KEY FACTS ON HIV EPIDEMIC IN TURKEY
AND PROGRESS IN 2011
(pop. 74 724 269)

By the end of 2011, Turkish authorities had reported a cumulative total of 4 382 HIV cases to the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC); 921 of the infected individuals had developed AIDS, of whom 74 had died. For the year 2011, 653 HIV cases, 80 AIDS cases, and zero deaths among AIDS cases were reported. The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2011 was 0.9 per 100 000 population. Almost three quarters of newly diagnosed cases were male. Of the newly reported infections with information about transmission mode in 2011 (49%), 78% were infected through heterosexual contact.

In cumulative total, 59 mother-to-child transmission cases have been reported in Turkey, including 4 in 2011.

Taking undiagnosed infections into account, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and WHO estimate that 5 500 (4 000 – 7 600) people were living with HIV in Turkey in 2011 and that less than 100 people died from AIDS-related causes during 2011.

In 2010, 1 362 facilities provided HIV testing. Testing was systematically carried out in pregnant women, tuberculosis patients and before marriage, and was mandatory for sex workers, sexually transmitted infection patients, blood donors and before invasive medical interventions. The exact number of people tested for HIV is not available but according to the Turkish Ministry of Health approximately 6.5 million HIV tests were performed in 2010.

In 2004, 250 people received antiretroviral therapy (ART) in Turkey; while at the end of 2010, an estimated 1 000 people were on ART offered at 22 facilities. ART coverage in 2010, based on 2010 WHO guidelines, was 56% (45%-72%).

Sources:


