

2nd World Conference on

STDs, STIs & HIV/AIDS

May 18-19, 2018 | Montreal, Canada

Change of epidemiology of HIV from IDU to sexually transmitted diseases in Iran

Masoud Mardani
University of Medical Sciences, Iran

In order to control prevalence and transmission of HIV in a particular population of HIV/AIDS, it is highly important to understand changes in the epidemiology, incidence and prevalence of HIV. So, we can set up action plan and evaluate the effectiveness of current national strategies to limit the spread of infection. Based on Iranian HIV comprehensive electronic data management system a total of 36571 people have been identified and registered for HIV till September of 2017, of them 83% are male and 17% are women. 52% of the cases are in the group aged 21 to 35 years. Of the total number of cases, there are 10097 deaths registered and 5345 people have entered the AIDS stage. The causes of HIV are recorded among all cases were IDU (65.4%), sexual transmission (20.1%), mother-to-child transmission (1.5%) and in 12.4 % is unknown. Also according to UNAIDS, it has

been estimated that a total of 66500 HIV cases are living in Iran. However, the pattern of transmission pathways and the incidence of men and women has changed in recent years. In such a way that it is detected from all cases 33% of cases are women and 67% are men in the first six months of this year. The possible ways of transmitting HIV in these individuals are respectively sexual transmission (47.1 %), IDU (32%), mother-to-child transmission (2.6%) and unknown (18.2%). To sum up, it seems that due to changes in the epidemiology of the disease and in order to prevent its transmission and eradication, HIV/STI prevention education program especially for teens and youth must be held. Also, transmission of HIV often is rooted in social harm and health professionals should be educated in schools.

e: drmasoudmardani@yahoo.com

 Notes: