



Status of HIV in Kenya

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My intention – key questions

- what is the prevalence and how many people are living with HIV AIDS?
- which regions are most affected
- which age group is most affected
- How did the last 100,000 new HIV infections occur
- what do we need to do different?

Sources of data

- Kenya demographic health survey
- ANC surveillance
- Incidence modeling
- Kenya Aids indicator survey





Methods (i)

- **Stratified two-stage cluster sample design**
 - 8 provinces, urban and rural areas
- **Eligibility:**
 - **HH sample:** HH residents/visitors present night before survey
 - **individual sample:** Men and women age 15-64 from participating households
- **Reported estimates weighted to account for sampling**

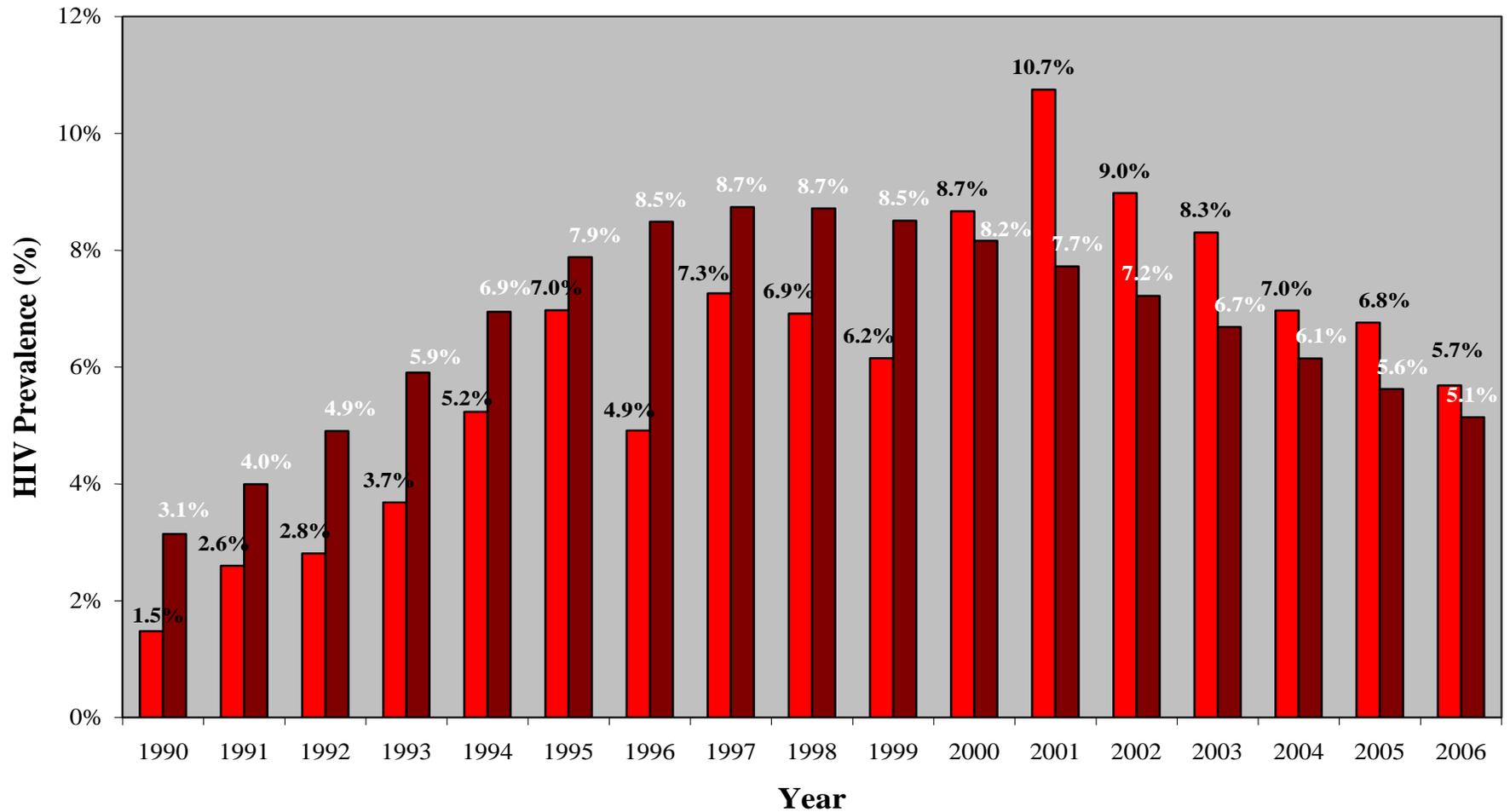
Data Collection Tools in KAIS 2007



- Household questionnaire
- Individual questionnaire
- Venous blood draw
 - HIV, CD4, HSV-2, syphilis
 - Finger-prick/dried blood spot sample as alternative
 - Serial testing algorithms
 - Quality control on all reactive specimens and 5% of nonreactive specimens



HIV trends in Kenya



■ Total (Actual HIV Prevalence of Pregnant Women)
■ Total (Adjusted HIV Prevalence of Adult Population)

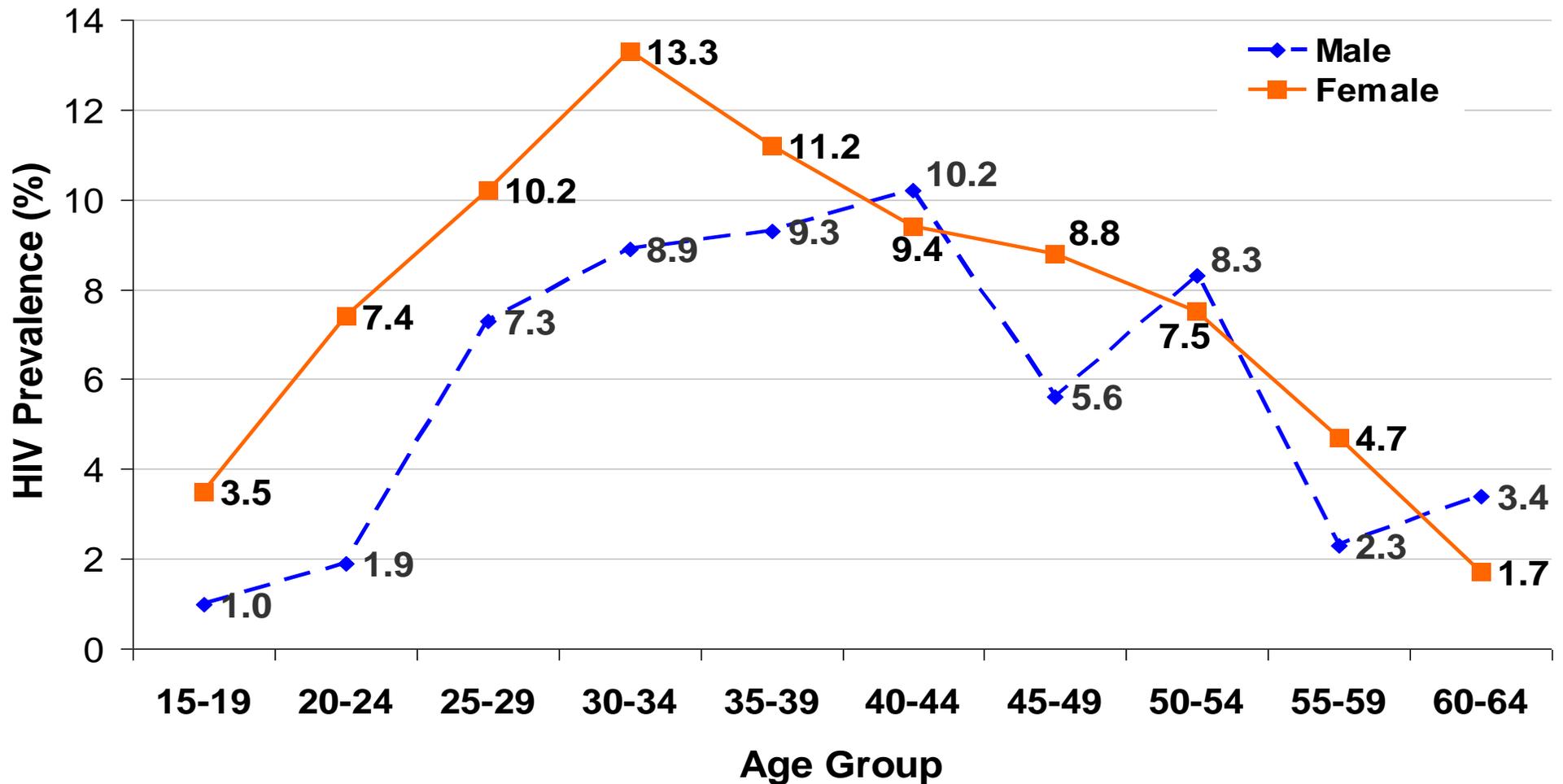


HIV Prevalence by Gender (age 15-64)

**7.1% (1.3 million) Kenyans
age 15-64 were infected with HIV.**

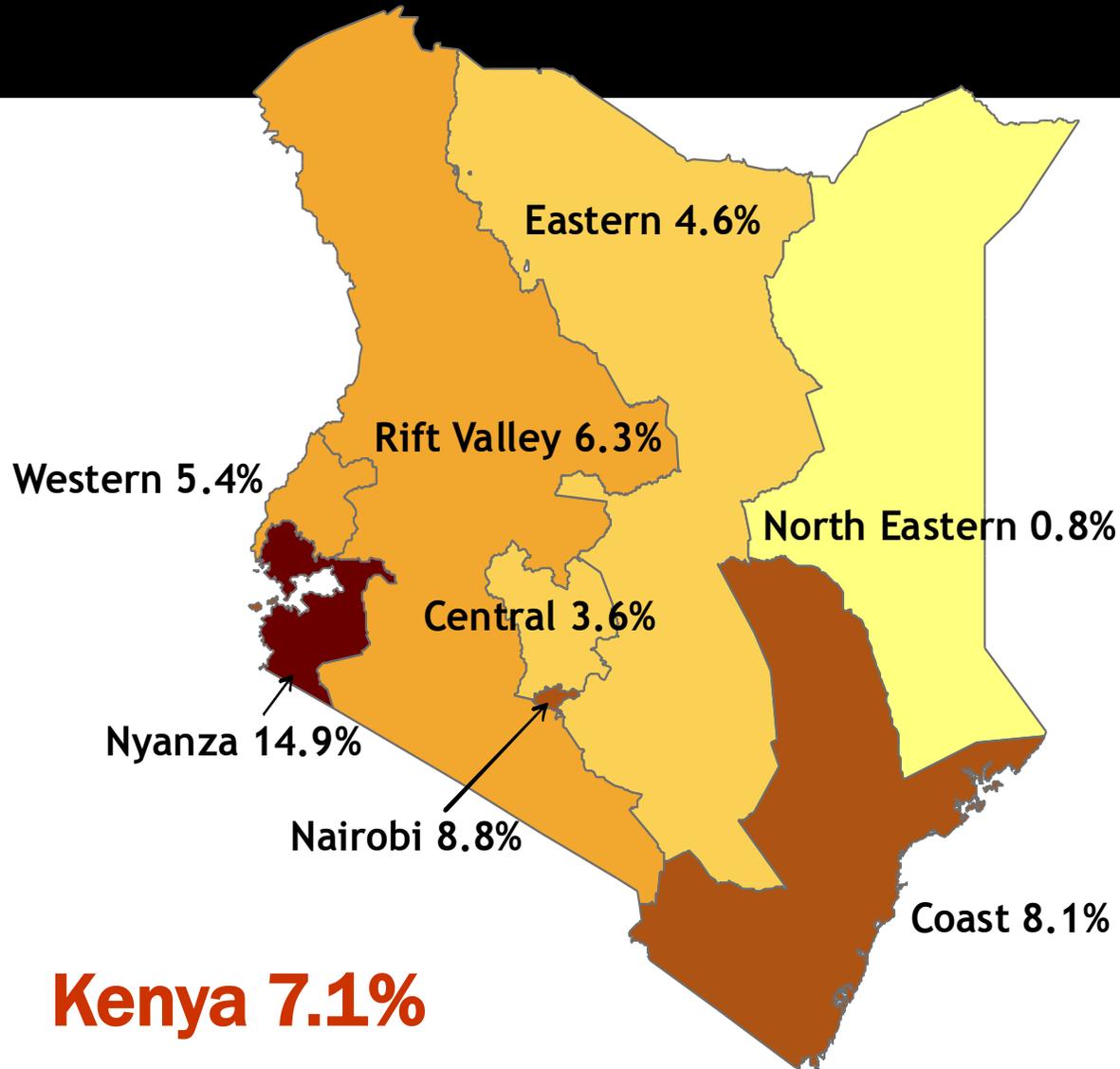
% HIV Infected		
TOTAL	FEMALES	MALES
7.1	8.4	5.4

HIV Prevalence by Age & Gender



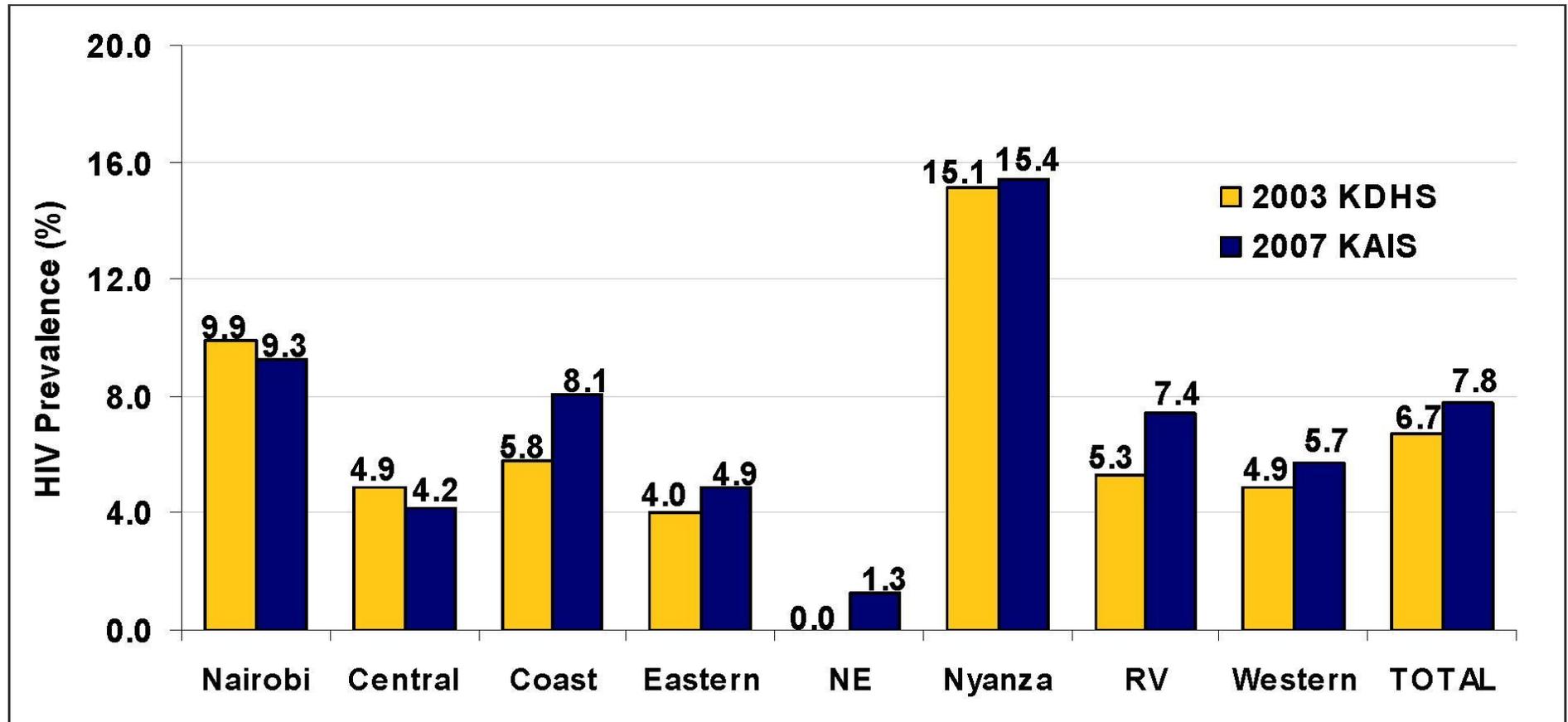
Female to male ratio decreases with age.

HIV Prevalence by Province



**Great variation
by geography
ranging from
1% to 15%
across provinces**

HIV prevalence by Province comparing KDHS & KAIS

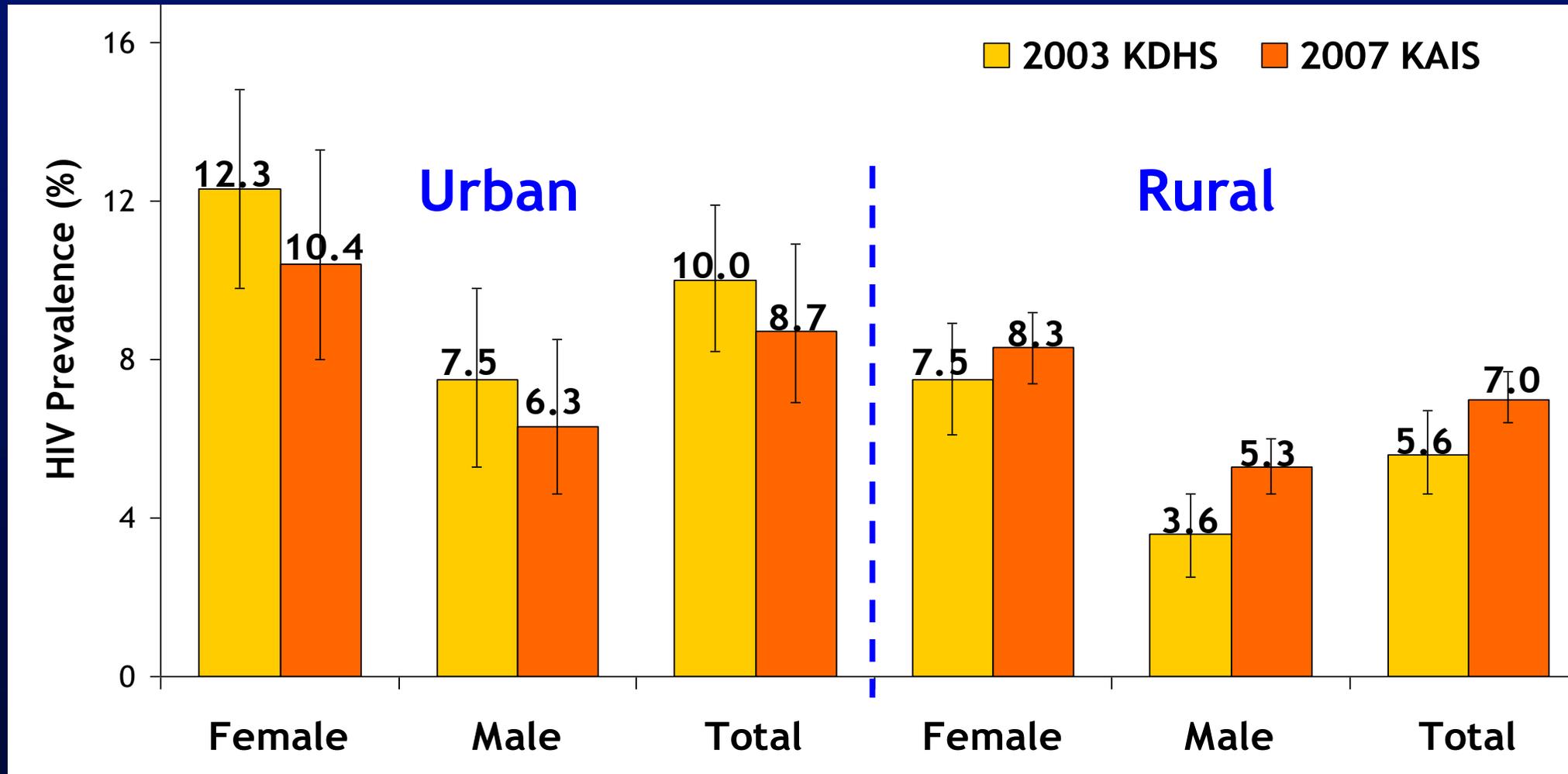


HIV Prevalence by Residence & Gender

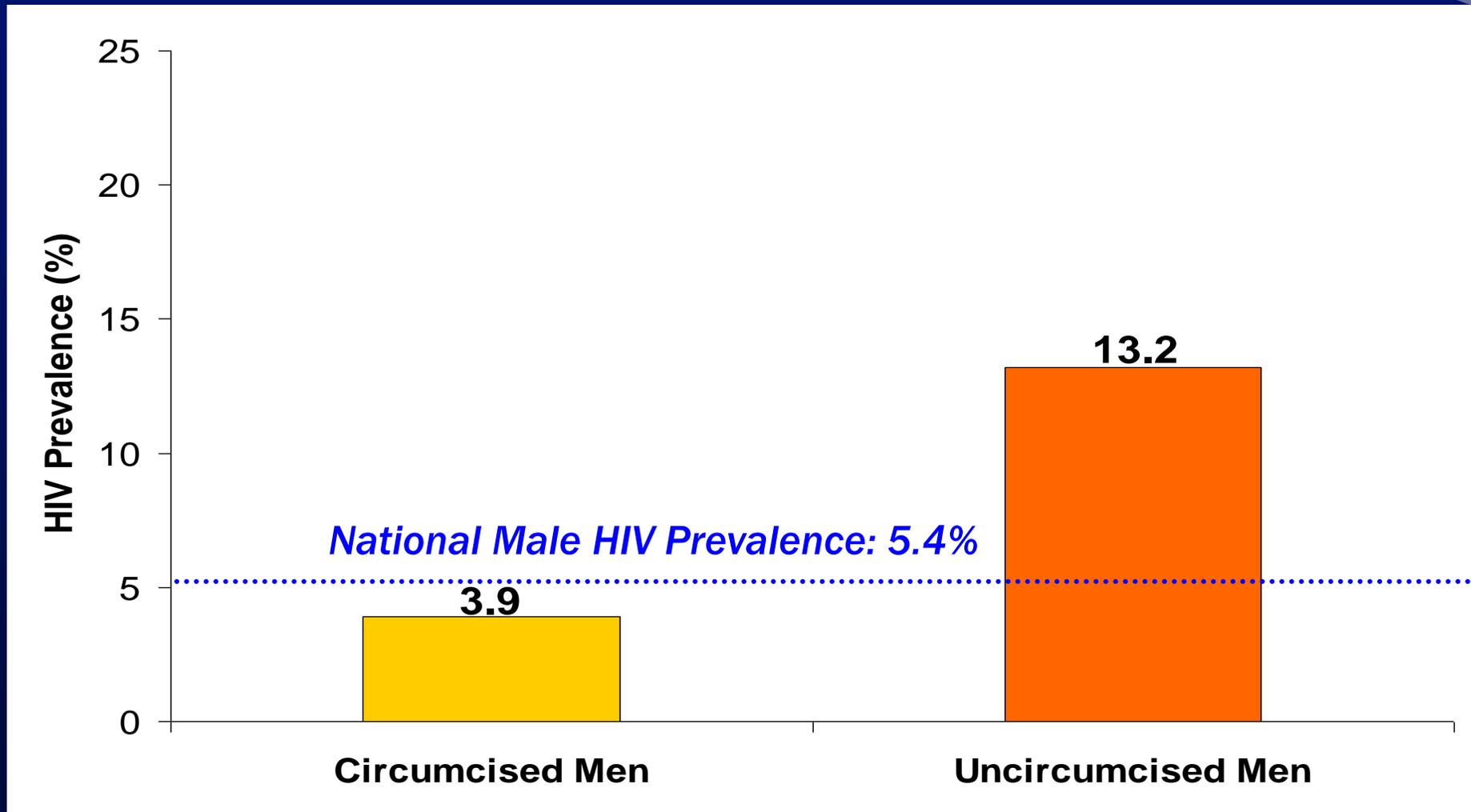
2003 KDHS and 2007 KAIS



Age 15-49



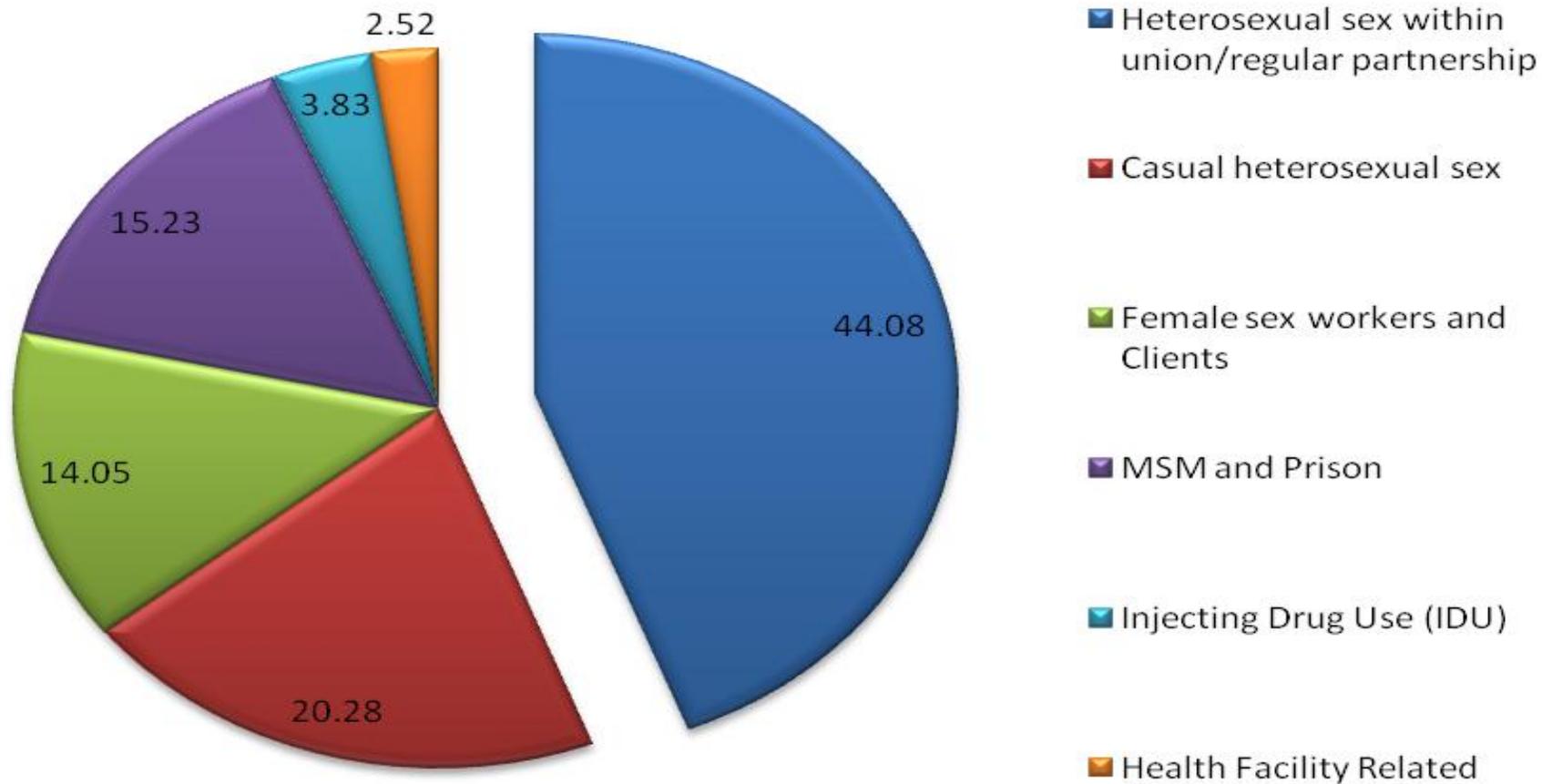
HIV Prevalence by Male Circumcision Status



HIV prevalence among uncircumcised men is 3.4 times greater than the prevalence among circumcised men.



Where did new infections occur?



Key findings



- 2/3 of new infections are through heterosexual and partner contact.
- IDUs and MSM combined contribute up to 19% of new infections.
- Highest proportion of new infections in western part of Kenya (Nyanza Province) 30% – most likely linked to lack of circumcision.
- There is evidence of increased risk of HIV transmission in regular partners of sex workers, and regular partners of sex worker clients.



Key findings of KYE (Cont.)

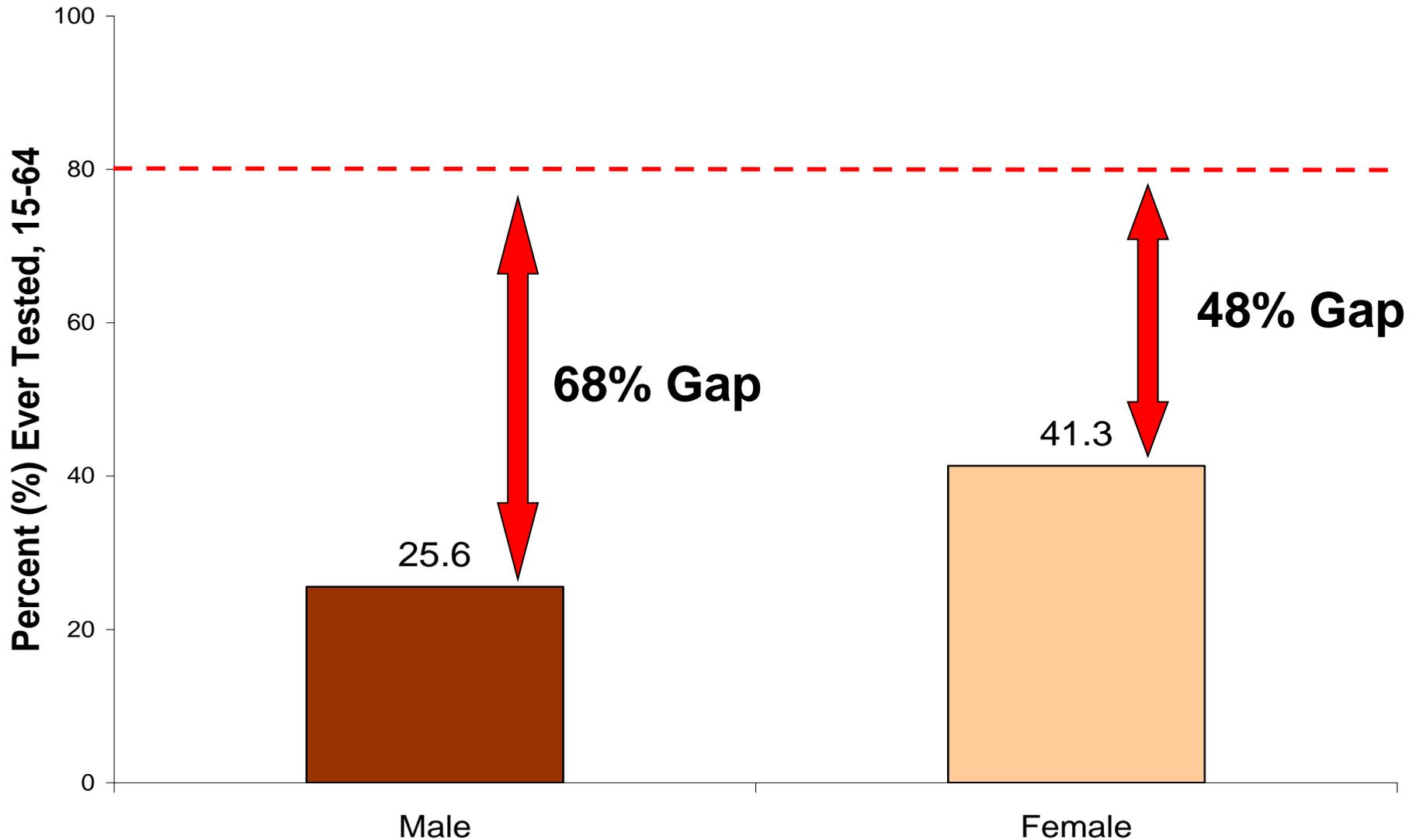
- Sex workers and their partners remain a key population at risk of HIV infection, because of the frequency of concurrent partners and lack of consistent condom use.
- The clients of sex workers form a bridge population with the general population.
- Two factors which are considered as chief determinants of the HIV epidemic level in Kenya are strongly associated with culture:
 1. male circumcision, and
 2. societal acceptance of concurrent/multiple partnerships.



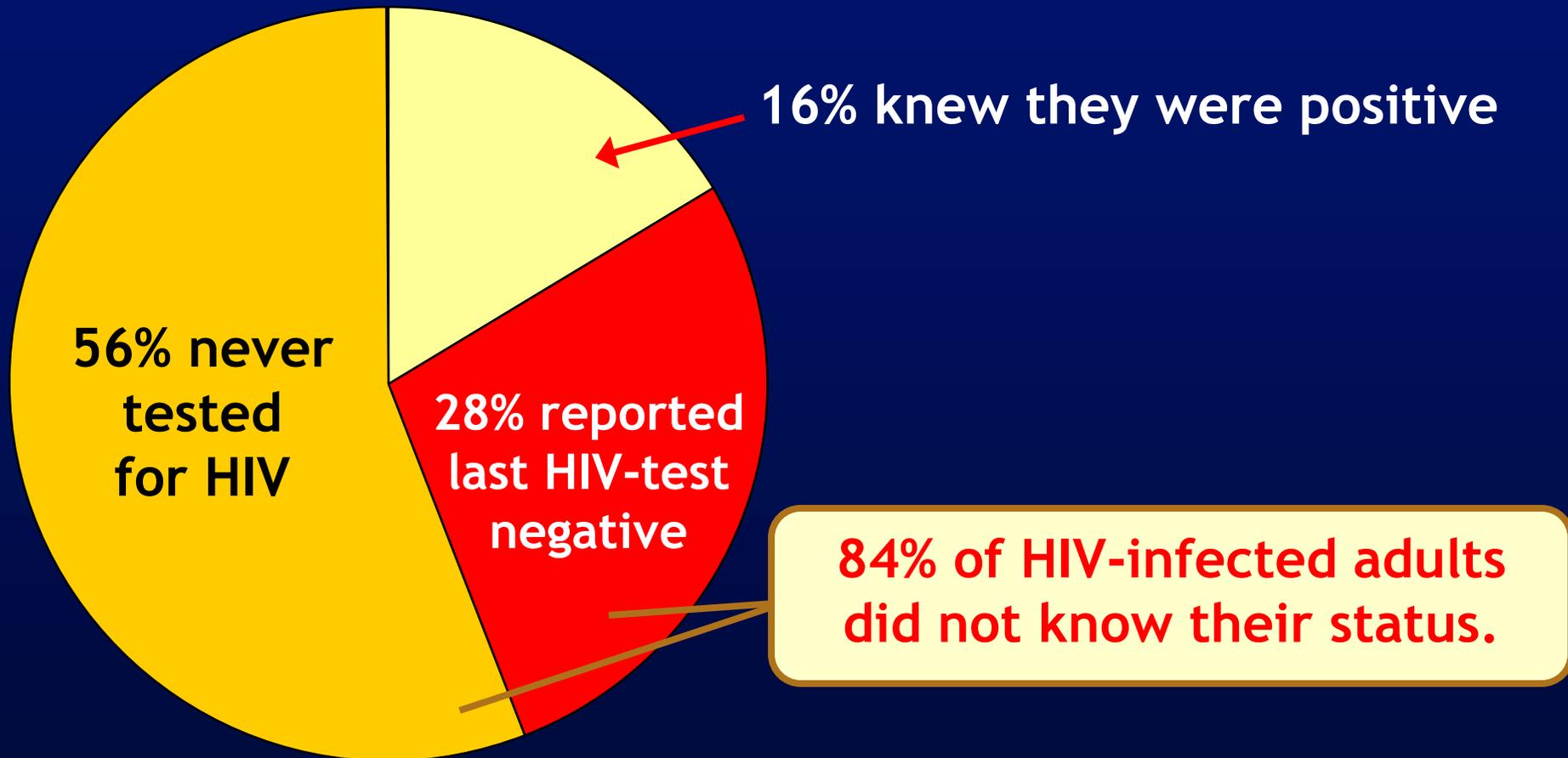
KAIS 2007

HIV Testing, Knowledge of Status & Discordance

...but we are far from the 2010 target of 80% universal CT coverage



Knowledge of HIV Status among HIV-Infected Participants



Denominator: Lab-confirmed HIV infected participants
(2% missing data on HIV testing history or known HIV status; 1% chose not to disclose status)

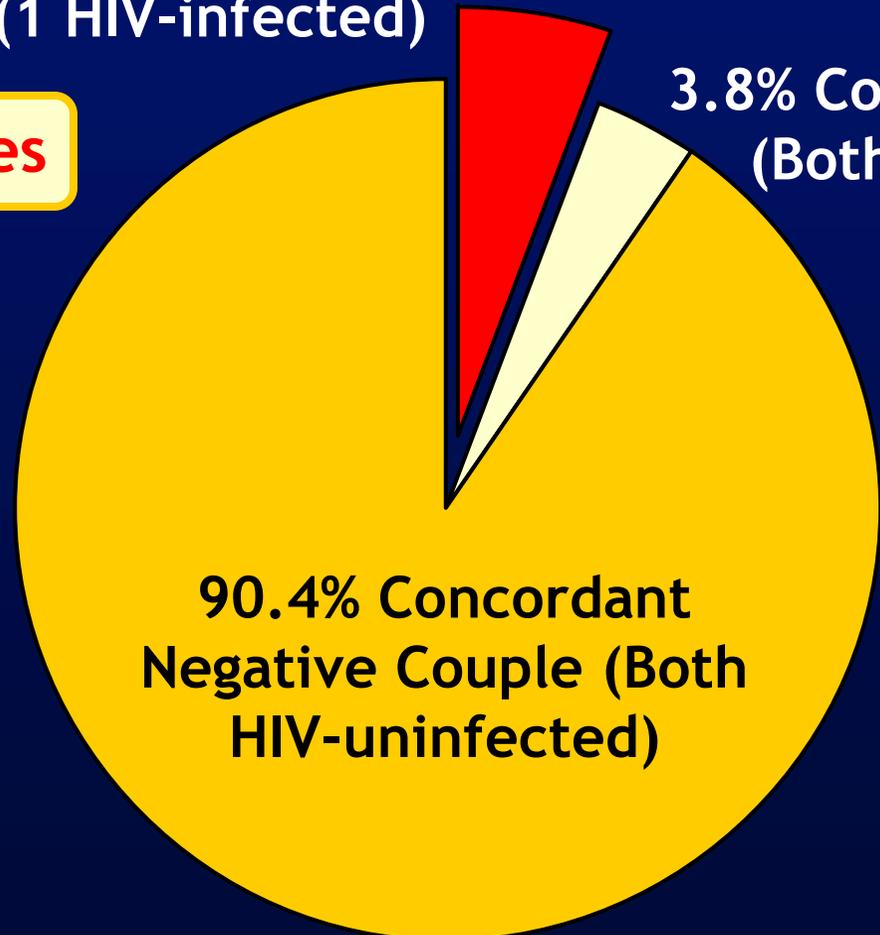
HIV Concordance and Discordance among Married or Cohabiting Couples



5.9% Discordant Couple
(1 HIV-infected)

3.8% Concordant Positive
(Both HIV-infected)

~350,000 Couples



90.4% Concordant
Negative Couple (Both
HIV-uninfected)

HIV Status of Married or Cohabiting partners of HIV-Infected Individuals



44% of married/cohabiting HIV-infected persons had an HIV-uninfected partner

In **77%** of all partnerships, respondents did not know their partner's HIV status.

Partner testing should be a core component of our HIV programs



Summary of Findings (i)

- Overall, no significant increase in prevalence since 2003, but increase among rural men; older adults and married persons at risk
- HIV testing increased since 2003; however, **84%** of HIV-infected Kenyan adults did not know their status
- 350,000 HIV-discordant couples need targeted HIV-testing and prevention
- Modifiable risk factors for HIV: HSV-2 common, and lack of male circumcision tripled HIV prevalence



- Thank you