

Dünya ve Türkiye Epidemiyolojisindeki Değişimler

Dr. Dilek Yıldız Sevgi

Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları ve Klinik Mikrobiyoloji
Şişli Hamidiye Etfal Eğitim ve Araştırma
Hastanesi



2016 yılı verilerine göre

HIV ile infekte kişi sayısı

36,7 milyon

30,8-42,9 milyon

2016 yılında

Yeni infekte olan kişi sayısı



1,8 milyon

HIV ilişkili ölüm



1 milyon

Dünyada

Toplam: **36.7 milyon**

Yetişkin: 34.5 milyon

Kadın: 17.8 milyon

15 yaş altı çocuk: 2.1 milyon

Epideminin başından itibaren

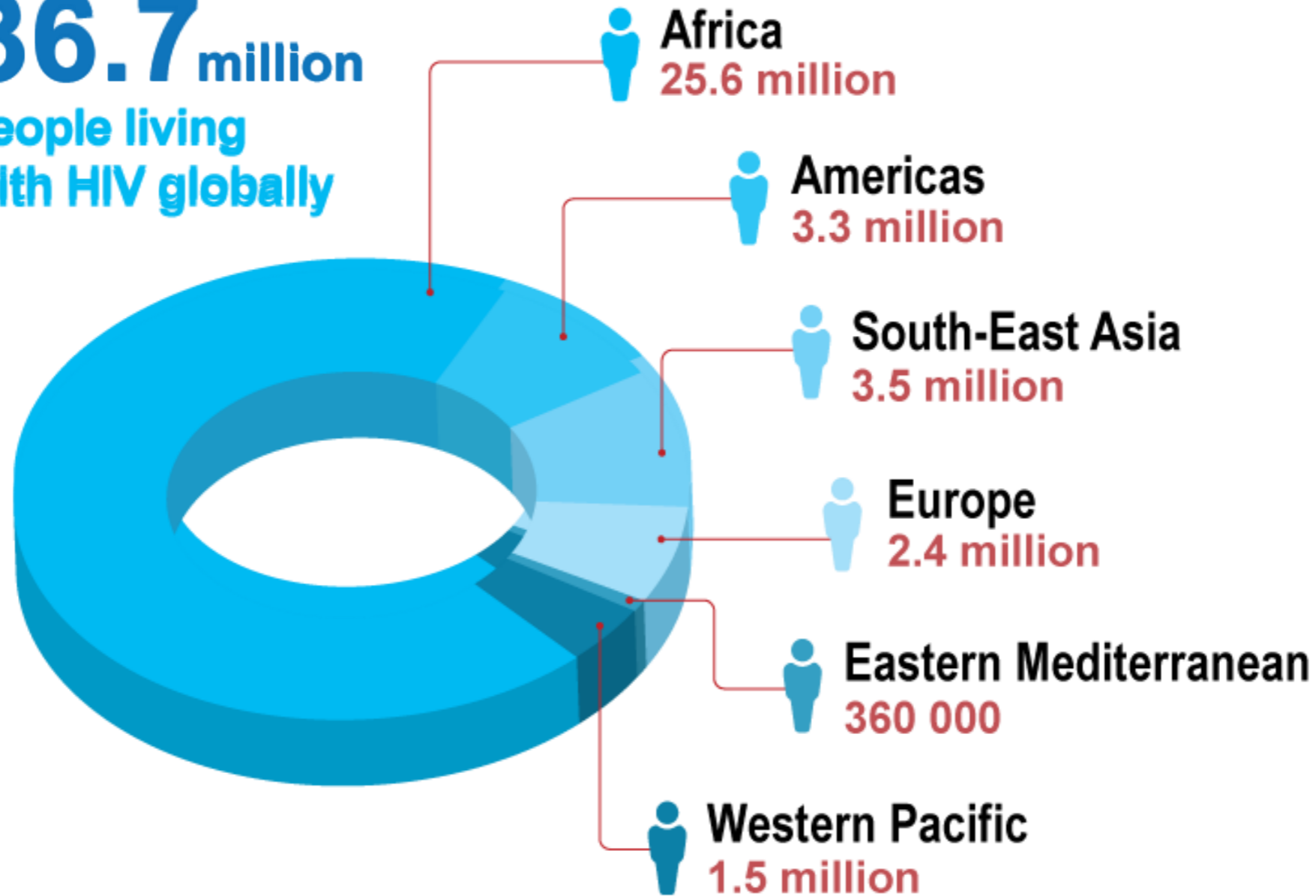
HIV ile infekte kişi: 76,1 milyon

HIV/AIDS ilişkili ölüm: 35 milyon

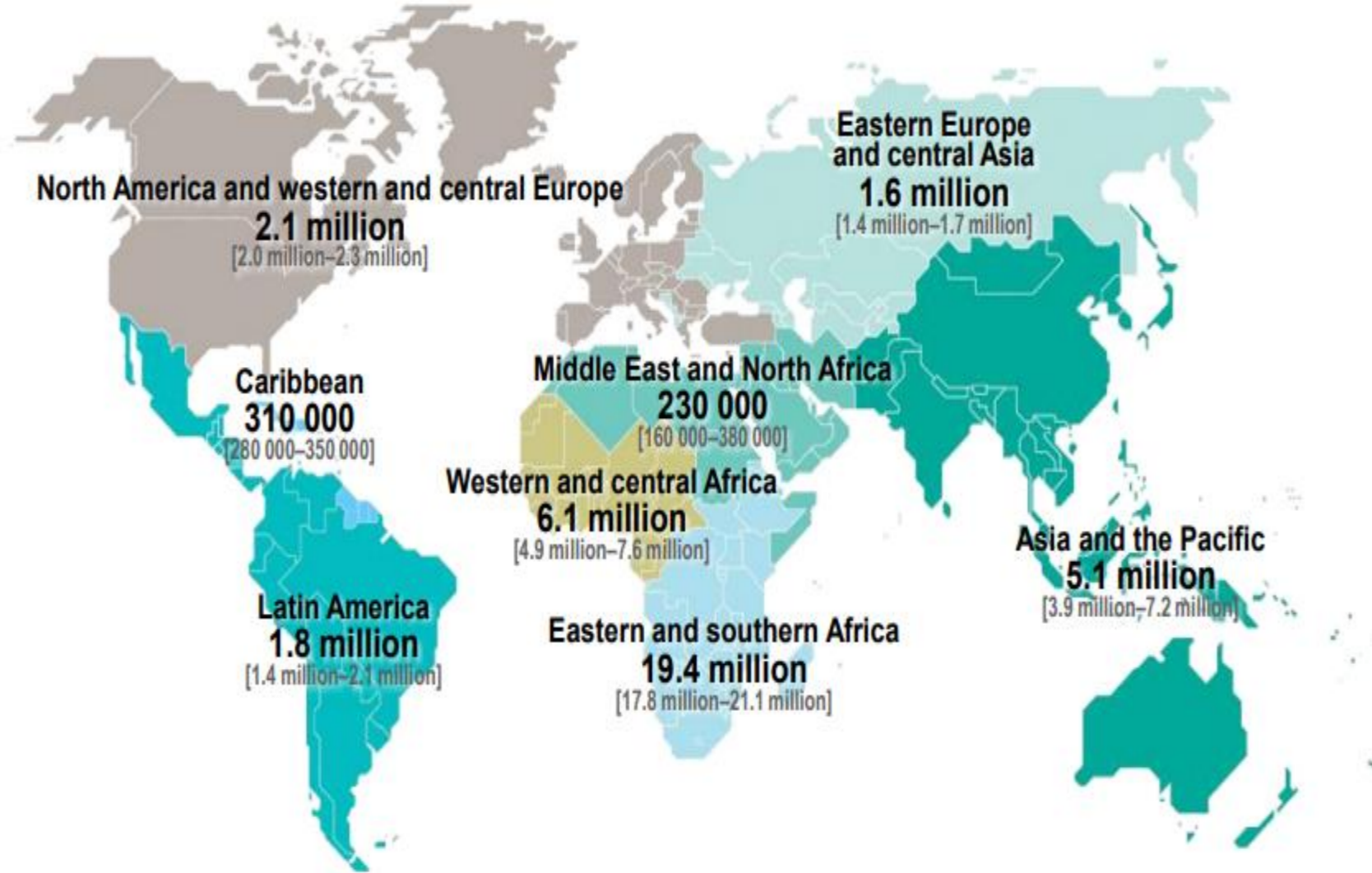


Bölgelere Göre Dağılım (2016)

36.7 million
people living
with HIV globally

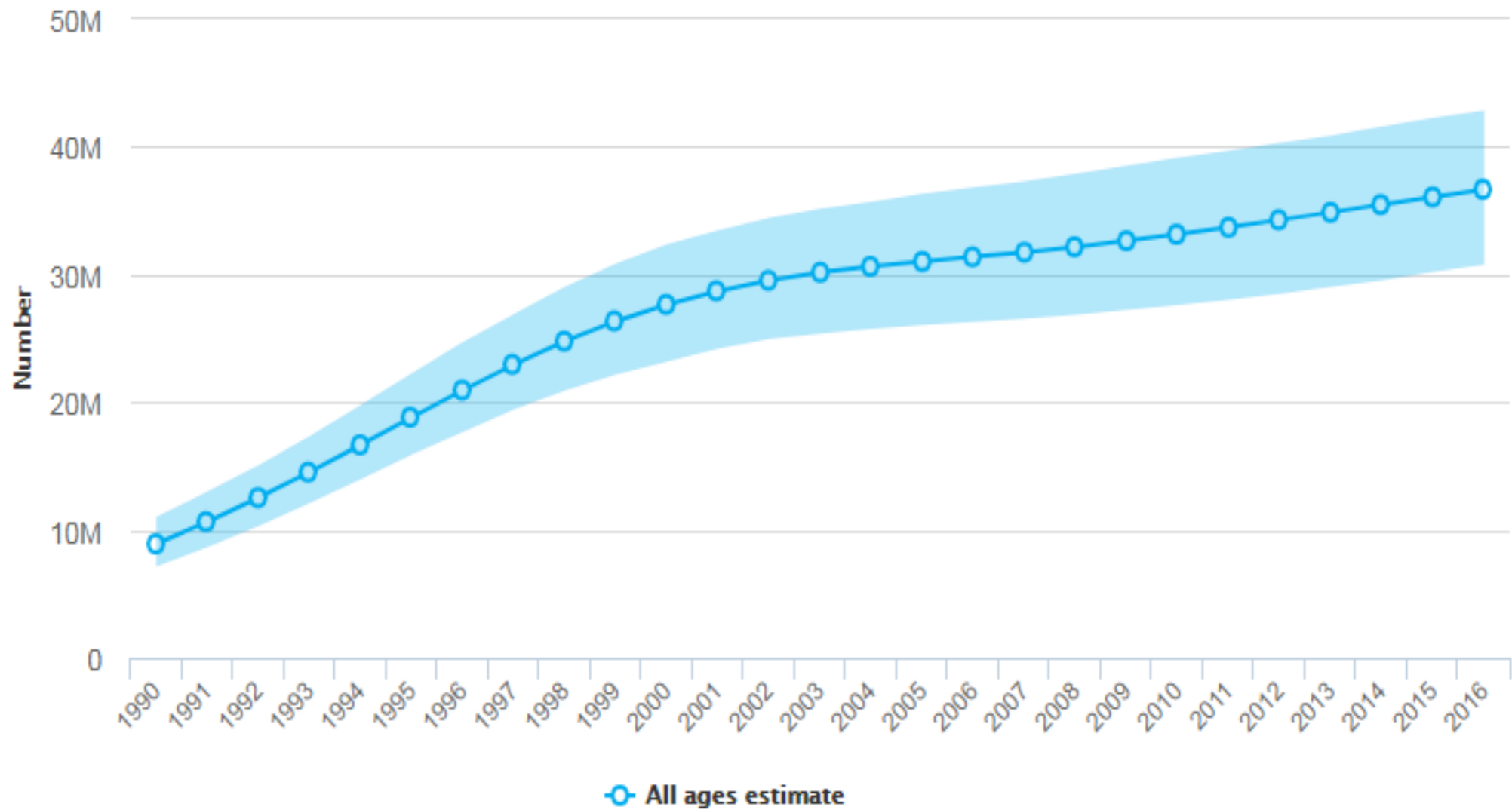


Bölgelere Göre Dağılım (2016)



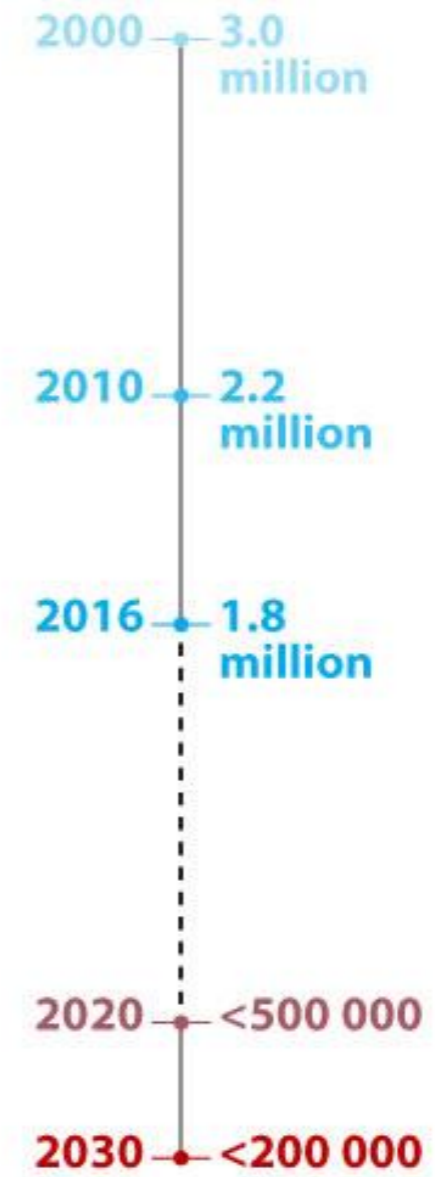
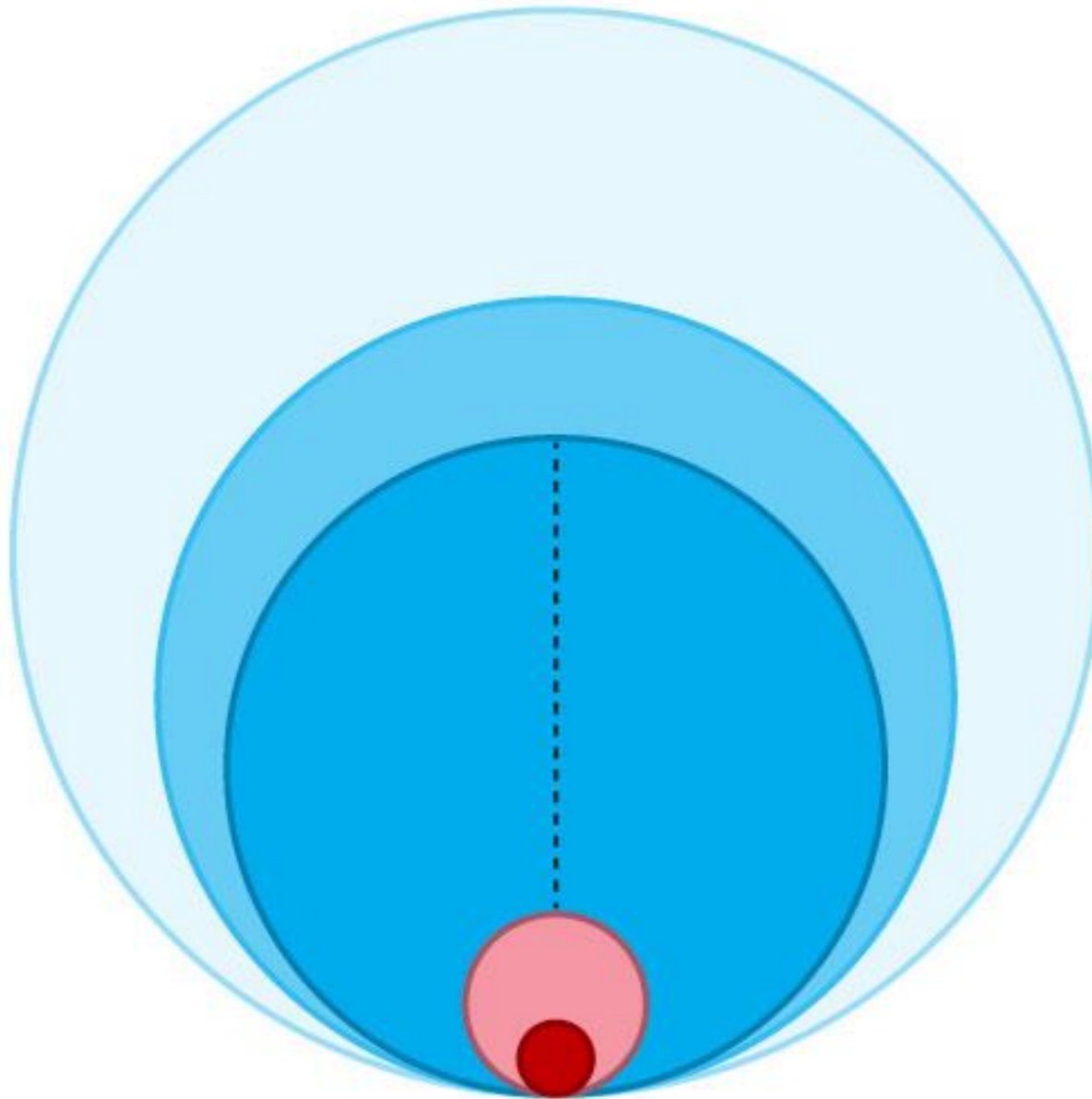
Total: 36.7 million [30.8 million–42.9 million]

HIV ile infekte kişi sayısı



Source: UNAIDS Estimates 2017

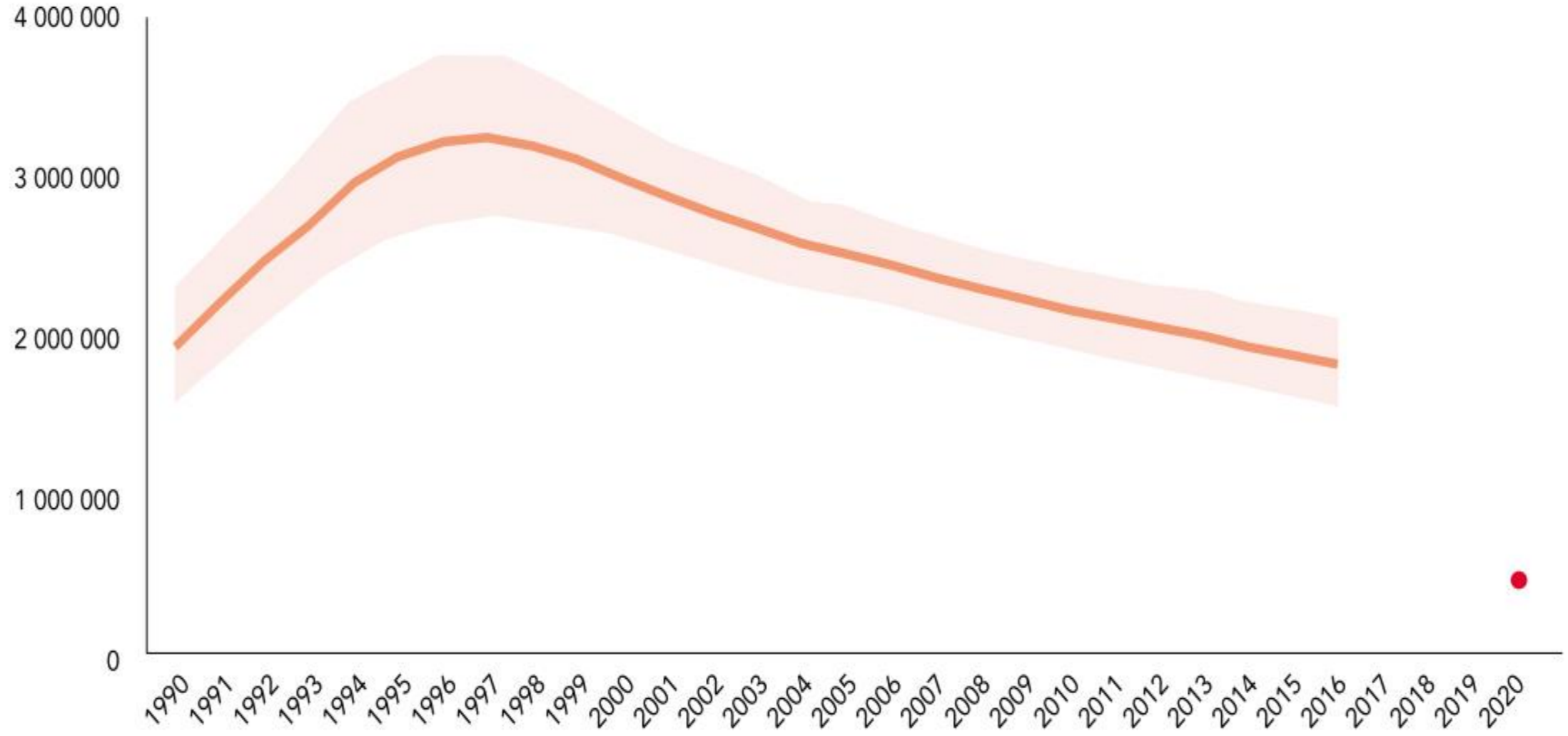
HIV ile infekte olan yeni kişi sayısı



Future targets

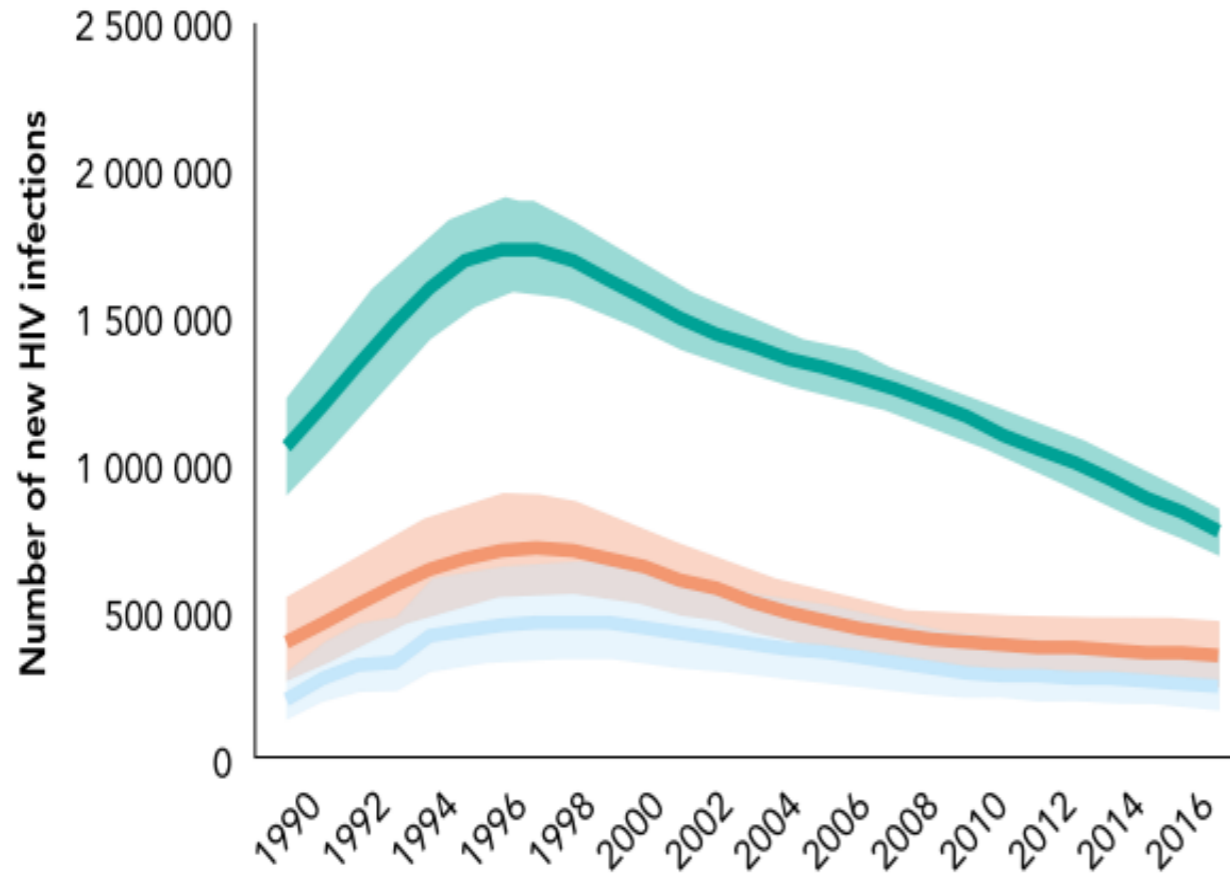
UNAIDS/WHO estimates

HIV ile infekte olan yeni kişi sayısı

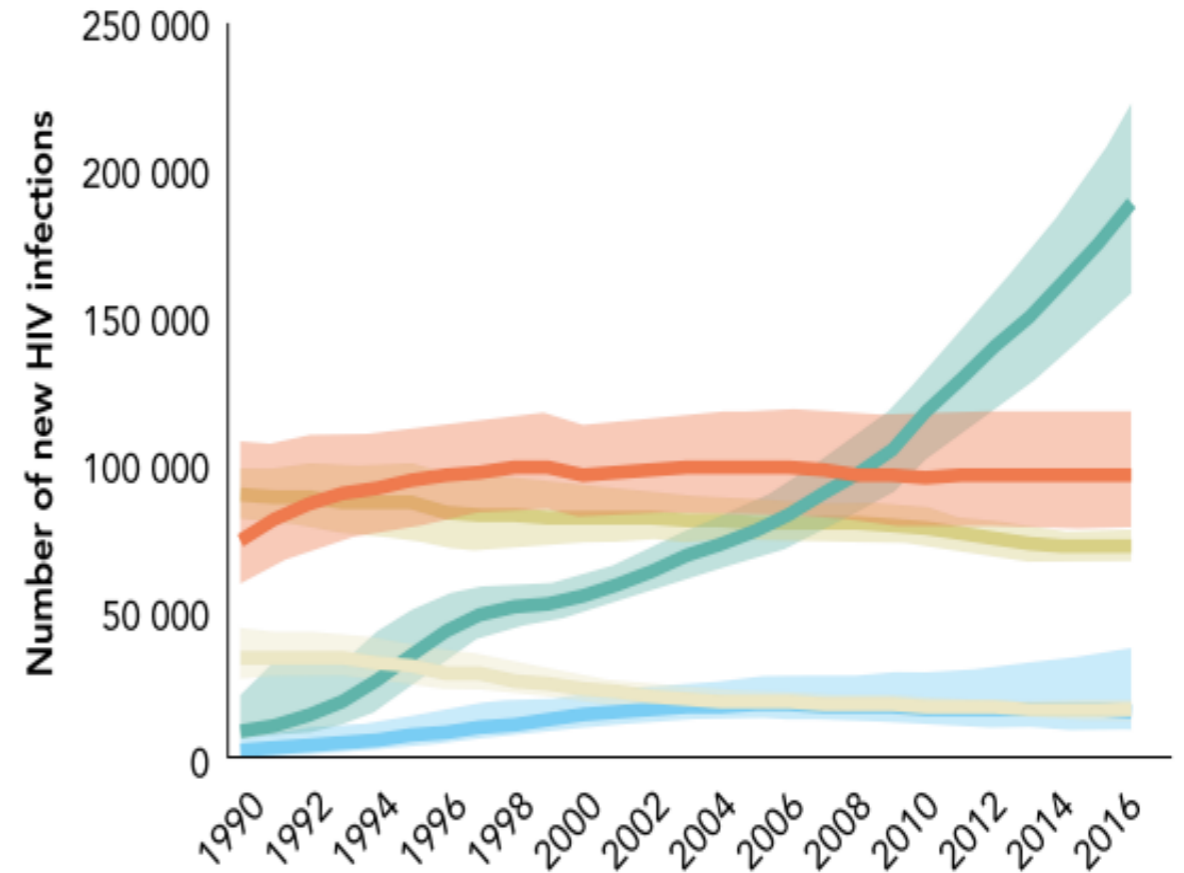


— Yeni HIV infeksiyonu ● 2020 hedefi*

Doğu Avrupa ve Orta Asya için alarm

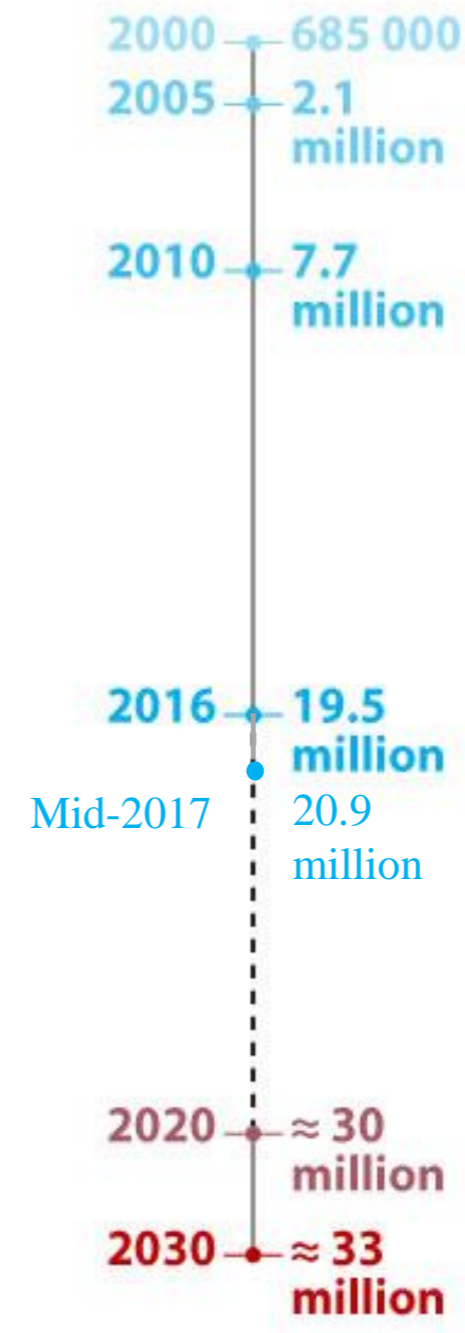
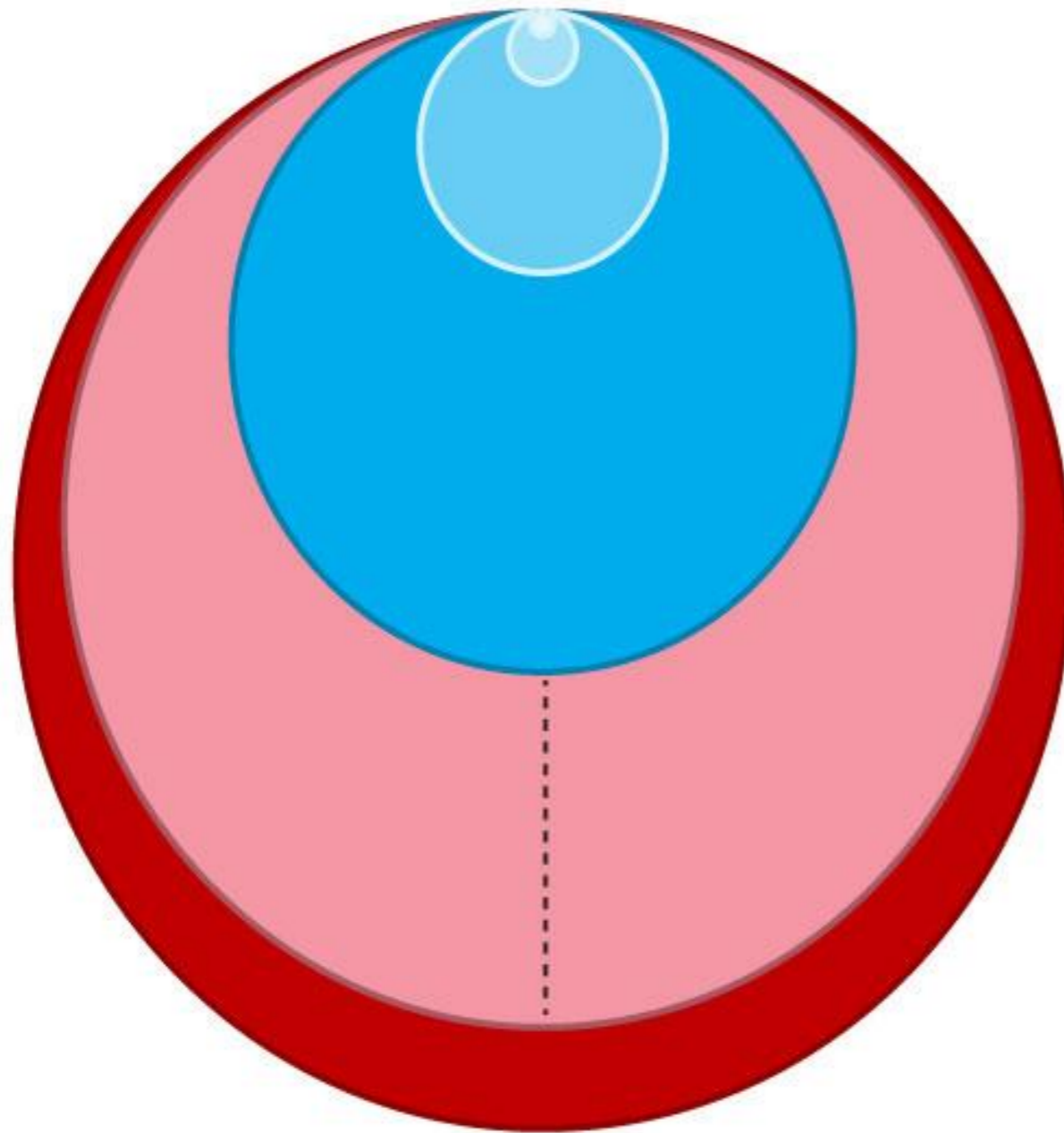


- Eastern and southern Africa
- Western and central Africa
- Asia and the Pacific



- Eastern Europe and central Asia
- Latin America
- Western and central Europe and North America
- Middle East and North Africa
- Caribbean

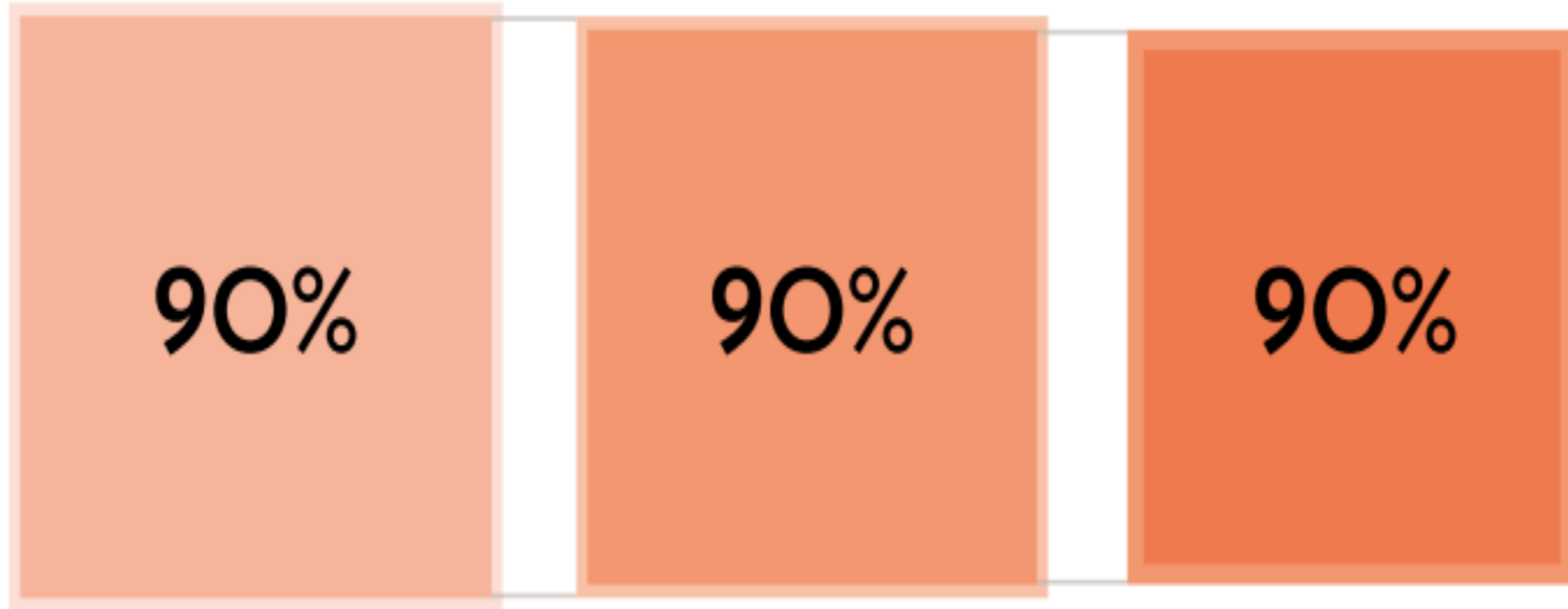
Antiretroviral Tedavi Alan Kişi Sayısı



Future targets

UNAIDS/WHO estimates

90-90-90 Hedefi

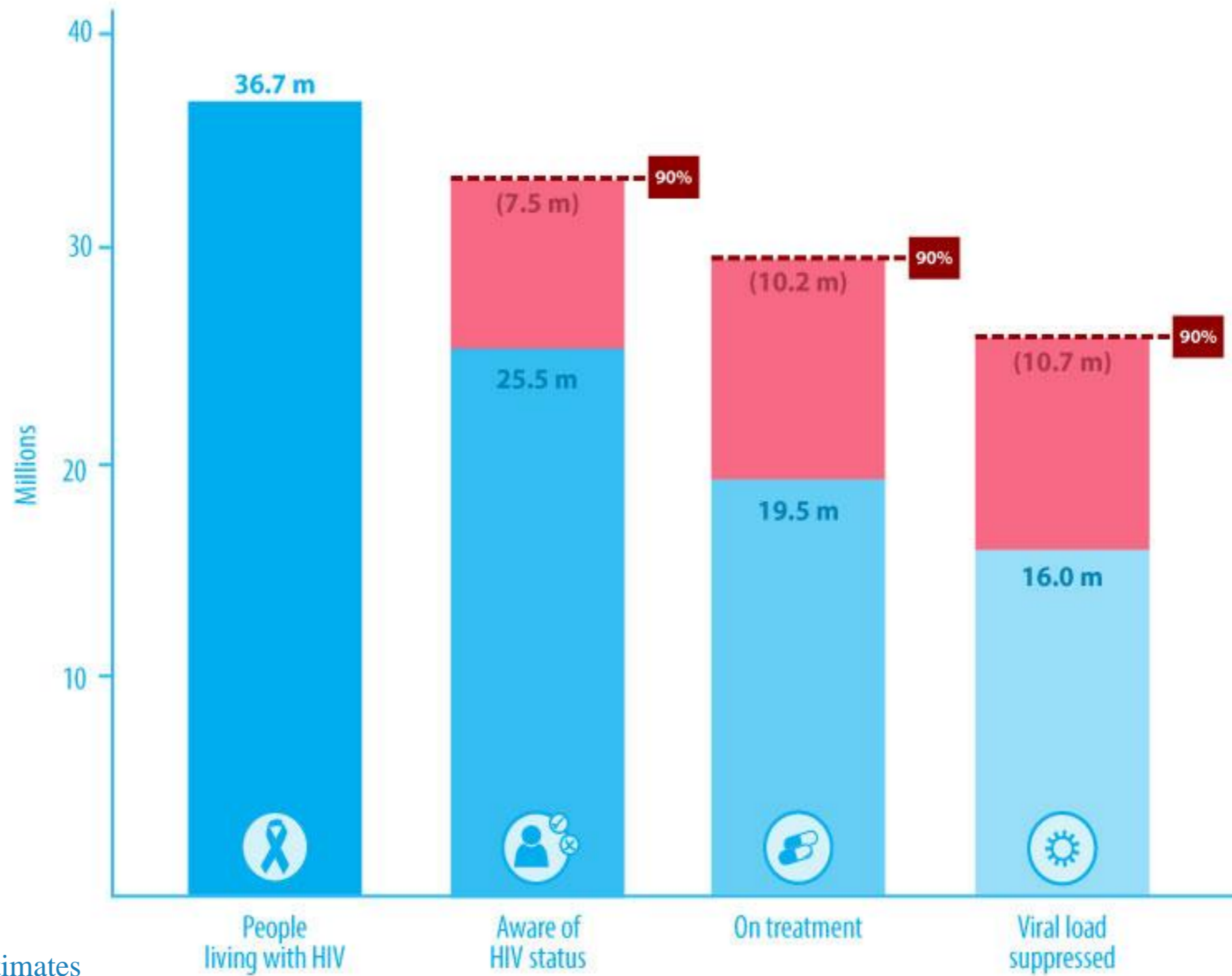


HIV statüsünün
farkında olma

Tedaviye erişim

Viral supresyon

90-90-90 Hedefi (2016)



UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Türkiye'de durum

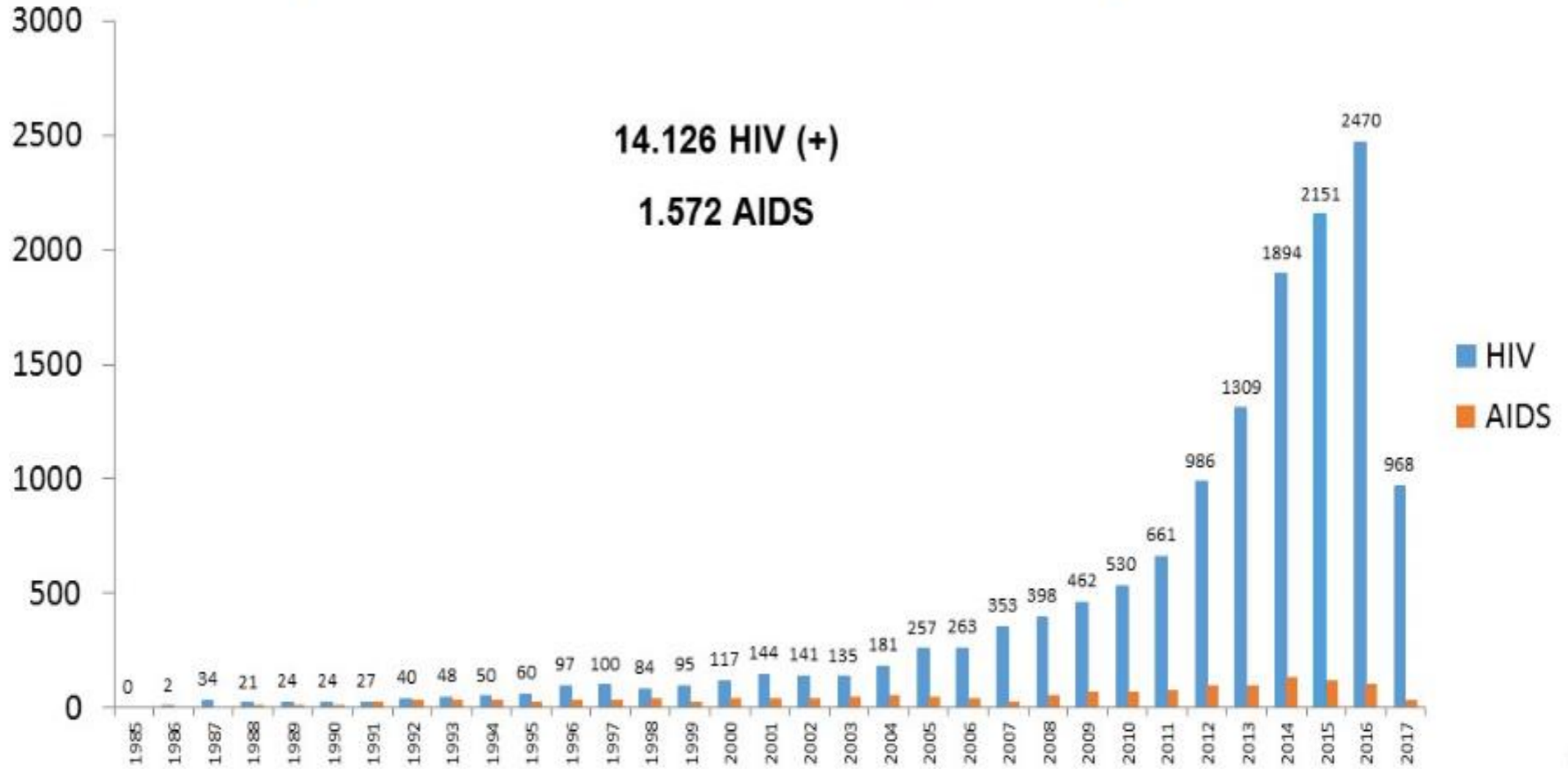




T.C. SAĞLIK BAKANLIĞI

Halk Sağlığı Genel Müdürlüğü

Yıllara Göre HIV/AIDS Vaka Dağılımı (1 Ekim 1985 – 30 Haziran 2017* / TÜRKİYE)

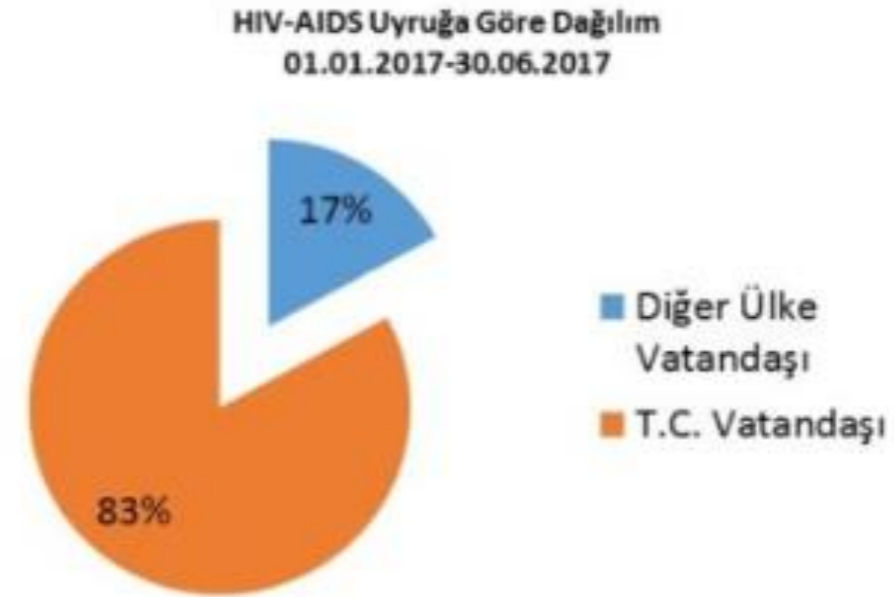
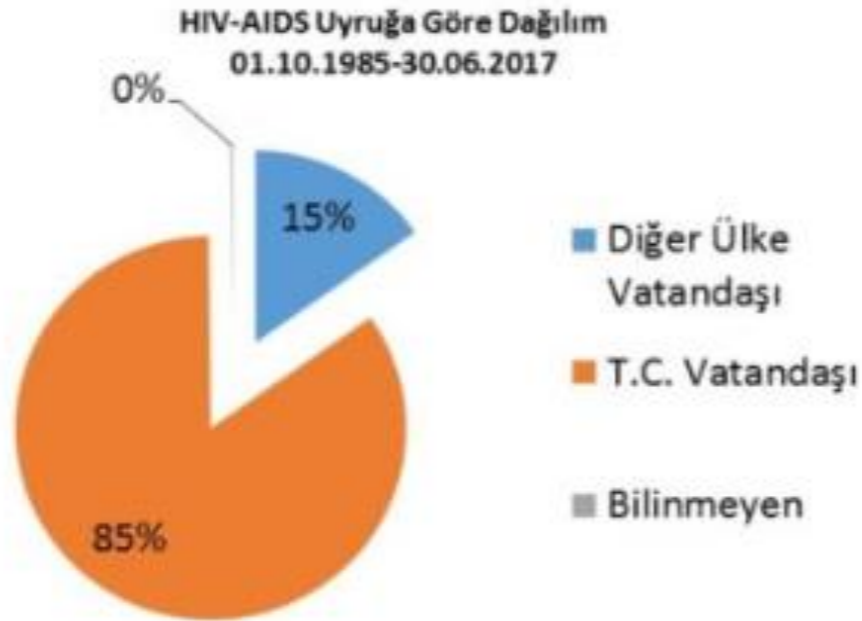


*30 Haziran 2017 itibari ile doğrulama testi pozitif tespit edilerek bildirim yapılan vakaları ifade etmektedir.

Bulaşıcı Hastalıklar Daire Başkanlığı



HIV-AIDS Vakalarının Uyuşma Göre Dağılımı



Epidemiological Profile of Naïve HIV-1/AIDS Patients in Istanbul: The Largest Case Series from Turkey[§]

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Abstract: The aim of the study was to report the epidemiological profile of naïve HIV-1/AIDS patients in Turkey, which has one of the lowest HIV-1/AIDS prevalence rates in the world. A study group (consisting of 10 private and two public hospitals) in Istanbul, Turkey. The HIV-1 positive patients were added to the database patient files in all of the centers; these files were then transferred to the ACTHIV-IST database in the Internet. A total of 829 naïve-untreated HIV-1 positive patients were chosen from the database. The number of male patients was 700 (84.4%) and the mean age of the patients was 37 years (range, 17-79). In our study group 348 (42%) of the patients were married and 318 (38.7%) of the patients were single. The probable route of transmission was heterosexual intercourse in 437 (52.7%) patients and homosexual intercourse in 256 (30.9%) patients. In 519 (62.6%) patients the diagnose was made due to a screening test and in 241 (29.1%) patients, the diagnose was made due to an HIV-related/non-related disease. The mean CD4+ T cell number in 788 of the patients was 357.8/mm³ (±271.1), and the median viral load in 698 of the patients was 100,000 copies/mL (20-9,790,000). In Turkey, the number of HIV-1 positive patients is still low and to diagnose with a screening test is the most common way of diagnostic route.

Keywords: Epidemiology, HIV/AIDS, screening test, Turkey.

829 HIV ile infekte kişi

Erkek: 700 (%84,4)

Evli: 348 (%42)

Heteroseksüel bulaş: 437 (%52,7)

Homoseksüel bulaş: 256 (%30,9)



ACTHIV-IST Çalışma Grubu
2000-2014 yılları arasında
1292 yeni tanı alan hasta
MSM oranında artış yok
Epidemi erken dönem

Changes in HIV demographic patterns in a low prevalence population: no evidence of a shift towards men who have sex with men

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 7 January 2016

Received in revised form 2 May 2016

Accepted 4 May 2016

Corresponding Editor: Eskild Petersen, Aarhus, Denmark.

Keywords:

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus)

Demographics

MSM (men who have sex with men)

Epidemiology

SUMMARY

Objectives: This study aimed to examine the changes in HIV demographics over time in an exceptionally low prevalence population, with particular emphasis on men who have sex with men (MSM).

Methods: A total of 1292 newly diagnosed HIV-positive patients registered in the ACTHIV-IST Study Group database between 2000 and 2014 were included. The changes occurring over time in the characteristics of patients at the time of initial admission were examined retrospectively.

Results: A gradual increase in the total number of newly diagnosed patients was evident during the study period; however, it was not possible to show an increase in the proportion of MSM within the study population ($p = 0.63$). There was a male predominance throughout the study (85% vs. 15%), with further increases in the proportion of males in recent years. The mean age was lower at the end of the study ($p < 0.05$) and there was an increase in the number of unmarried patients ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Sexual preference patterns of HIV patients in extremely low prevalence populations may be different, possibly due to an early phase of the epidemic. Nevertheless, MSM still represent a target subgroup for interventions, since they account for a substantial proportion of cases and a resurgent epidemic may be expected among this group in later phases of the epidemic.

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SORU SOR



FARKINDALIK YARATIR

Hastalara daha güvenli ve sağlıklı bir yaşam sunabilmek için çalışır.

Teşekkür ederim