



ALBANIAN INSTITUTE
OF PUBLIC HEALTH



EACS
European
AIDS
Clinical
Society

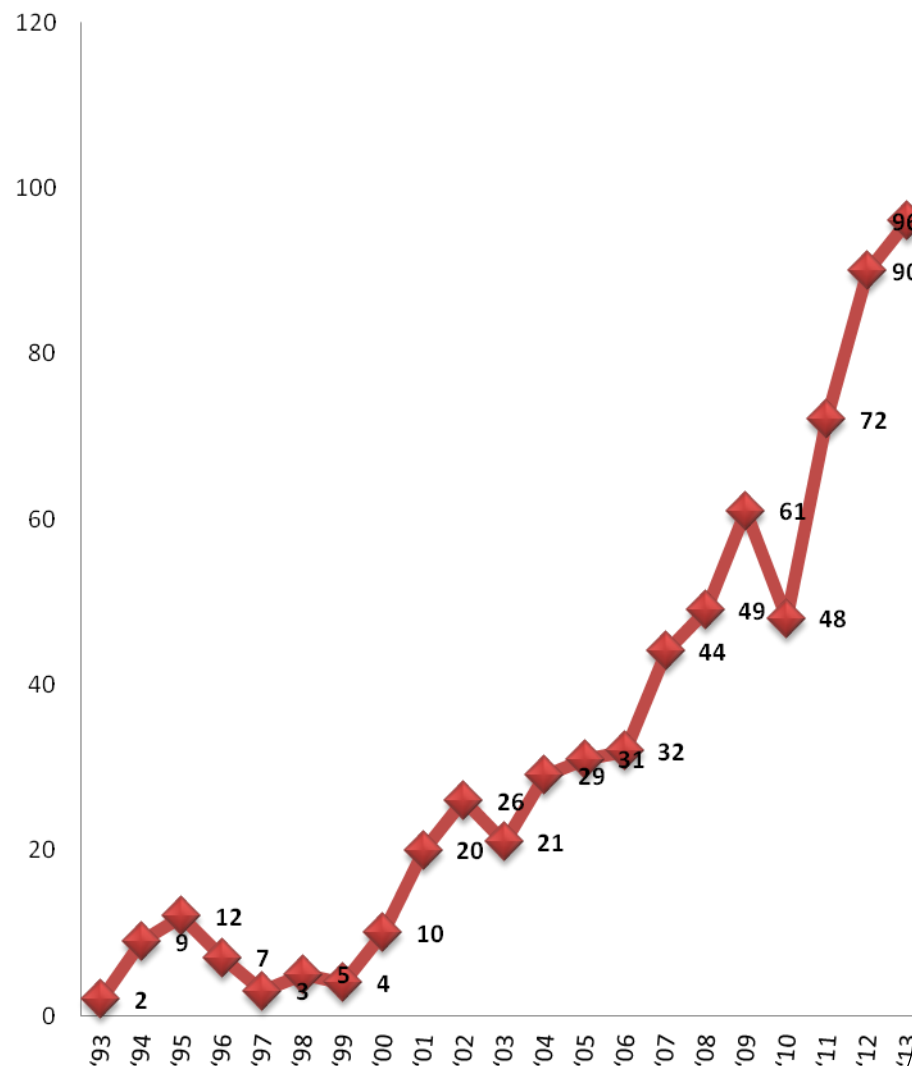
HIV / AIDS IN ALBANIA



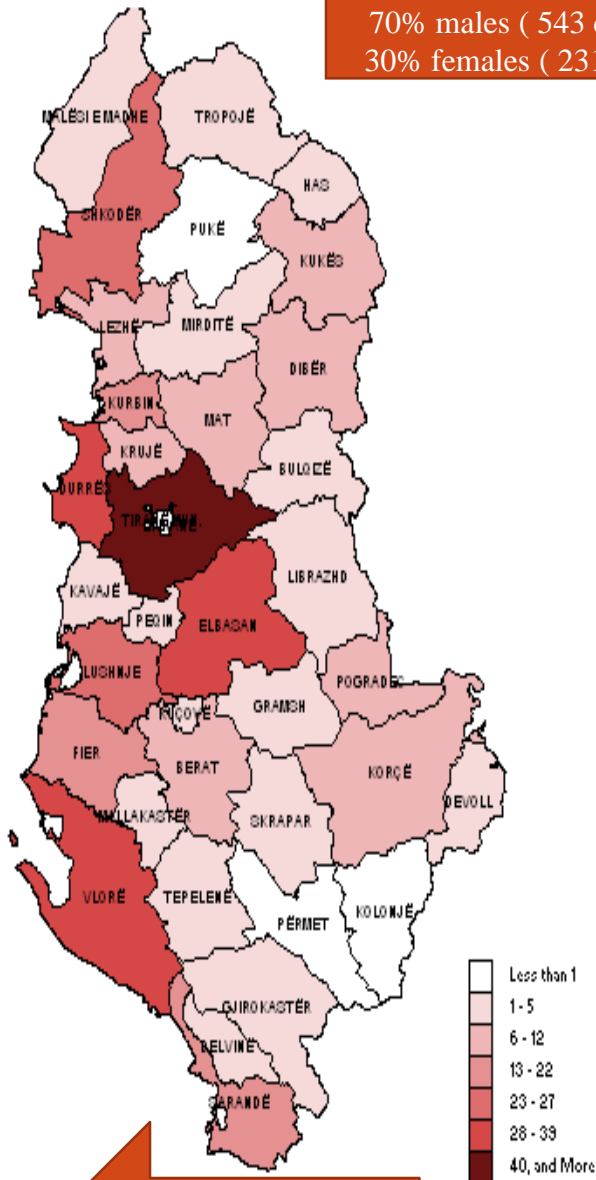
THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF HIV/AIDS THROUGH YEARS

1993- NOVEMBER 2014

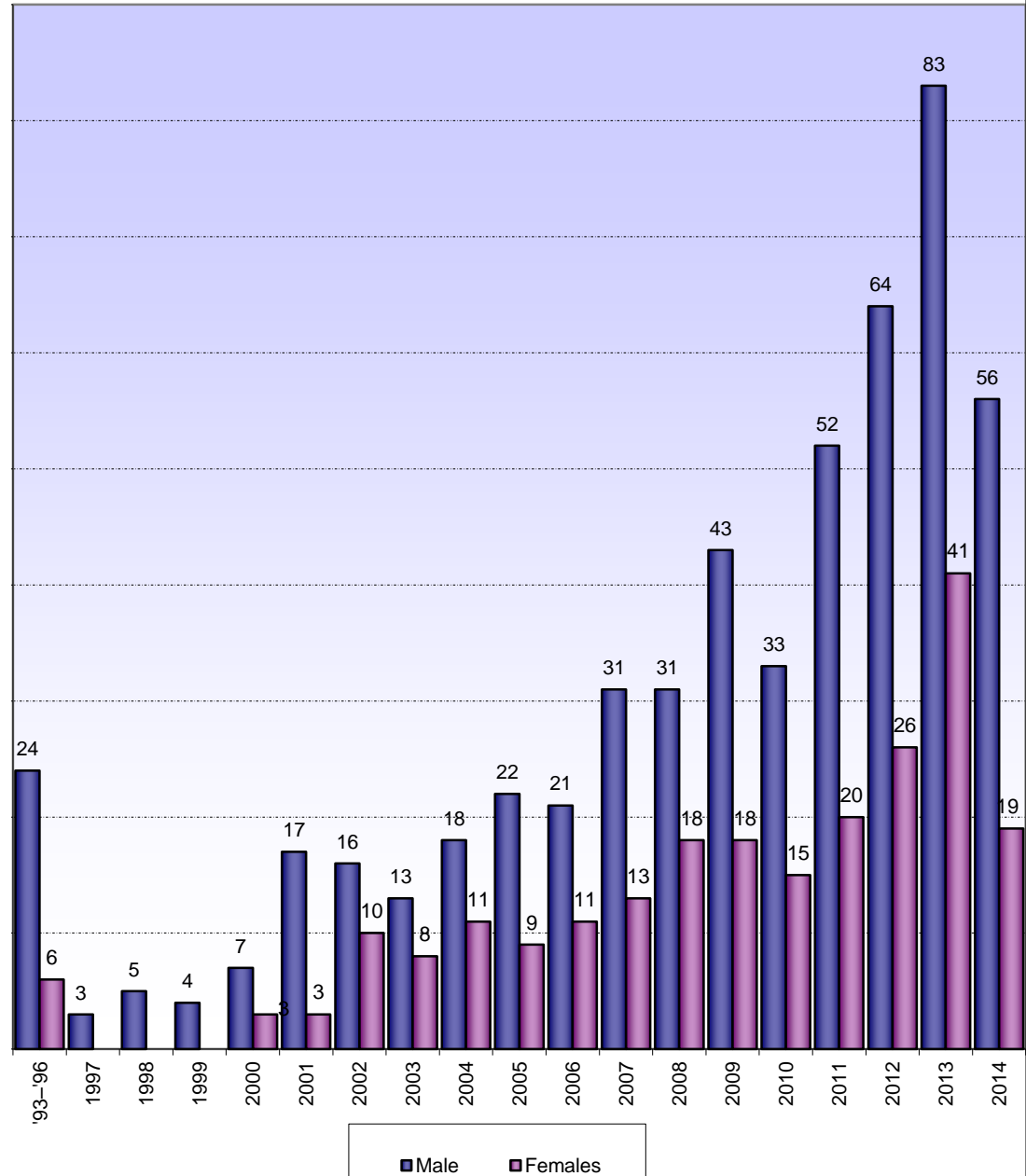
Total	774
Males	543
Females	231
Children (<15 years old)	39
Youth (16-24 years old)	70
Adults	665
New cases in 2014	75
Males	56
Females	19
Children (<15 years old)	5
Youth (16-24 years old)	5
Adults	65
Total deaths from AIDS	144

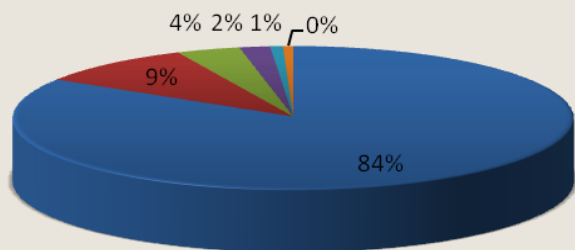


Gender Distribution:
70% males (543 cases)
30% females (231 cases)

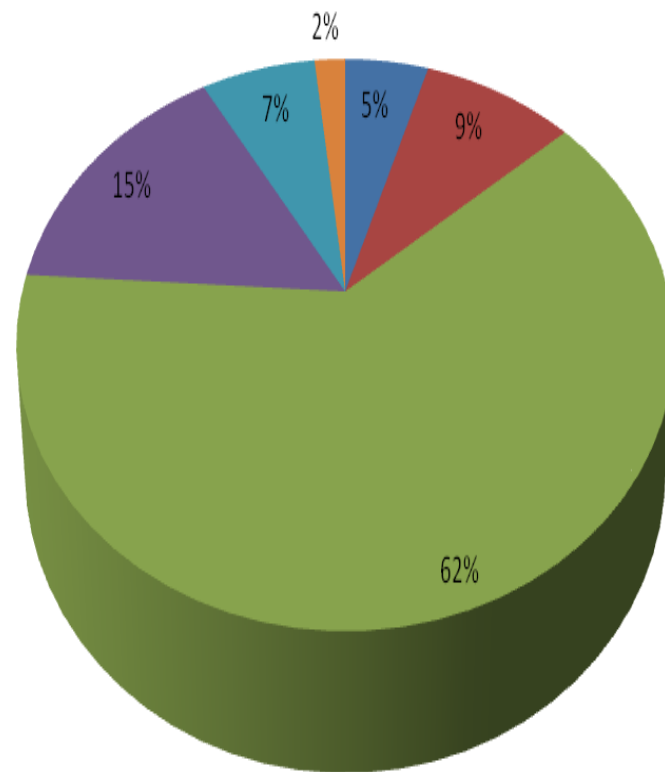


HIV/AIDS remains a
urban phenomenon in
Albania (71%)

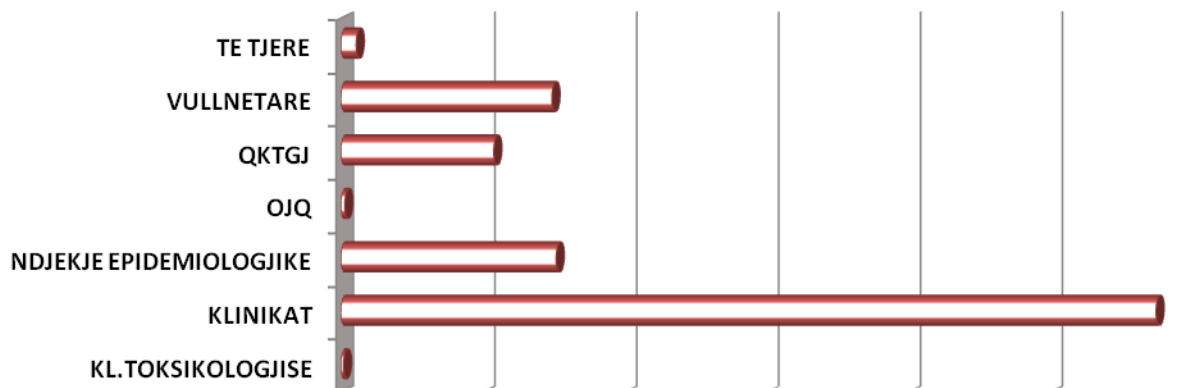




■ Heteroseksuale
 ■ Homo-biseksuale
 ■ Vertikale
 ■ gjaku
 ■ e panjohur
 ■ IDU



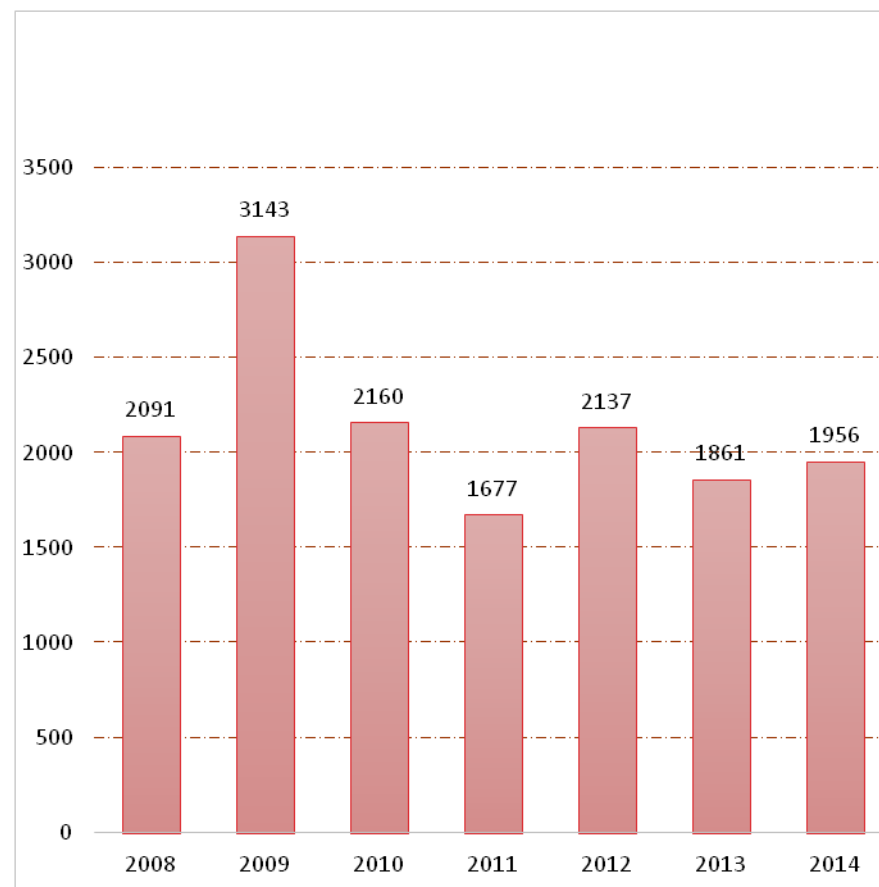
■ 0-15 vjec
 ■ 16-24 vjec
 ■ 25-45 vjec
 ■ 46-55 vjec
 ■ 55-65 vjec
 ■ >65 vjec



Drug class	Drug regimen	Number receiving
NRTI	ZDR/3TC	191
	FTC/ TDF	99
	TDF	18
	3TC	17
	ABC	6
	ddI	11
	ZDV	1
NNRTI	EFV	233
PI	LPV/r	80
	ATZ	3

Patients receiving ART by drug class and regimen, march 2014

Volunteers testing 2008- 2014



Strengths of HIV response in Albania & Challenges



- Still remains a low HIV prevalence country
- Good clinical management
- Data collection system in place and epidemiological expertise
- Active and committed NGOs
- Free ARV available and health care available for most people
- Law on HIV and AIDS (2008) and anti discrimination law (2010)
- Concern to see high increase in new cases (mostly in the AIDS stage)
- Governmental commitment (to sustainable programmes and financial)
- HIV testing and screening
 - a. Universal antenatal test
 - b. HIV testing using finger prick
 - c. Use of campaigns
- Care and treatment for people leaving with HIV
- HIV surveillance, monitoring and evaluation
- Greater engagement of key populations
- Stigma and discrimination
- Strengthening and integration of health care facilities

Albania 
A New Mediterranean Love

Welcome to Albania!

