

Republica Moldova  
Ministerul Sănătății

CENTRUL NAȚIONAL  
DE SĂNĂTATE PUBLICĂ



Республика Молдова  
Министерство Здравоохранения

НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР  
ОБЩЕСТВЕННОГО ЗДОРОВЬЯ

2028, Chișinău, str. Gh.Asachi 67 a  
Tel.+ 373 22 574501, Fax + 373 22 729725  
IDNO 1007601001123  
e-mail: [cnspl@cnspl.md](mailto:cnspl@cnspl.md); [anticamera@cnspl.md](mailto:anticamera@cnspl.md)

2028, Кишинэу, ул. Г.Асаки 67 а  
Тел. + 373 22 574501, Факс + 373 22 729725  
IDNO 1007601001123  
e-mail: [cnspl@cnspl.md](mailto:cnspl@cnspl.md); [anticamera@cnspl.md](mailto:anticamera@cnspl.md)

01 .02.2012 Nr.10a-7/  
La Nr. \_\_\_\_\_ din \_\_\_\_\_

Republican, municipal and district  
public medico-sanitary institutions

Healthcare Department of the  
Chisinau Municipal Council

Healthcare and Social Protection  
Department of the Gagauzia T.A.U.

Healthcare Section of the Balti  
Municipality Mayor's office

Municipal and district Public Health  
Centers

Informative bulletin.  
The situation of HIV/AIDS  
2011 period of reference

HIV/AIDS infection continues to be a priority public health issue in the Republic of Moldova. The epidemic situation of HIV/AIDS infection in Moldova is maintained under permanent surveillance and monitoring. 721 new cases of HIV infection were discovered in 2011, including 227 in the eastern territories (704 cases in 2012, of which 247 in the eastern territories) (Fig.1).

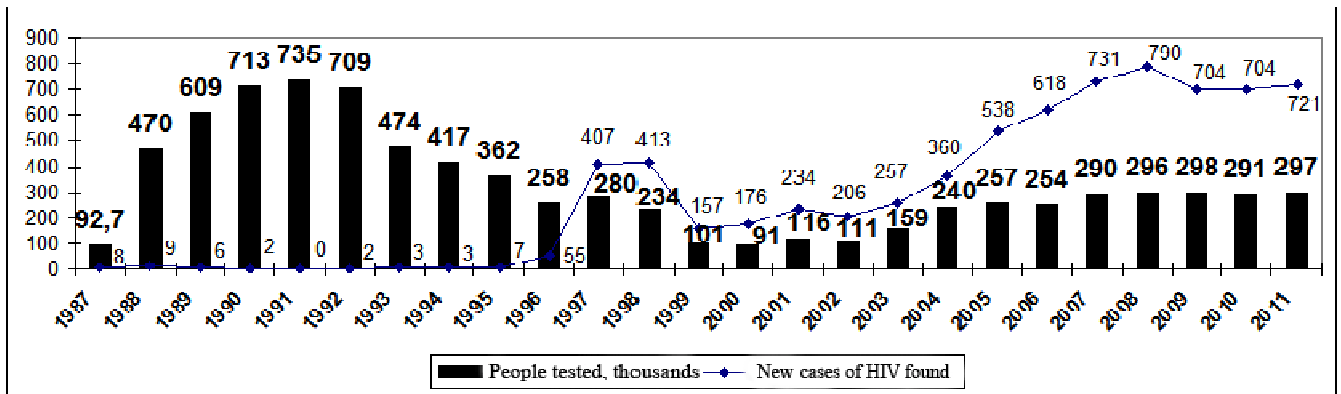


Fig.1 The dynamic of new HIV cases and the volume of tests for HIV Markers in the Republic of Moldova for the 1987 – 2011 period (abs.).

The incidence of HIV per 100000 population amounted to a total of 17.58 for the Republic of Moldova (18.37 for the right bank and 42.10 for the territories on the left bank of the Nistru river). In administrative territories: city of Tiraspol, city of Bender, Balti municipality, the districts of Basarabeasca, Ceadir-Lunga, Comrat, Riscani, Ribnita, Slobozia, the incidence exceeds the index per republic (Fig. 2).

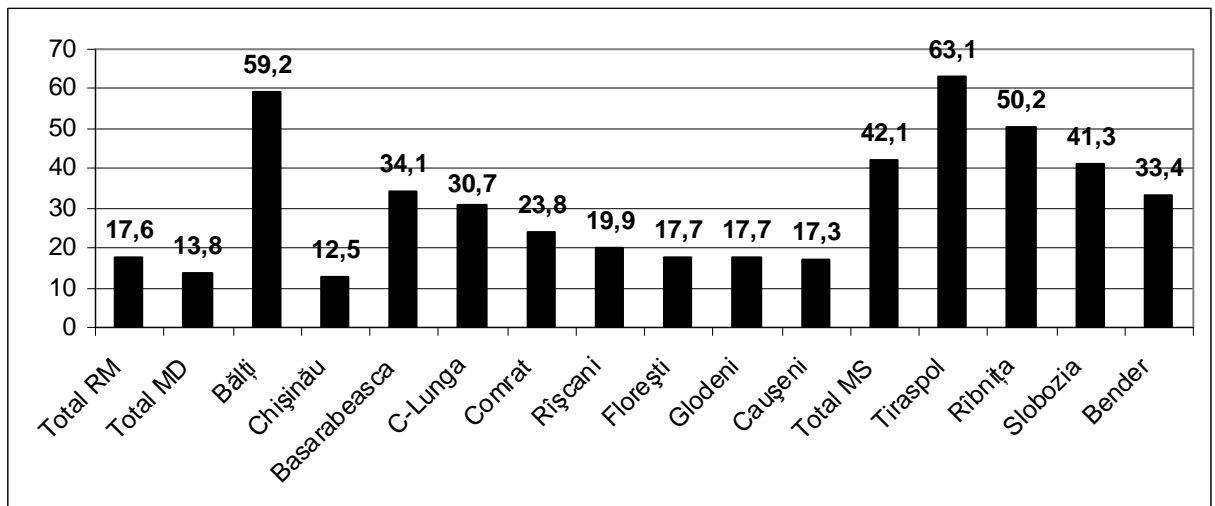


Fig. 2. HIV incidence per 100000 population (year 2011).

At the end of 2011, the HIV prevalence amounts to 129.04 per 100000 population, including 98.18 on the right bank and 292.86 in the eastern territories. The highest prevalence indexes are registered in the Balti Municipality 723.97, in the city of Tiraspol 219.06, the city of Bender 207.09; Chisinau municipality 106.02 and in the districts of Ribnita—453.57, Slobozia – 224.12, Grigoriopol – 203.09, Glodeni – 134.08, Basarabeasca – 150.68, Singerei – 105.99, Comrat—193.67, Ceadir-Lunga- 109.65, Causeni – 86.67, Falesti – 87.47, Stefan Voda – 82.85, Rezina – 77.94. In the other districts, the prevalence index is in the interval between 26 to 67 cases per 100 thousand population (Fig. 3).

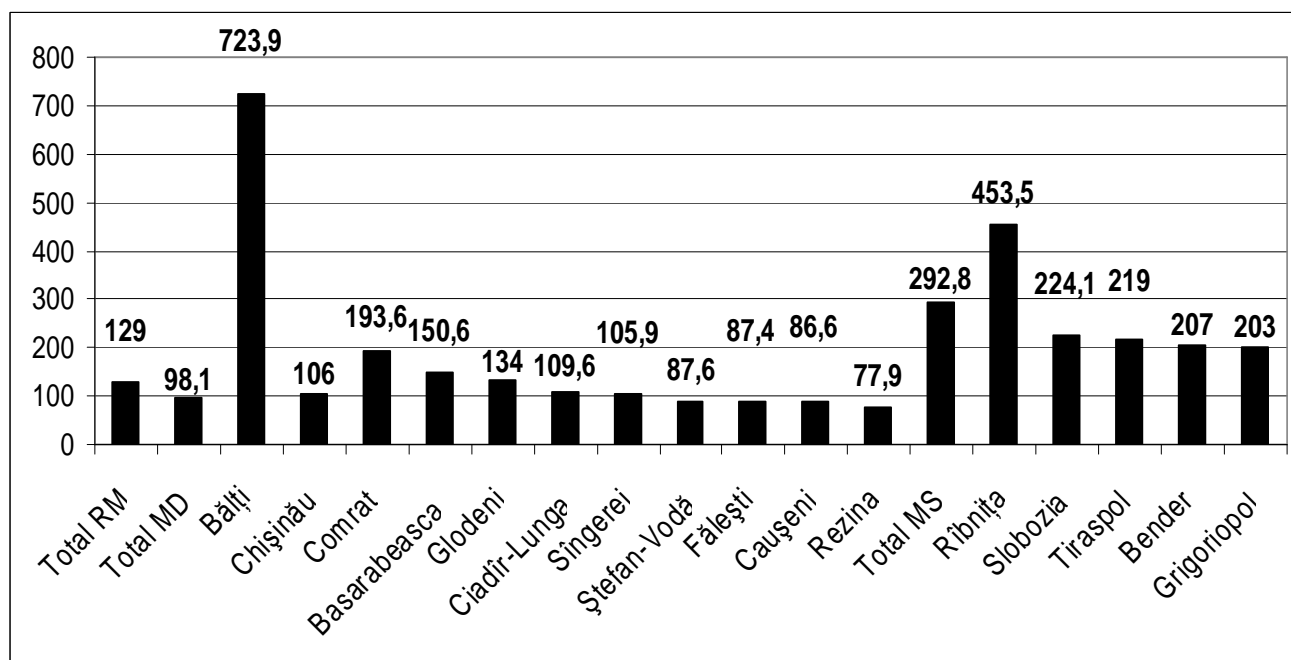


Fig. 3. HIV infection prevalence per 100000 population (1987-2011 period).

As in previous years, (2009-2010) there is a growth in the number of people infected through the heterosexual route of transmission – 86.26% (2010 – 86.79%), the number of cases of infection through injectable drug use remaining at the level of the year 2010– 8.04% (2010- 8.09%), (Fig. 4).

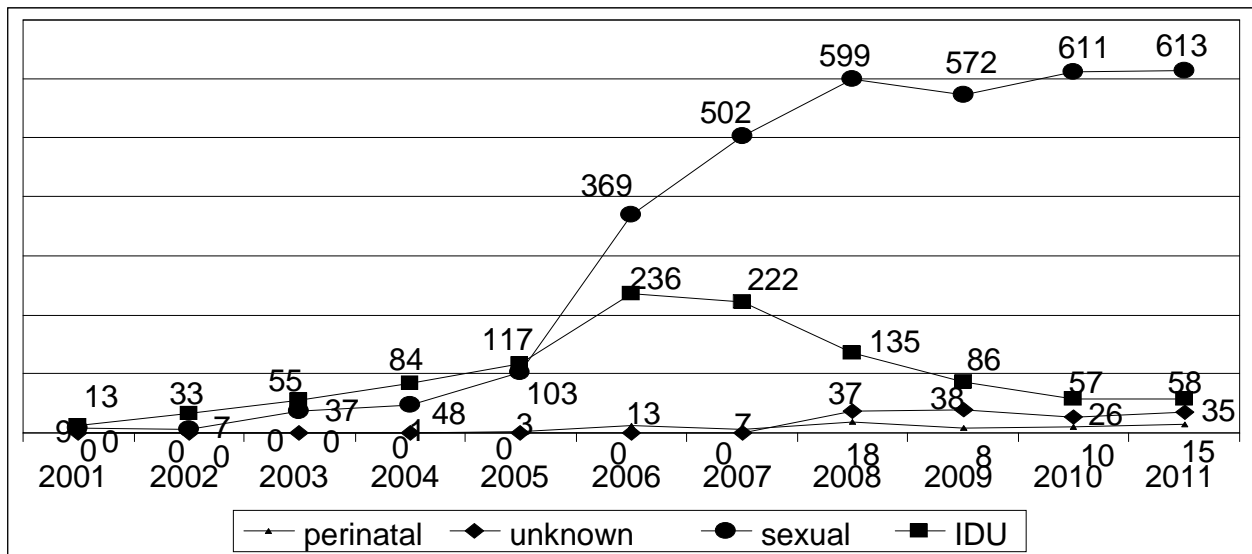


Fig. 4. Distribution of HIV infection cases registered, by age at the moment of identification in the Republic of Moldova, period between 2001-2011 (abs.).

Of the total number of cases (494) registered on the left bank of the Nistru, 423– 423 (85.62%) were through sexual route of transmission, including 128 persons infected abroad (30.3%). In 32.61% infection took place as a result of sex contacts with HIV positive persons between husband/wife or concubine. Of the total number of pestbeds (494), 484 (97.47%) were investigated, including 402 (84.6%) with one case and 66 (13.36%) with 2-4 cases.

A decrease in the identification of HIV infection cases can be noticed in the 15-39 age segment, amounting to 72,81% of the total number of cases found (2010 – 79,54%).

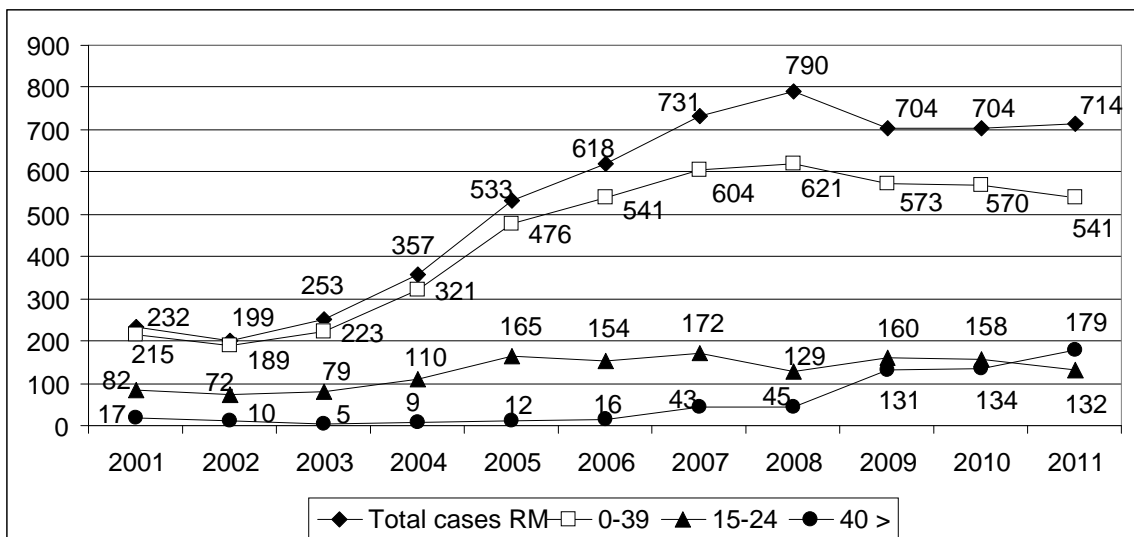


Fig.5. Distribution of HIV cases registered by age at the moment of identification in the Republic of Moldova, 2001-2011 period (abs.).

In age segment 15-19 it is 2.91% as opposed to 4.97% (Fig. 5), age 15 - 24- 18.3 % (22,44% in 2010), in age segment 0 - 39 it amounts to 75.17% ( 80.96% in 2010) while in age segment 40 and over it registers an increase, respectively amounting to 27.82% (19,17% in 2010), (Fig. 6).

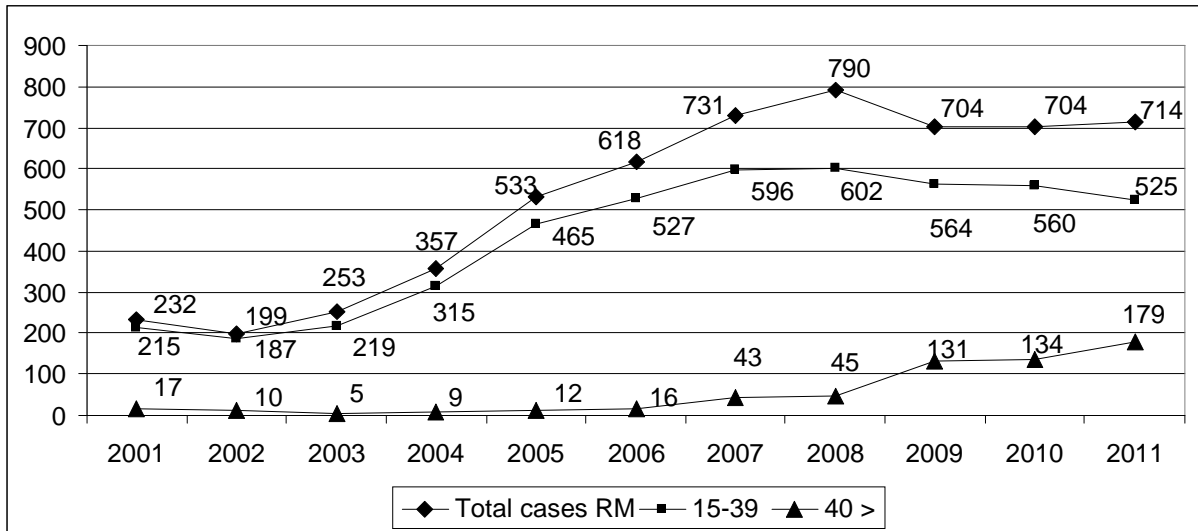


Fig. 6. Distribution of HIV infection cases identified, by age of identification in the Republic of Moldova, 2001-2011 period (abs.).

There is an increase in the number of women involved in the epidemic process from 24,1% in 2001 to 52.29% in 2011 (Fig. 7).

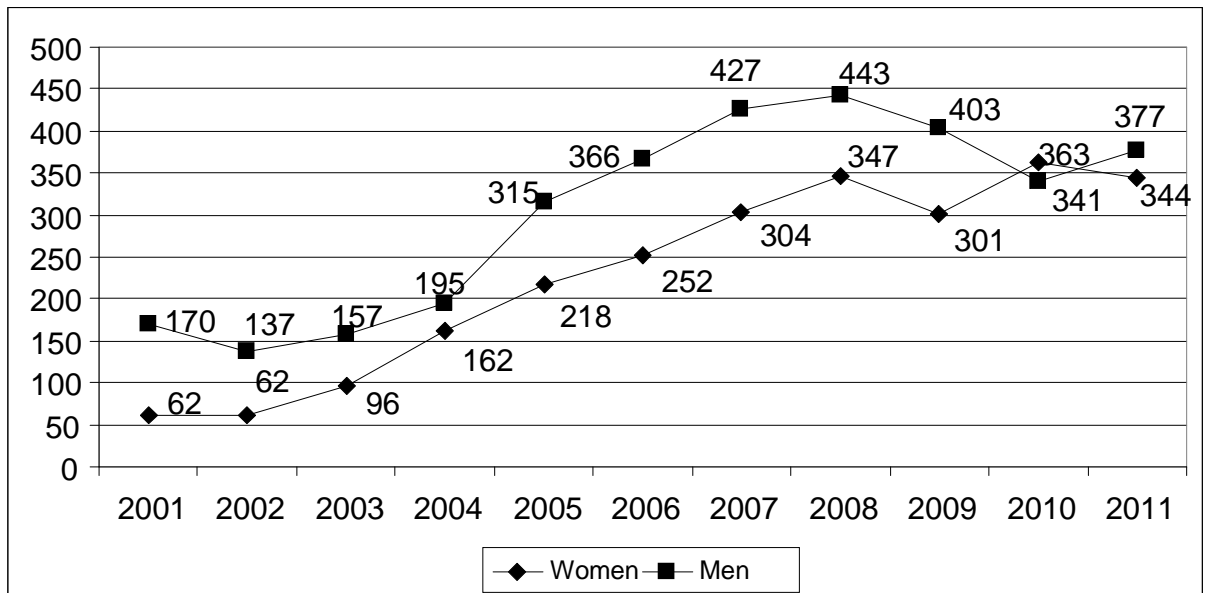


Fig.7. Distribution of new HIV cases by gender in the Republic of Moldova (2001 – 2011 period (abs.).

There was an increase in 2011, compared to 2010 in the number of HIV infection cases among pregnant women (80 pregnant women compared to 87) (Fig. 8).

In the reference period, the HIV diagnosis was confirmed in 15 children born by HIV positive mothers (children’s birth year between 2005 – 2011). The diagnosis was only confirmed in children whose mothers were not on a medical record, did not receive preventive ARV treatment or did not respect doctors’ recommendations on the prevention of mother to child transmission.

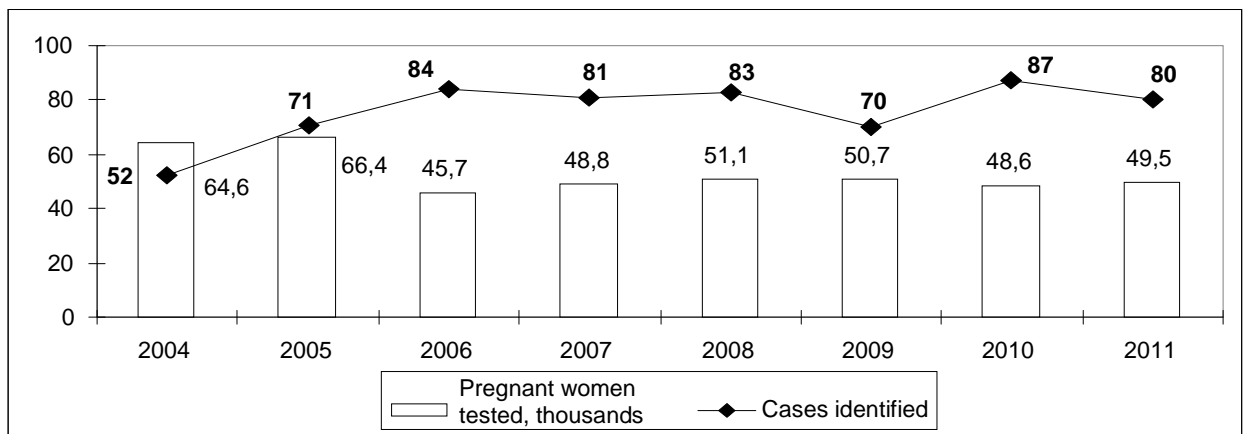


Fig. 8. Distribution of new HIV cases among pregnant women (period between 2004 – 2011 abs.).

There is an expansion of the epidemic in the rural population– 39.25.6%, compared to 34.9% in 2010.

In 2011 there was a decrease in cases registered among blood donors, constituting 33.3 per 100 thousand donations ( 2010- 39.8) (Fig. 9).

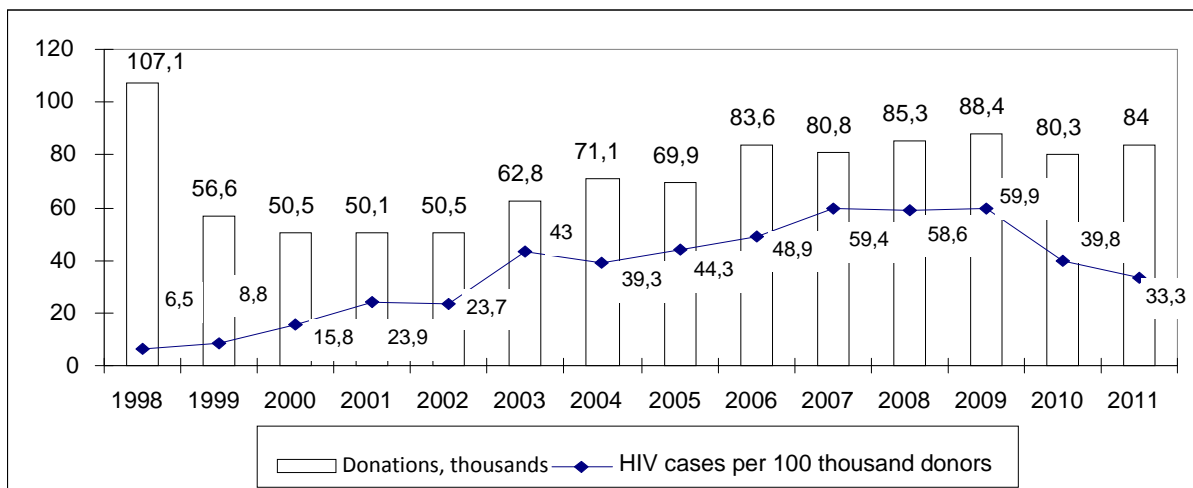


Fig.9 . Distribution of new HIV cases among blood donors (period between 1998 – 2011 abs.).

From the debut of the epidemic, AIDS was diagnosed in 1597 people, which is 22.7% of the number of HIV infected persons. In 2011, 420 persons have been diagnosed with AIDS (290 in 2010). The most frequent AIDS indicator diseases are: pulmonary infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis – 49.19%, esophagus candidosis– 20.0% and the HIV fatigue syndrome– 6.66%.

There are annual data reports on the HIV/AIDS epidemiological surveillance to the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. There is a quarterly analysis of indicators accompanied by the information of The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria .

*The epidemiological surveillance of the population, including the most at risks group was extended during the reference period. 296707 persons were tested for HIV markers during the year (290856 in 2010), including 84063 blood or plasma donations, which amount to 23.8% of the total number of samples tested (80335 in 2010), 8273 (2.8%) persons which are on record with tuberculosis, including persons with a primary diagnosis (2010-???) , 16667 (5.6%) persons examined according to clinical indications (2010-7.72%), 15001 (5.05%) citizens departing abroad ( 2010- 5.35%), 24938 (8.4%) blood recipients including blood by-product transfusion (2010-6,7%) and 3208(1.08%) injectable drug users (2010- 1.2%).*

9224 drug users are on record, of which 2959 (32.08%) are injectable drug users. In 2011, 968 drug users were taken on record (1304 in 2010), of which 37 (1.5%) were identified with HIV. This insufficient contingent is being tested for HIV in the Balti municipality, districts Anenii Noi, Briceni, Basarabasca, Calarasi, Causeni, Cimislia, Criuleni, Drochia, Falesti, Glodeni, Ialoveni, Leova, Orhei, Soroca, Singerei, Taraclia, Telenesti, Comrat and Vulcanesti.

During the year, 3404 (3418 cases in 2010) new cases of syphilis and gonorrhea were identified, of which 34 persons (0.99%) were identified as carriers of HIV. In districts Cimislia, Drochia, Glodeni, Hincești, Nisporeni, Orhei, Stefan-Voda, Telenesti and Ungheni, the number of people tested for HIV with clinical signs for sexually transmitted infections, 2-3 times exceeds the number of people with the same diseases, which indicates the correct codification of tested contingents and the lack of HIV test evaluation by specialists of territorial PMSIs.

49517 (48680 in 2010) pregnant women were tested in the first period of pregnancy in order to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS from mother to child, 42297 (44423 in 2010) were tested in the second period of pregnancy (2010– 44423), including 27842 pregnant women on the right bank of the Nistru. 26865 pregnant women were on medical record during the year. The increased number of pregnant women with the first test is explained by the fact that in some districts, some pregnant women are tested repeatedly for no reason. For example in the Hincesti district 854 pregnant women were taken on record, 1286 (432 tests more) being tested with code 109,151, in Balti 1862 pregnant women are on record, 2069 being tested for HIV markers (207 more). An analogical situation was registered in districts Anenii Noi

(899 and 955), Edinet (778- 820), Ialoveni (1308-1366), Rezina (485-556), Singerei (934- 1188), Soroca (866- 938), Telenesti (719-801), Ungheni (1435-1547), Stefan - Voda (707- 806), Comrat (1011-1053) and Ceadir-Lunga (738-792).

The access to voluntary counseling and testing is provided in 67 Voluntary Counseling and Testing sites, including 54 in PMSIs located on the right bank of the Nistru, 5 in penitentiary institutions and 8 in the eastern territories. The share of Voluntary Counseling and Testing sites per 100000 population has increased from 0.16 in 2007 to 1.63 in 2011 (Fig.10).

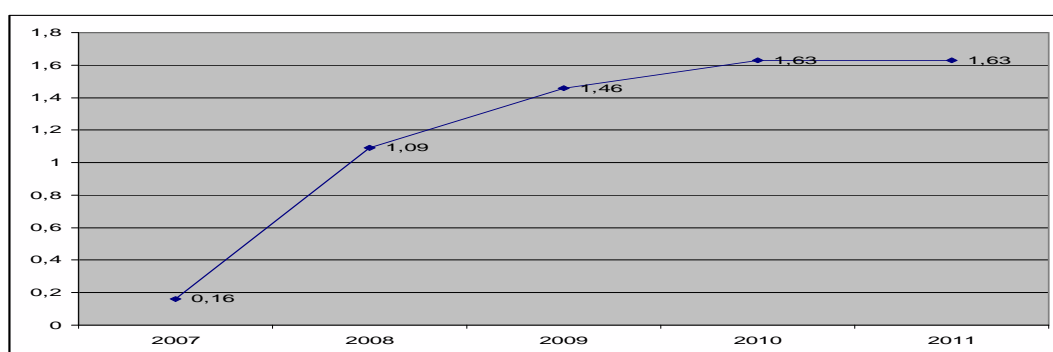


Fig.10. Share of Voluntary Counseling and Testing sites per 100000 population, period between 2007-2011.

In the reference period, in the voluntary counseling and testing sites 81521 persons were tested (77419 in 2010), which amounts to 38.36 % (36.89% in 2010, 27.10% in 2009) of the number of people tested for HIV from the medical workers initiative and from the clients initiative, 142021 pre and posttest counseling session for HIV infection markers having been carried out (133935 in 2010), including 81521 pre-test and 60500 post-test), (Tab. 1).

Table 1. Persons counseled and tested for HIV markers (abs.,%)

Years	2009	2010	2011
Persons counseled pre-test	55579	75966	81521
Persons tested for HIV markers	209699	210411	212490
<i>% persons consulted of the ones tested for HIV markers</i>	27,10	36,89	38,36

The comeback coefficient for post-test counseling of the people who were counseled pre-test and tested for HIV is 74,21% (74,62% in 2010).



41448 (50,84%) persons from urban areas and 40073(49,15%) persons from rural areas (51,48 % and 48,51% respectively in 2010) have addressed for counseling in voluntary counseling and testing sites. The addresses of women for counseling are maintained at a high level, constituting 56155 (68,89%),there being a low ratio of 25366 (31,11% ) for men.

In the majority of cases, VCT visits are referred by the medical worker and amount to 90,38% (89,03% in 2010) of the persons counseled, while addresses from the client's initiative are low, being 9,61% (10,97 % in 2010).

Compared to 2010 the share of counseled pregnant women among the ones tested for HIV markers has increased and amounts to 63,87% (51,08% in 2010).

There is an increase in the share of persons most at risk of HIV counseled in Voluntary Counseling and Testing sites, but the coverage with counseling of these persons remains low, amounting to 61,03 % (43,64 % in 2010) of the persons having sex with HIV infected persons tested for HIV, 27,93 % (12,81 % in 2010) of injectable drug users, 25,28 % (16,89 in 2010) of persons with clinical signs of sexually transmitted diseases, 16, 43 % (7,97 %-2010) of the persons practicing commercial sex and/or sex in exchange for goods and services (Tab. 2).

Table 2. Contingents with an increased risk of infection counseled and tested for HIV infection markers (abs.,%)

Year 2009	Test code				
	101	102	103	104	105
Persons counseled on VCT sites	142	234	4	656	138
Persons tested for HIV in the Republic	512	3471	13	6578	2588
<i>% persons counseled of the ones tested</i>	<i>27,73</i>	<i>6,74</i>	<i>30,76</i>	<i>9,97</i>	<i>5,33</i>
Year 2010					
Persons counseled on VCT sites	268	437	15	998	196
Persons tested for HIV in the Republic	614	3410	13	5906	2458
<i>% persons counseled of the ones tested</i>	<i>43,64</i>	<i>12,81</i>	<i>115,38</i>	<i>16,89</i>	<i>7,97</i>
Year 2011					
Persons counseled on VCT sites	390	896	55	1427	348
Persons tested for	639	3208	23	5644	2117

HIV in the Republic					
<i>% persons counseled of the ones tested</i>	<i>61,03</i>	<i>27,93</i>	<i>239,13</i>	<i>25,28</i>	<i>16, 43</i>

Access to voluntary counseling and testing is created for beneficiaries of harm reduction projects with trips of voluntary counseling and testing experts in NGOs that carry out HIV preventive activities among the populations with an increased risk of infection. 433 people were counseled as part of the respective projects in the reference period.

22 workshops were organized and carried out, including in the province along with the identification of the best voluntary counseling and testing practices.

3150 telephone consultations were made on the green line on HIV infection subjects.