






اپیدمیولوژی عفونت‌های منتقله از خون (در ایران و خراسان رضوی)

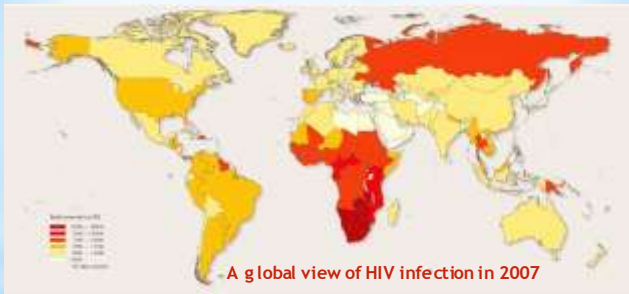
بخش دوم = عفونت HIV و ایدز

مرکز تحقیقات عفونت‌های منتقله از خون
سازمان جهاددانشگاهی خراسان رضوی

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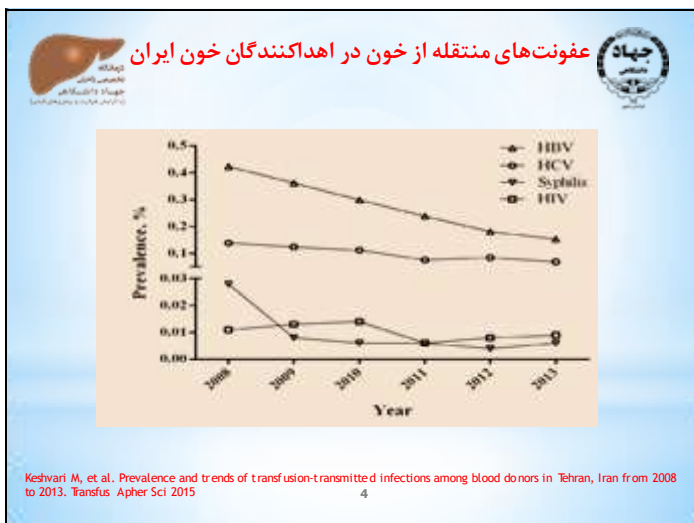
Epidemiology of HIV infection



A global view of HIV infection in 2007

<http://www.who.int/hiv/facts/hv2007/en/>

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اپیدمیولوژی HIV در ایران

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عفونت HIV در ایران

Table 3 Rates and 95% uncertainty levels (UL) of age-standardized incidence and prevalence of HIV/AIDS per 100,000 population

Location	Incidence (95% UL)			Prevalence (95% UL)		
	1990	2000	2015	1990	2000	2015
Eastern Mediterranean Region	3.0 (1.6-4.6)	0.7 (0.4-0.7)	3.7 (1.9-7.6)	0.1 (0.1-0.6)	15.4 (10.9-20.2)	16.4 (12.3-20.6)
Iran	2.8 (2.0-3.9)	0.8 (0.6-0.9)	6.9 (5.9-8.2)	0.9 (0.6-1.5)	9.9 (6.6-14.4)	11.8 (7.8-17.8)

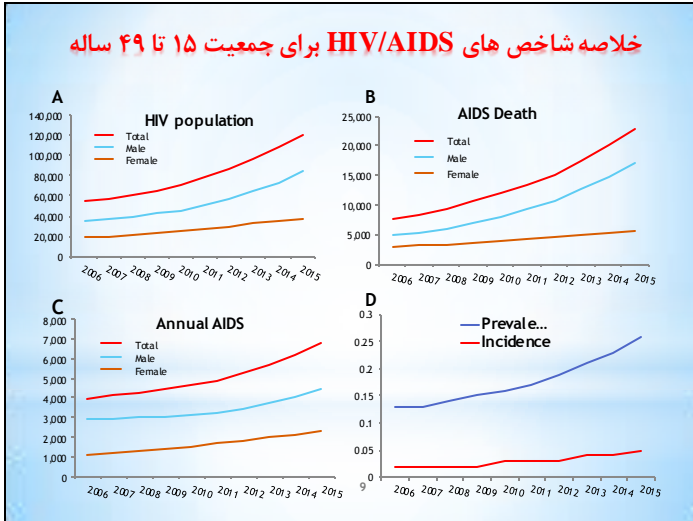
Table 1 Rates and 95% uncertainty levels (UL) of age-standardized HIV/AIDS mortality per 100,000 population in Eastern Mediterranean Region countries observed in 1990, 2000, and 2015, and expected in 2015 based on Socio-demographic Index (SDI)

Location	2000		2015	
	Rate (95% UL)	Rate (95% UL)	Observed rate (95% UL)	Expected rate based on SDI (95% UL)
Eastern Mediterranean Region	0.3 (0.2-0.8)	1.5 (1.2-2.2)	3.8 (1.4-2.5)	28.9 (0.55)
Iran	0.1 (0.0-0.1)	0.4 (0.4-0.5)	0.7 (0.5-1.0)	25.8 (0.72)

Table 4 Prevalence and 95% uncertainty levels (UL) of HIV/AIDS deaths, YLDs, YLLs, and DALYs attributable to sexual risk-taking use

Location	Percentage of HIV/AIDS deaths attributable to		Percentage of HIV/AIDS YLDs attributable to		Percentage of HIV/AIDS YLLs attributable to		Percentage of HIV/AIDS DALYs attributable to	
	Stroke use 2010 (%)	Drug use 2010 (%)	Stroke use 2010 (%)	Drug use 2010 (%)	Stroke use 2010 (%)	Drug use 2010 (%)	Stroke use 2010 (%)	Drug use 2010 (%)
Eastern Mediterranean Region	12.1 (9.1-16.6)	14.8 (11.6-18.4)	13.8 (9.5-19.6)	17.8 (13.6-22.8)	71.9 (66.8-78.7)	22.1 (16.1-27.6)	71.1 (66.8-78.7)	17.7 (12.6-22.8)
Iran	10.1 (7.1-14.1)	10.1 (7.1-14.1)	14.1 (10.1-18.1)	18.1 (14.1-22.1)	71.1 (66.8-78.7)	14.1 (10.1-18.1)	71.1 (66.8-78.7)	14.1 (10.1-18.1)

GBD 2015 Eastern Mediterranean Region HIV/AIDS Collaborators. Trends in HIV/AIDS morbidity and mortality in Eastern Mediterranean countries, 1990-2015: findings from the Global Burden of Disease 2015 study. *Int J Public Health*, 2017.



عفونت HIV در اهداکنندگان خون


Arch Iran Med. June 2012;15(6):263-267
www.aisp.ir


Prevalence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus in Iranian Blood Donors: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Hadi Wasefi, PhD¹, Kamran Saberi, PhD², Waseem Kiani, PhD³, Behzad Davoodi, PhD⁴, Milad Kazem, PhD⁵, Masoud Shargh, PhD⁶, Hadi Jahani, PhD⁷, Mahdi Pourshahidi, PhD⁸, Behrang M. Lili, PhD⁹



- * A total of 49 studies including 5 403 170 donor's enter ed this meta-analysis.
- * The prevalence of HIV-positive patients among Iran blood donors was estimated 7.9/100 000 (95% CI:5.2-12.1).
- * The highest prevalence was related to Ker manshah province (49.2/100 000 [95% CI:27.3-88.8]) and the lowest prevalence was related to Khor asan Razavi province (0.9/100 000 [95% CI:0.1-13.9]).

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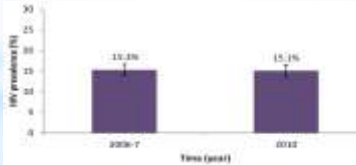
عفونت HIV در معتادان تزریقی

HIV among People Who Inject Drugs in the Middle East and North Africa: Systematic Review and Data Synthesis


Ghina K. Muntaz^{1,2*}, Helen A. Weiss³, Sara L. Thomas⁴, Suzanne Rieme⁵, Hamidreza Setayeshi⁶,
 Gabriele Riedner⁷, Iris Semini⁸, Oussama Tamli⁹, Franciska Ayodeji Akala⁸, David Wilson⁸,
 Lath Z. Abu-Raddad^{1,2,10*}


*Iran is the only country with conclusive evidence for an established concentrated epidemic at the national level (about 15%).




Year (year)	HIV prevalence (%)
2006-7	15.2%
2012	15.1%

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عفونت HIV در معتادان تزریقی





HIV prevalence and risk behaviours among people who inject drugs in Iran: the 2010 National Surveillance Survey

Razieh Khajehkazemi, Mehdi Orosli, Ledy Sajadi, et al.
 Sex Transm Infect published online September 14, 2013
 doi: 10.1136/sextrans-2013-051204

- * Eligible participants were men ≥ 18 years of age, who had injected drugs at least once during the past 12 months.
- * 2290 PWID from 10 provinces:
 - * **The over all** 15.2% (95% CI 9.7%-23.1%).
 - * **The highest** 31.9%
 - * **The lowest** 2.2%
- * Over the past month, among those who had injected drugs:
 - * 36.9% had used a **non-sterile needle**
 - * 12.6% had practiced **shared injection**.

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عفونت HIV در Sex workers

- * One of the two studies was conducted in 14 cities of Iran and the other in Shiraz city.
- * Their sample size were respectively 872 and 278.
- * HIV prevalence ranged between 5.4% and 7.4% among FSWs in Iran.

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Safari Faramani R, et al. HIV prevalence among female sex workers in Iran: A systematic review. *BMJ Open* 2017;7(0):A1-A78.


اپیدمیولوژی عفونت HIV در ایران

Population	HIV infection (%)
Blood donors	0.0079
IDUs	15.2
FSWs	5.4-7.4

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عفونت HIV در جمعیت عمومی مشهد



Zandehpour J *et al*. 2017; March; 8(12):6185-5.
doi: 10.5941/jm.v8i12.4765

Published online 2017; February 8. Research Article


No Evidence of HIV Infection Among the General Population of Mashhad, Northeast of Iran

Rahela Miri,¹ Sanaz Ahmadi Ghezeldasht,¹ Arman Mosavat,¹ and Mohammad Reza Hedayati-Moghadam^{1*}


Methods: This cross-sectional study was performed since May to September 2009 in Mashhad, Iran. A total of 1674 individuals ranged 1-90 years of age were selected randomly from different geographical regions of the city, proportionate to sex and age distribution of the population according to 2006 census. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was used to screen anti-HIV

Results: A total of 1672 serum samples were analyzed for anti-HIV antibodies. A total number of 751 of participants were males (45.5%) and 900 were females (54.5%). The mean age was 27.9 ± 19.0 and 30.0 ± 18.0 years, respectively. Anti-HIV seropositivity was detected in 12 cases (0.7% $95\% \text{ CI } 0.34 - 1.27$ percent). No samples were further confirmed by WB technique, thus the overall prevalence of HIV infection was 0 (95% $\text{CI } 0.00 - 0.22$). No case with co-infection of HBV, HCV, or HTLV-I was observed in individuals who showed seroreactivity for HIV antibodies.

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عفونت‌های منتقله از خون در زندانیان خراسان رضوی





Virus	Prevalence (%)	Seroprevalence (%)
HBV	2.1%	4.2%
HCV	19.2%	24.3%
KSHV	4.4%	2.2%
HTLV-I	2.0%	1.4%

Figure 1. Prevalence and sero-prevalence of HBV, HCV, KSHV, and HTLV-I among Razavi Khorasan Prisoners in Iran

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Khajedaluee M, et al. Sero-Prevalence of Bloodborne Tumor Viruses (HCV, HBV, HTLV-I and KSHV Infections) and Related Risk Factors among Prisoners in Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran, in 2008. *Hep Mon*, 2016;16(12):e31541.