

HIV/AIDS Profile: Panamá

Demographic Indicators

Population (1,000s)	2,808	Growth Rate (%)	1.3
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)		Life Expectancy	
Both Sexes	21	Both Sexes	75
Male	23	Male	73
Female	19	Female	78
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	20	Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	5
Percent Urban	56	Total Fertility Rate	2.3
Note: Above indicators are for 2000.			

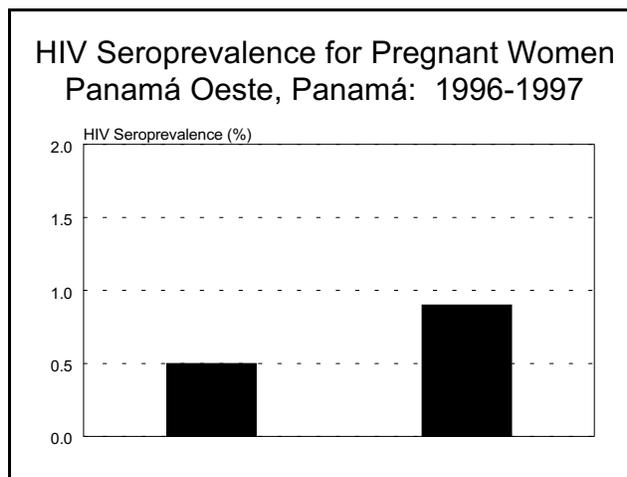
Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999			1.5 %
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 12/31/97			0.60
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 12/31/97			1620
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Reference Bureau, UNAIDS, World Health Organization.			

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

In Panamá, HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women/new mothers and blood donors remained below 1 percent during the mid 1980s to mid 1990s. Infection levels were higher among the general population, 1 percent to 3 percent, by 1996.

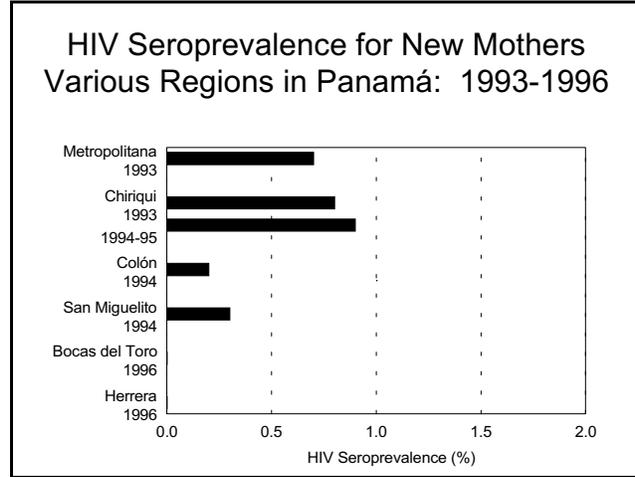
- HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women tested at various health centers located in Panamá Oeste region was under 1 percent in 1996. In 1997, 1 percent of pregnant women tested at these sites were HIV positive. There was no evidence of infection among pregnant women tested in Panamá Province during this same time period.



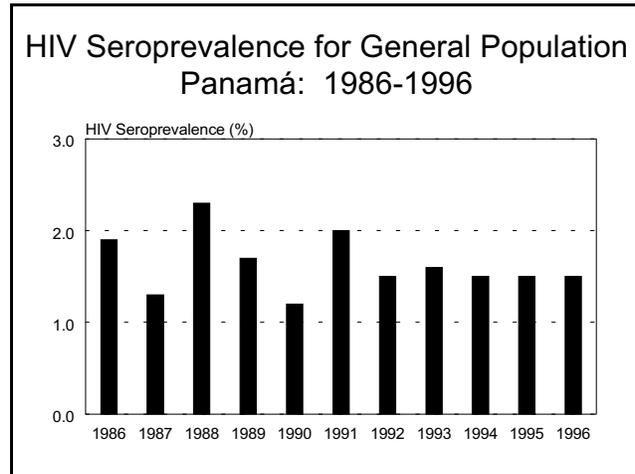
Source: International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, June 2000.

Panamá

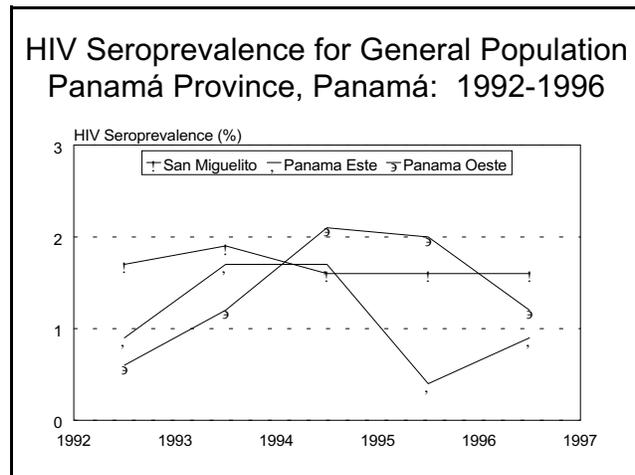
- HIV seroprevalence among women who had just given birth in Panamá varied by region between 1993 and 1996. One percent of new mothers tested in Chiriqui were HIV positive in 1994-95 while there was no evidence of infection among those tested in Bocas del Toro or Herrera in 1996.



- HIV seroprevalence among the general population of Panamá ranged from 1 to 2 percent between 1986 and 1996. These are national level data.

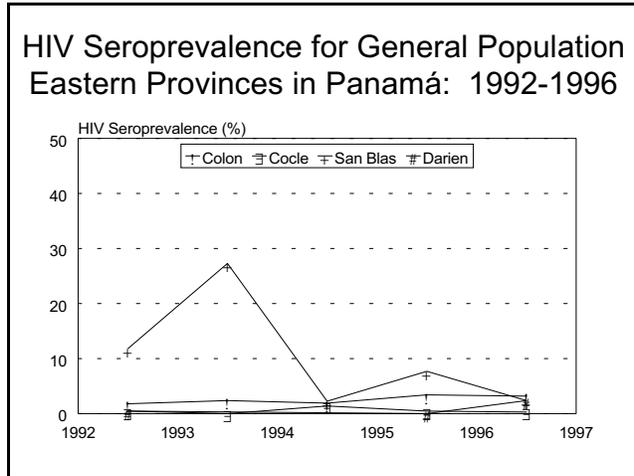


- HIV seroprevalence among the general population residing in Panamá Province remained below 2 percent between 1992 and 1996, as seen in three regions within the province, San Miguelito, Panamá Este, and Panamá Oeste.

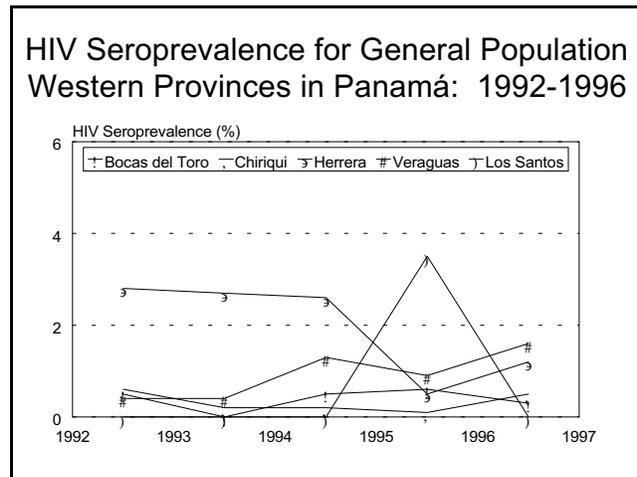


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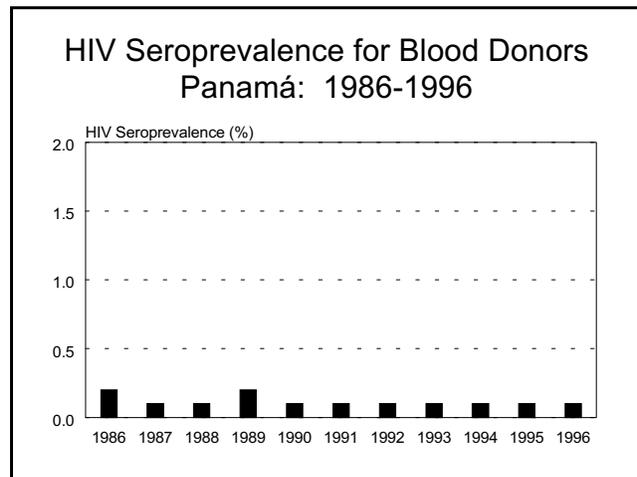
- Except for San Blas, HIV infection levels among the general population remained below 5 percent between 1992-96 in eastern provinces of Panamá.



- Except for Los Santos Province in 1995, HIV seroprevalence among the general population residing in western provinces of Panamá remained below 3 percent between 1992 and 1996.

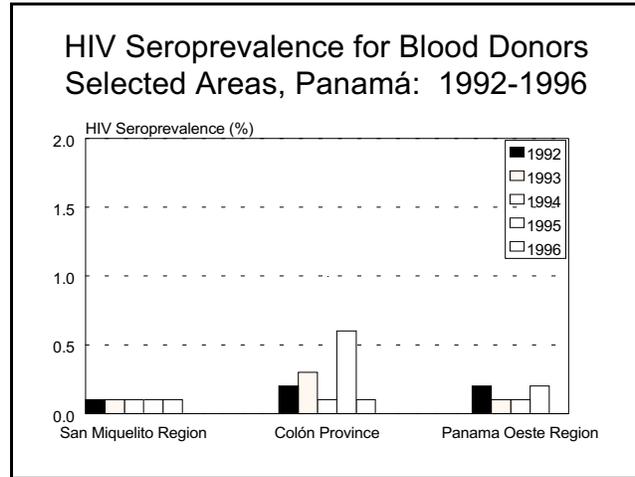


- Nationally, HIV seroprevalence among blood donors remained well below 1 percent between 1986 and 1996. The rates varied very little.

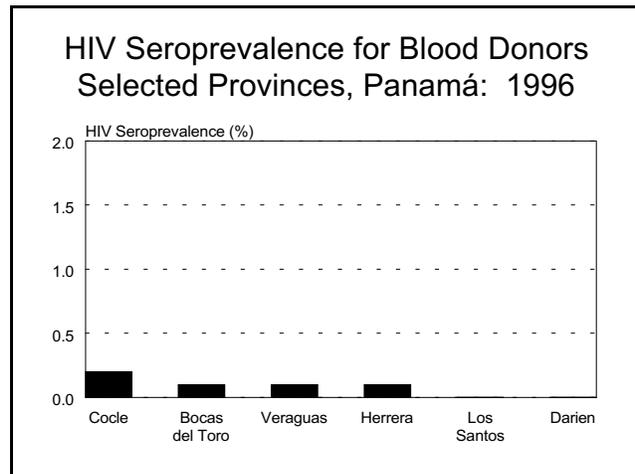


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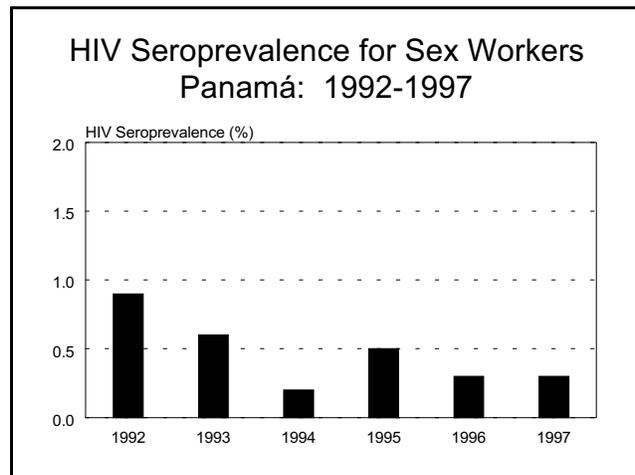
- HIV seroprevalence among blood donors was below 1 percent in selected areas of Panamá between 1992-96.



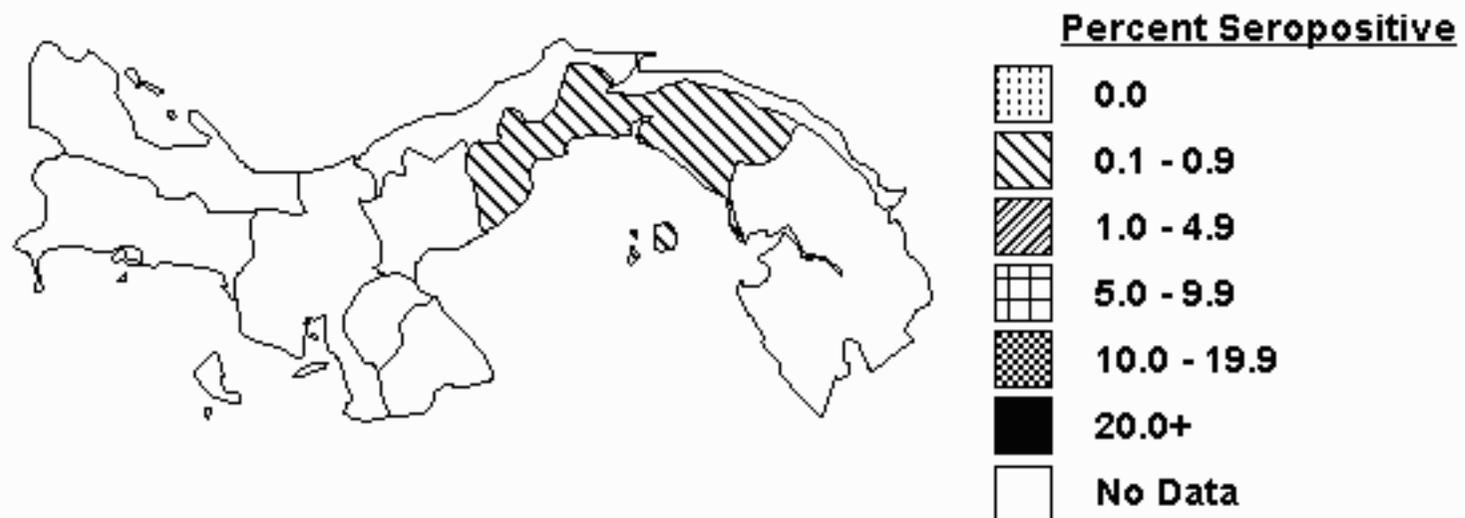
- HIV seroprevalence among the general population in selected provinces of Panamá was well below 1 percent in 1996. There was no evidence of infection in Los Santos and Darién provinces.



- Among sex workers age 18 and over in an unspecified locale, HIV seroprevalence was 1 percent in 1992. HIV infection levels were below 1 percent from 1993-97.



Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women Panama: 1997



U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division,
International Programs Center,
Country Profile, September, 2000.

Sources for Panama

- G0243 Gladys, A. G. D., 1998, Revision de Estudios de Seroprevalencia del VIH en Panama, Informe de Consultoria, PASCA - BUCEN, unpublished document.
- P0162 Penna, M., 1996, Panama HIV/AIDS Summary Report, Sited by Patricio Murgueytio, PASCA, personal memo.