

HIV Country Profile - Lao PDR

90-90-90 Goals

Lao PDR 2016 Progress



PLHIV
diagnosed



On ART
of diagnosed



Virally suppressed of
viral load tests

Impact 2016

National adult
HIV prevalence

0.3%

New
infections

650

AIDS
related deaths

360

Lao People's Democratic Republic is considered unique being the only country in the Greater Mekong Region with a continuously low HIV prevalence of 0.3% in the adult population. The main mode of transmission is heterosexual. Historically, high risk has been linked to the "three Ms"-men, mobility and money - typical of the spread of HIV in the Mekong. Moreover, HIV linked to drug use has been recently identified in the country

Country Statistics 2016, Lao PDR

Population (million) ^(a)	6.8
GNI per capita, Atlas Method (current USD) ^(a)	2 150
Income level ^(b)	Lower-middle income
Birth rate, crude (per 1000 people) ^(c)	26
Death rate, crude (per 1000 people) ^(c)	7
Fertility rate, total (birth per woman) ^(c)	3.0
Estimated number of women aged 15 and up living with HIV ^(d)	4 900
Prevalence of tuberculosis (per 100 000) ^(e)	175
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total) ^(f) (2012)	42

(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/pdf/16/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, Lao PDR, 2009-2016

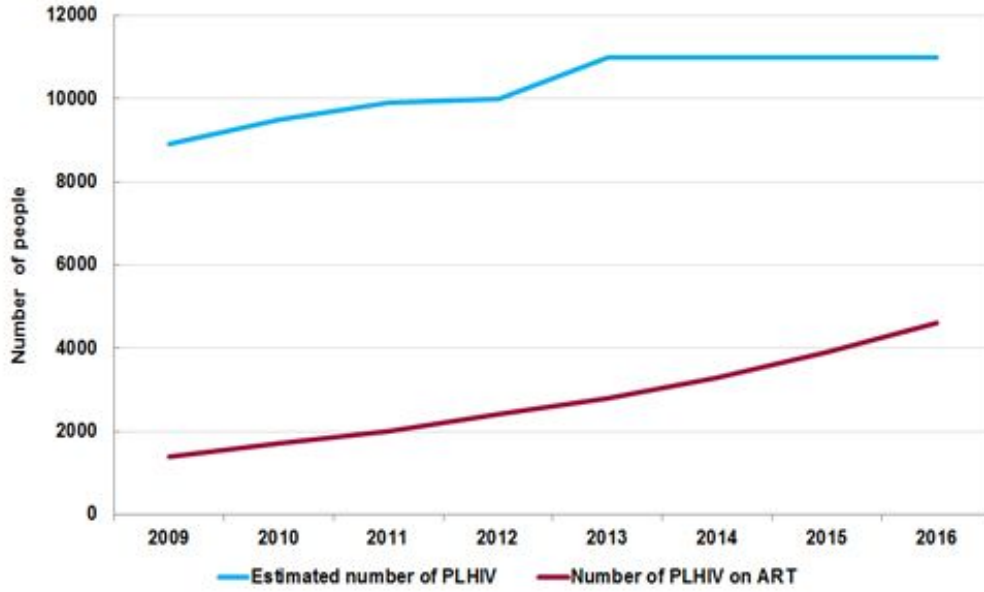


Fig. 2 Cascade of diagnosis and treatment for people living with HIV (PLHIV), Lao PDR, 2016

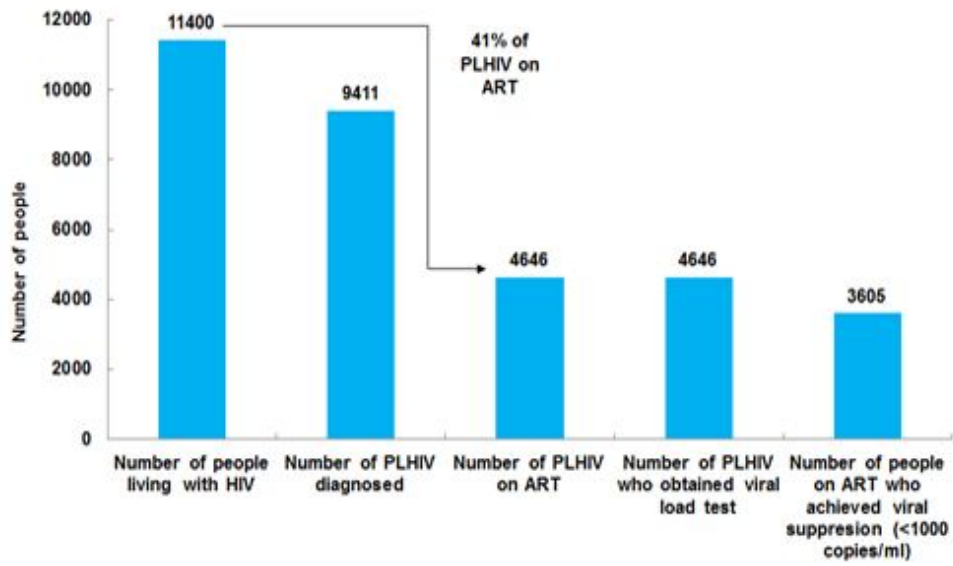


Fig. 3 HIV testing among pregnant women, Lao PDR

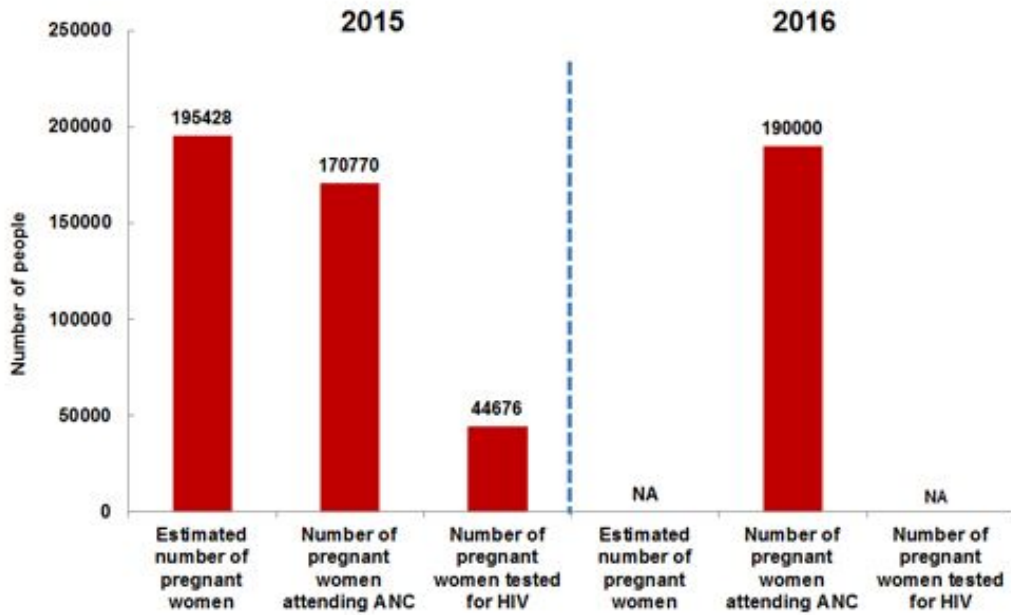


Fig. 4 Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) in HIV positive mothers, Lao PDR

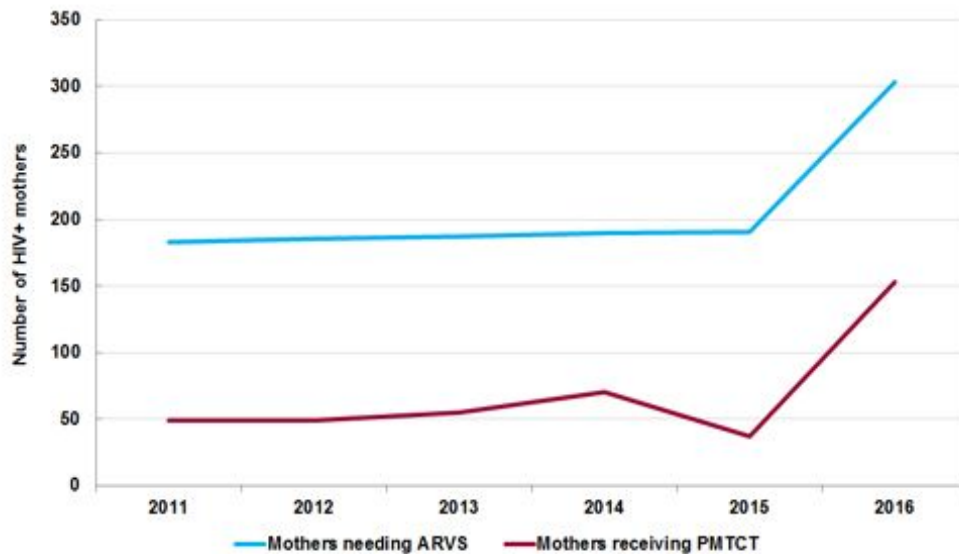


Fig. 5 Cascade of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT), Lao PDR

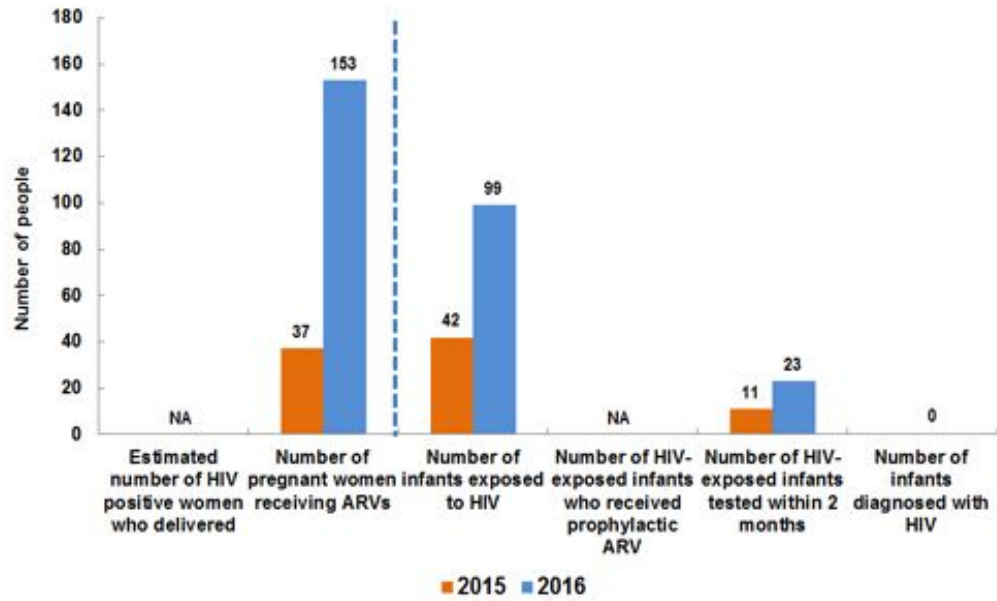


Fig. 6 HIV testing among newly registered TB cases, Lao PDR

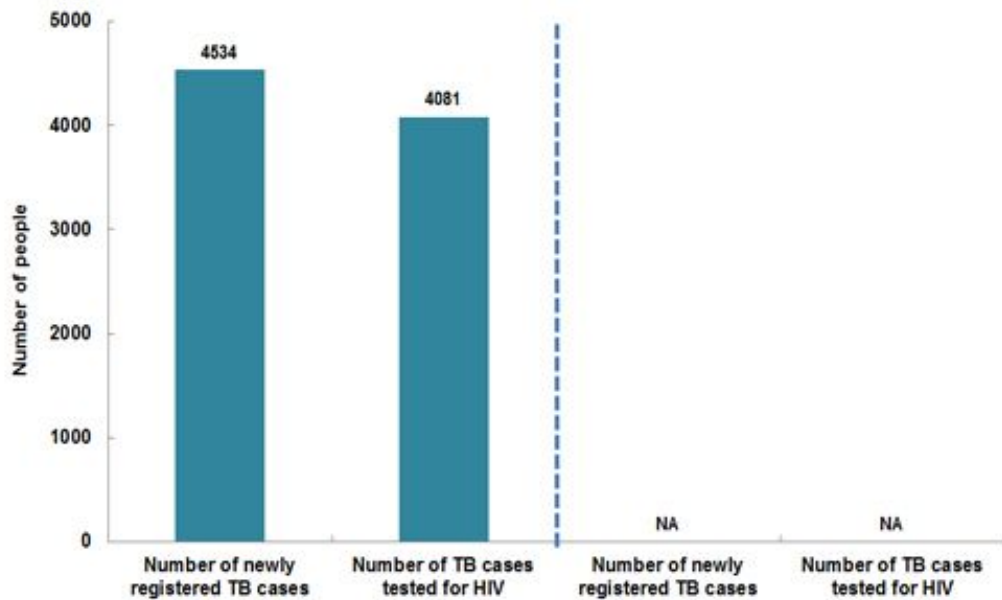
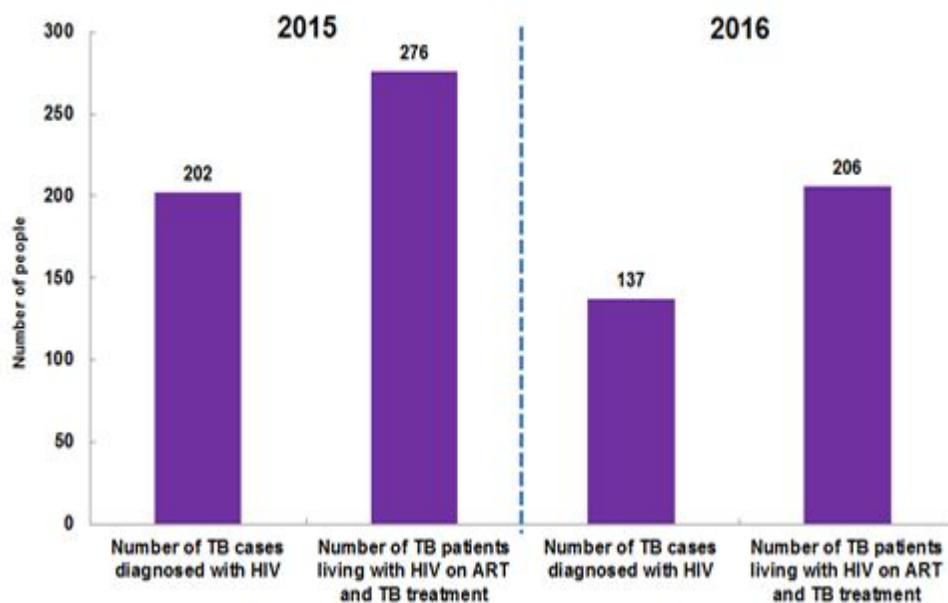


Fig. 7 Cascade of TB/HIV services, Lao PDR



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