KEY FACTS ON HIV EPIDEMIC IN REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
AND PROGRESS IN 2011
(pop. 3 563 695)

By the end of 2011, the Republic of Moldova had reported a cumulative total of 7 077 HIV cases to the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC); 1 595 of the infected individuals had developed AIDS, including 627 who had died. For the year 2011, the country reported 721 new HIV cases, 405 AIDS cases and 122 deaths among AIDS cases. The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2011 was 20.3 per 100 000 population. Of the newly reported cases in 2011, 613 were infected through heterosexual contact, 5 through sex between men, 61 through injecting drug use and 16 through mother-to-child transmission. Of the newly diagnosed cases in 2011, 377 (52%) were male. The Republic of Moldova has reported a total of 100 mother-to-child transmission cases, of which 16 occurred in 2011.

Taking undiagnosed infections into account, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the WHO estimate that 15 000 (12 000 – 17 000) people were living with HIV in the Republic of Moldova at the end of 2011, that 1 900 people became newly infected and that there were 1 000 deaths due to AIDS-related causes.

In 2010, 56 401 people over the age of 15 were tested for HIV at 67 testing facilities. As of 2010, testing was provided free of charge and testing is systematically offered before marriage and to sex workers, men who have sex with men, sexually transmitted infection patients, blood donors, residence and citizenship seekers and refugees, prospective adoptive parents.

At the end of 2011, 1 666 people received antiretroviral therapy (ART) in 6 facilities.

Sources:


