

HIV/AIDS Profile: Niger

Demographic Indicators

Population (1,000s)	10,076	Growth Rate (%)	2.8
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)		Life Expectancy	
Both Sexes	125	Both Sexes	41
Male	129	Male	41
Female	120	Female	41
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	51	Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	23
Percent Urban	17	Total Fertility Rate	7.2
Note: Above indicators are for 2000.			

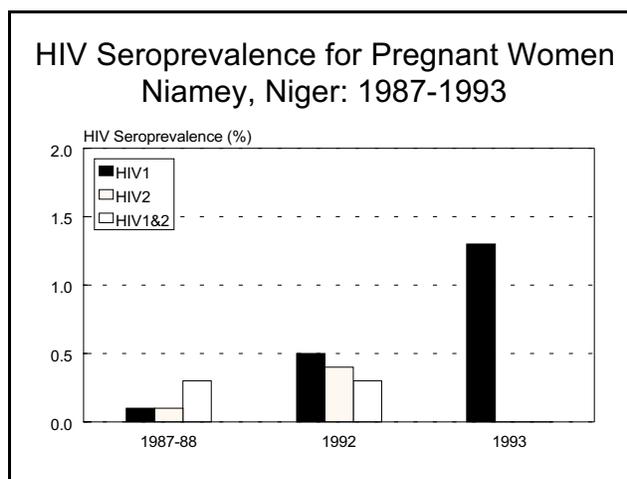
Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999	1.4 %		
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 8/27/98	0.35		
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 8/27/98	3393		
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Reference Bureau, UNAIDS, World Health Organization.			

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

While infection levels among low-risk groups, such as pregnant women, remain low in Niger, levels among prostitutes have risen dramatically in recent years. There is a need for more recent data to confirm trends.

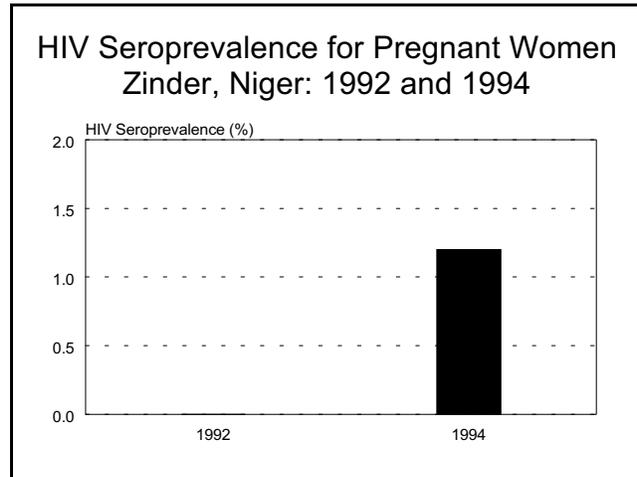
- As early as 1987-88, HIV infection was reported among pregnant women in Niamey, the capital of Niger. Infection levels of HIV1 and HIV2 were 0.1 percent and the dual infection rate was 0.3 percent. However, in 1993, there was no evidence of HIV2 or dual infection among pregnant women. The HIV infection rate rose, however; slightly over 1 percent were infected with HIV1.



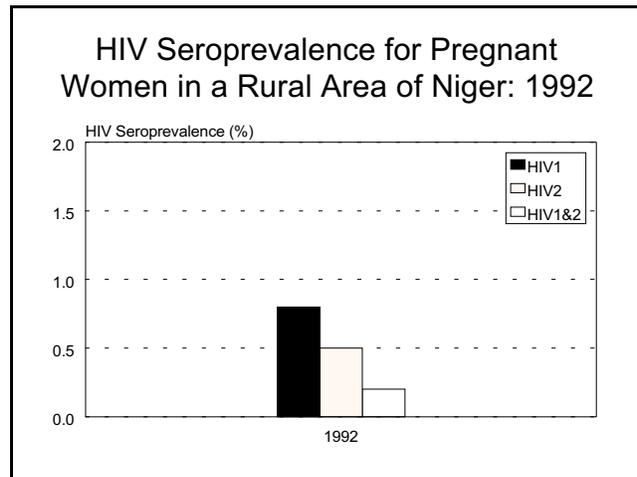
Source: International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, June 2000.

Niger

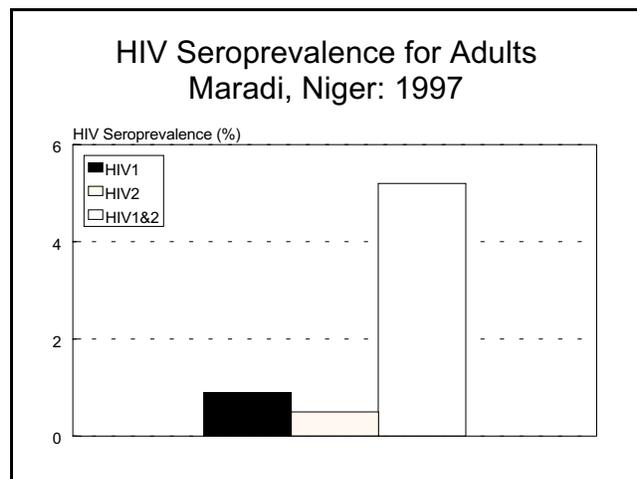
- In Zinder, a town located fairly close to the Nigerian border, HIV seroprevalence rose among pregnant women. In 1992, there was no evidence of infection; in 1994, slightly over 1 percent of pregnant women were HIV positive.



- Evidence of the risk of infection in the rural population was shown in a study from Niger. The overall HIV infection rate among pregnant women was 1.5 percent for a rural area located in the Tahoua region. Most of this infection was attributable to HIV1.

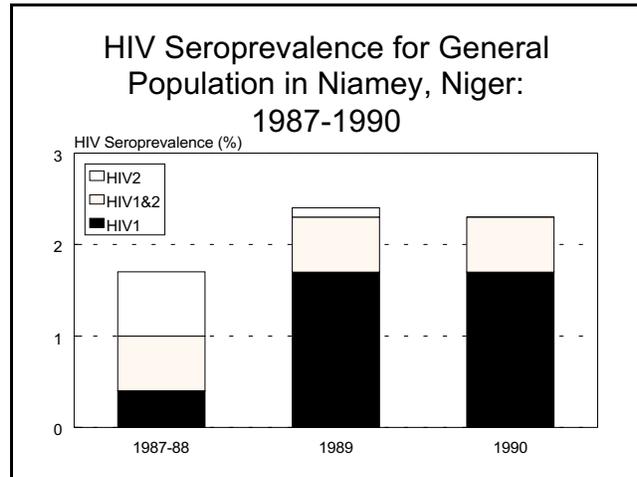


- In Maradi, a town near Nigeria, 5 percent of adults tested were infected with both HIV1 and HIV2 in 1997.

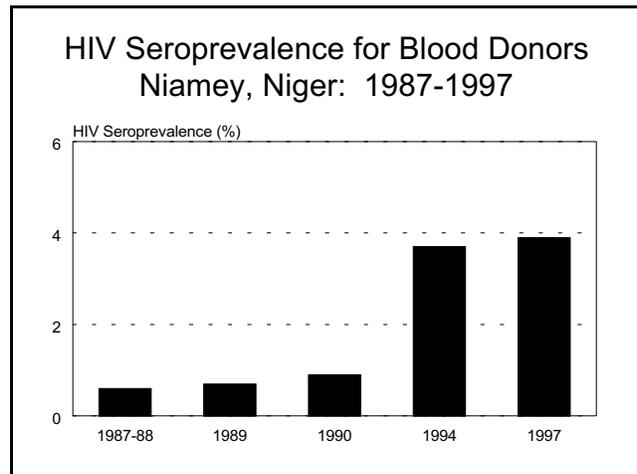


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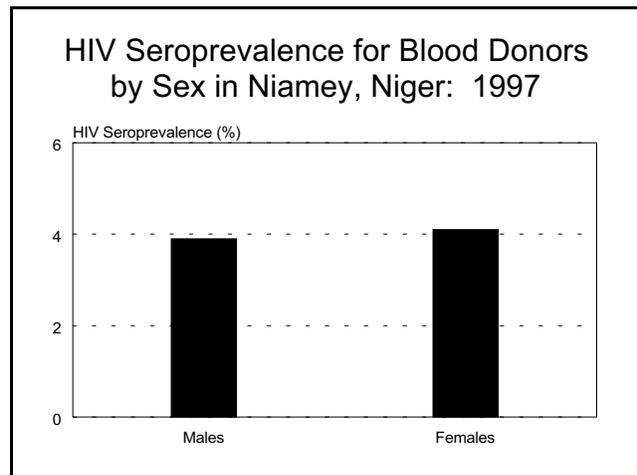
- Between 1987 and 1990, HIV1 infection levels increased among the general population in Niamey. Levels of dual infection remained the same. Overall HIV seroprevalence levels remained relatively low, under 3 percent.



- Seroprevalence among blood donors jumped during the 1990s. In the late 1980s, less than 1 percent of donors tested at the National Hospital in Niamey were HIV positive. In 1997, 4 percent were infected.

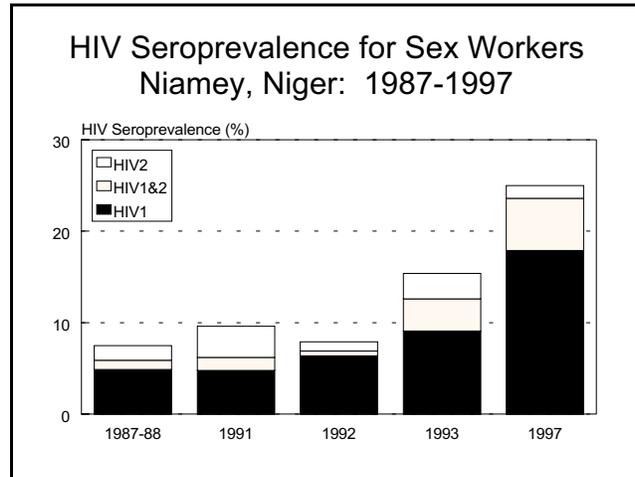


- Infection levels by sex were similar among blood donors tested in 1997 at the National Hospital. Four percent of male and female donors were infected.

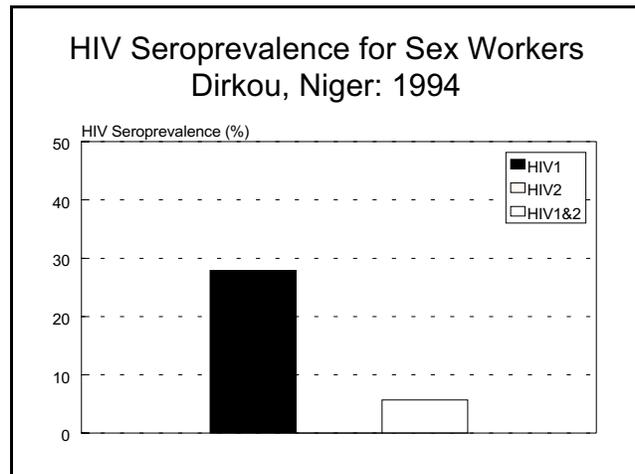


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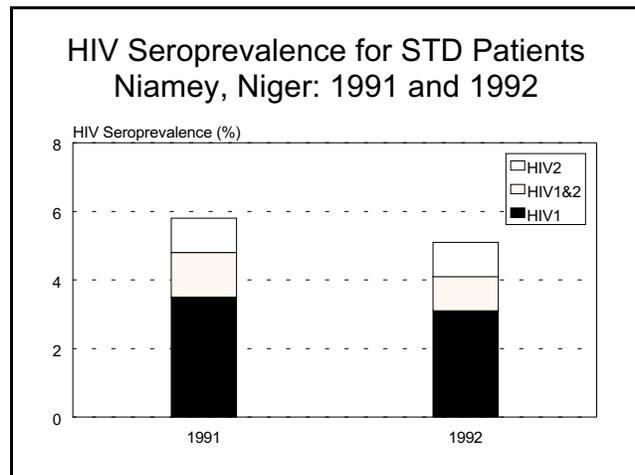
- Studies conducted in Niamey reported moderately high HIV seroprevalence levels among sex workers. The overall HIV seroprevalence level was 25 percent in 1997, about three times as high as the level observed in 1987-88, 8 percent.



- Dirkou is a small oasis in the northern portion of the Tenere desert. It is located on a major roadway used by truck drivers entering and leaving Chad, Libya, and Algeria. In 1994, 28 percent of prostitutes tested were HIV1 positive. None were infected with HIV2 only but 6 percent had dual infections.



- Prevalence among STD patients tested in Niamey changed very little between 1991 and 1992. The overall rate of infection ranged from 5 to 6 percent, with 60 percent of infections attributable to HIV1 in both years.



Sources for Niger

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