

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR AIDS PREVENTION**

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**HIV EPIDEMIOLOGICAL  
SURVEILLANCE IN THE  
REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA,  
2014**

**Annual Report**

**Yerevan 2015**

## Contents

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Summary HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Situation in Armenia, 2014 .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS cases and deaths according to the years of registration.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>HIV cases by age groups and sex .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Registered HIV cases according to the modes of transmission .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Characteristic features of the HIV epidemic trends in the Republic of Armenia .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Registered HIV cases by the country regions.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>HIV prevalence and behavioural indicators among population groups.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Follow up, ART, PMTCT, PEP .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>HIV and co-infections.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>OST in Armenia.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>HIV treatment cascade 2014.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>HIV Testing.....</b>	<b>21</b>
List of figures	
<b>Figure 1. <i>Distribution of HIV/AIDS cases and deaths according to the years of registration.....</i></b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Figure 2. <i>Allocation of HIV cases by age groups and sex .....</i></b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Figure 3. <i>Allocation of HIV cases by gender and by years of registration .....</i></b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Figure 4. <i>Distribution of the registered HIV cases according to the modes of transmission .....</i></b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Figure 5. <i>HIV transmission modes by sex, 2014 .....</i></b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Figure 6. <i>Shift in the main modes of transmission, 2004-2014 .....</i></b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Figure 7. <i>Distribution of the registered HIV cases according to the modes of transmission and probable place of infection, 2009-2014 .....</i></b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Figure 8. <i>Distribution of the registered HIV cases according to the modes of transmission and probable place of infection, 2009-2014 .....</i></b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Figure 9. <i>Probable place of infection, 2009-2014.....</i></b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Figure 10. <i>Role of migration in the structure of cases registered in 2012-2014 (adults).....</i></b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Figure 11. <i>Distribution of the registered HIV cases according to the population groups, 2004-2014 .....</i></b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Figure 12. <i>Allocation of registered HIV cases by the country regions .....</i></b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Figure 13. <i>HIV prevalence among adults in the world and in the Republic of Armenia, 2013 .....</i></b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Figure 14. <i>HIV Prevalence among MARPs 2010-2014 .....</i></b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Figure 15. <i>The results from the behavioral surveillance among PWID 2010-2014 .....</i></b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Figure 16. <i>The results from the behavioral surveillance among MSM 2010-2014.....</i></b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Figure 17. <i>The results from the behavioral surveillance among SWs 2010-2014.....</i></b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Figure 18. <i>The results from the behavioral surveillance among migrants 2010-2014 .....</i></b>	<b>17</b>

<b>Figure 19. The results from the behavioral surveillance among young people 2010-2014 .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Figure 20. The results from the behavioral surveillance among prisoners 2010-2014.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Figure 21. HIV treatment cascade .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Figure 22. HIV laboratory testing performing at healthcare facilities .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Figure 23. Dynamics of HIV testing, 2007-2014 .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Figure 24. Dynamics of HIV registration per 100,000 population, 2007-2014.....</b>	<b>22</b>

List of tables

<b>Table 1. Distribution of HIV-infected males and females according to the transmission modes .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Table 2. Modes of HIV transmission among children.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Table 3. Number of registered HIV cases per 100,000 populations .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Table 4. The results from the biological surveillance among PWID 2010 – 2014 .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Table 5. The results from the biological surveillance among MSM 2010- 2014.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Table 6. The results from the biological surveillance among SWs 2010- 2014.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Table 7. The results from the biological surveillance among migrants 2014 .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Table 8. CD4 + at time of HIV diagnosis .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Table 9. HIV/TB co-infection .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Table 10. HIV/HCV/HBV co-infections.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Table 11. OST in Armenia .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Table 12. HIV testing by laboratories, 2014.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Table 13. Distribution performed HIV tests in 2014 by population groups and sex .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Table 14. Distribution performed HIV tests in 2014 by age, sex, and place of residence of tested citizens of the Republic of Armenia .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Table 15. Type of HIV testing and counseling (TC) and referral, 2010-2014.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Table 16. Dynamics of HIV testing among pregnant women in the Republic of Armenia.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Table 17. Dynamics of provided CT services per population groups .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Table 18. Community rapid testing under HIV prevention programmes targeted to migrants, 2014</b>	<b>28</b>

# **HIV EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA, 2014**

## **Introduction**

Armenia is located in the South Caucasus region of Eurasia. The country is bordered by Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh, Iran, Turkey and Georgia. With a total area of 29,743 square kilometres, Armenia is the smallest of the former Soviet Republics. The longest area from north-west and from south-east is 360 km, and from west to east - only 200 km.

The total population of Armenia was 3 017, 1 thousand people in 2013. Population decline due to migration makes up 30-40 thousand people annually.

Armenia is divided into 10 provinces (marzes) with 49 cities and towns. The largest city is Yerevan, the capital, with total population of 1 061,0 thousand people. The marz of Vayots Dzor is the least populated in Armenia (51.7 thousand people), of whom 64.8% are villagers. The proportion of the population living in towns and cities - 63.4%, however in six marzes (Armavir, Ararat, Gegharkunik, Aragatsotn, Tavush, Vayots Dzor) the proportion of villagers is higher.

More than 80% of the population reside on the area located 120-130 km from the capital.

## **Summary HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Situation in Armenia, 2014**

The registration of HIV cases in Armenian started in 1988. By the end of December 2014 1953 HIV cases were registered in the country among the citizens of Armenia, including 38 cases of HIV infection among children.

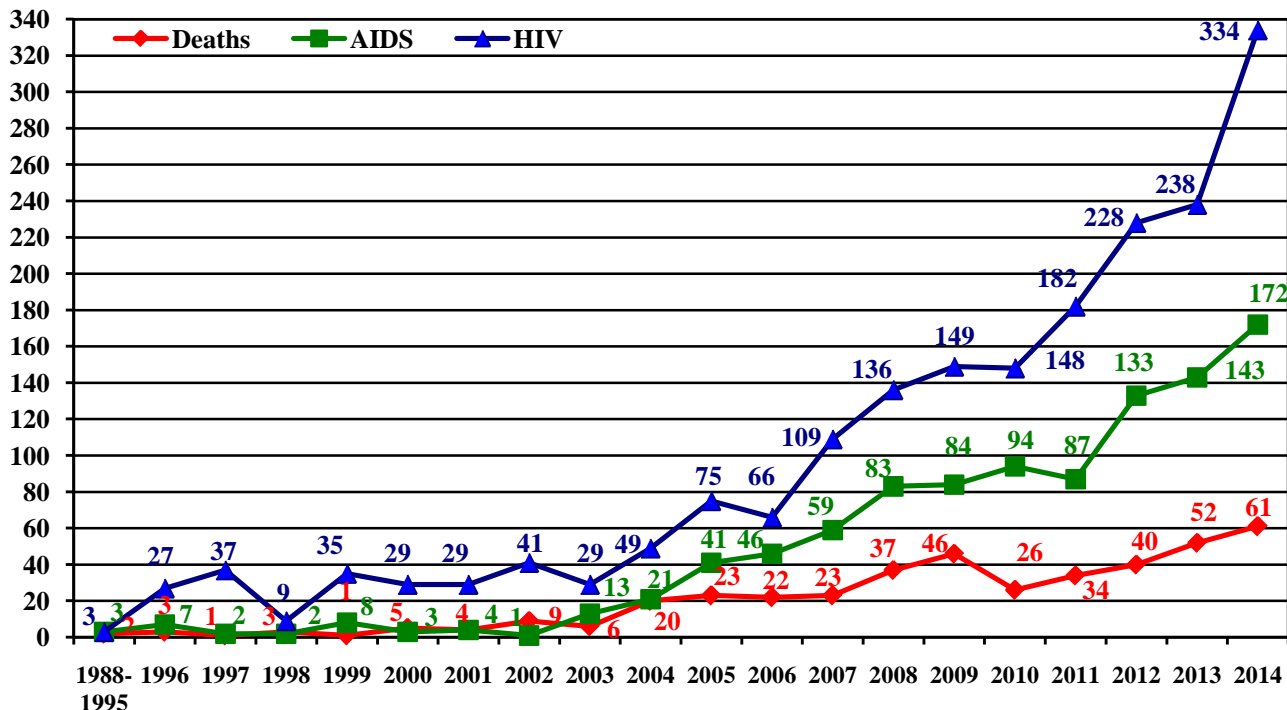
AIDS diagnosis was made to 1006 patients with HIV, of whom 22 are children. 417 death cases have been registered among HIV/AIDS patients, including 7 children.

The HIV/AIDS situation assessment shows that the estimated number of people living with HIV in the country is about 4000.

## **HIV/AIDS cases and deaths according to the years of registration**

Allocation of the HIV cases according to the years of registration shows that the number of registered cases has been increasing year after year (Figure 1). Thus, 334 HIV cases were registered in 2014, which exceeds the number of HIV cases registered annually in the previous years. The figure exceeds by 96 the number of HIV cases registered last year. That proves that the trend of increase in the number of registered HIV cases has still been observed in the country. 172 of all the AIDS cases have been registered during 2014. On the whole, more than half of all registered HIV and AIDS cases have been diagnosed within the last 4 years.

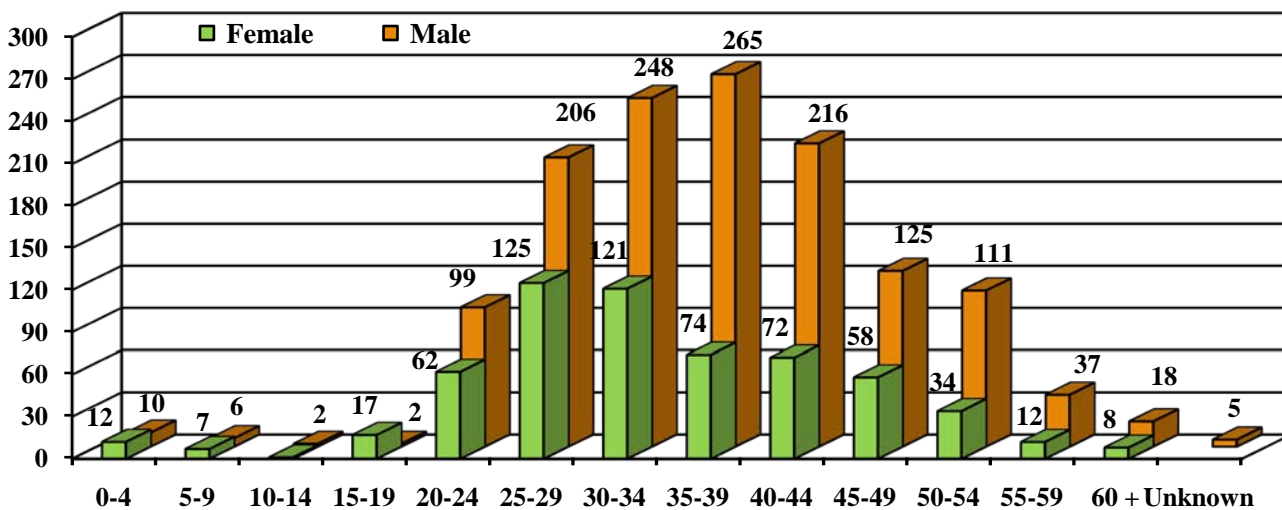
**Figure 1.** *Distribution of HIV/AIDS cases and deaths according to the years of registration*



### HIV cases by age groups and sex

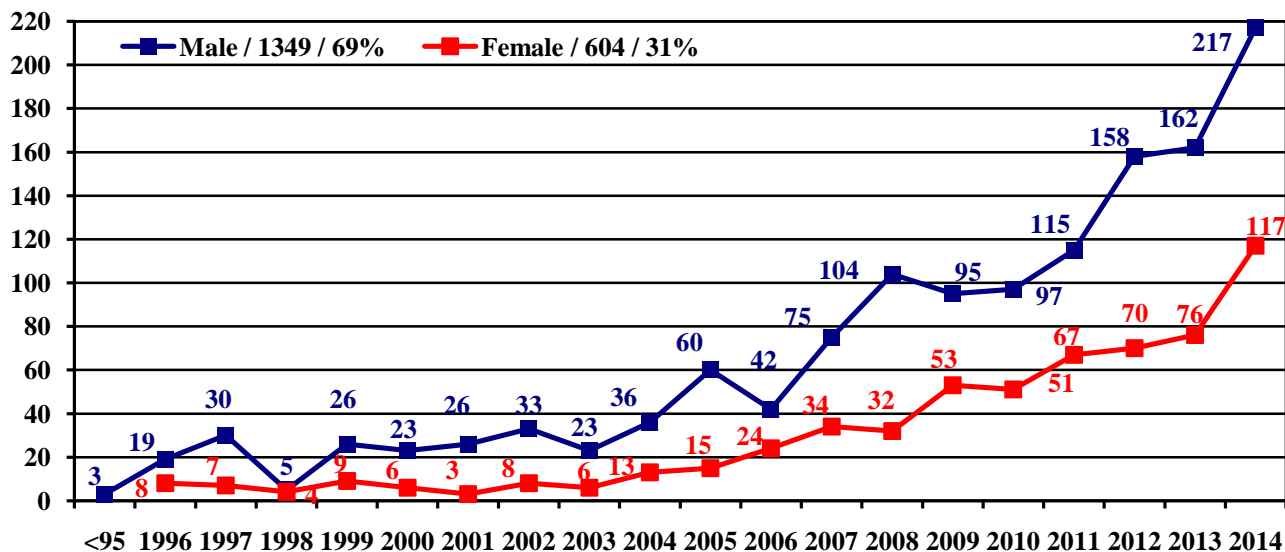
Allocation of HIV cases by age groups and gender shows that more than half of the all the registered HIV cases (53%) are aged 25-39 (Figure 2).

**Figure 2.** *Allocation of HIV cases by age groups and sex*



Allocation of HIV cases by gender and age shows that males constitute a major part in the total number of HIV cases - 69%, females make up 31% (Figure 3).

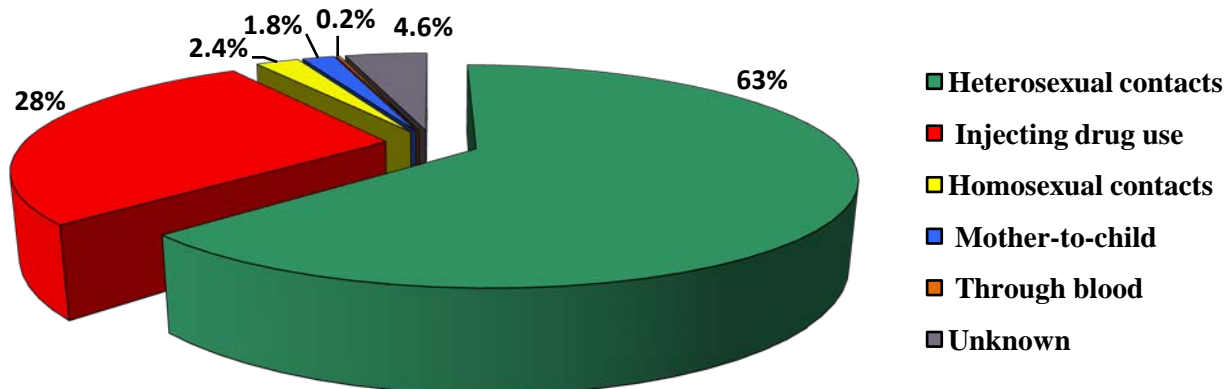
**Figure 3.** Allocation of HIV cases by gender and by years of registration



### Registered HIV cases according to the modes of transmission

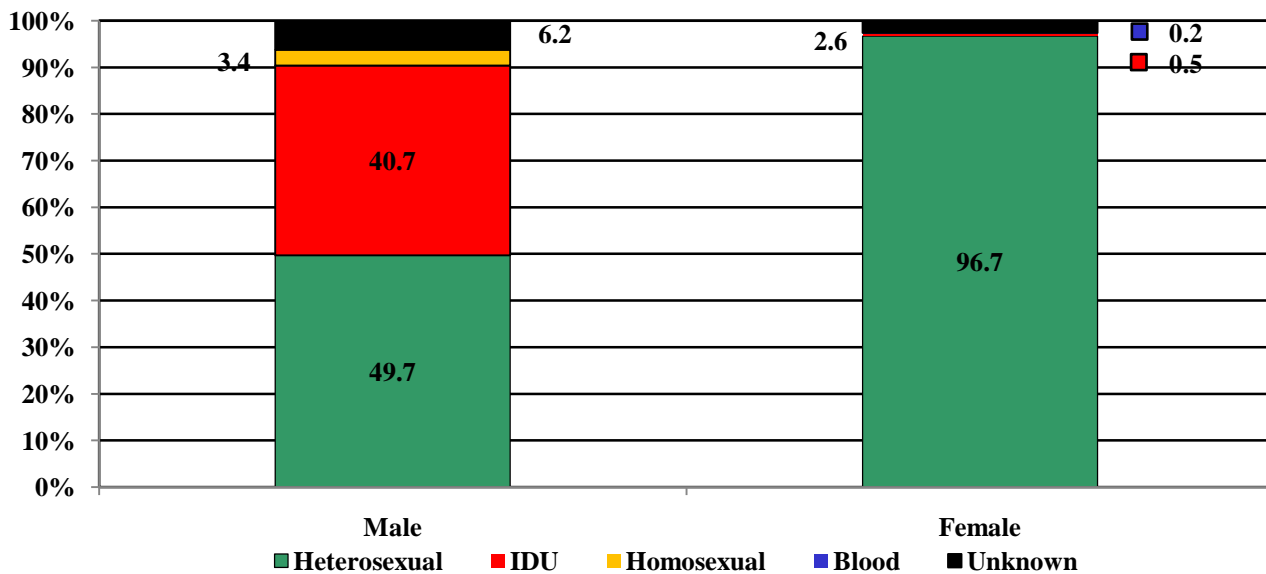
The analysis of the HIV cases registered in Armenia according to modes of transmission (Figure 4.) shows that the main modes of HIV transmission are through heterosexual practices (63%) and injecting drug use (28%). Additionally, there are also registered cases through homosexual practices (2.4%), as well as mother-to-child HIV transmission (1.8%) and transmission through blood (0.2%).

**Figure 4.** Distribution of the registered HIV cases according to the modes of transmission



The mode of HIV transmission through heterosexual practices is the key one both for males and females (Figure 5). The analysis of modes of HIV transmission according to gender shows that about half of all the males (49.7%) were infected through heterosexual practices, and through injecting drug use - 40.7%. Almost all the women (97.0%) were infected through heterosexual contacts.

**Figure 5.** HIV transmission modes by sex, 2014



Distribution of HIV-infected males and females according to the transmission modes is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Distribution of HIV-infected males and females according to the transmission modes

Sex	Transmission modes through										Total	
	Injecting drug use		Heterosexual contacts		Homosexual contacts		Blood		Unknown			
	Abs. N	%	Abs. N	%	Abs. N	%	Abs. N	%	Abs. N	%	Abs. N	%
Male	542	40.7	662	49.7	46	3.5	-	-	82	6.1	1332	100
Female	3	0.5	564	96.7	-	-	1	0.2	15	2.6	583	100

Nearly all the children were infected through mother-to-child HIV transmission mode (Table 2).

**Table 2.** Modes of HIV transmission among children

Mother-to-child		Through blood		Total	
Abs. N	%	Abs. N	%	Abs. N	%
35	92.1	3	7.9	38	100

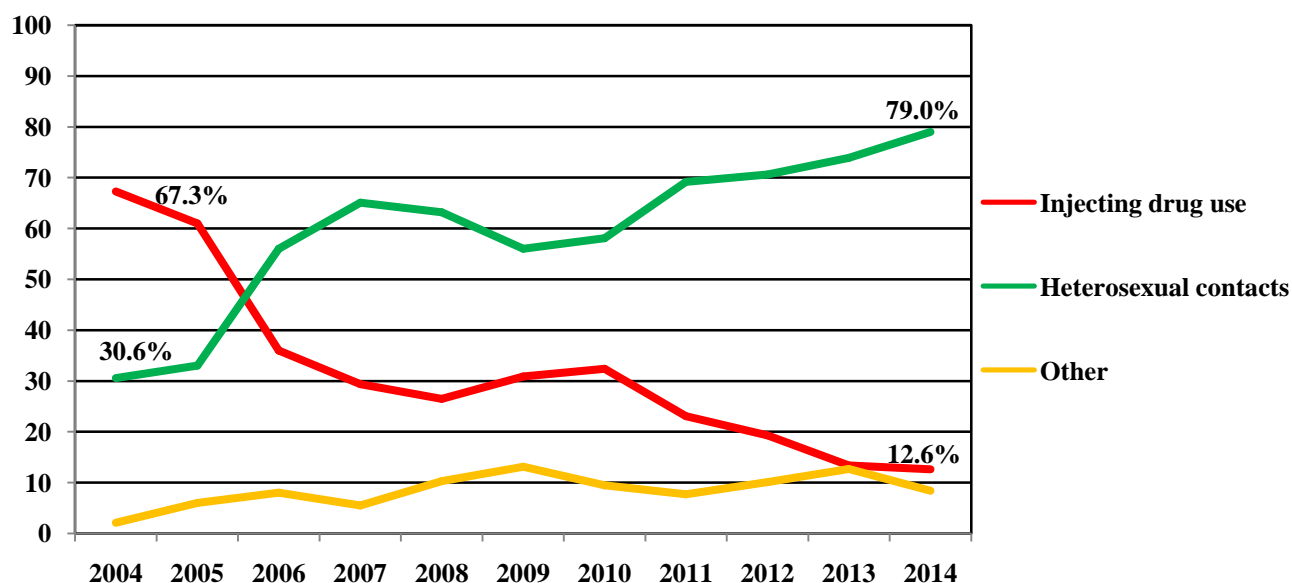
## Characteristic features of the HIV epidemic trends in the Republic of Armenia

HIV spread in our country has some characteristic features compared to HIV spread in other countries in the region. In particular,

- Heterosexual intercourse is the main mode of HIV transmission (**in 2014 - 79%**)
- The majority of the registered HIV patients were infected abroad (**in 2014 - 57%**)
- Factor of migration is significant (**in 2012-2014 - 73%**)
- Proportion of “classical risk populations” (PWID, SWs, MSM) in the number of registered HIV cases has been reducing year after year (**in 2014 - 16%**)

The **first characteristic feature** of the HIV epidemic in Armenia is the shift in the main modes of HIV transmission in the last 10 years (Figure 6). The proportion of cases of HIV infection through injecting drug use was reduced in more than 5 times in 2004-2014 reaching 12.6%, whereas the proportion of the cases infected through heterosexual contacts increased in more than 2.6 times reaching 79%.

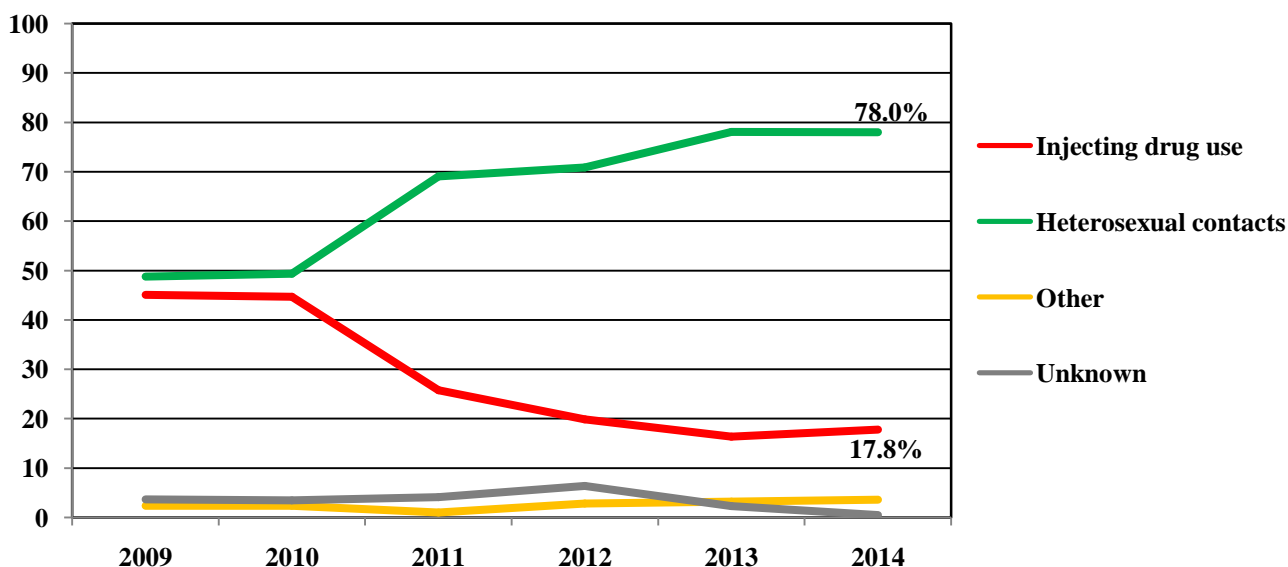
**Figure 6.** *Shift in the main modes of transmission, 2004-2014*



The trend of increasing of cases of HIV infection through heterosexual contacts and decreasing of cases of HIV infection through injecting drug use is also observed among those infected abroad (Figure 7). The number of HIV cases infected through heterosexual contacts increased in more than 1.5 times in the last 5 years, and of those infected through injecting drug use decreased in 2.5 times. In 2014 the HIV transmission through heterosexual intercourse made up 78%, and through injecting drug use - less than 18%.

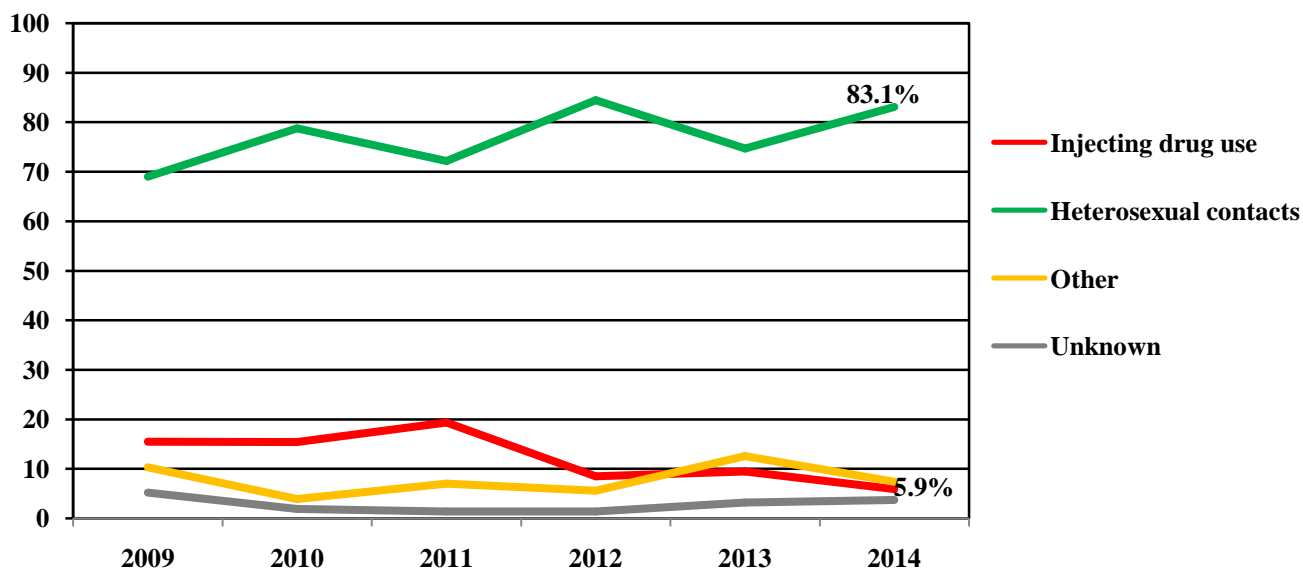


**Figure 7.** *Distribution of the registered HIV cases according to the modes of transmission and probable place of infection, 2009-2014*



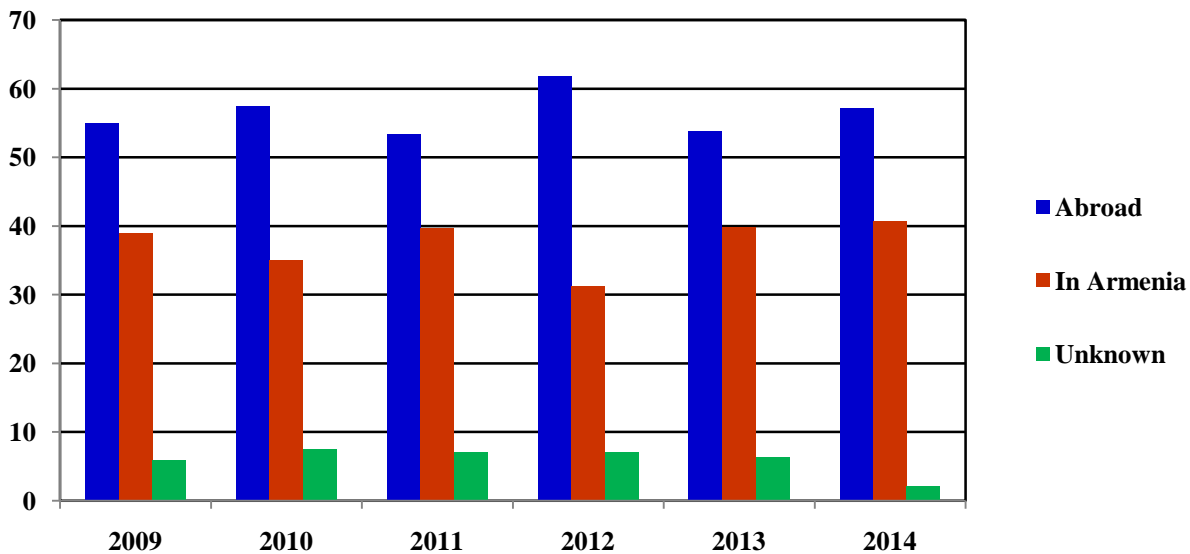
Similar trend is observed among those infected in the Republic of Armenia (Figure 8). In particular, the number of cases infected through heterosexual intercourse increased and made up 83.1% in 2014, and the number of cases infected through injecting drug use decreased and made up 5.9%.

**Figure 8.** *Distribution of the registered HIV cases according to the modes of transmission and probable place of infection, 2009-2014*



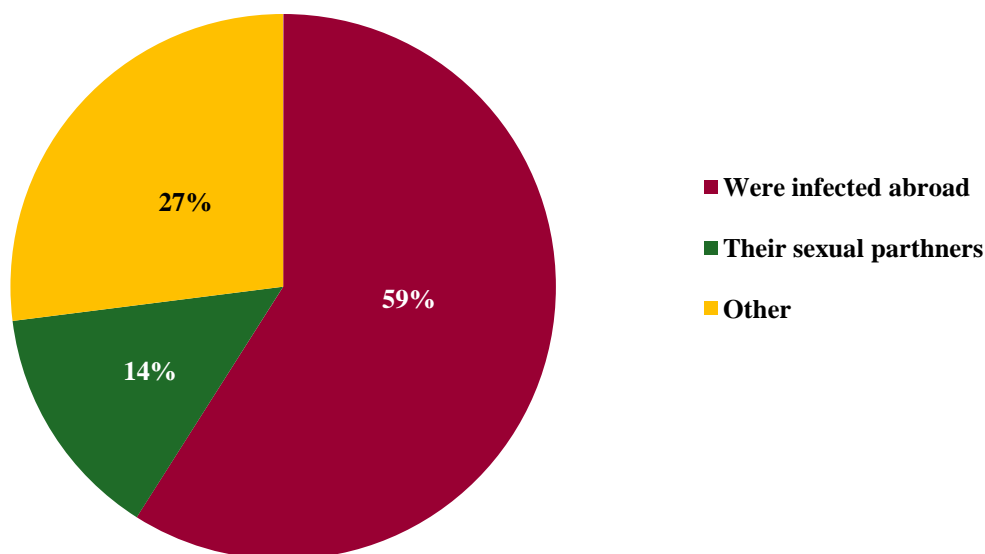
The **second characteristic** feature of the HIV epidemic in Armenia is the migration factor influence on the total number of HIV cases registered in the country (Figure 9). Thus, more than half of the HIV patients registered within the last 5 years had been probably infected outside Armenia, of whom more than 90% - in Russia (90.4% in Russia, 5.5% - in Ukraine, 1.0 - in Poland, 0.7% - in Kazakhstan, 2.4% - in other countries).

**Figure 9.** Probable place of infection, 2009-2014



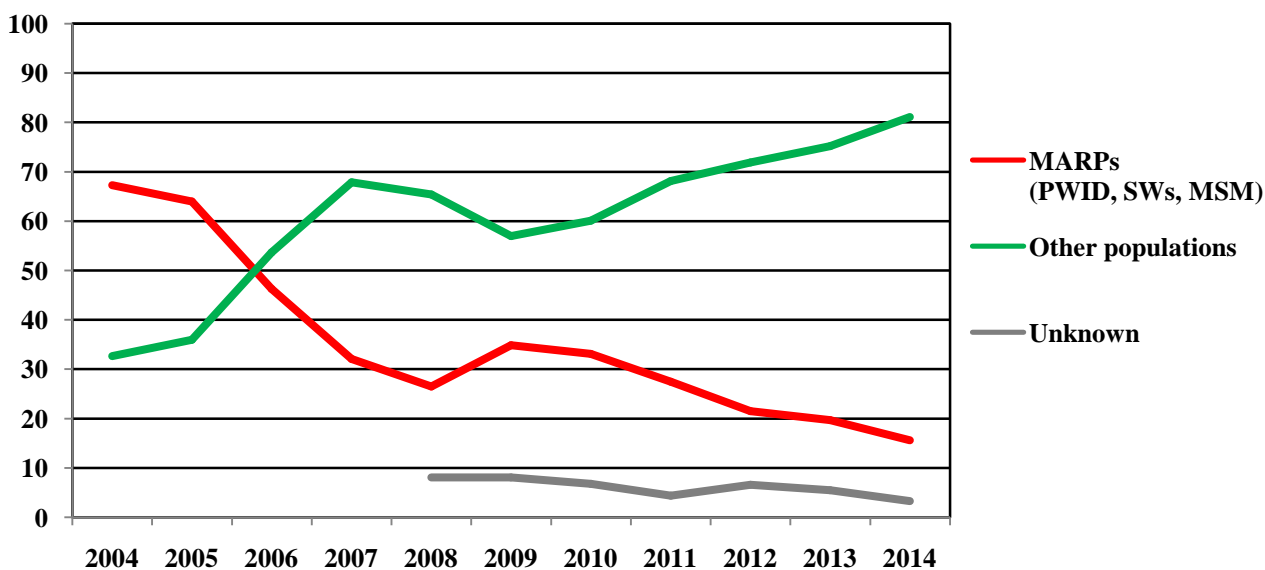
In general, 59% of the registered adult cases in 2012-2014 were infected abroad, 14% - their sexual partners (Figure 10). Thus, 73% of cases registered in 2012-2014 are associated with migration.

**Figure 10.** Role of migration in the structure of cases registered in 2012-2014 (adults)



The **third characteristic** feature of the HIV epidemic in Armenia is that the proportion of so-called “classical risk populations” (PWID, SWs, MSM) in the total number of registered HIV cases has been reducing year after year starting from 2004 (Figure 11). It was reduced in more than 4.3 times within the last 11 years and made up 16% in 2014. The majority - 81% are the migrants and their partners, partners of the above-mentioned risk populations, those practicing unsafe sexual behaviour.

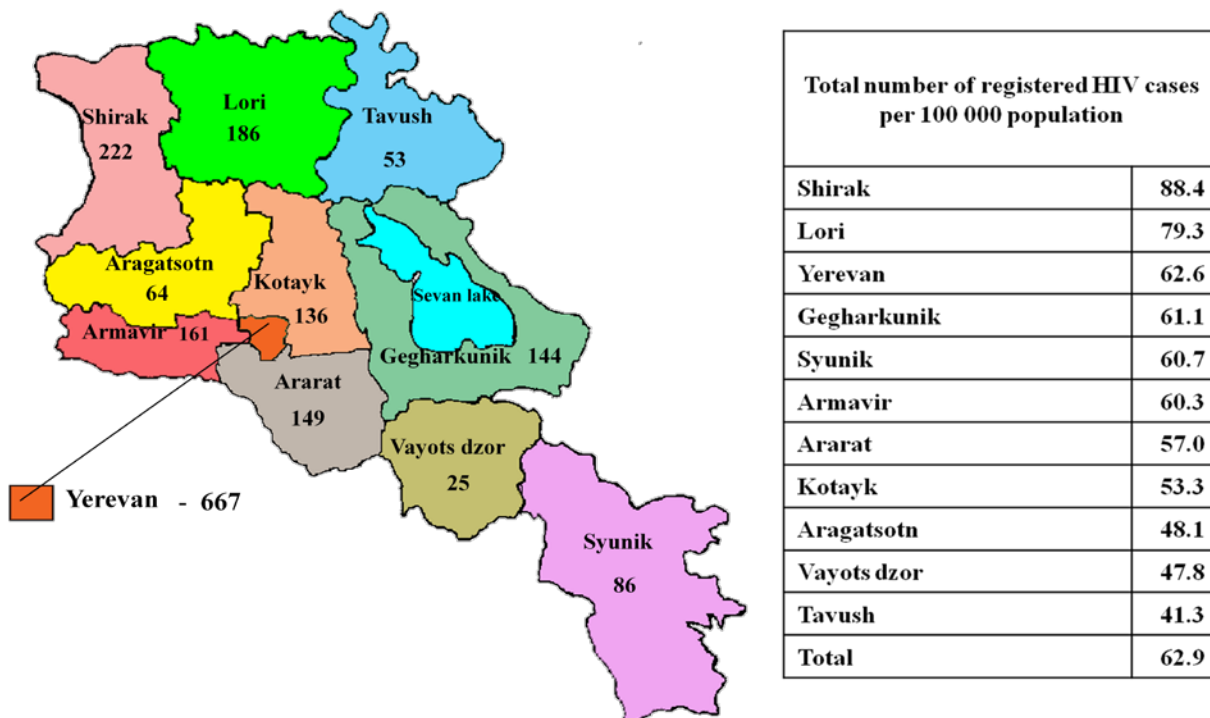
**Figure 11.** *Distribution of the registered HIV cases according to the population groups, 2004-2014*



**Registered HIV cases by the country regions**

The maximum number of HIV cases was reported in Yerevan, the capital: 667 cases, which constitute around 1/3 of all the registered cases (Figure 12). Shirak marz follows next - 222 cases, which constitute 11.4% of all the registered cases.

**Figure 12.** *Allocation of registered HIV cases by the country regions*



The estimation of total number of HIV registered cases per 100 000 population shows the highest rate in Shirak marz - 88.4, followed by Lori marz, Yerevan, Gegharkunik marz with the rates of 79.3, 62.6 and 61.1 respectively (Table 3).

**Table 3.** *Number of registered HIV cases per 100,000 populations*

Yerevan	62.6
Shirak	88.4
Lori	79.3
Gegharkunik	61.1
Syunik	60.7
Armavir	60.3
Ararat	57.0
Kotayk	53.3
Aragatsotn	48.1
Vayots Dzor	47.8
Tavush	41.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.9</b>

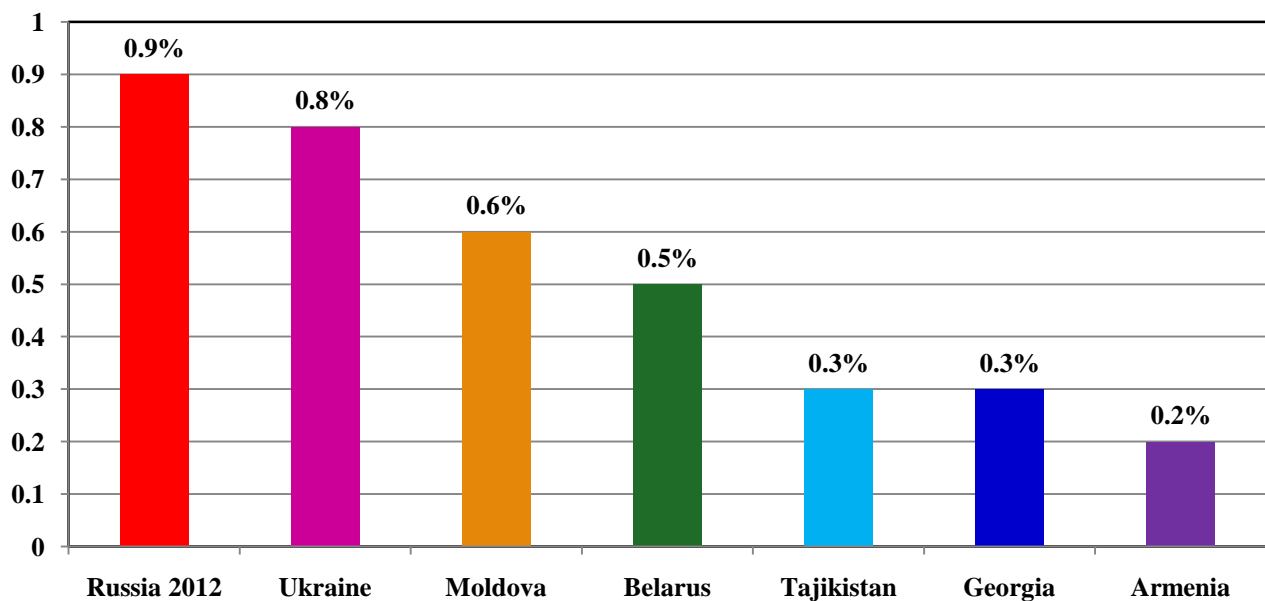
### **HIV prevalence and behavioural indicators among population groups**

If HIV prevalence among adult population aged 15-49 in the Russian Federation is 0.9%, in Ukraine - 0.8%, in Moldova - 0.6%, in Belarus - 0.5%, in Tajikistan and Georgia - 0.3%, in Armenia this indicator is comparatively low and makes up 0.2%, that is in three times lower than the average HIV prevalence in the region (Figure 13).

However, the fact that the main labor migration flows from Armenia are to the countries with higher HIV prevalence, in particular to the Russian Federation, makes Armenia more vulnerable to HIV.

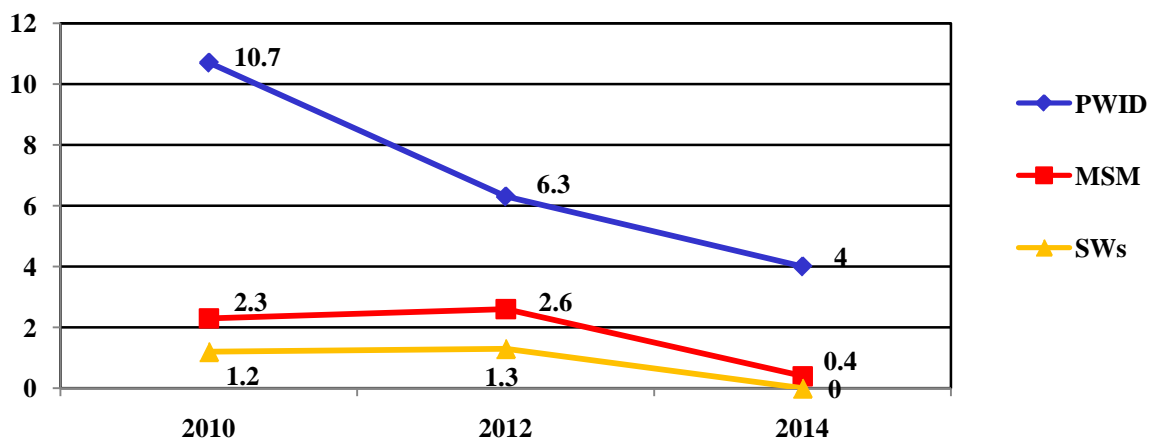
*HIV prevalence among adults in the Russian Federation, the country of destination for the most Armenian migrants, is 0.9%, that is in 4.5 more that this indicator in Armenia. In some cities of Russia this indicator is higher among those aged 30-34 and varies from 3% to 10%. This prevalence among general population significantly increase the probability of HIV infection where risk behaviours are practiced.*

**Figure 13.** HIV prevalence among adults in the world and in the Republic of Armenia, 2013



The results of biological surveillance conducted in 2010, 2012 and 2014 among the key populations at higher risk show that the HIV prevalence was reduced in all the populations (Figure 14). The highest prevalence among PWID was in 2010 - 10.7%, in 2014 it was 4%. The highest HIV prevalence among MSM was in 2012 - 2.6% and 0.4% in 2014. HIV prevalence among SWs in 2010 and 2012 made up 1.2% and 1.3% respectively, whereas no HIV case was detected among SWs as a result of HIV biological surveillance conducted in 2014.

**Figure 14.** HIV Prevalence among MARPs 2010-2014



Hepatitis C prevalence among PWID was relatively stable and it was within the limits of 52% (Table 4). Syphilis prevalence was similarly stable making up 3.7% in 2014.

**Table 4.** *The results from the biological surveillance among PWID 2010 – 2014*

<b>PWID</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>HIV Prevalence</b>	10.7%	6.3%	4.0%
<b>Hepatitis C Prevalence</b>	36.9%	52.6%	52.1%
<b>Syphilis Prevalence</b>	4.2%	0.8%	3.7%

Hepatitis B prevalence was 1.1% in 2014 (Table 5). Syphilis prevalence among MSM was relatively stable, it made up 1.8% in 2014.

**Table 5.** *The results from the biological surveillance among MSM 2010- 2014*

<b>MSM</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>HIV Prevalence</b>	2.3%	2.6%	0.4%
<b>Syphilis Prevalence</b>	1.3%	1.9%	1.8%
<b>Hepatitis B Prevalence</b>	4.1%	0.6%	1.1%

Gonorrhoea prevalence among SWs was 3.8% in 2014 (Table 6). Syphilis prevalence was 0.8% in 2014. The results of the two recent surveillances show relatively stable trichomoniasis prevalence which was in the range of 20-22%.

**Table 6.** *The results from the biological surveillance among SWs 2010- 2014*

<b>SWs</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>HIV Prevalence</b>	1.2%	1.3%	-
<b>Syphilis Prevalence</b>	3.1%	4.3%	0.8%
<b>Trichomoniasis Prevalence</b>	7.1%	22.5%	20.8%
<b>Gonorrhoea Prevalence</b>	11.0%	6.6%	3.8%

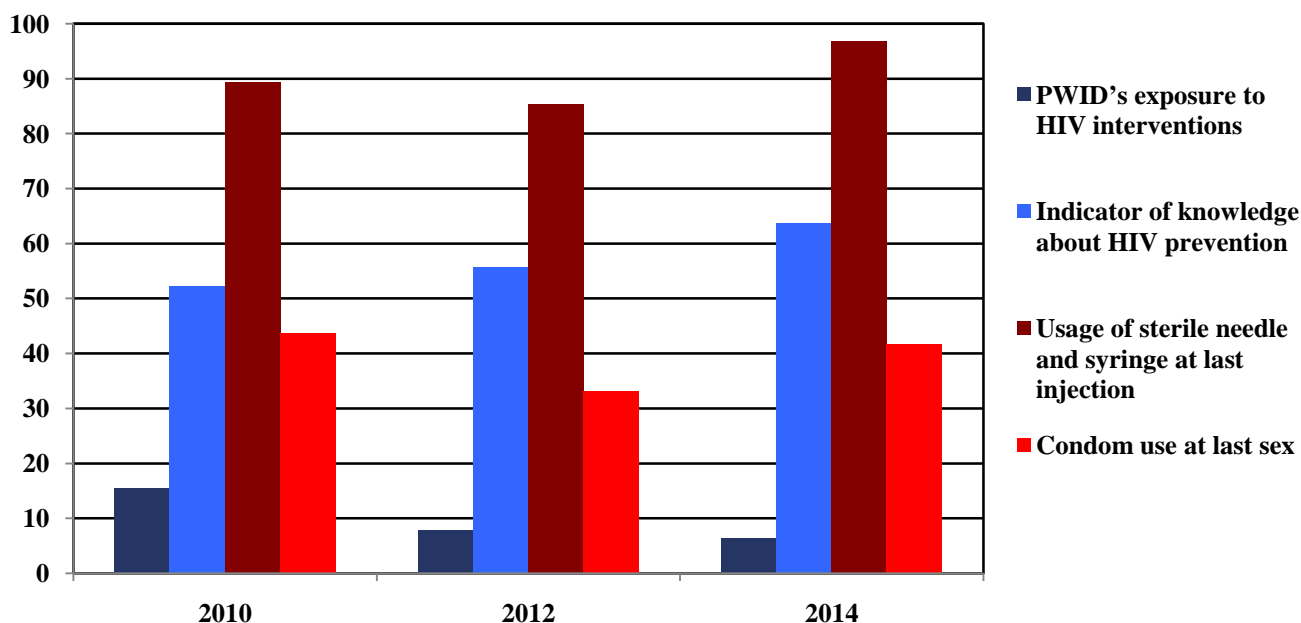
Biological surveillance among migrants for the first time was conducted in 2014. The obtained results showed that HIV prevalence among migrants made up 0.4%, which exceeds more than two times the indicator of HIV prevalence among the adult population in the Republic of Armenia (Table 7). The prevalence of Hepatitis C and hepatitis B made up 0.5% and 0.4% respectively.

**Table 7.** *The results from the biological surveillance among migrants 2014*

<b>Migrants</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>HIV Prevalence</b>	0.4%
<b>Hepatitis C Prevalence</b>	0.5%
<b>Hepatitis B Prevalence</b>	0.4%

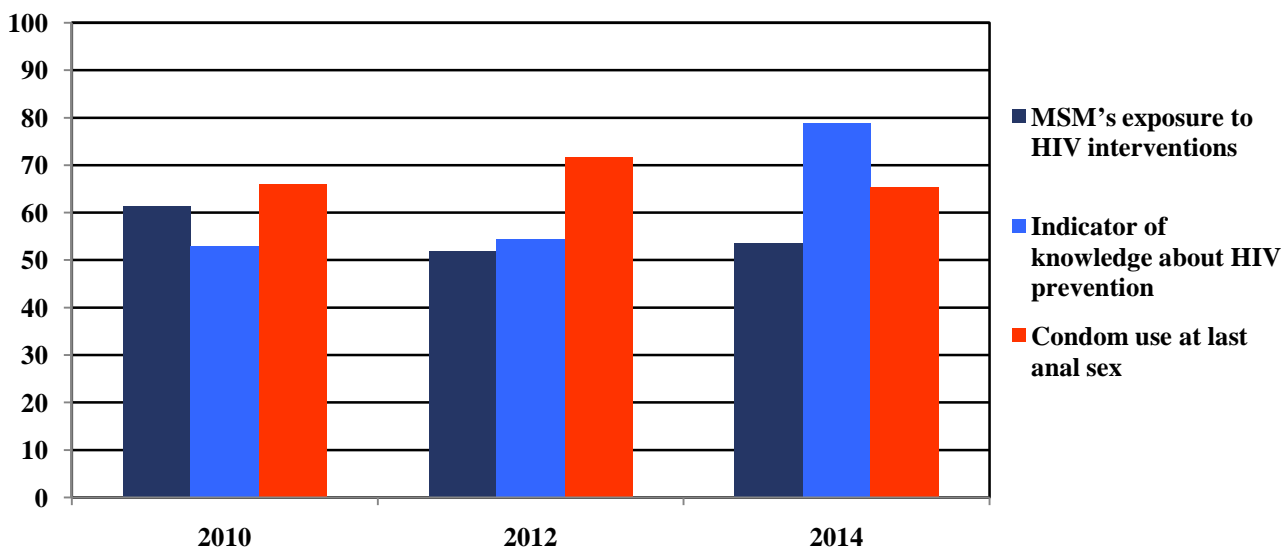
If exposure to HIV interventions of PWID was reduced in the last five years reaching up 6.3% in 2014, usage of sterile needles and syringes and indicator of knowledge about HIV prevention increased, making up in 2014 96.9% and 63.7% respectively (Figure 15). What is more, the percentage of usage of sterile needles and syringes is rather high, and condom use at last sex stayed at almost the same level - 44%.

**Figure 15.** *The results from the behavioral surveillance among PWID 2010-2014*



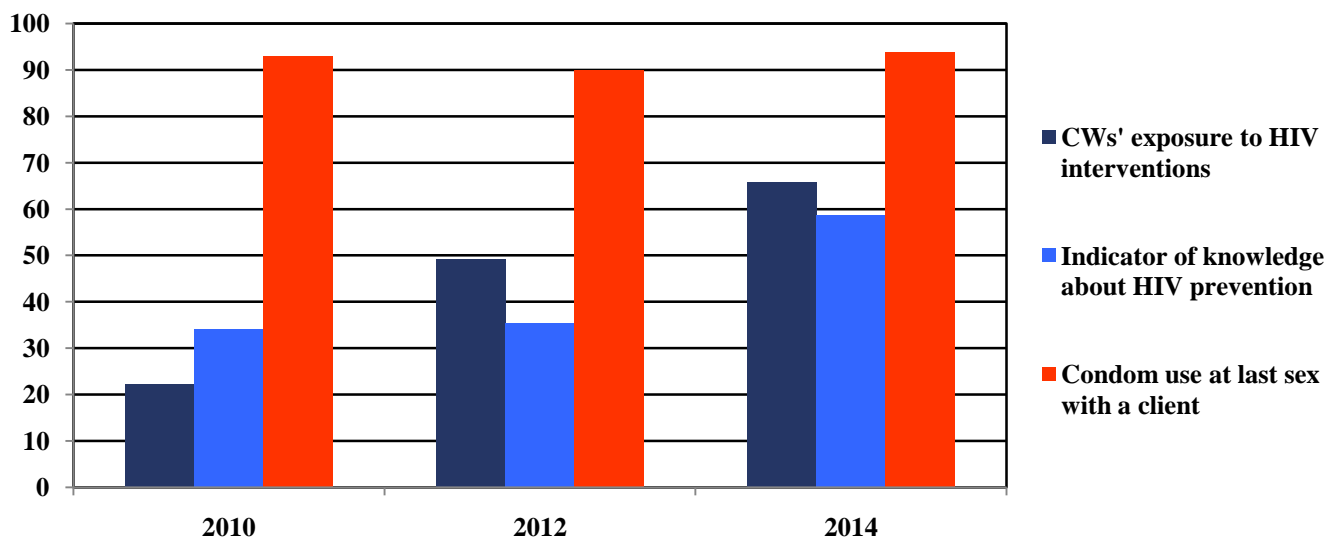
Dynamics show that exposure to HIV interventions of MSM slightly decreased making up 53.5% in 2014, whereas indicator of knowledge about HIV prevention among MSM increased in 1.5 times reaching 79% in 2014, and condom use at last anal sex was stable - within the limits 65% (Figure 16).

**Figure 16.** *The results from the behavioral surveillance among MSM 2010-2014*



Despite of significant increase in exposure to HIV interventions of SWs and some increase of the indicator of knowledge about HIV prevention, condom use at last sex with a client among SWs was persistently high - it was more than 90% in 2014 (Figure 17).

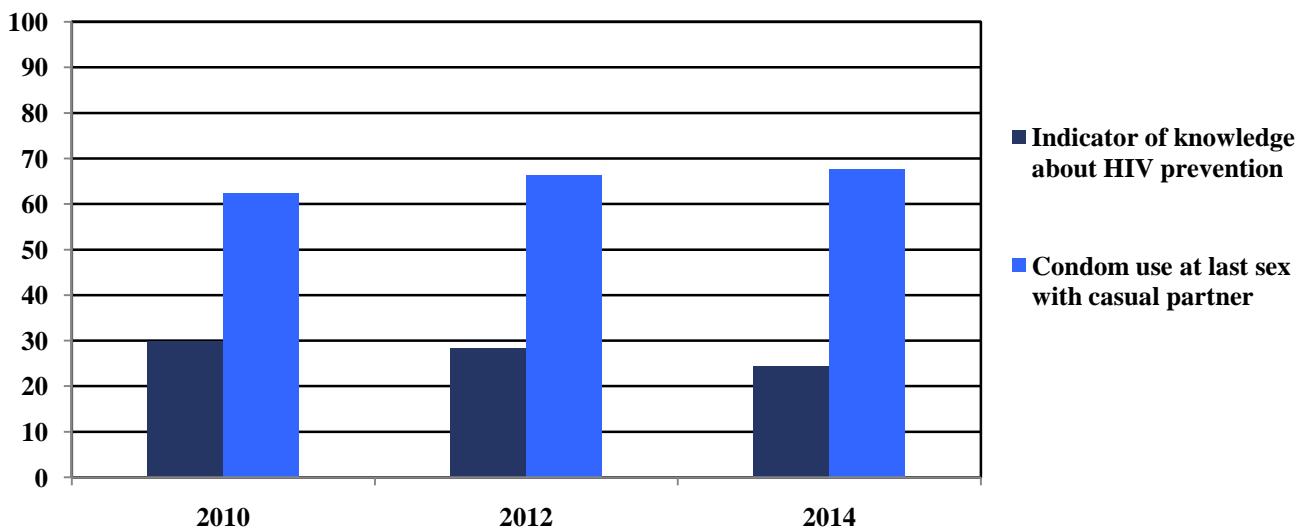
**Figure 17.** *The results from the behavioral surveillance among SWs 2010-2014*



The indicator of knowledge about HIV prevention among migrants was in the range of 25-30% (Figure 18). Condom use at last sex with casual partner was in the range of 62-68%.

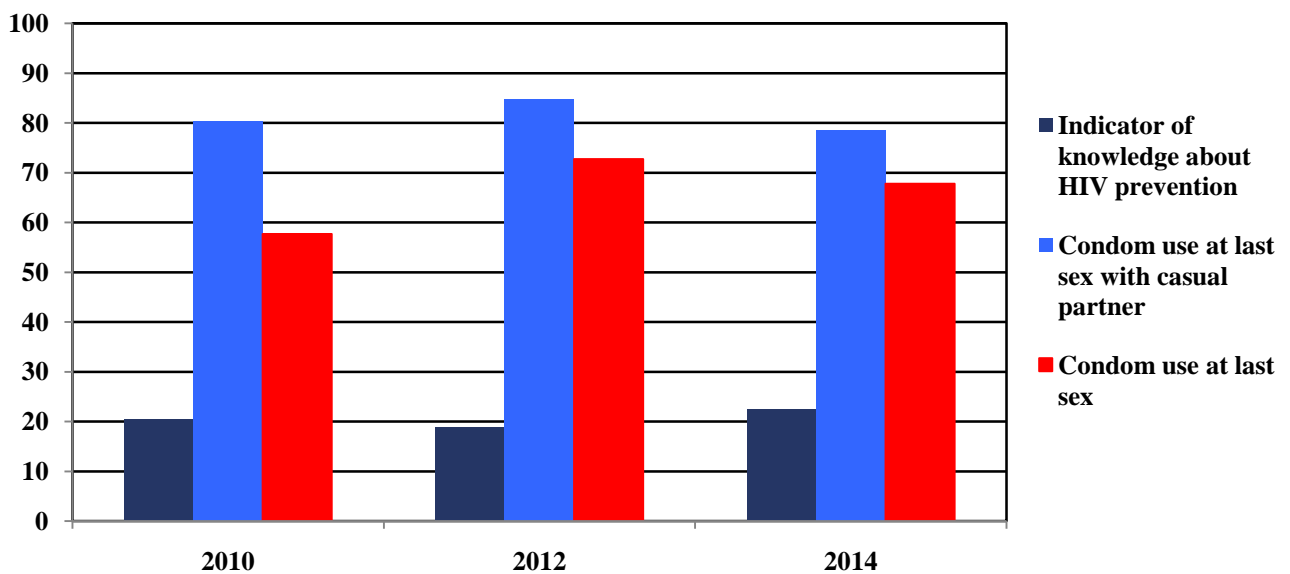


**Figure 18.** *The results from the behavioral surveillance among migrants 2010-2014*



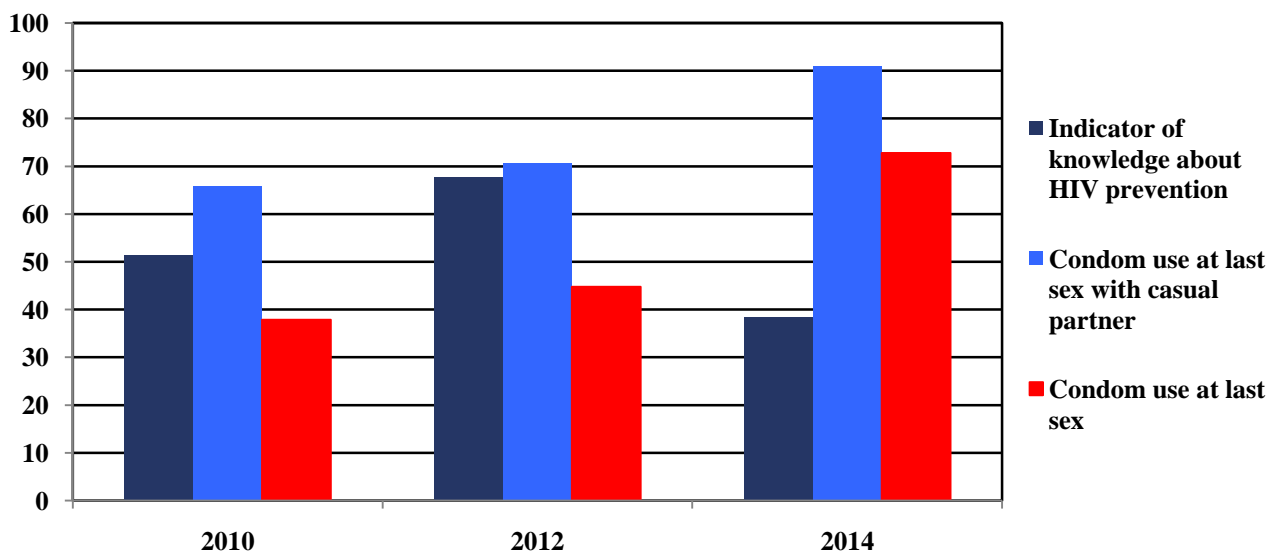
The indicator of knowledge about HIV prevention among the young people was still low, varying from 20% to 22% (Figure 19). Condom use at last sex with casual partner was in the range of 78-85%, and condom use at last sex made up about 68% in 2014.

**Figure 19.** *The results from the behavioral surveillance among young people 2010-2014*



Despite the fact that the indicator of knowledge about HIV prevention among prisoners decreased making up 38.4% in 2014, condom use at last sex with casual partner and condom use at last sex increased making up in 2014 91% and 72.8% respectively (Figure 20).

**Figure 20.** *The results from the behavioral surveillance among prisoners 2010-2014*



### Follow up, ART, PMTCT, PEP

As of the end of 2014 1328 PLHIV were linked to HIV care of whom 29 were children (more than 80% of them reside 120-130 km from Yerevan), 1114 PLHIV were retained in HIV care of whom 25 were children (more than 80% of them reside 120-130 km from Yerevan). 741 patients receive ART, of whom 20 are children. In 2014 27 pregnant women have received completed course of PMTCT, 34 people received PEP.

Percentage of adults and children with HIV known to be on treatment 12 months after initiating treatment among patients initiating ART is 84.4 for 2013.

More than half (55%) of all HIV patients were diagnosed at the late stages of HIV infection and had CD4 count <350 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> (Table 8).

**Table 8.** *CD4 + at time of HIV diagnosis*

CD4 Level	Total % for 2010-2014
<200	37
200-349	18
350-499	16
>500	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

## HIV and co-infections

86 TB/HIV co-infection cases were registered in 2014 (Table 9).

**Table 9.** *HIV/TB co-infection*

<b>Period</b>	<b>Total number of reported TB/HIV co-infections</b>
<b>2008</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>2009</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>2010</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>2011</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>2012</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>2013</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>2014</b>	<b>86</b>

43 HCV/HIV and 7 HBV/HIV co-infection cases were registered in 2014 (Table 10).

**Table 10.** *HIV/HCV/HBV co-infections*

<b>Period</b>	<b>HIV/HCV</b>	<b>HIV/HBV</b>	<b>HIV/HCV/HBV</b>
<b>2010</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2011</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2012</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2013</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2014</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>

## OST in Armenia

As of the end of 2014 the total number of those receiving methadone substitution treatment was 430, of whom 131 were prisoners (6 HIV +). From 430 PWID on OST 26 were PLHIV (Table 11).

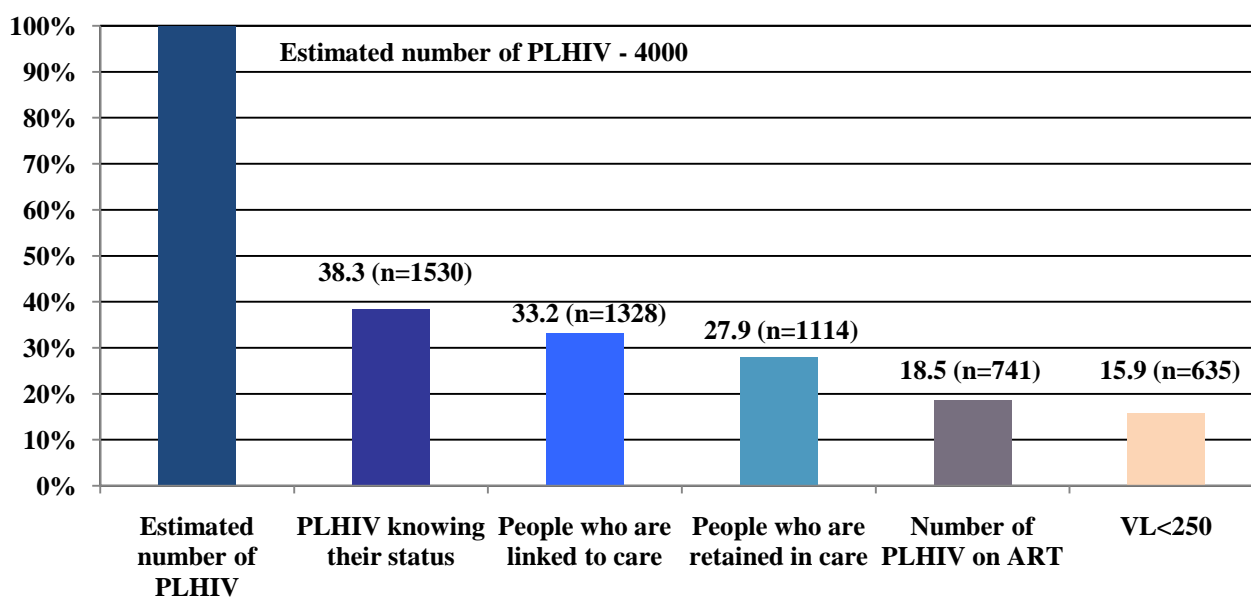
**Table 11.** *OST in Armenia*

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total number of PWID on OST</b>	111	160	214	301	430
<i>Prisoners</i>	-	13	30	70	131
<i>HIV+</i>	9	20	20	21	26

## HIV treatment cascade 2014

As of the end of 2014 the estimated number of PLHIV was 4000 (SPECRTUM data), of whom only 38.3% knew about their status, 33.2% were linked to HIV care, 27.9% were retained in HIV care, 18.5% were on ART, and 15.9% had undetectable viral load. As we can see from HIV Treatment Cascade, the gap between the estimated number of PLHIV and those PLHIV know their HIV positive status is the largest one (Figure 21).

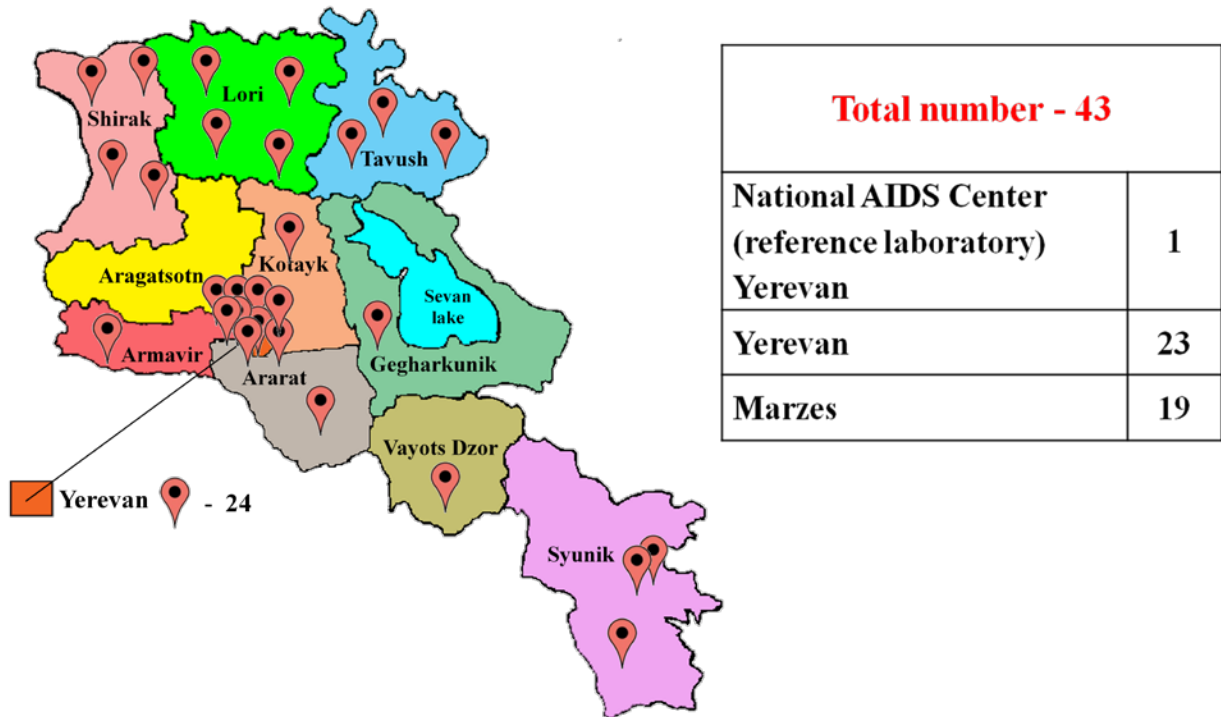
**Figure 21.** *HIV treatment cascade*



## HIV Testing

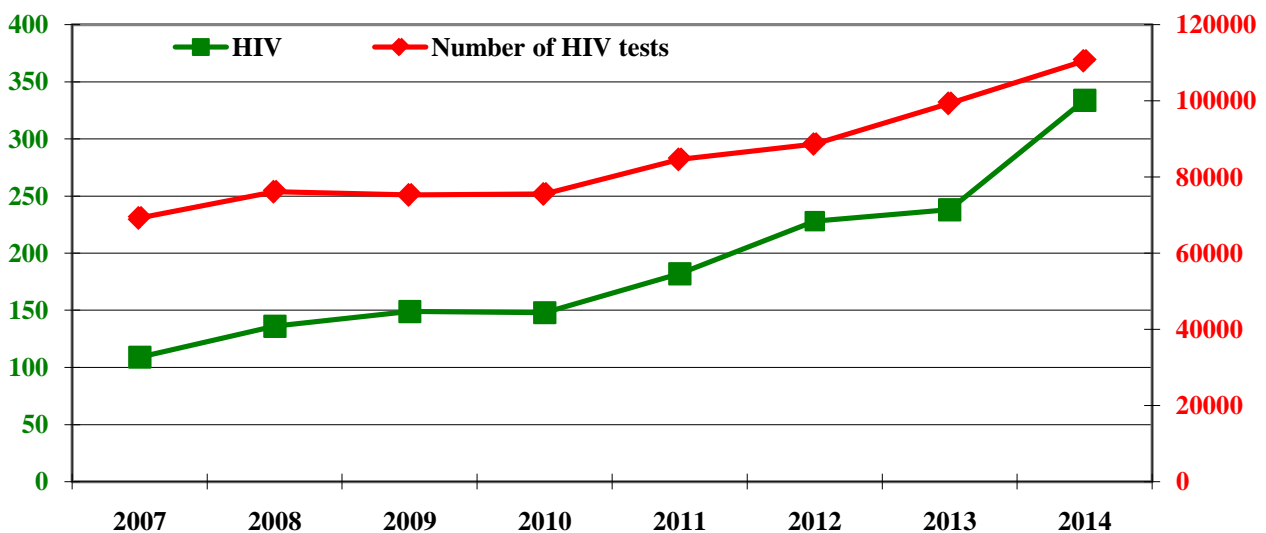
HIV final laboratory diagnosis is made at the National AIDS Center where the only reference-laboratory in the country operates. HIV laboratory tests are performed in 24 laboratory in Yerevan and 19 laboratories in marzes (Figure 22).

**Figure 22.** HIV laboratory testing performing at healthcare facilities



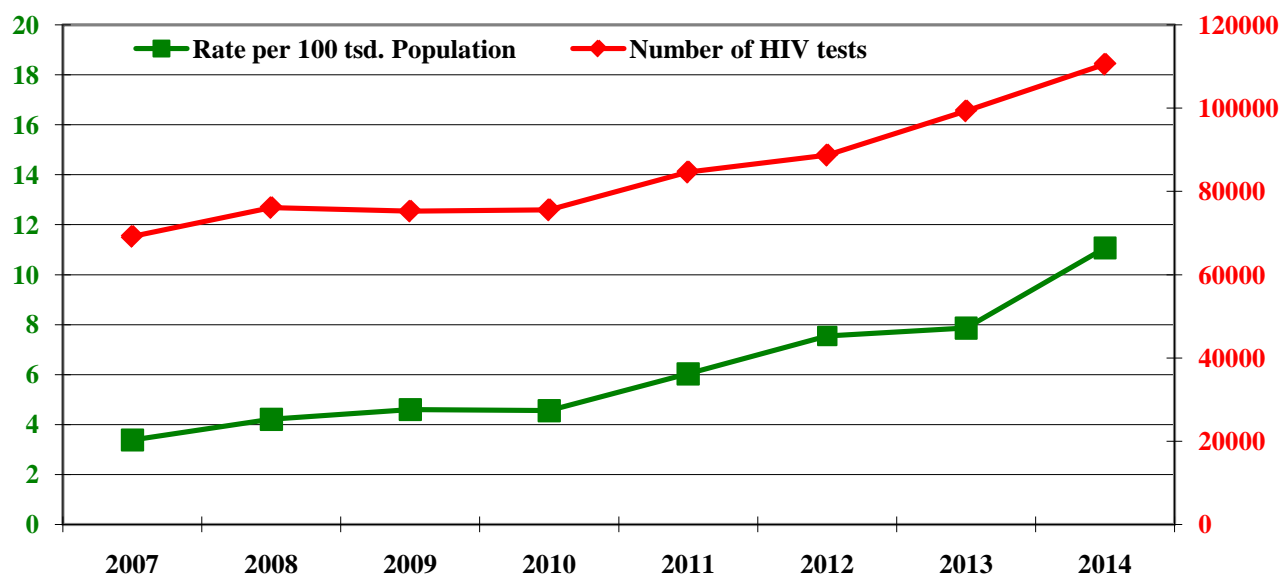
The number of yearly performed HIV tests has been consistently increasing within the last 5 years. In parallel, the number of new registered HIV cases was also increasing. The largest number of the HIV tests was performed in 2014 – 110574 (Figure 23).

**Figure 23.** Dynamics of HIV testing, 2007-2014



At the same time, the number of HIV registered cases per 100 000 population increased as well, and made up 11 in 2014 (Figure 24).

**Figure 24.** Dynamics of HIV registration per 100,000 population, 2007-2014



In 2014 totally 110574 HIV tests performed in HIV laboratories at healthcare facilities in the country (Table 12).

**Table 12.** HIV testing by laboratories, 2014

HIV laboratories	Region	Number tests
"National Center for AIDS Prevention" SNCO CJSC	Yerevan	47297
CJSC " Center of Haematology named after Prof R.O. Yeolian" MoH RA	Yerevan	10709
"Erebuni" Medical Center	Yerevan	1869
"Surb Grigor Lusavorich" Medical Center CJSC	Yerevan	1665
"Nork-Marash" Medical Center CJSC	Yerevan	5857
"Research Center of Mother's & Child's Health Preservation" CJSC	Yerevan	2598
Infection Clinical Hospital "Nork" MH RA CJSC	Yerevan	295
Central Military Hospital of MoD of RA	Yerevan	1495
"Republic of Armenia Diagnostica Medical Corporation" OJSC	Yerevan	22
Soviet District Company LTD "VIOLA"	Yerevan	1506
"Armenicum" CJ-SC	Yerevan	57
LLC "NORMED"	Yerevan	274
Medical Scientific Center of Dermatology & Sexually Transmitted Infections of MoH of RA	Yerevan	2205
"Arabkir" Joint Medical Center and Institute of Child and Adolescent Scient Health LTC	Yerevan	163
"DIASTAR" LTC	Yerevan	71

"PROM-TEST" LLC	Yerevan	382
«Sanus Vita» Medical Center LTC	Yerevan	4
Center of Medical Genetics and Primary Health Care LLC	Yerevan	465
"Cito-lab" LLC express laboratory	Yerevan	46
University Clinical Hospital 1, Yerevan State Medical University after Mkhitar Heratsi CJSC	Yerevan	3264
"Surb Astvatsamayr Medical Center" CJSC	Yerevan	44
"Nor Arabkir" Health Center CJSC	Yerevan	486
"Blood Transfusion Station of Gyumri" CJSC	Shirak marz	5985
"Center of Dermatology and Cosmetology of Gyumri" LLC	Shirak marz	57
"Policlinic number 2 after N.A.Melikyan of Gyumri" CJSC	Shirak marz	202
" Gyumri Madical Center" CJSC	Shirak marz	73
"Blood Transfusion Station of Armavir" LTC	Armavir marz	4021
Artashati Bjshkakan Kentron CJSC	Ararat marz	3502
Syunik Regional Blood Transfusion Station CJSC	Syunik marz	1687
Kapan Bjshkakan Kentron CJSC	Syunik marz	634
Medical Center of Goris CJSC	Syunik marz	101
Medical Center of Eghegnadzor CJSC	Vayots dzor marz	829
Hrazdan Regional Bank of Blood SCJSC	Kotayk marz	2229
"Blood Transfusion Regional Center of Lori" CJSC	Lori marz	4796
"Infection Hospital of Vanadzor" SCJSC	Lori marz	65
"Central Policlinic of Gugark" SCJSC	Lori marz	560
Medical Center of Stepanavan CJSC	Lori marz	13
"Gavari Bjshkakan Kentron" JSC	Gegarkunik marz	3080
"Ijevani Bjshkakan Kentron" CJSC	Tavush marz	1776
"Nikolay Nasibyani anvan Noyemberyani Bjshkakan Kentron" CJSC	Tavush marz	134
"Medical Center of Berd" CJSC	Tavush marz	19
" Dilijan Madical Center" CJSC	Tavush marz	37
<b>Total</b>		<b>110574</b>

The distribution performed HIV tests in 2014 by population groups and sex presented in the table 13.

**Table 13.** *Distribution performed HIV tests in 2014 by population groups and sex*

Code		Tested		
		Total	Including	
			Female	Male
A	B	1	2	3
<b>100</b>	<b>Tested citizens of the Republic of Armenia - Total</b>	<b>107272</b>	<b>77273</b>	<b>29999</b>
<b>Including:</b>				
101	Those having sexual relations, including	414	243	171
101.1	With the HIV-infected or with seropositive person	208	182	26
101.2	Persons with unknown status	206	61	145
102	Persons who inject drugs	3931	71	3860
103	Homo- and bisexuals	2166	27	2139
104	Patients with STIs	444	392	52
105	Sex workers	2911	2868	43
106	Migrants	9278	5310	3968
107	Persons exposed to occupational risk of HIV transmission	264	232	32
108	Donors	16452	8959	7493
109	Pregnant women	46976	46976	<b>X</b>
109.1	Including those aged 15-24	19617	19617	<b>X</b>
109-A	Pregnant women applied for termination of their pregnancy	1216	1216	<b>X</b>
110	Recipients	31	10	21
111	Military servants	468	212	256
112	Prisoners	555	42	513
113	Tested adults having clinical presentations, including	12257	6036	6221
113.1	Patients with TB	2045	494	1551
113.2	Patients with hepatitis C	80	16	64
113.3	Patients with hepatitis B	93	35	58
113.4	Tested adults having other clinical presentations	10039	5491	4548
114	Tested anonymously	1007	379	628
115	Those having non-occupational contacts with HIV patient or HIV-positive persons	92	61	31
116	Tested children, including:	617	245	372
116.1	Children born to HIV-infected mothers	64	28	36
116.2	Tested children having clinical presentations	553	217	336
117	Other	8193	3994	4199
<b>150</b>	<b>Total number of tested citizens of the Republic of Armenia</b>	<b>110128</b>	<b>78699</b>	<b>31429</b>



Code		Tested		
		Total	Including	
			Female	Male
A	B	1	2	3
<b>200</b>	<b>Tested foreign citizens - Total</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>181</b>
<b>Including:</b>				
201	Those having sexual relations, including	16	9	7
201.1	With the HIV-infected or with seropositive person	10	6	4
201.2	Persons with unknown status	6	3	3
202	Persons who inject drugs	4	0	4
203	Homo- and bisexuals	1	0	1
204	Patients with STIs	1	1	0
205	Sex workers	6	6	0
207	Persons exposed to occupational risk of HIV transmission	1	1	0
208	Donors	0	0	0
209	Pregnant women, including:	37	37	<b>X</b>
209.1	Including those aged 15-24	13	13	<b>X</b>
209-A	Pregnant women applied for termination of their pregnancy	0	0	<b>X</b>
210	Recipients	0	0	0
211	Military servants	2	0	2
212	Prisoners	3	1	2
213	Tested adults having clinical presentations, including	153	91	62
213.1	Patients with TB	2	0	2
213.2	Patients with hepatitis C	0	0	0
213.3	Patients with hepatitis B	0	0	0
213.4	Tested adults having other clinical presentations	151	91	60
214	Tested anonymously	28	11	17
215	Those having non-occupational contacts with HIV patient or HIV-positive persons	0	0	0
216	Tested children, including:	2	1	1
216.1	Children born to HIV-infected mothers	2	1	1
216.2	Tested children having clinical presentations	0	0	0
217	Other	136	51	85
<b>250</b>	<b>Total number of tested foreign citizens</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>300</b>	<b>Total number of those tested</b>	<b>107662</b>	<b>77482</b>	<b>30180</b>
<b>400</b>	<b>Total number of performed tests</b>	<b>110574</b>	<b>78929</b>	<b>31645</b>

The distribution of tested citizens of the Republic of Armenia by age, sex, and place of residence presented in the table 14.

**Table 14.** *Distribution performed HIV tests in 2014 by age, sex, and place of residence of tested citizens of the Republic of Armenia*

Age	Total	Including according to place of residence					
		Yerevan		Other cities of the Republic of Armenia		Villages of the Republic of Armenia	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Below 15</b>	1124	209	236	190	264	72	153
<b>15-24</b>	28309	7198	3123	7691	1029	8109	1159
<b>25-39</b>	51985	18805	6767	11322	2769	9645	2677
<b>40-49</b>	11870	3537	2670	1321	1288	1982	1072
<b>50 and above</b>	13984	3121	3015	1579	1746	2492	2031
<b>Total</b>	<b>107272</b>	<b>32870</b>	<b>15811</b>	<b>22103</b>	<b>7096</b>	<b>22300</b>	<b>7092</b>

Health care provider-initiated HIV testing and counselling scaled up in recent years. As a result, HIV detectability has been improved. In particular, the majority (68%) of HIV cases registered in 2014 have been diagnosed as a result of health care provider-initiated HIV testing, following 22.5% has returned to Armenia with HIV diagnosis, 5.7% has been tested and diagnosed under the HIV prevention programmes conducted among migrants, 3.6% - as a result of client-initiated HIV testing, and only very small number of registered cases from PWID, MSM, SW outreach programmes (Table 15).

**Table 15.** *Type of HIV testing and counseling (TC) and referral, 2010-2014*

Type of HIV testing and counseling (TC) and referral	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		}
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
PITC at medical facilities	65	43.9%	69	37.9%	103	45.2%	97	40.8%	149	44.6%	68%
PITC at NCAP	27	18.2%	34	18.7%	39	17.1%	53	22.3%	73	21.9%	
PITC at CEI	9	6.1%	12	6.6%	8	3.5%	10	4.2%	5	1.5%	
HIV (+) tested abroad	28	18.9%	44	24.2%	66	28.9%	56	23.5%	75	22.5%	
Client-initiated TC	18	12.2%	19	10.4%	11	4.8%	8	3.4%	12	3.6%	
Migration programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.8%	19	5.7%	
MSM programmes	-	-	1	0.5%	1	0.4%	9	3.8%	1	0.3%	
SW programmes	1	0.7%	3	1.6%	-	-	2	0.8%	-	-	
IDU programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.4%	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>100%</b>	

In recent years almost all pregnant women have been tested for HIV. The largest number of HIV cases among pregnant women was registered in 2014 – 26 (Table 16). 56% of partners of those HIV positive 26 women were migrants who were infected abroad. In 2013 15 HIV positive pregnant women were registered, 87% of their partners were migrants who were infected abroad.

**Table 16.** *Dynamics of HIV testing among pregnant women in the Republic of Armenia*

Period	Total number of pregnant women undergone HIV testing	Number of registered HIV cases among pregnant women
2009	40,679	12
2010	41,638	8
2011	43,330	14
2012	43,734	9
2013	46,801	15 (87% Migrant Partners)
2014	46,976	26 (57% Migrant Partners)

In recent 5 years the number of people from various population groups who underwent HIV testing and counseling has been increased (not including the number of donors). In particular, it increased in 4.6 times among PWID, in 3 times among MSM, in 2.8 times among SWs (Table 17). The number of tested patients having clinical indications increased in 2.1 times.

**Table 17.** *Dynamics of provided CT services per population groups*

Population groups	2010	2014	Increase (in times)
PWID	856	3,931	4.6
MSM	716	2,139	3
SWs	1,028	2,868	2.8
Pregnant women	41,638	46,976	1.1
Patients with clinical indications	5,731	12,257	2.1
Total	57,064	90,820	1.6

The number of HIV rapid tests performed in 2014 under HIV prevention programmes targeted to migrants presented in the table 18.

**Table 18.** *Community rapid testing under HIV prevention programmes targeted to migrants, 2014*

<b>Population group</b>	<b>Number tests</b>
Migrant	3499
Migrant's partner	4421
Community member	2882
<b>Total</b>	<b>10802</b>