

Annual HIV Sentinel Surveillance Country Report 2007

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PREFACE

The Annual Sentinel Surveillance for HIV infection is conducted each year in the country since 1998. This effort focuses on generating scientific data for programme planning, including intervention projects; and for the estimation of the extent of HIV infection in the country. The sentinel surveillance reflects the joint efforts of National AIDS Control Organization (NACO), National Institute of Health Family Welfare (NIHFW), National Institute of Medical Statistics (NIMS) with State AIDS Control Societies (SACS) and reputed regional institutes of academic excellence across the country. This report, based on the data of 2007 and in conjunction with the past data, provides an insight into the HIV epidemic in the country.

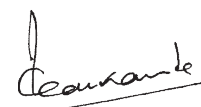
The highlight of this year's surveillance was the increase in the number of sentinel sites from 1122 (one thousand one hundred twenty two) to 1134 (one thousand one hundred thirty four) and the intensive training including preparation of operational guidelines supported by WHO. Extensive supervision by the teams from Regional Institutes (RIs), State AIDS Control Societies (SACS), Central Team members and officers from WHO facilitated collection of quality data. The webbased data entry system was modified by NIHFW to include matching after double entry of data and making it 'user friendly'.

The report has made effort to describe the problems encountered in conduction of the surveillance activities and the findings on HIV status. The heterogeneity of the HIV epidemic is described in the context of the population groups and the specific geographic areas. The findings indicated that Gujarat needs immediate attention and among the low-HIV prevalence states, the others needing priority are: Mizoram, Delhi, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Orissa, where the prevalence is either increasing in general population or the prevalence amongst Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) and Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) is increasing compared to Female Sex Workers (FSWs). These states need intensified efforts to ensure that the epidemic is contained. Among the various recommendations for improving surveillance include that the northern states should increase coverage of the various HRG populations, with more TI sites which is a challenge for them since good functioning NGOs are lacking, for expansion. The report may help the states in better preparedness for conduction of surveillance activities and managing the HIV/AIDS Control Programme based on evidence.

The programme officers from various states may use this report to plan for improvement in the surveillance activities and managing progra especially the TIs. The NGOs may use this report to identify areas and populations for framing new proposals. This report will be of interest to the academia to understand the HIV Sentinel Surveillance in the country.

I take this opportunity to thank the Director General and Secretary, Ms. Sujatha Rao for assigning this activity to the NIHFW and Dr. Ajay Khera, Joint Director and Dr. S. Venkatesh, Additional Project Director and their team from NACO for constant support. Special thanks are due to the members of Regional Institutes and the Central Team members for their untiring supervision in maintaining quality. We are grateful to Dr. DCS Reddy from WHO Country Office for valuable suggestions and to the WHO SEARO office and UNAIDS India for participation in monitoring. We express our gratitude to Dr. Arvind Pandey, Director, NIMS for his technical advice. Dr Usha Baveja is thanked for reviewing the report.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Clinic
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
AWW	Anganwadri Worker
BSS	Behavioural Surveillance Survey
CHC	Community Health Centre
CI	Confidence Interval
CMO	Chief Medical Officer
CBO	Community based Organisation
FSW	Female Sex Worker
HSS	HIV Sentinel Surveillance
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRG	High Risk Group
IBBS	Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveys
ICTCs	Integrated Counseling and Testing Centers
IDU	Injecting Drug Users
MARP	Most At Risk Populations
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MSM	Men who have Sex with Men
NACO	National AIDS Control Organization
NIHFW	National Institute of Health and Family Welfare
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PPTCT	Prevention of Parent -to-Child Transmission
RI	Regional Institute
RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
SACS	State AIDS Control Society
SEARO	South East Asia Regional Office (of WHO)
SST	State Surveillance Teams
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TB	Tuberculosis
TC	Testing Centre
TI	Targeted Intervention
VCTC	Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centre
WHO	World Health Organization



CONTENTS

Executive Summary	x-xii
Chapter 1: Background	1-2
Chapter 2: Methodology	3-8
Chapter 3: Results	9-49
3.1 Surveillance Coverage by Type of Sentinel Site	9-12
3.2 Magnitude of HIV at the Country Level	13-14
3.3 Core Risk Groups (IDUs, MSM and FSWs)	14-16
3.4 HIV Prevalence among Injecting Drug Users	16-21
3.5 HIV Prevalence among Men who have Sex with Men	22-23
3.6 HIV Prevalence among Female Sex Workers	24-28
3.7 Antenatal Clinic Attendees	28-42
3.8 HIV Prevalence in the Bridge Population: 'Patients with Sexually Transmitted Diseases'	42-49
3.9 Migrants and Truckers (Bridge Population)	49-49
Chapter 4: Conclusion and Recommendations	50-56
Table SS-1 to 35: State-wise Summary Tables 2007	57-105
Annexure IIA HSS Request Form for STD Sentinel Group	106
Annexure IIC HSS Request Form for IDU/ FSW/ MSM/Transgender/Migrant Sentinel Groups	107
Annexure IIIA (Part A) Checklist for Monitoring of Sentinel Sites	108-109
Annexure IIIB (Part A) Checklist for Monitoring at HIV Testing Centre	110
Annexure IIIB (Part B) Checklist for Monitoring at HIV Testing Centre	111
List of Members for the Central Surveillance Team-2007	112-114



LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Fig. 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Problems Observed during Supervisory Visits- HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2007</i>	6
<i>Fig 2.2: Flow of Activities under Annual Sentinel Surveillance for HIV Infection in India</i>	7
<i>Fig. 3.1: Number of Antenatal Sentinel Sites, by Location, India, 2003-2007</i>	10
<i>Fig. 3.2: HIV Prevalence among Injecting Drug Users, by State, India, 2006 and 2007</i>	17
<i>Fig 3.3 : HIV Prevalence among Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) in India and Moderate and Low Prevalence States, 2003-2007*</i>	18
<i>Fig 3.4: HIV Prevalence among Injecting Drug Users in States of Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram 2003-2007*</i>	18
<i>Fig 3.5: HIV Prevalence among Injecting Drug Users in the States of Manipur and Nagaland by Age Group, 2003-2007*</i>	19
<i>Fig 3.6: Age-wise HIV Prevalence among Injecting Drug Users (IDUs), in Rest of the States of India (excluding Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram)*</i>	20
<i>Fig3.7: Age-wise HIV Prevalence among Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) in Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram (Combined), 2003-2007*-</i>	21
<i>Fig 3.8: HIV Prevalence among Men who have Sex with Men by Sentinel Site, India, 2006 and 2007</i>	22
<i>Fig.3.9: Trend in HIV Prevalence amongst MSM in India, Southern States and Low Prevalence States, 2003-2007</i>	23
<i>Fig 3.10: Age-wise HIV Prevalence among MSM India, 2003-2007*</i>	23
<i>Fig 3.11: HIV Prevalence among MSM in High Prevalence Southern States, India, 2003-2007</i>	25
<i>Fig 3.12: Trend in HIV Prevalence in Consistent Sites among FSWs in India, 2003-2007*</i>	26
<i>Fig 3.13: Age-wise HIV Prevalence among FSWs, India, 2003-2007*</i>	26
<i>Fig 3.14: HIV Prevalence among FSWs in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, 2003-2007*</i>	27
<i>Fig 3.15: Age-wise HIV Prevalence among FSWs in Andhra Pradesh, India, 2003-2007*</i>	27
<i>Fig 3.16: HIV Prevalence among Female Sex Workers in Selected Districts of Andhra Pradesh, India, 2003-2007*</i>	27
<i>Fig 3.17: HIV Prevalence among FSWs in Manipur and Low Prevalence States, India, 2003-2007*</i>	28
<i>Fig 3.18: Zone-wise HIV Prevalence among ANC Attendees by Age, 2007</i>	31
<i>Fig 3.19: HIV Prevalence among ANC Attendees in Southern States, India, 2003-2007*</i>	32
<i>Fig 3.20: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in Selected Southern States, India, 2003-2007*</i>	32



Fig. 3.21: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in Southern States, by Age Group, India, 2003-2007*	32
Fig 3.22: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in Selected Districts of Andhra Pradesh, 2003-2007*	33
Fig. 3.23: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in Selected Districts of Karnataka, 2003-2007*	33
Fig. 3.24: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in Selected Districts of Tamil Nadu, 2003-2007*	33
Fig. 3.25: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in Selected Districts of Maharashtra, 2003-2007*	34
Fig 3.26: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in Selected Sites of Manipur, 2003-2007*	35
Fig 3.27: HIV Prevalence among ANC Attendees in Manipur and Nagaland (Combined), India, 2003-2007*	35
Fig 3.28: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in States of Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram, India, 2003-2007*	36
Fig 3.29: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in Manipur and Nagaland (Combined) by Age Group, 2003-2007*	36
Fig3.30: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees, Tuensang Civil Hospital Clinic Compared to Nagaland State Average, India, 2003-2007*	37
Fig3.31- HIV Prevalence among ANC Attendees in Moderate and Low Prevalence States, India, 2003-2007*	37
Fig. 3.32: Trend line of ANC Attendees in Selected Low Prevalence States	38
Fig. 3.33: HIV Prevalence among ANC Attendees in Bihar and Gujarat, India, 2003-2007*	39
Fig3.34: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in Orissa and Rajasthan (Combined), by Age Group, India, 2003-2007*	39
Fig3.35: HIV Prevalence among ANC Attendees by Literacy Status and Spouse Occupation, India, 2007	40
Fig3.36: Zone-wise HIV Prevalence among ANC Attendees by Literacy, 2007	41
Fig 3.37: Zone-wise HIV Prevalence among ANC Attendees by Spouse Occupation, 2007	41
Fig. 3.38: Order of Pregnancy and HIV Prevalence Rate	42
Fig. 3.39: HIV Prevalence among STD Patients in Southern States, North-East States and Moderate and Low Prevalence States, India, 2003-2007*	43
Fig.3.40: HIV Prevalence among STD Patients in North Goa and Surat, 2004-2007	44
Fig.3.41: Sex-wise HIV Prevalence among Patients with Sexually Transmitted Diseases (Using Syndromic Diagnosis) India, 2007	47
Fig 3.42: HIV and VDRL Prevalence Rates among Various Sentinel Surveillance Groups – India 2007	49
Fig. 3.43: HIV Prevalence among Truckers in Districts, India, 2006-2007	49



LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Number of Sentinel Sites by Year and Type from 2003 to 2007, India	9
Table 3.2: State-wise Distribution of Sentinel Sites by Type in 2007	11
Table 3.3: Zone-wise Standardized Prevalence amongst Pregnant Women	13
Table 3.4: Prevalence of HIV Among Various Groups	14
Table 3.5: State-wise HIV Prevalence among IDUs, MSM and FSWs, 2003-2007	15
Table 3.6: Site-wise table from 2003 for Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram with HIV Prevalence more than 5% among IDUs, in 2007.	19
Table 3.7: Age and Sex Distribution of IDUs Tested for HIV in Various Parts of Country	21
Table 3.8: Trends in Sites with ANC HIV Prevalence $\geq 3\%$ in 2007	30
Table 3.9: Zone-wise HIV Prevalence among ANC Attendees by Locality, 2007	31
Table 3.10: Sites Identified with ANC HIV Prevalence $\geq 1\%$ in Low and Moderate Prevalence States, India, 2007	38
Table 3.11: HIV Prevalence among ANC Attendees by Spouse Occupation and Locality, India, 07	40
Table 3.12: HIV Prevalence among ANC Attendees by Literacy Status and Locality, India, 2007	41
Table 3.13: HIV Prevalence among STD Patients in Southern States	44
Table 3.14: The Age and Sex Breakup of HIV Prevalence among Patients attending STD Clinics, India 2007	45
Table 3.15: HIV Prevalence among STD Patients by Locality and Literacy Status, India, 2007	45
Table 3.16: HIV Prevalence Among STD Patients (both Male and Female) by Locality and Occupation, India, 2007	46
Table 3.17: HIV Prevalence among Patients with a Sexually Transmitted Infection, by Type of Sexually Transmitted Disease and by Gender, India, 2007	46
Table 3.18: Zone-wise VDRL Prevalence of STD Patients for Sentinel Surveillance 2007	47
Table 3.19: Zone-wise VDRL Prevalence of STD Patients with Syndromic Diagnosis for Sentinel Surveillance 2007	48



LIST OF MAPS

Map 3.1: Distribution in States /Districts by Type of Sites	12
Map 3.2: District-wise HIV Sero-Positivity among Injecting Drug Users in Selected Northeastern States of Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram, India, 2007	20
Map 3.3:HIV Prevalence among FSWs by Site in India,2007	24
Map 3.4: HIV Sero-positivity among Antenatal Attendees shown by Districts, India, 2007	30
Map 3.5: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Attendees in Districts of Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram, 2007	34
Map 3.6: HIV Prevalence among STD Patients by Site in India, 2007	43

LIST OF BOXES

Box 2.1: Regional Institutes Identified for Coordinating HIV Sentinel Surveillance	5
Box 2.2: List of Reference Laboratories and Allotted States	8
Box 3.1: Summary Results of Annual Sentinel Surveillance 2007	13
Box 3.2: Summary of Findings among Core-Risk Groups	16
Box 3.3: Summary of Findings among ANC Attendees	29
Box 3.4: Summary of Findings among STD Patients	44



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Annual Sentinel Surveillance for HIV was started in the country in 1998 using standardized methodology. It is conducted by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the States AIDS Control Societies (SACS). NIHFV has been associated with it for data collection, monitoring, analysis and preparing the country report since 1998. Over the years, the number and types of sites have increased and also multi-institutional supervision along with preparation of Surveillance Guidelines have led to an improvement in the quality of data and increased representativeness of the different population segments and geographical areas. Training of all concerned officers at the sentinel sites and testing centres is carried out prior to the surveillance activity. NIHFV, in collaboration with five Regional Institutes, Central team members and state surveillance teams, conducted the training, supervision and monitoring of the activities to ensure quality. The National Institute of Medical Statistics based on the surveillance estimates the burden of HIV in the country.

The Annual Sentinel Surveillance 2007 round was carried from 1st October 2007 to 15th January 2008 in all the states. The summary of the surveillance activities is given below:

Methodology

Sentinel surveillance was conducted among ante-natal attendees (both at urban and rural sites which represent the general population), among core high risk groups which include Men who have Sex with Men (MSM), Female Sex Workers (FSWs), Injecting Drug Users (IDUs), and the bridge population like STD patients, migrants, truckers, eunuchs etc. All individuals attending the designated sentinel sites during the period of surveillance constituted the sampling frame. The sample size of 400 individuals was considered for low risk group of antenatal clinic attendees and 250 individuals from each of the high risk groups of FSW, MSM, IDU, STD patients and migrant population. At the STD clinic sites 150 and 100 patients were taken from the STD clinic and gynaecology clinic respectively to ensure the adequate representation of men and women. The age group of the sampling units was restricted to 15 to 49 years.

At each site, the sampling units were selected by consecutive sampling and blood samples were collected from the attendees according to inclusion criteria. Information on age, sex, residence, order of pregnancy, migrant status, literacy, occupation, STD syndromic diagnosis, spouse occupation, etc were collected. Serum was separated from whole blood, coded at respective sentinel sites and sent to recognized laboratories for HIV testing, under recommended cold conditions. The testing strategy adopted for sentinel surveillance was 'Unlinked Anonymous'. HIV status was confirmed with two ELISA/Rapid tests or a combination of these.

Implementation of Surveillance Process

Each year a review meeting of the Task Force on Surveillance constituted by NACO is held prior to the start of the programme to discuss the guidelines and the steps to be adopted. Accordingly, in 2007 the activities were executed by officers from NACO with NIHFV/NIMS, the five Regional Institutes (RIs), SSTs and the SACS. In 2007, the specific changes adopted were: modification of the web based data entry software to make it more user friendly, addition of new sites and double data entry. Orientation of all RIs and Central Team Members was done by NIHFV using the 'Operational Guideline' manual by NACO. Subsequently the RI teams conducted training of all the personnel of the sentinel and HIV testing sites involved in surveillance, in the various states. Members from each RI and the Central teams then visited the sites and testing centers to ensure implementation of the guidelines. Each site was visited at least once and was visited more times if problems persisted and needed to be corrected. Monitoring was done by all the team members using a uniform checklist and continued till data were uploaded at the NIHFV website. The testing laboratories followed internal and external quality control. Supervisory visit reports were submitted by central team members to NIHFV/NACO. NIHFV downloaded, cleaned, collated and analyzed the data to prepare a country report and National Institute of Medical Statistics cooperated in the monitoring activities and were nodal institute for HIV estimation for the country.

Key Steps Taken for Quality Assurance

The following major steps were taken to ensure quality in the surveillance process:

- Supervision and monitoring of the surveillance process was strengthened by the visits to the HIV sentinel surveillance sites and HIV testing centers by members of RIs and SSTs together with the central team members. The teams ensured compliance with standards and protocols for surveillance and testing.
- The testing laboratories followed internal and external quality assessment.
- Double data entry was done of all the data and then uploaded on NIHFV website after matching and correction. The uploaded data was rechecked and analyzed by NIHFV after downloading.



Key Findings and Conclusions

- HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2007 was conducted at 1134 sentinel sites – 646 sites were ANC (representing the general population), 229 sites were from core risk groups (FSW, MSM, IDU), 248 sites were in STD clinics, 10 sites were among bridge population like, migrants and truckers and one site was for eunuchs. A total of 3,59,043 samples were tested during HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2007. There is a lack of appropriate coverage in some States and especially for the high risk groups.
- The overall HIV prevalence among different population groups in 2007 continues to portray that the epidemic is concentrated among HRG in India, with more than 5% prevalence among the core risk groups of IDU (7.23%), MSM (7.40%) and FSW (5.06%). The prevalence of HIV was 3.59% and 0.48% (unadjusted rate) amongst STD patients and pregnant women, respectively.
- **HIV Prevalence among Female Sex Workers:** At the national level, the prevalence amongst FSWs is not on the rise but, the country figure at 5.06% and wide range (0.4 to 17.9%) of HIV prevalence in this group cannot be ignored. There are 18 sites with prevalence of more than or equal to 10% and most of these are in high prevalence states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra (including Mumbai) and Manipur except one site each in Delhi and West Bengal. In other moderate and low prevalence states, 12 sites are showing HIV prevalence of more than or equal to 5% these states are – in West Bengal (7 sites), Bihar (4 sites) and Delhi (1 site). The trend of HIV infection amongst FSWs is not increasing in nearly all the states of the country.
- **HIV Prevalence among Injecting Drug Users:** Epidemic among IDUs is spreading to more regions of the country from the North Eastern States. Apart from Maharashtra, Manipur and Tamil Nadu, high prevalence persists among IDUs in the states of Chandigarh, Punjab, Delhi, Orissa, Kerala and West Bengal. Six states Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Nagaland and Uttar Pradesh have shown HIV prevalence between 1% and 5% among IDUs. Overall, twenty four sites have shown HIV prevalence of more than or equal to 5% among IDUs. There are many states with no IDU site.
- **HIV Prevalence among Men who have Sex with Men:** All the new MSM sites established in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have shown high HIV prevalence, suggesting that there may be many more pockets of high prevalence among MSM which need to be identified. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Manipur have HIV prevalence more than 15% in MSM. A significant increase in trend observed in low prevalence states of Delhi, Orissa, Haryana and West Bengal.
- **HIV Prevalence in the Bridge Populations-‘Patients with Sexually Transmitted Diseases’:** HIV prevalence among STD patients is highest in the south Indian states followed by Mizoram and Goa. At the district level, 48 sites have HIV prevalence more than or equal to 5% among STD clinic attendees, out of which 13 sites are in low and moderate prevalence states. There is no change observed as compared to last year.
- **HIV Prevalence among Migrants and Truckers (Bridge Population):** The HIV prevalence rate among migrants in the newly established site at Kolkata was high, though the site at Mumbai showed prevalence of only 1.6%. The rates among truckers have shown an increase in 4 out of 6 consecutive sites in India as compared to 2006. Overall, the HIV prevalence amongst truckers and migrants is in between that of core high risk groups and general population, indicating their ‘bridge’ role. More sites are needed amongst such groups to understand the epidemic better.
- **HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Women:** The HIV prevalence among antenatal women was 0.48% at the all India level. This is more than the figure of 0.3% obtained from NFHS III data based on community survey. The adjusted HIV prevalence was highest in Manipur and Nagaland (1.11%) followed by high risk states of south namely Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu (0.85%) followed by rest of the states (0.26%). New sites in States with low HIV had prevalence more than 1%.
- Considerable differences continue to exist in the prevalence rates across different geographical regions. Except Andhra Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland all the other states have shown less than 1% HIV prevalence among antenatal women. Eleven sites have shown a very high prevalence of more than or equal to 3% among antenatal women and all of these sites are in high prevalence states. At the district level, a total of 117 sites which includes both urban and rural sites have shown 1% or more HIV prevalence. Out of these, 15 sites (14 districts) were from moderate and low prevalence states. 10 sites have been identified as having HIV prevalence of more than 1% among antenatal women for the first time since 2003 and it is significant to note that 9 of these sites fall in low and moderate prevalence states. The epidemic is showing significant upward trend in consistent sites in states of Gujarat and Bihar. The wives of truckers, unskilled workers and hotel staff continue to be most vulnerable.
- **Socio-demographic Variables and HIV Prevalence:** The urban illiterate women of age between 15 to 49 years are more vulnerable than their rural counterparts. Women above 25 are affected more with HIV. Higher education of women seems to have a protective role as the HIV prevalence was lowest amongst the graduate women. This difference is more apparent in urban areas as compared to rural areas. The birth order does not affect, HIV prevalence rates among antenatal women, at all India level. However, HIV positivity among women with birth order 5 or more has been found only in the high risk states of N-E region. This indicates the longer duration of the HIV epidemic in the NE states. Also, the unemployed or labourers and those in the transport or hotel industry are more prone to HIV infection as compared to those in service sector.



Recommendations

For Surveillance

1. Expand the number of sites for HRG with focus on low prevalence states especially those showing an upward trend in HIV prevalence amongst pregnant women such as the states of Bihar and Gujarat.
2. To overcome the problem of quality for blood samples sent to testing centers from the TI sites, Dried Blood Spot (DBS) method for collecting blood samples may be used. This procedure would facilitate increase in the number of sites for HRG and improve coverage.
3. PPTCT data can be used, instead of ANC site data for surveillance in clinics where more than 90% of the pregnant women agree to take the HIV test.
4. To minimize problems in the quality of data, only adequately trained site personnel should perform the surveillance activities.
5. Logistic and fund problems may be reduced by starting activities in a fixed time each year.
6. To expand the sampling frame and to understand the epidemic better, other 'bridge population' groups like drivers, factory workers, hotel staff, prison inmates, etc. may be considered for surveillance with independent sites.
7. The STD clinics may be renamed as 'Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI) Clinics' and services improved for enhancing attendance and reducing the stigma attached to these clinics.
8. Rural representation needs to be increased by opening 'Composite ANC sites' in rural areas for example at the CHC block but the samples to be collected proportionately from all the PHCs under it.
9. A 'core surveillance team' should be constituted in each state to keep track of the epidemic by analyzing the data, and initiate local area and problembased special surveys, whenever and wherever needed.

For Programme

- Initiate/strengthen harm prevention interventions among IDUs – 1) states of north east, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, the traditional high prevalence states and 2) The recently emerged hot spots like – Delhi, Chandigarh, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal. Open more IUD sites in states with no such sites e.g. Gujarat, Goa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, J&k and Rajasthan etc.
- Identification and support to NGOs and CBOs for MSM. Targeted interventions sites for MSM to increase and provide effective coverage and prevention programmes for MSM.
- Interventions for FSW in all the states to continue and intervention programmes for clients should be instituted as this would help bring down the epidemic further.
- As the antenatal women represent general population taking HIV/AIDS control programme to large scale with involvement of functionaries like AWWs, ASHAs, PHC personnel, NGOs, etc. and intersectoral co-ordination between Ministry of Health, and Family welfare, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Welfare and Women and Child Development etc.
- The positive women need rehabilitation programmes for themselves and children.
- Specific strategies are needed to address women of low-socio-economic status and adolescent girls.
- PPTCT services should be expanded to include all the districts.
- Education of general population in all the states with focus on women from rural areas or urban slums to be enhanced. This is essential as the third round of BSS has stated very low awareness of HIV amongst these women.
- Strengthening of BCC efforts for bridge population such as truck drivers, hotel workers, factory workers, migrants and labourers.
- Counseling services should be made available at all the STD and gynaecology OPDs, for not only HIV/AIDS but for all aspects of the reproductive health.
- Convergence of data on HIV/AIDS and on RCH in MOHFW for joint planning of services.

For Research

- Contribution of various bridge population/groups to the HIV epidemic.
- HIV prevalence among populations not attending the sentinel sites e.g. women who deliver at home or those attending private clinics for HIV testing, antenatal services or for STDs.
- Triangulation of data from ICTCs, PPTCTs, STD clinics, blood banks, sentinel surveillance and ART, for interpreting the status of epidemic in the country.



CHAPTER 1

Background

HIV emerged later in India than it did in many other countries and was first identified in India in 1986. Infection rates soared throughout the 1990s, and today the epidemic affects all sections of the Indian society in varying degrees and is not just restricted to core High Risk Groups like FSW, MSM or IDU. Current victims of the epidemic include rural migrants, working as casual labourers, trafficked women, truckers and men folk who are away from home for a living on long durations. The rest of the victims are the young and adults indulging in unsafe sex or injecting drug use. The most helpless of the victims are housewives with no high risk behaviour and children who get the disease from infected mothers. The 'Bridge Population' (truckers, migrant labourers or STD patients) play a key role in transmitting the infection. Efforts are being made to make the surveillance system representative of the entire population as well as to give key timely data for action.

India has a large population and high population density, low literacy level and low level of awareness. Thus, tackling a severe public health problem like HIV/AIDS, both preventive and curative measures, need adequate funds, functional infrastructure and proper implementation of the programmes with good governance and constant follow-ups. As HIV is a cause for concern for the health authorities, a strategy is put into place to track the HIV epidemic by conducting the HIV Sentinel Surveillance every year. Based on the sample data generated, an estimate is made of the number of HIV affected in the country and the figure for 2007 is 2.3 million.

Sero surveillance for the HIV in India was begun in 1985 by the ICMR. In the past two decades as the HIV epidemic in India has continued to spread, the surveillance system has also expanded to keep track of the epidemic through the HIV Sentinel Surveillance system. It is being conducted among several population groups which include pregnant women, individuals attending STD clinics, female sex workers, men who have sex with men, injecting drug users and mobile populations as migrants and truckers. The rationale for choosing these populations is clear since the population groups chosen represent the core risk groups, the bridge and the general population groups.

The continuing effort by the Government of India to know the HIV epidemic better has led to the increased number of sentinel sites, each year, so as to have a wide coverage of the country. This effort unearthed new areas with high levels of HIV, especially in the apparently low HIV prevalent Northern states. The surveillance has also indicated that the intervention strategies implemented may have produced results and the best example is the decrease in HIV prevalence amongst the IDUs in Manipur.

The Annual Sentinel Surveillance for HIV had started with the following objectives in the country:-

- Provide an understanding of the status of HIV infection by determining the magnitude of infection at the country level, in different states and surveillance sites;
- Determine the geographical distribution of HIV epidemic and to identify pockets of high prevalence and in key groups/strata;
- Understand the time trends of the epidemic;



- Estimate the number of people infected with HIV in the country, utilizing the surveillance data as no other suitable data source is available; and
- Provide data for advocacy to various stakeholders for framing new strategies, prioritization of resources and evaluation of the intervention responses.

The broad surveillance strategy followed in 2007 was the same as in the previous years i.e. 'clinic based sentinel sites' with the approach for blood collection, 'unlinked anonymous' testing following the HIV Testing Strategy by National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO). Change in 2007 is an increase in the number of sites and better training and monitoring. The surveillance system has faithfully been able to meet the objectives as evident from the data gathered, analyzed and described in the following chapters.



CHAPTER 2

Methodology

The Annual Sentinel Surveillance was started in the country in 1998 and has been regularly conducted since then. The National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and all the State AIDS Control Societies (SACS) conduct the Annual Sentinel Surveillance in collaboration with NIHF, NIMS, ICMR, PGI Chandigarh, AIH&PH, NARI, AIIMS and NIE.

Survey Populations

- Women attending antenatal clinics in Government and some private sector hospitals, considered at lower risk of HIV transmission, were included as a proxy for the general population.
- The core risk groups constituted of FSWs, MSM, Eunuch, and IDUs. Blood collection was done at the targeted intervention sites managed by NGOs.
- Other risk groups considered under surveillance were the bridge population represented by truckers, STD patients and migrant population.
- Patients attending STD clinics, FSWs, MSM, IDUs at drop-in centres, and also IDUs at drug de-addiction centres were considered HRG for HIV transmission. These clinics/centres constituted the designated sentinel sites.
- Other HRGs included were truckers, eunuch, fisher folk and migrants tested at clinic sites.

Sampling Frame

All individuals attending the designated sentinel sites during the period of surveillance — 1st October to 31st December 2007 extended to 15th January, 2008 were included for sentinel surveillance.

Sample Size

- ANC site: sample size of 400 women from each ANC site.
- STD sites: sample size of 250 patients from each STD site.
- HRG site: sample size of 250 people from each HRG site.

Sampling Technique

- For ANC site: Consecutive first time visitors between the ages of 15-49 years to attain a total sample size of 400 at antenatal clinic under government or private sector during the survey period and who met the inclusion criteria were sampled until the required sample size was achieved. It was recommended that no more than 20 consecutive attendees should be included per day to maintain the quality of data collection. Those women already registered with the antenatal clinic but were reporting to the clinic after the initiation of HIV sentinel surveillance could be included. This is true even if they had been included in the previous rounds of the HIV sentinel surveillance.



- For STD site: To ensure adequate representation of women in the STD sample and to get a comparative indication of the HIV prevalence among females and males, the sample of 250 at the STD sites was completed from two sources: 150 patients from the STD clinic and 100 from the gynaecology clinic (except for Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, where all the 250 patients were enrolled from the STD clinics only).
- For HRG site: Consecutive sampling was done at each designated sentinel site for high risk groups, i.e., every person attending the clinic for the first time during the survey period, and meeting the inclusion criteria was sampled until the required sample size was achieved.

HIV Testing

- The testing strategy adopted for sentinel surveillance was 'Unlinked Anonymous' (HIV Testing strategy IIA) HIV status was confirmed with two ELISA/Rapid tests or a combination of both. Serum was separated from whole blood; it was split into two parts and sent to recognized laboratories for testing under cold chain. One part, which was preserved along with the individual identifiers, was tested for syphilis and the result was communicated to the individual. The second part, without personal identifiers, was separately coded. (This code cannot be linked back to and the individual.) This coded specimen along with formats for HIV and Syphilis were sent to the identified testing laboratories, from where, after testing, the results and the formats were further sent to the State AIDS Control Society (SACS) in each state for data entry and analysis.

Coordination and Monitoring

- Overall coordination, orientation training, supervision and monitoring of all the data collection activities were done by the NIHFWS in collaboration with Regional Institutes (RIs) and central team members, to ensure quality in the process. Box 2.1
- The reports received from the RIs and central team members were compiled and analyzed with the view to elicit information regarding the quality and quantity aspects in the context of the annual sentinel surveillance activities and prepare a report.

Data Collection, Compilation and Analysis

- Personal information on age, sex, residence, migrant status, literacy, occupation, STD diagnosis, spouse and self-occupation was recorded for persons whose blood specimens were collected for HIV testing at the sentinel sites. The information was coded at respective sentinel sites and transcribed into a standardized surveillance format.
- The data collected by the SACS from HSS sites using standard proforma (Annexure IIA, IIB, and IIC) were entered, double data entry on the web based data entry system offline and then uploaded online, after scrutiny of forms for correctness and completeness, at NIHFWS website.
- Further compilation, analysis and interpretation of the data were done at NIHFWS. Data analysis were done to find out the distribution of data elements sentinel sitewise, by using statistical packages namely SPSS (Version: 15), Systat (Version 12) and MS EXCEL (Version: 2003). To analyze the geographical spread of the HIV infection and to present the thematic maps, JT Maps (Version: 1.2), Dev Info and Arc GIS 9.3 were used. The map of India is based on the districts as per 2001 census i.e.-594 districts so the new districts created after 2001 have been shown as part of their original district on the maps.



- Data from all the sites having a sample size of at least 75 % recommended for that site was used for analysis in 2007. Analysis of the data included calculating mean prevalence and confidence intervals comparing them to identify significant changes, and fitting trend lines. The prevalence rates among antenatal women (who represent the general population) in the various zones were calculated on actual data for crude rates and also after direct standardization using the 2001 census population, as the reference population.
- The analysed data of valid sites were discussed amongst members of National Task Force and the report finalised.

Details of Surveillance Process

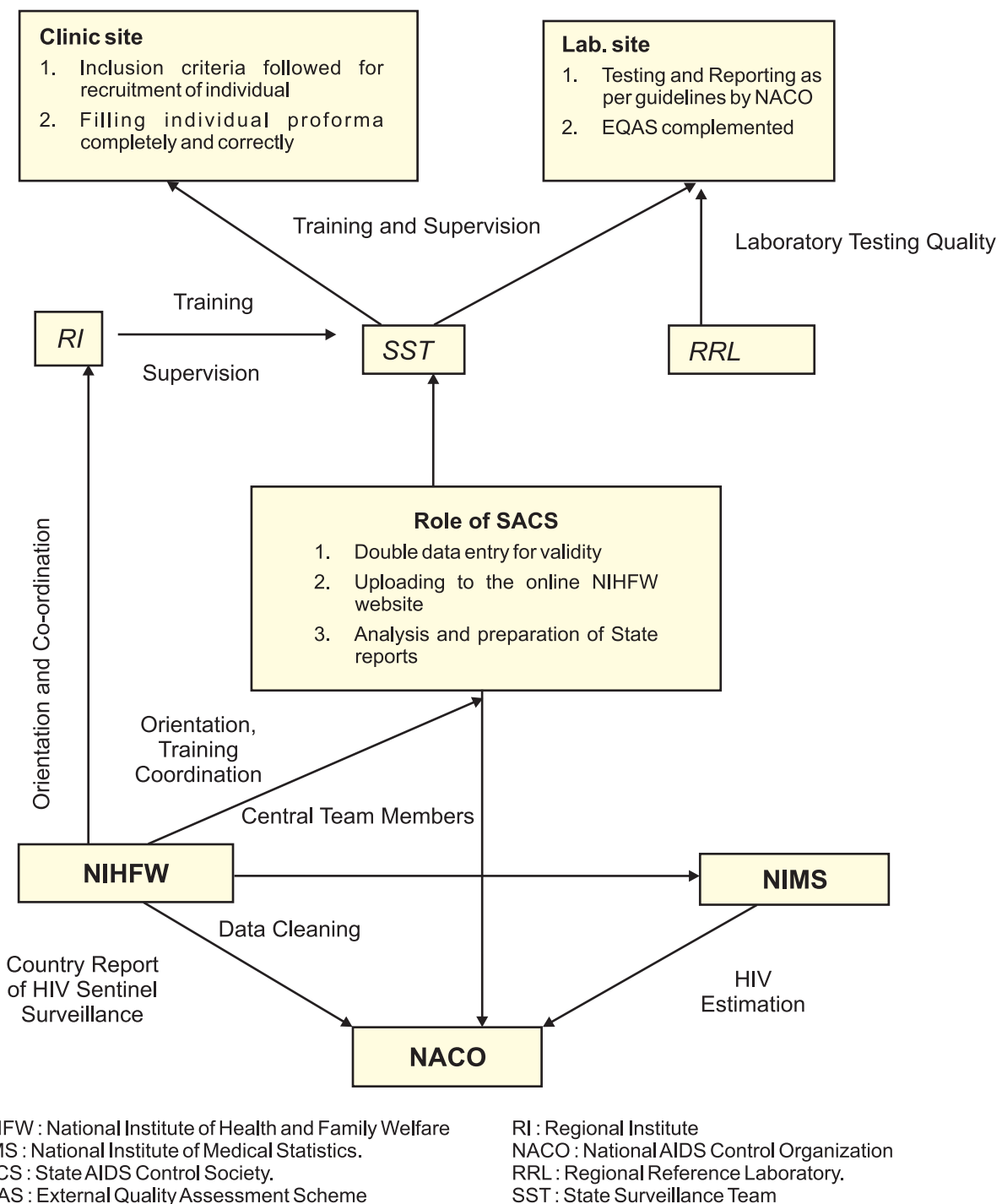
- A review meeting of the Task Force on Surveillance was held prior to the surveillance 2007 and the programme guidelines and steps for ensuring the quality were discussed. Officers from NACO with NIHF/NIMS, the five Regional Institutes (RIs) supervised and monitored the programme as discussed in the meeting (Box 2.1). In 2007, the webbased data entry software were modified to make it more user-friendly as well as to incorporate new sites and make provisions for double data entry. Orientation of all the RIs and Central Team Members was done by NIHF using the 'Operational Guideline' manual by the NACO. Subsequently the RI teams conducted training of all the personnel of the sentinel and testing sites, involved in surveillance in the various states. Members from each RI and the Central teams then visited all the sites and testing centers to ensure conduct of surveillance as per the guidelines. Each site was visited at least once and was visited more times if problems were detected in followup for ensuring implementation of corrective actions. (Fig 2.1)

Box 2.1: Regional Institutes Identified for Coordinating HIV Sentinel Surveillance

Name of the Regional Institutes	States
National Institute of Epidemiology, ICMR, Chennai	Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Kolkata	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal
Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh and Chhattisgarh.
National AIDS Research Institute, Pune	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Daman and Diu, Dadar and Nagar Haveli
All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal and Delhi



Fig. 2.1: Activities under Annual Sentinel Surveillance for HIV Infection in India 2007



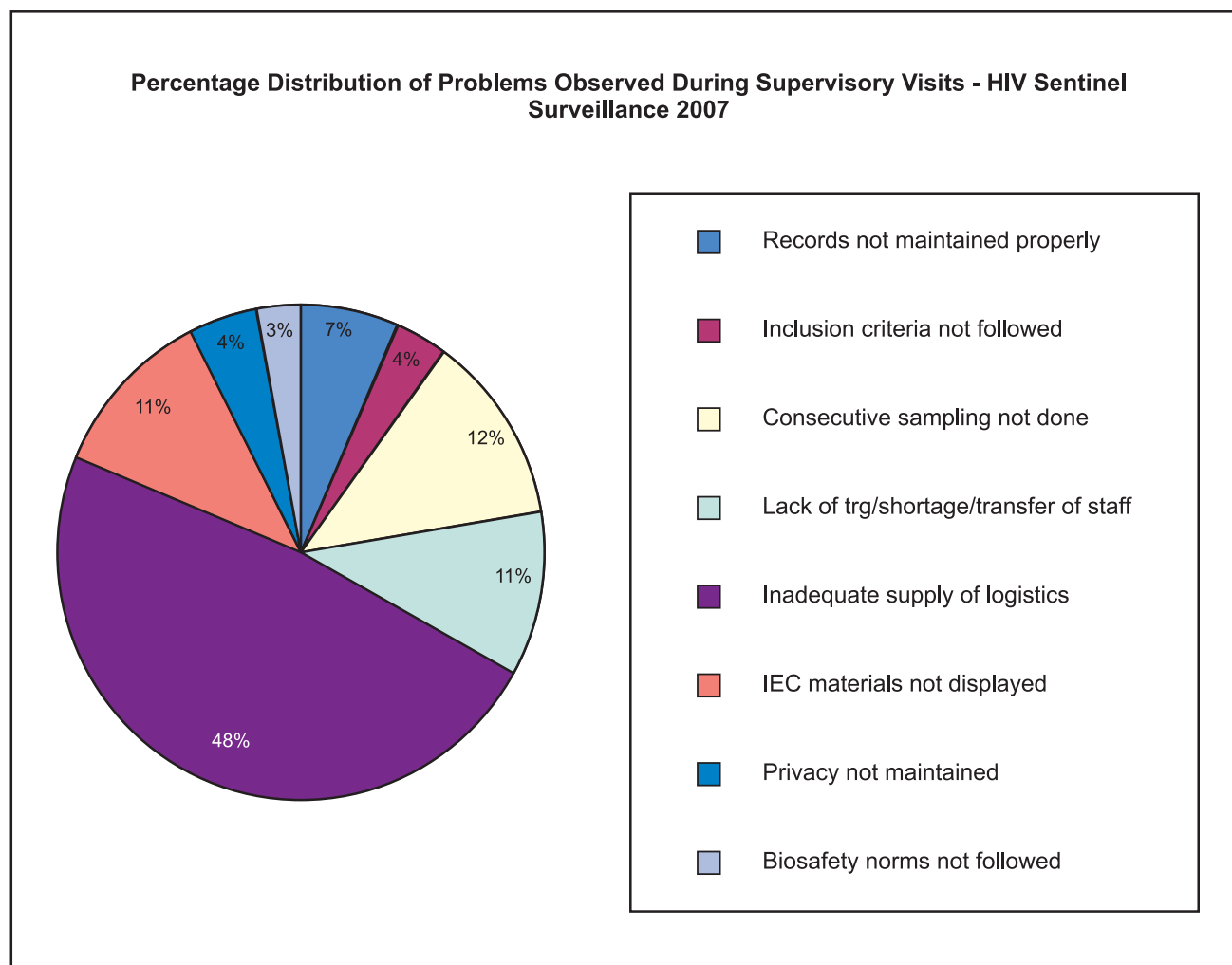
Problems Identified in Surveillance Process

The problems identified during supervisory visits are shown in figure 2.2. Inadequate logistics supply was the major issue (48%) followed by procedural issues like consecutive sampling not being done (12%) and lack of trained staff or staff being transferred (11%). These problems were addressed on the spot and corrective measures were taken by the supervision and monitoring teams in the form of on the spot training being given to the staff or the authorities informed to improve the quality of consumables and to ensure regular supply. Nearly all the problems were



avoidable if proactive actions had been taken by the State Surveillance Officers. Monitoring was done using an uniform checklist and continued till data were uploaded at the NIHFWS website. (Annexure IIIA, IIIB and Figure 2.2).

Fig 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Problems Observed during Supervisory Visits- HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2007



Quality Assurance in the Surveillance Process

The following steps were taken to ensure quality in the surveillance process:

- Additional supervision and monitoring of the surveillance process by members of central team at both, surveillance sites and HIV testing centers, in addition to the supervisory visit were done by members of the RIs and State Surveillance Teams. The team ensured compliance with and standard protocol for surveillance and testing.
- The testing laboratories followed internal quality control and external quality assessment. The names of external laboratories and the states allotted to them for quality control are given in Box 2.2.
- Data uploaded on NIHFWS website were entered twice after scrutiny of forms for correctness and completeness. The uploaded data were rechecked and analysed at NIHFWS.



Box 2.2: List of Reference Laboratories and Allotted States

National Reference Center	States
National Institute of Biologicals, NOIDA	Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal
National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi	Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan
All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Punjab
National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences,	Karnataka Bangalore
National Institute of Hematology, Mumbai	Mumbai, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune	Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat, Daman and Diu, D and N Haveli
School of Tropical Medicine, Kolkata	West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Sikkim
National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Kolkata	Assam, Orissa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Meghalaya
Dr. MGR University, Chennai	Andhra Pradesh
Madras Medical College, Chennai	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry
Christian Medical College, Vellore	Kerala and Lakshadweep
Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Manipur	Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland



CHAPTER 3

Results

Annual Sentinel Surveillance for HIV was conducted from 1st October 2007 to 15th January, 2008. HIV Sentinel Surveillance has been conducted in 1134 sites in 2007. The sites included following categories:

1. Sites representing the core risk group were among Female Sex Workers (FSWs), Men having Sex with Men (MSM), Eunuchs and Injecting Drug Users (IDU).
2. Sites representing the general population – were the antenatal clinic sites from urban and rural areas.
3. Sites representing the bridge population - were represented by clients of STD clinics, migrants at (MRG), and truckers at (TRK) sites.

3.1 Surveillance coverage by type of sentinel site

3.1.1 The sentinel sites were increased to 1134 in 2007 from 1122 in 2006. The increase was mainly seen for the ANC and MSM sites (Table 3.1). FSW sites are the most in number amongst the core high risk groups. The core risk group sites (MSM, FSW and IDU) comprise 20.19% of the total sites. Uttaranchal, J&K, A&N Islands and other UTs do not have any site for core risk group. Rajasthan, a big state with large tourist influx has only FSW sites.

Table 3.1: Number of Sentinel Sites by Year and Type from 2003 to 2007, India

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
STD	163	171	175	251	248
ANC	266	268	267	470	484
IDUs	18	24	30	51	52
MSM	9	15	18	31	40
FSWs	32	42	83	138	137
ANC (R)	210	122	124	158	162
TB	-	7	4	-	-
Migrant	-	-	1	6	3
EUN	-	-	1	1	1
TRK	-	-	-	15	7
Fisherfolk	-	-	-	1	-
Others (seamen)	1	-	-	-	-
Total	699	649	703	1122	1134



3.1.2 Nearly all the ANC sites are situated at the urban clinics in the states with low and moderate HIV prevalence. These clinics are accessed for women in urban areas and those from surrounding rural areas. In the six high HIV prevalence states besides the urban there are rural clinics for pregnant women. But these are lacking in other states except in West Bengal, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya which have altogether 36 rural sites in place but that does not improve the rural representation especially from the areas deep inside the rural areas.

Fig 3.1 Number of Antenatal Sentinel Sites, by Location, India, 2003-2007

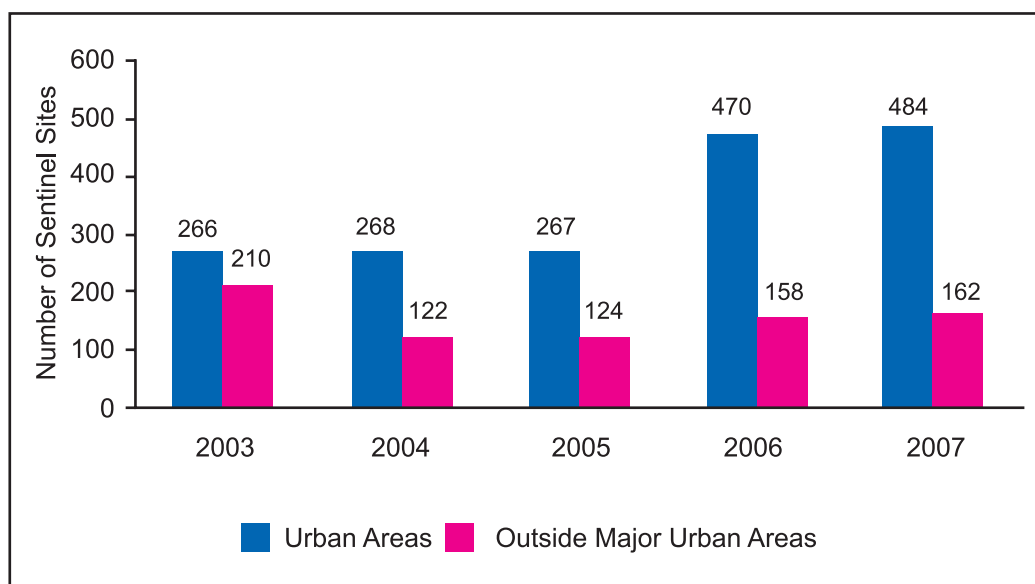


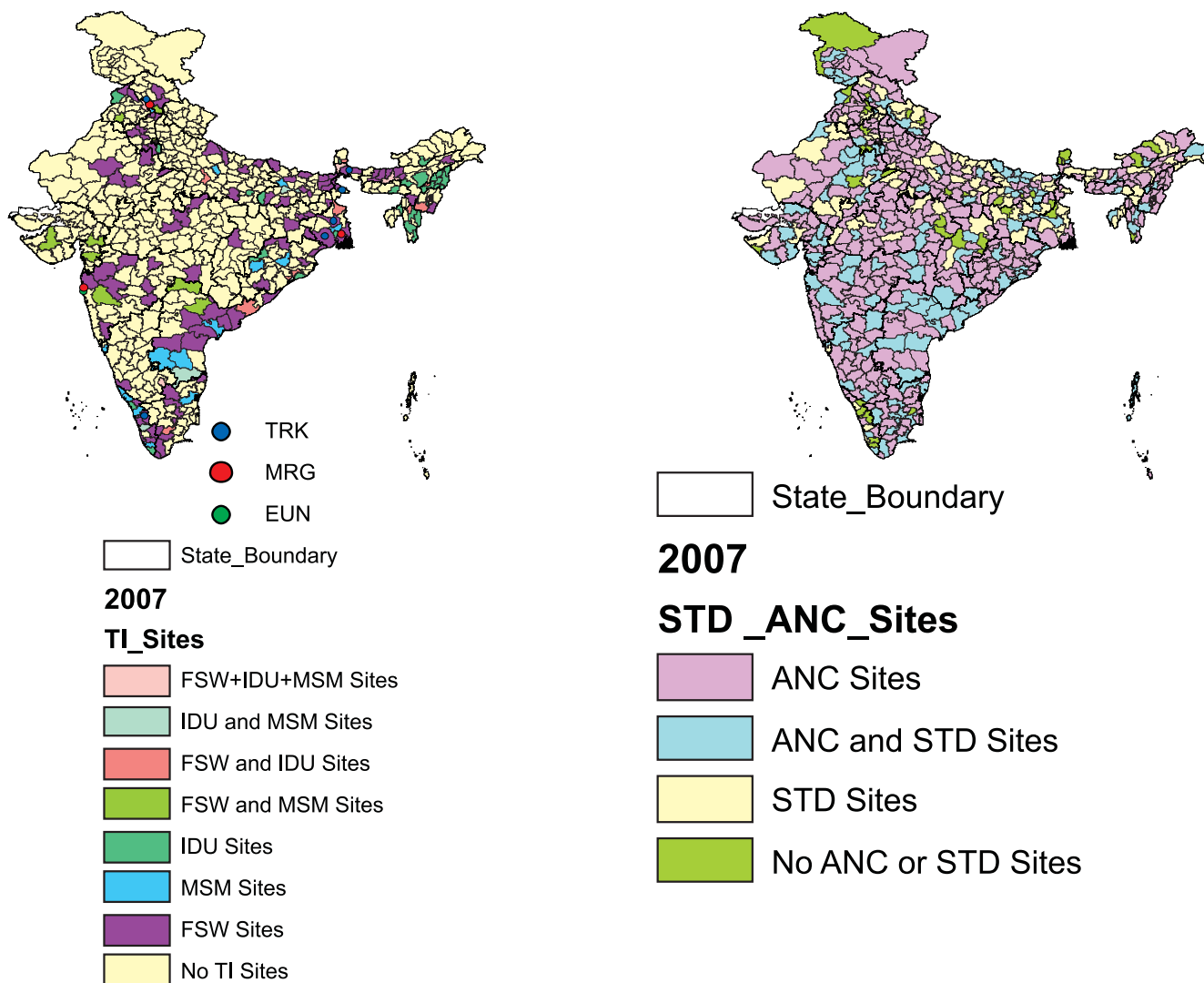
Table 3.2 : State-wise Distribution of Sentinel Sites by Type in 2007

State	STD	ANC	ANC(R)	FSWs	IDUs	MSM	TRK	MRG	EUN	Total
A & N Islands	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Andhra Pradesh	11	26	26	12	2	6	0	0	0	83
Arunachal Pradesh	7	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
Assam	9	16	0	10	2	1	0	0	0	38
Bihar	24	23	0	11	2	2	0	0	0	62
Chandigarh	2	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	8
Chhattisgarh	5	17	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	24
D & N Haveli	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Daman & Diu	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Delhi	5	5	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	20
Goa	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Gujarat	10	25	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	41
Haryana	9	12	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	30
Himachal Pradesh	5	9	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	20
Jammu Kashmir	6	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Jharkhand	11	15	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	32
Karnataka	7	27	27	4	1	1	0	0	0	67
Kerala	5	6	0	6	3	5	1	0	0	26
Lakshadweep	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Madhya Pradesh	13	36	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	52
Maharashtra	9	33	33	10	0	1	0	0	0	86
Manipur	2	10	4	3	4	1	0	0	0	24
Meghalaya	3	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
Mizoram	3	8	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	17
Mumbai	3	7	0	3	1	1	0	1	1	17
Nagaland	1	11	8	1	8	0	0	0	0	29
Orissa	7	31	0	5	3	2	0	0	0	48
Pondicherry	3	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	10
Punjab	3	8	5	5	3	2	0	0	0	26
Rajasthan	15	26	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	46
Sikkim	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	7
Tamil Nadu	11	34	29	10	2	2	0	0	0	88
Tripura	7	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Uttar Pradesh	28	47	14	6	2	1	0	0	0	98
Uttaranchal	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
West Bengal	11	3	10	9	5	3	5	1	0	47
All India	248	484	162	137	52	40	7	3	1	1134



3.1.3 State-wise distribution of sites also indicates the lack of rural sites as well as for different core risk groups (Table 3.2 and Map 3.1). The absence of sites for core risk groups restricts the ability of the surveillance system to detect HIV epidemic in areas or groups prior to their entry into the general population. In India out of 612 districts, 323 districts had HRG sites whereas 289 districts did not have surveillance sites among high risk groups and 472 districts had ANC sites whereas 140 districts did not have an ANC site. 17 districts did not have any type of HIV sentinel surveillance site.

Map 3.1: Distribution by the Type of Sites in States/Districts (2007)



3.2 Magnitude of HIV- at the Country level

3.2.1 Nearly one-third of the sites among core risk groups had HIV seropositivity of more than or equal to 5% whereas nearly 1/8 of the total ANC sites had HIV seropositivity of more than or equal to 1% among pregnant women. Surveillance data gives an all India HIV prevalence adjusted rate of 0.48 % among antenatal women.

Box 3.1: Summary of Results of Annual Sentinel Surveillance 2007

Total number of districts: 612; Total number of sentinel sites: 1,134*	
◆ 2, 48,166 women were tested for HIV at 646 ANC sentinel sites in 472 districts	
◆ 117 ANC sentinel sites \geq 1% HIV seropositivity	
◆ Of these 11 ANC sentinel sites \geq 3% HIV seropositivity	
◆ 57602 high risk individuals were tested at 248 STD sentinel sites	
◆ 37 sites \geq 5% HIV seropositivity	
◆ Of these 24 sites \geq 10% HIV seropositivity	
◆ 53437 individuals were tested at 229 core risk group (MSM, FSW, IDU) sentinel sites	
◆ 72 sites \geq 5% HIV seropositivity	
◆ Of these 40 sites \geq 10% HIV seropositivity	
◆ 2498 individuals were tested at 10 (TRK, MRG) sentinel sites	
◆ 8 sites \geq 1% HIV seropositivity	
◆ Of these 5 sites \geq 3% HIV seropositivity	

3.2.2 The country has been divided into zones for analysis and interpretation of data based on the predominant mode of transmission i.e. sexual or through intravenous use of drugs. Zone-wise unadjusted prevalence rates for pregnant women are given in (Table-3.3). The adjusted prevalence figure at ANC sites is highest in Manipur and Nagaland (H2 zone) followed by the high prevalence southern states (H1 zone) and least in the moderate and low prevalence states.

Table 3.3: Zone-wise HIV Prevalence amongst Pregnant Women

Zone	Prevalence in %
H1 zone*	0.85
H2 zone**	1.11
Moderate and low prevalence states***	0.26

* Adjusted rates

* The states in H1 zone include: Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu

** The states in H2 zone include: Manipur and Nagaland

*** The states in Moderate which are Goa, Gujarat and Pondicherry and Low Prevalence states are rest of the states in the country.



3.2.3 The prevalence among different risk groups is given in Table 3.4. The HIV prevalence rates are highest for the core risk groups (MSM/IDU/FSW) followed by bridge population (STD clinic patients, truckers and migrants) and least in the general population represented by ANC attendees. Prevalence of HIV as percentage proportion in various risk groups at country level for 2007 are given in Table 3.4 and indicate that the IDUs and MSM sub groups have now become the dominant groups driving the epidemic in the country. The only site for eunuchs has repeatedly indicated very high HIV figures each year.

Table 3.4: Prevalence of HIV among Various Populations, India 2007*

Clinic Type	No. of samples tested	Number Found HIV Positive	Percent Positivity
ANC	245516	1202	0.48
STD	57352	2062	3.59
IDU	12171	880	7.23
MSM	9395	696	7.40
FSW	31867	1614	5.06
Truckers	1750	44	2.51
Migrants	748	27	3.60
Eunuchs	244	103	42.21
Total	359043	6628	1.85

* ANC prevalence rates are based on actual non-adjusted data

3.3 Core Risk Groups (IDUs, MSM and FSWs)

- The core risk groups are the drivers of the HIV epidemic in India. Starting with the FSWs, the focus has now shifted to less described IDUs and the inconspicuous group of MSM. It may be that the intervention measures for FSWs have borne fruit and the magnitude of HIV prevalence is waning amongst them in most of the states, however this statement needs further validation.
- The IDUs have a declining trend in North Eastern states where intensive control efforts had been made especially in Manipur. This is not true for HIV prevalence amongst IDUs in the newly identified sites in the states of Kerala, Punjab, Orissa, Delhi, Mizoram, West Bengal and Chandigarh.
- The nascent epidemic amongst the MSM is becoming visible and may be termed the 'hidden driver' for continuing high transmission in the high HIV prevalence states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka (Table 3.7) where the HIV positivity figures are more than that in FSWs.
- Needing particular attention are the high prevalence states of Maharashtra (including Mumbai) and Manipur which show HIV prevalence of more than 10% in all the three high risk groups. In Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, the highest infection rates are seen among MSM followed by the FSWs but in Nagaland HIV prevalence is the highest among FSWs. In Tamil Nadu, HIV infection is observed in all the groups but, IDUs top the list with above 10%. Same is true for the sites at Punjab, Mumbai and Delhi. In Mizoram, Kerala, Chandigarh, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar where HIV prevalence was high in FSWs followed by MSM. States like Haryana, Pondicherry, Delhi, Assam, Orissa, Gujarat and Goa have high HIV prevalence amongst MSM groups with lower levels in FSWs [Table 3.5]



Table 3.5: State-wise HIV Prevalence among IDUs, MSM and FSWs, 2003-2007

SN	State	Mean Prevalence_IDU					Mean Prevalence_MSM					Mean Prevalence_FSW				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	A & N Islands						1.25						0.5	0.4		
2	Andhra Pradesh					3.7	13.2	16	6.5	10.3	17.0*	20	17.0	13.0	7.3	9.7
3	Aru. Pradesh				0	0									0	
4	Assam	5.6	4.5	7.9	2.9	2.1				0.8	2.8	0	0	0.8	0.5	0.4
5	Bihar				0.2	0.6	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.3	0	4.8	0.2	2.2	1.7	3.4
6	Chandigarh		4.8	9.2	17.6	8.6		1.4	1.6	4.8	3.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4
7	Chhattisgarh														1.6	1.4
8	D & N Haveli															
9	Daman & Diu															
10	Delhi	14.4	17.6	22.8	10	10.1*	27.4	6.7	20.4	12.3	11.7*	1.61	4.6	3.2	2.8	3.2
11	Goa						9.1	1.7	4.9	4.8	7.9	30.2				
12	Gujarat							6.8	10.7	11.2	8.4		9.2	8.13	6.4	6.5
13	Haryana				0	0.8				0	5.4			2	1.2	0.9
14	Himachal Pradesh									0.4	0	0	0.8	0	0.7	0.9
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	2.5										0	
16	Jharkhand				0.4								0	0.8	0.9	1.1
17	Karnataka	2.8	0		3.6	2	10.8	10	11.6	19.2	17.6*	14.4	21.6	18.4	8.6	5.3
18	Kerala		2.6	5.2	9.6	7.9		0.9	3.2	0.6	1.0	1.9			0.3	0.9
19	Lakshadweep															
20	Madhya Pradesh													1.8	1.1	0.7
21	Maharashtra							12.8	14.8	23.6	15.2*		40.4	22.3	20.1	17.5*
22	Manipur	24.5	21	24.1	19.8	17.9*	29.2	14	15.6	10.4	16.4*	12.8	12.4	10	11.6	13.1*
23	Meghalya	0	0	0	3.3	4.2										
24	Mizoram	6.4	6.8	4.8	3.1	7.5							13.7	14	10.4	7.2
25	Mumbai	22.9	29.2	12.8	20.4	24.4*	18.8	9.6	6.0	7.6	8.4	54.3	44.8	30.5	17.9	19.4*
26	Nagaland	8.4	3.2	4.51	2.4	1.9						4.4	4.4	10.8	16.4	8.9
27	Orissa				10.4	7.3					7.4		5.2	2.6	1	0.8
28	Pondicherry							5.22	5.6	2.5	2		1.9	0.3	1.4	1.3
29	Punjab				13.8	13.8*				4.8	1.22	0			1.4	0.7
30	Rajasthan									0		3.9	2.3	3.7	2.6	4.2
31	Sikkim			0.48	0.2	0.5										0
32	Tamil Nadu	63.8	39.9	18	24.2	16.8*	4.2	6.8	6.2	5.6	6.6	8.8	4	5.5	4.6	4.7
33	Tripura			10.9	0	0										
34	Uttar Pradesh				4.6	1.3					0.4	6.6	8	3.5	1.5	0.8
35	Uttaranchal															
36	West Bengal	2.6	3.8	7.4	4.6	7.8		1.3	0.5	6.6	5.6	6.5	4.1	6.8	6.1	5.9

Note: The presented values are mean prevalence (per cent positivity) among each high risk group. All sites included.



Box 3.2 :- Summary of Findings among Core Risk Groups, 2007

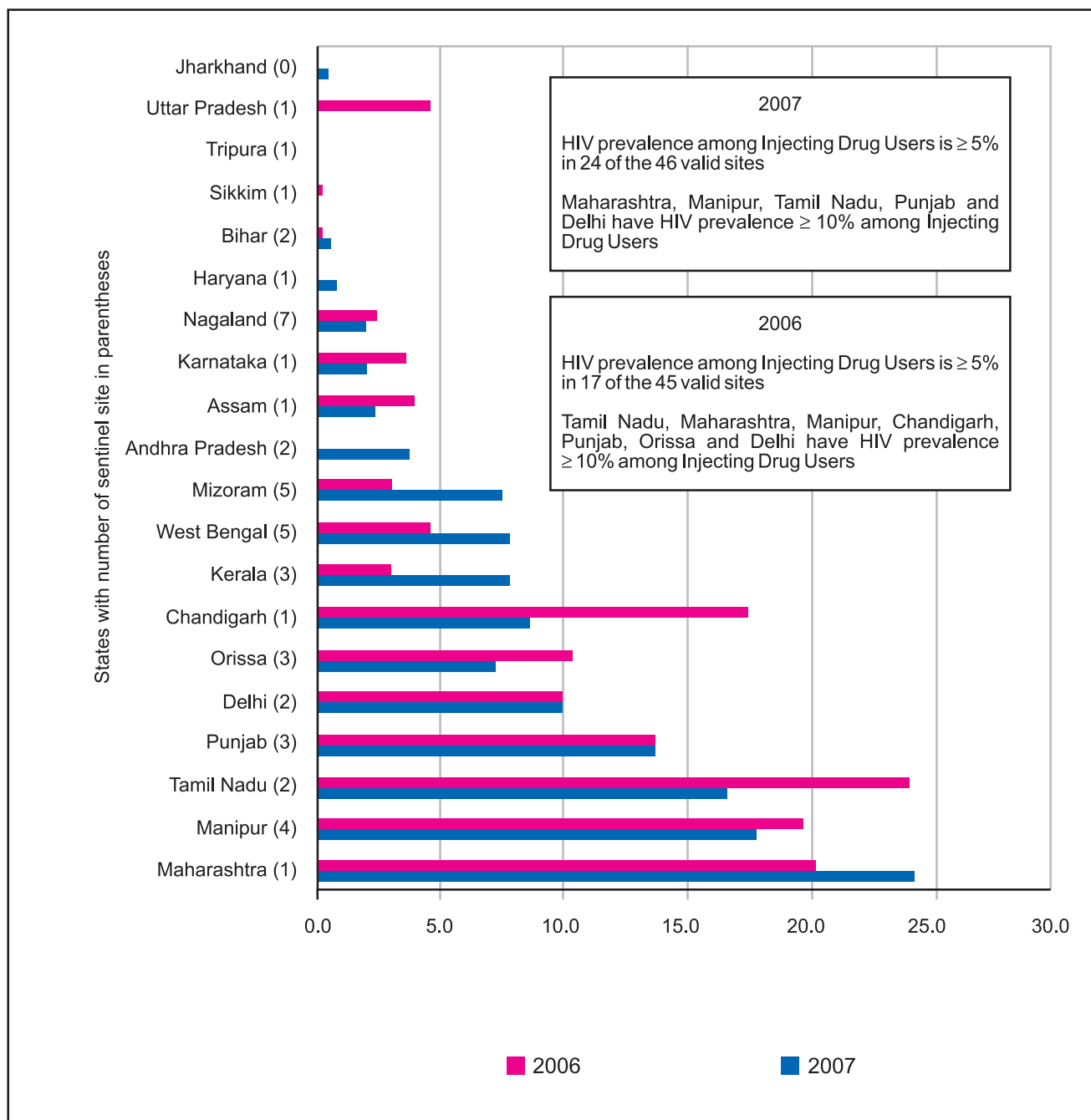
- ✓ **IDUs—12,171 individuals tested at 52 IDUs sentinel sites**
 - ✓ Epidemic among IDUs is spreading to more regions of the country. Apart from Mumbai (24.4%), Manipur (17.9%) and Tamil Nadu (16.8%), high prevalence persists among IDUs in the states of Chandigarh (8.6%), Punjab (13.8%), Delhi (10.1%), Orissa (7.3%), Kerala (7.9) and West Bengal (7.8%). Overall 49% sites (24 sites) have shown HIV prevalence of more than or equal to 5% among IDUs.
 - ✓ In consistent sites since 2003, a significant increase for moderate and low prevalence states.
 - ✓ IDU HIV prevalence increase in Mizoram. (From 3.1% in 2006 to 7.5% in 2007)
 - ✓ Women comprised 5.3 % of the total IDUs tested in the country.
- ✓ **MSM— 9,395 individuals tested at 40 MSM sentinel sites**
 - ✓ The nascent epidemic amongst the MSM is becoming visible and may be termed the 'hidden driver' for continuing high transmission in the high HIV prevalence states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka (where the HIV positivity figures are more than that in FSWs).
 - ✓ MSM values higher in 6 low prevalence states than FSWs.
 - ✓ All the new MSM sites established in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have shown high HIV prevalence, more than 5% suggesting that there may be many pockets of high prevalence among MSM in areas with no sites, which need to be detected.
 - ✓ In all, 50% districts in 11 states have shown greater than 5% HIV prevalence.
 - ✓ A significant increase in trend in low prevalence states.
- ✓ **FSWs— 31,871 individuals tested at 137 FSWs sentinel sites.**
 - ✓ FSW sites are the most in number amongst the core high risk groups.
 - ✓ There are 18 sites with prevalence of more than or equal to 10% and most of these are in high prevalence states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra (including Mumbai) and Manipur except one each in Delhi and West Bengal.
 - ✓ In other moderate and low prevalence states, 12 sites are showing HIV prevalence of more than or equal to 5%, these states are – West Bengal (7 sites), Bihar (4 sites) and Delhi (1 site).

3.4 HIV Prevalence among Injecting Drug Users

3.4.1 The HIV prevalence amongst IDUs is a problem as nearly 50% of the sites have a value of more than 5% (Fig 3.2), nearly the same as observed in 2006.



Fig. 3.2: HIV Prevalence among Injecting Drug Users, by State, India, 2006 and 2007

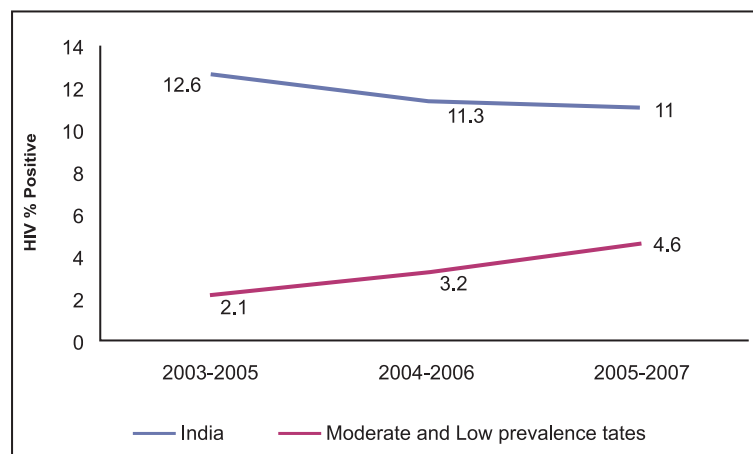


Values in parentheses are the number of sentinel sites for each state. Sites reporting data for less than 75% of the sample size were excluded from the analysis.

3.4.2 The trend is stationary since 2003 for the country. The HIV prevalence among IDUs in all sites in 2007 for the country is 7.2%, but the prevalence is about 11% when only same sites were analyzed (Table 3.5). An analysis of trend overtime for consistent sites in low HIV prevalence states indicates that HIV prevalence amongst IDUs is on the increase in Mizoram, Meghalaya and West Bengal. The rate has more than doubled in the moderate and low prevalence states, though the HIV prevalence for IDU for India has remained more or less stationary from 2003-2007 (Fig 3.3).



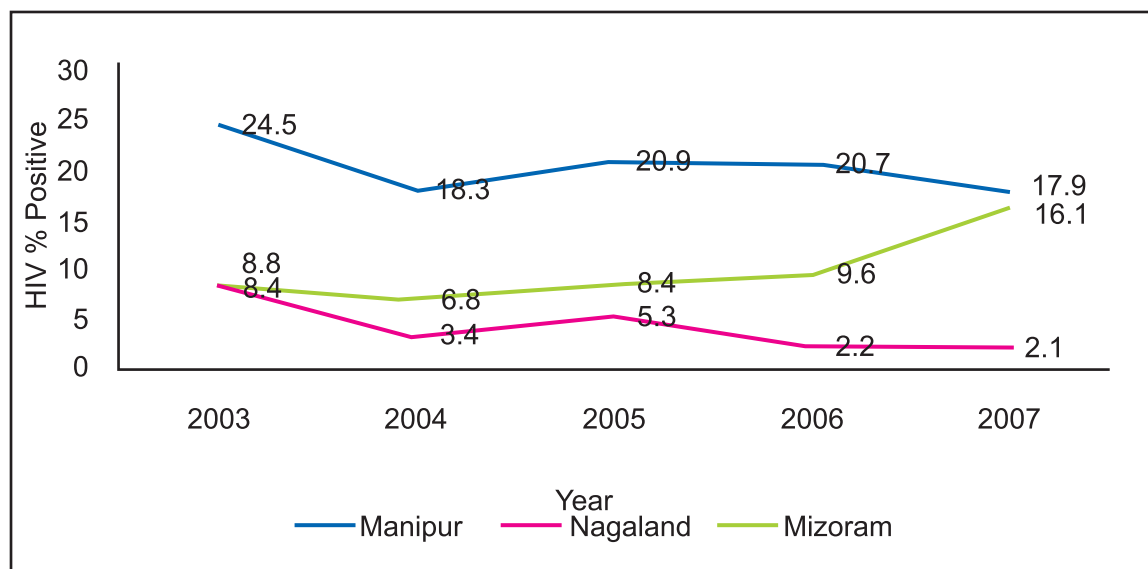
Fig 3.3: HIV Prevalence among Injecting Drug Users (IDU) in India and Moderate and Low Prevalence States, 2003-2007*



*Note: Three-year moving average is taken and only consistent sites have been included from 2003-2007. In India- 11 sites and for moderate and low prevalence states-3 sites

3.4.3 In Mizoram significant linear increase is seen in HIV prevalence amongst IDUs since 2004, (Fig 3.4) and two sites in Mizoram, at Champhai and Aizwal sites have prevalence about 15% or more. When considered separately the states of Manipur and Nagaland, have a stable trend, (Fig 3.5) but the magnitude of the problem remains, as 4 sites in Manipur and one site in Nagaland (Dimapur) have HIV prevalence of more than 5% (Table 3.6). The five districts with more than 15% HIV positivity in NE states among IDUs are clustered together around borders of northern Mizoram and southern Manipur (Map 3.2). HIV prevalence in 25 to 49 years is three times more than for below 25 years (Fig 3.5) in Manipur and Nagaland.

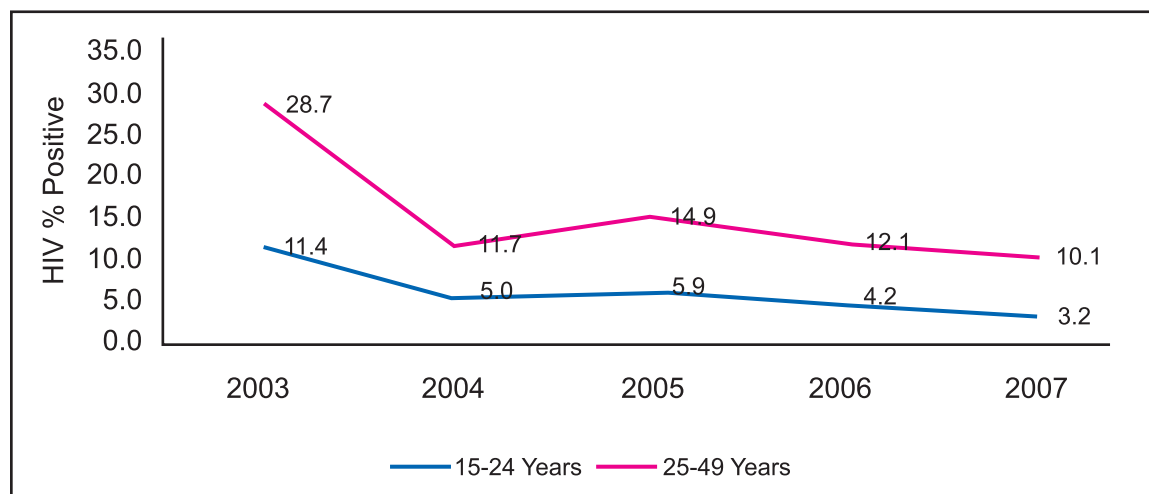
Fig 3.4: HIV Prevalence among Injecting Drug Users in States of Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram 2003-2007*



*Includes only those sites from which there was consistent data available from 2003 to 2007; Number of consistent sites: Manipur=3; Nagaland=5; Mizoram=1



Fig 3.5: HIV Prevalence among Injecting Drug Users in the States of Manipur and Nagaland by Age Group, 2003-2007*



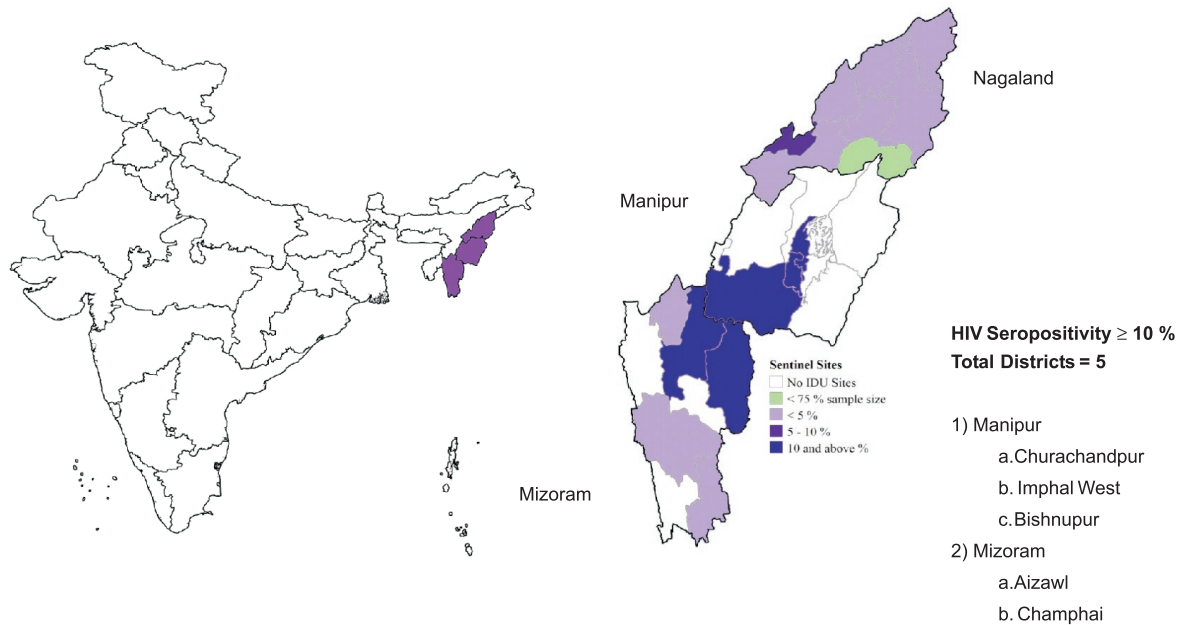
*Includes only the consistent site data available from 2003 to 2007. Number of consistent sites: Manipur=3; Nagaland=5

Table 3.6 : Site-wise Table from 2003 for Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram with HIV Prevalence more than 5% among IDUs, in 2007.

States	Districts	Site name	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007		
			Total	HIV +ve	% +ve	Total	HIV +ve	% +ve	Total	HIV +ve	% +ve	Total	HIV +ve	% +ve	Total	HIV +ve	% +ve
Manipur	Bishnupur	Bishnupur District Hospital	250	56	22.4	250	27	10.8	250	70	28	250	38	15.2	250	31	12.4
Manipur	Imphal West	DDAC, Imphal	249	45	18.1	250	37	14.8	250	37	14.8	250	57	22.8	250	33	13.2
Manipur	Churachandpur	DDAC, LRRC				250	73	29.2	250	84	33.6	250	43	17.2	250	45	18
Manipur	Churachandpur	DDAC, Shalom	249	82	32.9	250	73	29.2	250	50	20	250	60	24	250	70	28
Mizoram	Champhai	TNT Champhai				250	17	6.8				250	12	4.8	250	36	14.4
Mizoram	Aizawl	Aizawal, Shalom	250	22	8.8	250	17	6.8	250	21	8.4	250	24	9.6	249	40	16.1
Nagaland	Dimapur	Dimapur Civil Hospital	249	26	10.4	245	11	4.5	250	21	8.4	250	8	3.2	250	13	5.2

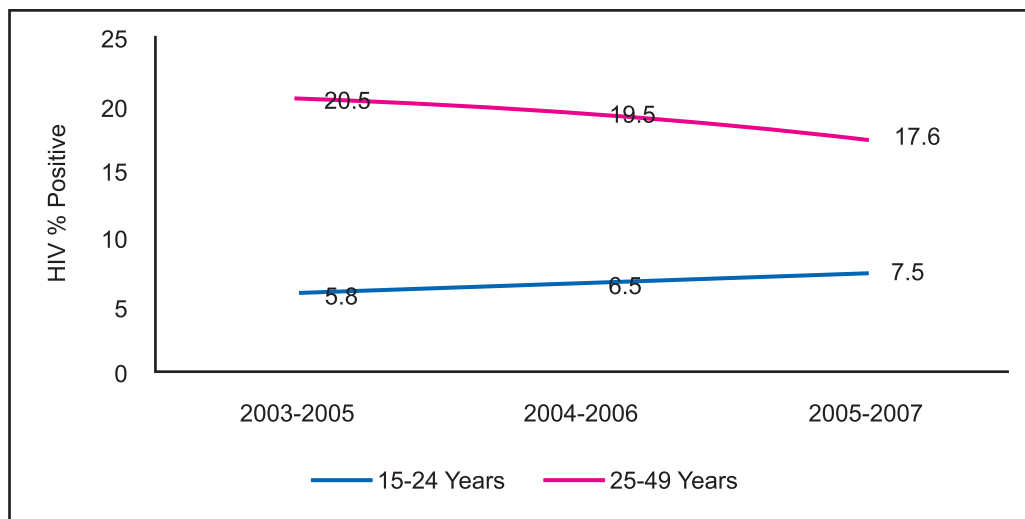


Map 3.2 : District-wise HIV Seropositivity among Injecting Drug Users in Selected Northeastern States of Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram, India, 2007.



3.4.4: The trend in HIV prevalence among IDUs in the age group of 15-24 years, and 25 to 49 years does not indicate any significant change in either of the age groups (Fig 3.6 and 3.7).

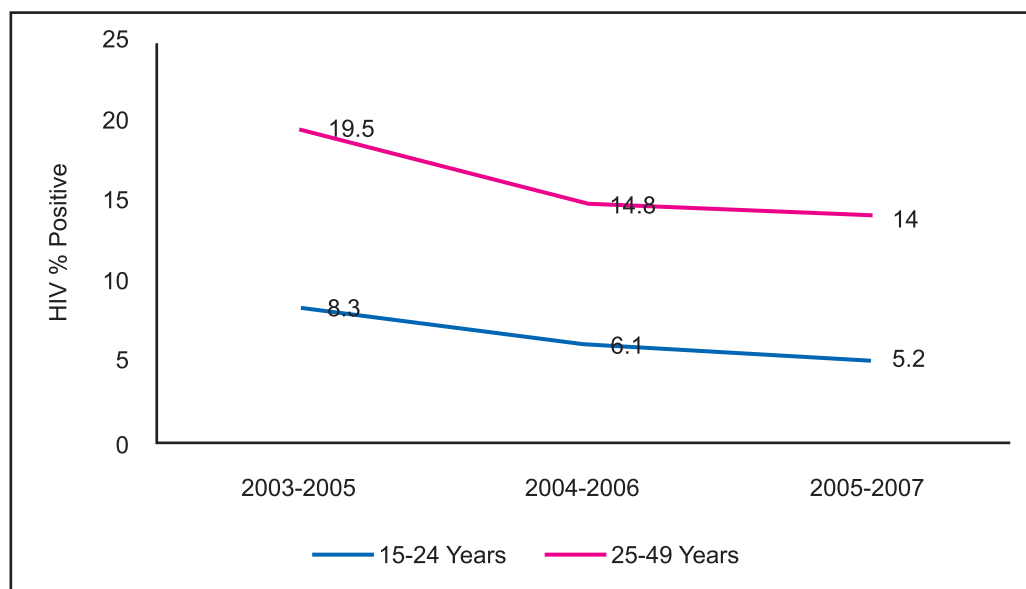
Fig 3.6: Age-wise HIV Prevalence among Injecting Drug Users (IDUs), in Rest of the States of India (excluding Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram)*



*Note: Three-year moving average is taken and 3 consistent sites are included from 2003-2007



Fig 3.7: Age-wise HIV Prevalence among Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) in Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram (Combined), 2003-2007*



3.4.5: At the all India level 5.3% of those tested for HIV among IDUs, were women. The figure was 8.6% in the high prevalence states of North East, 4.9% in moderate and low prevalence states and only 0.6% in Southern high prevalence states. (Table 3.7). Majority of the addicted women were aged 25 plus across the country.

Table 3.7: Age and Sex Distribution of IDUs Tested for HIV in Various Parts of Country

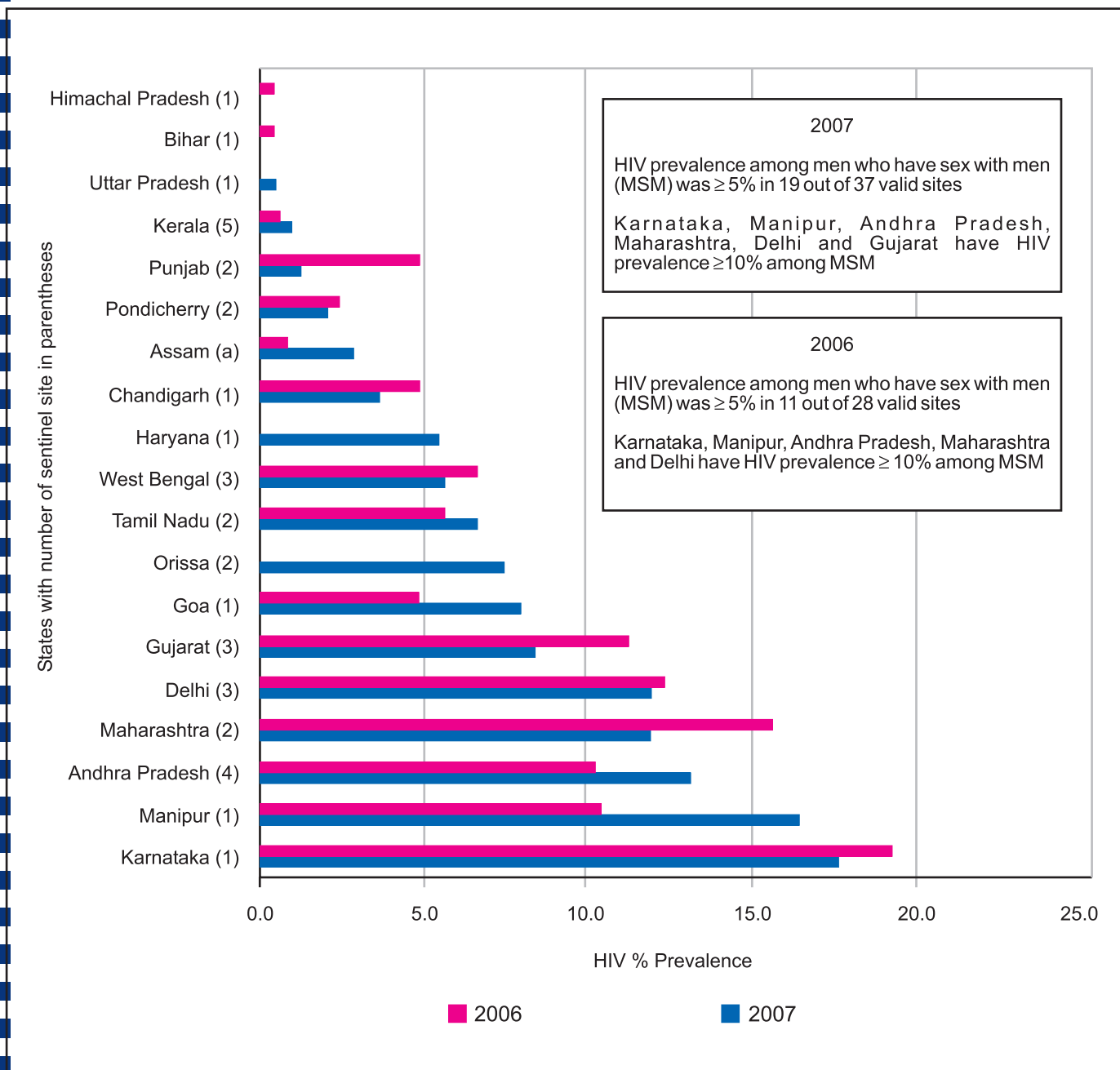
Zone	Age group	Male	Female	Total %	Female
Southern high prevalence states	15 - 19	89	1	90	
	20 - 24	288	3	291	
	25 - 49	1072	5	1077	0.6
	Total	1449	9	1458	
High prevalence states of North East	15 - 19	184	23	207	
	20 - 24	698	56	754	
	25 - 49	1758	170	1928	8.6
	Total	2640	249	2889	
Moderate and low prevalence states	15 - 19	638	84	722	
	20 - 24	1705	103	1808	
	25 - 49	5100	194	5294	4.9
	Total	7443	381	7824	
	Grand Total	11532	639	12171	5.3



3.5 HIV Prevalence among Men who have Sex with Men

3.5.1 MSM sites were present in only 20 states and hence do not give an adequate picture of the epidemic in the group across the country, but are enough to draw attention for intervention. It may be noted that wherever sites have been started, presence of HIV has been detected in the population at that site e.g. Andhra Pradesh and Orissa (Table 3.5 and Table SS-2b, 26b). Nearly half the number of sites have more than 5% prevalence and in 8 sites the HIV prevalence is above 10% (Table 3.5, Fig 3.8). HIV in MSM has added to the HIV burden in nearly all the states of the country (Fig 3.8). Gujarat has been added in 2007 to the existing states with 10% plus HIV in some sites compared to 2006.

Fig.3.8: HIV Prevalence among Men who have Sex with Men by Sentinel Site, India, 2006 and 2007

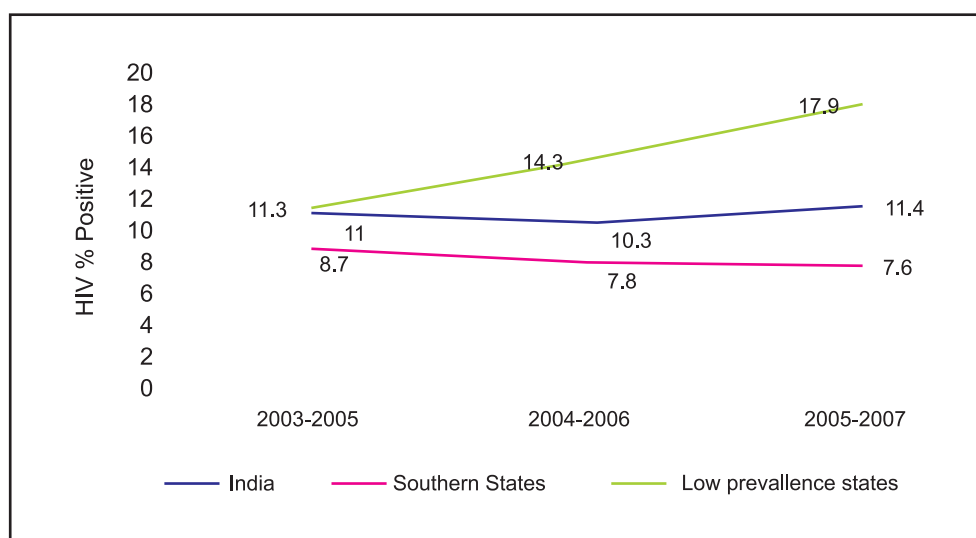


Sites reporting data for less than 75% of this sample size were excluded from the analysis.



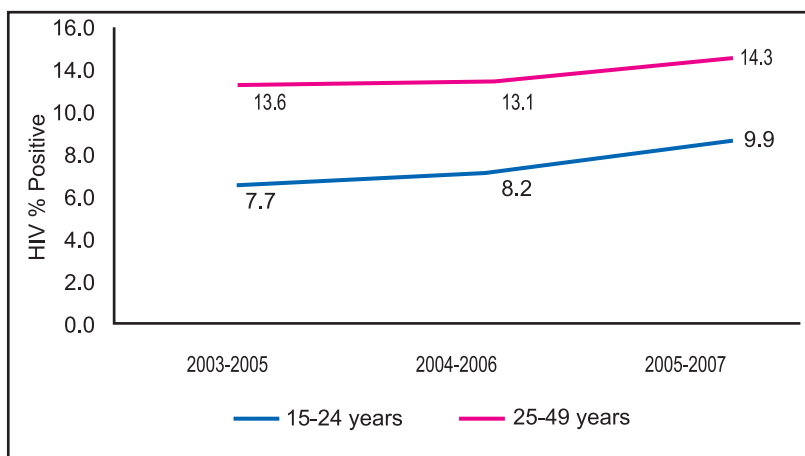
3.5.2 At the all India level, there is no significant change in the trend of HIV infection amongst MSM indicating that efforts are needed to intervene intensively to lower the existing epidemic amongst MSM. The trend amongst MSM in 4 consistent sites of high prevalence southern states were stable since 2004, whereas, in the low prevalence states, an upward trend was noted (Fig 3.9). At the all India level both the age groups show an upward trend (Fig 3.10).

Fig 3.9: Trend in HIV Prevalence amongst MSM in India, Southern States and Low Prevalence states, 2003-2007*



*Note: Three-year moving average is taken and only consistent sites have been included from 2003-2007. India- 7 sites (2 sites in Tamil Nadu and 1 of each site in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Delhi and Bihar), Southern states-4 sites and Low prevalence states-2 sites

Fig 3.10: Age-wise HIV Prevalence among MSM India, 2003-2007*



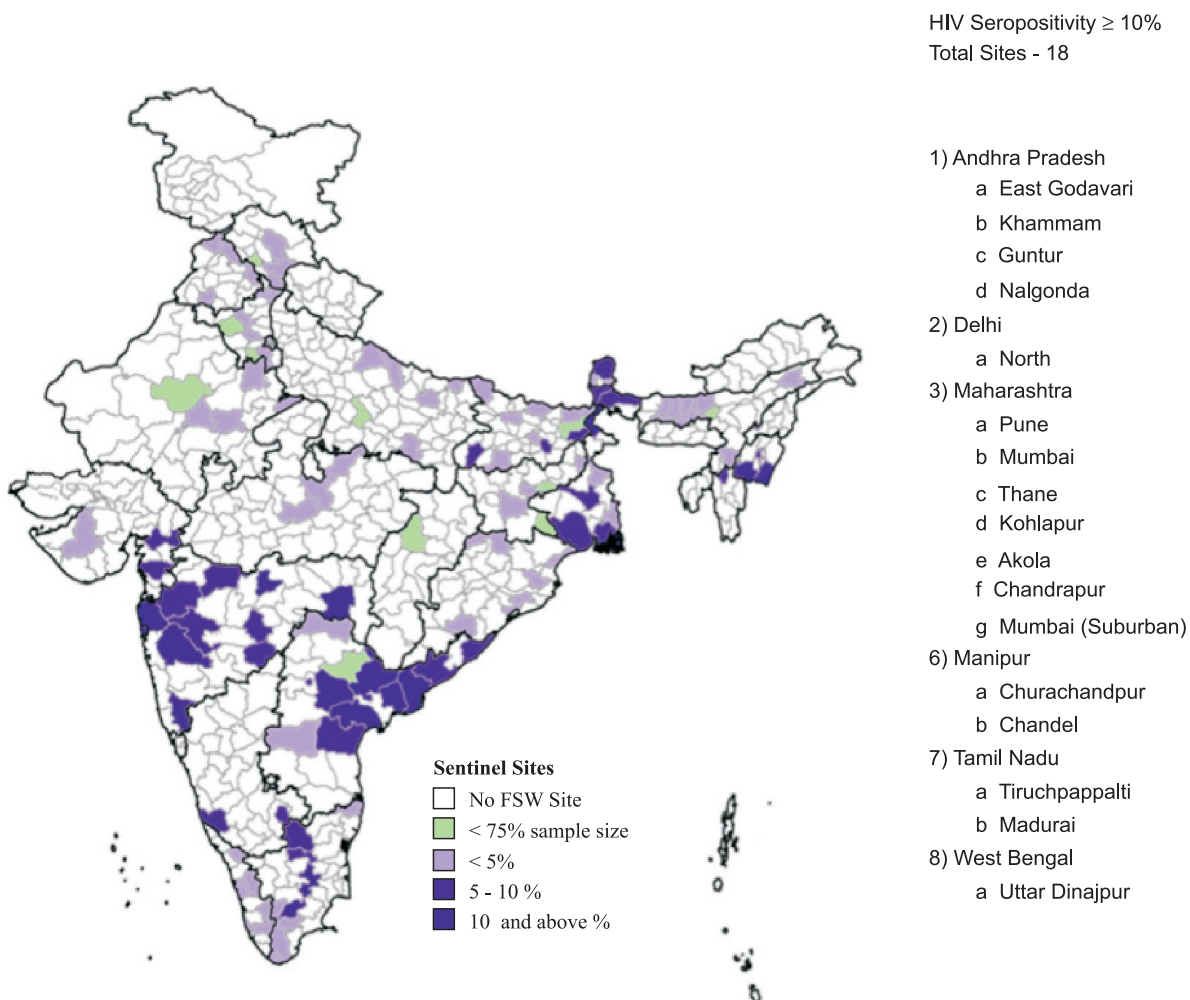
*Note: Three-year moving average is taken and 7 consistent sites have been included from 2003-2007

Eunuchs -The HIV prevalence among Eunuchs in Mumbai is showing a significant increase since last year but no clear trend is seen since 2005. This group has a prevalence rate two to three times that of other risk groups such as IDU, MSM, FSW and STD. This group amongst MSM has a very high HIV prevalence (nearly 40%) but do not attract attention for extensive intervention though they indulge in commercial sex.



3.6 HIV Prevalence among Female Sex Workers

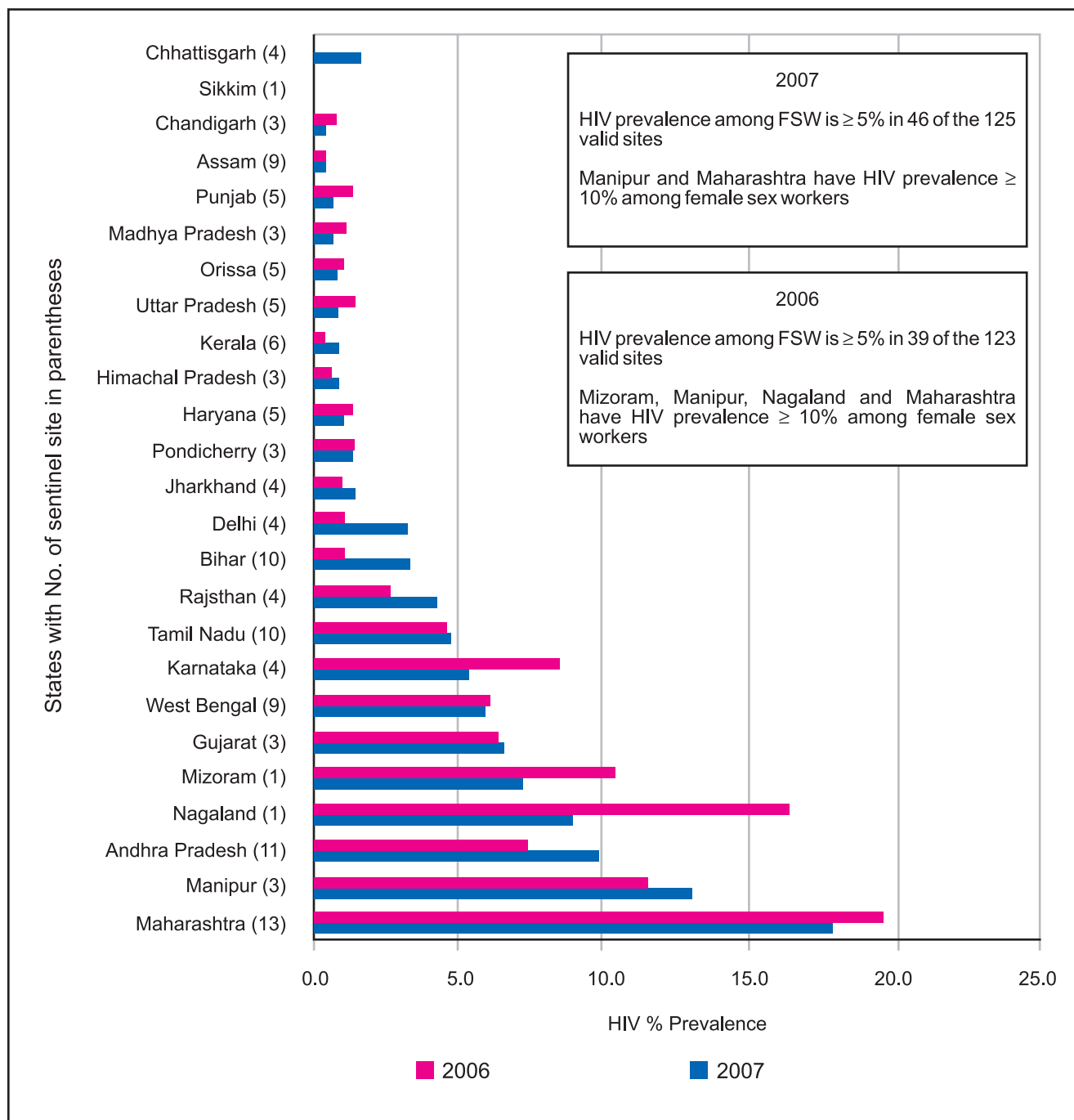
Map 3.3: HIV Prevalence among FSWs by Site in India, 2007



3.6.1 FSW sites are maximum in number amongst the core risk group (137) but majority of them are distributed in states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Assam and West Bengal. (Fig 3.11) In 2007, HIV prevalence among FSWs was highest in Maharashtra (including Mumbai) 17.9%, followed by Manipur (13.1%), Andhra Pradesh (9.7%), Nagaland (8.9%) and Mizoram (7.2%). Delhi, Bihar and Rajasthan have experienced an increase in HIV prevalence compared to 2006, amongst the low prevalence states (Fig 3.11). Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Manipur showed the highest HIV load among FSWs. There are 18 sites with more than 10% HIV prevalence and most of these are in high prevalence states. These sites are concentrated mainly in coastal Andhra Pradesh and western part of Maharashtra. Overall, 33 % sites have shown greater than 5% HIV prevalence among FSWs. Out of the six new FSW sites at Andhra Pradesh, three sites have HIV prevalence of 10% or more and the other three are above 5% (Table SS-2b). In Manipur the FSW sites at Churachandpur and Chandel have registered an increase and HIV prevalence values are above 10%, however the site at Imphal has a decrease. In Table SS-22b Maharashtra including Mumbai, the HIV per cent prevalence in four FSW sites ranges between 30-60%. The highest figure is at Pune 60% (Table SS-21b).



Fig. 3.11: HIV Prevalence among Female Sex Workers by State, India, 2006 and 2007

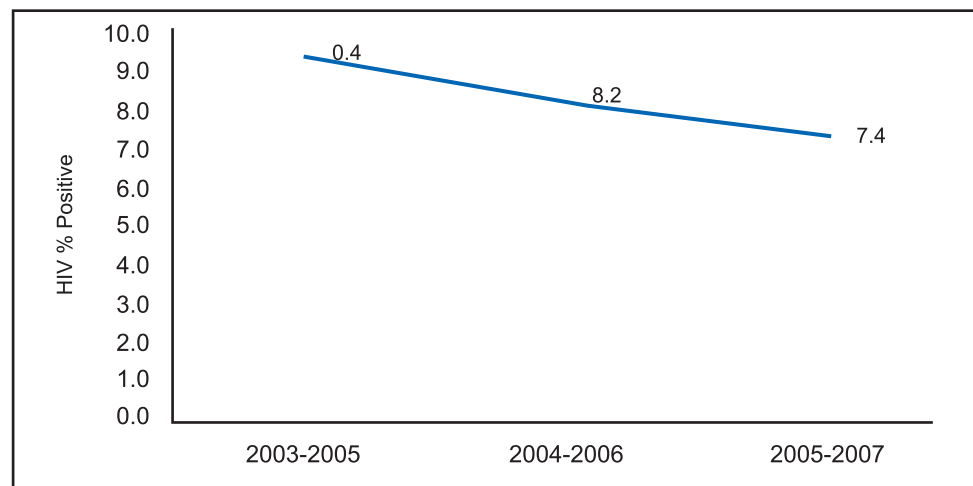


* Sites reporting data for less than 75% of this sample size were excluded from the analysis. Values in parentheses are the number of sentinel sites for each state.

3.6.2 At the country level the quantum of HIV infection amongst FSWs has a declining trend at the consistent sites existing since 2003, for all the age groups (Fig 3.12 and 3.13).

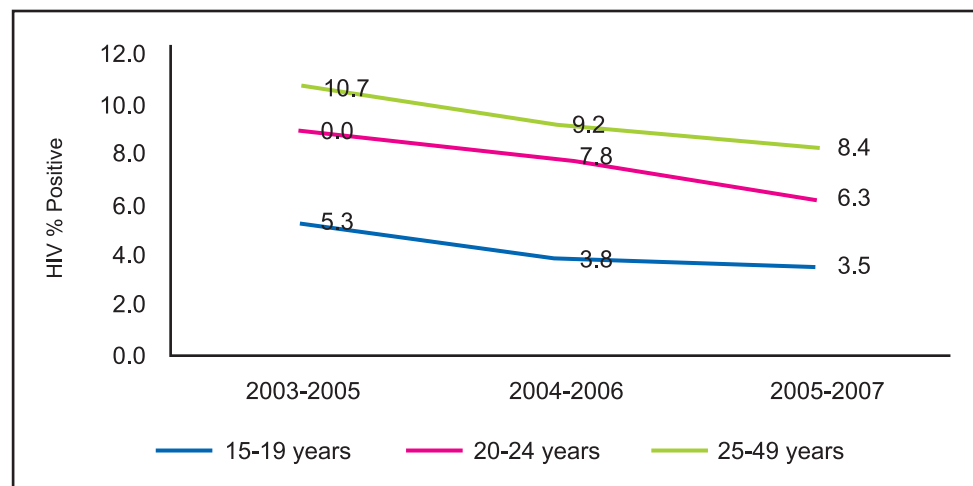


Fig 3.12: Trend in HIV Prevalence in Consistent Sites among FSW in India, 2003-2007*



*Note: Three-year moving average is taken and 23 consistent sites have been included from 2003-2007.

Fig 3.13: Age-wise HIV Prevalence among FSWs, India, 2003-2007*

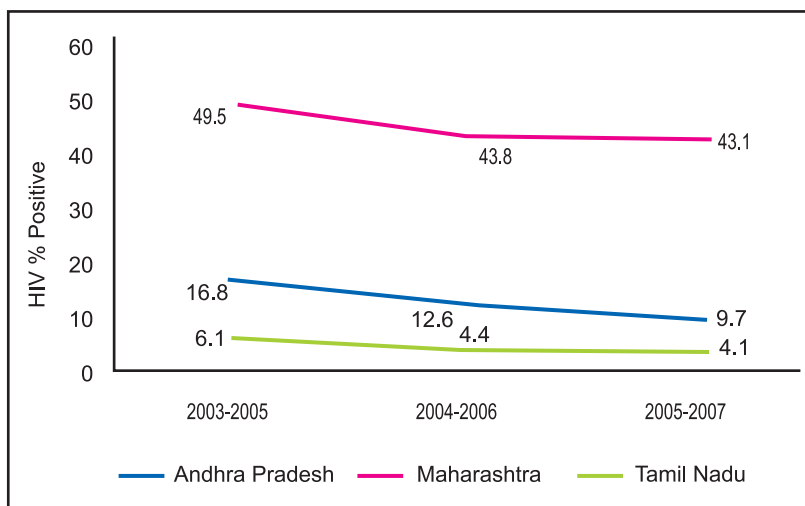


*Note: Three-year moving average is taken and 23 consistent sites have been included from 2003-2007.

3.6.3 State-wise analysis of trends in consistent sites indicates that HIV prevalence amongst FSWs is on the decrease in Andhra Pradesh and no change observed in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra (Fig 3.14). Though, the magnitude of infection amongst FSWs in the southern states is still higher than in the northern part of the country, it is exhibiting a downward trend especially in consistent sites of Andhra Pradesh with maximum number of sites for FSWs. Decline is also observed in all ages (Fig 3.15). Individual site trends are given in (Fig 3.16) for AP where Vishakhapatnam and Hyderabad have declining trends (Table SS-2b) and in some sites, trends are not stable and clear (e.g. East Godavari and Prakasam in Andhra Pradesh) (Fig 3.16).

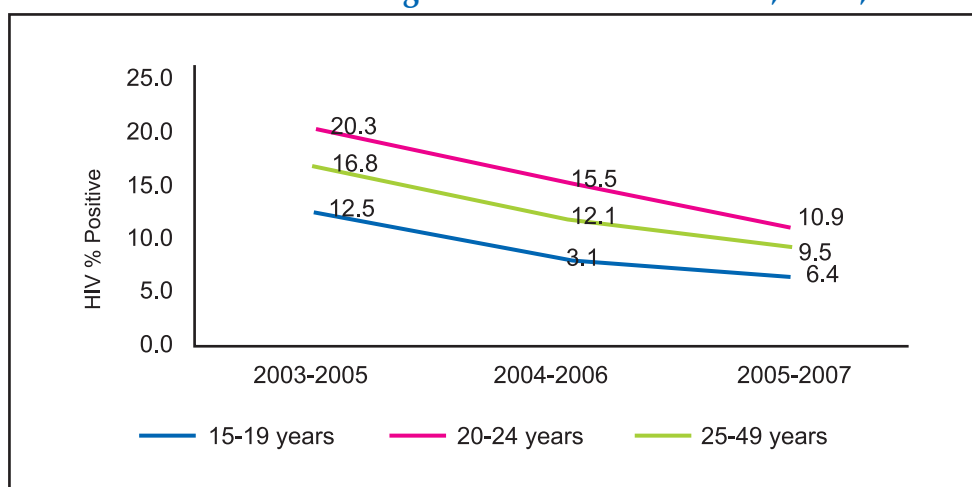


Fig 3.14: HIV Prevalence among FSWs in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, 2003-2007*



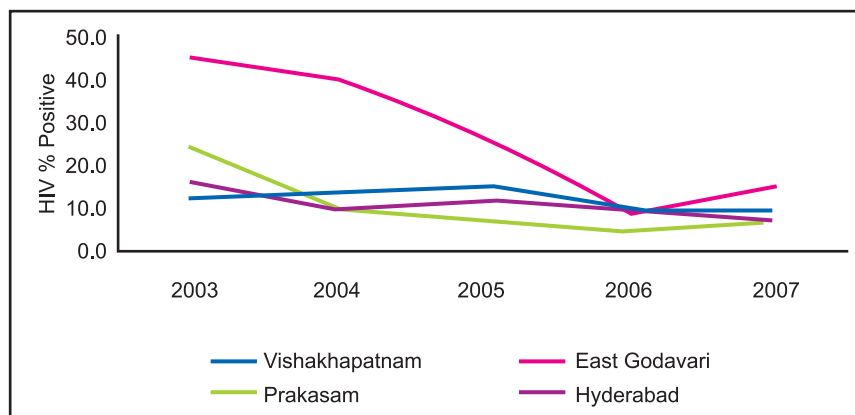
*Note: Three-year moving average is taken and only consistent sites have been included from 2003-2007 whereas Andhra Pradesh- 5 sites, Maharashtra-1 site, Tamil Nadu- 1 site.

Fig 3.15: Age-wise HIV Prevalence among FSWs in Andhra Pradesh, India, 2003-2007*



*Note: Three-year moving average is taken and 5 consistent sites have been included from 2003-2007.

Fig 3.16: HIV Prevalence among Female Sex Workers in Selected Districts of Andhra Pradesh, India, 2003-2007*

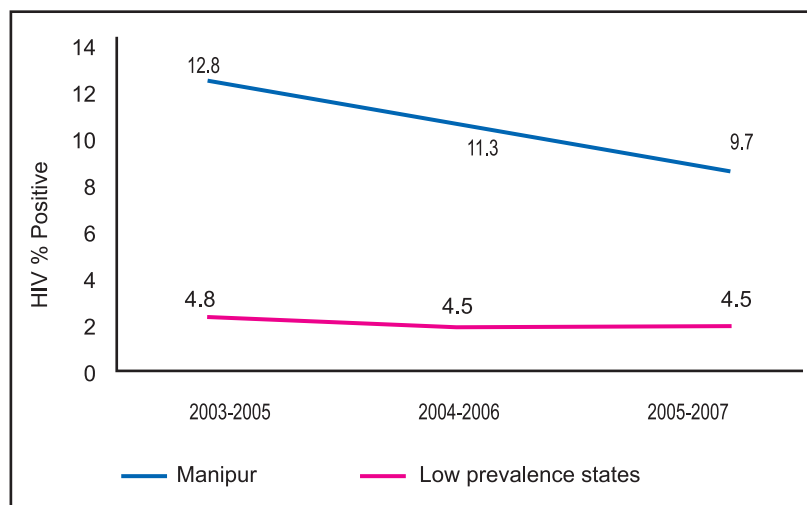


*These 4 districts (Vishakhapatnam, East Godavari, Prakasam and Hyderabad) are having HIV prevalence more than or equal to 5% among female sex worker.



3.6.4 The HIV prevalence among FSWs in the state of Manipur is on a downward trend and in the low prevalent states HIV prevalence FSWs is stable (Fig 3.17), but strict watch is required to prevent flaring up of HIV infection rates especially in states with more than 5% HIV prevalence e.g. in West Bengal, Gujarat and Mizoram.

Fig 3.17: HIV Prevalence among FSWs in Manipur and Low Prevalence States, India, 2003-2007*



*Note: Three-year moving average is taken and only consistent sites have been included from 2003-2007 whereas Manipur-1 site and Low prevalence states-13 sites

3.7 Antenatal Clinic Attendees

3.7.1 The HIV sentinel surveillance is done amongst antenatal women as a surrogate marker for the assessment of the magnitude of HIV prevalence in the general population, in the absence of any other easily available group. The surveillance system has helped unmask many antenatal sites with high HIV prevalence, in states classified as moderate or low for HIV prevalence. In spite of the expansion there are still few districts which do not have any ANC site. These districts are mostly located in some states of North East and in the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand. Out of 646 designated sites, there were 11 sites with HIV prevalence $\geq 3\%$ among antenatal clinic attendees in India of which 2 were in rural areas- of Tuensang in Nagaland and Krishna in Andhra Pradesh (Table 3.8). The zone-wise HIV prevalence in Table 3.9 indicates a three time higher figure for high prevalence states compared to those from low prevalence states.



Box 3.3:- Summary of Findings among Antenatal Attendees

- 2, 48,116 women were tested for HIV at 646 ANC sentinel sites.
- 96398 antenatal women were tested for HIV in the four southern states whereas 126217 women were tested for HIV in low prevalence states.
- Considerable differences continue to exist in the prevalence rates across different geographical regions. Andhra Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland have HIV prevalence greater than 1% among ANC attendees, and all other states have less than 1%.
- A total of the 117 sites which include both urban and rural sites have shown HIV prevalence $\geq 1\%$ among ANC clinic attendees in 2007. Out of these, 15 sites are in moderate and low prevalence states namely Gujarat (2), Mizoram (2), Orissa (2), West Bengal (2), Chhattisgarh (1), Kerala (1), Bihar (3), Uttar Pradesh (1), and Madhya Pradesh (1).
- Eleven sites have shown a very high prevalence of $\geq 3\%$ among ANC clinic attendees. Ukhrul in Manipur, Tuensang in Nagaland and Gulbarga in Karnataka have HIV prevalence between 5-6%. In Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Manipur HIV prevalence is between 3-4% in the some sites.
- Ten sites have been identified as having ANC HIV prevalence $\geq 1\%$ for the first time since 2003 and it is significant to note that 9 of these sites fall in low and moderate HIV prevalence states.
- The epidemic is showing significant upward trend for antenatal women in consistent sites of Gujarat and Bihar.
- Zone-wise adjusted HIV prevalence among ANC attendees in H1 zone (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu) - 0.85%, H2 zone (Manipur and Nagaland)- 1.11%, moderate and low prevalence states- 0.26%.
- Literacy status is protective factor after graduation. Wives of truck drivers, local transport drivers, hotel staff and unskilled workers continue to be most vulnerable to acquiring HIV across the country.

3.7.2 Geographically the encircled area on the map may be called the epicentre of HIV epidemic in India. These areas consistently continue to have high HIV prevalence rates, though the magnitude is not constant. The prevalence figures for this region usually remain higher than other parts of the country. The map 3.4 picturizes the status of HIV in India with sites of very high HIV prevalence running across different states, like corridors mainly along the coastal area of Andhra Pradesh, extending across to Western side of India by crossing the border districts of Northern Karnataka and Southern Maharashtra and ending in Mumbai. The sites with more than 3% prevalence have been consistently high (Table 3.8) and need to be intervened.



Map 3.4: HIV Positivity among Antenatal Clinic Attendees Shown by Districts, India, 2007

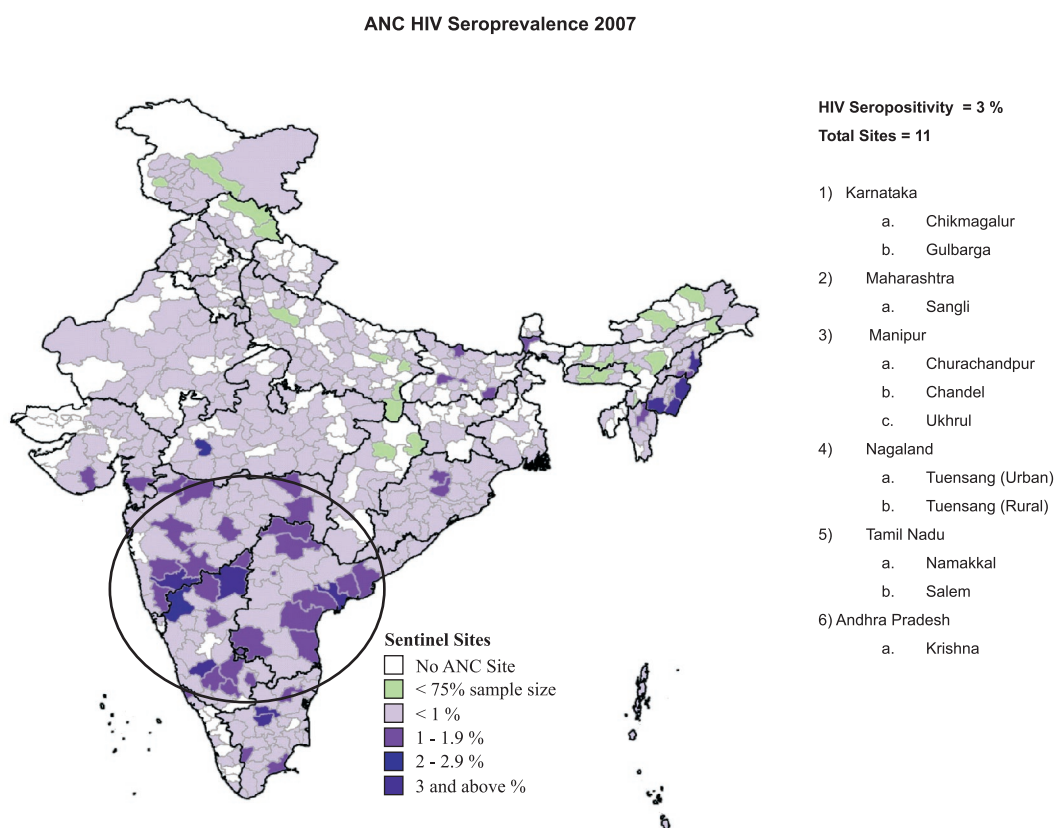


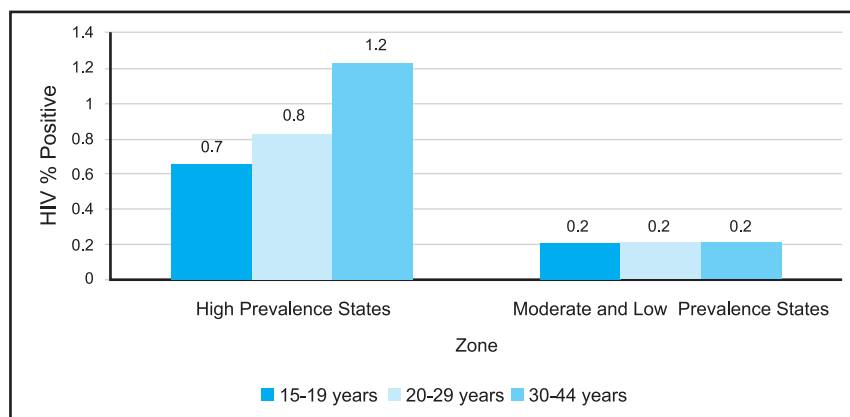
Table 3.8: Trends in Sites with HIV Prevalence $\geq 3\%$ Amongst Antenatal Women in 2007

No	States	Sites	HIV % Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	Manipur	Chandel, Moreh_CHC Hospital	1.8	1.5	3.5	1.8	3.0
2	Manipur	Churachandpur, Dist. Hospital	5.0	2.8	1.5	2.2	3.0
3	Maharashtra	Sangli Govt. Hospital	4.0	2.5	3.3	3.0	3.3
4	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal, Govt. Dist. HQ Hospital	5.8	2.5	3.5	3.0	3.3
5	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna, Area Hospital Nuzividu	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.3	3.5
6	Karnataka	Chikmagalur, Dist. Hospital	0.3	0.5	1.3	2.3	3.5
7	Tamil Nadu	Salem, Govt. Mohan Kumaramangalam Med. College Hospital	0.3	2.0	0.8	3.0	4.3
8	Nagaland	Tuensang, CHC		7.1	8.4	4.1	4.3
9	Karnataka	Gulbarga, Dist. Hospital	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	5.0
10	Nagaland	Tuensang, Civil Hospital	4.3	3.6	4.7	5.0	5.6
11	Manipur	Ukhrul, Dist. Hospital	3.0	4.5	3.0	4.0	6.0



3.7.3(a) In the high prevalence states of north-east, it has been found that more women were tested in the older age group (25-49 years) as compared to the other zones. In the southern high prevalence states, more women of younger age group have been tested for HIV in 2007. Differences for HIV amongst ages are not noted in the other states with lower HIV prevalence (Fig 3.18)

Fig 3.18: Zone-wise HIV Prevalence among ANC Clinic Attendees by Age, 2007



3.7.3(b) The prevalence in urban area is more than that in the rural areas in both the groups of states for the pregnant women (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9: Zone-wise HIV Prevalence among ANC Clinic Attendees by Locality, 2007

Zones	Urban			Rural		
	Total	HIV +ve	% +ve	Total	HIV +ve	% +ve
Six high prevalence states	41660	419	1.0	67087	499	0.7
Moderate and low prevalence states	56421	139	0.3	80348	145	0.2
Total	98081	558	0.6	147435	644	0.4

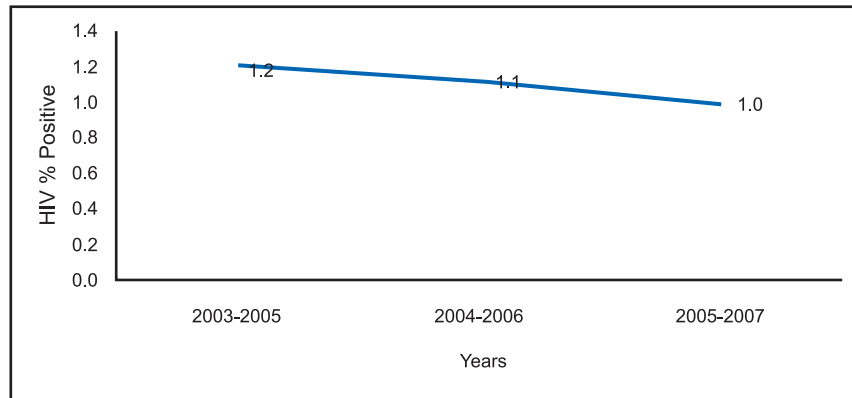
*Note: Urban and rural areas were taken as per residence of antenatal women only valid sites have been included.

3.7.4 Southern High HIV Prevalence States

3.7.4(1) More districts in southern states are having HIV prevalence of $\geq 1\%$ as compared to rest of the country. In all, 92 of the 117 sites have HIV prevalence $\geq 1\%$ are in southern states (Table SS-2a). The trend based on consistent sites for the four high prevalence southern states has decreased and the same is observed when the four states are considered separately (Fig 3.19 and 3.20). A downward slope exists for the Southern states for both the age groups. Site-wise trends in the four Southern states do not show any spurt in prevalence in 2007 except for Krishna in Andhra Pradesh, Gulbarga and Chikmagalur in Karnataka and none significant in Tamil Nadu (Figs 3.23, 3.24 and 3.25). All major sites in Maharashtra do not exhibit any upward or downward trend (Fig 3.26). Graph for all the sites and consistent sites are the same hence only one is shown in Fig 3.19.

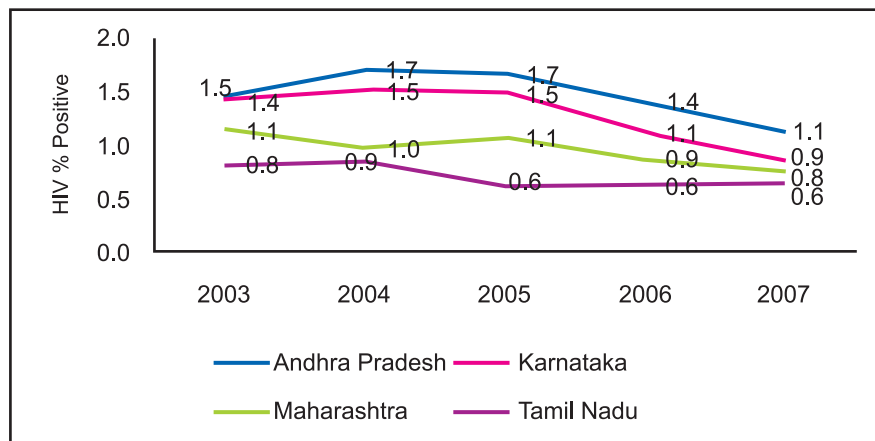


Fig 3.19: HIV Prevalence Among ANC Clinic Attendees in Southern States, 2003-2007*



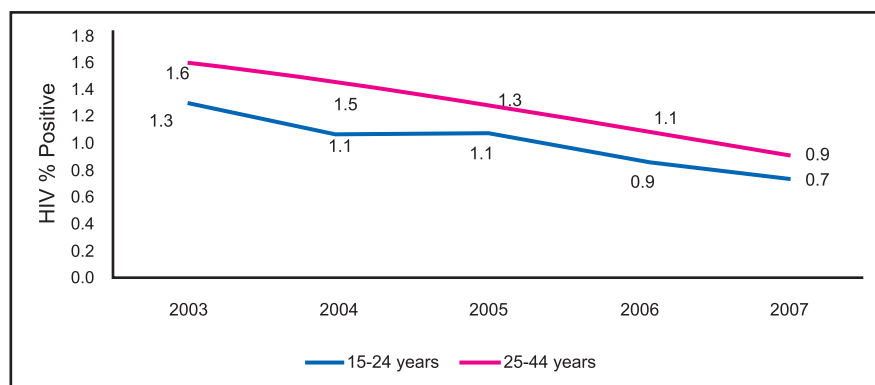
*Note: Three-year moving average is taken and 219 consistent sites have been included from 2003-2007; Unadjusted data. Southern state: Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

Fig. 3.20: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in Selected Southern States, 2003-2007*



*Includes both urban and rural sites from which there was consistent data available from 2003 to 2007. Number of consistent sites = 219: Andhra Pradesh=43; Karnataka=54; Maharashtra=70; Tamil Nadu=52

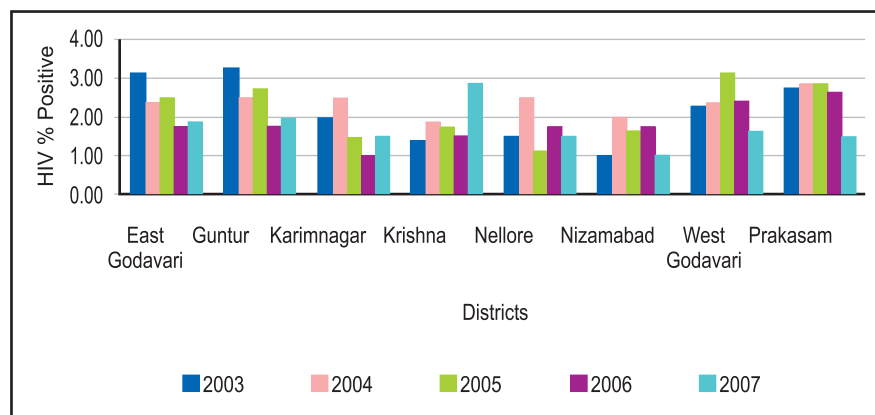
Fig. 3.21: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in Southern States, by Age Group, 2003-2007*



*Includes consistent site data available from 2003 to 2007. Number of consistent sites: 219 (Andhra Pradesh=43; Karnataka=54; Maharashtra=70; Tamil Nadu=52) Unadjusted data

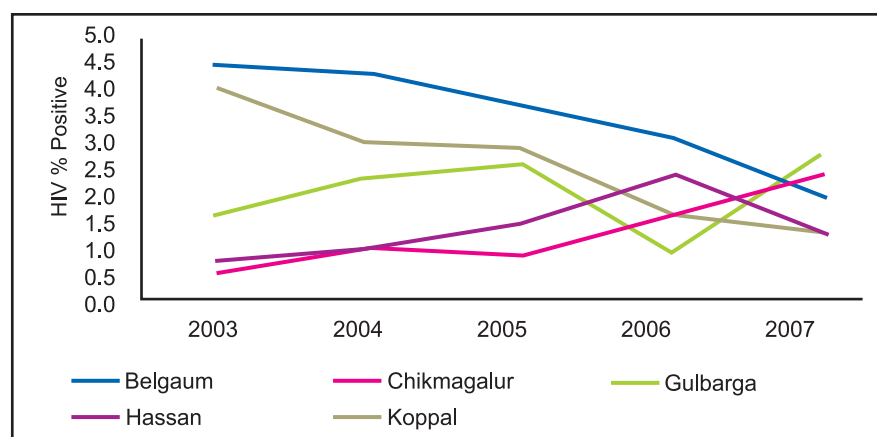


Fig. 3.22: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in Selected Districts of Andhra Pradesh, 2003-2007*



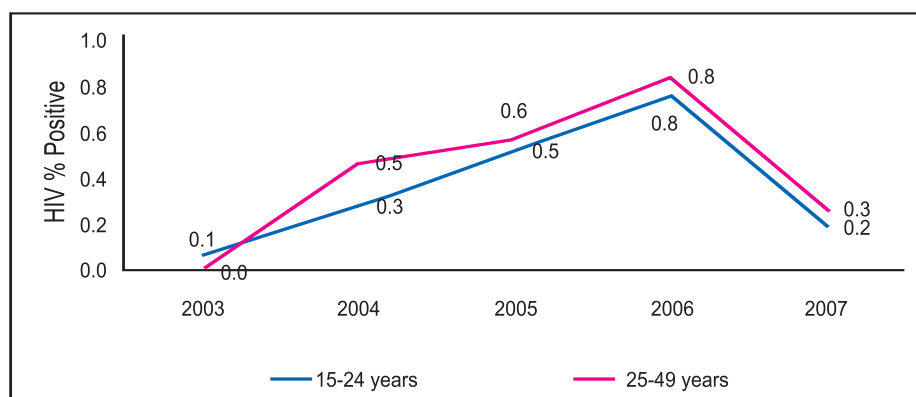
*Number of consistent sites considered in Andhra Pradesh since 2003=43; District prevalence rates are combined for the urban and rural sites.

Fig 3.23: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in Selected Districts of Karnataka, 2003-2007*



*Number of consistent sites considered in Karnataka 54; District prevalence rates reflect combined urban and rural sites.

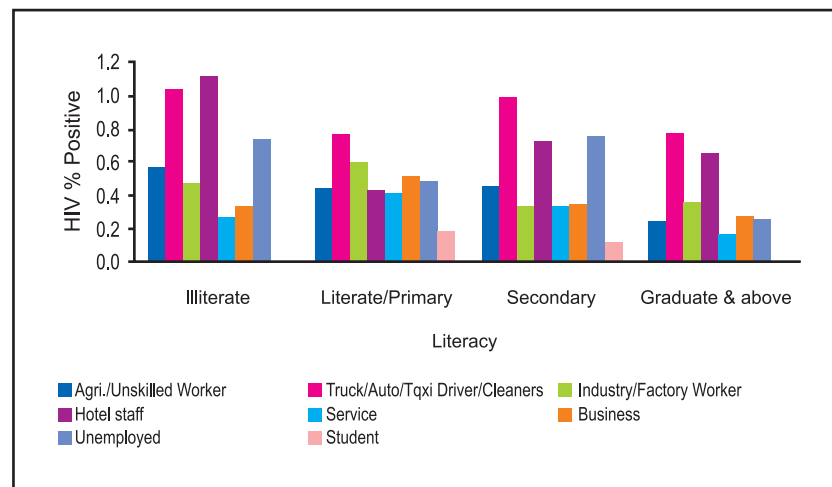
Fig. 3.24: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in Selected Districts of Tamil Nadu, 2003-2007*



*Includes consistent data available from 2003 to 2007. Number of consistent sites in Tamil Nadu=52; District prevalence rates are combined for the urban and rural sites.



Fig. 3.25: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in Selected Districts of Maharashtra, 2003-2007*

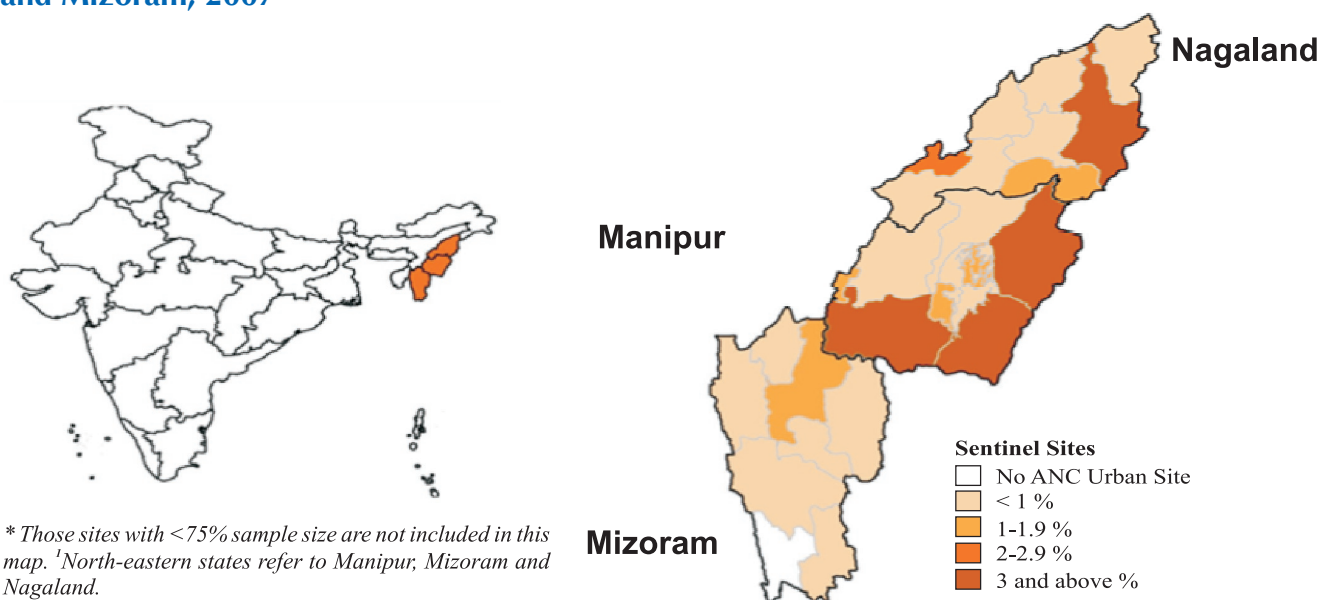


*Includes only consistent data available from 2003 to 2007. District prevalence rates are combined for urban and rural sites. Number = 70 for Maharashtra.

3.7.5 HIV Prevalence Among ANC Clinic Attendees in Selected North Eastern States

3.7.5(1) The North Eastern states have a high burden of infection amongst antenatal women. (Map 3.5) notably the border district sites in Manipur and Nagaland. In Manipur, the urban ANC sites of Chandel, Churachandpur and Ukhrul districts have shown HIV prevalence of more than 3%. Of these, Ukhrul district has always very high HIV prevalence and this year the value is 6%. (Fig 3.26) In Nagaland both the urban and rural sites in the district of Tuensang have a very high HIV prevalence (greater than 3%), year after year, besides the site at Dimapur and 2 sites in Phek district (1 rural and 1 urban) which have HIV prevalence of more than 1%. (Table SS-2a). In all, 6 sites in Manipur, 5 sites in Nagaland and 2 sites in Mizoram have shown HIV prevalence of =1% among ANC attendees (Table SS-2a).

Map 3.5: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in Districts of Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram, 2007

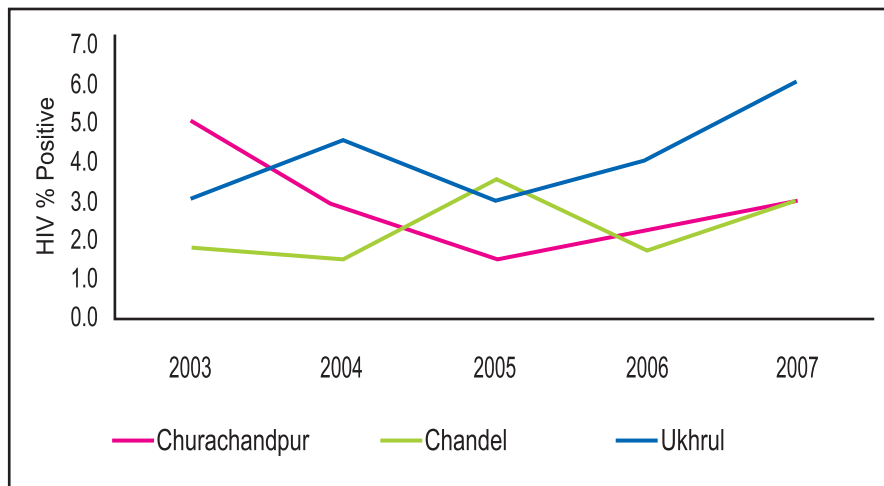


* Those sites with <75% sample size are not included in this map. ¹North-eastern states refer to Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland.

* Those sites with <75% sample size are not included in this map. ¹North-eastern states refer to Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland.

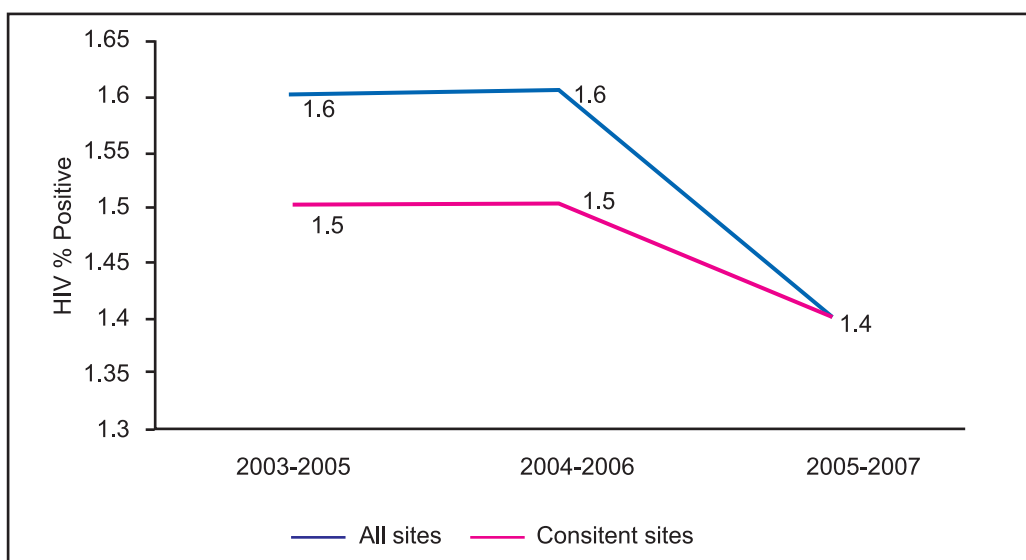


Fig. 3.26: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in Selected Sites of Manipur, 2003-2007



3.7.5(2) There is significant downward trend in HIV prevalence when the states are combined for all the sites and consistent sites (Fig 3.30).

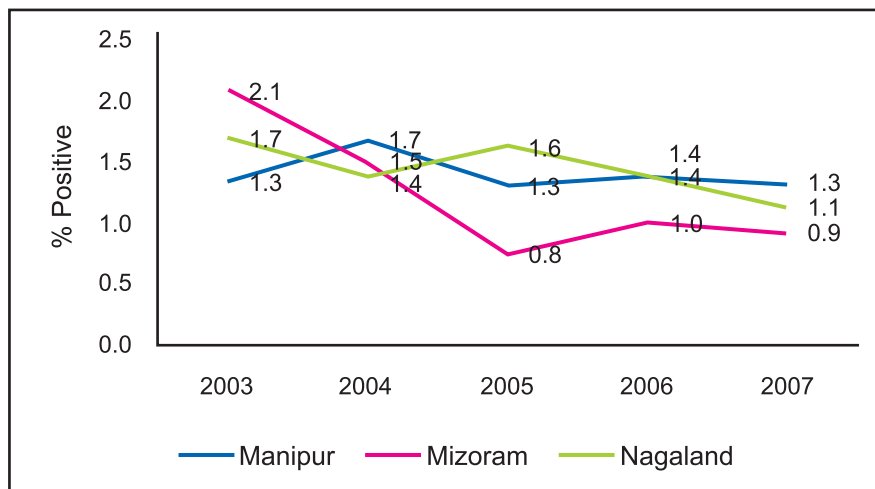
Fig 3.27: HIV Prevalence among ANC Clinic Attendees in Manipur and Nagaland (Combined) 2003-2007*



*Note: Three-year moving average is taken and 25 consistent sites have been included from 2003-2007.



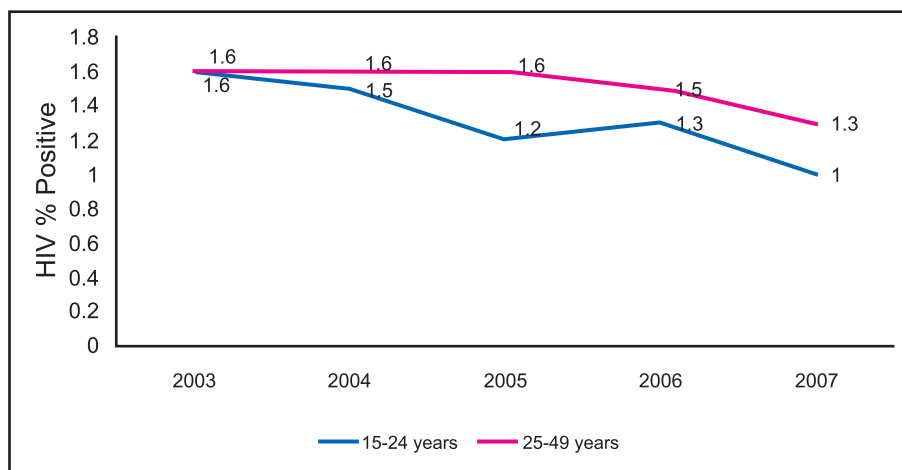
Fig. 3.28: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in States of Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram, India, 2003-2007*



*Includes only consistent data available from 2003 to 2007.
 Number of consistent sites: Manipur=14; Nagaland=11; Mizoram=3

3.7.5(3) The age-wise trend (Fig 3.29) for Manipur and Nagaland did not reflect a significant decline.

Fig 3.29: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in Manipur and Nagaland (Combined) by Age Group, 2003-2007*

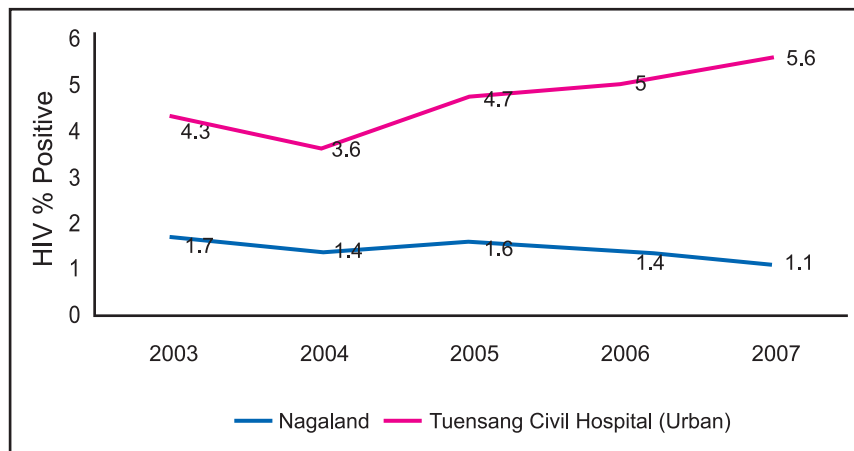


*Includes consistent data available from 2003 to 2007 in 25 consistent sites.

3.7.5(4) – The HIV prevalence among ANC attendees at Tuensang civil hospital is much higher than that of Nagaland as a whole (Fig-3.30).



Fig 3.30: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees, Tuensang Civil Hospital Clinic Compared to Nagaland State Average, 2003-2007*

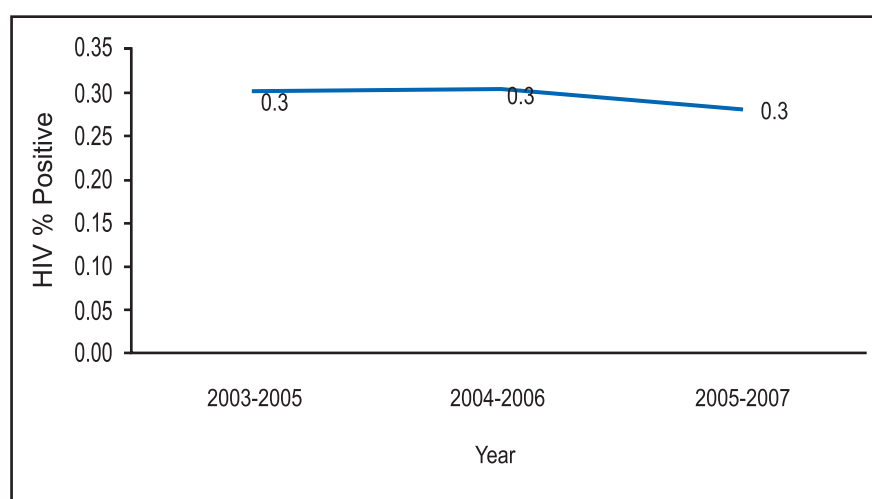


* Number of consistent sites considered in Nagaland for state average=11

3.7.6 HIV Prevalence among ANC Clinic Attendees in Moderate and Low Prevalence States

3.7.6(1) In 2007 the trend in HIV prevalence for the low and moderate prevalence states combined remains the same (Fig 3.31). However since last two years high HIV prevalence have been observed in many new sites, which is a cause for concern. There are 15 ANC sites in moderate and low prevalence states which have HIV prevalence $\geq 1\%$. These 15 sites are located mainly in Bihar (3 sites), Gujarat (2 sites), Mizoram (2 sites), West Bengal (2 sites), Orissa (2 sites), Chhattisgarh (1 site), Madhya Pradesh (1 site), Kerala (1 site) and Uttar Pradesh (1 site) (Table 3.10). The trend line for all the sites and consistent sites are same.

Fig 3.31: HIV Prevalence among ANC Clinic Attendees in Moderate and Low Prevalence States, India, 2003-2007*



*Note: Three-year moving average for 130 consistent sites from 2003-2007.



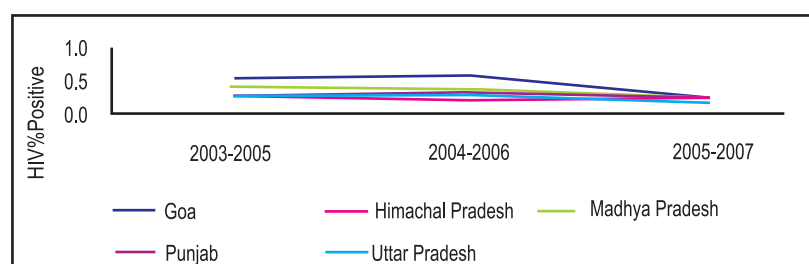
Table 3.10: Sites Identified with ANC HIV Prevalence $\geq 1\%$ in Low and Moderate HIV Prevalence States, India, 2007

S.No.	State	District	Sites	HIV % +ve	
				2006	2007
1	Bihar	Patna	Patna Medical College Hospital	0.8	1
2	Bihar	Banka	Banka Sadar Hospital	0.8	1.2*
3	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Sitamarhi Sadar Hospital	0.5	1.3*
4	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir - Champa	Champa Civil Hospital / Janjgir District Hospital	0	1*
5	Gujarat	Amreli	Civil Hospital, Amreli	0	1*
6	Gujarat	Surat	Municipal Inst. of Medical Edu. and Research(SMIMER)	1.3	1.5
7	Kerala	Kasaragode	THQ Hospital, Kasargode	0	1.3*
8	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	DH Indore	0.5	2*
9	Mizoram	Aizawl	Aizawl_MCH Clinic, Civil Hospital	1.3	1.3
10	Mizoram	Aizawl	Presbyterian Hospital, Durtlang, Aizawl	0.8	2.3
11	Orissa	Deogarh	Dept of OandG, DHH, Deogarh (New 07)		1*
12	Orissa	Anugul	Dept of OandG, District Head-quarter Hospital	1.8	1.7
13	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	CHC, Haiderganj	0	2.6
14	West Bengal	Kolkata	Abinash Dutta Maternity Home	1.8	1.5
15	West Bengal	Darjiling	Kalimpong SDH (New 07)		2*

* Newly identified districts with ANC HIV prevalence $\geq 1\%$ in 2007.

3.7.6(2) In the low and moderate prevalence states of Bihar and Gujarat, the consistent sites are showing significant upward trend, though the same is not true for all such states (Fig- 3.32).

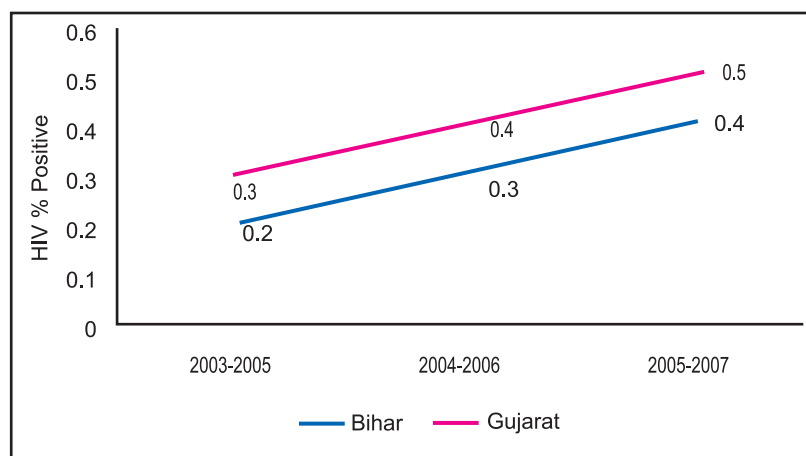
Fig 3.32- Trend line of ANC Clinic Attendees in Selected Low Prevalence States



Note: Three-year moving average taken for the consistent sites from 2003-2007 which are for Himachal Pradesh : 5 sites, Goa : 2 sites, Uttar Pradesh : 16 sites, Punjab : 4 sites and Madhya Pradesh : 13 sites.



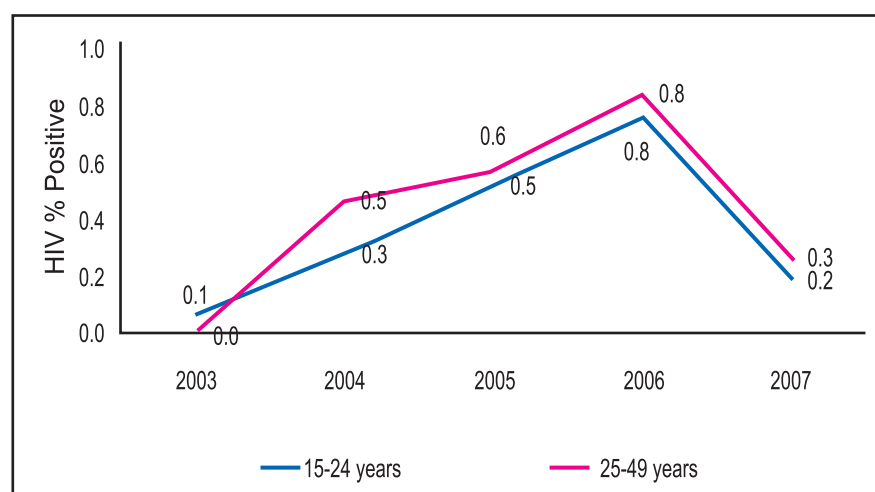
Fig 3.33: HIV Prevalence among ANC Clinic Attendees in Bihar and Gujarat, India, 2003-2007*



*Note: Three-year moving average is taken and only consistent sites included from 2003-2007. Bihar : 7 sites and Gujarat : 8 sites.

3.7.6(3) Both the age groups (15-24 years and 25-49 years) have an upward trend with a drop in 2007 in consistent sites of Orissa and Rajasthan (Fig 3.34). At least three years observation will be needed to comment on the decline.

Fig. 3.34: HIV Prevalence among Antenatal Clinic Attendees in Orissa and Rajasthan (Combined), by Age Group, India, 2003-2007*



*Includes only those sites with consistent data available from 2003 to 2007. Number of consistent sites: Orissa : 5; Rajasthan : 6

3.7.7 HIV Prevalence with differentials as Locality, Literacy Status, Occupation and Pregnancy order, amongst Antenatal Women

It is important to identify the characteristics of the vulnerable population groups, so that intervention measures may be initiated in the appropriate groups and localities.

(1) Analysis of the data obtained for occupation throws light on the fact that the affected groups have not changed over time and that the wives of truckers, auto drivers/cleaners continue to be infected the most, with prevalence rates amongst them ranging from 0.9 to 1 % together with the hotel staff and the unemployed. Even when dissected into high and low HIV prevalence area of the the pattern of the affected groups were not changing overtime. The wives of truckers were highly positive in every literary group followed by those of the hotel staff (Fig 3.35). Unemployed husbands



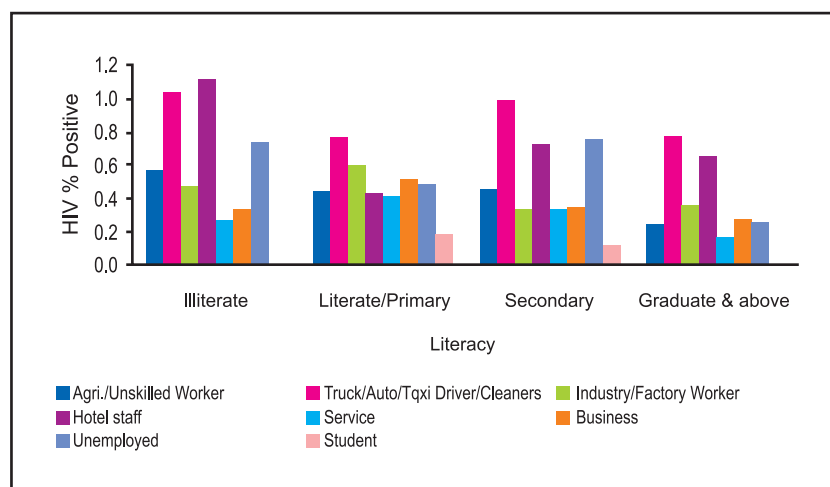
are another major issue as these husbands may be into risk behaviours to earn a livelihood, in turn acquiring HIV. (Table 3.11)The gradient of infection is more in urban wives than rural, though a uniform distribution is seen for both groups. The bulk of those tested and found positive are the unskilled workers in both rural and urban areas.

Table 3.11: HIV Prevalence among ANC Clinic Attendees by Spouse Occupation and Locality, India, 07

Spouse Occupation	Urban			Rural		
	Total	HIV	%+ve	Total	HIV	%+ve
Agri./Unskilled Worker	29614	192	0.65	80012	347	0.43
Truck/Auto/Taxi Driver/Cleaners	10009	97	0.97	10274	92	0.90
Industry/Factory Workers	9844	53	0.54	11074	40	0.36
Hotel staff	2030	18	0.89	2163	12	0.55
Service	17058	60	0.35	12726	32	0.25
Business	19906	89	0.45	19050	61	0.32
Unemployed	2567	17	0.66	4250	26	0.61
Student	765	1	0.13	1074	1	0.09
Others	6288	31	0.49	6812	33	0.48
Total	98081	558	0.57	147435	644	0.44

Note: Only valid sites have been included

Fig 3.35: HIV Prevalence among ANC Clinic Attendees by Literacy Status and Spouse Occupation, India, 2007



3.7.7(1) The urban illiterate women of all the ages between 15 to 49 years are also more vulnerable than their rural counterparts. Higher education of women apparently has a protective role as the HIV prevalence was lowest amongst the graduate women (Table 3.12). Education plays more significant role in high prevalence states than in moderate and low prevalence states (Fig 3.36). The urban rural difference for HIV prevalence was less in the moderate and low prevalence states (Table 3.13).



Table 3.12: HIV Prevalence among ANC Clinic Attendees by Literacy Status and Locality, India, 2007

Literacy	Urban			Rural		
	Total	HIV +ve	% +ve	Total	HIV +ve	% +ve
Illiterate	20696	158	0.8	43110	210	0.5
Literate/Primary	25589	150	0.6	41355	187	0.5
Secondary	42511	221	0.5	56930	239	0.4
Graduation and above	9285	29	0.3	6040	8	0.1
Total	98081	558	0.6	147435	644	0.4

Note: Only valid sites have been included.

Fig 3.36: Zone-wise HIV Prevalence among ANC Attendees by Literacy, 2007

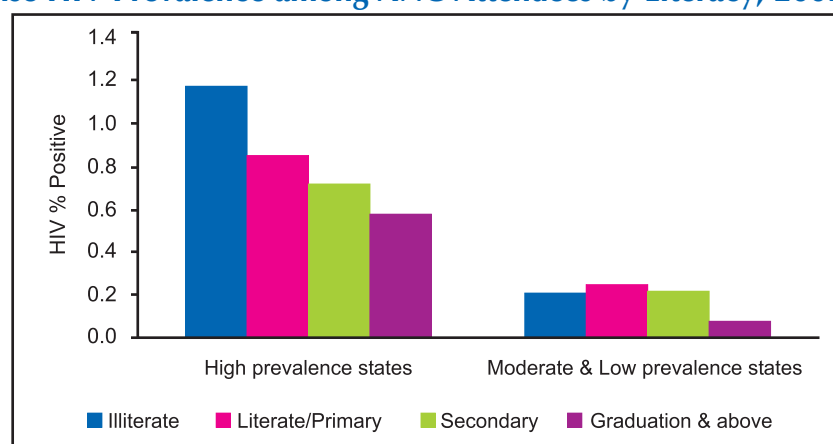
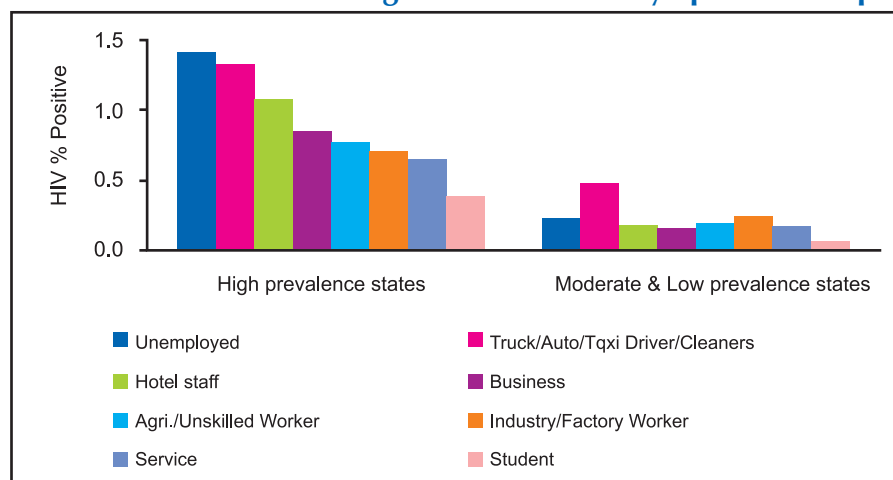


Fig 3.37: Zone-wise HIV Prevalence among ANC Attendees by Spouse Occupation, 2007

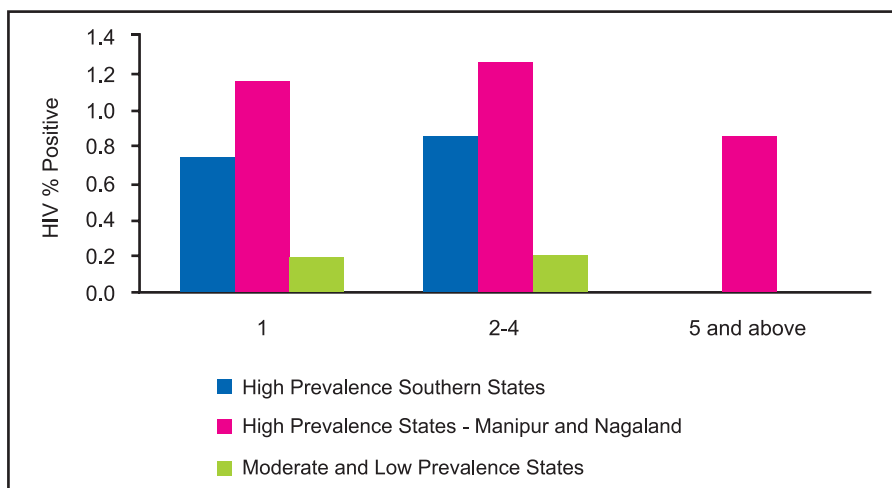


3.7.7(2) Order of Pregnancy and HIV Prevalence

The probability of the women acquiring HIV infection in first or subsequent pregnancy depends on the exposure time. The diagram depicts that higher prevalence occurs in the women with 2nd to 4th pregnancy for the high prevalence states but not so in the others. Further, women in the northeast are likely to be infected from first onwards to pregnancies 5 and above (Fig 3.38).



Fig 3.38: Order of Pregnancy and HIV Prevalence Rate



3.8 HIV Prevalence in the Bridge Populations: ‘Patients with Sexually Transmitted Diseases’

Patients with STD

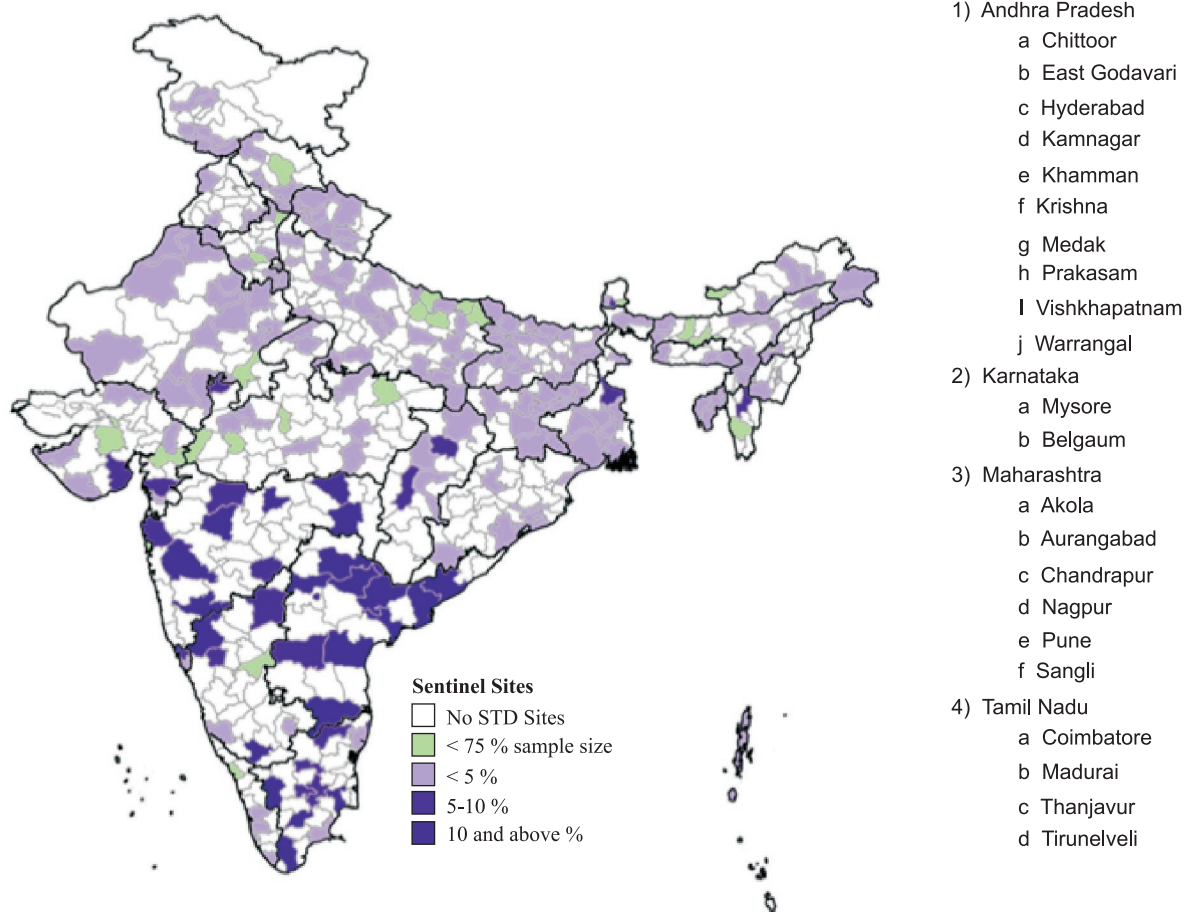
The surveillance conducted at the STD sites gave an indication of the problem amongst patients coming to the STD clinics during the surveillance period. The male patients are considered as the bridge between the FSWs, MSM and IDUs and the low risk housewives or non-commercial partners. The surveillance amongst STD patients is essential since sites amongst the core risk groups are lacking, to signal early warning about HIV prevalence amongst groups with high risk behaviours in the area.

3.8.1(1) There were 248 sites in total of which in 22 STD sites, HIV prevalence was more than 10%. Majority of the sites 50% were in 4 high prevalence southern states namely, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, with Andhra Pradesh having more than 50% such sites. The HIV prevalence in STD patients at any given site is likely to fluctuate very much since it is accessed by both the locals and the out of district patients. The prevalence in various sites is given in Map 3.6.



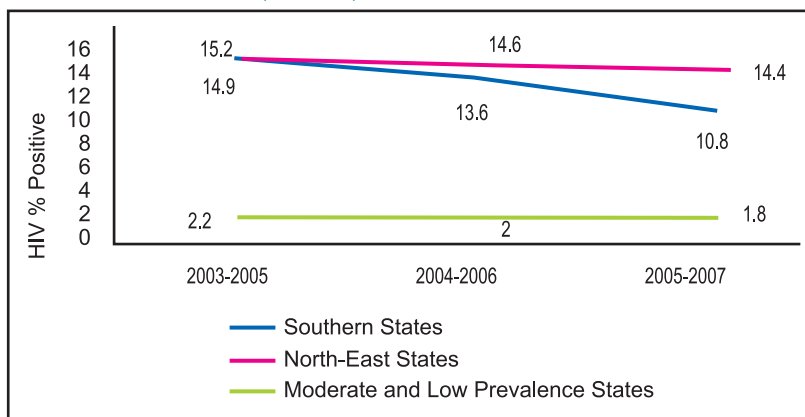
HIV Prevalence among STD Clinic Attendees

Map 3.6: HIV Prevalence among STD Patients by Site in India, 2007



3.8.1(2) The trends of HIV prevalence among STD patients from 2003-2007 in each of the zones, gave evidence of lowering from 15% to 11% in southern states but not in others (Fig 3.39). The decline has been maximum in the state of Karnataka but stagnating in other southern states (Table 3.14). An analysis of trend overtime in consistent sites indicates that HIV prevalence amongst STD patients is significantly on the decrease in the states of Chhattisgarh and Meghalaya.

Fig 3.39: HIV Prevalence among STD Patients in Southern States, North-East States and Moderate and Low Prevalence States, India, 2003-2007*



Note: Three-year moving average is taken and only consistent sites have been included from 2003-2007 *Southern States (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu) - 37 sites, North-East States (Manipur and Nagaland) - 3 sites and in Moderate and Low Prevalence States- 123 sites.



3.8.1(3) North Goa in Goa and Surat in Gujarat have shown a declining trend among STD patients over the years.

Fig 3.40: HIV Prevalence among STD Patients in North Goa and Surat, 2004-2007

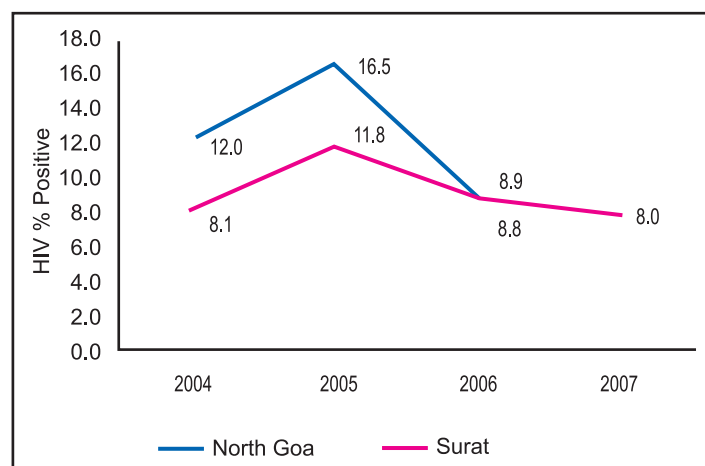


Table 3.13: HIV Prevalence among STD Patients in Southern States

Southern States	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007		
	Total	HIV +ve	% +ve	Total	HIV +ve	% +ve	Total	HIV +ve	% +ve	Total	HIV +ve	% +ve	Total	HIV +ve	% +ve
Andhra Pradesh	1993	402	20.2	2000	403	20.2	2000	443	22.2	1999	449	22.5	1998	438	21.9
Karnataka	1725	231	13.4	1750	271	15.5	1750	274	15.7	1751	161	9.2	1623	116	7.1
Maharashtra	2515	385	15.3	2461	319	13.0	2561	382	14.9	2590	342	13.2	2236	329	14.7
Tamil Nadu	2467	275	11.15	2750	332	12.1	2576	309	12.0	2750	275	10.0	2750	331	12.0

Box 3.4 : Summary of Findings among STD Patients

57,602 individuals tested at 248 STD sentinel sites.

Among the STD clinic attendees, Andhra Pradesh continues to show the highest prevalence, 19.7% - (range-7.6% to 39.2%) followed by Maharashtra, 16.2% - (range- 7.2% to 32.2%), Karnataka, 7.2% - (range- 1.6% to 10.8%) and Tamil Nadu, 12.0% - (range- 1.6% to 38.4%).

In Andhra Pradesh, 10 sites in different districts have shown HIV prevalence $\geq 10\%$ among STD patients whereas in Karnataka, 2 sites have shown HIV prevalence $\geq 10\%$. In Maharashtra, 6 sites have shown HIV prevalence of $\geq 10\%$ and there are 4 sites with HIV prevalence of $\geq 10\%$ in Tamil Nadu.

Mizoram (7.1%) and Goa (5.6%) have shown HIV prevalence of $\geq 5\%$ among STD clinic attendees. At the district level, 48 sites had HIV prevalence of $\geq 5\%$ among STD clinic attendees, out of which 13 sites are in low and moderate prevalence states – 3 sites are in Delhi, 2 sites each are in Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Mizoram, 1 site each in Goa and West Bengal. Of these North Goa (8%) in Goa and Surat (8%) in Gujarat has shown a declining trend among STD patients over the years.

14 sites have shown very high prevalence of greater than 15% among STD clinic attendees in high prevalence southern states. These sites are 7 in Andhra Pradesh, 4 in Maharashtra and 3 in Tamil Nadu.



Differentials for HIV Prevalence amongst STD Patients

3.8.1(4) The age breakup of the patients attending the STD clinics provides clues about the sexual behaviour of the community. The age related HIV prevalence with sexual behaviour does not show any significant difference in both the sexes among those attending STD clinics (Table 3.14) for the ages 15-24 however beyond 25 year males have significantly more HIV than females.

Table 3.14: The Age and Sex Breakup of HIV Prevalence among Patients Attending STD Clinics, India 2007

Age	Sex					
	Male			Female		
	Total	HIV	%+ve	Total	HIV	%+ve
15-19 Years	1979	31	1.57	1546	24	1.55
20-24 Years	5423	124	2.29	6986	135	1.93
25-49 Years	21269	1103	5.19	20149	645	3.20
Total	28671	1258	4.39	28681	804	2.80

Note: Only valid sites have been included

3.8.1(5) As expected, illiterate urban have the highest infection rates and the same declines with increase in literacy status. Who are educated upto graduate level and above have the least infection rates (Table 3.15).

Table 3.15: HIV Prevalence among STD Patients by Locality and Literacy Status, India, 2007

Literacy status	Locality					
	Urban			Rural		
	Total	HIV	%+ve	Total	HIV	%+ve
Illiterate	4459	235	5.27	9103	324	3.56
Literate/Primary	7074	281	3.97	9524	346	3.63
Secondary	11165	433	3.88	10155	319	3.14
Graduation and above	3872	85	2.20	2000	39	1.95
Total	26570	1034	3.89	30782	1028	3.34

Note: Only valid sites have been included

3.8.1(6) The groups affected are the same as that observed for the spouses of the pregnant women i.e. hotel staff, truckers and auto drivers/cleaners and the unskilled workers. This group of hotel staff may be another group for carrying infection to wives in rural areas along with the unskilled workers. The urban housewives had nearly double the HIV prevalence compared to rural counterparts. The HIV prevalence in urban areas were high throughout (Table 3.16).



Table 3.16: HIV Prevalence among STD Patients (both Male and Female) by Locality and Occupation, India, 2007

Occupation	Locality					
	Urban			Rural		
	Total	HIV	%+ve	Total	HIV	%+ve
Agri./Unskilled Worker	3784	243	6.42	9249	469	5.07
Truck/Auto/Taxi Driver/Cleaners	1499	94	6.27	1718	77	4.48
Industry/Factory Workers	1824	116	6.36	1852	77	4.16
Hotel staff	561	41	7.31	473	25	5.29
Service	3714	118	3.18	2010	50	2.49
Business	2826	89	3.15	1875	52	2.77
Unemployed	934	41	4.39	1000	21	2.10
Student	1789	32	1.79	1463	22	1.50
Housewife	8963	228	2.54	10546	189	1.79
Sex Worker	36	3	8.33	24	1	4.17
Others	640	29	4.53	572	45	7.87
Total	26570	1034	3.89	30782	1028	3.34

Note: Only valid sites have been included

3.8.1(7) HIV infection rates were highest in those with genital warts, followed by genital ulcer. HIV infection rates were least in those with urethral or cervical discharge, at the country level. However, females with genital warts in India were more likely to be HIV positive compared to the males (Table 3.17 and Fig 3.40).

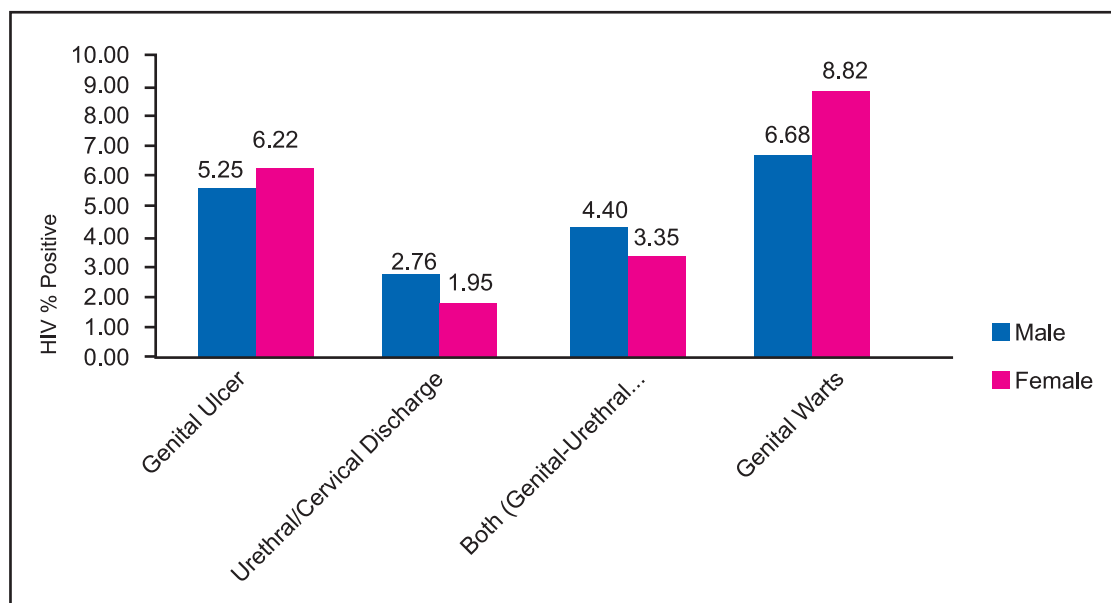
Table 3.17: HIV Prevalence among Patients with Sexually Transmitted Diseases, by Type of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and by Gender, India, 2007

Type of Sexually Transmitted diseases	Male			Female			Total		
	Total	HIV	%+ve	Total	HIV	%+ve	Total	HIV	%+ve
Genital Ulcer	8236	432	5.25	2429	151	6.22	10665	583	5.47
Urethral/Cervical Discharge	11196	309	2.76	18826	367	1.95	30022	676	2.25
Both(Genital-Urethral Discharge)	3410	150	4.40	2773	93	3.35	6183	243	3.93
Genital Warts	2081	139	6.68	748	66	8.82	2829	205	7.25
Total	24923	1030	4.13	24776	677	2.73	49699	1707	3.43

Note: 7653 forms did not received.



Fig 3.41: Sexwise HIV Prevalence among Patients with Sexually Transmitted Diseases (using Syndromic Diagnosis) India, 2007



3.8.1(8) Zone-wise VDRL prevalence rates for STD patients are given in (Table-3.18). VDRL prevalence is highest in high prevalence southern states (H1 zone) followed by high prevalence north east states (H2 zone) and least in the moderate and low prevalence states.

Table 3.18: Zone-wise VDRL Prevalence of STD Patients for Sentinel Surveillance 2007

Zones	No. Tested	No. Positive	VDRL%+ve
High Prevalence Southern States(H1 zone)*	9562	251	2.62
High Prevalence North East States(H2 zone)**	700	11	1.57
Moderate and Low Prevalence States***	47090	560	1.19

*The states in H1 zone include: Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

**The states in H2 zone include: Manipur and Nagaland.

***The states in moderate which are Goa, Gujarat and Pondicherry and low prevalence states are rest of the states in the country. Only valid sites have been included.

3.8.1(9) VDRL infection rates were highest in those with genital ulcer in high prevalence southern states and were highest in those with both (Genital-Urethral Discharge) in high prevalence north east states. In Moderate and low prevalence states VDRL infection rates showing highest in those with genital ulcer. At the country level, HIV infection rates were highest in those with genital ulcer, followed by genital warts. HIV infection rates were least in those with urethral or cervical discharge (Table 3.19).



Table 3.19: Zone-wise VDRL Prevalence of STD Patients with Syndromic Diagnosis for Sentinel Surveillance 2007

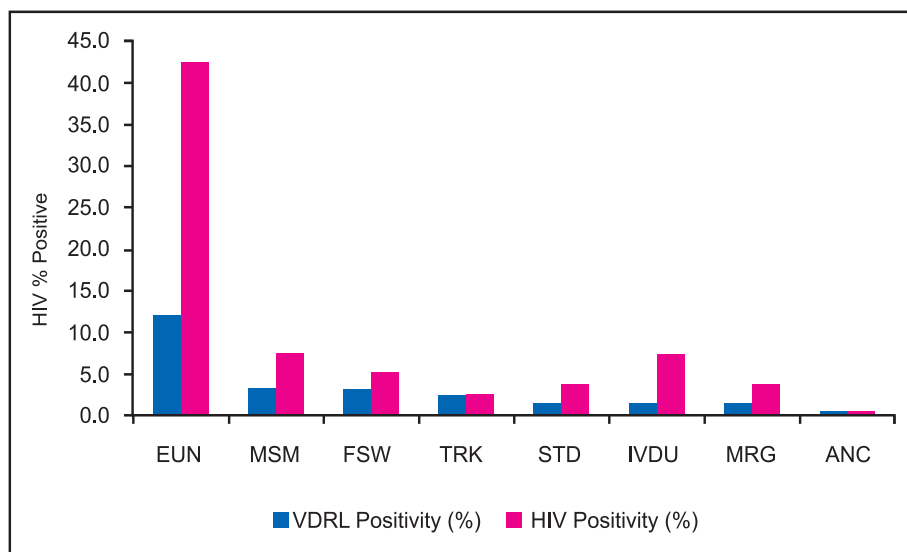
Zones	Syndromic Diagnosis	No. Tested	No. Positive	VDRL%+ve
High Prevalence Southern States (H1 zone)	Genital Ulcer	2064	80	3.88
	Urethral/Cervical Discharge	3730	79	2.12
	Both(Genital-Urethral Discharge)	684	10	1.46
	Genital Warts	492	14	2.85
High Prevalence north east States (H2 zone)	Genital Ulcer	129	2	1.55
	Urethral/Cervical Discharge	372	2	0.54
	Both(Genital-Urethral Discharge)	164	7	4.27
	Genital Warts	31	1	3.23
Moderate and Low Prevalence States	Genital Ulcer	8472	163	1.92
	Urethral/Cervical Discharge	25920	281	1.08
	Both(Genital-Urethral Discharge)	5335	76	1.42
	Genital Warts	2306	33	1.43
India	Genital Ulcer	10665	245	2.30
	Urethral/Cervical Discharge	30022	362	1.21
	Both(Genital-Urethral Discharge)	6183	93	1.50
	Genital Warts	2829	48	1.70

Note: Only valid sites have been included

3.8.1(10) The HIV prevalence rates seem to be higher in groups with higher rates of VDRL as among core risk groups (Fig 3.42). However though HIV prevalence is low, VDRL is high in northern states.



Fig 3.42: HIV and VDRL Prevalence Rates among Various Sentinel Surveillance Groups – India 2007



3.9 Migrants and Truckers (Bridge Population)

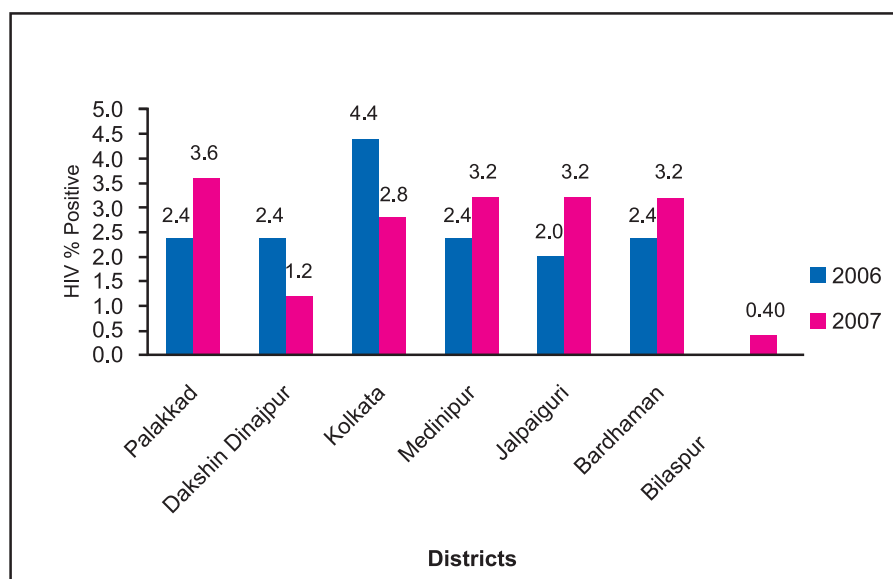
Migrant

3.9.1(1) There are 3 sites for migrants in India one each in West Bengal (Kolkata), Maharashtra (Mumbai) and Himachal Pradesh (Solan). In all, 748 migrants were tested for HIV in the sentinel surveillance program in 2007. The HIV prevalence rate among 248 migrants tested in the newly established site at Kolkata was as high as 9.3 %, though the site at Mumbai has shown a decrease in prevalence as compared to last year. Majority 78.4% of the attendees are factory workers at Himachal Pradesh and 52% at Kolkata were unskilled workers. In Maharashtra, 31% were factory workers and 27% had come for business. At Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal majority were educated till secondary but in West Bengal 65% were illiterate. The age group migrating was usually 25 plus years.

Truckers

3.9.1(2) There were 7 sites in 2007 of which HIV prevalence rates among truckers has shown an increase in 4 out of 6 consecutive sites as compared to 2006.(Fig 3.43). Also the HIV prevalence rate varies from 0.4% in the newly established site at Bilaspur in Chhattisgarh to 3.6% at Palakkad in Kerala. (Table SS-2b) Amongst the truckers, majority were Truck/Auto/Taxi drivers. The age was again above 25 years and education till secondary, in majority.

Fig 3.43: HIV Prevalence among Truckers in Districts, India, 2006-2007



CHAPTER-4

Conclusions and Recommendations

India has a large population with high population density, low literacy level and low level of awareness. In this scenario, controlling and preventing HIV/AIDS becomes the most challenging public health problem faced by the country today. The HIV/AIDS epidemic represents a health event with surveillance as the tool to determine the extent of the epidemic and tracking the change or trends overtime. The data generated by the Annual Sentinel Surveillance for HIV guides programme planning, surrogate evaluation for the success of programme response at the various levels and also helps in advocacy. The conclusions drawn from this round of surveillance are of reasonable quality due to increased coverage, constant frequency of once a year, and many consistent surveillance sites which help to track trends in given areas and in sub populations. However, some more improvements are needed in the form of increased coverage for the core risk group sites, especially IDUs and MSM and for the interior of rural areas.

The report on the global AIDS epidemic by UNAIDS in 2008 highlighted that in virtually all regions outside sub-Saharan Africa, HIV disproportionately affects injecting drug users, men who have sex with men, and sex workers and that several modes of HIV transmission make Asia's epidemic one of the world's most diverse. Injecting drug use is a major risk factor in the epidemics of several Asian countries (Slightly 2006). These observations match with the findings in this report as many areas in India e.g. Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, West Bengal, and Tamil Nadu have high HIV prevalence among IDUs as well as in MSMs and FSWs. The UNAIDS report has also underlined the threat due to this phenomenon by quoting that, the overlap of injecting drug use and sexual transmission is potentially worrisome phenomenon in India and Pakistan (Chandrasekaran et al, 2006)." This holds true particularly for Manipur and Nagaland where the sexual transmission is increasing. In India, men who have sex with men (MSM) may also be 'driving' the HIV epidemic as prevalence rates amongst them are high in many conventional high prevalence states as well as in other states like Delhi, Gujarat, Goa, Orissa, West Bengal and Haryana. Similar concern is expressed in most other regions in Asia, where unprotected anal sex between men is a potentially significant but under-researched factor in HIV epidemics (UNAIDS, 2008).

Strategic placement of HIV prevention services (including HIV testing) is especially important for truck drivers and other local transport workers to bring down the HIV infection rates in the group. As per this report, moving for work increases the risk of exposure to HIV in several ways. Individuals move from areas of low HIV prevalence to areas of higher HIV prevalence, increasing the risks associated with sexual risk behaviours example migrants engage in higher levels of risk behaviour because they are isolated from their families or social support networks, and often have limited access to prevention services (White, 2003; Khan et al., 2007). In our country also high HIV prevalence rate was found amongst migrants in West Bengal (9.3 %) and the prevalence rate amongst migrants in Mumbai was more than that in the general population.

Existing prevention strategies can be effective in reducing the risk of HIV exposure, but prevention programmes, especially in countries with concentrated epidemics, fail to reach many people at high risk of exposure to HIV, including a majority of men who have sex with men and injecting drug users. Among the few countries reporting on populations most at risk, 60% of the sex workers, 46% of the injecting drug users, and 40% of the men who have sex with men were reached by HIV prevention programmes in 2007. Survey data from 64 countries indicate that 40% of the males and 36% of the females (aged 15–24) have accurate and comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention which is far short of the 95% target in the *Declaration of Commitment* (UNAIDS 2008).The BSS survey 2006 also gives low figures for this age group in India.

Prevention efforts should become more strategically focused using a strong and constantly improving evidence based data. Countries should identify the behaviours and settings linked to HIV transmission, and populations most at the risk of the exposure to HIV, understand key epidemiological trends, assess the scope, scale, quality, and focus of prevention programmes; address contextual factors that increase risk and



vulnerability to HIV; and close gaps in access to critical prevention services (UNAIDS, 2005; UNAIDS, 2007). Such are also the main objectives of the annual HIV sentinel surveillance system in India.

The UN report also mentions that the suggested strategy in countries with low level and concentrated HIV/AIDS epidemics is that, the central prevention focus should be on populations at greatest risk. To reduce the likelihood that a low level or concentrated epidemic becomes generalized, prevention programmes should also focus on potential epidemiological bridges, such as the sex partners of injecting drug users or men who have sex with men or FSWs. These observations are very much relevant for India in the light of the current report highlighting that the magnitude of HIV infection amongst populations at greatest risk (core risk groups) is above 5 % and that amongst the bridge population is above 1 %. (Section 3.2.2)

The global HIV epidemic cannot be reversed, and gains in expanding treatment access cannot be sustained, without greater progress in reducing the rate of new HIV infections. In 2007, evidence of rate of new HIV infections coming down in various parts of the India is only limited to the southern states. There is evidence in certain sites/states of the decline in trend e.g. amongst IDUs in Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram. Such data should be used more effectively to guide HIV prevention/control programmes.

Also, prevention programmes will not be optimally effective unless they are supported by effective initiatives to address the social factors that increase risk and vulnerability. Two sets of societal factors that affect HIV risk and vulnerability but have not been effectively addressed in most of the countries are: 1) Gender inequality and the lack of empowerment of women and girls; and 2) Discrimination, stigma, and social marginalization. Long-term success in responding to the HIV epidemic will require sustained progress in addressing human rights violations, gender inequality, stigma, and discrimination. Significant investment in girls' education, supported by policies mandating universal primary and secondary education, would substantially reduce HIV risk and vulnerability for women and girls. Girls who complete primary education are more than twice as likely to use condoms, while girls who finish secondary education are between four and seven times more likely to use condoms, and are less likely to be infected with HIV (Hargreaves and Boler, 2006). The annual HIV sentinel surveillance data also supports the fact that educational status plays a key role in reducing the quantum of the risk for HIV infection. This was evident in the data, by the decline in HIV prevalence rates with rise in educational level amongst antenatal women as well as lower infection rates in antenatal women whose spouse had higher education level, irrespective of the occupation. This report provides data that the ones effected are of low socio economic status and thus need social support services.

A meeting was held by WHO-SEARO at New Delhi in April 2008 to discuss strategies to improve the HIV Sentinel Surveillance System (HSS) in India. Based on the discussions in this meeting and the results of the Annual HSS 2007, the key findings and recommendations are as follows:

Annual HIV Sentinel Surveillance System in India: Key Findings and Conclusions Round 2007

(1) Choice of Sites

Key Findings and Conclusion:

- 140 districts do not have any ANC site. Only 162 ANC (R) sites are there, mostly in high prevalence states. New sites opened in low prevalence states yielded HIV prevalence above 1% indicating need for more.
- 289 districts do not have any HRG site. All the new MSM sites have shown high HIV prevalence. FSW sites are concentrated in high prevalence states. Only one eunuch site is there.
- Few sites are there for bridge populations like truckers and migrants.

Hence it is concluded that coverage with various types of sites is still lacking in the surveillance system.



Recommendations

- Further increase in the sites for all core high risk groups but especially for MSM and IDUs are required. The aim should be to expand the number of sites for HRG in low prevalence states prioritizing those showing an upward trend in HIV prevalence amongst pregnant women such as Bihar and Gujarat. These measures are necessary, as it is well known that until the HIV prevalence rate crosses the threshold of 5% amongst the high risk groups, it is unlikely to detect any infection amongst pregnant women, particularly in low prevalence states
- Increase the ANC sites in rural areas, with focus on *improving geographic coverage* as against mere increase in number. These may be in the form of composite sites based at Primary Health Centres with CHCs as main centre.
- Change to use of PPTCT data for surveillance at sites with more than 90% compliance for HIV testing amongst ANC clinic attendees.
- Separate samples of major 'bridge population' groups like drivers, factory workers, hotel staff, migrants, etc. may be considered for surveillance so that intervention in these groups can be started in the programme. These are extremely necessary for the states of UP, Bihar, MP, and Orissa which are known for large out migration and poor access to health care.

(2) Surveillance Process

Key Findings

- During supervisory visits to surveillance sites and testing centres, it was observed that inadequate logistics and supply were the major issue (48%) followed by procedural issues like consecutive sampling not being done (12%), lack of trained staff or staff being transferred (11%) .
- Problems were more at the TI sites for sample collection and transport
- Lack of ownership for the surveillance by the states.

Recommendations

- Logistics and fund problems may be reduced by starting activities in a fixed time each year so that states start preparing for these in time.
- To overcome the problem of quality of blood samples collected and sent from TI sites to testing centers, the Dried Blood Spot (DBS) method may be tried. This would also facilitate increase in the number of the sites for HRGs .
- Participatory planning by NACO to improve ownership by states and to reduce lack of trained staff and transfers from the sites.
- Sample sizes may be increased at some sites for each state to get more statistically valid interpretation of data.
- A core surveillance team in each state the RIs to keep track of the epidemic and initiate local, area/ problembased special surveys whenever and wherever needed.



NATURE OF HIV EPIDEMIC IN INDIA

Key Findings:

- The HIV epidemic is at the various levels in India, across regions, states and districts due to various factors operating in the areas. At the state level, HIV prevalence do not convey the real picture and districtwise data are needed, however it is difficult to comment at the district level based on a sample of 250 or 400.

HIV prevalence Among Female Sex Workers

Key Findings and Conclusions:

- The HIV prevalence among FSWs is 5.06 % at all India level.
- HIV prevalence among FSWs is very high in Maharashtra (17.91%), followed by Manipur (13.07%), Andhra Pradesh (9.74%), Nagaland (8.9%) and Mizoram (7.2%).
- Among the other states, Gujarat, Karnataka and West Bengal have HIV prevalence greater than 5% among FSW.
- Delhi and West Bengal have FSW sites with HIV more than 10%.
- The trend of HIV infection amongst FSWs is not increasing in any of the age groups.
- The trend in the low prevalence states is stationary.

Recommendations

- To continue to sustain the interventions for FSW in all the states as this would help bring down the epidemic further. It would also be worthwhile to identify more sites/groups/TI for this group.
- Address the clients of FSWs by strengthening BCC efforts for bridge population such as truck drivers, hotel workers, factory workers, migrants and labourers.

Injecting Drug Users

Key Findings and Conclusions

- The HIV prevalence among IDUs is 7.23 % at all India level.
- Epidemic among IDUs is spreading to more regions of the country.
- Apart from Maharashtra (24.4%), Manipur (17.9%) and Tamil Nadu (16.8%), high prevalence persists among IDUs in the states of Chandigarh (8.6%), Punjab (13.8%), Delhi (10.1%), Orissa (7.3%), Kerala (7.9) and West Bengal (7.8%) and no change observed compared to last year.
- 24 sites have shown HIV prevalence of more than or equal to 5% among IDUs which includes 4 sites in West Bengal and Manipur, 3 sites each in Kerala and Orissa, 2 sites each in Mizoram, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and 1 site each in Chandigarh, Delhi, Maharashtra and Nagaland.
- Low and moderate HIV prevalent states have rising trend.
- 5.3% of IDUs sampled are women.

Recommendations

- Initiate/strengthen prevention interventions and increase access to harm-reduction programmes for injecting drug users in states of NE, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu areas of traditional high prevalence,



as well as in the recently emerged hot spots such as Delhi, Chandigarh, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal.

- Open more sites in states with no such sites e.g. Gujarat, Goa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, MP, J&K and Rajasthan, etc.

Men Who have Sex with Men

Key Findings and Conclusions

- The HIV prevalence among MSM is 7.23 % at the all India level with 11 states over 5%.
- All the new MSM surveillance sites established in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have shown high HIV prevalence, suggesting that there may be many pockets of high prevalence among MSM which need to be detected.
- Moreover, urban areas of the country such as North East Delhi, Pune, Bangalore, Surat, Rajkot and Kolkata recorded very high HIV prevalence amongst MSM.
- A significant increase in trend in low prevalence states of Delhi, Orissa, Haryana and West Bengal.

Recommendations

- To increase surveillance sites for MSM across country to ensure early detection and prompt response to epidemic.
- Identification and support to NGOs and CBOs for MSM.
- Targeted interventions sites to increase the reach and effectiveness of prevention programmes for MSM. The service package should be given separately for MSM.

Eunuchs deserve a separate intervention strategy because of their unique customs. Many sites for eunuchs are needed in the low prevalence states. More research and surveillance activity required to understand the risk to general population transmitted from eunuchs.

Bridge Population Groups and Patients with STD

Key Findings and Conclusions

- The HIV prevalence among STD patients is 3.59 % at the all India level.
- HIV prevalence among STD patients is highest in the south Indian states followed by Mizoram and Goa. Among the STD clinic attendees, Andhra Pradesh continues to show the highest prevalence (19.72%) followed by Maharashtra (11.18%), Tamil Nadu (12.04%) and Karnataka (7.15%).
- At the district level, 48 sites have HIV prevalence of more than or equal to 5% among STD clinic attendees, out of which 13 sites are in low and moderate prevalence states – 3sites in Delhi, 2 sites each in Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Mizoram, 1 site each in Goa and West Bengal.
- ANC attendees whose spouse is a truck/taxi/auto driver/cleaner or hotel employee is more likely to have HIV infection as compared to other occupations.
- The same groups of men (drivers/cleaners/hotel staff) were also more likely to have STDs.



- The HIV prevalence rates among truckers are showing an increase in 4 out of 6 consecutive sites in India as compared to 2006.
- Higher educational level played a protective role, especially in southern states among antenatal women whose spouse belonged to such groups.
- The HIV prevalence rate among migrants in the newly established surveillance sites at Kolkata was as high as 9.3 % though the site at Mumbai showed a HIV prevalence of 1.6 %. The prevalence rate among migrants could be a cause for concern. Migrants have higher risk behaviour than the general population.
- Those with genital warts had the highest HIV prevalence.

Recommendations

- Increase coverage and access to prevention services for the migrants and the other identified occupational groups,
- Counseling services should be made available at all the STD and Gynecology OPDs for not only HIV/AIDS but comprehensive for reproductive health to enhance attendance of both males and females.
- The STD clinics may be renamed as 'Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI) Clinics' and services improved for improving attendance which includes privacy.
- Need to identify and address the particular areas with concentration of bridge population groups (truckers, migrants).
- Regular screening of those with genital warts for HIV.

HIV Prevalence Among Antenatal Women

Key Findings and Conclusions

- The HIV prevalence among antenatal women was 0.48 % at the all India level. This is more than the figure of 0.3 % obtained from NFHS III data based on community survey. HIV prevalence was the highest in Manipur and Nagaland (1.11 %) followed by high risk states of south namely Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu (0.85 %) followed by the rest of the states (0.26%).
- New surveillance sites in states with low HIV had prevalence more than 1%.
- The urban illiterate women of ages between 15 to 49 were also more vulnerable than their rural counterparts. Education of women seems to have a protective role as the HIV prevalence was lowest amongst the graduate women.
- The prevalence of HIV was least in the age group 15-24 years in all parts of India. This difference is more apparent in urban areas as compared to rural areas.
- The birth order apparently does not increase the vulnerability to HIV infection rates among antenatal women at the all India level.
- Consistent surveillance sites in Bihar and Gujarat showed significant upward trend in 2007.
- The HIV prevalence among ANC attendees at Tuensang Civil Hospital continued to be high and was much higher than that of Nagaland as a whole.



- Wives of truck and auto drivers, unskilled workers and hotel staff were particularly vulnerable. Unemployment was leading to adoption of high risk behaviour.

Recommendations

- HIV/AIDS control programme can be expanded to improve coverage with involvement of functionaries like AWW, ASHA, PHC personnel, NGOs, and also intersectoral co-ordination between the Ministries of Health and family welfare Education, Social Welfare and Women and Child Development.
- The HIV women need rehabilitation programmes for themselves and children.
- Specific strategies are needed to address women of low-socio-economic status and adolescent girls.
- PPTCT services should be expanded to include all districts in the country.
- Scaled up interventions for clients of core risk groups.
- Involvement of mass media for giving responsible (panic-free and destigmatizing) messages and creating enabling environment for positive responses from the HIV affected persons and the society. This would encourage voluntary testing and increase in access of preventive and counseling services.
- Focused interventions for out migrants are needed.
- Antenatal women attending Tuensang Civil Hospital in Nagaland always had a higher HIV prevalence rate than the rest of Nagaland. The factors need to be studied for effective interventions as the situation has not improved over time.

The Government of India has brought HIV/AIDS out of the closet and promised bold and determined efforts to achieve zero level growth of the disease. The epidemic will be deemed 'stabilized' when there are no upward trends at sites for ANC or core risk groups and also when the prevalence is less than one percent in the antenatal population in all the districts. The sentinel surveillance should continue to track the response of the nation to this dreaded infection and take evidence based action.



State and Site-wise Summary Tables 2007

TABLE SS-1

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal attendees				
ANC	Number Tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	1200	0.25	(0.01-0.49)	Total number of sentinel sites: 3
				0 sites had prevalence \geq 1%
				0 site had prevalence \geq 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Andamans	Port Blair_GB Pant Hospital	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
Nicobars	Car Nicobar_BJR Hospital	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
Andamans	Rangat_CHC Hospital	0.50	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Andamans	CHC, Diglipur,Port Blair (R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Andamans	Rangat (R)	0.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(R) – Rural sites

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with High-Risk Behaviours				
Risk group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	450	1.33	(1.29 to 1.38)	Total number of sentinel sites :2
Female sex workers	No site			0 sites had prevalence \geq 5%
Injecting drug users	No site			0 sites had prevalence \geq 10%
Men who have sex with men	No site			

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	Site Name	Pop. group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Andamans	NGO SEEDS, Port Blair	FSW	n/a	0.50	0.40	n/a	n/a
Andamans	Haddo	MSM	1.25	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Andamans	Port Blair GB Pant Hospital	STD	0.00	1.20	0.40	0.80	1.60
Andamans	Port Blair District Jail	STD	3.60	2.00	0.40	0.80	1.00

TABLE SS -2a

Andhra Pradesh (2007 Summary)

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number Tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence(Urban sites)	10248	1.15	(0.98-1.32)	Total number of sentinel sites: 52 [#]
				29 sites had prevalence \geq 1%
HIV Prevalence(Rural sites)	10391	0.99	(0.83-1.15)	1 site had prevalence \geq 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

[#]Includes both urban and rural sites.



District Name	ANC Site Name	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Adilabad	Adilabad District HQ. Hospital	0.75	0.75	1.75	0.50	1.50
Anantapur	Ananthapur Medical College	1.25	1.75	1.75	2.25	1.75
Visakhapatnam	Ankapalli District Hospital	1.00	1.50	2.50	0.50	0.25
Chittoor	Chittoor District HQ. Hospital	0.00	1.25	1.25	0.25	1.00
Cuddapah	Cuddapah_District Hospital	2.50	2.75	0.75	1.50	1.25
Guntur	Guntur Guntur Medical College	3.75	3.50	3.00	2.25	1.75
Hyderabad	Hyderabad Gandhi Medical College	1.00	0.75	2.00	2.00	1.50
East Godavari	Kakinada_Rangaraya Medical College	2.50	3.00	2.75	1.25	2.00
Karimnagar	Karimnagar_District Hospital	2.00	3.50	2.25	0.50	1.00
Khammam	Area Hospital, Kothagudem	1.50	2.00	3.50	2.75	2.25
Kurnool	Kurnool_Kurnool Medical College	0.50	0.75	1.50	0.75	1.00
Krishna	Machilipatnam_District Hospital	1.75	2.25	2.00	1.75	2.25
Medak	Sangareddy_District Hospital	0.50	1.00	2.00	2.00	0.25
Mahbubnagar	Mahbubnagar_District Hospital	0.25	0.75	0.25	3.02	0.75
Nalgonda	Nalgonda_District Hospital	1.50	2.25	2.75	2.00	0.75
Nellore	Nellore_GMH Hospital	2.50	2.75	1.50	2.00	2.25
Nizamabad	Nizamabad District Hospital	1.00	2.25	0.75	0.50	0.75
Prakasam	Ongole_Maternal & child Health Hospital	3.00	4.00	2.50	3.02	1.75
Rangareddi	Rangareddy District Hospital	0.50	0.50	1.75	1.25	0.50
Srikakulam	Srikakulam District Hospital	1.00	4.00	1.50	1.75	0.25
Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram District Hospital	1.25	1.75	1.25	1.25	1.00
Warangal	GMH, Hanumakonda	1.50	2.50	2.50	0.75	0.50
West Godavari	Eluru District Hospital	2.00	2.75	3.25	3.08	2.01
Hyderabad	St. Teresa Hospital (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.00
Krishna	St.Anns Hospital/American Hospital (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Visakhapatnam	Apurva Hospital, Seetaampeta (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.38*
Khammam	PHC, Khammam (New 07)(PHC)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Guntur	PHC, Guntur (New 07)(PHC)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.52
West Godavari	PHC, West Godavari (New 07)(PHC)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.25
Prakasam	PHC, Prakasam (New 07)(PHC)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.00
Nizamabad	PHC, Nizamabad (New 07)(PHC)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25
Vizianagaram	Area Hospital, Parvathipuram(R)	1.00	0.50	2.00	0.50	0.25
Visakhapatnam	CHC, Aganampudi(R)	2.25	0.75	0.50	0.25	0.50
East Godavari	Area Hospital, Ramachandrapuram(R)	3.75	1.75	2.25	2.25	1.75
Krishna	Area Hospital, Nuzividu(R)	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.27	3.50
Guntur	Area Hospital, Narsorapet(R)	2.76	1.50	2.50	1.25	2.25
Nellore	Area Hospital, Kavali(R)	0.50	2.25	0.75	1.50	0.75
Chittoor	Area Hospital, Srikalahasti(R)	1.50	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.25
Kurnool	Women & Child Hospital, Adoni(R)	0.25	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.00
Anantapur	Area Hospital, Guntakal(R)	0.75	1.25	1.00	0.50	0.25



District Name	ANC Site Name	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Adilabad	Area Hospital, Mancheria I(R)	1.50	0.25	1.00	0.25	1.75
Warangal	Area Hospital, Jangaon(R)	1.00	1.25	0.75	0.25	0.25
Mahbubnagar	Area Hospital, Gadwal(R)	0.50	0.75	0.25	0.75	0.00
Nalgonda	Area Hospital, Bhongir(R)	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00
Srikakulam	CHC, Tekkali(R)	0.75	1.00	0.25	1.02	0.25
West Godavari	CHC, Bhimavaram(R)	2.53	2.00	3.00	1.76	1.25
Prakasam	Area Hospital, Chirala(R)	2.50	1.75	3.25	2.25	1.25
Cuddapah	Area Hospital, Rajampeta(R)	1.25	1.25	0.50	1.75	0.50
Karimnagar	Area Hospital, Jagitial(R)	2.01	1.50	0.57	1.50	2.00
Medak	CHC, Narsapur(R)	0.00*	0.50	0.72*	1.50	1.50
Nizamabad	Area Hospital, Kamareddy(R)	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.00	1.26
Khammam	Area Hospital, Bhadrachalam(R)	n/a	2.00	2.25	1.01	0.25

*Sample size is <75%, (R) – Rural sites

TABLE SS-2b

ANDHRA PRADESH (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with High-Risk Behaviours				
Risk group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	2748	19.72)	(18.48,20.97)	Total number of sentinel sites :31 27 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 19 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Female sex workers	2834	9.74	(8.82,10.66)	
Injecting drug users	458	3.71	(2.26,5.16)	
Men who have sex with men	1256	17.04	(15.29,18.78)	

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	Site Name	Pop. group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Visakhapatnam	Priyadarshini Service Organization, Vishakhapatnam	FSW	12.80	14.00	15.60	10.80	8.80
East Godavari	East Godawari	FSW	45.20	40.80	26.80	9.20	15.60
Prakasam	Lakshmi Development Society, Ongle, Prakasam	FSW	24.40	10.80	7.20	4.40	7.20
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	FSW	16.00	10.00	12.00	9.60	7.23
Kurnool	Parameswari, Kurnool	FSW	8.80	10.00	3.20	2.41	3.61
Warangal	Warangal	FSW	12.80	18.80	12.80	8.84	n/a
Guntur	Needs Society, Chilakaluripet, Guntur	FSW	n/a	14.40	13.20	6.00	12.80
West Godavari	Action for Development, Bhimavaram (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.47
Khammam	Jagruti (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15.60
Nalgonda	Ankita (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.00
Srikakulam	Swageti Project, Youth Club of Bejjipuram (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.00
Warangal	MARI, Hnamkonda (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.67*
Adilabad	AIRTDS, Mancheria (New 07)	FSW (Alliance)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.61
Chittoor	PASS, Tirupathi (New 07)	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.85



District Name	Site Name	Pop. group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Visakhapatnam	Priyadarsini Service Organization (New 07)	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.60
Krishna	Saathi, Vijayawada, Krishna	MSM	13.20	16.00	6.45	10.25	15.45
Hyderabad	MITRUDU (New 07)	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	41.22
Warangal	MARI, Hanmakonda (New 07)	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.54*
Kadapa	PAID (New 07)	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.20
Anantapur	HANDS, Gooty (New 07)	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.20
Adilabad	Adilep, Nirmal (New 07)	MSM (Alliance)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.95
Hyderabad	Hyderabad Osmania Medical College and Hospital	STD	34.40	36.00	32.40	36.95	28.23
Khammam	Khammam District HQ. Hospital	STD	10.00	16.00	31.20	26.40	11.60
East Godavari	Rajahmundry District Hospital	STD	25.20	16.40	14.80	14.00	18.80
Karimnagar	Area Hospital Ramagundam	STD	4.80	5.60	20.40	13.20	12.40
Medak	Sangareddy District Hospital	STD	2.00	6.00	4.00	5.60	13.60
Chittoor	Tirupati S.V. Medical College and Hospital	STD	37.80	31.20	22.80	16.80	17.20
Prakasam	Ongole District Hospital	STD	17.74	14.40	19.60	36.80	39.20
Visakhapatnam	Vishakhapatnam Andhra Medical College and Hospital	STD	29.72	35.60	32.00	30.00	34.40
Krishna	Vijayawada GGH	STD	n/a	28.80	26.40	24.40	17.20
Kurnool	Kurnool GGH	STD	n/a	7.20	15.20	8.40	7.60
Warangal	Warangal MGM Hospital	STD	n/a	31.20	23.74	30.40	16.80
Guntur	Guntur District TB Centre	TUB	n/a	11.00	16.75	n/a	n/a

*Sample size is <75%.

TABLE SS-3

Arunachal Pradesh (2007 Summary)

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number Tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	1982	0.00	(0.00-0.00)	Total number of sentinel sites: 6
				0 sites had prevalence \geq 1%
				0 sites had prevalence \geq 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Lower Dibang Valley	D.H. Roing, Lower Dibang Valley (New)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Papum Pare	R.K. Mission Hospital, Itanagar	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Lower Subansiri	District Hospital Ziro	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00*
West Kameng	Bomdila District Hospital	0.00*	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lohit	Tezu District Hospital	n/a	0.34*	0.87	1.27	0.00
Uppur Siang	District Hopital Yingkiang (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Tezu	CHC(R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bomdila	(R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(R) – Rural sites

*Sample size is <75%



*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	1431	0.21)	(0.01-0.41)	Total number of sentinel sites :8 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Female sex workers		No site		
Injecting drug users	186	0.00	(0.00-0.00)	
Men who have sex with men		No site		

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	Site Name	Pop. group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Papum Pare	TI, Banderdewa	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	n/a
Papum Pare	TI, Naharlagun	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	n/a
Papum Pare	Hidden Land Exploration Society (New 07)	IDU TI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*
West Siang	Along District Hospital	STD	1.02*	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Papum Pare	Naharlagun General Hospital	STD	0.63*	1.24*	2.00	0.80	1.26
East Siang	Pasighat General Hospital	STD	0.00	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tawang	Tawang District Hospital	STD	n/a	0.00	0.00	0.00*	0.00*
Lohit	District Hospital Tezu	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.33	0.00
Changlang	District Hospital Changlang	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.21	0.00
Tirap	Khonsa District Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.42	0.00

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-4 a

ASSAM (2007 SUMMARY)

Assam

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	5414	0.11	(0.04-0.19)	Total number of sentinel sites: 16 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 1% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bongaigaon	Bongaigaon Civil Hospital	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*
Dhemaji	Demaji Civil Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Kamrup	Mahendra Mohan Chaudhary Civil Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00*
Karimganj	Karimganj Civil Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Tinsukia	Tinsukia Civil Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00*
Nalbari	Nalbari Civil Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Darrang	Mangaldoi Civil Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Sibsagar	Sibsagar Civil Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.25



District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Goalpara	Goalpara Civil Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00
Karbi Anglong	Diphu Civil Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.34*
Marigaon	Morigan Civil Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.26
Hailakandi	Hailakandi Civil Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.36*	0.00*
Jorhat	Jorhat Civil Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakhimpur	Lakhimpur Civil Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75
Naogaon	Naogaon Civil Hospital	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.25	0.00
Udalguri/Darrang	Udalguri CHC (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Jorhat	CHC, Teok(R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
North Lakhimpur	CHC, Naobcicha(R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Naogaon	CHC, Dhing (R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(R) – Rural sites

*Sample size is <75%.

TABLE SS-4 b

ASSAM (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with High-risk Behaviours				
Risk group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	2051	0.93	(0.58-1.28)	Total number of sentinel sites :22 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 0 site had prevalence ≥ 10%
Female sex workers	2256	0.44	(0. 21-0.67)	
Injecting drug users	420	2.14	(0.98-3.31)	
Men who have sex with men	252	2.78	(1.08-4.48)	

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	Site Name	Pop. group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cachar	Silchar Nibedita Nari Sangtha	FSW	0.00*	0.00	2.40	2.29*	n/a
Nalbari	Nalbari Yubasammanay	FSW	n/a	0.00*	0.00	0.00*	n/a
Goalpara	Society for Appropriate Technology	FSW	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00*	n/a
Marigaon	Progoti	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.65*	n/a
Kamrup	Bhoruka Public Welfare Trust	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.95	0.00
Tinsukia	Socio Economic and Development Organisation	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.43	n/a
Bongaigaon	Nagen Sarmah Memorial Society	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	n/a
Golaghat	North East Nature Club	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.75*	n/a
Darrang	North East Regional Institute of Management	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	0.39
Dibrugarh	Socio Educational Welfare Association	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	1.96
Barpeta	NEVARD	FSW	n/a	n/a	0.88	0.00*	n/a
Nalbari	DREESTEE (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Barpeta	Gauhati Youth Society (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.89
Bongaigaon	Progotishil Janakalayan Samity (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40



District Name	Site Name	Pop. group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Goalpara	Ramdia Youth Centre (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.38
Marigaon	Zeal Thrill Friendship Group (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*
Cachar	Deshbandhu club (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40
Baska/Nalbari	Weavers Development Society (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Sonitpur	DAIPARC	IVDU	n/a	n/a	7.14*	4.00	2.38
Kamrup	Global Organization for Life Development	IVDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.18*	1.90
Kamrup	Guwahati AIDS Prevention Society	IVDU	5.56*	4.48*	9.84*	n/a	n/a
Kamrup	Assoc for Sociocult and Environ. Dev.	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.78	n/a
Kamrup	Rural Multimedia Publicity and Promotion (New 07)	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.78
Dhubri	Dhubri Civil Hospital	STD	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.40
Dibrugarh	Dibrugarh Assam Medical College	STD	0.80	0.80	0.89	0.40	0.80
Barpeta	Barpeta Civil Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	0.00*
Golaghat	Golaghat Civil Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.20	0.80
North Cachar Hills	Haflong Civil Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	0.50
Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Civil Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	0.39
Kamrup	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati	STD	1.72	1.34	4.40	1.82*	1.75*
Cachar	Silchar Medical College	STD	0.00*	2.65	2.36	2.00	3.60
Sonitpur	Kanak Lata Civil Hospital Tezpur	STD	1.20	0.00*	0.40	2.00	0.00

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-5a

BIHAR (2007 SUMMARY)

Bihar

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	9211	0.34	(0.24-0.44)	Total number of sentinel sites :23 3 sites had prevalence \geq 1% 0 sites had prevalence \geq 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Araria	Araria Sadar Hospital	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.00	0.00
Begusarai	Begusarai Sadar Hospital	0.25	0.50	n/a	0.50	0.50
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Jawharlal Nehru Med. College Hospital	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.00
Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur Sri Krishna Medical College Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Patna	Patna Patna Medical College Hospital	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.75	1.00
Purba Champaran	Raxaul Duncan Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.25
Rohtas	Rohtas Sadar Hospital/Sasaran Sadar Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
Kishanganj	Mata Gujri Memorial Medical College Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00



District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Darbhanga	Laheriasarai Darbhanga Medical College Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.25
Banka	Banka Sadar Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.75	1.23
Saharsa	Saharsa Sadar Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Pashchim Champaran	Betiah MJK Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Samastipur	Samastipur Sadar Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.75	0.50
Vaishali	Hajipur Sadar Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	0.75
Aurangabad	Aurangabad Sadar Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	0.00
Khagaria	Khagaria Sadar Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.25
Sitamarhi	Sitamarhi Sadar Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	1.25
Madhubani	Madhubani Sadar Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Sheohar	Sheohar Sadar Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Nalanda	Biharsharif Sadar Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.25
Lakhisarai	Lakhisarai Sadar Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.00	0.50
Nawada	Nawada Sadar Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.50
Madhepura	Madhepura Sadar Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.58	0.00

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-5 b

BIHAR (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk behaviours				
Risk group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	5666	0.79	(0.60,0.99)	Total number of sentinel sites :38 4 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Female sex workers	2615	3.40	(2.82,3.99)	
Injecting drug users	500	0.60	(0.03,1.17)	
Men who have sex with men	229	0.00	(0.00,0.00)	

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	Site Name	Pop. group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Munger	Munger Sharwan Bazar	FSW	n/a	0.40	0.40	0.40	6.40
Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur Chaturbhaj Asthan / Muzaffarpur Shri Krishana Med. Col,Hosp.	FSW	4.80	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.40
Pashchim Champaran	Betiah Naznin Chowk	FSW	n/a	n/a	0.00	1.00	3.60
Purnia	Gulab Bagh, Purnia	FSW	n/a	n/a		n/a	5.16*
Katihar	Katihar Cooley Para	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.20	9.60
Gaya	Gaya Chowk Bazar	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	2.00
Araria	Forbesganj	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.80	0.80
Begusarai	Begusarai	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Madhubani	Madhubani	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	2.40
Rohtas	Sasaram Beda	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.20	6.40



District Name	Site Name	Pop. group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Kishanganj	Bishanpur, Kishanganj (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.95
Patna	Patna	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.40
Kaimur (Bhabua)	Bhabhua	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	0.80
Patna	Patna	MSM	1.60	1.60	0.40	0.40	0.00
Saran	Chhapra	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00*
Bhojpur	Ara Sadar Hospital	STD	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.50	0.80
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Jawharlal Nehru Med. College Hospital	STD	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40
Darbhanga	Laheriasarai Darbhanga Medical College Hospital	STD	0.40	2.00	0.40	0.00	0.00
Banka	Banka Sadar Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	0.00
Jamui	Jamui Sadar Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.00	0.80
Madhubani	Madhubani Sadar Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	n/a
Sitamarhi	Sitamarhi Sadar Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.01	4.00
Siwan	Siwan Sadar Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.76	1.20
Purnia	Purnia Sadar Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	0.00
Kaimur (Bhabua)	Bhabhua Sadar Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.40
Pashchim Champaran	Betiah MJK Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.20	1.20
Supaul	Supaul Sadar Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	0.00
Gopalganj	Gopalganj Sadar Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.60	0.00
Jehanabad	Jehanabad Sadar Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.20	1.18
Buxar	Buxar Sadar Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	0.00
Nalanda	Biharsharif Sadar Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.33*	0.40
Khagaria	Khagaria Sadar Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Gaya	Gaya Anurag Narain Magadh Med. Col. Hosp	STD	0.40	2.80	0.00	0.40	0.85
Katihar	Katihar Sadar Hospital	STD	9.20	2.40	0.00	2.50	0.00
Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur Sri Krishna Medical College Hospital	STD	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.00
Patna	Patna, Patna Medical College Hospital	STD	1.60	0.40	0.80	3.20	2.00
Purba Champaran	Raxaul Duncan Hospital	STD	7.20	2.13	3.07	1.60	1.76
Kishanganj	Sadar Hospital, Kishanganj	STD	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00	3.20
Saran	Chhapra Sadar Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-6

CHANDIGARH (2007 SUMMARY)

Chandigarh

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	398	0.25	(-0.16,0.66)	Total number of sentinel sites :1 0 sites had prevalence \geq 1% 0 sites had prevalence \geq 3%



District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Chandigarh	Sector-16 General Hospital	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.25
Chandigarh	CHC PGIMER(R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chandigarh	CHC-II PGIMER(R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk Group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	473	0.42	(-0.07,0.91)	Total number of sentinel sites :7 1 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Female sex workers	750	0.40	(0.02,0.78)	
Injecting drug users	243	8.64	(5.68,11.61)	
Men who have sex with men	250	3.60	(1.66,5.54)	

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	Site Name	Pop. group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Chandigarh	Chandigarh Slums-I	FSW	0.00	0.40	0.00	1.60	0.80
Chandigarh	chandigarh Slums-II	FSW	1.20	0.80	1.20	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	Chandigarh Slums-III	FSW	n/a	1.20	0.80	0.40	0.40
Chandigarh	Chandigarh Slums	IVDU	n/a	4.80	9.20	17.60	8.64
Chandigarh	Chandigarh Slums	MSM	n/a	1.36	1.60	4.80	3.60
Chandigarh	Sector-16 General Hospital	STD	0.00	2.00	0.40	0.80	0.40
Chandigarh	PGIMER	STD	1.62	1.60	1.60	2.60	0.45

TABLE SS-7 a

CHHATTISGARH (2007 SUMMARY)

Chhattisgarh

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	5864	0.29	(0.17,0.41)	Total number of sentinel sites : 17 1 sites had prevalence ≥ 1% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bilaspur	Bilaspur District Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.50
Bilaspur	SEC Railway Hospital Bilaspur	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.00*
Bilaspur	SECR Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0*	0.50
Jangir-Champa	Jangir District Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	1.00
Jashpur	Jashpur District hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00*
Kawardha	Kawardha District Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Raigarh	Kharsia	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.25



District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Raigarh	Raigarh District Hospital	2.25	0.00	0.28	0.50	0.00
Koriya	Korea District hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.55	0.00
Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon District Hospital	0.75	0.00	0.25	0.75	0.25
Raipur	Raipur District Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.50
Mahasamund	Mahasamund District Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.75	0.00
Dhamtari	Dhamtari District Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Kanker	Kanker District Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.75
Baster	Jagdapur District Hospital	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.25
Dantewada	Dantewada District Hospital	0.40*	n/a	0.75	0.75	0.25
Dantewada	CHC Geedam	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	n/a
Durg	Bhilai Steel Plant SAIL	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.15*	n/a
Korba	SECL Gevra	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00*
Bilaspur	Bilaspur (R)	1.25	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Raigarh	Raigarh (R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rajnanga	Rajnanga (R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(R) – Rural sites

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-7 b

CHHATTISGARH (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk Group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	1151	3.21	(2.36,4.07)	Total number of sentinel sites :7 2 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Female sex workers	70	1.43	(-0.91,3.76)	
Injecting drug users	No site			
Men who have sex with men	No site			

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	Site Name	Pop. group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bilaspur	Bilaspur District Hospital/Bilaspur Chhattisgarh Rangers	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.20	3.45*
Bilaspur	Mungeli Bilaspur	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.09	0.00*
Raipur	Urla Industrial Area, Raipur	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.00	n/a
Durg	Bhilai NGO	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.14	n/a
Durg	Durg District Hospital	STD	3.60	4.00	3.50	2.85	6.40
Korba	Korba District Hospital	STD	0.80	1.20	2.00	2.40	5.18
Raipur	Raipur Pandit JNM Medical College	STD	2.00	3.20	3.00	1.65	1.20



District Name	Site Name	Pop. group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Dantewada	NMDC Bachel	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.76*	3.33*
Korba	NTPC	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.79*	n/a
Sarguja	Sarguja District Hospital, Ambikapur	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.40	0.00

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-8

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI (2007 SUMMARY)

Dadar

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	400	0.50		Total number of sentinel sites : 1 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 1% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Silvasa Civil Hospital/ V. B. Civil Hospital	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.50
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Khanvel(R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

District Name	ANC Site Name	Pop. group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Areas of TI on migrant	MRG	n/a	n/a	0.00	n/a	n/a

TABLE SS-9

DAMAN & DIU (2007 SUMMARY)

Daman

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	800	0.13	(-0.08,0.33)	Total number of sentinel sites : 2 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 1% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Daman	Daman Civil Hospital	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.25
Diu	Diu Civil Hospital	0.46*	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Kachigam (R)	0.41*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Vanakbar (R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

*Sample size is <75%



TABLE SS-10

DELHI (2007 SUMMARY)

Delhi

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	2000	0.20	(0.04,0.36)	Total number of sentinel sites : 5 0 sites had prevalence \geq 1% 0 sites had prevalence \geq 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
North East	GTB Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00
South	Safdarjung Hospital	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.00
North	Delhi Kasturba Hospital	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.25
North West	New Delhi Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Mongol Puri	0.25	0.25	0.75	0.25	0.50
New Delhi	Lady Hardinge Medical College	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.25

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk Group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	1120	4.38	(3.37,5.38)	Total number of sentinel sites :15 6 site had prevalence \geq 5% 2 sites had prevalence \geq 10%
Female sex workers	1017	3.15	(2.25,4.05)	
Injecting drug users	505	10.10	(7.89,12.30)	
Men who have sex with men	750	11.73	(9.80,13.67)	

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
North	Shakti Vahini	FSW	n/a	8.00	8.43*	14*	n/a
West	MRYDO	FSW	1.61	1.20	1.20	0.80	0.80
North East	Jagriti Yuva Manch	FSW	n/a	n/a	1.60	1.60	1.60
South West	ALAMB	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	0.00*
North West	GDS SOCIETY	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.20	0.40
North	IMDT	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.33*	9.96
South West	SPYM	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.20	0.39
	New Delhi DDU Hospital	IDU	14.40	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
North	Sharan	IVDU	n/a	17.60	22.80	18.80	20.00
North East	SAHARA	MSM	27.42*	6.67*	39.60	32.80	30.00
North West	ARADHYA	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.00	3.20
West	Akansha Samiti	MSM	n/a	n/a	1.20	2.00	2.00
South	Safdarjung Hospital	STD	2.40	4.80	3.20	2.00	5.20
North East	GTB Hospital	STD	5.85*	7.50	10.00	6.40	5.31
Central	LNJP Hospital	STD	7.20	9.20	9.20	8.80	5.60
East	ESI Hospital	STD	7.77	8.46	9.09	2.00	1.79*
West	DDU	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.20	3.27

*Sample size is <75%



TABLE SS-11

GOA (2007 SUMMARY)

Goa

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	552	0.18	(-0.12,0.48)	Total number of sentinel sites : 2 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 1% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District	ANC Site name	% positive			
		2004	2005	2006	2007
North Goa	Mapusa Asilo Hospital	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.25
North Goa	Ponda Community Health Centre	1.25	0.00	0.25	0.00*

*Sample size is <75%

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	500	5.60	(3.91,7.29)	Total number of sentinel sites :3 2 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Female sex workers	No site			
Injecting drug users	No site			
Men who have sex with men	227	7.93	(4.98,10.88)	

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Baina	Vasco D' Gama	FSW	30.15*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
South Goa	Vasco The Humsafar Trust	MSM	n/a	1.68*	4.90	4.80	7.93
	Margao	MSM	9.09*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
South Goa	Margao Hospicio Hospital	STD	14.29	19.51*	11.05	8.40	3.20
North Goa	Bambolim Goa Medical College	STD	n/a	12.04*	16.45	8.85	8.00
Panaji	Hospicio Hospital	STD	15.18*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-12 a

GUJARAT (2007 SUMMARY)

Gujarat

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	9200	0.33	(0.23,0.42)	Total number of sentinel sites : 23# 4 sites had prevalence ≥ 1% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

Includes both urban and rural sites.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Ahmedabad	VS Hospital, Ahmedabad	0.75	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kachchh	District Hospital, Bhuj	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.00



District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Sabar-kantha	District Hospital, Himmatnagar	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.75	0.25
Junagadh	District Hospital, Junagadh	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.25
Mahesana	District Hospital, Mahesana	1.00	0.25	1.00	1.00	0.00
Rajkot	Civil Hospital, Rajkot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.50
Surat	New Civil Hospital, Surat/Municipal Inst. of Medical Edu. & Research(SMIMER)	1.00	0.75	1.25	1.25	1.50
Vadodara	Jamnabai Hospital, Vadodara	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.50
Porbandar	MGG Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	n/a
Dang	Civil Hospital, Ahwa	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00
Surendranagar	C. J. General Hospital, Surendranagar	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.75	0.25
Banas-kantha	Civil Hospital, Palanpur	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.00	0.00
Patan	General Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	0.25
Bhavnagar	Sir T Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.75	0.00
Anand	Krishna Hospital, Karamsad	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.25
Amreli	Civil Hospital, Amreli	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	1.00
Panch Mahals	Civil Hospital, Godhara	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Navsari	General Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.00	0.75
Dohad	Government Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.38	0.75
Kheda	Civil Hospital, Nadiad	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.50
Jamnagar	Civil Hospital, Jam Khambhalia	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	n/a
Bharuch	Civil Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.75	0.00
Narmada	Ref. Hospital, Raipjpla	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.25
Gandhinagar	Civil Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	0.00
Valsad	CHC Bhilad,Vapi (R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.50
	Anjar(R)	0.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Dabhoi(R)	0.75	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Devgadhb(R)	0.25	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ahmedabad	Government Hospital, Visnagar, (R)	0.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ahmedabad	Government Hospital, Dakor,Kheda (R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ahmedabad	Keshod(R)	0.25	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ahmedabad	Morbi(R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ahmedabad	Sangodh(R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

*Sample size is <75%
(R) – Rural sites

TABLE SS-12 b

GUJARAT (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	1909	3.61	(2.91,4.32)	Total number of sentinel sites :15 7 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 2 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Female sex workers	750	6.53	(5.05,8.02)	
Injecting drug users	No site			
Men who have sex with men	750	8.40	(6.73,10.07)	

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.



District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Vadodara	Vikas Jyot Trust, Vadodara	FSW	n/a	9.20	6.80	8.40	9.60
Rajkot	Life Line Health, Rajkot	FSW	n/a	n/a	4.40	2.80	2.80
Surat	Paras PSM PSH, Surat	FSW	n/a	n/a	13.20	8.00	7.20
Vadodara	Lakshaya Trust, Vadodara	MSM	n/a	6.80	4.00	6.80	2.00
Rajkot	Lakshaya Trust, Rajkot	MSM	n/a	n/a	12.40	14.00	15.60
Surat	Lakshaya Trust, Surat	MSM	n/a	n/a	15.60	12.80	7.60
Ahmedabad	Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad	STD	5.76	4.80	4.80	18.00	n/a
Bhavnagar	Sir T Hospital, Bhavnagar	STD	6.73	5.00	4.69	7.34*	6.90
Panch Mahals	District Hospital, Godhara	STD	2.40	2.40	1.20	0.40	4.90
Jamnagar	GG Hospital, Jamnagar	STD	4.40	3.60	1.60	1.20	2.40
Banaskantha	General Hospital Palanpur/Banaskantha District	STD	0.81	0.80	0.40	2.00	0.95
Surat	New Civil Hospital, Surat	STD	6.28	8.11*	11.79	8.80	8.00
Surendranagar	C. U. Shah Medical College, Surendranagar	STD	2.31	2.40	0.00	3.27	1.80*
Vadodara	SSG Hospital, Vadodara	STD	4.55	3.60	2.40	3.35	2.21*
Junagadh	Civil Hospital, Junagadh	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.20	2.40
Navsari	General Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.00	2.00

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-13 a

HARYANA (2007 SUMMARY)

Haryana

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	4399	0.43	(0.27,0.60)	Total number of sentinel sites : 11 [†] 1 sites had prevalence ≥ 1% 1 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

Includes both urban and rural sites.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Faridabad	Palwal General Hospital	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
Hissar	Hissar General Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25
Jind	Jind General Hospital	0.26	0.00	0.50	0.25	n/a
Karnal	Karnal General Hospital	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25
Panipat	GH Panipat	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Gurgaon	CHC Nuh, Mewat (New)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.31	0.00
Fatehabad	GH Fatehabad	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.00
Kaithal	GH Kaithal	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Jhajjar	GH Jhajjar	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.26	0.00
Kurukshetra	L.N.J.P. Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Bhiwani	CHC Tosham (R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.10*	0.25
Panchkula	CHC Raipurani (R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.50
Jind	CHC, Julana(R)	0.67*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Karnal	CHC, Nilokheri (R)	0.41*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hissar	CHC, Mangali (R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

*Sample size is <75%.

(R) – Rural sites



TABLE SS-13 b

HARYANA (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk Group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	1910	0.31	(0.10,0.53)	Total number of sentinel sites :18 1 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Female sex workers	1428	0.91	(0.50,1.32)	
Injecting drug users	250	0.80	(-0.13,1.73)	
Men who have sex with men	241	5.39	(3.00,7.79)	

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Yamunagar	FSW site Yamunanagar	FSW	n/a	n/a	2.00	0.00	0.00
Jind	Jind (NGO)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	1.60
Gurgaon	Gurgaon (NGO)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.37	1.16
Rohtak	Rohtak (NGO)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.76	2.38
Hissar	Hissar (NGO)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.98	0.00*
Rewari	Rewari (NGO)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.41	0.00*
Ambala/Panchkula	Ambala (NGO)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00
Faridabad	Faridabad (NGO)	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.80
Panchkula	Panchkula (NGO)	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	5.39
Ambala	Ambala General Hospital	STD	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.00
Bhiwani	Bhiwani General Hospital	STD	2.37	2.08	1.60	3.21	0.40
Gurgaon	Gurgaon General Hospital	STD	0.40	4.88	1.71	0.41	0.80
Rohtak	Rohtak Medical College Hospital	STD	2.06	0.00*	1.30	3.01*	1.49*
Sirsa	Sirsa General Hospital	STD	1.20	0.93	0.83	0.40	0.00

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-14 a

HIMACHAL PRADESH (2007 SUMMARY)

Himachal Pradesh

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	3187	0.13	(0.02,0.23)	Total number of sentinel sites : 9* 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 1% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

Includes both urban and rural sites.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hamirpur	Hamirpur Zonal Hospital	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.00
Kangra	Dharamshala Zonal Hospital	0.77	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00
Kinnaur	Kinnaur Zonal Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a
Mandi	Mandi Zonal Hospital	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
Solan	Solan Zonal Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
Una	Una Zonal Hospital	0.00	0.75	0.25	0.00	0.26
Lahul & Spiti	Kelong Zonal Hospital	0.00*	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00*



District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Rekongpeo	Regional Hospital (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*
Lahul & Spiti	Udaipur Kaza(R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	0.00*	n/a
Hamirpur	CHC Barsar(R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.50
Shimla	Rampur(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.25
Kangra	Palampur/Jawalamukhi(R)	0.25	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Solan	Arki/Nalagrah(R)	0.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kinnar	Nichar/Sangala/Pooh(R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Una	Haroli/Daulatpur Chowk(R)	0.25	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mandi	Karsog/Inagar(R)	0.26	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

*Sample size is <75% .

(R) – Rural sites

TABLE SS-14 b

HIMACHAL PRADESH (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk behaviours				
Risk Group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	1158	0.17	(-0.03,0.37)	Total number of sentinel sites :11
Female sex workers	689	0.87	(0.29,1.45)	
Injecting drug users	No site			0 sites had prevalence ≥ 5%
Men who have sex with men	250	0.00	(0.00,0.00)	0 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District name	Site name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Shimla	Shimla	FSW	0.00	0.80	0.00	1.20	2.00
Kullu	(SAVE,Lyall Tribals,H&BC,Sudhar Sabha)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.53
Sirmaur	Paonta (SERDHA, CARE, SWATI)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.80	0.00
Solan/ Parwanoo	Parwanoo (SNS NGO) (New 07)	MRG	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Kangra	Friends Club, Damtal	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.44	n/a
Sirmaur/Paonta	Paonta (SARDHA NGO) (New 07)	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Bilaspur	Bilaspur Zonal Hospital	STD	0.40	2.40	0.00	2.80	0.40
Chamba	Chamba Zonal Hospital	STD	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.40
Kullu	Kullu Zonal Hospital	STD	1.38	0.00	0.57*	0.00	0.00*
Sirmaur	Nahan Zonal Hospital	STD	0.40	1.20	0.40	0.80	0.00
Shimla	Shimla Zonal Hospital	STD	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bilaspur	ACC Hospital Barmana	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.89*	n/a
Bilaspur/Barmana	Barmana (HPVHA NGO) (New 07)	Truckers	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-15 a

JAMMU & KASHMIR (2007 SUMMARY)

J&K

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	5530	0.05	(0.003,0.11)	Total number of sentinel sites : 15 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 1% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.



District name	ANC Site name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Jammu	Jammu General Hospital / SMGS Hospital Jammu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
Leh (Ladakh)	Leh District Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Srinagar	Srinagar Lal Ded Hospital	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jammu	166 Military Hospital-Code AN-M	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	n/a
Anantnag	District Hospital, Anantnag	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Badgam	District Hospital, Budgam	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00
Baramula	District Hospital, Baramulla	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Doda	District Hospital, Doda	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Kargil	District Hospital, Kargil	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00*
Kathua	Kathua District Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.50
Kupwara	District Hospital, Kupwara	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Pulwama	District Hospital, Pulwama	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00
Punch	District Hospital, Poonch	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Rajauri	District Hospital, Rajouri	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.25
Udhampur	District Hospital, Udhampur	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Srinagar	CHC, Ganderbal Harvan	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Jammu	CHC, RS Pma/Bisna (R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Srinagar	CHC, Ganderbal Harvan (R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

*Sample size is <75%
(R) – Rural sites

TABLE SS-15 b
JAMMU & KASHMIR (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with High-risk Behaviours				
Risk Group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	1500	0.40	(0.13,0.67)	Total number of sentinel sites :6
Female sex workers	No site			0 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Injecting drug users				
Men who have sex with men				

*Mean HIV prevalence is given.

District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Jammu	TI site (HSS, RES- NGOs), Kathua	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	n/a
Jammu	TI site (HSS, RES- NGOs), Jammu	IVDU	0.00	0.00*	0.00*	2.5*	n/a
Jammu	Jammu Gandhi Nagar Hospital	STD	5.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
Srinagar	Srinagar Shere Kashmir Institute/SMHS Hospital, Srinagar	STD	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00*	0.00
Baramula	District Hospital, Baramulla	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Jammu	166 Military Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	n/a
Kathua	District Hospital, Kathua	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.94*	1.20
Rajauri	District Hospital, Rajouri-Code ST-R	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.58*	0.80
Udhampur	District Hospital, Udhampur	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00

*sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-16 a
JHARKHAND (2007 SUMMARY)

Jharkhand

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	5304	0.11	(0.04,0.19)	Total number of sentinel sites : 15 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 1% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.



District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bokaro	Bokaro General Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.28	0.00
Dhanbad	B.C. C. L. Dhanbad	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.88*	0.00*
Dhanbad	Patliputra Medical College Hospital, Dhanbad	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.25
Godda	Sadar Hospital, Godda	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.25
Gumla	Sadar Hospital, Gumla	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Gumla	Sadar Hospital, Simdega Tehsil (NEW)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Kodarma	Holy Family Hospital, Kodarma	0.00*	0.00	0.63*	0.00	0.00
Lohardaga	Sadar Hospital, Lohardaga	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Purbi Singhbhum	Mercy Hospital, Jamshedpur	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.50
Purbi Singhbhum	Tata Main Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00*
Ranchi	C.C. L. Hospital, Ranchi	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	n/a
Deoghar	Deogarh Sadar Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purbi Singhbhum	E. Singhbhum Sadar Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.51
Sahibganj	Sahibganj Sadar Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.00
Ranchi	Ranchi Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
Garhwa	Garhwa Sadar Hospital	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ranchi	RH, Bundu (R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
JSR	RH, Polka (R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sahebganj	RH, Raj Mahal (R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Deogarh	SDH, Madhupur (R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kodarma	RH, Domchand (R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Garhwa	RH, Nagaruntari (R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

*Sample size is <75%

(R) – Rural sites

TABLE SS-16 b

JHARKHAND (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with High-risk Behaviours				
Risk Group	Number tested	% Positive	(95% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	2756	0.44	(0.23,0.64)	Total number of sentinel sites :17 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Female sex workers	1280	1.09	(0.62,1.57)	
Injecting drug users	No site			
Men who have sex with men	No site			

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bokaro	RUPAYANI	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.87	1.95
Dhanbad	Helping Hand Foundation, Dhanbad	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	0.00*
Purbi Singhbhum	SAMARPAN, Behragoda	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.20	0.00*
Ranchi	Krishi Gram Vikas Kendra	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	0.80
Ranchi	Birsa Seva Sansthan & KGVK Ranchi	FSW	n/a	0.00	1.20	0.00	1.20
Sahibganj	Gram Praudyogik Vikas Sansthan	FSW	n/a	n/a	1.20	2.00	n/a
Purbi Singhbhum	TSFIF & SAMARPAN	FSW	n/a	n/a	0.00	1.20	n/a
Pakur	SKVSS (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.58
Purbi Singhbhum	Tata Steel Family Initiative Foundation	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	n/a
Bokaro	Bokaro General Hospital, Bokaro	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.80	0.00



District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Deoghar	Sadar Hospital, Deoghar	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	1.60
Dumka	Sadar Hospital, Dumka	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	0.00
Giridih	Sadar Hospital, Giridih	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.78*	0.40
Pashchimi Singhbhum	Sadar Hospital, Chaibasa	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.13*	0.40
Purbi Singhbhum	M.G. Memorial Med Coll.Hosp,Jamshedpur	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	1.20
Ranchi	Sadar Hospital, Ranchi	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Dhanbad	Dhanbad Patliputra Medical College and Hospital	STD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.40
Palamu	Palamu Sadar Hospital	STD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ranchi	Ranchi Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences	STD	0.40	0.40	0.00	1.20	0.00
Hazaribag	Hazaribagh Sadar Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	0.00	1.00	0.79

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-17 a

KARNATAKA (2007 SUMMARY)

Karnataka

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence(Urban sites)	10800	1.18	(1.01-1.35)	Total number of sentinel sites : 54# 21 sites had prevalence ≥ 1%
HIV Prevalence(Rural sites)	10802	0.55	(0.43-0.66)	
				1 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

Includes both urban and rural sites.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bagalkot	Bagalkot District Hospital	2.00	2.75	3.25	2.00	0.25
Bangalore	Bangalore Vani Vilas Hospital	1.00	1.25	1.00	1.50	2.00
Bangalore Rural	General Hospital, Channapatna	1.00	2.75	1.50	1.00	0.25
Belgaum	Belgaum District Hospital	3.75	3.75	3.50	3.00	1.75
Bellary	Bellary District Hospital	1.50	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.00
Bidar	Bidar District Hospital	1.25	0.75	0.50	1.00	1.00
Bijapur	Bijapur District Hospital	2.50	2.00	4.25	1.75	1.50
Chamrajnagar	Chamarajnagar District Hospital	0.50	0.75	1.75	2.50	2.00
Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur District Hospital	0.25	0.50	1.25	2.25	3.50
Chitradurga	Chitradurga District Hospital	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.50
Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore Women & Children Hospital	1.25	2.50	0.25	0.25	0.25
Davangere	Devangere District Hospital	1.00	1.00	1.75	2.00	0.50
Dharwad	Hubli KIMS	3.00	1.75	6.25	1.00	0.50
Gadag	Gadag District Hospital	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.75	0.25
Gulbarga	Gulbarga District Hospital	1.25	2.00	2.00	1.75	5.00
Hassan	Hassan District Hospital	0.50	0.75	1.75	4.00	2.50
Haveri	Haveri District Hospital	1.03	0.75	0.25	0.25	0.25
Kodagu	Madikeri District Hospital	0.25	0.25	1.00	0.50	0.25
Kolar	Kolar District Hospital	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.50	0.25
Koppal	Koppal District Hospital	2.75	1.75	2.25	1.50	1.50



District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Mandya	Mandya District Hospital	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.25	2.25
Mysore	Mysore Cheluvamba Hospital / K.R. Hospital, Mysore	0.75	3.75	2.00	1.00	1.25
Raichur	Raichur District Hospital	1.50	1.25	0.75	1.25	1.00
Shimoga	Shimoga District Hospital	0.25	0.50	1.25	1.00	0.00
Tumkur	Tumkur District Hospital	1.25	1.25	0.75	0.50	2.25
Udupi	Udupi District Hospital	1.25	1.50	0.50	1.50	0.00
Uttara Kannada	Karwar District Hospital	1.75	1.25	0.00	1.50	1.00
Bangalore Rural	General Hospital, Kanakapura(R)	2.75	2.25	0.25	0.00	0.00
Bangalore	G.H., K R Puram(R)	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.50
Bagalkot	G.H., Jamkhandi(R)	3.50	2.50	2.50	2.25	1.00
Bellary	G.H., Hospet(R)	1.75	1.25	1.00	1.75	0.75
Belgaum	G.H., Gokak(R)	5.13	4.75	3.75	3.25	2.25
Bidar	G.H., Humnabad(R)	1.54	1.00	1.25	0.75	1.25
Bijapur	G.H., Indi(R)	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.73	0.50
Chamrajnagar	G.H., Kollegal(R)	0.51	1.25	1.50	0.25	0.00
Chikmagalur	G.H., Mudigere(R)	0.75	1.50	0.50	0.75	1.25
Chitradurga	G.H., Challekere(R)	0.25	0.75	0.50	0.00	0.00
Davangere	G.H., Channagiri(R)	0.75	3.25	1.00	0.75	1.00
Gadag	G.H., Laxmeswara(R)	0.25	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.75
Gulbarga	G.H., Sedum(R)	2.00	2.50	3.25	0.00	0.50
Hassan	G.H., Sakaleshpur(R)	1.00	1.25	1.00	0.75	0.00
Haveri	G.H., Ranibennur(R)	1.75	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.25
Dharwad	G.H., Navalgund(R)	3.00	4.00	7.25	0.75	0.25
Uttara Kannada	G.H., Dandeli(R)	0.25	1.50	1.50	1.20	0.00
Kolar	G.H., Chikkaballapura(R)	0.75	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.50
Koppal	G.H., Gangavathi(R)	5.51	4.25	3.50	1.75	1.00
Mandya	G.H., Malavalli(R)	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.25	0.25
Kodagu	G.H., Siddapur(R)	0.25	1.25	0.50	0.50	1.25
Dakshina Kannada	G.H., Bantwal(R)	0.50	0.25	0.50	1.25	0.00
Mysore	G.H., Hunsur(R)	0.25	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.50
Raichur	G.H., Sindhanur(R)	1.75	1.00	2.50	1.50	0.00
Shimoga	G.H., Sagar(R)	1.25	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.75
Tumkur	General Hospital, Tiptur(R)	2.50	1.75	1.25	1.00	0.00
Udupi	G.H., Kundapur(R)	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.25

(R) – Rural sites

TABLE SS-17 b

KARNATAKA (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with High-risk Behaviours				
Risk Group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	1623	7.15	(6.10,8.20)	Total number of sentinel sites :13 9 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 4 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Female sex workers	1000	5.30	(0.40,10.20)	
Injecting drug users	250	2.00	(2.00,2.00)	
Men who have sex with men	250	17.60	(13.64,21.56)	

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.



District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bangalore	Samraksha, Bangalore	FSW	14.40	21.60	37.93*	n/a	n/a
Bangalore	Bangalore KIMS	FSW	n/a	n/a	20.80	5.60	n/a
Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore KMC Attawar	FSW	n/a	n/a	10.90*	6.64	5.20
Bangalore	Soc. for Peoples Action for Devt.	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.40	6.00
Bangalore	Bhoruka Charitable Trust	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.60	7.60
Bangalore	Swathi Mahila Sangha (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.40
Bangalore	Serenity, NGO	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.60	2.00
Bangalore	Jagruthi Ngo/Sangama, NGO	MSM	10.80	10.00	11.61	19.20	n/a
Bangalore	Sangama, NGO (New 07)	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.60
Bangalore	Bangalore Victoria Hospital	STD	10.40	12.00	13.20	5.60	1.60
Belgaum	Belgaum District Hospital	STD	27.20	29.60	23.60	3.60	10.80
Bellary	Bellary VIMS Hospital	STD	10.00	11.20	4.40	16.40	13.29*
Gulbarga	Gulbarga District Hospital	STD	17.20	24.40	20.40	7.57	5.20
Dharwad	Hubli KIMS	STD	16.00	15.20	30.40	13.60	8.40
Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore Kasturba Medical College	STD	3.20	4.00	4.00	3.60	3.04
Mysore	Mysore KR Hospital	STD	9.33	12.00	13.60	14.00	10.00
Davangere	Davangere Distt. T.B. Centre	TB	n/a	12.50	11.27*	n/a	n/a

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-18 a

KERALA (2007 SUMMARY)

Kerala

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	2400	0.46	(0.23,0.69)	Total number of sentinel sites : 6 1 site had prevalence ≥ 1% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Idukki	Thodupuzha Taluk Hospital	0.00*	0.26	0.78	0.25	0.00
Kannur	Kannur District Hospital	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25
Kottayam	Kottayam Medical College Hospital	0.00*	0.40*	0.00	0.50	0.50
Thiruvananthapuram	W&C Hospital, Thycaud, Thiruvananthapuram	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.25
Kasaragod	THQ Hospital, Kasargode	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	1.25
Thrissur	Thrissur Medical College Hospital	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.50
	Kajirapa (R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Salem	Kodungal (R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Thalipar (R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

*sample size is <75%

(R) – Rural sites

TABLE SS-18 b

KERALA (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with High-risk Behaviours				
Risk group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	1170	1.28	(0.74,1.82)	Total number of sentinel sites :20 3 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 1 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Female sex workers	1501	0.87	(0.47,1.26)	
Injecting drug users	713	7.85	(6.19,9.51)	
Men who have sex with men	1250	0.96	(0.51,1.41)	

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.



District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Thrissur	BON PSH, Thrissur	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.80	1.60
Pathanamthitta	NRDS, Pathanamthitta	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Idukki	AVS PSH, Idukki	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.80	0.80
Alappuzha	JKS PSH, Alappuzha	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Wayanad	HILDA, Wayanad	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Ernakulam	Ernakulam	FSW	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kozhikode	Kozhikode	FSW	4.60	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trivandrum	Trivandrum	FSW	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Palakkad	LIONS PSH (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.80
Ernakulam	CAPS, Ernakulam	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	25.00	12.68
Thiruvananthapuram	FPAL, Thiruvananthapuram	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.12	5.20
Kozhikode	Kozhikode	IVDU	n/a	2.58	5.19	1.91	6.40
Ernakulam	Ernakulam	MSM	n/a	n/a	3.20	0.40	1.20
Kasaragod	IAD,Kasargode	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	1.20
Kollam	KRDA, Kollam	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.82	1.20
Kannur	Jeevana Samskriti, Kannur	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.60	1.20
Malappuram	Kudumbasree PSH, Malappuram	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Kozhikode	Kozhikode	MSM	n/a	0.89	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alappuzha	Allappuzha Medical College	STD	0.66	1.95	2.82	1.23	0.42
Ernakulam	Ernakulam General Hospital	STD	2.06	6.33	4.52	1.50	2.40
Kozhikode	Kozikode Medical College	STD	1.71	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thiruvananthapuram	Trivandrum Medical College	STD	5.80	3.61	2.82	1.26	1.60
Kottayam	Medical College Hospital, Kottayam	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.93	1.62
Palakkad	LIONS PSH,Palakkad	TRK	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.40	3.60

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-19

LAKSHADWEEP (2007 SUMMARY)

Lakshadweep

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(95% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	122	0.00	(0.00,0.00)	Total number of sentinel sites : 2 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 1% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti IG Hospital	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*
Lakshadweep	Minicoy Government Hospital	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*

*sample size is <75%

District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti Civil Hospital	STD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

*sample size is <75%

Table SS-20 a

Madhya Pradesh (2007 Summary)

Madhya Pradesh

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(95% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	14324	0.25	(0.18,0.32)	Total number of sentinel sites : 36 1 site had prevalence ≥ 1% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.



District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Barwani	Badwani District Hospital	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50
Betul	Betual District Hospital	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00
Bhind	Bhind Civil Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhindwara	Chhindwara District Hospital	0.85	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.00
Dewas	Dewas District Hospital	0.00	0.25	0.25	2.00	0.25
Harda	Harda District Hospital	0.00	0.25	0.75	1.50	0.25
Katni	Katni District Hospital	1.75	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25
Mandsaur	Mandsaur District Hospital	3.25	1.00	0.75	0.00	0.50
Ratlam	Ratlam District Hospital	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.25
Rewa	Rewa S.S. Medical College Hospital	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
Sagar	Sagar District Hospital	0.25	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.00
Shahdol	Shahdol District Hospital	0.00	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.00
Shivpuri	Shivpuri District Hospital	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.00
Balaghat	Government Hospital Hospital Balaghat	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.25	0.50
Bhopal	District Hospital Bhopal	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.75
Damoh	District Hospital Damoh	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.00
Datia	District Hospital Datia	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.50
Dhar	District Hospital Dhar	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
East Nimar/Khandva	District Hospital Khandwa (New)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.50
East Nimar/Burhanpur	District Hospital Burhanpur (New)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.75
Guna/Ashoknagar	District Hospital Ashok Nagar	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Guna	District Hospital Guna	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.25
Indore	District Hospital Indore	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	2.00
Jabalpur	MC Jabalpur	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Mandla	District Hospital Mandla	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.50
Narsimhapur	District Hospital Narsinghpur	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Panna	District Hospital Panna	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.25	0.00
Raisen/Bareilly	CHC Bareilly	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Rajgarh	CH Bioara	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.25
Sehore	District Hospital Sehore	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Seoni	District Hospital Seoni	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.25
Sheopur	District Hospital Sheopur	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Sidhi	District Hospital Sidhi	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.00
Tikamgarh	District Hospital Tikamgarh	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Vidisha	District Hospital vidisha	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
West Nimar/Khargone	District Hospital Khargone (New)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.75
Barwani	(R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Betul	(R)	1.08*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bhind	(R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chhindwara	(R)	0.52*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dewas	(R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Harda	(R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Katni	(R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mandsaur	(R)	1.75	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ratlam	(R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rewa	(R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sagar	(R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Shahdol	(R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Shivpuri	(R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

TABLE SS-20 b

MADHYA PRADESH (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with High-risk Behaviours				
Risk group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	2799	2.07	(1.63,2.52)	Total number of sentinel sites :16 1 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Female sex workers	751	0.67	(0.18,1.15)	
Injecting drug users	No site			
Men who have sex with men	No site			

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	0.80
Raisen	Raisen	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.80	0.40
Sagar	Sagar	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.80
Morena	FSW Site Morena	FSW	n/a	n/a	0.51	n/a	n/a
Mandsaur	FSW Site Mandsaur	FSW	n/a	n/a	5.73*	n/a	n/a
Bhopal	FSW Site Bhopal	FSW	n/a	n/a	0.40	n/a	n/a
Bhopal	Bhopal Gandhi Medical College & Hospital	STD	3.25*	3.40*	0.00*	5.56*	2.34*
Chhatarpur	Chattarpur District Hospital	STD	1.80	0.00	0.44	0.80	0.00
Gwalior	Gwalior Gajra Raja Medical College Hospital	STD	2.99*	0.00	0.49	0.80	2.00
Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad Civil Hospital	STD	1.20	2.80	1.60	0.00	0.40
Indore	Indore MY Hospital	STD	8.80	4.20	5.20	6.00	5.78*
Jabalpur	Jabalpur Victoria Hospital	STD	1.83	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
Morena	Morena District Hospital	STD	0.63*	0.00	0.00	0.47	4.39
Satna	Satna Civil Hospital	STD	1.82*	1.60	4.00	3.60	2.96
Seoni	Seoni District Hospital	STD	0.80	2.00	3.60	0.00	1.20
Ujjain	Ujjain District Hospital	STD	0.40	2.00	0.00	0.40	0.00
Jhabua	DH, Jhabua	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	1.72*
Neemuch	DH, Neemuch	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	7.60
Shajapur	DH, Shajapur	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.21	0.40

*sample size is <75%



TABLE SS-21 a

MAHARASHTRA (2007 SUMMARY)

Maharashtra

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence (Urban sites)	13200	0.92	(0.79-1.06)	Total number of sentinel sites : 73 [#]
				28 sites had prevalence ≥ 1%
HIV Prevalence (Rural sites)	13200	0.48	(0.38-0.58)	1 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

Includes both urban and rural sites.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Ahmednagar	Ahmadnagar Civil Hospital	2.25	1.50	2.50	1.25	1.25
Akola	Akola Women Hospital	0.75	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.00
Amravati	Amravati Civil Hospital	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.50	1.00
Aurangabad	Aurangabad Government Medical College	0.25	0.25	0.00	1.25	0.50
Bhandara	Bhandara Civil Hospital	1.25	0.50	1.25	0.25	1.00
Bid	Beed Civil Hospital	2.25	0.25	1.25	0.50	0.75
Buldhana	Buldhana Civil Hospital	0.25	0.25	0.50	1.00	0.25
Chandrapur	Chandrapur Civil Hospital	2.75	3.00	3.50	3.50	2.00
Dhule	Dhule Government Medical College	1.50	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.50
Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli Civil Hospital	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00
Gondiya	Gondiya Civil Hospital	0.75	0.25	0.50	0.75	0.25
Hingoli	Hingoli Civil Hospital	0.25	1.50	1.00	1.25	0.50
Jalgaon	Jalgaon Civil Hospital	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00
Jalna	Jalna Civil Hospital	0.25	1.00	1.25	0.75	0.50
Kolhapur	Kolhapur Government Medical College	2.50	2.00	2.75	2.25	1.50
Latur	Latur Women Hospital	2.01	2.25	1.50	1.50	1.25
Nagpur	Nagpur IGMC	2.75	1.25	1.50	0.50	1.25
Nanded	Nanded Government Medical College	1.25	1.25	1.00	0.75	0.50
Nandurbar	Nandurbar Civil Hospital	2.25	0.25	1.00	0.75	0.75
Nashik	Nasik Government Hospital	1.25	2.25	2.25	0.75	0.50
Osmanabad	Osmanabad Civil Hospital	0.75	1.75	1.50	1.50	0.50
Parbhani	Parbhani Civil Hospital	1.25	0.50	0.50	0.25	1.25
Pune	Pune BJ Medical College/Pune Chest General Hospital, Aundh (Urban)	2.50	3.25	3.25	0.50	0.50
Raigarh	Raigarh Civil Hospital	0.50	1.00	0.75	0.50	0.25
Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri Government Hospital	1.50	0.75	1.00	0.50	0.50
Sangli	Sangli Government Hospital	4.00	2.50	3.25	3.00	3.25
Satara	Satara Government Hospital	3.00	2.00	2.25	2.00	2.25
Sindhudurg	Sindhudurg Civil Hospital	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.00
Solapur	Solapur Government Medical College	2.00	2.00	2.75	0.50	1.50



District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Thane	Thane Civil Hospital	4.25	1.50	2.00	0.75	1.75
Wardha	Wardha Civil Hospital	0.25	1.25	0.00	0.50	0.00
Washim	Washim Civil Hospital	0.00	0.25	0.75	0.25	0.50
Yavatmal	Yavatmal Government Medical College	2.25	1.50	1.25	1.50	1.00
Mumbai (Suburban) *	Mumbai Bhagwati Hospital	1.00	1.75	2.00	1.75	2.00
Mumbai	Mumbai Cama Hospital	2.26	1.25	1.25	2.25	1.75
Mumbai (Suburban) *	Kurla KB Bhabha Hospital	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.25	1.00
Mumbai (Suburban) *	Mumbai M.W. Desai Hospital	1.50	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.50
Mumbai (Suburban) *	Rajawadi Peripheral Hospital	1.25	1.25	1.75	0.50	1.25
Mumbai (Suburban) *	Govandi Shatabdi Hospital	1.25	1.00	0.25	1.00	1.75
Mumbai (Suburban) *	Ashwini/Parekh Maternity & Surgical Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	1.27*
Nashik	CHC, Kalwan (R)	0.50	0.50	1.25	0.50	0.25
Parbhani	CHC, Selu (R)	1.50	1.00	0.50	1.50	1.00
Chandrapur	CHC, Mul (R)	0.25	0.75	1.75	0.00	0.25
Nagpur	CHC, Umred (R)	0.75	1.25	0.25	1.25	1.00
Latur	CHC, Murud (R)	1.00	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.25
Bid	CHC, Parali (R)	0.75	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.50
Akola	CHC, Murtizapur (R)	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.25	1.25
Buldhana	CHC, Khambav (R)	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.75	0.25
Ratnagiri	CHC, Dapoli (R)	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.00	0.00
Thane	CHC, Shahapur (R)	1.50	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.00
Raigarh	CHC, Mangaon (R)	0.25	0.25	1.00	1.25	0.25
Hingoli	CHC, Vasmat (R)	0.51	1.00	1.75	2.00	0.00
Nanded	CHC, Khandhar (R)	0.00	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25
Osmanabad	CHC, Omerga (R)	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	0.00
Amravati	CHC, Achalpur (R)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
Wardha	CHC, Pulgaon (R)	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.50
Washim	CHC, Manglurpir (R)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
Bhandara	CHC, Tumsar (R)	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.50	0.50
Gadchiroli	CHC, Armori (R)	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00
Gondiya	CHC, Deori (R)	1.00	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50
Pune	CHC, Narayangaon (R)	0.25	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.00
Satara	CHC, Karad (R)	2.50	1.25	1.50	1.00	1.00
Solapur	CHC, Akluj (R)	0.50	0.25	0.75	1.50	0.50
Kolhapur	CHC, Gargoti (R)	0.50	1.25	1.00	0.50	1.25
Jalgaon	CHC, Edlbad (R)	1.25	1.25	1.75	1.25	1.50
Aurangabad	CHC, Sillod (R)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
Sangli	CHC, Islampur (R)	4.00	3.75	2.25	1.00	1.25
Dhule	CHC, Shirpur (R)	0.51	1.00	0.50	1.25	0.75



District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Nandurbar	CHC, Navapur (R)	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00
Ahmadnagar	CHC, Pathradi (R)	1.00	0.25	0.75	0.25	0.75
Sindhudurg	CHC, Sawantwadi (R)	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.25
Jalna	CHC, Ambad (R)	n/a	0.50	0.50	1.50	0.75
Yavatmal	CHC, Pusad (R)	n/a	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.50

*Sample size is <75%

(R) – Rural sites

TABLE SS-21 b

MAHARASHTRA (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	2441	16.18	(3.12,5.57)	Total number of sentinel sites :30 26 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 17 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Female sex workers	3249	17.91	(16.81,19.02)	
Injecting drug users	250	24.40	(19.93,28.87)	
Men who have sex with men	500	11.80	(9.43,14.17)	

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Mumbai	Dai Welfare Society, Sion Hospital	EUN	n/a	n/a	43.90	29.60	42.21
Pune	Pune Saheli NGO	FSW	n/a	42.80	43.15	50.00	59.20
Thane	Thane Sathi NGO	FSW	n/a	38.00	25.20	28.40	32.40
Jalgaon	Adhar Babu-uddeshiya Sanstha	FSW	n/a	n/a	21.60	11.20	6.40
Chandrapur	Noble Shikshan Sanstha	FSW	n/a	n/a	22.00	20.80	12.80
Parbhani	Setu Charitable Trust	FSW	n/a	n/a	15.60	10.40	8.80
Raigarh	Lok Parishad	FSW	n/a	n/a	16.40	n/a	n/a
Nashik	Late Dr. GM Bhavsar Charitable Trust	FSW	n/a	n/a	18.40	9.60	7.20
Ahmadnagar	Snehalaya Project	FSW	n/a	n/a	16.40	26.80	8.80
Latur	Shri Ganesh Bahuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak, Mndal	FSW	n/a	n/a	14.80	8.80	6.40
Kolhapur	Muslim Samaj Probodhan Va Shikshan Sanstha	FSW	n/a	n/a	29.20	29.60	18.00
Akola	Priyadarshini, Akola	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.20	14.80
Mumbai	Mumbai Gaurabai Hospital	FSW	54.29*	44.76	50.20	36.80	42.40
Mumbai (Suburban) *	Malvani Urban Health Centre	FSW	n/a	n/a	11.20	4.00	4.40
Mumbai (Suburban) *	Aditi - Source of Inspiration (NGO)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.80	11.24
Mumbai (Suburban) *	Mumbai Mukti Sadan Foundation Project	IVDU	n/a	29.20	12.80	20.40	24.40
	SANKALP	IVDU	22.89	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mumbai (Suburban) *	RSP & Nirman (NGO)	MRG	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.40	1.60
Pune	Pune Samabhavana NGO	MSM	n/a	12.80	14.80	23.60	15.20
Mumbai (Suburban) *	Mumbai HAMSAR Trust	MSM	18.80	9.60	6.00	7.60	8.40
Akola	Akola Government Hospital	STD	8.80	8.80	10.00	9.20	13.20
Aurangabad	Aurangabad Government Medical College & Hospital	STD	14.00	5.60	6.80	10.00	10.04
Chandrapur	Chandrapur Government Hospital	STD	8.80	11.20	15.20	8.40	16.80
Jalgaon	Jalgaon Government Hospital	STD	7.60	10.40	7.20	10.80	8.00
Latur	Latur Government Hospital	STD	10.00	8.40	10.40	10.00	7.20
Nagpur	Nagpur IGMC	STD	22.00	18.80	20.40	20.40	13.60
Sangli	Sangli Government Medical College	STD	15.60	32.80	25.20	28.40	30.00



District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Thane	Thane Government Hospital	STD	14.40	4.00	8.00	6.00	7.20
Pune	Pune AF Medical College	STD	8.40	16.40	17.20	n/a	n/a
Pune	Pune BJ Medical College (New 07)	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	32.20
Mumbai (Suburban) *	Mumbai Cooper Hospital	STD	7.79	9.27	9.68	6.58	4.35
Mumbai	Mumbai GT Hospital & St. George	STD	37.50	23.75	32.51	21.20	
Mumbai (Suburban) *	Mumbai MT Agarwal Hospital	STD	31.33	15.65	16.00	11.17	0.00
Nashik	Nashik T.B. Site	TB	n/a	5.75	4.25	n/a	n/a
Mumbai	GTB-RDTB Clinic	TUB	n/a	11.00	n/a	n/a	n/a

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-22 a

MANIPUR (2007 SUMMARY)

Manipur

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence(Urban sites)	3959	1.67	1.33-2.0)	Total number of sentinel sites: 14 [#] 6 sites had prevalence ≥ 1%
HIV Prevalence(Rural sites)	1600	0.44	(0.17-0.71)	3 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

Includes both urban and rural sites.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bishnupur	Bishnupur District Hospital	1.75	1.25	0.75	0.00	1.00
Churachandpur	Churachandpur District Hospital	5.00	2.75	1.50	2.25	3.00
Imphal East	Imphal J.N. Hospital	1.00	2.50	1.00	0.75	1.00
Imphal East	Jiribam CHC	0.00	0.25	0.25	1.25	1.00
Imphal West	Lamphelpat RIMS	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.25	0.75
Chandel	Moreh CHC Hospital	1.75	1.50	3.50	1.75	3.00
Senapati	Senapati District Hospital	0.75	0.50	1.00	1.75	0.00
Tamenglong	Tamenglong District Hospital	0.75	1.50	1.75	2.50	0.00
Thoubal	Thoubal District Hospital	1.00	4.00	0.75	1.25	0.75
Ukhrul	Ukhrul District Hospital	3.00	4.50	3.00	4.00	6.00
Imphal West	CHC, Wangoi	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.25	0.50
Imphal West	CHC, Khumbong	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.75
Bishnupur	PHC, Moirang	1.50	1.25	1.75	0.75	0.00
Thoubal	CHC, Kakching	0.25	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.50

(R) – Rural sites

TABLE SS-22 b

MANIPUR (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk Group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	466	4.08	(2.57,5.58)	Total number of sentinel sites :10
Female sex workers	750	13.07	(11.04,15.09)	8 site had prevalence ≥ 5%
Injecting drug users	1000	17.90	(15.91,19.89)	7 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Men who have sex with men	250	16.40	(12.55,20.25)	

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.



District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Churachandpur	FSW, PPO	FSW	n/a	n/a	12.80	16.00	19.60
Imphal West	FSW, MLSS	FSW	12.80	12.40	13.20	8.40	7.60
Chandel	FSW, New Generation, Moreh	FSW	n/a	n/a	4.00	10.40	12.00
Bishnupur	Bishnupur District Hospital DDAC	IVDU	22.40	10.80	28.00	15.20	12.40
Churachandpur	Churachandpur DDAC, SHALOM	IVDU	32.93	29.20	20.00	24.00	28.00
Churachandpur	DDAC, LRRC	IVDU	n/a	29.20	33.60	17.20	18.00
Imphal West	DDAC, Imphal	IVDU	18.07	14.80	14.80	22.80	13.20
Imphal West	Imphal SASO RIMS Road	MSM	29.20	14.00	15.60	10.40	16.40
Imphal East	Imphal JN Hospital	STD	7.60	6.00	8.80	2.80	4.17
Churachandpur	Churachandpur District Hospital	STD	18.40	8.40	15.60	6.80	4.00
Imphal West	Imphal District T.B. Hospital Chingmeirong	TUB	n/a	18.75	n/a	n/a	n/a

TABLE SS-23

MEGHALAYA (2007 SUMMARY)

Meghalaya

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence (Urban sites)	390	0.00	(0.00-0.00)	Total number of sentinel sites : 7*
				0 sites had prevalence \geq 1%
HIV Prevalence (Rural sites)	1752	0.00	(0.00-0.00)	0 sites had prevalence \geq 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.
Includes both urban and rural sites.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
East Khasi Hills	Shillong Ganesh Das Hospital	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00
Garo Hil		0.59*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
West Garo Hills	Phulbari C.H.C (R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
East Garo Hills	CHC, Resubelpara (R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00*
East Garo Hills	Wiilam Nagar C.H.C. (R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00*
South Garo Hills	Bagmara C.H.C. (R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00*
West Khasi Hills	Nongstoin C.H.C (R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00*
Ri Bhoi	Nongpoh C.H.C. (R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.29	0.00

*Sample size is <75%

(R) – Rural sites

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	724	2.21	(1.31,3.11)	Total number of sentinel sites :4
Female sex workers	No site			0 sites had prevalence \geq 5%
Injecting drug users	24	4.17	(-2.54,10.88)	0 sites had prevalence \geq 10%
Men who have sex with men	No site			

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
East Khasi Hills	Shillong SANKER Rehabilitation Nursing Home	IVDU	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*	3.33*	4.17*
East Khasi Hills	Jowai Civil Hospital	STD	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.62
West Garo Hills	Ture, Civil Hospital	STD	n/a	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20
East Khasi Hills	Shillong Civil Hospital	STD	0.40	n/a	n/a	3.10	3.96

*Sample size is <75%



TABLE SS-24 a

MIZORAM (2007 SUMMARY)

Mizoram

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	3169	0.85	(0.58,1.12)	Total number of sentinel sites : 8
				2 sites had prevalence \geq 1%
				0 sites had prevalence \geq 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Aizawl	Aizawl MCH Clinic, Civil Hospital	0.75	1.25	0.25	1.25	1.25
Champhai	Champhai Civil Hospital	3.50	2.75	1.25	1.25	0.75
Lunglei	Lunglei CHC Hospital	2.00	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75
Aizawl	Presbyterian Hospital, Durtlang, Aizawl	n/a	n/a	1.00	0.75	2.25
Kolasib	Kolasib Civil Hospital (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50
Mamit	Mamit Civil Hospital (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.81
Serchhip	Serchhip Civil Hospital (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25
Saiha	Saiha Civil Hosp. (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25
Hnahthial	CHC, Hnahthial(R)	0.97	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Khawzawl	CHC, Khawzawl(R)	0.78*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(R) – Rural sites

TABLE SS-24 B

MIZORAM (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk Group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	603	7.13	(5.41,8.86)	Total number of sentinel sites :9
Female sex workers	250	7.20	(4.51,9.89)	5 sites had prevalence \geq 5%
Injecting drug users	1249	7.53	6.30,8.75)	2 sites had prevalence \geq 10%
Men who have sex with men	No site			

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Aizawl	Chan, Aizawl	FSW	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a
Kolasib	World Vision, Vairengte	FSW	n/a	n/a	14.00	10.40	7.20
Aizawl	Aizawl, SHALOM	IDU	8.80	6.80	8.40	9.60	16.06
Champhai	TNT, Champhai/RTCT, Champhai	IDU	n/a	6.80	n/a	4.80	14.40
Lunglei	WADA, Lunglei	IDU	n/a	n/a	2.80	2.00	2.00
Mamit	Bethany, Mamit	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.20	n/a
Kolasib	MHIP, Lawngtlai	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.20	n/a
Serchhip	MHIP, Serchhip	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.20	n/a
Saiha	M.Ch.Py, Saiha	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.20	0.80
Aizawl		IDU	4.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kolasib	Drug-de-addiction, Center.Sethawn / World Vision,Kolasib	IVDU	n/a	n/a	3.20	3.20	4.40
Saiha	Saiha Civil Hospital	STD	1.60	0.80	2.00	0.80	n/a
Aizawl	Aizawl Civil Hospital	STD	6.00	1.20	4.00	6.80	6.80
Lunglei	Christian Hospital SERKAWN Lunglei (New 07)	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.94*
Aizawl	Samaritan, Aizawl	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.60	9.60

*Sample size is <75%



TABLE SS-25 a

NAGALAND (2007 SUMMARY)

Nagaland

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence(Urban sites)	4021	1.22	(0.93-1.50)	Total number of sentinel sites : 19*
				5 sites had prevalence \geq 1%
HIV Prevalence(Rural sites)	2769	0.94	(0.64-1.24)	2 site had prevalence \geq 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.
Includes both urban and rural sites.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Dimapur	Dimapur Civil Hospital	1.00	0.79	1.50	2.25	2.00
Kohima	Kohima Naga Hospital	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.25	0.75
Mokokchung	Mokokchung Civil Hospital	0.00	2.51	0.75	1.11	0.25
Mon	Mon Civil Hospital	1.25	1.11	2.29	0.00	0.51
Phek	Phek Civil Hospital	2.13*	0.00*	1.86	0.26	1.25
Tuensang	Tuensang Civil Hospital	4.25	3.64	4.73	5.00	5.60
Wokha	Wokha Civil Hospital	0.82	0.74	1.00	0.61	0.60
Tuensang	Civil Hospital, Kiphire (New)	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.17	0.69
Zunheboto	Zunheboto Civil Hospital	0.80*	1.88	1.50	2.00	0.75
Tuensang	Civil Hospital, Longleng (New)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Kohima	Civil Hospital, Peren (New)	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.25	0.50
Dimapur	CHC, Medziphema(R)	0.79*	1.20	0.87	0.36*	0.00
Mon	CHC, Aboi(R)	16.67*	0.00	n/a	1.37*	0.25
Kohima	CHC, Tseminyu(R)	0.00*	3.16*	1.23*	0.83*	0.00*
Phek	CHC, Pfutsero(R)	7.09*	0.38*	0.00*	0.00*	1.05*
Mokokchung	CHC, Changtonya(R)	n/a	0.61	1.21	0.83	0.52
Tuensang	CHC, Tuensang (Noklak)(R)	n/a	7.07	8.36	4.07	4.30
Wokha	CHC, Bhandhari(R)	n/a	0.00*	2.34*	0.93*	0.61
Zunheboto	CHC, Akuluto(R)	n/a	0.00*	0.00	0.00*	0.50

*Sample size is <75%
(R) – Rural sites

TABLE SS-25 b

NAGALAND (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	234	3.42	(1.47,5.37)	Total number of sentinel sites :10 2 site had prevalence \geq 5% 0 sites had prevalence \geq 10%
Female sex workers	247	8.91	(5.93,11.89)	
Injecting drug users	1889	1.91	(1.39,2.42)	
Men who have sex with men	No site			

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Zunheboto	Civil Hospital, Zunheboto (NEW)	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.85	0.89
Wokha	Agape Wokha	IVDU	0.80	0.40	0.39	0.82	1.23
Phek	Bethesda Phek	IVDU	n/a	1.00	0.89	1.08	1.71*
Mokokchung	Tuli, NEDHIV	IVDU	2.69*	2.93	4.80	1.42	1.17
Kohima	Kirpa Kohima	IVDU	n/a	4.00	4.00	6.00	2.00
Dimapur	Dimapur Civil Hospital	IVDU	10.44	4.49	8.40	3.20	5.20
Mon	Mon Civil Hospital	IVDU	0*	0.41	2.00	0.40	0.00
Tuensang	Tuensang Civil Hospital	IVDU	23.66*	8.80	10.80	5.20	2.80
Kohima	Kohima Naga Hospital	STD	0.98	1.72	3.48	0.00	3.42
Mokokchung	Mokokchung T.B. Hospital	TUB	n/a	7.19*	n/a	n/a	n/a

*Sample size is <75%



TABLE SS-26 a

ORISSA (2007 SUMMARY)

Orissa

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	12407	0.23		Total number of sentinel sites : 31 [#]
				2 sites had prevalence ≥ 1%
				0 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

Includes both urban and rural sites.

District name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Ganjam	Berhampur City Hospital	0.00	1.50	2.25	3.25	0.25
Sambalpur	Burla VSS Medical College	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.75
Cuttack	Cuttack SCB Medical College	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.00
Jagatsinghapur	Jagatsinghpur DHH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
Sundargarh	Rourkela RG Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00
Baudh	Dept of O&G, District Head quarter Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Nayagarh	Dept of O&G, District Head quarter Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.75	0.25
Kandhamal	Dept of O&G, District Head quarter Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Kalahandi	Dept of O&G, District Head quarter Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Balangir	Dept of O&G, District Head quarter Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.25	0.00
Jajapur	Dept of O&G, District Head quarter Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.50
Mayurbhanj	Dept of O&G, District Head quarter Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	0.00
Bhadrak	Dept of O&G, District Head quarter Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.00	0.25
Anugul	Dept of O&G, District Head quarter Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.75	1.74
Dhenkanal	Dept of O&G, District Head quarter Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.25
Jharsuguda	Dept of O&G, District Head quarter Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Kendujhar	Dept of O&G, District Head quarter Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	0.00
Kendrapara	Dept of O&G, District Head quarter Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Sonapur	Dept of O&G, District Head quarter Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Bargarh	Dept of O&G, District Head quarter Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.50
Rayagada	Dept of O&G, District Head quarter Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	0.25
Puri	Dept of O&G, District Head quarter Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	0.25
Khordha	Dept of O&G, Capital Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.00
Balasore	Dept of O&G, DHH Balasore (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25
Deogarh	Dept of O&G, DHH, Deogarh (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.00
Gajapati	Dept of O&G, DHH Gajapati (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Koraput	Dept of O&G, DHH Koraput (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Malkangiri	Dept of O&G, DHH Malkangiri (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Nawarangpur	Dept of O&G, DHH Nawarangpur (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25
Nuapada	Dept of O&G, DHH Nuapada (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Ganjam	Area Hospital Aska, Ganjam/Hinjilikatu Ganjam (Composite) (New 07)(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50

(R) – Rural sites

TABLE SS-26 b

ORISSA (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	1744	1.49	(1.01,1.97)	Total number of sentinel sites :17 5 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Female sex workers	1250	0.80	(0.39,1.21)	
Injecting drug users	750	7.33	(5.77,8.90)	
Men who have sex with men	502	7.37	(5.45,9.29)	

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.



District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Khordha	Bhubaneshwar OPUS	FSW	n/a	7.57	2.80	0.80	0.00
Rayagada	Rayagada USO	FSW	n/a	2.79	2.40	1.20	0.00
Jajpur	TSRDS, Jajpur (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Balasore	Balasore (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.00
Sundergarh	SGUP, Lahunipada, Sundergarh (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Khordha	Lepra Society, (NGO)	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.40	9.60
Puri	AVA Puri (New 07)	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.80
Baragarh	HDI Baragarh (New 07)	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.60
Bolangir	RYS, Near old Fire station, (NGO)	MRG	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.80	n/a
Gajapati	SWSS, (NGO)	MRG	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	n/a
Ganjam	ARUNA (NGO)	MRG	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.60	n/a
Malkangiri	TSRD, (NGO)	MRG	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	n/a
Nabarangapur	CGL, (NGO)	MRG	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	n/a
Anugul	The Medics, Similipada, Angul (New 07)	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.37
Bolangir	RYS Bolangir (New 07)	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.37
Baleshwar	Balasore DHH	STD	3.20	2.80	6.80	3.20	1.60
Ganjam	Berhampur MKCG Medical College	STD	6.85	3.98	5.20	3.60	1.62
Khordha	Bhubaneshwar Capital Hospital	STD	0.40	6.40	5.20	2.00	3.61
Cuttack	Cuttack SCB Medical College	STD	2.80	2.39	1.20	2.80	0.00
Koraput	Koraput DHH	STD	2.40	5.20	4.00	3.20	1.60
Puri	Puri DHH	STD	1.60	1.60	2.40	1.20	0.81
Sambalpur	Sambalpur DHH	STD	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	1.20
Kendujhar	The Medics (NGO)	TRK	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.60	n/a
Debagarh	HDI, D31, BJB Nagar (NGO)	TRK	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.60	n/a
Anugul	The Medics, Similipsda, (NGO)	TRK	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.80	n/a
Nuapada	Mahila Vikash, (NGO)	TRK	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.60	n/a
Mayurbhanj	RRDC, (NGO)	TRK	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.20	n/a
Kendrapara	VAARAT	TRK	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.60	n/a

TABLE SS-27

PONDICHERRY (2007 SUMMARY)

Pondicherry

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	800	0.00		Total number of sentinel sites : 2
				0 sites had prevalence \geq 1%
				0 sites had prevalence \geq 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Karaikal	Karaikal General Hospital	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.00
Pondicherry	Pondicherry Maternity Hospital	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karaikal	Karaikal(R)	0.26	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pondicherry	Pondicherry (R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk Group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	684	3.22	(2.11,4.33)	Total number of sentinel sites :8 0 sites had prevalence \geq 5% 0 sites had prevalence \geq 10%
Female sex workers	615	1.30	(0.55,2.05)	
Injecting drug users				
Men who have sex with men	449	2.00	(0.92,3.09)	

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.



District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Pondicherry	NGO SFDRT, 468, Anna Salai, Pondicherry	FSW	n/a	1.94	0.51	1.69	0.96
Pondicherry	NGO SFDRT,(CCC), Shivaji Nagar, Pondicherry-6	FSW	n/a	n/a	0.00	1.44	3.00
Karaikal	NGO- VBEDS, Shakad, karaikal	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.20	0.00
Pondicherry	NGO SAHOTHRAN, Pondicherry	MSM	n/a	5.22	5.60	2.40	3.60
Karaikal	NGO- Sahodaran, Karaikal	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.61*	0.00
Karaikal	Karaikal General Hospital	STD	2.40	2.40	0.49	2.40	2.80
Pondicherry	GHP/SSTCP, Pondicherry	STD	2.40	4.80	5.20	4.80	4.40
Pondicherry	Pondicherry JIPMER	STD	2.65*	11.73*	8.03*	5.13	2.17*

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-28 a

PUNJAB (2007 SUMMARY)

Punjab

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	90% (CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence(Urban sites)	3189	0.16	(0.04-0.27)	Total number of sentinel sites : 13 [#]
				0 sites had prevalence ≥ 1%
HIV Prevalence(Rural sites)	1995	0.05(-0.03-0.13)		0 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

Includes both urban and rural sites.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Amritsar	Amritsar Medical College	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00
Faridkot	Faridkot Medical College	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur Civil Hospital	0.50	0.25	0.75	0.75	0.00
Ludhiana	Ludhiana Civil Hospital	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.25
Ferozpur	Civil Hospital, Ferozpur/Abohar	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Sangrur	CH Sangrur/Malerkotla/Barnala	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Jalandhar	CH Jalandhar (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.77
Sangrur/Barnala	Civil Hospital Barnala (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25
Amritsar	CH Tarantarn/Chabbal/Patti (New)(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.00
Nawanshahr	CHC/CH Balachaur/Mazaffarpur/Sujjon(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Moga	Civil Hospital Moga/Khothi/Thathibhai(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.75	0.00
Muksar	CHC/CH Muksar/Malout(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.00
Mansa	Civil Hospital Mansa/Sadugarh/Bauladha(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.25
Amritsar	CHC, Manawala(R)	0.30	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Faridkot	CHC, Sadiq(R)	0*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ludhiana	CHC, Sudhar(R)	0.25	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hoshiarpur	CHC, Tanda(R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(R) – Rural sites



TABLE SS-28 b

PUNJAB (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	748	1.60	(0.85,2.36)	Total number of sentinel sites :13 2 sites had prevalence \geq 5% 2 sites had prevalence \geq 10%
Female sex workers	1233	0.65	(0.28,1.03)	
Injecting drug users	747	13.79	(11.71,15.86)	
Men who have sex with men	491	1.22	(0.41,2.04)	

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Patiala	Progressive Youth Forum	FSW	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.80	n/a
Jalandhar	Swach	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.40	n/a
Rupnagar	FPAI (Sas Nagar) (New)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.60	n/a
Amritsar	Swami Vivekanand Medical Mission	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.60	n/a
Fatehgarh Sahib	S.S. Mem Edu.Trust/Mandi/Gobind Garh	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	n/a
Rupnagar/Mohali	FPAI Mohali (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Rupnagar/Ropar	Ambuja Cement Ropar (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Gurdaspur/Batala	Vahoo Vahoo Sewak Sabha Batala (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.43
Bathinda	Ambuja Cement Batinda (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.81
Talwara/Hoshiarpur	NYDC Talwara (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Bathinda	DEWS	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.40	n/a
Ludhiana	Swach	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	21.20	n/a
Rupnagar/Ropar	Ambuja Cement Ropar, NYDC Talwara, VVSS BATALA (New 07)	IVDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.12
Amritsar	Swami Vivekanand Medical Mission (New 07)	IVDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30.40
Rupnagar/Mohali	Family Planning Association of India (FPAI) -New 07	IVDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.80
Rupnagar	Ambuja Cement, Ropar (NEW)	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.80	0.40
Bathinda	Ambuja Cement, Bathinda (New 07)	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.05
Amritsar	Amritsar Government Medical College	STD	2.00	2.00	2.40	0.00	3.63
Patiala	Patiala Medical College	STD	1.60	1.09	0.80	0.80	0.40
Bathinda	Bhatinda Civil Hospital	STD	1.20	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.80
Gurdaspur	Vaho Vaho Sewak Sabha Batala Gurdaspur	TRK	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.80	n/a
Kapurthala	Yuvasatta Phagwara	TRK	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	n/a
Rupnagar	Ambuja Cement, Ropar (New)	TRK	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.40	n/a

TABLE SS-29 A

RAJASTHAN (2007 SUMMARY)

Rajasthan

*HIV prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	10317	0.25	(0.17-0.33)	Total number of sentinel sites : 24 2 sites had prevalence \geq 1% 0 sites had prevalence \geq 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.



District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bhilwara	Bhilwara District MG Hospital	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.51
Dungarpur	Dungarpur District Hospital	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.26
Jaipur	Jaipur Zanana Hospital	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.25	0.00
Jhalawar	Jhalawar District Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
Jodhpur	Umaid Hospital, Jodhpur Medical College	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75
Ganganagar	Sriganganagar District Hospital	0.25	0.00	2.25	3.00	0.00
Bundi	P.B.S.S. General Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Sikar	Shree Kalyan Government Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.00
Churu	D.B. Government Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Baran	Government Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Dausa	Government District Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Banswara	Mahatma Gandhi Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.25
Karauli	Government General Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.25
Jalor	Bhandari Sarvajanic Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.25
Jhunjhunun	B.D.K. Government Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Rajsamand	General Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	0.86
Pali	Government Vagad Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	0.00
Nagaur	Government Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.75	0.00
Sirohi	Government General Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	0.50
Chittaurgarh	General Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	n/a
Kota	Jay Ka lone Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.25
Jaisalmer	Sh. Jawahar Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.00
Alwar	Rajiv Gandhi Government General Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	0.50
Ajmer	Government Mahila Chikitsalay	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Barmer	General Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	n/a
Bharatpur	Bharatpur District Hospital (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25
Jaipur	CHC, Chomu(R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Jodhpur	Pipar City(R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ganganagar	CHC,Anoopaharh(R)	0.44*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bhilwara	CHC, Jahajpur(R)	0.75	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Jhalawar	CHC, Khanpur(R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dungarpur	CHC, Sagwara(R)	0.25	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(R) – Rural sites

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-29 b

RAJASTHAN (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	3644	1.92	(1.55,2.30)	Total number of sentinel sites :20 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Female sex workers	1057	4.16	(3.15,5.17)	
Injecting drug users	No site			
Men who have sex with men	No site			

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.



District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alwar	Alwar	FSW	3.92*	2.31*	3.23*	4.00	4.80
Bharatpur	Bharatpur District Hospital	FSW	n/a	n/a	4.69*	0*	n/a
Dhaulpur	Dhoulpur	FSW	n/a	n/a	3.28	1.20	4.80
Ajmer	Ajmer J.L.N Hospital	FSW	n/a	n/a	4.00	1.60	2.80
Tonk	Govt. Saadat Hospital	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.60	4.80
Banswara	Mahatma Gandhi Hospital	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	n/a
Nagaur	Govt. Hospital	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.80	1.75
Churu	D.B. Government Hospital	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	n/a
Ajmer	Ajmer JLN Medical Collge & Hospital	STD	6.08*	10.46*	11.11*	7.20	2.00
Alwar	Alwar District Hospital	STD	0.40	1.24	8.64	2.80	1.20
Barmer	Barmer District Hospital	STD	6.80	9.80	5.60	2.40	3.60
Bikaner	Bikaner PBM Hospital	STD	0*	1.27	0.40	0.40	1.20
Jaipur	Jaipur SMS Medical College	STD	14.00	4.65	7.72	3.60	4.80
Kota	Kota District MBS Hospital	STD	0.40	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00
Udaipur	Udaipur Medical Collge & Gen. Hospital	STD	7.21	2.92*	2.48	6.00	2.09
Jhunjhunun	B.D.K. Government Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.60	0.40
Chittaurgarh	General Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.60	4.42
Ganganagar	Government Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.20	0.00
Hanumangarh	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	0.00
Sawai Madhopur	General Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	0.80
Sikar	Shree Kalyan Govt. Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.20	2.40
Rajsamand	General Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.60	2.00
Karauli	Govt. General Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.00	3.20

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-30

SIKKIM (2007 SUMMARY)

Sikkim

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	1166	0.09	(-0.06,0.23)	Total number of sentinel sites : 3 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 1% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
East	Gangtok STNM Hospital	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25
North	Antenatal Clinic ,Mangan	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.37*	0.00
East	Pakyong Primary Health Center	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Simgtam	CHC, DH(R)	0.25	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pakyong	CHC, DH(R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(R) – Rural sites

*Sample size is <75%

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	98	0.00	(0.00,0.00)	Total number of sentinel sites :4 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Female sex workers	250	0.00	(0.00,0.00)	
Injecting drug users	428	0.47	(-0.07,1.01)	
Men who have sex with men	No site			

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.



District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
East	Gangtok (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*
South	Hope Center, Namchi	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	1.12*
East	Gangtok, East Sikkim	IVDU	n/a	n/a	0.48	0.40	0.00
East	Gangtok STNM Hospital	STD	0.00*	0.00*	0.86*	0.00	0.00*

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-31 a

TAMIL NADU (2007 SUMMARY)

Tamil Nadu

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence(Urban sites)	13600	0.65	(0.54-0.77)	Total number of sentinel sites : 63*
				14 sites had prevalence ≥ 1%
HIV Prevalence(Rural sites)	11600	0.47	(0.36-0.57)	2 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

Includes both urban and rural sites.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Ariyalur		1.25	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chennai	Chennai Institute of Obsetrics & Gynecology	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.25	1.00
Chennai	St. Isabels Hospital	n/a	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cuddalore	Government District Hq Hospital	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.00
Coimbatore	Government Medical College hospital	0.75	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.75
Dharmapuri	Government District Hq Hospital	n/a	1.25	0.75	0.50	0.00
Dharmapuri/krishnagiri	ANC Krishnagiri	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50
Dindigul	Government District Hq Hospital	1.25	0.75	0.25	0.25	0.75
Erode	Government District Hq Hospital	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.75	0.25
Kancheepuram	Government District Hq Hospital	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kanyakumari	Government Medical College Hospital, Nagercoil	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kanyakumari	Jeyasekaran Hospital, Nagercoil	n/a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karur	Government District Hq Hospital	1.00	2.75	2.00	1.25	0.50
Madurai	Government Madurai Medical College Rajaji Hospital	0.75	0.25	1.50	0.25	0.00
Nagapattinam	Government District Hq Hospital	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Namakkal	Government District HQ Hospital	5.76	2.50	3.50	3.00	3.25
Perambalur	Government District Hq Hospital	0.50	1.25	1.50	1.00	1.00
Pudukkottai	Government District Hq Hospital, Pudukkottai	2.00	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.25
Ramanathapuram	Government District Hq Hospital	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.25	1.00
Salem	Government Mohan Kumarmangalam Med. College Hospital	0.25	2.00	0.75	3.00	4.25
Sivaganga	Government District Hq Hospital	0.25	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.25
Thanjavur	Government District Hq Hospital, Kumbakonam	3.25	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
The Nilgiris	Government District Hq Hospital, Ooty	0.25	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.25
Theni	Government District Hq Hospital, Periyakulam	1.00	1.50	0.50	1.75	0.50
Thiruvallur	Government District Hq Hospital	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.25	0.00
Thiruvarur	Government District Hq Hospital	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thoothukkudi	Government Medical College Hospital	0.77	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.25
Tiruchirappalli	Government Medical College Hospital	1.50	1.25	1.50	2.50	2.25
Tirunelveli	Government Medical College Hospital	2.25	0.25	0.75	0.25	0.00
Tiruvannamalai	Government District Hq. Hospital	1.25	1.50	1.25	0.50	2.00
Vellore	Vellore District Hospital	1.25	0.75	0.25	0.00	1.00
Viluppuram	District Hq Hospital	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25
Virudhunagar	Government District Hq Hospital	0.00	0.25	1.00	0.00	1.00



District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Coimbatore	Sheila Hospital	n/a	0.75	n/a	0.00	0.00
Nagapattinam	Arthur Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	n/a
Tiruchirappalli	CSI Hospital	n/a	0.50	n/a	0.25	0.00
Tiruvannamalai		n/a	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vellore	GH, Vaniambadi(R)	0.51	0.50	1.50	0.25	0.75
Thiruvallur	GH, Thiruthani(R)	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.25	0.50
Cuddalore	GH, Panruti(R)	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.50
Madurai	GH, Melur(R)	1.26	3.70	1.00	0.25	0.00
Theni	GH, Cumbum(R)	1.50	1.25	0.75	0.50	2.00
Dindigul	GH, Palani(R)	0.25	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.00
Ramanathapuram	GH, Paramakudi(R)	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00
Salem	GH, Attur(R)	0.50	1.25	0.50	1.50	0.25
Namakkal	GH, Tiruchengode(R)	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.50	0.75
Dharmapuri	ANC FRU Hosur (Krishnagiri)(R)	1.25	0.58	0.50	1.25	1.75
Dharmapuri	FRU Harur(R)	n/a	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.75
Tiruchirappalli	GH, Manapparai(R)	0.75	0.50	0.50	1.25	0.25
Perambalur	GH, Ariyalur(R)	1.28	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.75
Karur	GH, Kulithali(R)	0.50	3.25	0.25	0.50	0.25
Pudukkottai	GH, Aranthangi(R)	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00
Coimbatore	GH, Pollachi(R)	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.00
Erode	GH, Gobichettipalayam(R)	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.75	0.50
The Nilgiris	GH, Coonoor(R)	0.25	0.75	0.50	0.25	0.25
Tirunelveli	GH, Ambasamudram(R)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
Thoothukkudi	GH, Kovilpatti(R)	0.75	1.00	0.25	0.25	0.50
Virudhunagar	GH, Rajapalayam(R)	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25
Thanjavur	GH, Pattukkottai(R)	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.75	0.25
Kancheepuram	GH, Maduranthagam(R)	0.25	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
Viluppuram	Dist. Hospital, Kallakurichi(R)	1.00	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.50
Kanyakumari	Govt. Hospital Padmanabapuram(R)	n/a	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.50
Nagapattinam	Govt. Hospital, Mayiladuthurai(R)	n/a	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.25
Sivaganga	Govt. Hospital, Karaikudi(R)	n/a	1.75	0.00	0.50	1.00
Thiruvarur	Govt. Hospital, Mannargudi(R)	n/a	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
Tiruvannamalai	Govt. Hospital Vandawasi(R)	n/a	1.25	0.50	0.25	0.00
Coimbatore	Sheila Hospital(R)	n/a	n/a	0.25	n/a	n/a
Tiruchirappalli	CSI Hospital(R)	n/a	n/a	0.25	n/a	n/a
Nagapattinam	Arthur Hospital (R)	n/a	n/a	0.00	n/a	n/a

*Sample size is <75%

(R) – Rural sites

TABLE SS-31 b

TAMIL NADU (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk behaviours				
Risk group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	2750	12.04	(11.02,13.06)	Total number of sentinel sites :25 17 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 7 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Female sex workers	2500	4.68	(3.99,5.38)	
Injecting drug users	500	16.80	(14.05,19.55)	
Men who have sex with men	500	6.60	(4.77,8.43)	

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District name	Site name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Chennai	Madras Christian Council of Social ServicesProject	FSW	8.80	4.00	5.60	3.60	3.20
Thiruvallur	MSDS CSW Project	FSW	n/a	n/a	6.40	1.60	0.40
Salem	PSI CSW Project	FSW	n/a	n/a	12.80	12.00	6.00
Tiruchirappalli	Anbalayam CSW Project	FSW	n/a	n/a	8.40	5.60	13.20



District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Thiruvavur	Bharathi CSW Project	FSW	n/a	n/a	4.00	0.80	
Madurai	Merry Trust CSW Project	FSW	n/a	n/a	3.60	5.60	10.00
Theni	Green Medic Trust CSW Project	FSW	n/a	n/a	4.80	2.00	1.60
Virudhunagar	Annai Orphanage FSW	FSW	n/a	n/a	1.20	4.40	0.80
Tirunelveli	CAST CSW Project	FSW	n/a	n/a	2.80	0.80	4.00
Kanyakumari	CSR FSW, Kanyakumari	FSW	n/a	n/a	2.00	0.40	0.40
Dharmapuri	Arcod CSW Project	FSW	n/a	n/a	8.80	14.00	7.20
Chennai	IVDU Project, TTK Hospital, Chennai	IVDU	63.81*	39.92	33.20	31.60	27.20
Madurai	IDU Project(NGO)-Pache Trust	IVDU	n/a	n/a	2.80	16.80	6.40
Chennai	MSM Project, ICWO, Chennai	MSM	6.80	6.80	4.40	4.40	7.60
Viluppuram	MSM Project ARM	MSM	1.60	6.80	8.00	6.80	5.60
Kancheepuram	Chengalpat Government Hospital	STD	5.20	6.00	3.60	4.00	1.60
Coimbatore	Government Medical College Hospital	STD	9.64	8.40	17.11*	8.00	17.20
Karur	Government Distt. Hq Hospital	STD	8.40	13.20	23.20	9.20	8.00
Chennai	Govt. Stanley Medical College Hospital	STD	7.26	8.00	4.80	12.40	7.60
Madurai	Govt. Madurai Medical College Rajaji Hospital	STD	20.80	30.40	30.00	24.80	38.40
Ramanathapuram	Government Distt. Hq Hospital	STD	5.91	5.20	7.60	2.80	2.00
Salem	Government Mohan Kumarmangalam Med. College Hosp	STD	11.60	8.40	5.60	4.80	9.60
Thanjavur	Government Medical College Hospital	STD	14.40	14.80	12.00	10.80	19.20
Tiruchirappalli	Government Medical College Hospital	STD	21.60	20.40	5.20	7.60	8.00
Tirunelveli	Govt. Medical College Hospital	STD	n/a	14.00	17.20	19.60	14.00
Vellore	Government Medical College Hospital	STD	6.00	4.00	9.20	6.00	6.80
Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai Hospital	TB	n/a	6.90*	6.29	n/a	n/a
Tiruchalli			33.60	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-32

TRIPURA (2007 SUMMARY)

Tripura

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	800	0.25	(-0.04,0.54)	Total number of sentinel sites : 2
				0 sites had prevalence ≥ 1%
				0 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
West Tripura	Agartala IGM Hospital	0.00	0.25	n/a	0.00	0.00
	A.G.M.C. & GBP Hospital	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.97	0.50

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk Group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	1750	0.40	(0.15,0.65)	Total number of sentinel sites :8
Female sex workers	No site			0 sites had prevalence ≥ 5%
Injecting drug users	250	0.00	(0.00,0.00)	0 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Men who have sex with men	No site			

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.



District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
North Tripura	Kumarghat Rural Hospital	IDU	n/a	n/a	10.92*	0.00*	0.00
North Tripura	Kailashahar RGM Hospital	STD	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00*	0.40
South Tripura	Udaipur TSD Hospital	STD	n/a	0.00	2.80	0.00*	0.00
West Tripura	A.G.M.C. & GBP Hospital	STD	5.60	2.02	0.00	3.11	1.60
South Tripura	Belonia Sub. Divisional Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.46	0.00
West Tripura	Khowai Sub Divisional Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.40
Dhalai	B.S.M. Hospital ,Kamalpur	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.45	0.00
North Tripura	Dharmanagar Sub. Divisional Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.81	0.40

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-33 a

UTTAR PRADESH (2007 SUMMARY)

Uttar Pradesh

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence(Urban sites)	17335	0.07	(0.04-0.10)	Total number of sentinel sites : 59 [#]
				5 sites had prevalence ≥ 1%
HIV Prevalence(Rural sites)	3306	0.15	(0.04-0.26)	0 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

Includes both urban and rural sites.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Aligarh	Aligarh Mahila Hospital	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bahraich	Bahraich Mahila Hospital	0.00	0.50	0.37	0.75	0.75
Ballia	Balia Mahila Hospital	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.25
Banda	Banda Mahila Hospital	0.00	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
Barabanki	Barabanki Mahila Hospital	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.50	0.00
Bijnor	Bijnore Mahila Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Etawah	Etawah Mahila Hospital	0.00	1.25	0.25	0.00	0.00
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur Mahila Hospital	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.25	0.00
Jaunpur	Jaunpur Mahila Hospital	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25
Kanpur Nagar	Kanpur Medical College	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Lalitpur	Lalitpur Mahila Hospital	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00
Lucknow	Lucknow Queens Mary Hospital	0.00	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.25
Mirzapur	Mirzapur Mahila Hospital	0.75	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00
Pratapgarh	Partapgarh Mahila Hospital	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
Pilibhit	Pilibhit Mahila Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Saharanpur	Saharanpur Mahila Hospital	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.25
Rae Bareli	Raebareli	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.25	0.00
Moradabad	Vivekanand Hospital & Research Centre	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Hathras	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.00
Mathura	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.75	0.00
Mathura	Ramkrishna Mission Hospital, Vrandavan	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	0.25



District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gautam Buddha Nagar *	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Chitrakoot	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0*	0.00
Bulandshahr	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.00
Sant Kabir Nagar	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0*	0.00
Rampur	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Deoria	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.25	0.00
Shahjahanpur	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Mau	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.46	0.86*
Firozabad	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Faizabad	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	0.25
Mainpuri	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Ambedkar Nagar	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00*
Meerut	Meerut Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Bareilly	Clara Swain Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00*
Auraiya	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.36*	0.00
Mahoba	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Kanpur Dehat	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.00
Kannauj	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.31
Jalaun	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Baghpat	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.33	0.00
Chandauli	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.78*	0.00*
Etah	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.00
Fatehpur	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
J.P.Nagar	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00
Sitapur	District Mahila Hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Nzibabad	Nzibabad	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sidharth	Sidharth	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Muzaffarnagar	CHC, Shamli(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Bijnor	Nzibabad/Najibabad CHC Hospital(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Budaun	CHC, Ujhani(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00*
Hardoi	CHC, Sandila(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	n/a
Lucknow	CHC, Mohanlalganj(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00
Rae Bareli	CHC, Bachrawa(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00
Pratapgarh	CHC Patti(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00
Pratapgarh	CHC, Kunda(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	n/a
Allahabad	CHC Handia(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.50	0.50
Barabanki	CHC, Haidergarh(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	2.63*
Bahraich	CHC, Nanpara(R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00*
Gonda	CHC, Mankapur(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.95	0.30



District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gorakhpur	CHC, Pipriach(R)	2.90	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00*
Ballia	CHC Sikandarpur(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	n/a
Jaunpur	CHC Madiyaon(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.00*
Sonbhadra	CHC, Robertganj(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00*	0.49*
Aligarh	MH(R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kanpur	CH, Bidhnoo(R)	0.30	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lucknow	CHC, DH, Chinhat(R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pratapgarh	CHC, KNMHR)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mirzapur	CHC, IMS(R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ballia	CHC, IMS(R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pilibhit	CHC, KGMU, Puranpur(R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Barabanki	CHC, KGMU, Fatehpur(R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lalitpur	CHC, MLBMC, Jhansi(R)	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Jaunpur	CHC, IMS(R)	4.26*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

*Sample size is <75%

(R) – Rural sites

TABLE SS-33 b

UTTAR PRADESH (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk Group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	6411	0.81	(0.63,1.00)	Total number of sentinel sites :37 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Female sex workers	1281	0.78	(0.38,1.19)	
Injecting drug users	309	1.29	(0.24,2.35)	
Men who have sex with men	250	0.40	(-0.26,1.06)	

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Allahabad	SKS, Allahbad	FSW	11.96	20.00	10.80	1.60	1.60
Varanasi	Sarvjan Kalyan Samiti, Varanasi	FSW	1.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	n/a
Basti	Basti Global Science Acadami, Maliviya Road	FSW	n/a	2.42	2.00	4.00	2.00
Kanpur Nagar	Pragati Sewa Sansthan	FSW	n/a	n/a	0.40	0.00	0*
Maharajganj	Shri Bharadwaj Gramodyog Seva Sansthan	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.60	0.00
Aligarh	Sarvhara Kalyan Samiti	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	
Bahraich	Krishi Evam Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.75*	0.00
Kheri	Chitranshu Samaj Kalyan Parishad,Lakhimpur(NEW)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	0.40
Kanpur Nagar	Hazrat Chauhani Charitable Society	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.63	3.81*
Varanasi	Manav Seva Sansthan avam Mahila bal vikas Sansthan (New 07)	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Lucknow	Bharosa (New 07)	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40
Agra	Agra District Hospital	STD	2.00	0.40	0.40	0.40	1.60
Allahabad	Allahabad District Hospital	STD	0.40	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Azamgarh	Azamgarh District Hospital	STD	0.81	1.60	2.69	1.20	0.80
Bareilly	Bareilly District Hospital	STD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.52



District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Basti	Basti District Hospital	STD	0.80	1.20	2.80	4.40	0*
Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad District Hospital	STD	0.90	0.81	0.00	1.20	0.00
Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad District Hospital	STD	0.00	0.80	0.40	0.40	0.40
Gonda	Gonda District Hospital	STD	7.50	1.60	0.00	0.44	0*
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District Hospital	STD	1.60	0.40	0.80	0.40	0.80
Hamirpur	Hamirpur District Hospital	STD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.40
Jhansi	Jhansi District Hospital	STD	0.00	1.60	0.40	0.40	2.80
Lucknow	Lucknow Balrampur Hospital	STD	0.40	0.80	0.80	0.40	2.03
Mirzapur	Mirzapur District Hospital	STD	0.55*	0.00	0.00	1.68	0.40
Moradabad	Moradabad District Hospital	STD	0.40	0.00	0.50	2.40	3.23
Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffar Nagar District Hospital	STD	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.40	0.81
Sultanpur	Sultanpur District Hospital	STD	1.20	2.80	2.00	0.40	0.40
Varanasi	Varanasi District Hospital	STD	4.80	0.40	1.20	0.80	1.21
Hardoi	District Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Unnao	District Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.40	1.20
Sonbhadra	District Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0*	0.80
Ghazipur	District Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.44
Balrampur	District Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.63*	0*
Shrawasti	District Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.60	1.20
Budaun	District Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.40
Kushinagar	District Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.63*	0.68*
Maharajganj	District Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.60	0*
Kheri	District Hospital, Lakhimpur (NEW)	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.93	0.80
Siddharthnagar	District Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.20	0.40

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-34

UTTARAKHAND (2007 SUMMARY)

Uttarakhand

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence	3600	0.06	(-0.01,0.12)	Total number of sentinel sites : 9
				0 sites had prevalence ≥ 1%
				0 sites had prevalence ≥ 3%

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Nainital	Haldwani Mahila Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hardwar	Haridwar Mahila Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh Mahila Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Champawat	CHC, Lohaghat Champawat	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.00
Hardwar	Combine Hospital, Roorkee	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Udham Singh Nagar *	Distt. (Female) Hospital , Rudrapur, U.S. Nagar	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	0.50
Nainital	Combine Hospital, Ramnagar	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Garhwal/PAURI	Combine Hospital, Kotdwar	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Dehradun	Combine Hospital, Rishikesh	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Haldwani	CHC, Ramnagar/BD Pandey(R)	0.30	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pithoragarh	CHC, Didihat(R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Haridwar	CHC, Roorkee(R)	0.00*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	1702	0.06	(-0.04,0.16)	Total number of sentinel sites :7 0 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 0 sites had prevalence ≥10%
Female sex workers	No site			
Injecting drug users				
Men who have sex with men				

*Mean HIV prevalence is given each risk group

District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Dehradun	Dehradun District Hospital	STD	0.00	1.20	2.00	0.80	0.40
Tehri Garhwal	Tehri Garwal District Hospital	STD	0.00	0*	0.00	0.40	0.00
Uttarkashi	Uttarkashi District Hospital	STD	0.00*	0.74*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Almora	Almora District Hospital	STD	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Garhwal	Distt. Hospital (Male), Pauri	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Chamoli	Distt. Hospital (Male), Chamoli	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Nainital	Distt. Hospital (Male), Nainital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00

*Sample size is <75%

TABLE SS-35 a

WEST BENGAL (2007 SUMMARY)

West Bengal

*HIV Prevalence of Antenatal Attendees				
ANC	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
HIV Prevalence(Urban sites)	1200	1.42	(0.86-1.98)	Total number of sentinel sites : 13# 2 sites had prevalence ≥ 1%
HIV Prevalence(Rural sites)	3855	0.08	(0.00-0.15)	

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

Includes both urban and rural sites.

District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Kolkata	Abinash Dutta Maternity Home	n/a	1.25	2.25	1.76	1.50
Bardhaman	Durgapur SD Hospital	0.50	1.00	1.25	0.25	0.75
South Twenty Four Pargana	Bijaygarh State Hospital	n/a	0.65	2.25	0.00*	n/a
Midnapur	Midnapur Tamluk District Hospital	0.75	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a
Puruliya	Puruliya District Hospital	0.00	0.50	1.50	n/a	n/a
Uttar Dinajpur	Uttar Dinajpur Raiganj Hospital	0.74	0.00	0.49	n/a	n/a
Darjiling	Darjeeling District Hospital	n/a	0.50	0.84	n/a	n/a
Darjiling	Kalimpong SDH (New 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.00
Kooch Bihar	Coochbehar MJN Hospital	n/a	0.00	0.26	n/a	n/a
Kolkata	BSGH Kol	0.75	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maldah	Maldah	0.00	0.00	0.25	n/a	n/a
Murshida	Murshida	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
RGKMCH K		0.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Siliguri	Siliguri	0.25	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Purba Medinipur	Egra SDH (New 07)(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Kolkata	Bidya Sagar SDH (New 07)(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Darjiling	CHC, SDH, Siliguri(R)	0.25	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.50
Kooch Bihar	Mathabhanga SDH(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.25
Uttar Dinajpur	CHC, Kaliaganj(R)	0.50	n/a	n/a	2.25	0.00



District Name	ANC Site Name	% Positive				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Maldahh	CHC, Manikchak Milki(R)	0.66	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Birbhum	Suri DH(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	n/a
North Twenty Four Parganas	CHC, Madhyamgram(R)	0.25	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.00
Puruliya	CHC, Raghunathpur(R)	0.75*	n/a	n/a	0.25	0.00
Midnapur	CHC, Mahishadal Basulia(R)	0.56	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Midnapur	Contai Sub Division Hospital(R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	n/a
South Twenty Four Parganas	CHC, Baruipur(R)	0.25	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Burdwan	CHC, Panagarh(R)	0.58*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Darjiling	CHC, Kurseong(R)	0.28	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Burdwan	CHC, Mankar(R)	1.23*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

*Sample size is <75%

(R) – Rural sites

TABLE SS-35 b

WEST BENGAL (2007 SUMMARY)

*HIV Prevalence of Populations with high-risk Behaviours				
Risk Group	Number tested	% Positive	(90% CI)	Remarks
All STI patients	2685	1.60	(1.20,2.00)	Total number of sentinel sites :34 15 sites had prevalence ≥ 5% 3 sites had prevalence ≥ 10%
Female sex workers	2248	5.92	(5.10,6.74)	
Injecting drug users	1250	7.76	(6.52,9.01)	
Men who have sex with men	748	5.61	(4.23,7.00)	

*Mean HIV prevalence is given for each risk group.

District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Kolkata	Kolkata SHIP	FSW	9.60	3.60	10.40	7.60	5.20
South Twenty Four Pargana	Diamond Harbour TI project	FSW	4.40	1.60	8.00	3.20	5.20
Bardhaman	Durgapur TI project	FSW	8.00	4.40	6.80	8.00	6.00
Jalpaiguri	Jalapaiguri	FSW	9.20	5.60	6.00	8.93	5.20
Murshidabad	Behrampur TI project	FSW	6.05	2.00	2.54*	2.00	1.20
Midnapur	Haldia TI project	FSW	2.00	9.60	8.00	8.80	5.20
North Twenty Four Parganas	SBMS TI , Basirhat	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.23	4.84
Darjeeling	DMSC Khalpara	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.56	8.00
Kolkata	DMSC Kolkata	FSW	5.67*	2.00	2.33	n/a	n/a
Uttar Dinajpur	DMSC Islampur/Panjipara (New 07)	FSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.40
Howrah	SKBS TI	IDU	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.00	10.00
Darjeeling	Indian Red cross Kurseong	IDU	n/a	n/a	10.00	3.20	8.00
Kolkata	Kolkata NGO TI	IDU	n/a	5.48	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kolkata	SCIR Kolkata	IVDU	2.61	2.22	2.80	5.20	6.80
Darjeeling	SCIR-Siliguri	IVDU	n/a	n/a	16.00	10.00	11.60
Murshidabad	SCIR-Lalgola	IVDU	n/a	n/a	0.81	0.80	2.40
Kolkata	HDRI Kolkata (New 07)	MRG	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.27
Kolkata	Manas Bangla	MSM	n/a	1.33*	0.54*	8.40	6.40
Darjiling	Manas Bangla ,Siliguri	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.80	4.80
Hooghly	Manas Bangla, Hooghly (New 07)	MSM	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.65
South Twenty Four Pargana	MR Bangura Hospital	STD	4.00	1.20	3.24	0.40	0.80
Murshidabad	Bahrampur/Berhampore District Hospital	STD	4.00	1.65	4.80	4.80	5.20
Dakshin Dinajpur	Balurghat Sadar Hospital	STD	1.26	0.41	2.27*	1.20	0.80



District Name	Site Name	Pop.group	% Positive				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bankura	Bankura Medical College	STD	1.60	0.00	1.51	0.40	0.00
Bardhaman	Burdwan Medical College	STD	0.43	0.82	2.04	0.40	0.40
Kolkata	Howrah District Hospital	STD	n/a	0.94	3.02	1.79	0.00
Kolkata	Kolkata Kolkata Medical College & Hospital	STD	9.60	19.74	4.80	3.60	4.95
Nadia	Krishnagar Sadar Hospital	STD	n/a	0.82	0.93	0.80	0.00
Jalpaiguri	Jalapaiguri District Hospital	STD	n/a	0.00	0.00	0.80	2.00
Hugli	Hooghli District Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	3.40*	3.20	2.40
Medinipur	Medinipur Medical College	STD	n/a	2.46	1.00	0.81	1.20
Darjiling	Darjeeling District Hospital	STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.17*	n/a
Medinipur	Haldia SD Hospital	STD	1.61	n/a	1.60	n/a	n/a
Kooch Bihar		STD	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dakshin Dinajpur	NMMS Hilli (TI)	TRK	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.40	1.20
Kolkata	BPWT , KPT(TI)	TRK	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.40	2.80
Medinipur	HVP ,Haldia, Purba Medinipur (new) (TI)	TRK	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.40	3.20
Jalpaiguri	GUP (TI)	TRK	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.02	3.20
Bardhaman	SSSS (TI)	TRK	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.40	3.21

*sample size is <75%



Annexure II A

HSS REQUEST FORM FOR STD SENTINEL GROUP

Name of the State

Name of Sentinel Site

1. Sentinel Site Code _____

2. Sample Number _____

3. Date ____/____/____

4. Age in years _____

5. Sex (circle one) 1. Male 2. Female

6. Place of Residence (circle one) 1. Urban 2. Rural

7. Whether Migrant* (circle one) 1. Yes 2. No

8. Educational Status (circle one)
 1. Illiterate 2. Literate and till 5th Class
 3. Till 12th Class 4. Graduate and above

9. Current Occupation (Self) (circle one)
 1. Agriculture/Unskilled worker 2. Truck /Auto/Taxi driver and helper
 3. Industrial and Factory worker 4. Hotel staff
 5. Service 6. Business
 7. Unemployed 8. Student
 9. Housewife 10. Other (specify)

10. Current Occupation of Spouse (circle one)
 1. Agriculture /Unskilled worker 2. Truck /Auto/Taxi Driver and helper
 3. Industrial and factory worker 4. Hotel Staff
 5. Service 6. Business
 7. Unemployed 8. Student
 9. Housewife 10. Other (specify) †
 11. Not applicable

11. Syndromic Diagnosis of STDs

	Male		Female
Ano-genital ulcer.....	1	Ano-Genital Ulcer	1
Urethral discharge	2	Cervical discharge	2
Genital Ulcer & Urethral Discharge ..	3	Genital Ulcer & Cervical Discharge	3
Ano-genital Warts	4	Ano-genital Warts	4

Name: _____ Signature _____
 (Person completing form)

Name: _____ Signature _____
 (In-charge of the sentinel site)

12. Laboratory results

(a) HIV Testing

Screen: First Test (ELISA)	Confirm: Second Test (Rapid)
1. Positive 2. Negative	1. Positive 2. Negative
	3. Not applicable if first test is negative

(b) Syphilis Serologic Testing

Qualitative: First test	Quantitative: Second test
1. Reactive 2. Non-reactive	1. <8. ≥ 8
	3. Not applicable if first test is non-reactive If 2 (≥ 8) report as syphilis positive)

Name: _____ Signature _____
 (In-charge of HIV testing lab)

- Fill appropriate code.
- This request form must be sent to HIV testing laboratory along with coded sample.
- Blood samples should be taken only once from all STD cases included during the period of surveillance.
- *Fill migration as 'Yes', when the person is living at a place other than the place of residence for more than 6 months but less than a year without spouse/family.
- † Indicate not applicable for those that are not married in this blank.



Annexure IIB

HSS REQUEST FORM FOR PREGNANT WOMEN SENTINEL GROUP

Name of the State _____

Name of Sentinel Site _____

Sentinel Site Code _____			
Sample Number _____			
Date ____/____/____			
Age in years _____			
Place of Residence (circle one)		1. Urban	2. Rural
Whether Migrant* (circle one)		1. Yes	2. No
Educational Status (circle one)			
1. Illiterate	2. Literate and till 5 th Class	3. Till 12 th Class	4. Graduate and above
Order of Pregnancy			
1. First	2. Second	3. Third	4. Forth or more
Current Occupation (Self)			
1. Agriculture/Unskilled worker	2. Truck/Auto/Taxi Driver and helper		
3. Industrial and factory worker	4. Hotel Staff		
5. Service	6. Business		
7. Unemployed	8. Student		
9. Housewife	10. Other (specify)		
11. Sex worker			
Current Occupation of Spouse.			
1. Agriculture /Unskilled worker	2. Truck /Auto/Taxi Driver and helper		
3. Industrial and factory worker	4. Hotel staff		
5. Service	6. Business		
7. Unemployed	8. Student		
9. Housewife	10. Other (specify)		
11. Not applicable			

Name: _____
(Person completing form)

Signature _____

Name: _____
(In-charge of the sentinel site)

Signature _____

11. Laboratory results			
a) HIV Testing			
Screen: First Test (ELISA)		Confirm: Second Test (Rapid)	
1. Positive	2. Negative	1. Positive	2. Negative
		9. Not applicable if first test is negative	
b) Syphilis Serologic Testing			
Qualitative: First test		Quantitative: Second test	
1. Reactive	2. Non-reactive	1. <8	2. ≥ 8
		3. Not applicable if first test is non-reactive	
		If 2 (≥ 8) report as syphilis positive)	

Name: _____
(Incharge of HIV testing Lab)

Signature _____

- * Fill appropriate code
- * This request form must be sent to HIV testing laboratory along with coded sample.
- * Inclusion criteria: all pregnant women attending antenatal clinic to be tested only once during the current surveillance round.
- * Fill migration as 'Yes', when the person is living at a place other than the place of residence for more than 6 months and less than a year without spouse/family.



Annexure IIC

HSS REQUEST FORM FOR IDU /FSW / MSM / TRANSGENDER / MIGRANT SENTINEL GROUPS

Name of the State _____

Name of Sentinel Site _____

1.	Sentinel Site Code _____						
2.	Sample Number _____						
3.	Date ____/____/____						
4.	Age in years _____						
5.	Sex (circle one)	1. Male		2. Female			
6.	Place of Residence (circle one)	1. Urban		2. Rural			
7.	Whether Migrant* (circle one)	1. Yes		2. No			
8.	Educational Status (circle one)						
1.	Illiterate	2.	Literate and till 5th Class	3.	Till 12th Class	4.	Graduate and above
9.	Current Occupation (Self) (circle one)						
1.	Agriculture /Unskilled worker	2.	Truck /Auto/Taxi Driver and helper				
3.	Industrial and Factory worker	4.	Hotel Staff				
5.	Service	6.	Business				
7.	Unemployed	8.	Student				
9.	Housewife	10.	Other (specify)				
11.	Sex worker						
10.	Current Occupation of Spouse (not to be filled for FSW and MSM) (circle one)						
1.	Agriculture /Unskilled worker	2.	Truck /Auto/Taxi Driver and helper				
3.	Industrial and Factory worker	4.	Hotel Staff				
5.	Service	6.	Business				
7.	Unemployed	8.	Student				
9.	Housewife	10.	Other (specify)				
11.	Not applicable						

Name: _____
(Person completing form)

Signature _____

Name: _____
(In charge of the sentinel site)

Signature _____

11.	Laboratory results						
a)	HIV Testing						
Screen: first Test (ELISA)			Confirm: Second Test (Rapid)				
1.	Positive	2.	Negative	1.	Positive	2.	Negative
				9.	Not applicable if first test is negative		
b)	Syphilis Serologic Testing						
Qualitative: First test			Quantitative: Second test				
1.	Reactive	2.	Non-reactive	1.	<8	2.	≥ 8
				9.	Not applicable if first test is non reactive		
				If 2 (≥ 8) report as syphilis positive)			

Name: _____
(In charge of HIV testing Lab)

Signature _____

- This request form must be sent to HIV testing laboratory along with coded sample.
- Inclusion criteria: IDUs attending drug de-addiction clinic/NGO drop-in centres or health camp to be tested only once during the current surveillance round.
- MSM/FSW/Transgender/migrants attending NGO clinic/drop-in centres or health camp to be tested only once during the current surveillance round.
- * Fill migration as 'Yes', when the person is living at a place other than the place of residence for more than 6 months but less than 1 year with out spouse/family.



Annexure IIIA (Part A)

CHECKLIST FOR MONITORING OF SENTINEL SITES

PART A				
General Information				
1.	Names and designations of Coordinators a) b)			
2.	Date of supervisory visit			
3.	State	City	Institute	
4.	Type of sentinel site	ANC /STD/IVDU/MSM/FSW/Any other-specify		
5.	Location of Site	Urban / Rural		
6.	Days of service	Daily/Twice a week /Thrice a week /Once a week		
7.	Since when functioning as Sentinel Site	Year		
Personnel involved in HIV Sentinel Surveillance				
S.No.	Name	Designation	Experience	Trained for HSS 2007 Yes/No
Facilities at the clinic site				
1.	General Infrastructure			
	Reception and waiting space Adequate / Inadequate			Yes/No
	Separate examination room			Yes/No
	If no, then curtained area for examination of patients			Yes/No
	Privacy maintained			Yes/No
	Examination table			Yes/No
	Light adequate			Yes/No
	Electricity supply			Regular / Irregular
	Stand by generator			Yes/No Functioning / Not functioning
	IEC material			Available /Not available Displayed /Not displayed
	Blood collection facilities available in the clinic site			Yes/No
	If No, then how far is the laboratory from the Sentinel Site?			Nearby/Far away
2.	Facilities for Blood Collection, Separation and Storage at Collection Centre			
	Individual request formats for report			Available/ Not available
	No. of formats			Adequate/Inadequate
	Personal protective devices Aprons /Gloves in adequate number			Yes/No
	Disposable needles and Syringes			Available/Not available
	Number of needles and syringes available: ANC (500), STD, FSW, MSM, IDU, etc (300)			Yes/No
	Needle destroyer used			Yes/No
	If No, why? State reasons			
	Disinfectants 1% (Sodium Hypochlorite Solution/Bleach) available for decontamination			Yes/No
2.	Facilities for Blood Collection, separation and storage at Collection Centre (contd....)			
	Sterile, plastic screw capped 10 ml blood collection tubes available in adequate number			Yes/No
	Sterile plastic screw capped 2 ml storage vials available in adequate number			Yes/No
	Plastic/glass pasteur pipettes/micropipettes with plastic tips available			Yes/No
	Centrifuge machine			Present / Absent / Functioning / Not functioning
	Centifuge tubes-15 ml capacity available			Yes/No
	Refrigerator			Present / Absent / Functioning / Not Functioning



CHECKLIST FOR MONITORING OF SENTINEL SITES

PART-B		
IV.	Practices followed at Clinic Sites	
	Selection of new attendees based on inclusion criteria	Yes/No
	Daily attendance at clinic of STD/ANC /IDU/MSM/FSW Attendees. Each counted once during surveillance	(Specify number).
	Total attendees since start of HSS activity.	(Specify number).
	Blood sample taken from all consecutive attendees. If No why? Give reasons	Yes/No
	Formats filled up for all first time attendees during September 1 to November 30. If No, why? Give reasons	Yes/No
	Who is filling up the forms?	Traine /Untrained
	Whether properly filled. If No, give reasons	Yes/No
	Blood collected at	Clinic sit /Hospital Lab/Testing Centre
	Amount of blood collected – 5 ml	Yes/No
	Blood collected by	Lab. Technician /Nurse
	Time taken between collection of blood and serum separation	3 hrs/6 hrs/18 hrs/ >18 hrs
	Storage of serum sample	Refrigerator/Deep freezer
	Labeling/coding of serum samples done	Yes/No
	Frequency of dispatch	Daily / Twice a week/ Once a week / whenever convenient / other (Specify)
	Mode of dispatch	Vaccine Carrier/ Other / without cold chain
	Method of decontamination of used	Bleach solution / 1% hypo consumables chlorite sol /2% cidex soln.
	Needle destroyer used. If no why?	Yes/No
	Method of final disposal used syringes and needles	Burnt / Buried /incinerator/Others
19	a) Proper records maintained at clinic site. If no why? Give reasons	Yes/No
	b) Reports. Confidentiality of reports maintained	Yes/No
20.	Support system	Adequate / Inadequate
Suggestions for improvement:		

Name (Member of supervisory team)

Signature



Annexure – IIIB (Part A)

CHECKLIST FOR MONITORING AT HIV TESTING CENTRE

PART-A					
I	General Information				
	1.	Name of Centre			
	2.	Number and Name of Sentinel Sites attached to the Centre			
II	Personnel Involved in HIV testing:				
	S.No	Name	Designation	Experience	Training Status for HSS 2007
III	Facilities at the Testing Site				
	1.	General infrastructure			
		Reception & Waiting space	Adequate / Inadequate		
		Collection area	Yes/No		
		Testing area	Yes/No		
		Area for washing and disposal	Yes/No		
		Illumination sufficient	Yes/No		
		Adequate water supply:	Yes/No		
		Alternate arrangement for Electricity	Yes/No		
	2.	HIV and Syphilis Serologic Testing			
	A	Equipments			
			Available	Not available	Functioning
					Non functioning
		Micropipettes			
		Sterilisers			
		Refrigerator			
		Centrifuge			
		Deep freezer (-200 C)			
		ELISA Reader & Washer			
		VDRL Rotator			
		Microscope			
		Timer			
	B	Consumables			
		Disposable syringes and needles	Adequate / Inadequate		
		Disinfectants available - Name & Concentration	Adequate / Inadequate / Used / Not used		
		Masks	Adequate/Inadequate / Used / Not used		
		Gloves	Adequate/Inadequate / Used / Not used		
		Aprons (Plastic)	Adequate/Inadequate / Used / Not used		
		Screw capped plastic vials for collection and storage	Adequat /Inadequate / Used / Not used		
		Disposable plastic tips	Adequate/Inadequate / Used / Not used		
		Pasteur pipette	Adequate/Inadequate / Used / Not used		
		Glass slides for syphilis testing	Adequate/Inadequate		
		Wax	Adequate/Inadequate		
		Ring Template	Adequate /Inadequate		
	C	Kits			
	a.	HIV Kits	Name of Kit	Source	Batch Number
					Expiry Date
	i)	ELISA			
	ii)	RAPID			
	b.	VDRL antigen			
	c.	Storage of kits	Satisfactory/Not Satisfactory		
	d.	Kits Sufficient			
	i)	HIV ELISA	Yes/No		
	ii)	HIV Rapid	Yes/No		
	iii)	VDRL	Yes/No		



Annexure – IIIB (Part B)

CHECKLIST FOR MONITORING AT HIV TESTING CENTRE

PART-B			
IV	Practices followed at Laboratory		
A.	HIV Testing Methodology		
		Standard procedure followed (2ER)	Yes/No
		ELISA/ Rapid test	Test 1/Test 2
		Quality Control – control in House	Yes/No
		Reading of results by Microbiologist	Yes/No
		Ext: Quality Assurance guidelines followed	Yes/No
		Panel sera received (from Ref. lab.)	Yes/No
B.	Syphilis Serology Testing Methodology		
		Whether VDRL/RPR used	Specify
		Standard procedure followed	Yes/No
		Whether 2 VDRL/RPR done	Yes/No
		Qualitative or Quantitative test done	Specify
		Quantitative test done on how many sera	specify number
C.	Universal Precautions followed		
		Handling Sharps	Proper /Improper
		Handling spillage of blood	Proper /Improper
		Washing of hands	Proper /Improper
		Pipette technique	Proper /Improper
		Decontamination before disposal	Yes/No
		Final Waste Disposal	Burning/Incineration/Deep burial
V	Details of HSS		
		Samples Received	Daily / Once a Week / Any Other (Specify)
		Cold chain maintained during transport	Yes/No
		Nature of sample	Serum/Whole Blood
		Quantity of serum	Adequate/Inadequate
		Condition of Sample on day of visit	Haemolysed/Contaminated
		No. of unsatisfactory samples, and total samples	
		Unsatisfactory samples discarded	Yes/No
		Mode of storage of Sera	Refrigerator/Deep freezer
		Duration of storage before testing	Immediate/1 Week/2 weeks/1 month/ other
		Tests Done	Daily / Twice a week / Any Other (Specify)
VI	Record Maintenance	Maintained/Not maintained	
VII	Problems faced		
VIII	Suggestions for improvement		

Name (Member of supervisory team)

Signature



List of Members for the Central Surveillance Team-2007

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