

ANNUAL SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE FOR HIV INFECTION 2008-09

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Date of Completion: Ongoing activity

Background

Annual sentinel surveillance for HIV held uniformly across all states, was started in India in 1998 with 180 sites in the country but the number and type of sites have been increasing over the years in order to improve the quality of information obtained and to represent the population groups and geographical areas. In the Annual sentinel surveillance round 2008, 860 sentinel sites situated in urban & rural areas participated. – 648 sites were ANC (general population represented by antenatal mothers), 212 sites were in STD clinics, a total of 3, 04,953 samples were tested during HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2008. The HRG data entry has not been completed.

NIHFW's role in Annual Sentinel Surveillance for HIV Infection: 2008

NIHFW in collaboration with NACO, State AIDS Control Societies, Central team members and Seven Regional Institutes conducted the surveillance activities and ensured quality.

Preparation of operation Guidelines for Sentinel surveillance -

Document was developed in collaboration with WHO and National AIDS Research Institute. It was given to all the sites and testing centers to follow uniform guidelines and ensure quality.

Orientation and Training

Training was carried out for the Central teams and the members of Regional Institutes. Training of M&E officers and data entry operators was carried out for entry of data at the web based data entry system, developed & continually modified by NIHFW

Modification of the Web Based Data entry system -

The individual data entry formats were revised. The matching option was given in the software so that the RIs could match the data entered by the states. It was made more users friendly

Monitoring &Supervision

NIHFW provided guidance to the members of Central team and the Regional Institutes for supervision and monitoring extensively all over the country. Faculty from NIHFW also visited as central team members, many sites. On the spot action was taken for the problems observed

locally during the visits and feedback provided to NACO/SACS/NIHFW for further action by the supervising teams. A uniform checklist developed by NIHFW was followed.

Data Collection, Collation and Report writing

Country Data is downloaded (2007-08) from the NIHFW web-site and cleaned, collated, analyzed and a Country report was prepared for program officers and other organizations working in HIV AIDS. A summary of this data was put up at the NACO website. The 2008 data for ANC and STD has been completed and salient findings are given below. The HRG data entry has not been completed.

This data is also sent to National Institute of Medical Statistics for Estimation of HIV in the Country.

Reports 2007-08 and 2008-09

Report 2007-08 is ready.

Report 2008-09 is under preparation.

Summary of Annual Sentinel Surveillance for HIV Infection 2008

- HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2008 was conducted at 860 sentinel sites – 648 sites were ANC (representing the general population), 212 sites were in STD clinics.
- A total of 3,04,953 samples were tested during HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2008 among ANC attendees and STD clinics.
- The overall HIV prevalence among STD patients (2.6%) and low prevalence among ANC clinic attendees (0.49%) included urban and rural both in 2008.
- ***HIV prevalence among Antenatal Women:*** Considerable differences continue to exist in the prevalence rates across different geographical regions. Except Andhra Pradesh and Nagaland with HIV prevalence of 1%, all other states have shown less than 1% HIV prevalence among ANC clinic attendees. At the district level, Four sites (2 sites in Andhra Pradesh and 1 each in Nagaland and Tamil Nadu) have shown a very high prevalence of more than 3% whereas 15 sites have shown HIV prevalence more than 2% to 3% - Andhra Pradesh (5), Karnataka(6), Orissa(3), Nagaland(2) and 1 site each in Manipur Jharkhand and Mizoram. 115 sites have shown HIV prevalence 1% to Less than 2% among ANC clinic attendees in 2008. Out of these, 31 sites are in moderate and low prevalence states – Orissa (7 Sites), Madhya Pradesh(4 Sites), Gujarat(4 Sites), Chhattisgarh(4 Sites), Bihar(3 Sites), Mizoram(2 Sites), Uttar Pradesh(2 Sites), 1 site each in Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Punjab.
- ***HIV prevalence among 'Bridge' population groups like STD patients:*** HIV prevalence among STD patients is highest in the south Indian states followed by Gujarat and Mizoram. 2 sites have shown very high prevalence of greater than 15%. These sites are 1

each in Gujarat (22%) and Karnataka (16.74%). In Maharashtra 6 sites are showing HIV prevalence >10%, 2 sites each in Karnataka and Gujarat are showing HIV prevalence >10% and 1 site in Mizoram are showing HIV prevalence 10%. At the district level, 26 sites have HIV prevalence more than 5% among STD clinic attendees, out of which 13 sites are in low and moderate prevalence states whereas Gujarat(3 Sites), 2 Sites each in Bihar and west Bengal and 1 site each in Chhattisgarh, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa and Rajasthan. 35 sites reduced in 2008 as compared to 2007 among STD patients.