

34 million living with HIV after treatment 'gamechanger': UN

November 21 2011, by Hui Min Neo

A significant expansion in access to treatment helped slash the number of AIDS-related deaths in 2010, bringing the number of people living with HIV to a record 34 million, the United Nations said Monday.

"We are on the verge of a significant breakthrough in the AIDS response," said Michel Sidibe, executive director of UNAIDS. "New HIV infections continue to fall and more people than ever are starting treatment," he noted.

Speaking to journalists in Berlin for the presentation of the report, Sidibe hailed what he called a "game-changing year."

"For the first time we are able to demonstrate that if you put people early on treatment you can reduce the number of new infections," he said.

About half of those eligible for treatment are now receiving it, with the most dramatic improvement in access seen in sub-Saharan Africa, which recorded a 20-percent jump in people undergoing treatment between 2009 and 2010.

As a result of better access to healthcare, the number of AIDS-related deaths was also falling, said UNAIDS, the UN agency spearheading the international campaign against the disease.

In 2010, 1.8 million deaths were linked to AIDS, down from a peak of

2.2 million last seen in 2006.

"An estimated 700,000 AIDS-related deaths were estimated to have been averted in 2010 alone," added the UN agency.

Not only is treatment helping to prevent new AIDS-related deaths but it is also contributing to a drop in new HIV infections.

Patients undergoing care were less likely to infect others, as prevention programmes coupled with treatments were proving effective.

Modelling data suggests that "the number of new HIV infections is 30 to 50 percent lower now than it would have been in the absence of universal access to treatment for eligible people living with HIV."

In Namibia for instance, where treatment access reached an all-time high of 90 percent and condom use rose to 75 percent among men, the combined impact contributed to a 60 percent drop in new infections by 2010, noted UNAIDS.

"I want to say this report is clearly showing that even in those difficult period (three years of financial crisis) we are still having a result: we have more and more countries which are reducing the number of new infections," said Sidibe.

The UN agency added that the full preventive impact of treatment was likely to be seen in the next five years, as more countries reach high levels of treatment coverage.

"The massive increases in the numbers of people receiving treatment in South Africa between 2009 and 2010, for example, are likely to be reflected in substantially fewer new infections in the near future," it said.

UNAIDS assessed that even if the AIDS epidemic is not over, "the end may be in sight if countries invest smartly."

"In the next five years, smart investments can propel the AIDS response towards achieving the vision of zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero AIDS-related deaths," it said.

However, the turning point is coming at a time when industrialised nations' public budgets are being squeezed and translating to less international funding for the AIDS response.

Medical charity Medecins Sans Frontieres urged governments to keep up their funding.

"Never, in more than a decade of treating people living with HIV/AIDS, have we been at such a promising moment to really turn this epidemic around," said Tido von Schoen-Angerer, who heads MSF's access campaign.

"Governments in some of the hardest hit countries want to act on the science, seize this moment and reverse the AIDS epidemic. But this means nothing if there's no money to make it happen."

HIV/AIDS in figures

Here are the latest global estimates of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, published by the UN agency UNAIDS.

1) TOTAL INFECTIONS AT END 2010:

WORLD: Around 34 million people living with HIV, in a range of 31.6 million to 35.2 million. This marks a rise from 32.9 million a year ago.

BY REGION:

Sub-Saharan Africa: 22.9 million

South and Southeast Asia: 4.0 million

East Asia: 790,000

Latin America: 1.5 million

North America: 1.3 million

Western and Central Europe: 840,000

Eastern Europe and Central Asia: 1.5 million

Caribbean: 200,000

Middle East and North Africa: 470,000

Oceania: 54,000

2) NEW INFECTIONS IN 2010:

WORLD:

2.7 million people became infected in 2010, stable from the previous year, and down 21 percent from the 1997 peak.

BY REGION:

Sub-Saharan Africa: 1.9 million

South and Southeast Asia: 270,000

East Asia: 88,000

Latin America: 100,000

North America: 58,000

Western and Central Europe: 30,000

Eastern Europe and Central Asia: 160,000

Caribbean: 12,000

Middle East and North Africa: 59,000

Oceania: 3,300

3) AIDS DEATHS IN 2010:

WORLD:

Around 1.8 million people died from AIDS-related causes in 2010, down by 100,000 over 2009.

BY REGION:

Sub-Saharan Africa: 1.2 million

South and Southeast Asia: 250,000

East Asia: 56,000

Latin America: 67,000

North America: 20,000

Western and Central Europe: 9,900

Eastern Europe and Central Asia: 90,000

Caribbean: 9,000

Middle East and North Africa: 35,000

Oceania: 1,600

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