



Progress report on HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections, 2019

Web Annex 1. Key data at a glance

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WHO/CDS/HIV/19.22

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Global Disease Burden

	HIV ^a	Viral hepatitis	Sexually transmitted infections
Incidence	1.7 million people newly infected with HIV (2018)	1.75 million people newly infected with new hepatitis C virus (2015) ^b 1.1 million people newly infected with chronic hepatitis B (2017) ^c	376 million new cases of four curable sexually transmitted infections: chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis and trichomoniasis (2016) ^f 570 000 new cases of cervical cancer (2018) ^g
Prevalence (number)	37.9 million people living with HIV (2018)	257 million people living with chronic hepatitis B virus infection (2016) ^d 71 million people living with chronic hepatitis C virus infection ^b (2015)	
Prevalence (%)	0.8 % adult HIV prevalence (2018)	3.5% of population living with chronic HBV infection (2015) ^b 1% of population living with HCV infection in the world (2015)	0.5% syphilis prevalence among people 15–49 years old (2016) ^f 0.9% gonorrhoea prevalence among people 15–49 years old (2016) ^f 3.8% chlamydia prevalence among people 15–49 years old (2016) ^f 5.3% trichomoniasis prevalence among people 15–49 years old years (2016) ^f
Mortality	0.8 million people dying from HIV-related causes (2018)	1.4 million people dying from viral hepatitis; 96% caused by hepatitis B and C virus (2016) ^e	204 000 deaths from congenital syphilis (2016) ^h 311 000 deaths from cervical cancer (2018) ^g

Sources:

^a UNAIDS/WHO estimates 2019.

^b Global hepatitis report 2017. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2017 (<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/255016/9789241565455-eng.pdf?sequence=1>, accessed 2 May 2019).

^c Sustainable Development Goals indicator report. Geneva: World Health Organization; in press.

^d Hutin Y, Nasrullah M, Easterbrook P, Nguimfack BD, Burrone E, Averhoff F et al. Access to treatment for hepatitis B virus infection – worldwide, 2016. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2018;67:773–7.

^e Global health estimates 2016. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (https://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/estimates/en, accessed 2 May 2019).

^f Rowley J, Vander Hoorn S, Korenromp E, Low N, Unemo M, Abu-Raddad LJ et al. Chlamydia, gonorrhoea, trichomoniasis and syphilis: global prevalence and incidence estimates, 2016. *Bull World Health Organ.* 2019; (https://www.who.int/bulletin/online_first/BLT.18.228486.pdf, accessed 17 July 2019).

^g WHO human papillomavirus and cervical cancer fact sheet. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 ([https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/human-papillomavirus-\(hpv\)-and-cervical-cancer](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/human-papillomavirus-(hpv)-and-cervical-cancer), accessed 2 May 2019).

^h Korenromp EL, Rowley J, Alonso M, Brito de Mello M, Wijesooriya NS, Mahiané SG et al. Global burden of maternal and congenital syphilis and associated adverse birth outcomes – Estimates for 2016 and progress since 2012. *PLoS ONE* 14(2): e0211720. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0211720>.

Regional Disease Burden

HIV				
WHO Region	Adult HIV prevalence (%) Male +Female, 2018	HIV Population Male +Female, 2018	New HIV Infection Male +Female, 2018	Deaths from HIV-related causes Male +Female, 2018
African Region	3.9 [3.3 – 4.5]	25 700 000 [22 200 000 – 29 500 000]	1 100 000 [800 000 – 1 500 000]	470 000 [340 000 – 630 000]
Region of the Americas	0.4 [0.4 – 0.5]	3 500 000 [3 000 000 – 4 200 000]	160 000 [120 000 – 200 000]	49 000 [36 000 – 65 000]
South-East Asia Region	0.3 [0.2 – 0.4]	3 800 000 [3 100 000 – 4 900 000]	170 000 [110 000 – 200 000]	150 000 [110 000 – 240 000]
European Region	0.4 [0.4 – 0.5]	2 500 000 [2 300 000 – 2 800 000]	170 000 [150 000 – 190 000]	38 000 [28 000 – 49 000]
Eastern Mediterranean Region	0.1 [<0.1 – 0.1]	400 000 [290 000 – 570 000]	41 000 [26 000 – 68 000]	15 000 [10 000 – 23 000]
Western Pacific Region	0.1 [0.1 – 0.2]	1 900 000 [1 700 000 – 2 100 000]	120 000 [110 000 – 140 000]	48 000 [40 000 – 61 000]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2019.

Viral Hepatitis			
WHO region	Estimates of the prevalence of hepatitis B virus infection, 2015 (%)	Estimates of the prevalence of hepatitis C virus infection, 2015 (%)	Incidence of hepatitis C virus infection per 100 000 population, 2015
African Region	6.1 [4.6 – 8.5]	1.0 [0.7 – 1.6]	31.0 [22.5 – 54.4]
Region of the Americas	0.7 [0.4 – 1.6]	0.7 [0.6 – 0.8]	6.4 [5.9 – 7.0]
South-East Asia Region	2.0 [1.5 – 4.0]	0.5 [0.4 – 0.9]	14.8 [12.5 – 26.9]
European Region	1.6 [1.2 – 2.6]	1.5 [1.2 – 1.5]	61.8 [50.3 – 66.0]
Eastern Mediterranean Region	3.3 [2.6 – 4.3]	2.3 [1.9 – 2.4]	62.5 [55.6 – 65.2]
Western Pacific Region	6.2 [5.1 – 7.6]	0.7 [0.6 – 0.8]	6.0 [5.6 – 6.6]

Source: Global hepatitis report 2017. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2017 (<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/255016/9789241565455-eng.pdf?sequence=1>, accessed 2 May 2019).

Sexually Transmitted Infections Maternal and congenital syphilis			
WHO Region	Maternal syphilis prevalence, 2016 (%)	Estimated congenital syphilis cases, 2016	Estimated congenital syphilis cases per 100 000 live births, 2016
African Region	1.52	404 000	1119
Region of the Americas	0.86	51 000	339
South-East Asia Region	0.21	53 000	145
European Region	0.10	2 200	19
Eastern Mediterranean Region	0.77	113 000	635
Western Pacific Region	0.26	38 000	156

Source: Korenromp EL, Rowley J, Alonso M, Brito de Mello M, Wijesooriya NS, Mahiané SG et al. Global burden of maternal and congenital syphilis and associated adverse birth outcomes – Estimates for 2016 and progress since 2012. PLoS ONE 14(2): e0211720. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0211720>.

Sexually Transmitted Infections Syphilis				
WHO Region	Prevalence among 15–49 years old, 2016			
	Combined (%)	Combined	Male	Female
African Region	1.6 [1.2 – 2.0]	7 600 000 [5 600 000 – 9 500 000]	3 800 000 [2 800 000 – 4 800 000]	3 800 000 [2 800 000 – 4 700 000]
Region of the Americas	0.9 [0.7 – 1.1]	4 700 000 [3 500 000 – 5 800 000]	2 300 000 [1 700 000 – 3 000 000]	2 300 000 [1 800 000 – 2 900 000]
South-East Asia Region	0.2 [0.1 – 0.4]	2 500 000 [1 200 000 – 3 700 000]	1 200 000 [570 000 – 1 900 000]	1 200 000 [600 000 – 1 800 000]
European Region	0.1 [>0.0 – 0.3]	470 000 [... – 1 500 000]	230 000 [... – 740 000]	230 000 [... – 740 000]
Eastern Mediterranean Region	0.7 [0.4 – 1.0]	2 600 000 [1 500 000 – 3 600 000]	1 300 000 [740 000 – 1 800 000]	1 300 000 [750 000 – 1 800 000]
Western Pacific Region	0.2 [0.1 – 0.3]	2 200 000 [1 000 000 – 3 400 000]	1 100 000 [490 000 – 1 800 000]	1 100 000 [520 000 – 1 600 000]

Sexually Transmitted Infections Chlamydia				
WHO Region	Prevalence among 15-49 years old, 2016			
	Combined (%)	Combined	Male	Female
African Region	4.5 [3.1 – 6.4]	21 600 000 [14 800 000 – 30 500 000]	9 600 000 [5 800 000 – 14 600 000]	12 000 000 [9 000 000 – 15 900 000]
Region of the Americas	5.3 [3.9 – 6.9]	27 100 000 [19 900 000 – 35 200 000]	9 400 000 [5 300 000 – 14 100 000]	17 700 000 [14 700 000 – 21 100 000]
South-East Asia Region	1.4 [0.8 – 2.3]	14 400 000 [8 500 000 – 24 500 000]	6 500 000 [3 400 000 – 11 600 000]	7 900 000 [5 000 000 – 12 900 000]
European Region	2.7 [2.0 – 3.6]	11 600 000 [8 600 000 – 15 500 000]	4 700 000 [3 300 000 – 6 500 000]	6 900 000 [5 300 000 – 8 900 000]
Eastern Mediterranean Region	3.4 [2.1 – 5.1]	12 100 000 [7 700 000 – 18 400 000]	5 600 000 [3 200 000 – 9 000 000]	6 500 000 [4 500 000 – 9 300 000]
Western Pacific Region	3.8 [2.5 – 5.6]	37 500 000 [24 300 000 – 55 200 000]	17 200 000 [10 000 000 – 27 000 000]	20 300 000 [14 300 000 – 28 100 000]

Sexually Transmitted Infections Gonorrhoea				
WHO Region	Prevalence among 15-49 years old, 2016			
	Combined (%)	Combined	Male	Female
African Region	1.8 [1.1 – 2.7]	8 400 000 [5 300 000 – 12 700 000]	3 900 000 [2 200 000 – 6 200 000]	4 500 000 [3 100 000 – 6 500 000]
Region of the Americas	0.9 [0.5 – 1.4]	4 400 000 [2 600 000 – 7 100 000]	2 000 000 [1 100 000 – 3 400 000]	2 400 000 [1 500 000 – 3 700 000]
South-East Asia Region	0.6 [0.3 – 1.1]	6 400 000 [3 200 000 – 11 700 000]	3 000 000 [1 400 000 – 5 800 000]	3 400 000 [1 800 000 – 6 000 000]
European Region	0.3 [0.1 – 0.5]	1 200 000 [560 000 – 2 400 000]	560 000 [250 000 – 1 100 000]	630 000 [310 000 – 1 200 000]
Eastern Mediterranean Region	0.7 [0.4 – 1.0]	2 400 000 [1 500 000 – 3 800 000]	1 200 000 [630 000 – 1 900 000]	1 300 000 [830 000 – 1 900 000]
Western Pacific Region	0.8 [0.5 – 1.2]	7 800 000 [4 600 000 – 12 100 000]	3 700 000 [2 000 000 – 6 100 000]	4 100 000 [2 600 000 – 6 000 000]

Sexually Transmitted Infections Trichomoniasis				
WHO Region	Prevalence among 15-49 years old, 2016			
	Combined (%)	Combined	Male	Female
African Region	6.4 [4.7 – 8.7]	30 800 000 [22 300 000 – 41 700 000]	2 800 000 [1 700 000 – 4 200 000]	28 000 000 [20 600 000 – 37 400 000]
Region of the Americas	4.5 [3.0 – 6.7]	22 900 000 [15 200 000 – 33 900 000]	3 300 000 [2 300 000 – 4 700 000]	19 600 000 [13 000 000 – 29 100 000]
South-East Asia Region	1.4 [0.7 – 2.6]	14 300 000 [7 000 000 – 27 600 000]	1 300 000 [580 000 – 2 700 000]	13 000 000 [6 500 000 – 24 900 000]
European Region	0.9 [0.6 – 1.3]	3 800 000 [2 500 000 – 5 500 000]	360 000 [200 000 – 570 000]	3 500 000 [2 300 000 – 4 900 000]
Eastern Mediterranean Region	2.5 [1.7 – 3.6]	9 000 000 [6 200 000 – 12 900 000]	860 000 [500 000 – 1 400 000]	8 200 000 [5 700 000 – 11 600 000]
Western Pacific Region	3.0 [1.4 – 5.8]	29 600 000 [14 000 000 – 57 500 000]	2 800 000 [1 200 000 – 5 700 000]	26 700 000 [12 800 000 – 51 700 000]

Source: Rowley J, Vander Hoorn S, Korenromp E, Low N, Unemo M, Abu-Raddad LJ et al. Chlamydia, gonorrhoea, trichomoniasis and syphilis: global prevalence and incidence estimates, 2016. Bull World Health Organ. 2019; (https://www.who.int/bulletin/online_first/BLT.18.228486.pdf, accessed 17 July 2019).

Global Service Coverage

	HIV ^a	Viral hepatitis	Sexually transmitted infections ^d
Screening and diagnosis	29.8 million people, or 79% of people living with HIV know their HIV status (2018)	27 million (10%) people living with hepatitis B knew their hepatitis B status (2016) ^b 13.1 million (19%) of the people living with hepatitis C knew their hepatitis C status (2017) ^c	66% of pregnant women screened for syphilis during antenatal care (2016)
Treatment	23.3 million people, or 62% of those living with HIV, received antiretroviral therapy (2018) 20.0 million people, or 53% of the people living with HIV have suppressed viral loads (2018)	4.5 million (17%) of the people diagnosed with hepatitis B received treatment (2016) ^b 5.0 million of the people diagnosed with hepatitis C received treatment (2017) ^c	78% of pregnant women who tested positive for syphilis in antenatal care received treatment (2016)

Sources:

^a UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2019.

^b Hutin Y, Nasrullah M, Easterbrook P, Nguimfack BD, Burrone E, Averhoff F et al. Access to treatment for hepatitis B virus infection – worldwide, 2016. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2018;67:773–7.

^c Progress report on access to hepatitis C treatment. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2018 (<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/260445/WHO-CDS-HIV-18.4-eng.pdf?sequence=1>, accessed 2 May 2019). Updated with data from Polaris Center for Data Analysis.

^d Korenromp EL, Rowley J, Alonso M, Brito de Mello M, Wijesooriya NS, Mahiané SG et al. Global burden of maternal and congenital syphilis and associated adverse birth outcomes – Estimates for 2016 and progress since 2012. *PLoS ONE* 14(2): e0211720. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0211720>.

Regional Service Coverage

HIV			
WHO Region	People living with HIV who know their HIV status, 2018 (%)	People living with HIV accessing treatment, 2018 (%)	People living with HIV who have suppressed viral loads, 2018 (%)
African Region	81 [70 – 93]	64 [48 – 76]	54 [39 – 68]
Region of the Americas	81 [66 – >95]	67 [49 – 82]	54 [42 – 66]
South-East Asia Region	70 [56 – 90]	53 [39 – 71]	48 [35 – 64]
European Region	79 [69 – 91]	55 [43 – 64]	47 [41 – 53]
Eastern Mediterranean Region	32 [20 – 50]	21 [13 – 31]	18 [11 – 27]
Western Pacific Region	73 [65 – 83]	59 [47 – 69]	55 [45 – 65]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2019.

Viral Hepatitis				
WHO region	Hepatitis B		Hepatitis C	
	Proportion of people infected who are diagnosed, 2015 (%)	Proportion of diagnosed people treated, 2015 (%)	Proportion of people infected who are diagnosed, 2015 (%)	Proportion of diagnosed people treated, 2015 (%)
African Region	0.3	18.4	5.7 [3.9 – 7.0]	2.2 [0.6 – 3.0]
Region of the Americas	9.6	16.4	36.3 [33.8 – 37.4]	11.1 [10.7 – 11.8]
South-East Asia Region	2.6	6.2	8.7 [6.0 – 9.8]	7.1 [4.9 – 8.4]
European Region	13.1	5.0	31.2 [25.2 – 34.7]	4.9 [4.2 – 7.2]
Eastern Mediterranean Region	1.7	0.5	17.7 [17.4 – 18.0]	12.1 [11.2 – 12.4]
Western Pacific Region	2.3	7.9	21.5 [20.3 – 21.6]	4.8 [4.7 – 5.0]

Source: Web Annex C. Estimates of the coverage of diagnosis and treatment for hepatitis B and C virus infection, by WHO region and income group, 2015. In: Global hepatitis report 2017. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2017 (<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/277006/WHO-CDS-HIV-18.47-eng.pdf?ua=1>, accessed 2 May 2019).

Syphilis			
WHO Region	Coverage of attending antenatal care at least once, 2016 (%)	Syphilis screening coverage, 2016 (%)	Treatment coverage, mother in antenatal care, 2016 (%)
African Region	83	47	76
Region of the Americas	97	82	88
South-East Asia Region	87	65	71
European Region	97	94	94
Eastern Mediterranean Region	78	53	85
Western Pacific Region	96	84	72

Source: Korenromp EL, Rowley J, Alonso M, Mello MB, Wijesooriya NS, Mahiané SG. Global burden of maternal and congenital syphilis and associated adverse birth outcomes – Estimates for 2016 and progress since 2012. PLoS ONE 14(2): e0211720. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0211720>.

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