

2006 Update



EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FACT SHEETS
ON HIV/AIDS AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

India

December 2006



HIV/AIDS estimates

The estimates and data provided in the following tables relate to 2005 unless stated otherwise. These estimates have been produced and compiled by UNAIDS/WHO. They have been shared with national AIDS programmes for review and comments, but are not necessarily the official estimates used by national governments. In order to calculate regional totals, older data or regional models were used to produce minimum estimates for these countries. The estimates are given in rounded numbers. However, unrounded numbers were used in the calculation of rates and regional totals, so there may be minor discrepancies between the regional/global totals and the sum of the country figures. The new estimates in this report are presented together with ranges, called 'plausibility bounds'. These bounds reflect the certainty associated with each of the estimates. The wider the bounds, the greater the uncertainty surrounding an estimate. The extent of uncertainty depends mainly on the type of epidemic, and the quality, coverage and consistency of a country's surveillance system. The general methodology and tools used to produce the country-specific estimates in the table have been described in a series of papers in *Sexually Transmitted Infections* 2006, 82 (Suppl x). The estimates produced by UNAIDS/WHO are based on methods and on parameters that are informed by advice given by the UNAIDS Reference Group on HIV/AIDS Estimates, Modelling and Projections.

Estimated number of adults and children living with HIV/AIDS, end of 2003 and 2005

These estimates include all people with HIV infection, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS.

	2003	2005
Adults (15+) and children	5 300 000	5 700 000
Low estimate	3 200 000	3 400 000
High estimate	8 800 000	9 400 000
Adults (15+)	5 200 000	5 600 000
Low estimate	3 100 000	3 400 000
High estimate	8 700 000	9 300 000
Children (0-14)	N/A	N/A
Low estimate	N/A	N/A
High estimate	N/A	N/A
Adult rate (15-49) (%)	0.9	0.9
Low estimate	0.93	0.91
High estimate	1.5	1.5
Women (15+)	1 500 000	1 600 000
Low estimate	750 000	820 000
High estimate	2 600 000	2 800 000

Source: 2006 Report on the global AIDS epidemic

Estimates 2005	Men	Women
Prevalence among 15-24 year olds	N/A	N/A
Low estimate		
High estimate		

Source: 2006 Report on the global AIDS epidemic

HIV prevalence among young people

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Prevalence among 15-24 year olds						
Prevalence among 15-24 pregnant women						

Source: 2006 Report on the global AIDS epidemic

Estimated number of deaths due to AIDS

Estimated number of adults and children who died of AIDS:

	2003	2005
Adults and children	N/A	N/A
Low estimate	220 000	270 000
High estimate	540 000	680 000

Source: 2006 Report on the global AIDS epidemic

Estimated number of orphans due to AIDS

Nb: only for generalized epidemics

Estimated number of children who have lost their mother or father or both parents to AIDS and who were alive and under age 17 at the end of 2005:

Estimated number of orphans	2003	2005
Current living orphans	N/A	1 232 131
Low estimate	N/A	N/A
High estimate	N/A	N/A

Source: 2006 Report on the global AIDS epidemic

	2003	2005
Maternal orphans		
Low estimate		
High estimate		
Paternal orphans		
Low estimate		
High estimate		
Dual orphans		
Low estimate		
High estimate		

Source:

	Year	Total
Education ratio		
External support for OVC		

Source:

The UNAIDS/WHO Working Group on Global HIV/AIDS and STI Surveillance

Global surveillance of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) is a joint effort of WHO and UNAIDS. The UNAIDS/WHO Working Group on Global HIV/AIDS and STI Surveillance, initiated in November 1996, is the coordination and implementation mechanism for UNAIDS and WHO to compile and improve the quality of data needed for informed decision-making and planning at national, regional and global levels. The primary objective of the working group is to strengthen national, regional and global structures and networks for improved monitoring and surveillance of HIV/AIDS and STIs. For this purpose, the working group collaborates closely with WHO Regional Offices, national AIDS programmes and a number of national and international institutions. The goal of this collaboration is to compile the best information available and to improve the quality of data needed for informed decision-making and planning at national, regional, and global levels. The Epidemiological Fact Sheets are one of the products of this close collaboration across the globe.

Within this framework, the Fact Sheets collate the most recent country specific data on HIV/AIDS prevalence and incidence, together with information on behaviour (e.g.: casual sex and condom use) which can spur or stem the transmission of HIV.

Not unexpectedly, information on all of the agreed upon indicators was not available for many countries in 2005. However these updated Fact Sheets do contain a wealth of information which allows identification of strengths in currently existing programmes and comparisons between countries and regions. The fact Sheets may also be instrumental in identifying potential partners when planning and implementing surveillance systems.

The Fact Sheets can be only as good as information made available to the UNAIDS/WHO Working Group on Global HIV/AIDS and STI Surveillance. Therefore, the Working Group would like to encourage all programme managers as well as national and international experts to communicate additional information to them whenever such information becomes available. The Working Group also welcomes any suggestions for additional indicators or information proven to be useful in national or international decision-making and planning.

Assessment of the epidemiological situation 2006

The evidence of HIV was first documented in Chennai in southern India in 1986. From then until March 2004, 68,809 AIDS cases have been reported to the National AIDS Control Organization. Heterosexual route is the predominant mode of transmission, followed by injecting drug use.

Nationwide, annual HIV sentinel surveillance (HSS) was started in 1998 and so far six rounds have been completed. The numbers of ANC sentinel sites have increased considerably over the years, however, the vulnerable population groups such as MSMs, IDUs and CSWs remain largely under-represented.

The national adult HIV prevalence is 0.8%. However, the aggregate data mask the multiple and diverse HIV sub-epidemics in the country. Of the 35 States of India, 6 States, four in southern India (Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka) and two in north eastern India (Manipur and Nagaland) have generalized epidemics with HIV prevalence rate of above 1% among pregnant women. These six States account for nearly 80% of all reported AIDS cases in the country. In the southern States, heterosexual transmission accounts for majority of the reported cases, whereas in the north-eastern States of Manipur and Nagaland, injecting drug use is the predominant mode of transmission, where the prevalence among injecting drug users in 2003 was 56%. More than 50% of the CSWs in urban southern States are infected.

Three States/Union Territories (Gujarath, Goa and Pondicherry) have concentrated epidemics and the rest of the states in India have low level epidemics. In the six States with generalized epidemics, the HIV prevalence among pregnant women has remained constant over the last three years, indicating that the epidemic may have stabilized.

Although the overall prevalence of HIV is below 1%, due to the large population size, India has a large number of people living with HIV/AIDS, second only to South Africa. By the end of 2002, there were an estimated 3.8-4.6 million PLWHAs in India. Of these, 600,000 PLWHAs are in need of antiretroviral therapy but less than 30,000 are currently receiving ART. The Government of India launched the national antiretroviral programme in April 2004. The national ART programme will be scaled up as human and financial resources become available.

With a high prevalence of TB infection in India, the problem of TB related to HIV infection also poses a major public health challenge, particularly in the high HIV burden States. The exact magnitude of HIV among TB patients is unknown as routine surveillance of HIV among TB patients is not undertaken.

Basic indicators

For consistency reasons the data in the table below are taken from official UN publications.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	YEAR	ESTIMATE	SOURCE
Total population (thousands)	2005	1 103 370	UN Population Division
Population aged 15-49 (thousands)	2005	578 927	UN Population Division
Female population aged 15-24 (thousands)	2005	100 484	UN Population Division
Annual population growth rate (%)	1995-2004	1.5	UN Population Division
% of population in urban areas	2005	28.7	UN Population Division
Crude birth rate (births per 1000 pop.)	2005	23.5	UN Population Division
Crude death rate (deaths per 1000 pop.)	2005	8.6	UN Population Division
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	2000	540	World Health Report 2006, WHO
Life expectancy at birth (years)	2004	62	World Health Report 2006, WHO
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2004	3	World Health Report 2006, WHO
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2004	62	UNICEF / WHO
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2004	85	World Health Report 2006, WHO

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA	YEAR	ESTIMATE	SOURCE
Gross national income, ppp, per capita (Int.\$)	2004	3100	World Bank
Per capita total expenditure on health (Int.\$)	2003	82	WHO
UN Human Development Index (ranking)	2005	127	UNDP Human Development Report 2005
General government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health	2003	24.8	WHO
Adult literacy rate (%)	2000-2004	61	UNESCO
Male literacy rate (%)	2000-2004	73.4	UNESCO
Female literacy rate (%)	2000-2004	47.8	UNESCO
Net primary school enrolment ratio, male (%)	1998-2004	90	World Bank
Net primary school enrolment ratio, female (%)	1998-2004	85	World Bank
Human Poverty Index (ranking)	2005	58	UNDP Human Development Report 2005

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
National funds spent by governments on HIV/AIDS from domestic sources (US\$)	41 720 000	44 380 000	41 120 000	73 300 000	

Source: *UNGASS CR and SIDALAC*

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HIV prevalence in different populations

This section contains information about HIV prevalence in different populations. The data reported in the tables below are mainly based on the HIV database maintained by the United States Bureau of the Census where data from different sources, including national reports, scientific publications and international conferences are compiled. To provide a simple overview of the current situation and trends over time, summary data are given by population group, geographical area (Major Urban Areas versus Outside Major Urban Areas), and year of survey. Studies conducted in the same year are aggregated and the median prevalence rates (in percentages) are given for each of the categories. The maximum and minimum prevalence rates observed, as well as the total number of surveys/sentinel sites, are provided with the median, to give an overview of the diversity of HIV-prevalence results in a given population within the country. Data by sentinel site or specific study from which the medians were calculated are printed at the end of this fact sheet. The differentiation between the two geographical areas Major Urban Areas and Outside Major Urban Areas is not based on strict criteria, such as the number of inhabitants. For most countries, Major Urban Areas were considered to be the capital city and - where applicable - other metropolitan areas with similar socio-economic patterns. The term Outside Major Urban Areas considers that most sentinel sites are not located in strictly rural areas, even if they are located in somewhat rural districts.

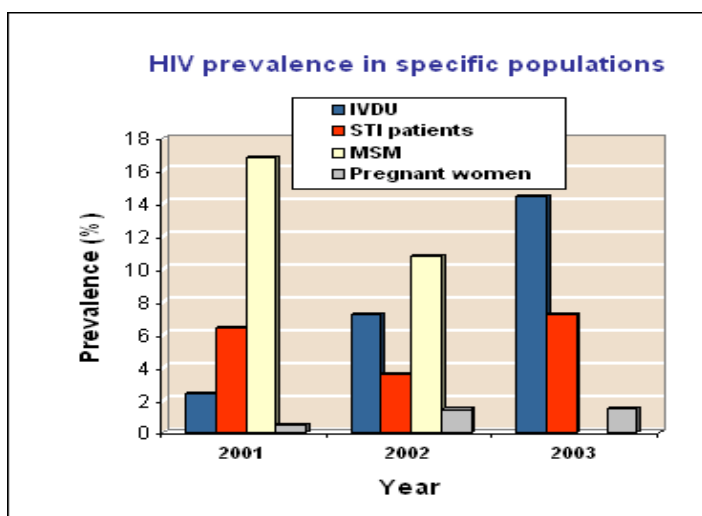
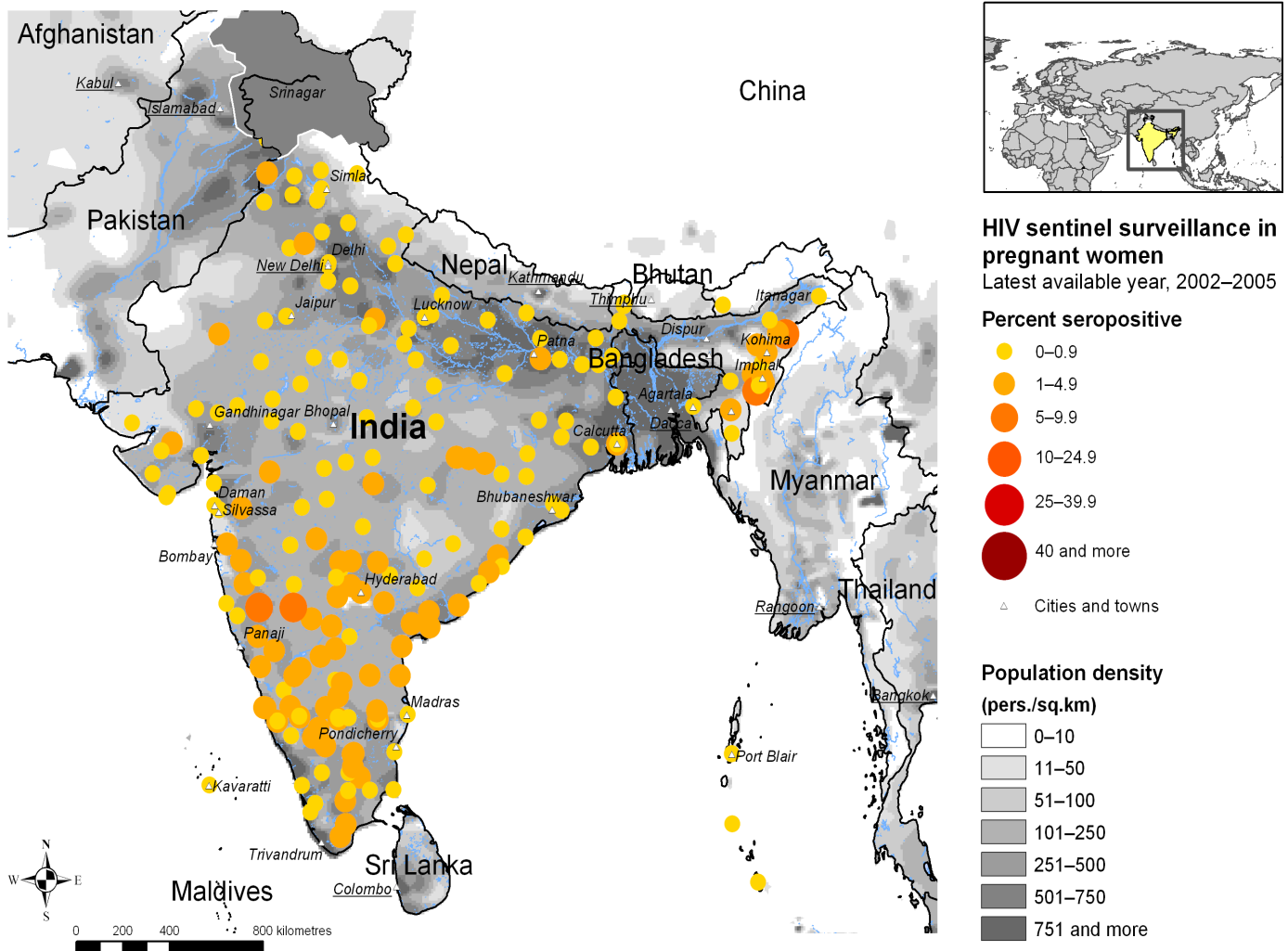
HIV sentinel surveillance prevalence

Group	Area		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Pregnant women	Major urban areas	N-Sites	3	2	4	5	4	4	4	4	8	7	9	10	5			
		Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.3	0	0	0	0			
		Median	0	0	0.3	0	0.9	1.6	2	1.3	1.6	2	0.5	0.3	0.3			
		Maximum	0	0	1.3	0.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	3	3.8	3.3	6.5	7.8	1.3			
	Outside major urban areas	N-Sites	5	11	5	4	8	10	8	4	88	93	104	166	182	1	30	
		Minimum	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	0	
		Median	0	0.5	0.8	0	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.3	
		Maximum	0.4	2.4	3.8	1.9	1.1	4.3	3	3.6	28.2	6.5	4.3	5.3	8.8	1.6	4.8	
Sex workers	Major urban areas	N-Sites	1	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1				
		Minimum	21.1	0	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.2	11.3	11.9	5.3	64.4	58.7	52.3				
		Median	21.1	0.5	0.9	1.9	1.6	3.6	31.1	11.9	32	64.4	58.7	52.3				
		Maximum	21.1	33.9	7.6	51	1.6	4.8	51	11.9	58.8	64.4	58.7	52.3				
	Outside major urban areas	N-Sites	4	5	7	6	3			1	2	3	4	4	1	5	1	
		Minimum	0	0	0	1	1			59.3	4.8	11.7	3.4	2.6	54.5	0.3	21.6	
		Median	16.8	19	23.7	23.3	29			59.3	6.5	13.1	25.9	29.8	54.5	27.4	21.6	
		Maximum	24.2	31.6	36.5	46.8	39.9			59.3	8.3	20	53.2	51.3	54.5	44	21.6	
Injecting drug users	Major urban areas	N-Sites		1	1	1		1	1				3	3	2			
		Minimum		1.9	1.5	0		1.6	3.5				5	2.4	1.5			
		Median		1.9	1.5	0		1.6	3.5				23.7	24.6	4.3			
		Maximum		1.9	1.5	0		1.6	3.5				26.7	41.4	7.2			
	Outside major urban areas	N-Sites	2	1	1	2	3	6	3	2	5	7	9	7	10	3		
		Minimum	39.1	44.8	67.2	1.5	25.4	3.9	1	67.1	1	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.4	2		
		Median	46.8	44.8	67.2	43.3	55	39.9	55.7	72	70.3	29.5	9.6	7.6	10.3	2.8		
		Maximum	54.5	44.8	67.2	85.1	85.6	61	73.3	76.9	76.1	68.4	75.6	59.6	51.6	17.4		
STI patients	Major urban areas	N-Sites	7	6	8	10	6	3	4	7	6	6	9	10	5	1		
		Minimum	0	0.1	0.1	0.5	1	0.9	2.1	0	3.6	0.8	1.4	2.4	0.8	14		
		Median	1.9	5.3	3.2	3.7	25.6	5.7	15.9	2.8	20	6.3	3.3	6.4	3.6	14		
		Maximum	13.8	16.4	22.8	24.9	57.6	31.4	32.6	42	58.8	64.4	33.3	38	52.3	14		
	Outside major urban areas	N-Sites	5	7	5	10	24	25	18	7	61	70	95	119	140	1	1	
		Minimum	0.6	1.3	2.6	0	0	0	0	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	13.4	15.8	

Group	Area		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
STI patients	Outside major urban areas	Median	2.1	2.8	4.2	2.6	5.3	6.1	6.1	19.2	3.5	2.4	2.7	1.3	2.3	13.4	15.8		
		Maximum	4.8	8.8	13.8	6.2	20.5	21.7	19.3	22.4	50.3	44.8	48	41.6	39.2	13.4	15.8		
Men having sex with men	Major urban areas	N-Sites			2								2	2	2		1		
		Minimum			10.3									14	17.2	16.8		25	
		Median			13.1									19	20.4	20.2		25	
		Maximum			15.9									23.9	23.6	23.6		25	
	Outside major urban areas	N-Sites												1	1	2	1	2	
		Minimum												4	2.4	1.2	10.8	1.3	
		Median												4	2.4	2.4	10.8	5.7	
		Maximum												4	2.4	3.6	10.8	10	
Tuberculosis patients	Major urban areas	N-Sites	2	3	4	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1						
		Minimum	3.9	0.4	0	0	1	0.5	1.5	2.9	30	33	14						
		Median	3.9	7.1	4.6	5.3	6	5.6	3.2	3.4	30	33	14						
		Maximum	4	7.9	10.6	10.6	11	10.7	16.8	23	30	33	14						
	Outside major urban areas	N-Sites		1	7	4	4	5	4	3	5	5	1	3	1	1	1		
		Minimum		3.2	0.7	0	3.2	2	3.6	4.4	6	2.8	9.8	4.5	11.6	12	12.5		
		Median		3.2	1.1	4.1	7.1	4.2	13.8	21.4	9.5	9.6	9.8	10.5	11.6	12	12.5		
		Maximum		3.2	4.5	11.5	14.3	12.1	18.5	21.5	17.6	20.1	9.8	15.5	11.6	12	12.5		

Maps & charts

Mapping the geographical distribution of HIV prevalence among different population groups may assist in interpreting both the national coverage of the HIV surveillance system as well in explaining differences in levels of prevalence. The UNAIDS/WHO Working Group on Global HIV/AIDS and STI Surveillance, in collaboration with the WHO Public Health Mapping and GIS Team, Communicable Diseases, is producing maps showing the location and HIV prevalence in relation to population density, major urban areas and communication routes. For generalized epidemics, these maps show the location of prevalence of antenatal surveillance sites. Trends in antenatal sentinel surveillance for higher prevalence countries, or in prevalence among selected populations for countries with concentrated epidemics, are a new addition. These are presented for those countries where sufficient data exist.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. WHO 2006, all rights reserved.

Reported HIV/AIDS cases

Reported AIDS cases

Following WHO and UNAIDS recommendations, AIDS case reporting is carried out in most countries. Data from individual AIDS cases are aggregated at the national level and sent to WHO. However, case reports come from surveillance systems of varying quality. Reporting rates vary substantially from country to country and low reporting rates are common in developing countries due to weaknesses in the health care and epidemiological systems. In addition, countries use different AIDS case definitions. A main disadvantage of AIDS case reporting is that it only provides information on transmission patterns and levels of infection approximately 5-10 years in the past, limiting its usefulness for monitoring recent HIV infections. Despite these caveats, AIDS case reporting remains an important advocacy tool and is useful in estimating the burden of HIV-related morbidity as well as for short-term planning of health care services. AIDS case reports also provide information on the demographic and geographic characteristics of the affected population and on the relative importance of the various exposure risks. In some situations, AIDS reports can be used to estimate earlier HIV infection patterns using back-calculation. AIDS case reports and AIDS deaths have been dramatically reduced in industrialized countries with the introduction of Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART).

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Males																	
Females																	
Total											8578	13 649	19 067	22 000	27 581	18 142	121184

Reported HIV cases

A case of HIV infection is defined as an individual with HIV infection irrespective of clinical stage (including severe or stage 4 clinical disease) confirmed by laboratory criteria according to country definitions and requirements.

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Males											
Females											
Total											

Source:

Note: In some instances, the number in the total column is not the sum of the individual years due to differing reporting, estimation processes or available data.

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

The predominant mode of transmission of both HIV and other STIs is sexual intercourse. Measures for preventing sexual transmission of HIV and STIs are the same, as are the target audiences for interventions. In addition, strong evidence supports several biological mechanisms through which STIs facilitate HIV transmission by increasing both HIV infectiousness and HIV susceptibility. Thus, detection and treatment of individuals with STIs is an important part of an HIV control strategy. In summary, if the incidence/prevalence of STIs is high in a country, then there is the possibility of high rates of sexual transmission of HIV. Monitoring trends in STIs provides valuable insight into the likelihood of the importance of sexual transmission of HIV within a country, and is part of second generation surveillance. These trends also assist in assessing the impact of behavioural interventions, such as delaying sexual debut, reducing the number of sex partners and promoting condom use. Clinical services offering STI care are an important access point for people at high risk for both STIs and HIV. Identifying people with STIs allows for not only the benefit of treating the STI, but for prevention education, HIV testing, identifying HIV-infected persons in need of care, and partner notification for STIs or HIV infection. Consequently, monitoring different components of STI prevention and control can also provide information on HIV prevention and control activities within a country.

STI syndromatic reporting

Genital discharge

Reported cases	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Males							419	17 776	31 512	38 734	46 778

Source:

Genital ulcers

Reported cases	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Males							525	23 042	43 453	49 405	49 737
Females							175	8 573	14 186	15 780	19 562
Total							700	31 615	57 639	65 185	69 299

Source:

STI etiological reporting

Chlamydia

Reported cases	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Males											
Females							11	1845	1641	2052	2524
Total											

Source: NACO clinical diagnosis

Gonorrhoea

Reported cases	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Males					13 184		132	7291	11 714	15 641	21 575
Females					10 166		16	1762	3142	4594	3760
Total					95 278		148	9053	14 856	20 235	25 335

Source: NACO clinical diagnosis

Syphilis

Reported cases	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Males					7 055		116	8 138	15 899	16 356	13 903
Females					4 438		60	4 920	8 111	8 097	11 547
Total					11 493		176	13 058	24 010	24 453	25 450

Source: NACO

Herpes simplex

Reported cases	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Males							214	7 103	11 765	13 476	13 763
Females							74	2 198	3 375	3 880	4 638
Total							288	9 301	15 140	17 356	18 401

Source: NACO

Syphilis prevalence, women

Percent of blood samples taken from pregnant women aged 15-49 that test positive for syphilis - positive reaginic and treponema test-during routine screening at selected antenatal clinics.

Syphilis prevalence, ANC women

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total								3.7	1.5	1.4	1.2

Prevalence of curable STIs among specific populations

Prevalence of curable STIs among female sex workers

	Year	Area	Rate	Range
Chlamydia				
Source:				

	Year	Area	Rate	Range
Gonorrhoea				
Source:				

	Year	Area	Rate	Range
Syphilis				
Source:				

	Year	Area	Rate	Range
Trichomoniasis				
Source:				

Prevalence of curable STIs among other specific populations

Specific populations according to the epidemic pattern of the country

	Year	Area	Rate	Range
Chlamydia				
<i>Source:</i>				

	Year	Area	Rate	Range
Gonorrhoea				
<i>Source:</i>				

	Year	Area	Rate	Range
Syphilis				
<i>Source:</i>				

	Year	Area	Rate	Range
Trichomoniasis				
<i>Source:</i>				

Health service and care indicators

HIV prevention strategies depend on the twin efforts of care and support for those living with HIV or AIDS, and targeted prevention for all people at risk or vulnerable to the infection. It is difficult to capture such a large range of activities with one or just a few indicators. However, a set of well-established health care indicators may help to identify general strengths and weaknesses of health systems. Specific indicators, such as access to testing and blood screening for HIV, help to measure the capacity of health services to respond to HIV/AIDS - related issues.

Access to health care			
Indicators	Year	Estimate	Source
% of population with access to health services - total			
% of population with access to health services - urban			
% of population with access to health services - rural			
Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	1998-99	48.2	UNPOP
Percentage of contraceptive users using condoms	1998-99	3.1	
% of births attended by skilled health personnel	2000	43	UNICEF
% of 1-yr-old children fully immunized - DPT	2004	64	WHO/UNICEF
% of 1-yr-old children fully immunized - Measles	2004	56	WHO/UNICEF
% of ANC clinics where HIV testing is available			

Estimated number of adults (15+) in need of treatment

Total number of adults needing antiretroviral therapy

	2003	2005
Both sexes	830 000	970 000
Low estimate	500 000	590 000
High estimate	1 200 000	1 500 000

Source: WHO and UNAIDS, March 2006

Estimated number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy

Total number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy at end of each year

	2003	2005
Males		
Females		
Both sexes		53 784

Source: Based on the most recent calculated ART need estimates by WHO and UNAIDS, as of March 2006.

Coverage	2003	2005
Both sexes	2%	6%

Source: WHO and UNAIDS, March 2006

Comments: See also the paediatrics estimates section on the next page, as the ART need among children should also be taken into account for estimating ART coverage.

Services providing antiretroviral therapy

Reported number of sites that are providing antiretroviral therapy

	2003	2005
Public		54
Private		
Total		74

Source: (total 2005) Annex 3: Progress on Global Access to HIV Antiretroviral Therapy, A Report on "3 by 5" and Beyond. Geneva, WHO and UNAIDS, March 2006.

Comments:

Paediatrics estimates, 2005

	Total	Source
Children living with HIV		
Low estimate		
High estimate		
Children in need of ART	N/A	
Low estimate	N/A	
High estimate	N/A	<i>WHO and UNAIDS, March 2006</i>
Children receiving ART		
Children in need of cotrimoxazole	N/A	
Low estimate	N/A	
High estimate	N/A	<i>WHO and UNAIDS, March 2006</i>
Children receiving cotrimoxazole		

Comments:

Coverage of HIV testing and counselling

Number of public, private and NGO sites providing testing and counselling services.

	Year	Area	Total number of sites
Public sector			
Private sector			
NGOs			
Total			

Source:

Number of people counselled and tested over time

Number of people who have been tested and counselled in the country.

	2003	2004	2005
Males			
Females			
Both sexes	62 817	920 610	1 610 963

Source:

Knowledge and behaviour

In most countries the HIV epidemic is driven by behaviours (e.g.: multiple sexual partners, injecting drug use) that expose individuals to the risk of infection. Information on knowledge and on the level and intensity of risk behaviour related to HIV/AIDS is essential in identifying populations most at risk for HIV infection and in better understanding the dynamics of the epidemic. It is also critical information in assessing changes over time as a result of prevention efforts. One of the main goals of the 2nd generation HIV surveillance systems is the promotion of a standard set of indicators defined in the National Guide (Source: National AIDS Programmes, A Guide to Monitoring and Evaluation, UNAIDS/00.17) and regular behavioural surveys in order to monitor trends in behaviours and to target interventions. The indicators on knowledge and misconceptions are an important prerequisite for prevention programmes to focus on increasing people's knowledge about sexual transmission, and, to overcome the misconceptions that act as a disincentive to behaviour change. Indicators on sexual behaviour and the promotion of safer sexual behaviour are at the core of AIDS programmes, particularly with young people who are not yet sexually active or are embarking on their sexual lives, and who are more amenable to behavioural change than adults. Finally, higher risk male-male sex reports on unprotected anal intercourse, the highest risk behaviour for HIV among men who have sex with men.

Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Prevention indicator: Percentage of young people 15-24 who both correctly identify two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject three misconceptions about HIV transmission.

	Total	Urban	Rural	Year
Males	17			2001
Females	21			2001

Source: BSS

Reported condom use at last higher risk sex (young people 15-24)

Prevention indicator: Proportion of young people reporting the use of a condom during sex with a non-regular partner.

	Total	Urban	Rural	Year
Males	59			2001
Females	51			2001

Source: BSS

Age-mixing in sexual partnerships among young women

The proportion of young women who have sex in the last 12 months with a partner who is 10 or more years older than themselves.

	Total	Urban	Rural	Year
Females				

Source:

Reported non regular sexual partnerships

Prevention indicator: Proportion of young people 15-24 having at least one sex partner other than a regular partner in the last 12 months.

Year	Males	Females
2001	12.0	2.0

Source:

Ever used a condom

Percentage of people who ever used a condom.

	Age	Total	Urban	Rural	Year
Males					
Females					

Source:

Adolescent pregnancy

Percentage of teenagers 15-19 who are mothers or pregnant with their first child.

	Year	Percentage

Source:

Age at first sexual experience

Percentage of 15-19 year olds who have had sex before age 15.

	Year	Males	Females

Source:

Prevention indicators

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) nationwide

Infection of HIV from an HIV-positive mother to her child during pregnancy, labour, delivery of breastfeeding is called mother-to-child transmission (MTCT). An estimated 530 000 (410 000 - 660 000) children were newly infected in 2006, mainly through mother-to-child transmission. The vast majority of these infections are preventable, yet coverage levels are remarkably low in most resource-limited countries.

Prevention mother-to-child transmission

	Total	Year	Comment
Antenatal care coverage (%), 1997--2005*	60	2005	
Number of pregnant women counselled on PMTCT services	891 912	2005	
Estimated number of HIV-infected pregnant women	130 000	2005	
Number of HIV-infected pregnant women who received ARVs for PMTCT	2279	2005	
% of HIV-infected pregnant women who received ARVs for PMTCT	2	2005	

* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Source: UNAIDS/Unicef/WHO. *Children and AIDS: A stocktaking report, Actions and progress during the first year of "Unite for Children, Unite against AIDS". New York, 2007.*

Prevention indicators among injecting drugs users

Availability of harm reduction services	Number of centers	Number of people attending services	Estimation of coverage	Year
Needle exchange programs	114	88 194	53%	2005
Opioid substitute therapy				

Source:

	Estimated number of IDUs aged 15-65	IDU prevalence(%)	Year
Needle exchange programs			

Source:

Screening of blood transfusions nationwide

Blood safety programs aim to ensure that the majority of blood units are screened for HIV and other infectious agents. This indicator gives an idea of the overall percentage of blood units that have been screened to high enough standards that they can confidently be declared free of HIV.

	Percentage
Percentage of blood units transfused in the last 12 months that have been adequately screened for HIV according to national or WHO guidelines.	100%

Sources

Data presented in this Epidemiological Fact Sheet come from several sources, including global, regional and country reports, published documents and articles, posters and presentations at international conferences, and estimates produced by UNAIDS, WHO and other United Nations agencies. This section contains a list of the more relevant sources used for the preparation of the Fact Sheet. Where available, it also lists selected national Web sites where additional information on HIV/AIDS and STI are presented and regularly updated. However, UNAIDS and WHO do not warrant that the information in these sites is complete and correct and shall not be liable whatsoever for any damages incurred as a result of their use.

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Annex: HIV surveillance prevalence by site

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Pregnant women	Major urban areas	Bhagwati Hospital											2						
		Calcutta (1)					0	0	0	0.5	0.5								
		Delhi (1)											0						
		GTB Hospital											0	0					
		J.J. Hospital & Government Medical College					2.5		2.4		2.5	3.3	6.5	7.8					
		Kasturba Ghandi													0.3				
		Kasturba Hospital												0.3					
		KEM Hospital				0		2.3				2.8	2.3	2.8	2.3				
		L. T. Medical College										2.8	2.8	2					
		Lady Duffrin Hospital														0			
		Madras (1)																	
		Madras Medical College, Institute of Child Health	0																
		Mangolpuri										0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3				
		Medical College Hospital										0.8	0						
		Micro, K.E.M.					0												
		Mumbai (1)			0.5			1.7	2.3	2.4	3								
		Mumbai (2)				1.3					1.2								
		Nair Hospital										3.8	2						
		New Delhi	0	0	0	0													
		Rajawadi Peripheral Hospital												2.3	3.3				
	RG Kar Medical College													0.5	0.3				
	Safdarjung Hospital										0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0.3				
	School of Tropical Medicine	0	0	0	0.8														
	SG Hospital												0.5	0	1.3				
	Wadia Hospital					0.7	0.9	1	1.7	1.4									
	Outside major urban areas	Adilabad													0.8				
	Agartala														0				
	Ahmedabad														0.3				
	Aizwal														1				
	Akola														0				
	Aligarh														0				
	Along										0.5	0							
	Amritsar														1.3				

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Pregnant women	Outside major urban areas													0.8			
	Anakapally																
	Anantapur													1.3			
	ANC Clinic I		1.5														
	ANC Clinic II		2.4														
	Andhra Pradesh state									2.2							
	Araria														0.3		
	Asilo Hospital					0			0.3	1.7	0.5	1.5	0.5				
	B. J. Medical College	0															
										2.3	2.8	4.3	2.5				
	Bagalkot district																2.6
	Bahraich														0		
	Banda														0		
	Bangalore														0.8		
	Bangalore district																2.3
	Bangalore district/ rural																2.8
	Bangalore district/ urban																0.7
	Barabanlu														0.3		
	Bardhaman										0.3	0.3	0	0			
	Baroda										0.9				0.5		
	Beed														0.8		
	Begusarai														0.3		
	Behrampur														0.3		
	Belgaum district																4.3
	Bellary														3		
	Bellary district																1.1
	Betul														0		
	Bhagalpur														0.3		
	Bhilwara														0.5		
	Bhind														0		
	Bhuj														0.3		
	Bidar														0.3		
	Bidar district																0.9
	Bijapur														5.3		
	Bijapur district																1.4
	Bilaspur														2.3		
	Bishnupur														0		
	Bomdila														0		
	Bongalgoan														0		
	Buldhana														0		

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Pregnant women	Outside major urban areas	Burla												0.3				
		Car Nicobar													0			
		Chamarajnar district															0.8	
		Champhai													3			
		Chandel												3				
		Chandigarh													0.3			
		Chandrapur													0.3			
		Charmarajnar district															1.3	
		CHC										0.8	2.3					
												0.7	1	0.9	0.5			
												0.8	2.3	0.5	1			
		CHC Hospital													3			
		Chennai														0.5		
		Chikmagalur district																1
		Chindwara														0		
		Chitradurga district																0.8
		Chittor														1		
		Christian Medical College & Hospital		0	0	0.1										0.5		
		Churachandpur			0.5											8.8		
		Civil hospital													0			
															0.3			
															0			
															0.5			
												0	0.5	0.8	0			
															1.8			
															2			
															1.3			
												0.7	0.8	0.5	1.8			
															1			
													2	0.8	0.8			
															0.3			
													2		0.8			
										0	0	0	0.3					
												0						
													0.5					
													1.3					
										0.7	4.9	3.5	3.1					
												1.5						

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Pregnant women	Outside major urban areas	Civil hospital										1.3	0.5						
										0	0	0	0.3						
		Coimbatore Medical College					0.1	0.3	0.3	1.3									
		Community Health Centre									0	0.5	0	1					
											2	2							
											0	0	0.8	0.3					
											3.3	6.5	3.5	4.3					
											0	0							
											0	0	0	0					
													0.3	0.3					
		Cuddalore														0.3			
		Cuddapah														1.8			
		Cuttack														0.3			
		Dakinshina Kannada district																2.5	
		Dakshina Kannada district																0.3	
		Daman														0.2			
		Dantewada														0			
		Davangere district																2.1	
		Deogarh														0			
		Devangere														3.3			
		Dewas														0.3			
		Dharwad district																2.9	
		Dimapur														1.3			
		Dindigul														0.8			
		District hospital												0.3	0.5				
															0.3				
												0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3				
															1				
														0.3					
												0.5	0.1		0	0			
															0.3				
												0	0	0	0				
												0.8	1.9	1.5	1				
										0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5						
										0	0	0	0						
											0	0.6							
										0	0		0						
										0	0.5	0.5	1						

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Pregnant women	Outside major urban areas	District hospital											0						
												1.1	0						
													0						
														1.3					
														0					
												3.5	5.3	2.2	3.5				
																8			
														2	1.8				
												0	0	0	0.3				
														0.5	2.5				
															0.5				
															0.5				
														4	3.3				
														0.3	0.5				
												0	0	0.3	0.3				
												0	0.3	0	0.8				
															0.5				
															0				
															2.8				
															0				
												0	0.3	0	0				
															0				
														1.2	0				
															0.5				
															1.3				
															0.3				
															0				
														1.3	0.8				
			Diu													0.2			
			Duncan Hospital									0	0	0.3	0.3				
			Dungarpur													0.8			
			Eluru													2.3			
	Etawah													3					
	Faridkot													0.3					
	G. D. Hospital									0.3	0	0	0.3						
	Gadag district															1.1			
	Gandhi MC Hospital											2	0.5						
	Gangtok													0					
	GB hospital												0.3						

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Pregnant women	Outside major urban areas	GB Pant Hospital								0	0	0	0						
		General Hospital											0	0.3					
													0.3	0.8					
		General hospital											0	0.5					
		General Hospital, Kolllegal										0.3	1.6	1					
		General Hospital, Sector 16										0.5	0.8	0	0				
		GH														0.3			
		Gorakhpur														0.3			
		Government hospital													0.5				
												0.5	0						
												1.3	0	0	0				
												2.5	1.8	1.3	3.8				
												0	0	0.3	0.5				
												5	3	1	4				
															1				
															0.3				
															0.1				
														0	0				
												1.5	0.3	0.8	0.5				
															0.8				
												0.5	0.8		1				
												2.3	3.8	4.3	2.3				
													0.3	0.3	0.3				
															0.8				
												0	0	0	0				
												1	1.5	2.3	1.5				
												0	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.3			
			Gulbarga district															2.3	
			Guntur													4			
			Haldwani												0	0			
			Hamirpur													0.8			
			Harda													0			
	Haridwar													0.7					
	Hassan													0.8					
	Hassan district															1.1			
	Haveri district															0.7			
	Himachal Pradesh state									0.4									
	Himmat Nagar													0.8					

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Pregnant women	Outside major urban areas	Hissar												0					
		Hoshiarpur													0				
		Hyderabad													2				
		IG Hospital									0	0	0	0					
		IGMC											0.8	1.3					
		Imphal		1	1										0				
		Institute of OB & GYN, Egmore									0.8	1.3	1	1.5					
		Institute of Prevention Medicine									2.5	3.3							
		Jagatsinghpur														0			
		Jagdalpur														0.3			
		Jaipur														0.5			
		Jammu														0.3			
		Jamshedpur														0			
		Jay Kay Lon Medical College										0	0.5	0	0				
		Jhalawar														0.3			
		Jind														1.5			
		JIPMER											1.5	0.3					
		Jiribam														0.3			
		Jodhpur														2.3			
		Jorhat														0			
		Junagadh														0.3			
		Kakatia Medical College												1.3	1.5				
		Kakinada														3			
		Kannur														0			
		Kanpur														0			
		Karimnagar														1.5			
		Karnal														0			
		Karnataka Medical College										1.8	2						
		Karnataka state															1.5		
		Katni														0			
		Kavaratti							0							0			
		Kelong														0			
		KIMS												1.8	1	1.8			
		Kinnaur														0			
Kodagu district																0.8			
Kohima							0.5							1.1					
Kolar district																0.8			

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Pregnant women	Outside major urban areas																3	
	Koppal district																	
	Kothagudem													0.3				
	Kottayam													0.5				
	Kurnool													0.5				
	Lal Ded Hospital									0	0	0	0					
	Lalitpur													0.5				
	Latur													0.8				
	Leh													0				
	Lucknow													0				
	Ludhiana													0.5				
	Lungei													0.5				
	Machillipatnam													2.3				
	Madurai													1				
				0.2	0.3													
	Madurai Medical College										1	0.8	0.5	1.3				
	Madurai Medical College												0.5					
	Maharashtra state						0.8											
	Mahbubnagar														0.3			
	Mahila Hospital													0				
														0				
														0.5				
											0	0	0					
											0	0	0	0.5				
														0.3				
														0				
														0				
														0				
											0.2	0	0.3	0				
														0				
	Mandi														0			
	Mandsaur														0.3			
	Mandya district																1.1	
	Maskati Hospital												0.8	0.3				
Maternity hospital										0.5	0.3	0.3						
													0.3					
MCH														0				
MCH clinic										1	0	0	0.3					
Medical college										0	0.5	0	0.5					

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Pregnant women	Outside major urban areas	Medical college								0	0.8	0.5	0						
														0.8					
						0.1	0.4	0.3			0.5	0		1.3	0.5				
														1.3	0.8				
												0.3	0	0					
												2.8	4	3.5	5.3				
												0.3	0	0.3	0				
												0	0						
								1.1	0.6	0.8		1	0	1	1.5				
			Medical College & Hospital									1	1.3	3	0.8				
			Medical College Hospital									0	0.4	0	0.3				
												0	0	0	0				
													1.7	2.5	0.3				
			Medinipur												0.3	0			
			Mehsana													0.3			
			Mokoko Chung													1.3			
			Murshidabad												0	0.8			
			Muzaffarpur													0			
			Mysore													1.8			
			Mysore district															2.4	
			N.A.R.I.						4.3	2.5	3.5								
			Nagpur														2.3		
			Nalgonda														1.8		
			Namakkal														4		
			Nasik														1.8		
			Nayagaon														0		
			NB Medical College									0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3				
			Nellore														1		
			Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences									28.2	0.5						
			Nizamabad														1.3		
			Ongole														3.5		
			Pakyong														0		
			Palwai														0.8		
	Parbhani														1.3				
	Partapgarh														0				
	Patna														1				

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Pregnant women	Outside major urban areas	Patna Medical College								0	0.3	0	0						
		PHC									0.3	0	0	0.3					
		Pilibhit													0				
		Pithoragarh													0				
		Port Blair													0				
		Primary Health Centre									0	0	0	0					
		Pudukottai														0.3			
		Pune		0.7	3.8											2.9			
		Purullya														0			
		Queen's Mary Hospital										0.3	0	0.8	0				
		Raichur														2.8			
		Raichur district																1.1	
		Raiganj Hospital													0.3				
		Raigarh														1.5			
		Rajasthan state										0.1	0.3						
		Rajkot														0.5			
		Rajnandgaon														0			
		Ranchi														0			
		Ranchi Medical College & Hospital										0	0	0	0				
		Rangaraya MC Hospital												2	4				
		Rangat										0	0			0			
		Ratlam														0.3			
		Ratnagiri														0.8			
		Raxaul														0			
		Rewa														0			
		RIMS						0.8	0.5	0.7		2.7		0.8	1.8	1			
		RIMS & M.C.W.						0.8	0.5	0.7	1.3								
		Rothak district		0	0		0.4												
		Rourkela														0			
		S. V. Medical College		0.1	1	0.8	1.9												
		S.M.S. Medical College								0.3									
		Sadar Hospital												0	0.3				
															0				
													0.3						
													0						
													0						
													0						
													0.3						

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Pregnant women	Outside major urban areas	Sadar Hospital											0						
														0					
														0					
			Sagar													0			
			Sahibganj													0			
			Salem													1.5			
			Sangareddy													1.3			
			Sangli									5	3	1	4	5			
			Sasaran													0.3			
			Satara													3.3			
			SCB Medical College									0	0	0.3	0				
			SD Hospital									0.3	0.3	0	0				
			Senapati													1.3			
			Shahdol													0.3			
			Shimoga district															0.5	
			Shivpuri													0.3			
			Siliguri													0			
			Silvassa													0			
			SMS Medical College				0												
			Solan													0			
			Srigangagar													0			
			Srikakulam													0.1			
			Srinagar													0			
			St. John's Medical College & Hospital		0														
			STNM Hospital									0.1	0.3	0	0				
			Surat													0.5			
			Tamenglong													1.3			
			Tamil Nadu state	0.4	0.3			0.6	0.3	0.4			1.6			0.3			
			Tamluk SD Hospital												0.3				
			Tandur													1			
			Tezu													0			
			Thane													2			
			Thodupuzha													0.4			
	Thoubal													3.3					
	Thrissaur													0.3					
	Tirunelveli													1.3					
	Tripura state						0												
	Tuensang													8					

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Pregnant women	Outside major urban areas	Tumkur district														1.6			
		Udipi												1.5					
		Udupi district															1		
		Ukhrol												3.3					
		Umaid Hospital & Medical College									0	0.3	0.5	0.5					
		Una													0				
		Uttar Dinajpur													0.5				
		Uttar Kannada district															1.4		
		Uttar Pradesh state									0.2								
		Vani Vials Hospital											0.3	0.5	2				
		Vellore														1			
		Victoria Hospital				0													
		Vizianagaram														1			
		VS Hospital												0.5	0.5				
		Warangal														0.3			
		Zanana Hospital										0	0	0.3	0				
		Zonal Hospital													0				
															0.5				
															0.8				
Sex workers	Major urban areas	Calcutta (1)					1.2												
		Gaurabai STD clinic								58.8	64.4	58.7	52.3						
		Madras (1)			7.6														
		Madras (2)																	
		Micro, K.E.M.	21.1	33.9		51													
		Mumbai (1)							51					58.7					
		School of Tropical Medicine		0	0.9	1.9													
		Sonagachi		0.5	0.7	1.4	1.6	4.2	11.3	11.9	5.3								
	Outside major urban areas	Agra									4.8								
		Ahmedabad state										11.7							
		Autonagar								59.3									
		Baina										20							
		Bhiwadi			33.7														
		Chennai														0.3			
		District hospital	0	0	0	1.9													
H. J. Doshi Trust Hospital																			
															33.3				
												42							
															14.4	21.6			

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005				
Sex workers	Outside major urban areas	Madurai	24.2																		
		Maharashtra state													54.5						
		New Civil Hospital, Surat Govt. Medical College				18.5															
		Panjipara														44					
		Pondicherry											3.4								
		Pune	21.1	31.6	36.5	46.8	39.9														
		Ratlam				1	1														
		Sasson General Hospital			23.7																
		Siliguri															27.4				
		Surat			18.5																
		Tiruchirapalli																			
		Tirupati		25.9																	
		Trivandrum state													2.6						
		Vasco Da Gama		14	15.3	28	29							53.2	50.8						
		Vellore region	12.5	19	25	35															
		Vijayawada													51.3						
		Injecting drug users	Major urban areas	Visakhapatnam								8.3	13.1	9.7	8.8						
				Calcutta (1)				0		1.6	3.5						1.5				
				DDU Hospital											5	2.4					
Madras Drug Addiction Centre													26.7	24.6							
Mumbai (1)													23.7								
New Delhi															7.2						
SANKALP														41.4							
School of Tropical Medicine				1.9	1.5																
Outside major urban areas	Aizwal															1.6					
	Bangalore														2	2.3					
	Bishnupur															14.8					
	Chennai															33.8					
	Churachandpur							25.4	47.8	55.7	67.1					50.8					
	Civil hospital											1	1.6	9.6	2						
												13.3	7.6	6.3	7.6	5.8					
	Dimapur								32												
	District hospital											70.7	41.4	44	57.2						
	Government Medical College																17.4				
	Imphal			54.5			85.1	85.6	61	73.3	76.9						51.6				
	J. N. Hospital										70.3	48.8	64.3	52							

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Injecting drug users	Outside major urban areas	Karnataka state													2.8				
		Kolkata							1						2	2			
		Manipur state	39.1	44.8	67.2		55	56					64.3						
		Mon													0.4				
		Nagaland state						3.9					8						
		NGO Centre									76.1	68.4	75.6	59.6					
		NIMHANS										1.2	4.2						
		SANKIR												1.4	1.4				
		Tamil Nadu state				1.5		18.9					29.5						
		Tuensang														24.6			
STI patients	Major urban areas	Army hosp. & base hosp.							0.1										
		B.Y. L Nair Hospital				20.9													
		Balasse Road STD Clinic	0.2	0.2	1.2	3.2													
		Calcutta (1)		0.1	0.1	0.5	1	0.9	2.1	5.5									
		Calcutta Medical College											1.6						
		Cantonment Board General Hospital								0									
		Cooper Hospital												7.5					
		Delhi (1)											3.3	5.8	2.9				
		Gaurabai STD clinic									58.8	64.4							
		GT Hospital												33.7					
		GTB Hospital											3.3	5.8					
		Khichripur								0									
		LNJP Hospital											4.4	2.8	3.6				
		Lok Naik Jayaprakash Narayan Hospital			3.2														
		LTMG Hospital									17.1		9.1						
		Madras Medical College, Institute of Child Health	0.5		0.1	3													
		Maulana Azad Hospital				2.4													
		Medical College Hospital										4	2.4						
		Mehrauli									0								
		Micro, K.E.M.	3.2	8.6		23.7													
		MT Agarwal Hospital													10.4				
		Mumbai (1)				13.7	25.6	31.4	26.7	36.6	32		33.3			28.5			
		Mumbai (2)			13.3			29								52.3			
Mumbai (3)						9.6													
Mumbai (Bombay)						52		32.6		34.8	40		33.8		14				

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
STI patients	Major urban areas	Mumbai Municipal Hospital										19.3						
		Safdarjung Hospital	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8					3.6	0.8	2	6.4	0.8			
		School of Tropical Medicine	0										3.2	2.4				
		Sir J.J. Hospital	13.8	16.4	22.8	24.9												
		Standley Medical College				3.7	3.8	5.7	5.2		8							
		Stanley Medical College											3.6	6	4			
		STD Dept., Govt. General Hospital	4.2	8.8	9.6													
	Outside major urban areas	A. F. Medical College									2.8	6.8	10	10				
		Agartala													2.8			
		Agra													2			
		Ahemedabad													8			
		Ahmadabad					4	5.9	6.3									
		Aizwal						1.3							5.2			
		Akola													5.2			
		Allahabad													2			
		Allappuzha													0.9			
		Almora													0			
		Along													0			
		Ambala													2.6			
		Amritsar													4			
		Ara													0			
		Asilo Hospital					12.6	21.7	16.4									
		Aurangabad					3.8	6.7	14.7							7.6		
		Azamgarb														2.4		
		B. J. Medical College							6.5		3.2	0.4	7.2	7.6				
		Baina									22.8	21.9						
		Balasore														1.2		
		Balrampur Hospital									1.2	2.4	2.8	2				
		Bangalore														13.6		
		Bareilly														0.9		
		Barmur														4.8		
		Baroda						11.6	9.3	10.2	19.4					4.5		
		Basti														3.2		
Behrampur														3.2				
Belgaum														6				
Bellary														18				
Bhagalpur														0				

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
STI patients	Outside major urban areas	Bhatinda												0					
		Bhavnagar													9.7				
		Bhiwani													2.3				
		Bhopal						0							1.2				
		Bhubaneswar													0.8				
		Bikaner													1.6				
		Bilaspur													0.8				
		Capital Hospital										2.9	0		0.8				
		Chamba													0				
		Chandigarh												3.4					
		Chandrapur														7.6			
		Chattarpur														0			
		Chengalpattu														2.4			
		Chennai										8	3.6	6	4	8.8			
		Christian Medical College & Hospital	1.2	2	3.6	2.3													
		Churachandpur														13.2			
		Civil hospital						0	0	0									
															0				
												40.3	27.3	18.5	23.2				
												21	14.1						
												13.5	20	21.6	9.2				
												1.5	0.8	2	4.4				
															14.8				
													0						
												11.1	4.4	7	7.4				
												12.8	8.4						
												20.8	23.8		16.4				
												6	5.6	12.8	11.6				
												1.8	13	8	4.6				
															0				
																14.7			
									1							3.2			
													1.2						
														0					
												6.1		8					
														0.4					
														1					
														1					

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
STI patients	Outside major urban areas	District hospital										8.2	0.8						
											2	13.2	11.8	11.2					
													0	0					
														7.4	4.7				
														2.9	1.2				
														0	1				
														1.2	0				
												0	0	0	0.8				
												1.6	0.4	0.8	2				
															0.4				
															0				
															0.8				
															1.2				
													0.8	1.4	3.2				
														0.7	0.9				
												3.3	0.8	0.4	0.9				
															1.8				
														3.2	2.4				
														1.4	0.7				
															0.8				
															0.5				
															0.4				
														2.1	2.4				
												0	0	0	0				
												0.4	0.8	0.8	0				
														1.6	0				
														0	0				
														7.6	6.7				
															0				
														2.8	1.2				
												1.6	2	0.4	0.4				
															0				
													2.3						
												8.4	16.4						
							7.2	5.7	5.4	11.2									
										1.6	3.6	2.4	6.4						
														1.6					
															7.3				

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
STI patients	Outside major urban areas	Ernakulam												4.4					
		Farrukhabad													1.9				
		Gandhinagar Hospital									1.8	1.2	0.8	1.2					
		Gangtok				0	0									0			
		Gaya														2			
		Gaya Medical College										0.4	0	0.4	0.4				
		GB Pant Hospital				0	1.3	0	0			1.3	0.4	1.2	1.2				
		General hospital												3.8	1.2				
														2.8	1.2				
							0	0	0.5	2.5									
														0	1.1				
							0	0	0.5	2.5		4.1	2	3.4	0.8				
												0.5	2						
																0.8			
																0			
														0	0.4				
																6.6			
																0.8			
																2.2			
														2.9	0.8				
												1.2	0	0.7	0.7				
															11.6				
												16	15.2	18.4	5.6				
															1.2				
												16	20	25.1	17.3				
												0	0	2	0.8				
												4.8	7.2	5.6	4.4				
												0	1.6	1.2	3.6				
															0.4				
															10.4				
															0.6				
															1.3				
													9.2						
													9.6						
										16.3	34.8	48	22						
										50.3	44.8	41.8	22.8						
			2.4	2.8	4.2	5.2													
												0	3.7	0.6					

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
STI patients	Outside major urban areas	Gulbarga												10.4				
		Gurgaon													0.4			
		Guwahati													0.6			
		Gwalior													1.6			
		Hamirpur													0.4			
		Headquarter Hospital										0.4	1.6	0.4				
		Hoogly														0.5		
		Hoshangabad														0.6		
		Hospico Hospital										16	5	13	15			
		Hubli														13.6		
		Hyderabad														31.6		
		I. G. Medical College										0.4	0.4	0	0.5			
		Imphal					4.8	3.9	8.2	4.8								6
		Indore				2.6												7.3
		J. N. Hospital										6.3	10.8	16.8	8.8			
		Jabalpur														0		
		Jaipur					1.4		1.1									12.4
		Jalgaon														4		
		Jammu															0.8	
		Jantia Hills Community Health Centre												0	0			
		Jhansi															0	
		JIPMER											9.6	17.5	11.6			
		JLN Medical College & Hospital													8.4			
		Karnataka Medical College						20.5	16.9									
		Karnataka state															13.4	15.8
		Karur															18.8	
		Kasturba Medical College											15.5	10.8	24			
		Kathihar															7.6	
		Khammam															12.8	
		KIMS						20.5	16.9					17.6				
		Kohima							3									2.4
		Korba															0	
Kota															0			
Kozhikode															9.9			
KR Hospital												23.2	13.2					
Kurnool															10.4			
Laheriasarai															1.2			
Latur															6.4			

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
STI patients	Outside major urban areas	Lucknow												0				
		Madurai		4.4			6.5	8.6	10	22.4					24.8			
		Madurai Medical College									23.2	10.4	16.8	15.6				
		Madurai Medical College, Micro. & Virology Dept.	2.5	6.6	6.1	4.8												
		Mangalore													11.4			
		Medical College									3.2	4.3	7.7	7.8				
														11	13.5			
											4.3	2.4	2.4	6.9				
											3.8	2.4	0.5	1.8				
		Medical college											0.7	3.3				
											0.8	0.5	0.4	1.3				
		Medical College									0.4		0.8	1.2				
		Medical college										0.4	1.7	1.8				
											0	0.4	0.4	0.4				
		Medical College										2.4	0.4	1.2				
											2.6	5.3	2.7	1.1				
											3.9	2	5.2	5				
											4.4	3.2	2.8	8				
								7.8			21.6	29.5	30	38.4				
		Medical College Hospital										4.8	2.6	4.8				
		Microbiology department						1.7										
		Mirzapur														4.9		
		MJM Hospital											2.6	2	0			
		Moradabad														0.4		
		Morena														0.8		
		MR Bagur Hospital												2.8	0.8			
		Muzaffar Nagar														0		
		Muzaffarpur														0.8		
		Mysore														21.6		
		Nagpur						6.8	3.3	5.8	11.8					21.2		
Nahan														0.8				
Naharlagun														0.6				
Ongole														12.8				
Osmania Medical College			1.3	2.6	2.6	4.7	4.4			34.8	27.6	32	41.6					
Palampur														1.6				
Pasighat														0				

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
STI patients	Outside major urban areas	Patiala												0.8				
		Patilputra Medical College & Hospital											0.6	0.4				
		Patna													2.8			
		Patna Medical College										0.8	0	0				
		PBM Hospital											2.5	0.4				
		PGI									0			0	6.7	2.8		
												0	1.6					
		Port Blair														0		
		Prothrapur														5.2		
		Pt. JNM Medical College										4	0	1.6	2.8			
		Pune	4.8	8.8			18.4	20	18.5	19.2	21.7	20.3	21.4			5.2		
		Puri														0		
		Raipur															0.8	
		Rajahmundry														30.4		
		Ramanathapuram														4.3		
		Ranchi														0		
		Ranchi Medical College & Hospital										1.4	0.4	0	0			
		Raxaul														7.6		
		Rohtak														1.5		
		Roing														0		
		S. V. Medical College	1.9	1.7	13.8	6.2	5.8	6.3				9.6	30	23.6	13			
		S.M.S. Medical College										6	3.2	12.4	6.8			
		Sadar Hospital													0.4			
		Saiha														0		
		Sambalpur														0.4		
		Sangareddy														3.2		
		Sangli														20		
		Satna														3.9		
		SCB Medical College											2	3.8	1.2			
		Selam														14.8		
Seoni														1.2				
Silchar														0				
Simla						0	0.3	0						0				
Sirsa														0.8				
Srinagar														0.8				
SSG Hospital													5.3					

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
STI patients	Outside major urban areas	St. John's Medical College & Hospital								8.4	16.8							
		State AIDS cell					7.6	8	6		7.2	2	4.2					
		STNM Hospital										0	0	1				
		Sultanpur													0.4			
		Surat					13.9	19.4	19.3	20.6					5.8			
		Surendranagar													1.6			
		Tanjore													11.2			
		Tehri Garhwal													0			
		Tezpur													0			
		Thane													8			
		Tiruchirapalli													15.2			
		Tirunelveli													22			
		Tirupati													39.2			
		Trivandrum													4			
		Tura													0			
		Udaipur													7.6			
		Ujjain													2.4			
		Uttarkashi													0			
		Varanasi													4.4			
		Vellore													10.4			
Victoria Hospital						7.3	7.3				0	14.8						
Vijayawada													33.2					
Visakhapatnam													35.6					
Men having sex with men	Major urban areas	HAMSAFAR										23.9	23.6					
		Hamsafar Trust Clinic												16.8				
		Mumbai (1)			10.3								14	17.2	23.6			
		Mumbai (2)			15.9													
		Mumbai (Bombay)															25	
	Outside major urban areas	Bongaon															1.3	
		Chennai													1.2			
		Goa																
		ICWO													3.6			
		Karnataka state														10.8	10	
		Madhya Pradesh state																
		Stanley Medical College											4	2.4				
Tuberculosis patients	Major urban areas	Calcutta (1)			0	0	1	0.5	3.2	3.4								
		Delhi											14					

Group	Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Tuberculosis patients	Major urban areas	Madras (1)						1.5	2.9									
		Mumbai (Bombay)	4	7.1	8.4													
		Sir J.J. Hospital	3.9	7.9	10.6	10.6	11	10.7	16.8	23	30	33						
	Outside major urban areas	TB Research Centre		0.4	0.8													
		Dr. S. N. Medical College							15.7	21.4	11.2							
		DTC			4.5													
		Gandhi Hospital												15.5				
		GBTS			0.7													
		Government hospital, TB clinic									6	2.8						
											17.6	16.4						
		GTBS			2													
		Karnataka state																12.5
		Kerala state				3.2												
		KLE Hospital & Medical Research Center											8.9	9.8	10.5	11.6	12	
		Manipur state				11.5	4	6.2	11.9									
		Perundurai							3.3									
		Pondicherry Union Territory			0.9													
		Pune			1.1		14.3	12.1	18.5	21.5								
		Regional Medical Research Centre				0												
		Sassoon General Hospital		3.2		5.1	10.3											
	Tambaram Hospital			1														
	Tamil Nadu state							2.3	3.6	4.4	7	9.6						
	TB & Chest Dept., Gov. Medical College							5.2				20.1						
	TB center						3.2				14.8							
Vellore			1.3															
Yavatmal/rural													4.5					