KEY FACTS ON HIV EPIDEMIC IN ALBANIA AND PROGRESS IN 2011
(pop. 3 204 284)

Albania is considered as a low HIV prevalence country. Since HIV reporting began in 1992 until the end of 2011, Albania reported a total of 487 HIV cases to the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). 204 of these were reported as having developed AIDS, including 77 people who had died. For the year 2011, 71 HIV infections, 38 AIDS cases and 9 deaths among AIDS cases were reported. The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections was 2.2 per 100 000 population in 2011. Of the newly reported HIV infections, 52 were male (73%).

Among newly diagnosed cases with known transmission mode (100%), 83.1% were transmitted through heterosexual contact, 12.7% through sex between men and 4.2% through mother to child transmission. No cases were reported to be transmitted through injecting drug use. Albania has reported a cumulative total of 20 mother-to-child transmission cases, 3 of which occurred in 2011.

Among the general population, HIV testing coverage is low; in 2011 only 2 590 people were tested. Only 2% of Albanian health facilities offered HIV testing services. However, testing coverage among men having sex with men was reported to be much higher than among the general population. 48% of men who have sex with men were tested for HIV during 2011.

161 people were on antiretroviral therapy (ART) in 2011, at the only facility offering ART in the country.

Sources:


