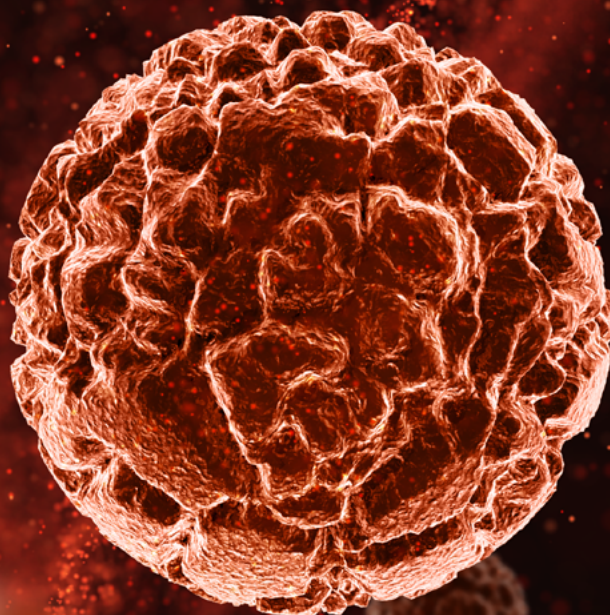


BRIEF OF

HIV/AIDS

SITUATION IN COLOMBIA 2020



CUENTA DE ALTO COSTO

Fondo Colombiano de Enfermedades de Alto Costo

A BRIEF OF HIV/AIDS SITUATION IN COLOMBIA 2020

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Fondo Colombiano de Enfermedades de Alto Costo

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The Full textbook in Spanish of the situation of HIV in Colombia is available in https://cuentadealtocosto.org/site/categoria_publicaciones/vih/



CHAPTER 1. CHARACTERIZATION OF INCIDENT PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV AND AIDS (PLWHA)



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CHAPTER 1 AT A GLANCE

Chapter 1. Characterization of incident people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA)

During the period, 12,528 cases with new diagnostic of HIV were reported.



-Compared to the previous year, there was an increase in new cases of 14.62%.
-The median age was 30 years (IQR 24-39).



-Of the new cases of HIV, 28.63% occurred in the Central Region and only 1.46% in the Amazon - Orinoquia Region.
-Bogotá, Antioquia and Valle del Cauca reported the highest number of incident cases.



In the new cases of HIV, 57.05% stated that they belonged to one or more groups of the key population. The largest proportion (53.05%) was identified in the category of men who have sex with men, followed by users of psychoactive substances other than injectable substances.



58.08% of the incident PLWHA were affiliated to the contributory health insurance.



-In 46.45% of the new cases, the presumptive test was performed at the request of the person him/herself. In addition, in 50.80% by the physician due to clinical suspicion of HIV/AIDS.
-Sexual contact was the main mechanism of HIV transmission (92.47%).



-The median number of days between diagnosis and ART initiation was 39 (IQR 22-61).
-39.00% of PLWHA were diagnosed in the AIDS stage.



*Period: February 1st, 2019 to January 31st, 2020 *IQR: Interquartile range *PLWHA: People living with HIV and AIDS *ART: Antiretroviral therapy



CHAPTER 2. CHARACTERIZATION OF PREVALENT PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV AND AIDS (PLWHA)



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CHAPTER 2 AT A GLANCE

Chapter 2. Characterization of prevalent people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA)

By 2020, 123.490 PLWHA were reported to the national registry.



It means an increase of 13.23% compared to 2019.

Male-to-female ratio was 3.32:1. The median age was 38 years (IQR 30-49).



The highest frequency occurred in the group of people between 30 and 34 years old (n=19,358).

The highest percentage of PLWHA (27.60%) lived in the Central region.



Bogotá, Antioquia and Valle del Cauca had the highest number of PLWHA.

57.51% of PLWHA are not identified in any of the key population groups. 33.48% of PLWHA were men who have sex with men.



-HIV wasting syndrome (14.59%) and pulmonary or extrapulmonary TB (7.99%) are the most frequent opportunistic diseases.
-Approximately 54% of PLWHA are in the AIDS stage.

Median TCD4+ lymphocyte count was 497 CD4/mm³ (IQR 318-701).



72.17% of PLWHA affiliated to the contributory health insurance had an undetectable viral load.

*Period: February 1, 2019 to January 31, 2020 *IQR: Interquartile range *PLWHA: People living with HIV and AIDS *TB: Tuberculosis



CHAPTER 3. MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV AND AIDS



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Situación del VIH/SIDA en Colombia

CHAPTER 3 AT A GLANCE

CHAPTER 3 AT A GLANCE

Chapter 3. Morbidity and mortality in people living with HIV and AIDS

Age-standardized incidence of HIV was 25.25 per 100,000 population (95% CI 24.72-25.60).



Age-standardized incidence of HIV in men was significantly higher than in women (41.42 per 100,000 population; 95% CI: 40.63-42.22).

Bogotá, Central and Pacific regions had the highest age-standardized incidence of HIV compared to the national estimate.



Age-standardized prevalence of HIV/AIDS was 0.25 per 100 population.

A decrease in estimated overall mortality is evident when comparing 2020 and 2019 (3.31 and 3.78 per 100,000 population, respectively).



*Period: February 1, 2019 to January 31, 2020 *CI: Confidence interval

CHAPTER 4 AT A GLANCE



CHAPTER 4. ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENT



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Chapter 4. Antiretroviral treatment

In the active and affiliated population, ART coverage was 94.70%, an improvement over that reported the previous year (85.63%).



Of the PLWHA on ART, 73.44% had a viral load of less than 50 copies/ml.

Decreased the proportion of PLWHA in retention in care from 93.35% in 2019 to 91.35% in 2020.



ART coverage in the affiliates to the contributory insurance was 95.53%.

The most used ART regimen in PLWHA was efavirenz, emtricitabine and tenofovir (23.09%).



*Period: February 1, 2019 to January 31, 2020 *ART: Antiretroviral therapy *PLWHA: People living with HIV and AIDS

CHAPTER 5 AT A GLANCE



CHAPTER 5. MOTHER-TO-CHILD HIV TRANSMISSION



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Chapter 5. Mother-to-child HIV transmission

A total of 604,904 pregnant women were reported during the period, with the highest proportion (25.77%) in the Caribbean region.



1,093 women diagnosed with HIV were reported to be pregnant and the median gestational age at the time of HIV detection was at 16 weeks (RIC 10-26).

The highest proportion of pregnant women were in stage 2 of the disease (47.03%) and 92.68% were using ART.



From pregnant women with HIV, 54.99% had pharmacological suppression of breastfeeding.

1,127 children under 12 months of age born to mothers with HIV were reported and 14 children were diagnosed with HIV.



Of the HIV-exposed children, 72.05% received newborn prophylaxis with zidovudine for 42 days and 18.19% received nevirapine (3 doses) + zidovudine for 42 days.

The first viral load between the first and second month of life was performed in 69.21% of HIV-exposed children.



*Period: February 1, 2019 to January 31, 2020 *ART: Antiretroviral therapy

CHAPTER 6 AT A GLANCE

T B H I V



CHAPTER 6. POPULATION WITH ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS WITH AND WITHOUT HIV/AIDS COINFECTION



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Chapter 6. Population with active tuberculosis with and without HIV/AIDS coinfection

12,632 people were reported with a diagnosis of active TB and 73.30% of the TB cases were screened for HIV.



Of the people with TB, 12.74% had TB/HIV coinfection and the Central region had the highest frequency of these cases.



Of the patients with TB/HIV coinfection, 93.81% had active drug-sensitive TB and 37.12% completed the indicated treatment.



The most used anti-TB scheme was ethambutol/isoniazid/pyrazinamide/rifampicin (66.99%).



Of the TB/HIV coinfection cases, 12.79% were cured and 20.05% completed treatment during the period.



91.97% of TB/HIV coinfection cases received ART.



*Period: February 1, 2019 to January 31, 2020 *ART: Antiretroviral therapy *TB: Tuberculosis

CHAPTER 7 AT A GLANCE



CHAPTER 7. RISK MANAGEMENT INDICATORS



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Chapter 7. Risk management indicators

The proportion of pregnant women screened for HIV reached the projected target (95%), increasing from 61.3% in 2012 to 95.9% in 2020.



The study of mother-to-child transmission in HIV-exposed children under 6 months of age reached the planned target, reaching 98.1%.



Early detection in incident cases was 60.1%, increasing by 2.6 percentage points compared to 2019.



The proportion of PLWHA diagnosed within the reporting period with viral load performed at initial assessment increased by 5.5 percentage points (2019: 87.8% vs 2020: 93.3%).



73.7% of PLWHA had follow-up TCD4+ lymphocytes and viral load within the last 6 months.



Annual syphilis screening reached 87.3% observing an increase compared to 2019 (79.5%).



In 2014, ART coverage in pregnant women was 82.6%; by 2020, it reached 96.9%.

In 2020, 80% of people on ART were undetectable at 48 weeks or more on ART.



Proportion of PLWHA with prophylaxis for *Pneumocystis jiroveci* pneumonia increased from 43.2% in 2014 to 82.1% in 2020.

*Period: February 1, 2019 to January 31, 2020 *ART: Antiretroviral therapy *PLWHA: people living with HIV and AIDS



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