

HIV Country Profile - Cambodia

90-90-90 Goals

Cambodia 2016 Progress



PLHIV
diagnosed



On ART
of diagnosed



Virally suppressed of
viral load tests

Impact 2016

National adult
HIV prevalence

0.6%

New
infections

690

AIDS
related deaths

1 800

Cambodia, which faced one of the fastest growing HIV epidemics in Asia in the mid-1990s with a generalized epidemic within the last two decades, was on one of the first countries in the Region to reverse the trend. The country is now working towards AIDS elimination and has set elimination targets for 2020, prioritizing intensified services for sex workers and men who have sex with men.

Country Statistics 2016, Cambodia

Population (million) ^(a)	15.8
GNI per capita, Atlas Method (current USD) ^(a)	1 140
Income level ^(b)	Lower-middle income
Birth rate, crude (per 1000 people) ^(c)	24
Death rate, crude (per 1000 people) ^(c)	6
Fertility rate, total (birth per woman) ^(c)	2.6
Estimated number of women aged 15 and up living with HIV ^(d)	35 000
Prevalence of tuberculosis (per 100 000) ^(e)	345
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total) ^(f) (2014)	89

(a) Data; population [website]. Washington: World Bank; 2016

(<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL>, accessed 22 November 2017)

(b) http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups#Upper_middle_income

(c) 2016 World population data sheet [website]. Washington: Population Reference Bureau 2016

<http://www.prb.org/pdf16/prb-wpds2016-web-2016.pdf>

(d) AIDSinfo [website]. Geneva: UNAIDS; 2016 (<http://aidsinfo.unaids.org>, accessed 22 November 2017)

(e) Tuberculosis(TB) [online database]. Geneva: WHO; 2016

(<http://www.who.int/tb/country/data/profiles/en>, accessed 22 November 2017)

(f) Millennium Development Goals Indicators [website]. New York: United Nations Statistics Division; 2015

(<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>, accessed 22 November 2017)

Fig. 1 Estimated number of people living with HIV (PLHIV) and number on ART, Cambodia, 2009-2016

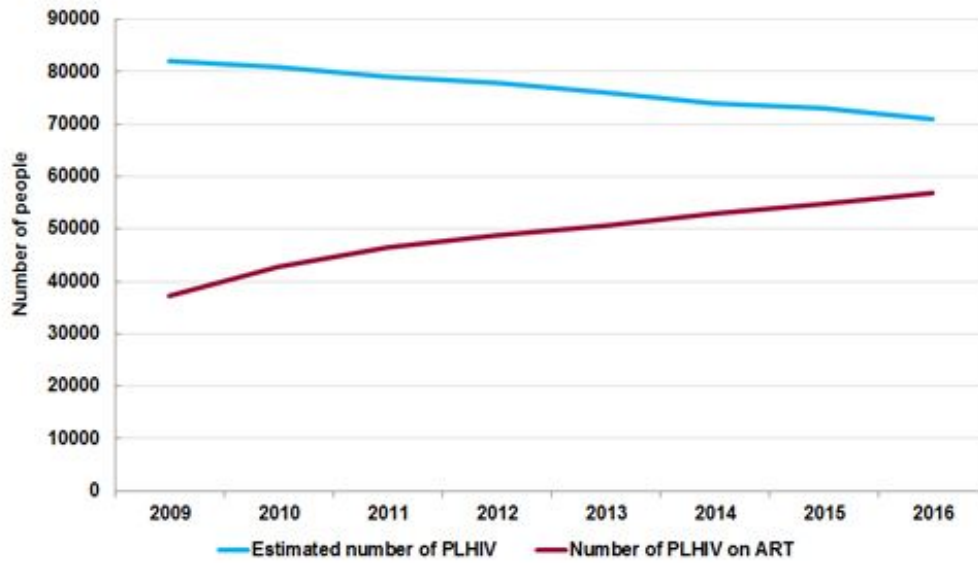


Fig. 2 Cascade of diagnosis and treatment for people living with HIV (PLHIV), Cambodia, 2016

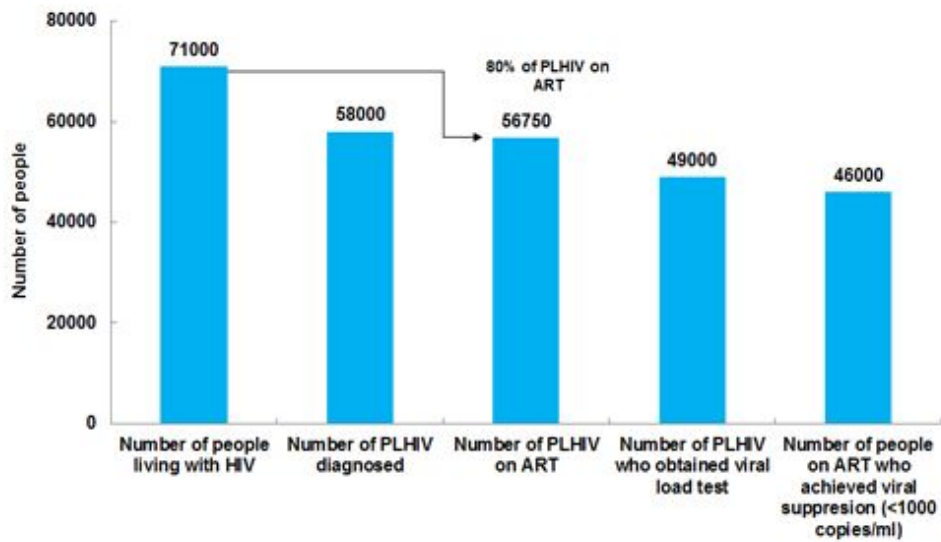


Fig. 3 HIV testing among pregnant women, Cambodia

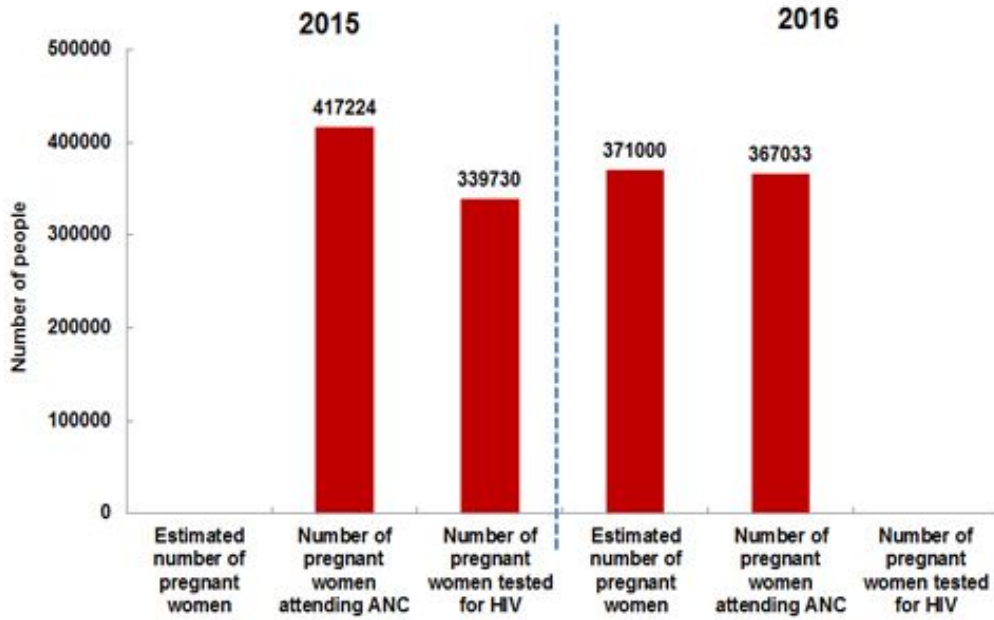


Fig. 4 Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) amount HIV positive mothers, Cambodia

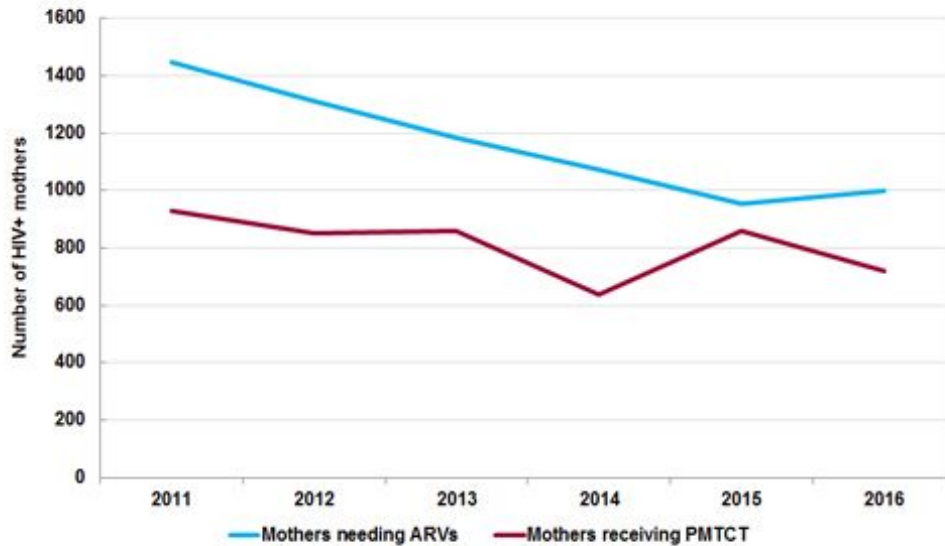


Fig. 5 Cascade of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT), Cambodia

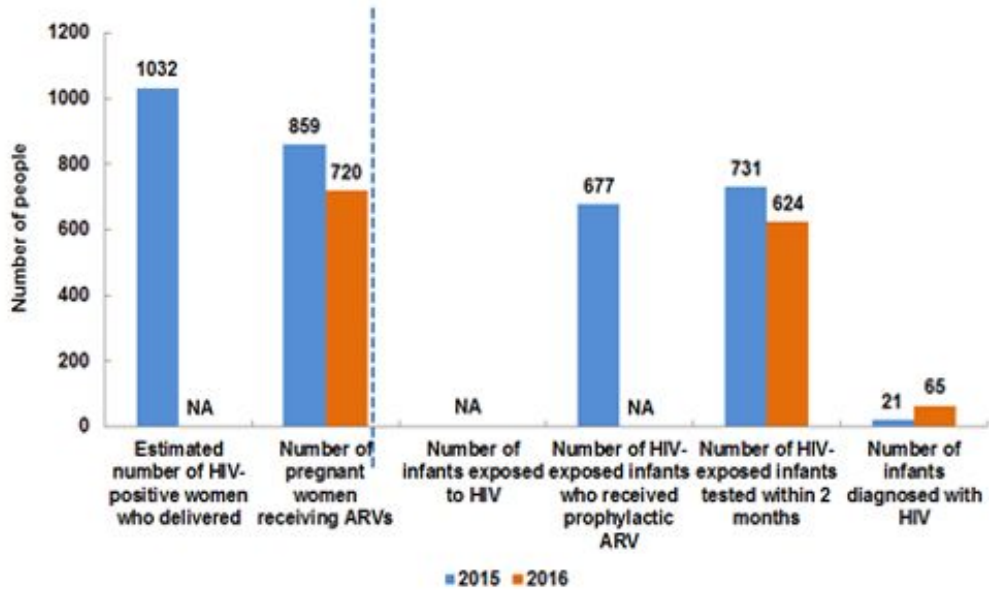


Fig. 6 HIV testing among newly registered TB cases, Cambodia

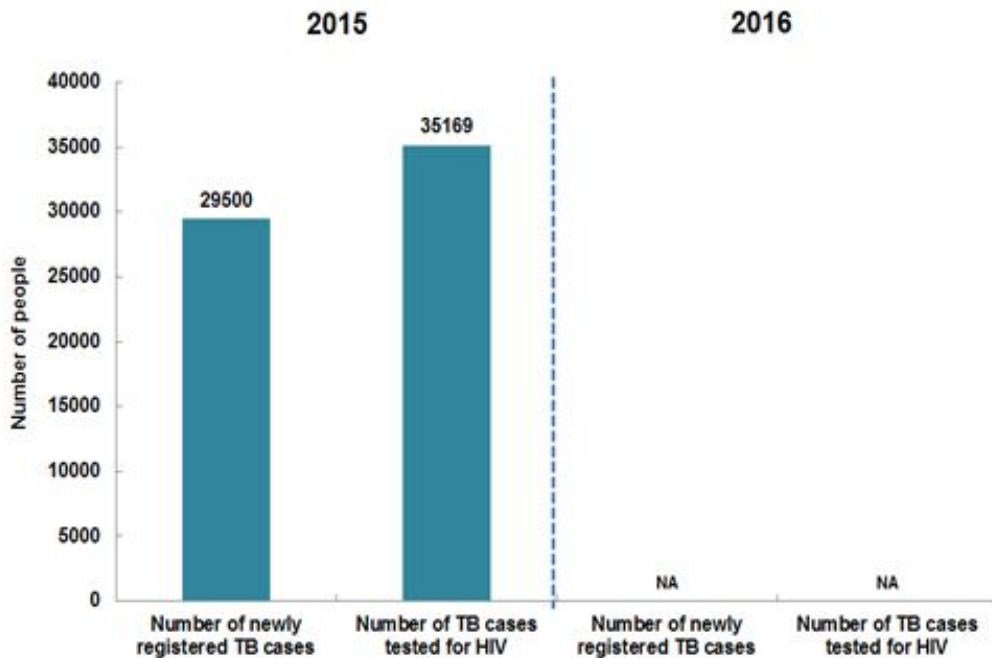
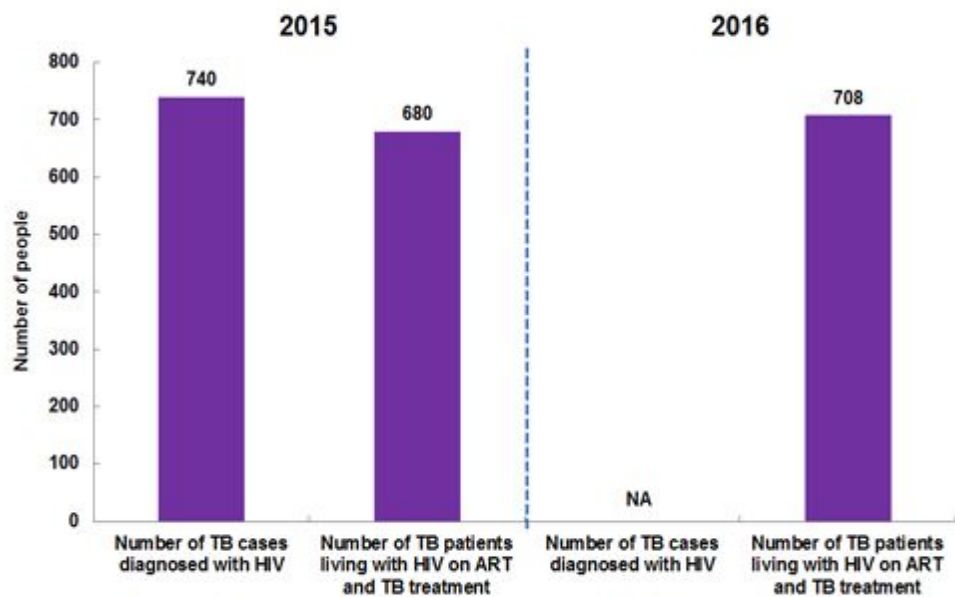


Fig. 7 Cascade of TB/HIV services, Cambodia



Source:

All data from the databases below unless otherwise stated

AIDSInfo. Geneva: UNAIDS <http://aidsinfo.unaids.org>

Global AIDS response progress reporting [online database]. Geneva: <https://aidsreportingtool.unaids.org/>

Tuberculosis data [online database]. Geneva. World Health Organisation, 2016: <http://www.who.int/tb/country/data/download/en/>

Legend:

ARV = antiretroviral

ART = antiretroviral therapy

FSW = female sex workers

MSM = men who have sex with men

PMTCT = prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

PLHIV = people living with HIV

PWID = people who inject drugs

VL = viral load