

HIV/AIDS Profile: Brazil

Demographic Indicators

	with AIDS	without AIDS		with AIDS	without AIDS
Population (1000s)	172,860	176,276	Growth Rate (%)	0.9 %	1.3 %
Crude Birth Rate	19	19	Crude Death Rate	9	6
Infant Mortality Rate			Life Expectancy		
Both Sexes	38	34	Both Sexes	63	71
Male	42	38	Male	59	68
Female	34	30	Female	68	75

Percent Urban	78		Total Fertility Rate	2.1	
Note: Above indicators are for 2000.					

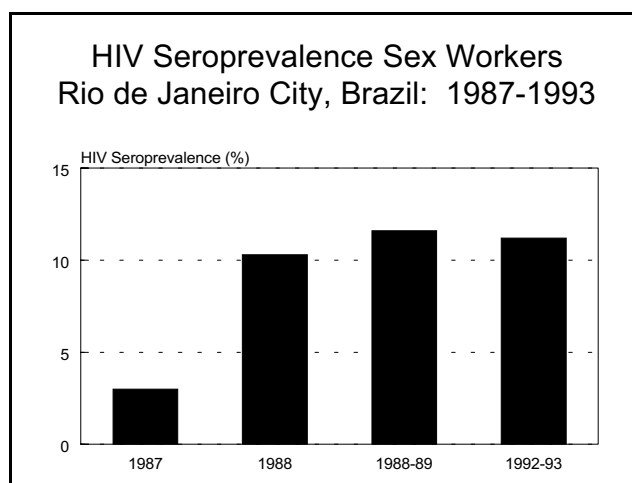
Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999			0.6 %		
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 2/15/98			0.76		
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 2/15/98			128821		
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, UNAIDS, Population Reference Bureau, World Health Organization.					

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Concentrated

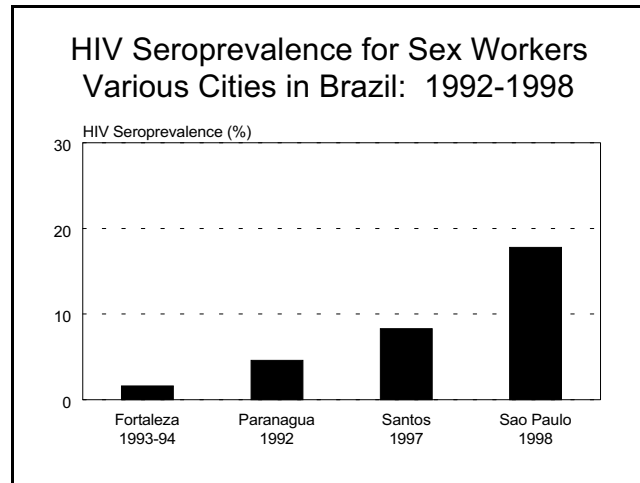
The HIV epidemic in Brazil is already well-established among high risk groups. Very high levels of infection are seen in IV drug users in urban centers of the country. However, sentinel surveillance data show that infection levels remain relatively low in pregnant women and blood donors.

- In Rio de Janeiro city, the HIV seroprevalence level among sex workers increased. In a study conducted in 1992-93, the level of HIV infection rose to 11 percent from 3 percent in 1987.

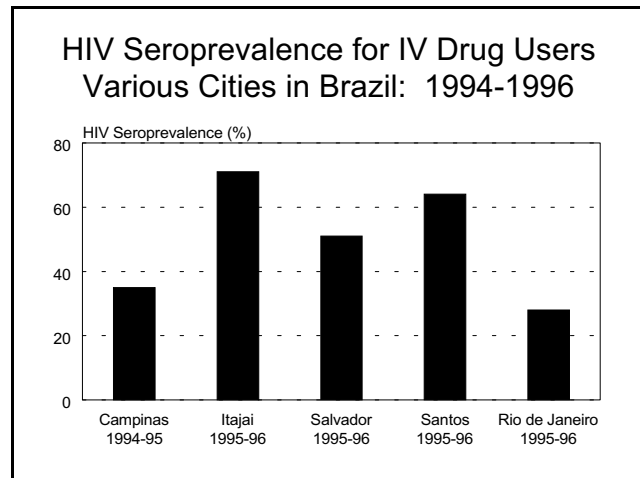


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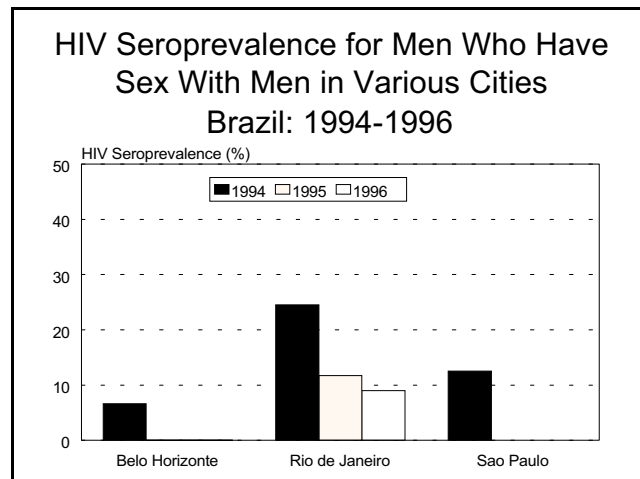
- HIV seroprevalence among sex workers in various cities of Brazil during the 1990s ranged from 2 percent in 1993-94 in Fortaleza, a coastal city in Ceará State in the northeast, to 18 percent in 1998 in São Paulo, Brazil's largest city, situated in São Paulo State.



- There was wide variation in infection levels among IV drug users in various Brazilian cities during the mid 1990s. Twenty-eight percent of IV drug users tested in Rio de Janeiro in 1995-96 were HIV positive while 71 percent of users in Itajai, a city in Santa Catarina State, tested positive in 1995-96.

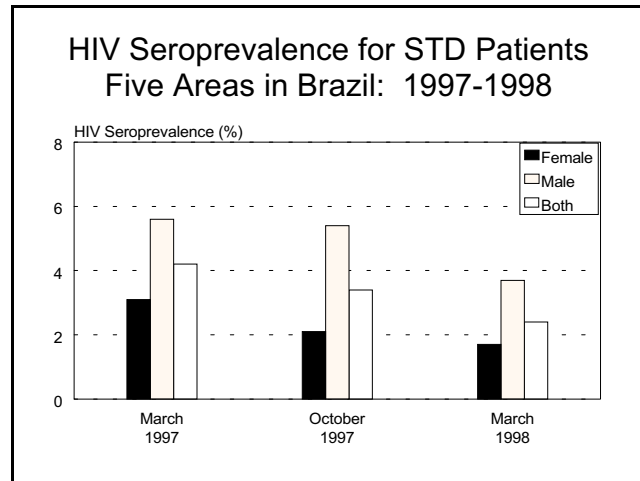


- In Rio de Janeiro, HIV prevalence among men who have sex with men declined during the mid 1990s. In 1994, 25 percent were HIV positive, by 1996, 9 percent tested positive for the virus.

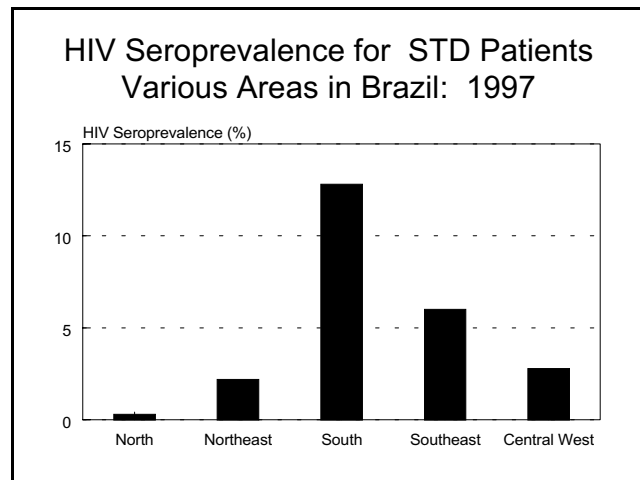


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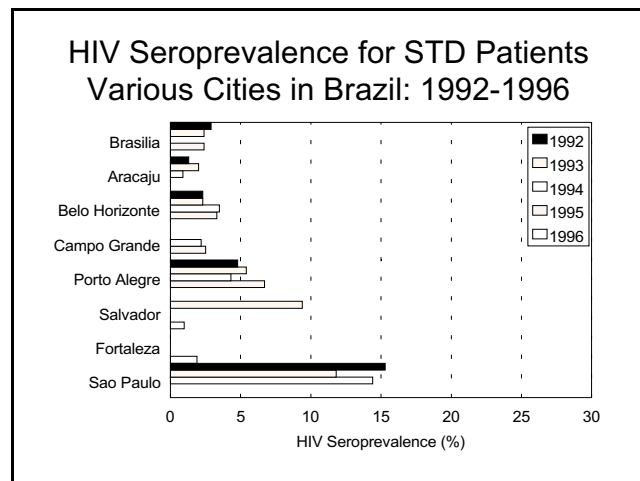
- HIV seroprevalence declined among STD patients tested in five areas of Brazil, the Center West, South, North, Northeast and Southwest. Levels of infection were two times higher among male patients. In March 1997, 3 percent of female and 6 percent of male patients were HIV positive. In March 1998, 2 and 4 percent of female and male patients, respectively, tested positive. In 1998, only 13-24 year olds were included in the study.



- In the sentinel study of STD patients carried out in various areas of the country in 1997, infection levels ranged from very little infection in the North, less than one-half of 1 percent, to 13 percent in the South.

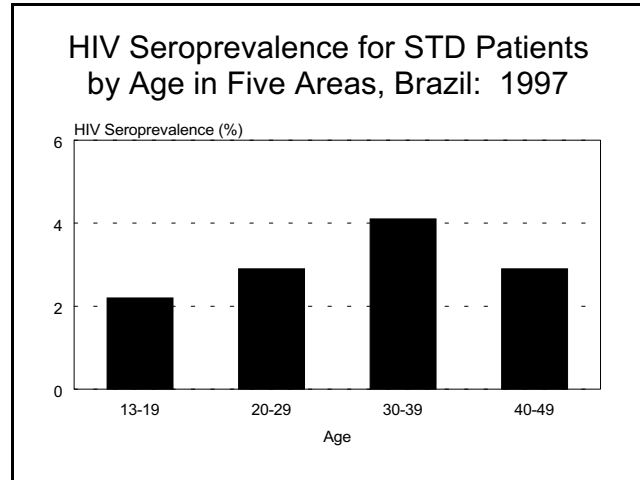


- No apparent trends in HIV seroprevalence emerged among STD patients tested as part of the sentinel surveillance system during 1992-1996 in various cities of Brazil. The highest level of infection was seen in São Paulo. Fifteen percent of patients tested in 1992 were HIV positive there, declining slightly in 1994 to 14 percent.

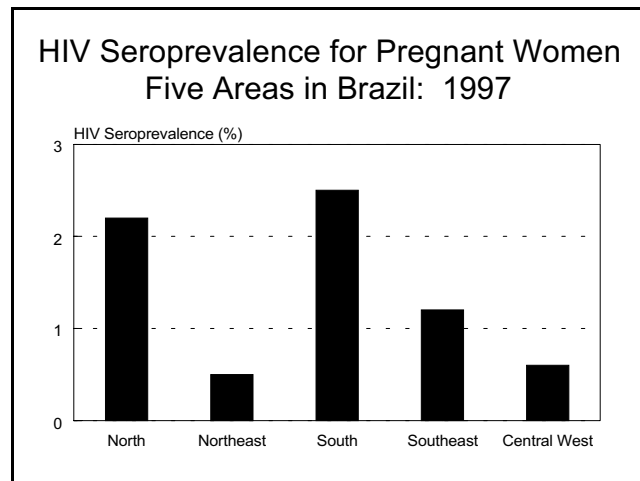


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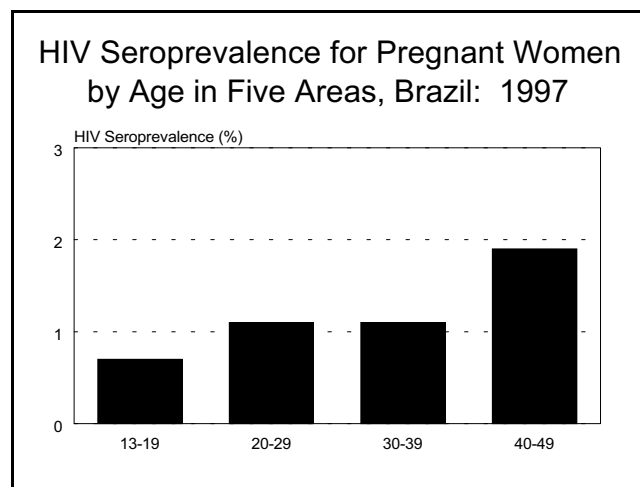
- In the sentinel study carried out in 1997 among STD patients in five areas of Brazil, 4 percent of those 30-39 years were HIV positive. Two percent of the youngest patients, 13-19, were infected with HIV.



- In the sentinel study carried out among pregnant women in 1997 in five areas of Brazil, HIV seroprevalence by area ranged from one-half of 1 percent in the Northeast to close to 3 percent in the South.

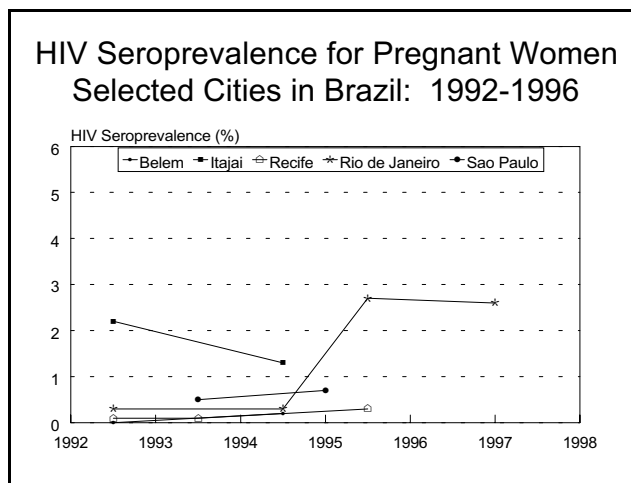


- There was little variation in HIV prevalence by age among pregnant women tested in the sentinel study done in the five areas in 1997. Two percent of those 40-49 years of age were infected with HIV while almost 1 percent of those 13-19 years old were HIV positive. Women in their 20s and 30s had equivalent rates of HIV infection, 1 percent.

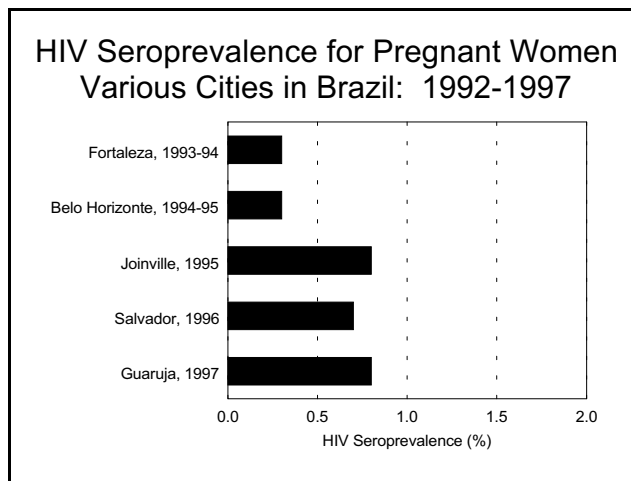


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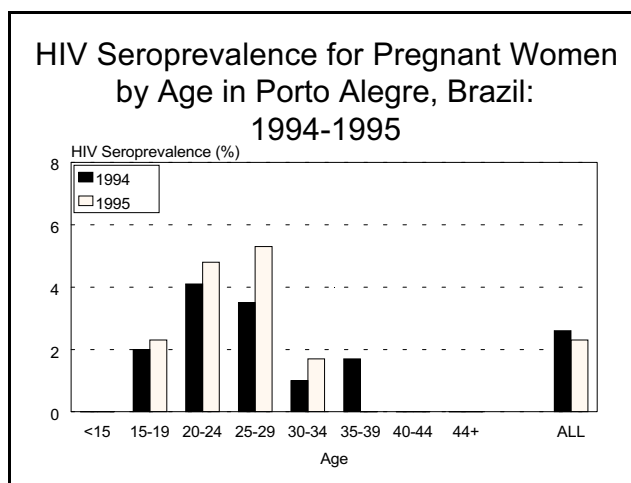
- In selected cities of Brazil, HIV prevalence among pregnant women tested ranged from no evidence of infection in Belém in 1992 to 3 percent in Rio de Janeiro in both 1995 and 1997. Available data show that rates were stable in Recife, São Paulo, and Belém. This data are from the sentinel surveillance system.



- HIV prevalence studies were carried out among pregnant women in various cities of Brazil during the 1990s, some of which were sentinel surveillance. Prevalence ranged from 0.3 percent in Fortaleza and Belo Horizonte to almost 1 percent in Joinville, Salvador, and Guarujá.

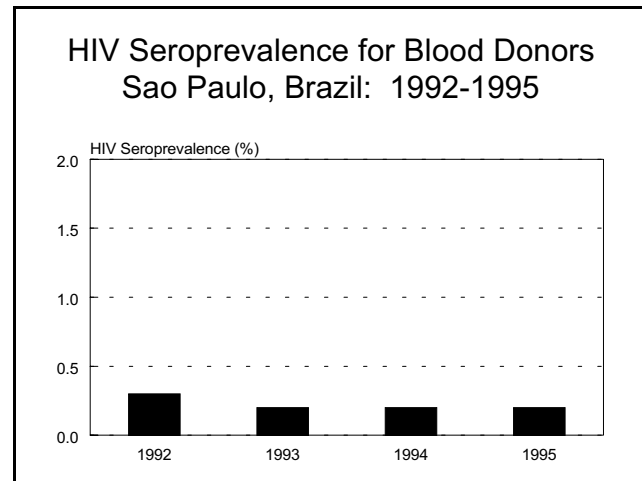


- In Santa Casa de Misericórdia hospital's maternity ward in Porto Alegre, a large city in Rio Grande do Sul State, sentinel surveillance of HIV was done in 1994 and 1995. There was no evidence of infection in women less than 15 in either year; prevalence increased among those 15-19 and those in their 20s and 30s. For the latter two groups, 5 percent were HIV positive in 1995. Overall prevalence ranged from 3 to 2 percent over the one year period.

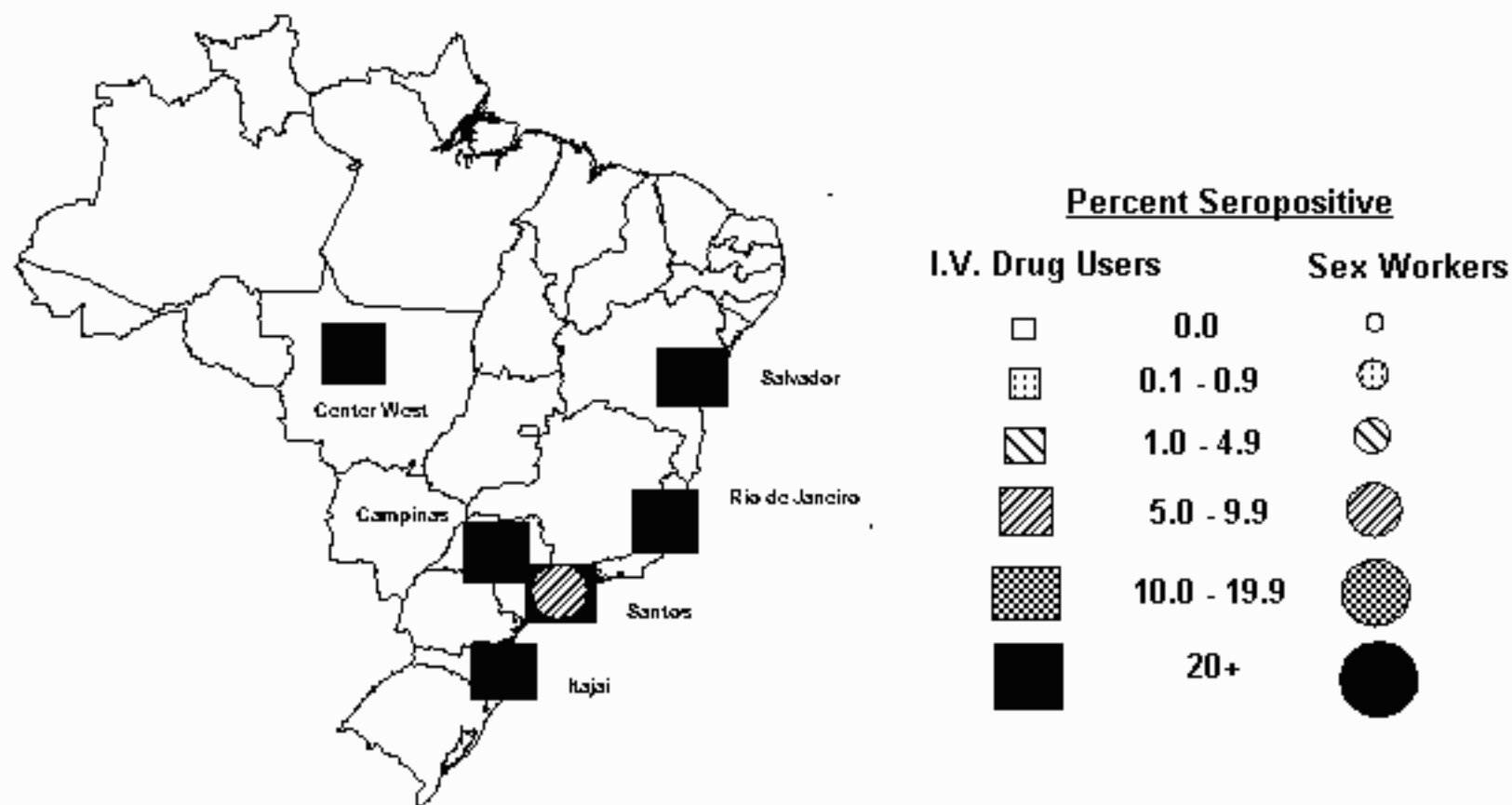


Brazil

- At the Fundação Pró-Sangue/Hemocentro de São Paulo, a public blood bank in São Paulo city, donors were tested for HIV during 1992-1995. The majority of these were replacement donors. Temporal trends indicated little, if any, change in infection rates. Less than one-half of 1 percent of those tested were positive for HIV during the entire time period.



Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Sex Workers and I.V. Drug Users in Brazil: 1994 - 1998



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