

# Pakistan study blames HIV outbreak in kids on bad healthcare

December 20 2019, by Kathy Gannon

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In this May 16, 2019 file photo, Pakistani villagers wait outside a hospital for blood screening for HIV at a hospital in Ratodero, in southern province of Sindh in Pakistan. The worst HIV outbreak among children, many of them under 5 years old, occurred in Pakistan and a study released on Thursday blamed dirty needles and tainted blood but it also said the Pakistan government has to do more to understand how the virus went from high-risk groups like drug users and sex workers to the general population. (AP Photo/Fareed Khan)

A group of Pakistani doctors blames a recent outbreak of HIV among children in a southern city on poor healthcare practices such as using dirty needles and contaminated blood, according to a statement released Friday.

The doctors are also urging Pakistan's government to do more to understand how the virus went from high-risk groups such as drug users and sex workers to the general population. They also warned that there isn't enough medication in the city of Ratodero, in southern Sindh province, where 591 [children](#) need [medical treatment](#).

The outbreak is extremely worrying, said the doctors, calling it "one of the worst" in Pakistan. They studied medical data of 31,239 people in Ratodero, where the HIV outbreak took place and who agreed to the study.

Out of that group, 930 were positive for HIV, with 604 of them being younger than 5 years of age and 763 younger than 16 years, according to the study published the international Lancet Infectious Disease Journal.

By the end of July when the study was being completed, only one in three children had started antiretroviral treatment "due to an inadequate supply of drugs and a lack of trained staff," the statement said.

The study said 50 of the children examined are showing signs of "severe immunodeficiency" but did not specify if they have full-blown AIDS.



In this May 16, 2019 file photo, A Pakistani mother kisses her son Ali Raza, 10, reportedly infected with HIV in a village near Ratodero, in southern province of Sindh in Pakistan. The worst HIV outbreak among children, many of them under 5 years old, occurred in Pakistan and a study released on Thursday blamed dirty needles and tainted blood but it also said the Pakistan government has to do more to understand how the virus went from high-risk groups like drug users and sex workers to the general population. (AP Photo/Fareed Khan)





In this May 16, 2019 file photo, Pakistani mother Parveen sits with her three-year-old Ume Kulssom both infected with HIV, sit in their home in Ratodero, in southern province of Sindh in Pakistan. The worst HIV outbreak among children, many of them under 5 years old, occurred in Pakistan and a study released on Thursday blamed dirty needles and tainted blood but it also said the Pakistan government has to do more to understand how the virus went from high-risk groups like drug users and sex workers to the general population. (AP Photo/Fareed Khan)



In this May 16, 2019 photo, A Pakistani doctor takes blood sample of a child during a screening camp in Ratodero, in southern province of Sindh in Pakistan. The worst HIV outbreak among children, many of them under 5 years old, occurred in Pakistan and a study released on Thursday, Dec. 19, blamed dirty

needles and tainted blood but it also said the Pakistan government has to do more to understand how the virus went from high-risk groups like drug users and sex workers to the general population. (AP Photo/Fareed Khan)

"The results, which are the first scientific report on the outbreak, appear to confirm observations ... that HIV was mostly transmitted to children as a result of health care providers using contaminated needles and blood products," said the statement.

"Pakistan has experienced a series of HIV outbreaks over the past two decades, but we've never before seen this many young children infected or so many [health facilities](#) involved," said Dr Fatima Mir from The Aga Khan University in Karachi, the Sindh provincial capital, one of the authors of the study quoted in the statement.

About 70% of Pakistan's 220 million people use private health care sector, which is mostly unregulated and rarely monitored for cleanliness and safety. Among many Pakistanis, popular belief holds that intravenous or intramuscular injections are more effective than medicine taken by mouth, which has increased the use of syringes across the country—and the likelihood of dirty needles being used.

In the immediate aftermath of the HIV [outbreak](#) in Ratodero, the government did act quickly, closing three blood banks as well as 300 clinics run by untrained medical staff, the statement said.

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