HIV/AIDS epidemic situation in the Republic of Armenia
ARMENIA

Population - 3,017,100
Area (km. sq.) - 29,743
Capital city - Yerevan (1,061,000)
Number of the registered HIV cases – 2247
Estimated number of people living with HIV in Armenia - 3600
Characteristic features of the HIV epidemic trends in the Republic of Armenia

• Heterosexual intercourse is the main mode of HIV transmission (in 2015 - 78%)

• The majority of the registered HIV patients were infected abroad (in 2015 – 58%)

• Factor of migration is significant (in 2011-2015 - 70%)

• Proportion of “classical risk populations” (PWID, SWs, MSM) in the number of registered HIV cases has been reducing years after year (in 2015 - 17%)
Characteristic features of the HIV epidemic trends in the Republic of Armenia

Shift in the main modes of HIV transmission, 2004-2015

- Injecting drug use: 78%
- Heterosexual contacts: 30.6%
- Other: 12.2%

Probable place of infection, 2009-2015

- Abroad
- In Armenia
- Unknown

Role of migration in the structure of cases registered in 2011-2015

- Were infected abroad: 30%
- Their sexual partners: 57%
- Other: 13%
- Unknown: 70%

Distribution of the registered HIV cases according to the population groups, 2004-2015

- MARPs (PWID, SWs, MSM): 78.9%
- Other populations: 67.3%
- Unknown: 17.0%
Estimated number of PLHIV - 3600

- Estimated number of PLHIV: 48% (n=1714)
- PLHIV knowing their status: 44% (n=1569)
- People linked to care: 34% (n=1240)
- People retained in care: 26% (n=941)
- Number of PLHIV on ART: 20% (n=726)
- VL<1000: 0%