2004
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# Lesotho

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FACT SHEETS
ON HIV/AIDS AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNAIDS
UNHCR • UNICEF • WFP • UNDP • UNFPA
UNODC • ILO • UNESCO • WHO • WORLD BANK

unicef

World Health Organization

# HIV/AIDS estimates

In 2003 and during the first quarter of 2004, UNAIDS and WHO worked closely with national governments and research institutions to recalculate current estimates on people living with HIV/AIDS. These calculations are based on the previously published estimates for 1999 and 2001 and recent trends in HIV/AIDS surveillance in various populations. A methodology developed in collaboration with an international group of experts was used to calculate the new estimates on prevalence and incidence of HIV and AIDS deaths, as well as the number of children infected through mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Different approaches were used to estimate HIV prevalence in countries with low-level, concentrated or generalised epidemics. The current estimates do not claim to be an exact count of infections. Rather, they use a methodology that has thus far proved accurate in producing estimates that give a good indication of the magnitude of the epidemic in individual countries. However, these estimates are constantly being revised as countries improve their surveillance systems and collect more information.

Adults in this report are defined as women and men aged 15 to 49. This age range covers people in their most sexually active years. While the risk of HIV infection obviously continues beyond the age of 50, the vast majority of those who engage in substantial risk behaviours are likely to be infected by this age. The 15 to 49 range was used as the denominator in calculating adult HIV prevalence.

## Estimated number of adults and children living with HIV/AIDS, end of 2003

These estimates include all people with HIV infection, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS, alive at the end of 2003:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adults and children | 320,000 | | |
| Low estimate | 290,000 | | |
| High estimate | 360,000 | | |
| Adults (15-49) | 300,000 | Adult rate (%) | 28.9 |
| Low estimate | 270,000 | Low estimate | 26.3 |
| High estimate | 330,000 | High estimate | 31.7 |
| Children (0-15) | 22,000 | | |
| Low estimate | 15,000 | | |
| High estimate | 32,000 | | |
| Women (15-49) | 170,000 | | |
| Low estimate | 150,000 | | |
| High estimate | 190,000 | | |

## Estimated number of deaths due to AIDS

Estimated number of adults and children who died of AIDS during 2003:

| | |
|---|---|
| Adults and Children | 29,000 |
| Low estimate | 22,000 |
| High estimate | 39,000 |

## Estimated number of orphans

Estimated number of children who have lost their mother or father or both parents to AIDS and who were alive and under age 17 at the end of 2003:

| | |
|---|---|
| Current living orphans | 100,000 |
| Low estimate | 68,000 |
| High estimate | 150,000 |

## UNAIDS/WHO Working Group on Global HIV/AIDS and STI Surveillance

Global Surveillance of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) is a joint effort of WHO and UNAIDS. The UNAIDS/WHO Working Group on Global HIV/AIDS and STI Surveillance, initiated in November 1996, guides respective activities. The primary objective of the Working Group is to strengthen national, regional and global structures and networks for improved monitoring and surveillance of HIV/AIDS and STIs. For this purpose, the Working Group collaborates closely with national AIDS programmes and a number of national and international experts and institutions. The goal of this collaboration is to compile the best information available and to improve the quality of data needed for informed decision-making and planning at national, regional, and global levels. The Epidemiological Fact Sheets are one of the products of this close and fruitful collaboration across the globe.

Within this framework, the Fact Sheets collate the most recent country-specific data on HIV/AIDS prevalence and incidence, together with information on behaviours (e.g. casual sex and condom use) which can spur or stem the transmission of HIV.

Not unexpectedly, information on all of the agreed upon indicators was not available for many countries in 2003. However, these updated Fact Sheets do contain a wealth of information which allows identification of strengths in currently existing programmes and comparisons between countries and regions. The Fact Sheets may also be instrumental in identifying potential partners when planning and implementing improved surveillance systems.

The fact sheets can be only as good as information made available to the UNAIDS/WHO Working Group on Global HIV/AIDS and STI Surveillance. Therefore, the Working Group would like to encourage all programme managers as well as national and international experts to communicate additional information to them whenever such information becomes available. The Working Group also welcomes any suggestions for additional indicators or information proven to be useful in national or international decision-making and planning.

## Assessment of the epidemiological situation 2004

HIV information among antenatal clinic attendees is available from sentinel surveillance studies beginning in 1991. The sentinel surveillance sites selected are from the lowlands and do also include women from the mountain areas such as Quthing and Mokhotlong. In Maseru and Mafeteng, the major urban areas, 5 percent of antenatal clinic women tested HIV positive in early 1990s. However, in 1994, HIV prevalence among antenatal clinic attendees rose dramatically to over 20 percent. By 2003, the median prevalence of antenatal clinic women tested in all six sentinel sites, was 30 percent. HIV prevalence among women tested in Leribe, Maluti, and Quthing increased from 2 percent in 1991 to over 20 percent in 1996. The median syphilis prevalence among antenatal women was 2.7 percent in 2003.

There is no information available on HIV prevalence among sex workers.

HIV sentinel surveillance information is available for STD clinic patients since the early 1990s. In Maseru, HIV prevalence among STD clinic patients tested increased from 6 percent in 1989 to 11 percent in 1993. In 2000, 65 percent of STD patients tested were HIV positive. Outside of Maseru, HIV prevalence among STD clinic patients increased from 6 percent in 1991 to 59 percent in 1996. In 2000, 51 percent of patients tested were HIV positive. However, this figure may well be biased as testing took place at various hospitals and there is no standardized protocol for testing in hospitals.

## Basic indicators

For consistency reasons the data used in the table below are taken from official UN publications.

| DEMOGRAPHIC DATA | YEAR | ESTIMATE | SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total population (thousands) | 2004 | 1,800 | UN population division database |
| Female population aged 15-24 (thousands) | 2004 | 224 | UN population division database |
| Population aged 15-49 (thousands) | 2004 | 861 | UN population division database |
| Annual population growth rate (%) | 1992-2002 | 1.1 | UN population division database |
| % of population in urban areas | 2003 | 17.9 | UN population division database |
| Average annual growth rate of urban population | 2000-2005 | 0.9 | UN population division database |
| Crude birth rate (births per 1,000 pop.) | 2004 | 30.6 | UN population division database |
| Crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 pop.) | 2004 | 27.8 | UN population division database |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) | 2000 | 550 | WHO (WHR2004)/UNICEF |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 2002 | 36 | World Health Report 2004, WHO |
| Total fertility rate | 2002 | 3.9 | World Health Report 2004, WHO |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 2000 | 94 | World Health Report 2004, WHO |
| Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 2000 | 149 | World Health Report 2004, WHO |

| SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA | YEAR | ESTIMATE | SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross national income, ppp, per capita (Int.$) | 2002 | 2,710 | World Bank |
| Gross domestic product, per capita % growth | 2001-2002 | 2.6 | World Bank |
| Per capita total expenditure on health (Int.$) | 2001 | 101 | World Health Report 2004, WHO |
| General government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health | 2001 | 78.9 | World Health Report 2004, WHO |
| Total adult illiteracy rate | 2000 | 16.6 | UNESCO |
| Adult male illiteracy rate | 2000 | 27.4 | UNESCO |
| Adult female illiteracy rate | 2000 | 6.4 | UNESCO |
| Gross primary school enrolment ratio, male | 2000/2001 | 112 | UNESCO |
| Gross primary school enrolment ratio, female | 2000/2001 | 118 | UNESCO |
| Gross secondary school enrolment ratio, male | 2000/2001 | 30 | UNESCO |
| Gross secondary school enrolment ratio, female | 2000/2001 | 36 | UNESCO |

**Contact address**

UNAIDS/WHO Working Group on Global
HIV/AIDS and STI Surveillance
20, Avenue Appia
CH - 1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland
Fax: +41-22-791-4834

email: hivstrategicinfo@who.int
estimates@unaids.org

website: http://www.who.int/hiv
http://www.unaids.org

# HIV prevalence in different populations

This section contains information about HIV prevalence in different populations. The data reported in the tables below are mainly based on the HIV database maintained by the United States Bureau of the Census where data from different sources, including national reports, scientific publications and international conferences are compiled. To provide a simple overview of the current situation and trends over time, summary data are given by population group, geographical area (Major Urban Areas versus Outside Major Urban Areas), and year of survey. Studies conducted in the same year are aggregated and the median prevalence rates (in percentages) are given for each of the categories. The maximum and minimum prevalence rates observed, as well as the total number of surveys/sentinel sites, are provided with the median, to give an overview of the diversity of HIV-prevalence results in a given population within the country. Data by sentinel site or specific study from which the medians were calculated are printed at the end of this fact sheet.

The differentiation between the two geographical areas Major Urban Areas and Outside Major Urban Areas is not based on strict criteria, such as the number of inhabitants. For most countries, Major Urban Areas were considered to be the capital city and - where applicable - other metropolitan areas with similar socio-economic patterns. The term Outside Major Urban Areas considers that most sentinel sites are not located in strictly rural areas, even if they are located in somewhat rural districts.

## HIV sentinel surveillance*

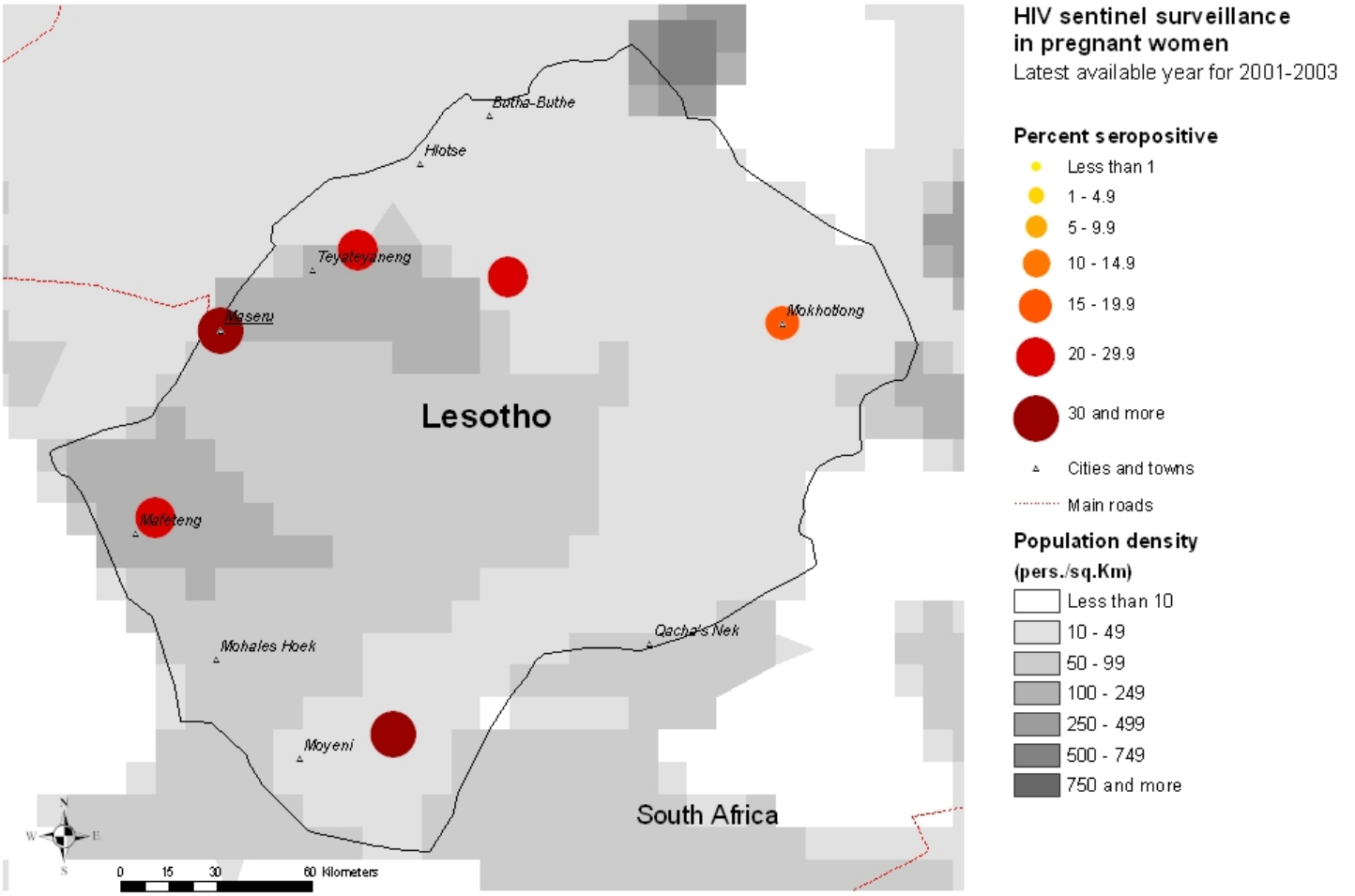
| Group | Area | | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pregnant women | Major urban areas | N-Sites | | | | | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | | | | 1.00 | | | 1.00 |
| | | Minimum | | | | | 5.51 | 5.09 | 6.10 | 31.33 | | 20.60 | | | | 42.20 | | | 35.00 |
| | | Median | | | | | 5.51 | 5.09 | 6.10 | 31.33 | | 20.60 | | | | 42.20 | | | 35.00 |
| | | Maximum | | | | | 5.51 | 5.09 | 6.10 | 31.33 | | 20.60 | | | | 42.20 | | | 35.00 |
| | Outside major urban areas | N-Sites | | | | | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | | 4.00 | | | | 5.00 | | | 5.00 |
| | | Minimum | | | | | 0.67 | 1.40 | 3.36 | 5.04 | | 15.80 | | | | 12.29 | | | 17.30 |
| | | Median | | | | | 2.00 | 3.38 | 4.11 | 8.89 | | 25.25 | | | | 19.04 | | | 27.00 |
| | | Maximum | | | | | 3.50 | 8.40 | 11.44 | 10.83 | | 34.92 | | | | 26.03 | | | 32.50 |
| Sex workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Injecting drug users | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STI patients | Major urban areas | N-Sites | | | 2.00 | | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | | | 1.00 | | | | 1.00 | | | |
| | | Minimum | | | 1.01 | | 5.00 | 13.24 | 11.14 | | | 39.20 | | | | 65.20 | | | |
| | | Median | | | 1.02 | | 5.99 | 13.80 | 23.36 | | | 39.20 | | | | 65.20 | | | |
| | | Maximum | | | 1.04 | | 6.98 | 14.36 | 35.58 | | | 39.20 | | | | 65.20 | | | |
| | Outside major urban areas | N-Sites | | | | | 4.00 | 10.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | | 6.00 | | | | 5.00 | | | |
| | | Minimum | | | | | 3.61 | 4.04 | 12.30 | 30.25 | | 34.90 | | | | 39.42 | | | |
| | | Median | | | | | 5.58 | 10.21 | 15.20 | 30.70 | | 58.53 | | | | 47.65 | | | |
| | | Maximum | | | | | 7.12 | 15.05 | 21.26 | 48.33 | | 64.22 | | | | 50.94 | | | |
| Men having sex with men | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis patients | Major urban areas | N-Sites | | | | | | 2.00 | | | 1.00 | 1.00 | | | | 1.00 | | | |
| | | Minimum | | | | | | 11.00 | | | 29.41 | 49.60 | | | | 18.40 | | | |
| | | Median | | | | | | 11.35 | | | 29.41 | 49.60 | | | | 18.40 | | | |
| | | Maximum | | | | | | 11.70 | | | 29.41 | 49.60 | | | | 18.40 | | | |
| | Outside major urban areas | N-Sites | | | | | | | 1.00 | | 2.00 | 1.00 | | | | 1.00 | | | |
| | | Minimum | | | | | | | 15.40 | | 40.35 | 43.30 | | | | 17.70 | | | |
| | | Median | | | | | | | 15.40 | | 44.92 | 43.30 | | | | 17.70 | | | |
| | | Maximum | | | | | | | 15.40 | | 49.50 | 43.30 | | | | 17.70 | | | |

*Detailed data by site can be found in the Annex.

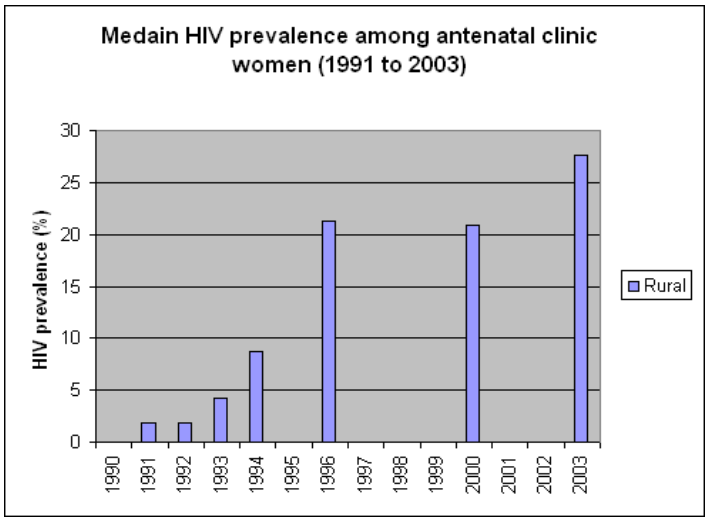
## Maps & charts

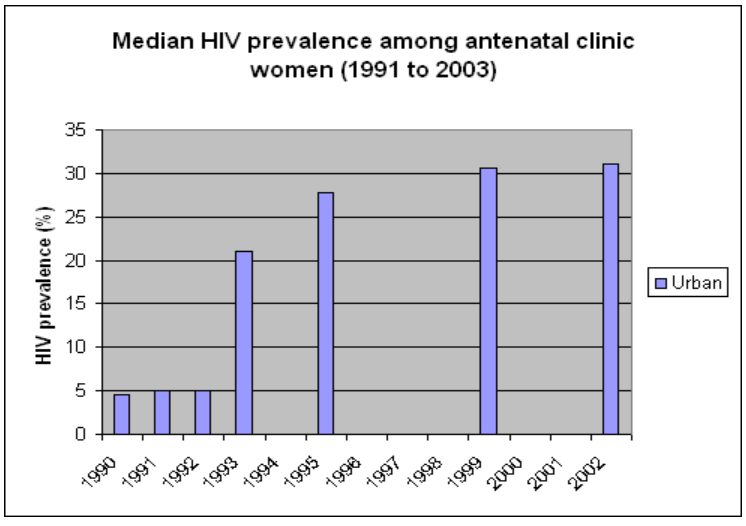
Mapping the geographical distribution of HIV prevalence among different population groups may assist in interpreting both the national coverage of the HIV surveillance system as well in explaining differences in levels of prevalence. The UNAIDS/WHO Working Group on Global HIV/AIDS and STI Surveillance, in collaboration with the WHO Public Health Mapping Team, Communicable Diseases, is producing maps showing the location and HIV prevalence in relation to population density, major urban areas and communication routes. For generalized epidemics, these maps show the location of prevalence of antenatal surveillance sites.

Trends in antenatal sentinel surveillance for higher prevalence countries, or in prevalence among selected populations for countries with concentrated epidemics, are a new addition. These are presented for those countries where sufficient data exist.




**Trends in HIV prevalence among antenatal clinic attendees**



## Reported AIDS cases

Following WHO and UNAIDS recommendations, AIDS case reporting is carried out in most countries. Data from individual AIDS cases are aggregated at the national level and sent to WHO. However, case reports come from surveillance systems of varying quality. Reporting rates vary substantially from country to country and low reporting rates are common in developing countries due to weaknesses in the health care and epidemiological systems. In addition, countries use different AIDS case definitions. A main disadvantage of AIDS case reporting is that it only provides information on transmission patterns and levels of infection approximately 5-10 years in the past, limiting its usefulness for monitoring recent HIV infections.

Despite these caveats, AIDS case reporting remains an important advocacy tool and is useful in estimating the burden of HIV-related morbidity as well as for short-term planning of health care services. AIDS case reports also provide information on the demographic and geographic characteristics of the affected population and on the relative importance of the various exposure risks. In some situations, AIDS reports can be used to estimate earlier HIV infection patterns using back-calculation. AIDS case reports and AIDS deaths have been dramatically reduced in industrialized countries with the introduction of Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART).

| 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 29 | 139 | 166 | 238 | 341 | 936 | 2203 | 3242 |

| 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | Total | UNK | Date of last report |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3563 | 3760 | | | | 14640 | | 10/10/2001 |

## Curable sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

The predominant mode of transmission of both HIV and other STIs is sexual intercourse. Measures for preventing sexual transmission of HIV and STIs are the same, as are the target audiences for interventions. In addition, strong evidence supports several biological mechanisms through which STIs facilitate HIV transmission by increasing both HIV infectiousness and HIV susceptibility. Thus, detection and treatment of individuals with STIs is an important part of an HIV control strategy. In summary, if the incidence/prevalence of STIs is high in a country, then there is the possibility of high rates of sexual transmission of HIV. Monitoring trends in STIs provides valuable insight into the likelihood of the importance of sexual transmission of HIV within a country, and is part of second generation surveillance. These trends also assist in assessing the impact of behavioural interventions, such as delaying sexual debut, reducing the number of sex partners and promoting condom use.

Clinical services offering STI care are an important access point for people at high risk for both STIs and HIV. Identifying people with STIs allows for not only the benefit of treating the STI, but for prevention education, HIV testing, identifying HIV-infected persons in need of care, and partner notification for STIs or HIV infection. Consequently, monitoring different components of STI prevention and control can also provide information on HIV prevention and control activities within a country.

### STI syndromes

| Reported cases | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | Incidence 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urethral discharge | 16839 | | 18527 | 18971 | 17821 | | | | |
| Genital Ulcer | 16839 | | 16993 | 15115 | 13786 | | | | |

**Comments:**

**Source:** Ministry of Health and Social Welfare Sexually Transmitted Infections Prevention and Control 2000 Annual Report

### Syphilis prevalence, women

Percent of blood samples taken from pregnat women aged 15-49 that test positive for syphilis - positive reaginic and treponemal test- during routine screening at selected antenatal clinics.

| Year | Area | Rate | Range |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2003 | Rural | 3.1 | |
| 2003 | Urban | 2.7 | |

**Comments:**

**Source:** 2003 HIV Sentinel Survey

### Estimated prevalence of curable STIs among female sex workers

**- Chlamydia**

| Year | Area | Rate | Range |
|---|---|---|---|

**Comments:**

**Source:**

**- Gonorrhoea**

| Year | Area | Rate | Range |
|---|---|---|---|

**Comments:**

**Source:**

Estimated prevalence of curable STIs among female sex workers (continued)

**- Syphillis**

| Year | Area | Rate | Range |
|---|---|---|---|

**Comments:**

**Source:**

**- Trichomoniasis**

| Year | Area | Rate | Range |
|---|---|---|---|

**Comments:**

**Source:**

# Health service and care indicators

HIV prevention strategies depend on the twin efforts of care and support for those living with HIV or AIDS, and targeted prevention for all people at risk or vulnerable to the infection. It is difficult to capture such a large range of activities with one or just a few indicators. However, a set of well-established health care indicators may help to identify general strengths and weaknesses of health systems. Specific indicators, such as access to testing and blood screening for HIV, help to measure the capacity of health services to respond to HIV/AIDS - related issues.

## Access to health care

| Indicators | Year | Estimate | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| % of population with access to health services - total | | | |
| % of population with access to health services - urban | | | |
| % of population with access to health services - rural | | | |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate (%) | 1992 | 23.2 | UNICEF/UNPOP |
| Percentage of contraceptive users using condoms | 2002 | 12 | The Bureau of Statistics 2002 Reproductive Health Survey |
| % of births attended by skilled health personnel | 2000 | 59.7 | WHO |
| % of 1-yr-old children fully immunized - DPT | 2002 | 79 | WHO/UNICEF |
| % of 1-yr-old children fully immunized - Measles | 2001 | 70 | WHO/UNICEF |
| % of ANC clinics where HIV testing is available | | | |

## Number of adults (15-49) with advanced HIV infection receiving ARV therapy as of June 2004

| | Adults on treatment |
|---|---|
| Number: | 1,000 |
| Source: | WHO |

## Estimated number of adults (15-49) in need of treatment in 2003

| | Adults needing treatment |
|---|---|
| Number: | 54,000 |
| Source: | WHO/UNAIDS |

## Coverage of HIV testing and counselling

Number of public and NGO services providing testing and counselling services.

| Year | Area | N= |
|---|---|---|
| 2004 | All | 25 |

**Comments:** Free structures and the scope of services vary among the centres.

**Source:**

## Knowledge and behaviour

In most countries the HIV epidemic is driven by behaviours (e.g.: multiple sexual partners, injecting drug use) that expose individuals to the risk of infection. Information on knowledge and on the level and intensity of risk behaviour related to HIV/AIDS is essential in identifying populations most at risk for HIV infection and in better understanding the dynamics of the epidemic. It is also critical information in asssessing changes over time as a result of prevention efforts. One of the main goals of the 2nd generation HIV serveillance systems is the promotion of a standard set of indicators defined in the National Guide (Source: National AIDS Programmes, A Guide to Monitoring and Evaluation, UNAIDS/00.17) and regular behavioural surveys in order to monitor trends in behaviours and to target interventions.

The indicators on knowledge and misconceptions are an important prerequisite for prevention programmes to focus on increasing people's knowledge about sexual transmission, and, to overcome the misconceptions that act as a disincentive to behaviour change. Indicators on sexual behaviour and the promotion of safer sexual behaviour are at the core of AIDS programmes, particulary with young people who are not yet sexually active or are embarking on their sexual lives, and who are more amenable to behavioural change than adults. Finally, higher risk male-male sex reports on unprotected anal intercourse, the highest risk behaviour for HIV among men who have sex with men.

### Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Prevention indicator: Percentage of young people 15-24 who both correctly identify two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject three misconceptions about HIV transmission.

| Year | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|

**Comments:** 2002 Health Survey addressed 2 questions on preventing sexual transmission. Results for both sexes: 1) Mutually Faithful Partner, age 15-19: 41%, age 20-24: 49.6 2) Correct Condom use: age 15-19: 49.5, age 20-24: 57.3

**Source:**

### Reported condom use at last higher risk sex (young people 15-24)

Prevention indicator: Proportion of young people reporting the use of a condom during sex with a non-regular partner.

| Year | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|
| 2002 | | |

**Comments:** In School Youth (15-19 years): 45.7%. Out-of-School Youth (15-24 years): 53.7%

**Source:** Family Health International, Sechaba Consultants SBB

### Age-mixing in sexual partnerships among young women

The proportion of young women who have had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who is 10 or more years older than themselves.

| Year | Area | Age group | Male | Female | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | | 15-19 | 7.6 | 14.3 | |
| 2002. | | 20-24 | 4.2 | 18.8 | |

**Comments:**

**Source:** Reproductive Health Survey 2002

### Reported non-regular sexual partnerships

Prevention indicator: Proportion of young people 15-24 having at least one sex partner other than a regular partner in the last 12 months.

| Year | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|

**Comments:**

**Source:**

## Knowledge and behaviour (continued)

### Ever used a condom

Percentage of people who ever used a condom.

| Year | Area | Age group | Male | Female | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | | 15-54 | 38.3 | | |
| 2002 | | 12-49 | | 24.4 | |
| 2002 | | 12-54 | | | 29.8 |

**Comments:**

**Source:** 2002 Reproductive Health Survey

### Adolescent pregnancy

Percentage of teenagers 15-19 who are mothers or pregnant with their first child.

| Year | Percentage |
|---|---|
| 2002 | 13.1 |

**Comments:**

**Source:**

### Age at first sexual experience

Proportion of 15-19 year olds who have had sex before age 15.

| Year | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|

**Comments:**

**Source:**

# Prevention indicators

Male and female condoms are the only technology available that can prevent sexual transmission of HIV and other STIs. Persons exposing themselves to the risk of sexual transmission of HIV should have consistent access to high quality condoms. AIDS Programs implement activities to increase both availability of and access to condoms. Thes activities should be monitored and have resources directed to problem aresas. The indicator below highlights the availability of condoms. However, even if condoms are widely available, this does not mean that individuals can or do acess them.

## Condom availability nationwide

Total number of condoms available for distribution nationwide during the preceding 12 months, divided by the total population aged 15-49.

| Year | N | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| From April 2003 to February 2004 | 100500 | |

**Comments:** 94,500 male condoms and 6,000 female condoms were distributed

**Source:** Ministry of health and Social Welfare's National AIDS Prevention and Control Program

## Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) nationwide

Percentage of women who were counselled during antenatal care for their most recent pregnancy, accepted an offer of testing and received their test results, of all women who were pregnant at any time in the preceding two years.

| Year | N | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| 2003 | 1201 | |

**Comments:** This figure represents the number of women tested. Records of the number of women counseled remain incomplete.

**Source:**

Blood safety programs aim to ensure that the majority of blood units are screened for HIV and other infectious agents. This indicator gives an idea of the overall percentage of blood units that have been screened to high enough standards that they can confidently be declared free of HIV.

## Screening of blood transfusions nationwide

Percentage of blood units transfused in the last 12 months that have been adequately screened for HIV according to national or WHO guidelines.

| Year | N | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| 2003 | 2700 | 100 |

**Comments:** LBTS is the only institution that sources blood from donors.

**Source:** Lesotho Blood Transfusion service (LBTS)

## Sources

Data presented in this Epidemiological Fact Sheet come from several sources, including global, regional and country reports, published documents and articles, posters and presentations at international conferences, and estimates produced by UNAIDS, WHO and other United Nations agencies. This section contains a list of the more relevant sources used for the preparation of the Fact Sheet. Where available, it also lists selected national Web sites where additional information on HIV/AIDS and STI are presented and regularly updated. However, UNAIDS and WHO do not warrant that the information in these sites is complete and correct and shall not be liable whatsoever for any damages incurred as a result of their use.

Corcoran, B. 1994 HIV/TB in Lesotho - Epidemiology and Control Southern Africa TB/HIV Co-Infection Conference, Gaborone, Botswana, 11/7-11, pp. 13-14.

Kravitz, J. D., R. Mandel, E. A. Petersen, et al. 1995 Human Immunodeficiency Virus Seroprevalence in an Occupational Cohort in a South African Community Archives of Internal Medicine, vol. 155, no. 15, pp. 1601-1604.

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Morse, S. A., D. L. Trees, Y. Htun, et al. 1997 Comparison of Clinical Diagnosis and Standard Laboratory and Molecular Methods for the Diagnosis of Genital Ulcer Disease in . . Journal of Infectious Diseases, vol. 175, no. 3, pp. 583-589.

Moji, M., L. Ntlamelle, A. Mongoako, et al. 1999 HIV Sentinel Surveillance Report: September 1996 - March 1997 Kingdom of Lesotho, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, December, report.

Ntsekhe, P. 1991 STDs and HIV Infection in a STD Clinic in Lesotho VI International Conference on AIDS in Africa, Dakar, Senegal, 12/16-19, Poster M.A.278.

**Websites:** **www.aids.africa.com**

# Annex: HIV surveillance by site

| Group | Area | | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pregnant women | Major urban areas | Maseru | | | | | 5.51 | 5.09 | 6.10 | | | 20.60 | | | | 42.20 | | | |
| | | Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Maseru | | | | | | | | 31.33 | | | | | | | | | 35.00 |
| | Outside major urban areas | Leribe district | | | | | 2.25 | 1.75 | 11.44 | 8.67 | | 29.25 | | | | 26.03 | | | |
| | | Leribe HSA Hospital, Leribe distric | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29.90 |
| | | Mafeteng district | | | | | 3.50 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 10.83 | | 34.92 | | | | 18.98 | | | |
| | | Mafeteng HSA Hospital, Mafeteng dis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27.00 |
| | | Maluti district | | | | | 1.76 | 1.40 | 4.22 | 5.04 | | 21.25 | | | | 19.04 | | | |
| | | Maluti HSA Hospital, Maluti distric | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25.30 |
| | | Mohkotlong, Mokhotlong (rural) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12.29 | | | |
| | | Mokhotlong HSA Hospital, Mokhotlong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17.30 |
| | | Quthing district | | | | | 0.67 | 8.40 | 3.36 | 9.11 | | 15.80 | | | | 22.81 | | | |
| | | Quthing HSA Hospital, Quthing distr | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32.50 |
| Sex workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Injecting drug users | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STI patients | Major urban areas | Maseru | | | 1.02 | | 5.99 | 13.80 | 11.14 | | | 39.20 | | | | 65.20 | | | |
| | | Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Maseru | | | | | | | 35.58 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Outside major urban areas | Katse Clinic, Bokong (rural) | | | | | | 5.51 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Leribe district | | | | | 4.81 | 9.56 | | | | 63.36 | | | | 47.65 | | | |
| | | Mafeteng district | | | | | 7.12 | 11.27 | 15.20 | 48.33 | | 34.90 | | | | 50.94 | | | |
| | | Maluti district | | | | | 5.15 | 14.99 | 21.26 | 30.25 | | 58.53 | | | | 49.00 | | | |
| | | Mohkotlong, Mokhotlong (rural) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 39.42 | | | |
| | | Quthing district | | | | | | 10.80 | 12.30 | 30.70 | | 38.30 | | | | 46.57 | | | |
| Men having sex with men | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis patients | Major urban areas | Maseru | | | | | | 11.00 | | | 29.41 | 49.60 | | | | 18.40 | | | |
| | | Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Maseru | | | | | | 11.70 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Outside major urban areas | Leribe district | | | | | | | | | 49.50 | | | | | | | | |
| | | Mafeteng district | | | | | | | | | 40.35 | 43.30 | | | | | | | |
| | | Not Specified | | | | | | | 15.40 | | | | | | | 17.70 | | | |