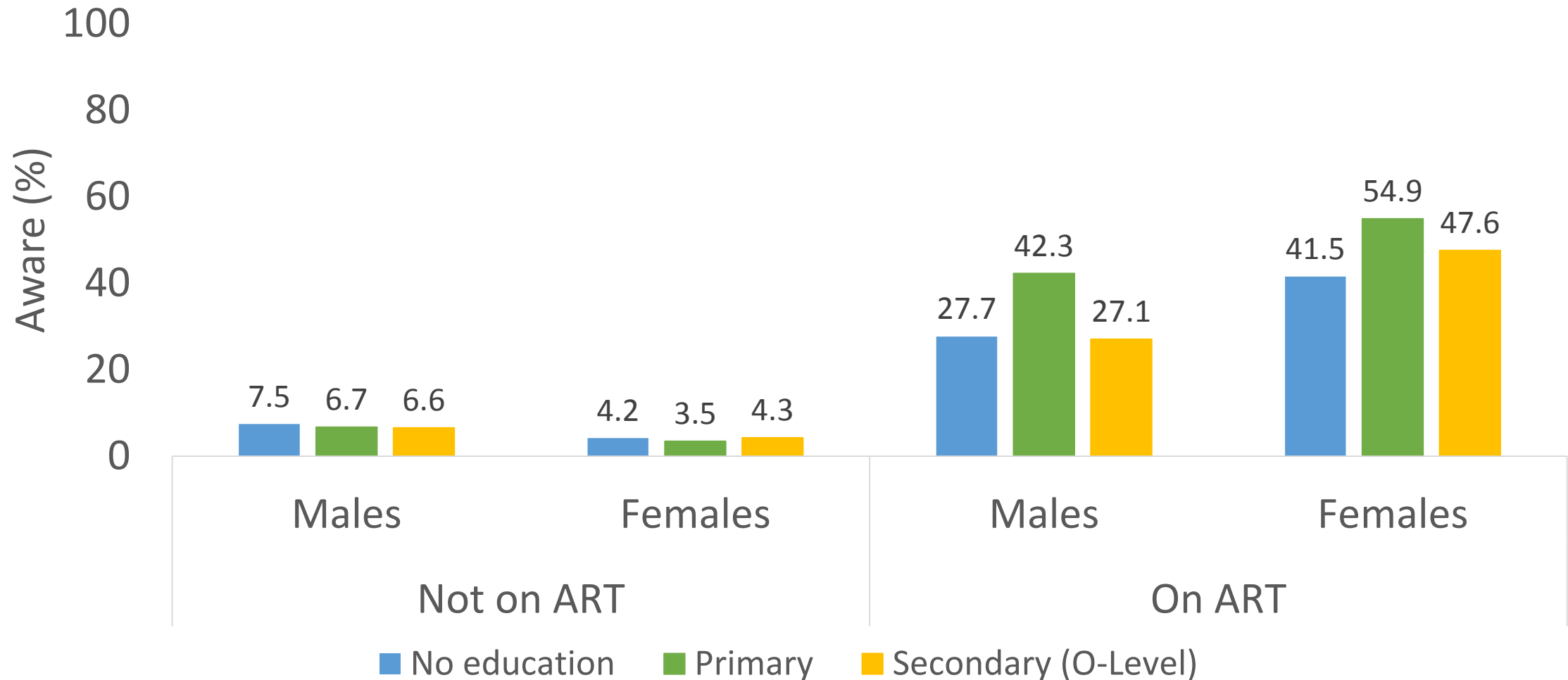


# Self-Reported Awareness of HIV Status by Sex and Marital Status, THIS 2016-17



\* = Number is suppressed due to small sample size.

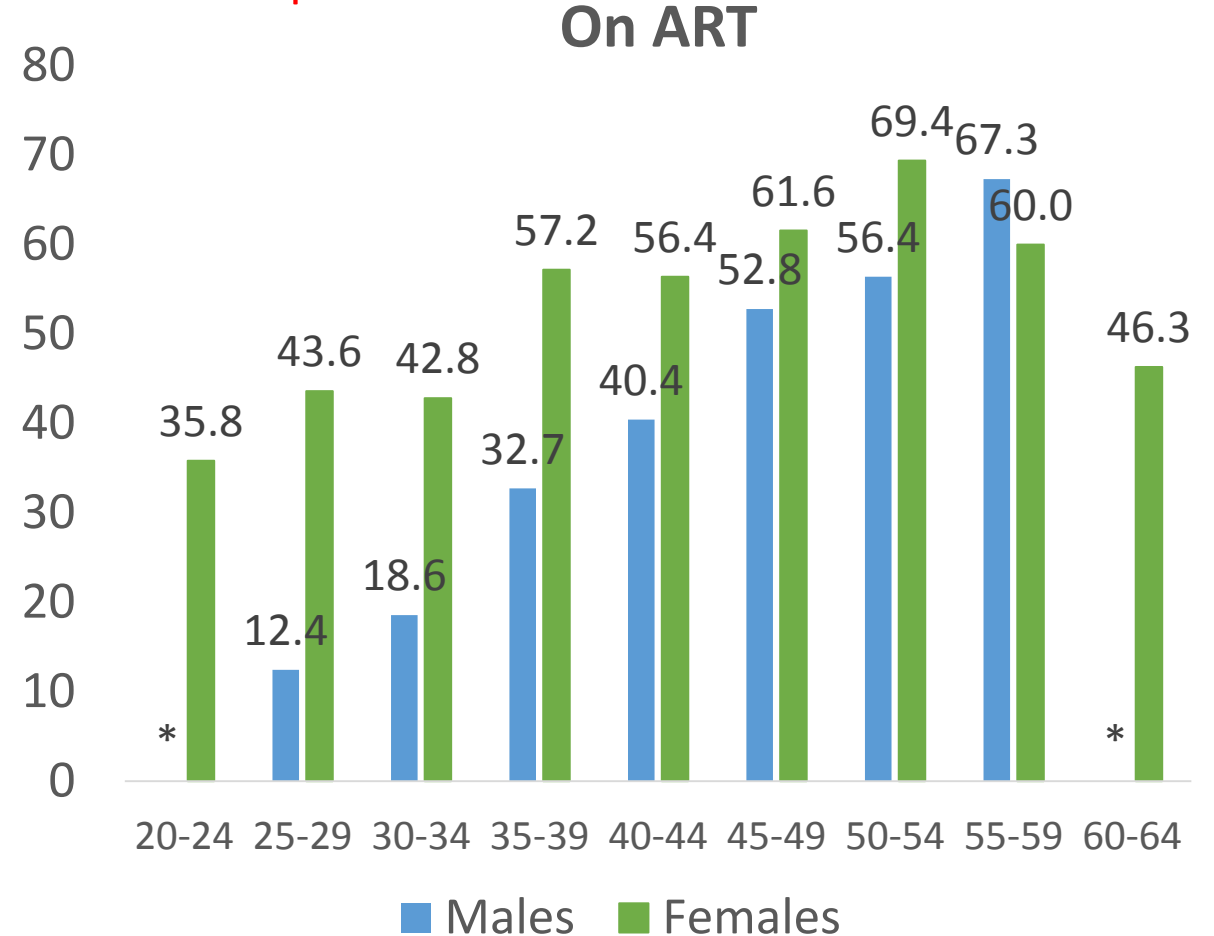
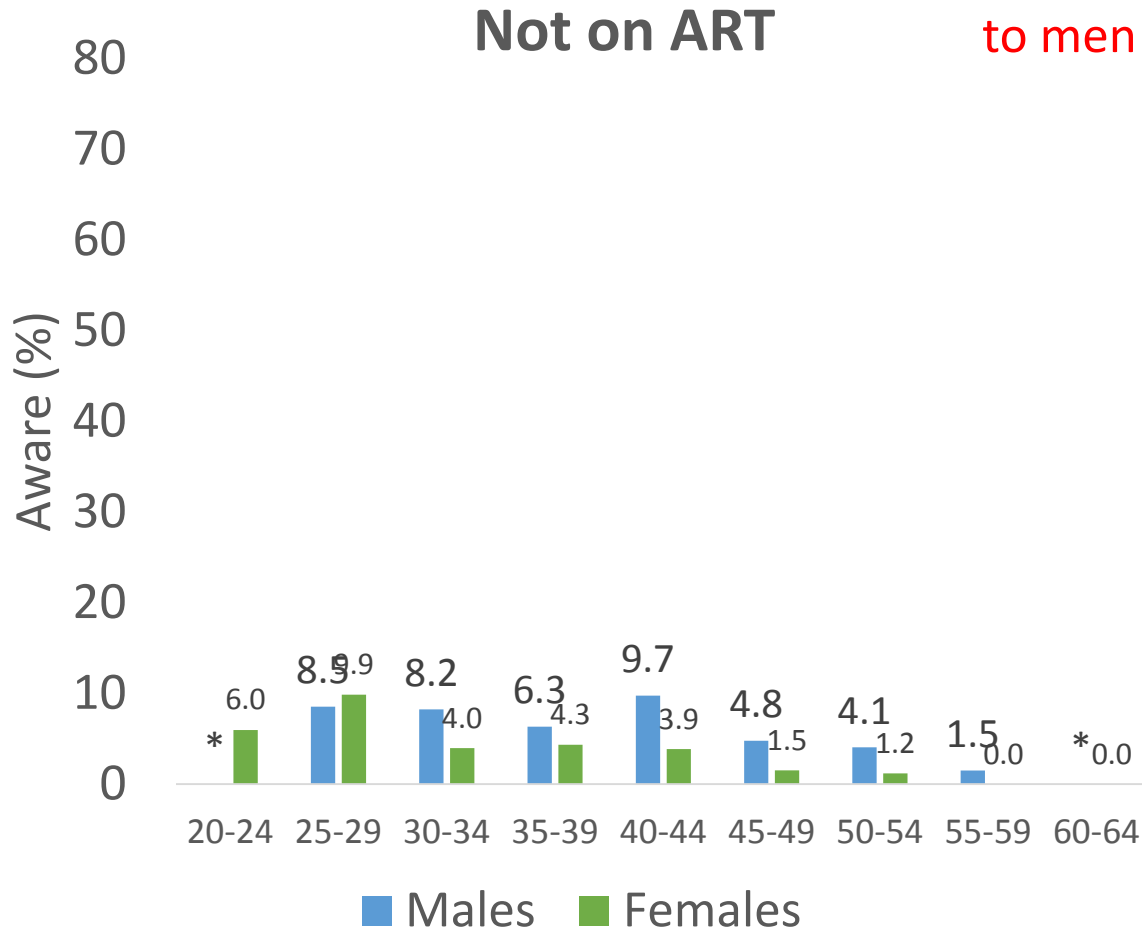
# Self-Reported Awareness of HIV Status by Sex and Education, THIS 2016-17





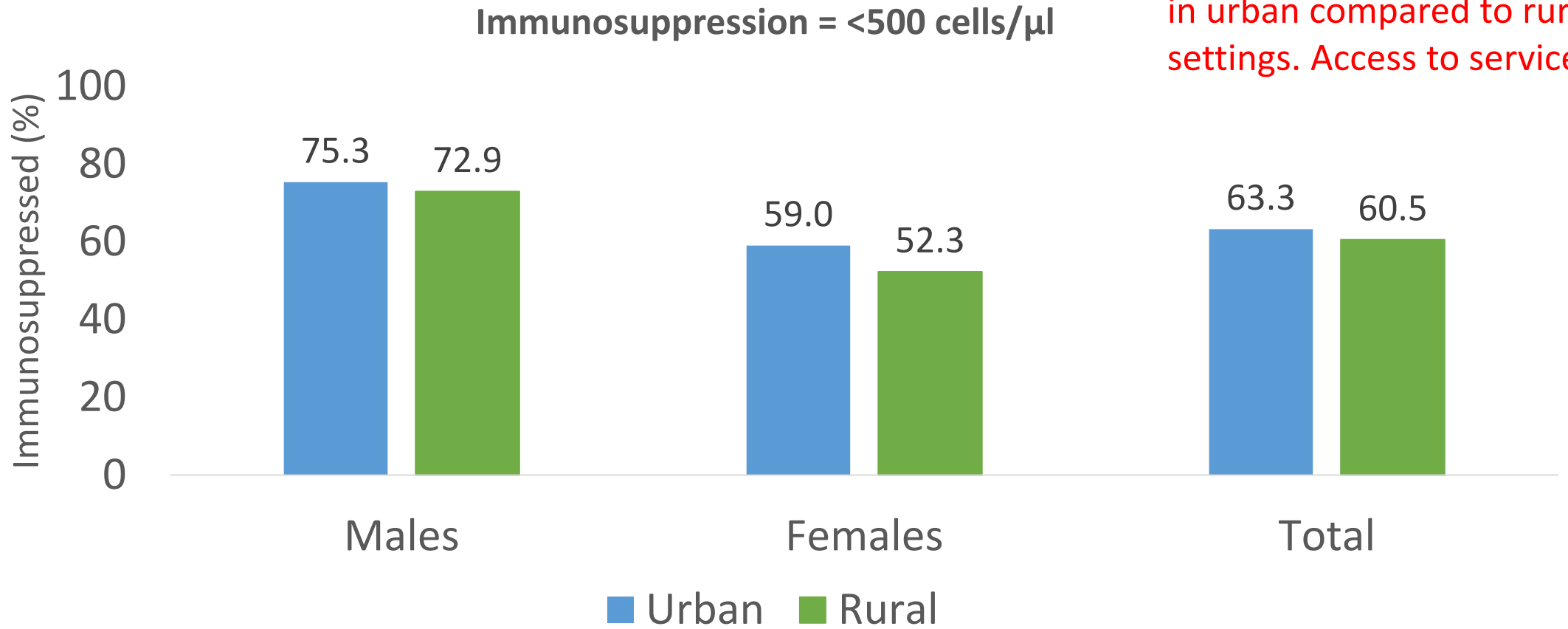
# Self-Reported Awareness of HIV Status , by Sex and Age

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



\* = Data suppressed due to small sample size.

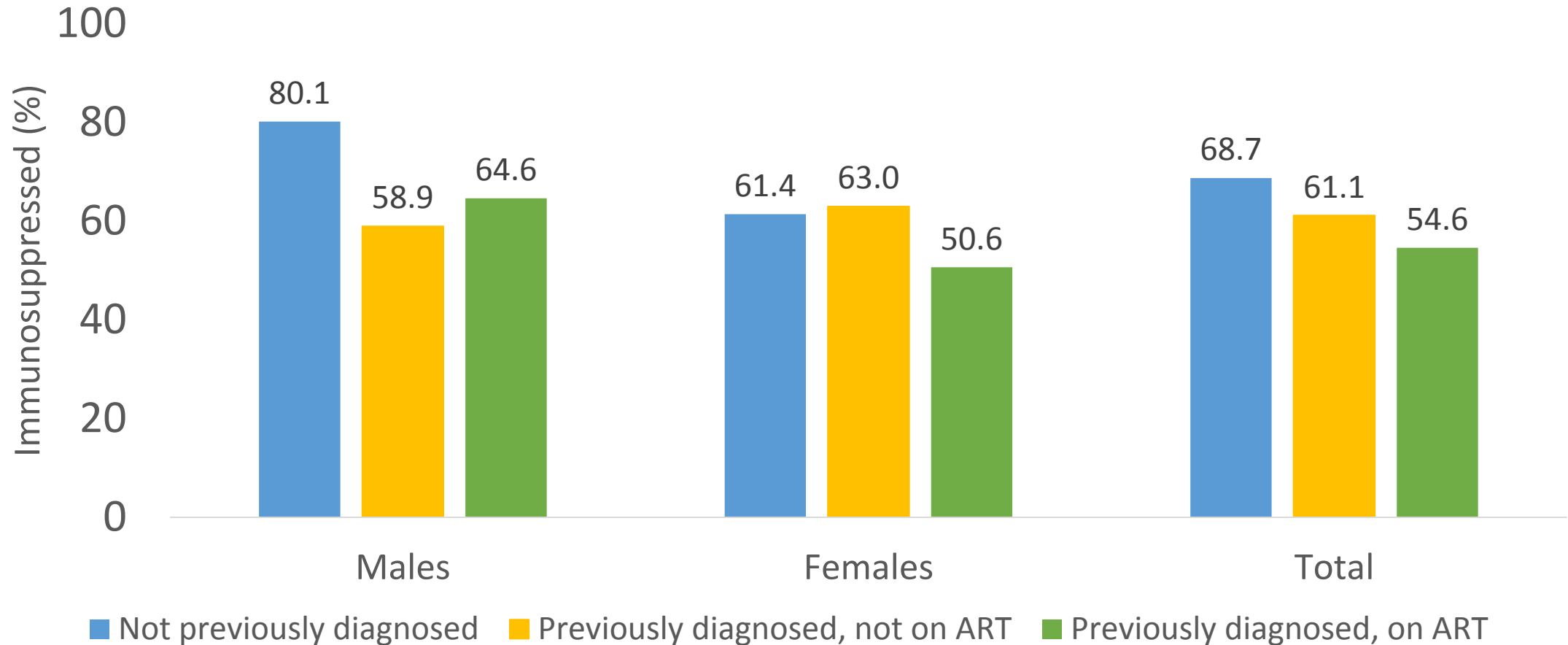
# Immunosuppression among HIV-positive adults by Sex and Residence, Age 15+ Years



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

Immunosuppression = <500 cells/ $\mu$ l



# Community Viral Load Suppression by Region

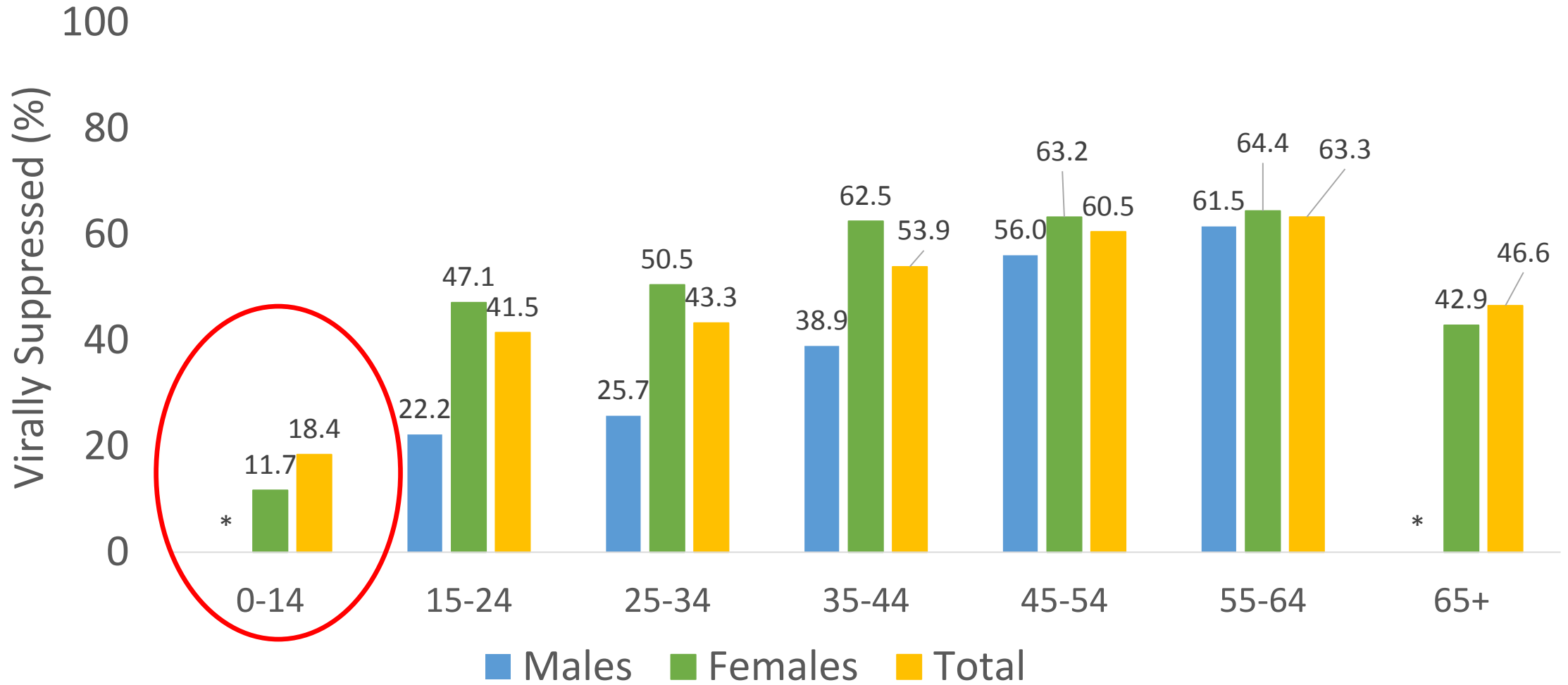
Region	VLS Prevalence	95% CI
Dodoma	60.6‡	35.7-85.5
Arusha	29.1†	4.1-54.0
Kilimanjaro	66.8†	46.8-86.8
Tanga	47.2‡	37.4-57.0
Morogoro	45.3‡	23.9-66.6
Pwani	63.5	53.9-73.0
Dar es Salaam	44.7	36.7-52.7
Lindi	100.0†	100.0-100.0
Mtwara	53.3†	43.8-62.8
Ruvuma	56.7	45.8-67.5
Iringa	56.6	49.0-64.2
Mbeya	57.4	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

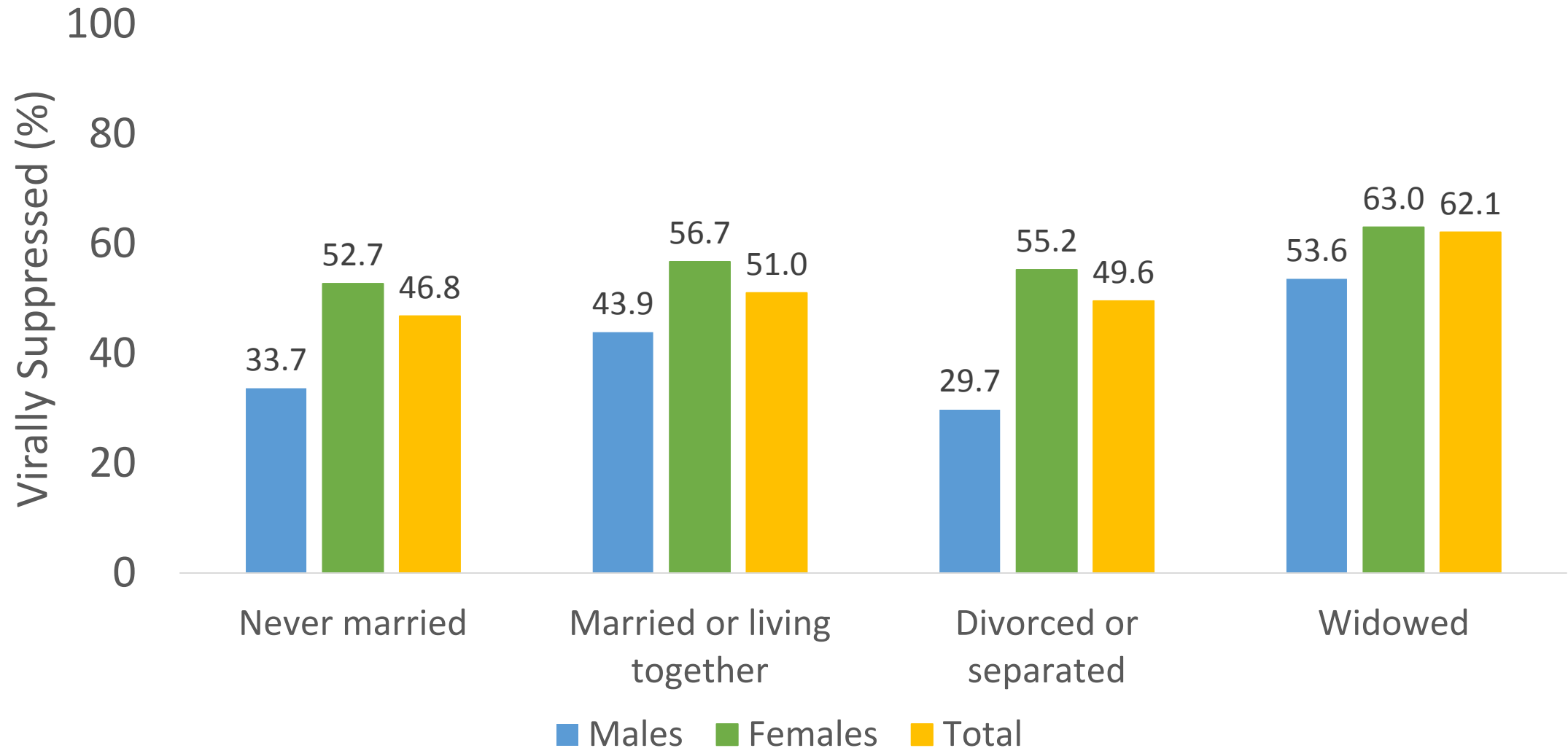
‡ Indicates estimates based on 25-49 cases

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

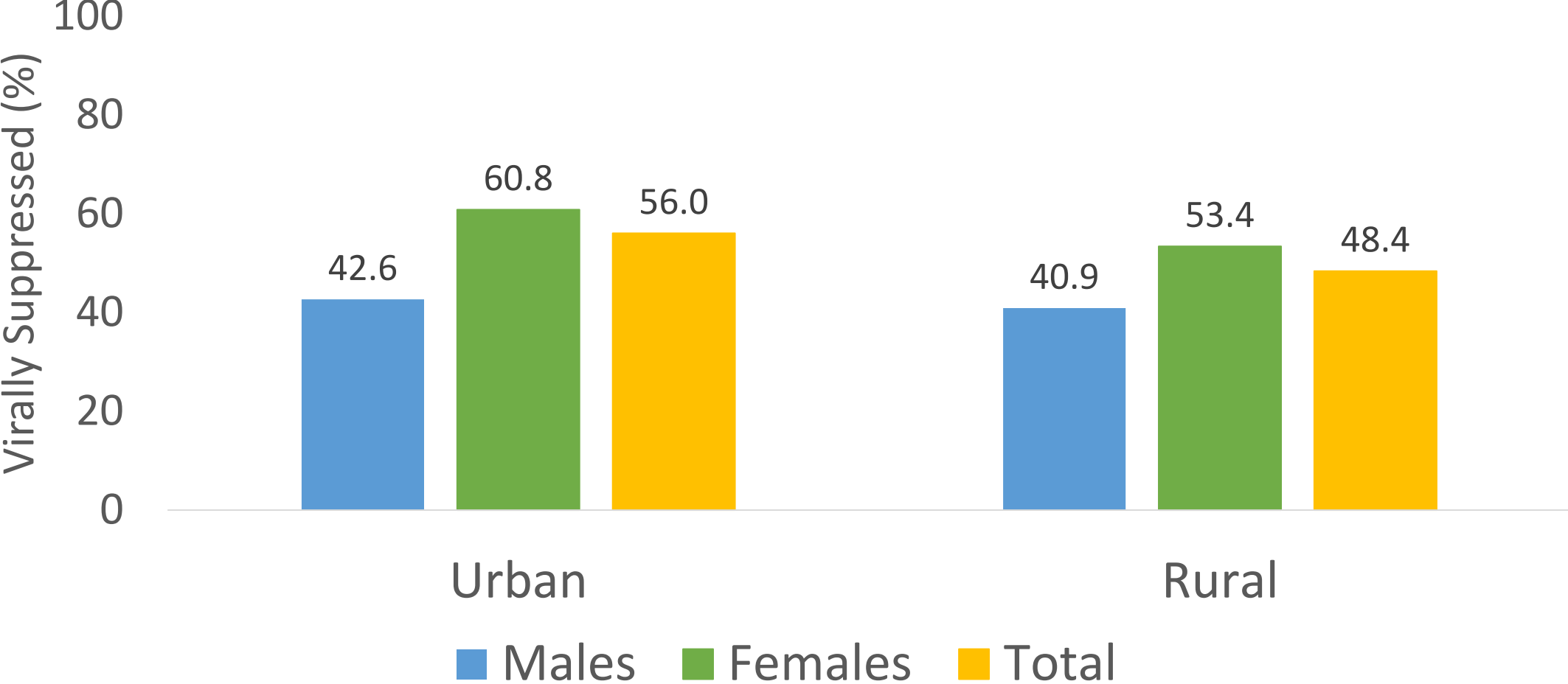


\* = Number is suppressed due to small sample size.

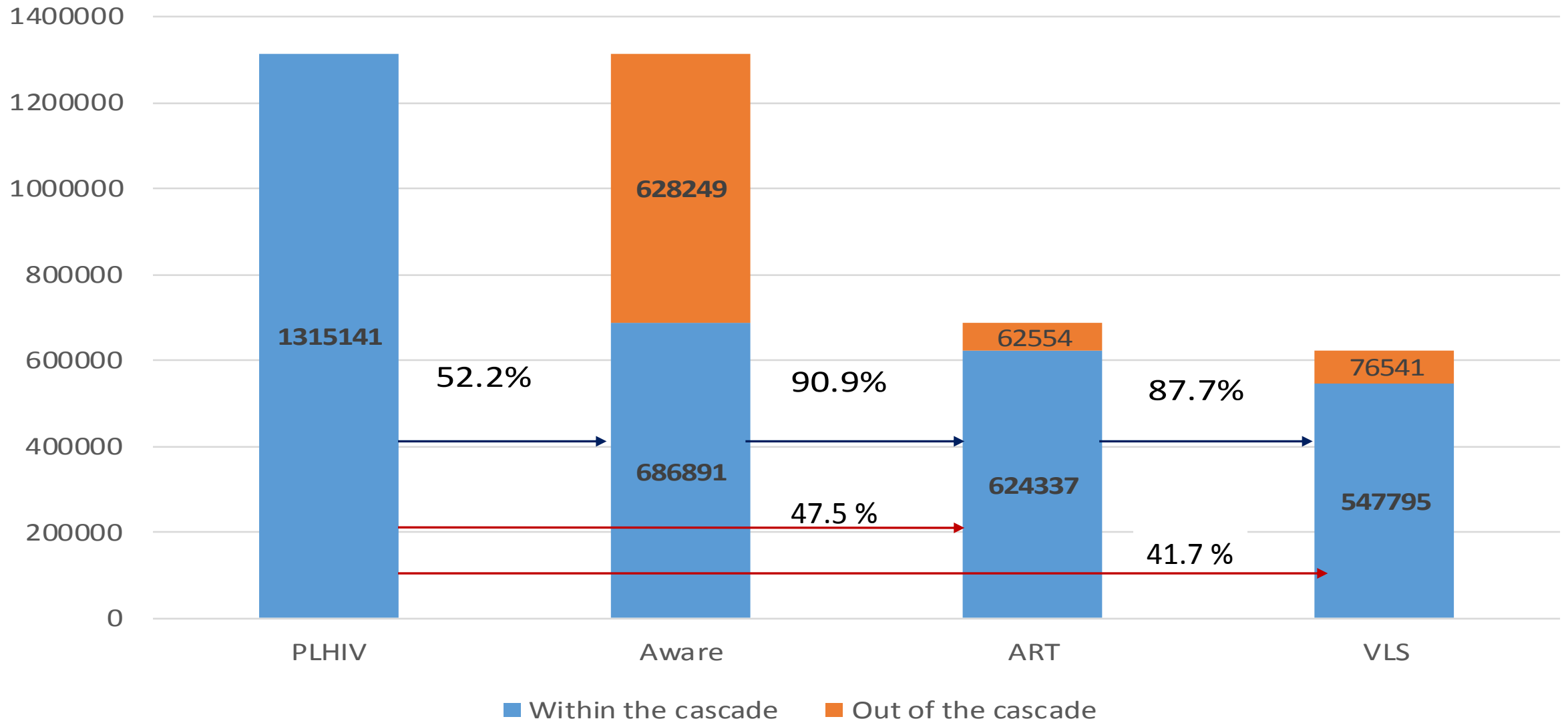
# Viral Load Suppression by Marital Status, THIS 2016/17



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

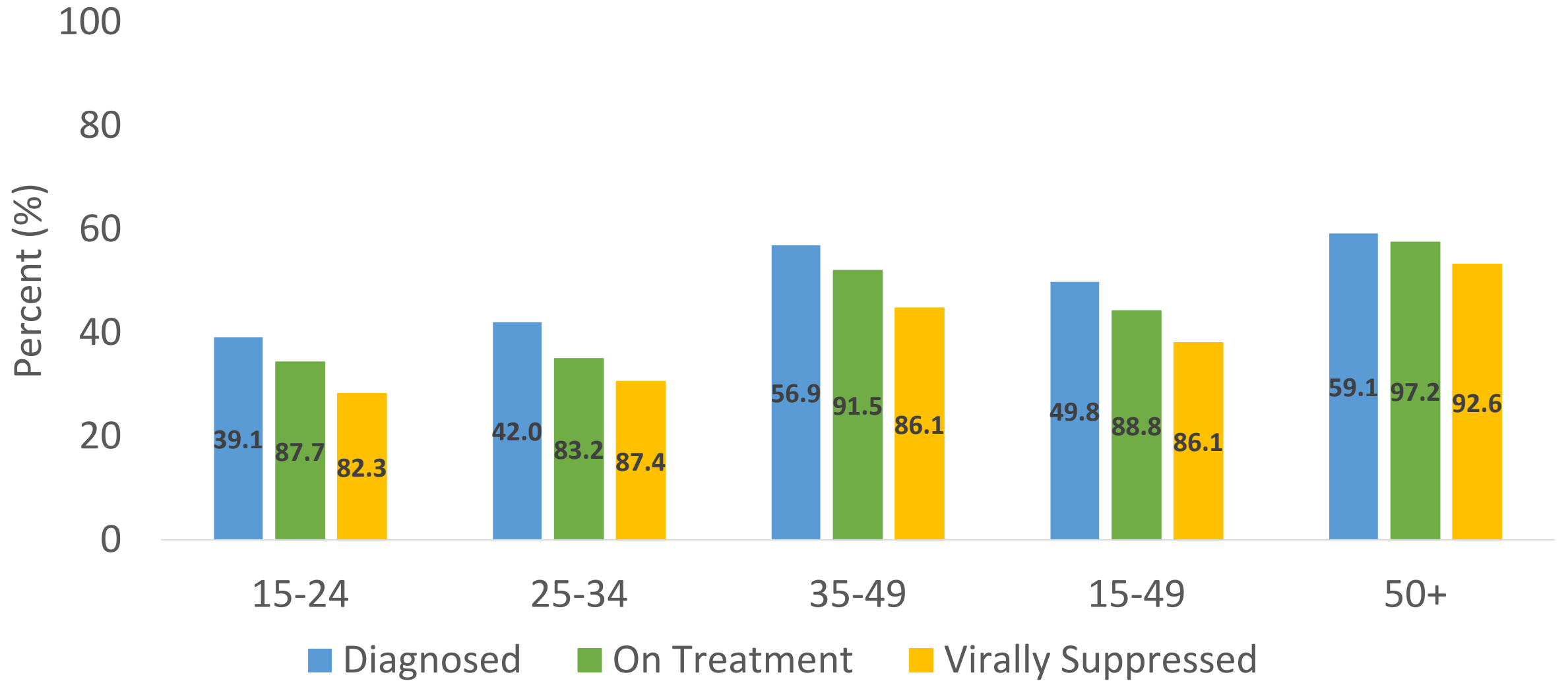


# Treatment cascade among people living with HIV in Tanzania, 15-64 years old, THIS 2016





# Progress Towards 90-90-90 by Age



# THIS 90-90-90 Cascade vs. other Countries

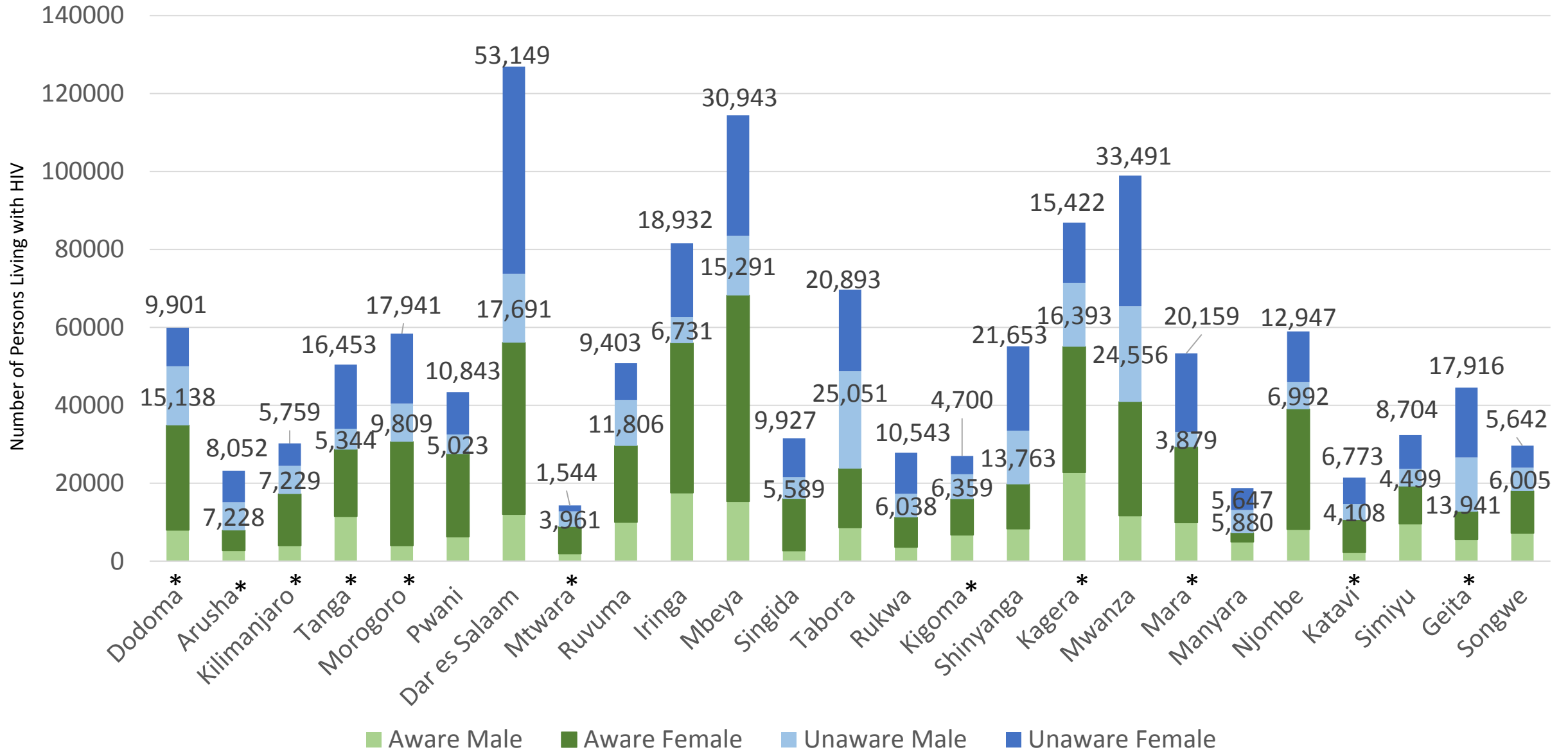
		Adults (reported, conditional on 1st 90)			Adults (reported, subset on 1st 90, over all PLHIV)			Adults (over all PLHIV)			% of VLS respondents who say they don't know they are HIV+	Peds	
"Adults"		first 90 (reported)	second 90 (reported)	third 90 (assay)	first 90 (reported)	second 90 (reported)	third 90 (assay)	true third 90 (assay)	back-calculated first 90	back-calculated second 90	reported minus lab-assay third 90		true third 90
		target = 90%	target = 90%	target = 90%	target = 90%	target = 81%	target = 73%	target = 73%	target = 90%	target = 81%			
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 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> 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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