Belarus  
(pop. 9,480,178)

By the end of 2010, Belarus had reported a cumulative total of 11,204 HIV cases and 2,335 AIDS cases of which 917 had died to the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). In 2010, 1,063 new HIV cases and 475 diagnosed AIDS cases and 128 deaths among AIDS cases were reported. The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections was 11.2 per 100,000 population in 2010. Of the newly diagnosed HIV infections with a reported transmission mode (98%), 75% were transmitted heterosexually, 1% via sex between men, 2% via mother-to-child transmission and 21% via injecting drug use. In 2001, 72% of newly diagnosed infections were transmitted via injecting drug use. About half (53%) of the newly reported HIV cases in 2010 were male. In 2010, 22 mother-to-child transmission cases were reported; 175 mother-to-child transmission cases have been reported in total.

Taking undiagnosed infections into account, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and WHO estimate that 17,000 people were living with HIV in Belarus at the end of 2009, that 1,500 became newly infected during 2009 and that less than 1,000 people died from AIDS-related causes during 2009.

As of 2010, HIV testing was free of charge and 1,070 facilities across the country provided testing services. According to national HIV testing policies, partner notification was mandatory and anonymous. Pre-educational testing was systematically carried out, as were tests in relation to pregnancy, adoptions, imprisonment, marriage, invasive medical treatment, employment and education. HIV testing in Belarus was systematically performed for blood donors, people who inject drugs, street children, long-term visa and residence seeking people, refugees and nationals returning home from long-term residency abroad. All tests were reported to be preceded by counselling. In 2010, 638,190 HIV tests were preformed in Belarus.

At the end of 2010, 8,087 people were receiving HIV care, of which 14% were prisoners. As of December 2010, 2,614 people were receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) at 343 facilities across the country; of these 1,439 (55%) were male, 315 (22%) were between 15 and 24 years old and 612 (23%) were infected through injecting drug use. Of those receiving HIV care in 2010, 18% were screened for hepatitis B and 17% for hepatitis C.

Sources:


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