

Demographic Indicators

	With-AIDS Series	Without-AIDS Scenario		With-AIDS Series	Without-AIDS Scenario
Population (1,000s)	765	794	Growth rate	0.3	0.5
Crude birth rate	18	18	Crude death rate	8	6
Infant mortality rate			Life expectancy		
Both sexes	33	30	Both sexes	66	70
Male	37	34	Male	63	66
Female	29	26	Female	68	73

Percent urban (2004)	36		Total fertility rate	2.1	

Estimated percentage of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 2003				2.5	
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 5/13/02				3.02	
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 5/13/02				2,288	

Note: Indicators are for 2005 unless otherwise noted. The "With-AIDS Series" shows an estimate of demographic indicators in the country including AIDS mortality. The "Without-AIDS Scenario" reflects a hypothetical population if the country had never been affected by the AIDS epidemic.

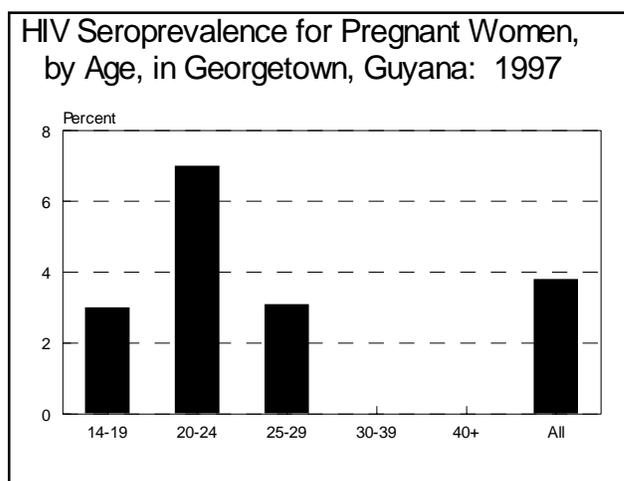
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Population Reference Bureau, World Health Organization.

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

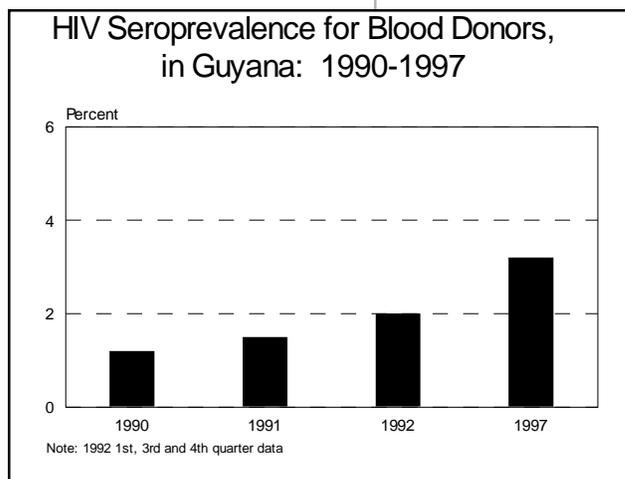
Guyana is one of five countries in Latin America where the HIV epidemic has become generalized. Prevalence levels among young pregnant women in Georgetown are high compared to other countries in the region. Rates doubled among sex workers in Georgetown in a 4-year time span and female STD patients are especially hard hit.

Sentinel surveillance was conducted in Georgetown, the capital, in 1997 at three antenatal clinics: Campelville, David Rose, and Lodge. Prevalence among pregnant women varied by age. Of those 14-19 years of age, 3 percent were HIV positive. Among those 20-24, 7 percent were infected. There were no infections among those 30 and over. Overall, 4 percent of pregnant women tested were infected with HIV.

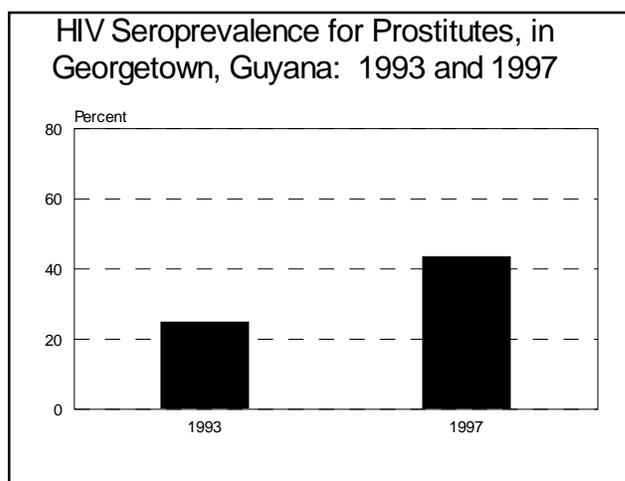


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, International Programs Center, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, July 2005.

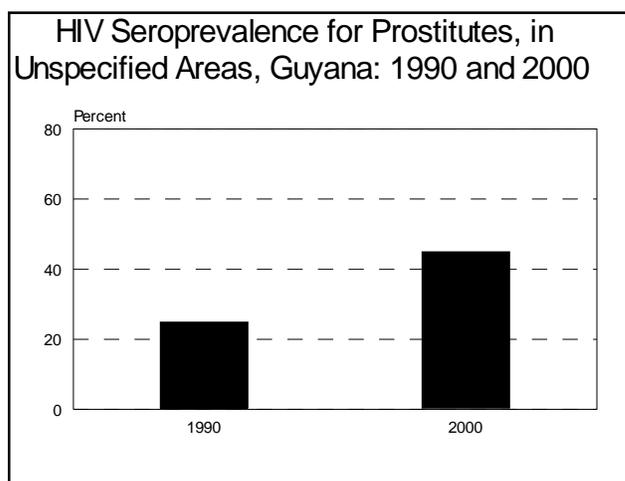
HIV seroprevalence levels among blood donors tested in Guyana in the 1990s have risen over time. In 1990, 1 percent tested positive; in 1997, 3 percent were HIV positive.



HIV prevalence increased between 1993 and 1997 among prostitutes in Georgetown. In 1993, 25 percent of those tested were HIV positive; in 1997, the rate rose to nearly 44 percent.

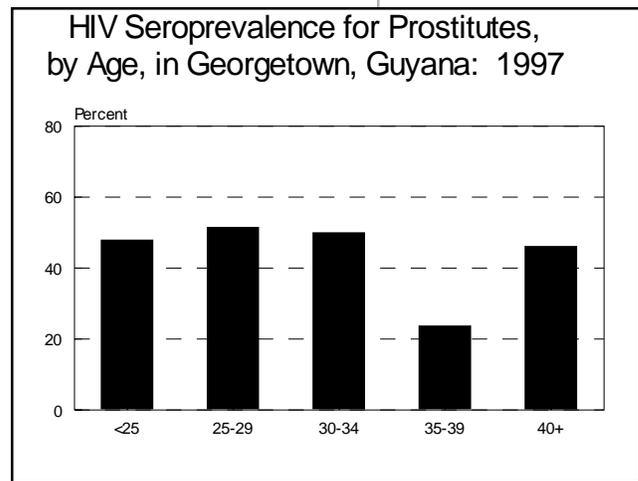


HIV prevalence among prostitutes tested in two unspecified areas in Guyana increased during the 1990 to 2000 decade, from 25 percent in 1990 to 45 percent in 2000.

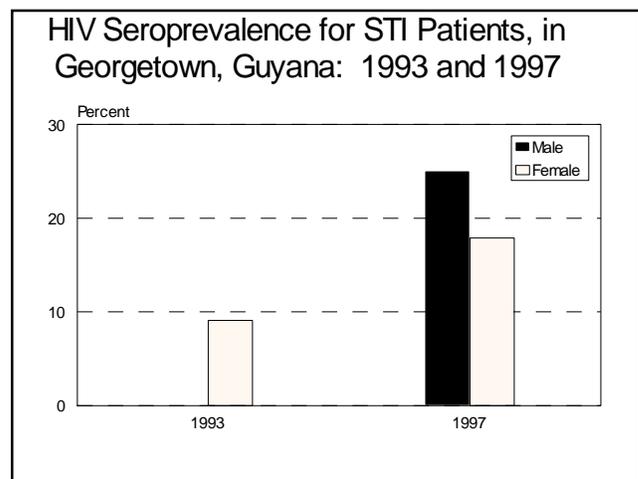


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, International Programs Center, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, July 2005.

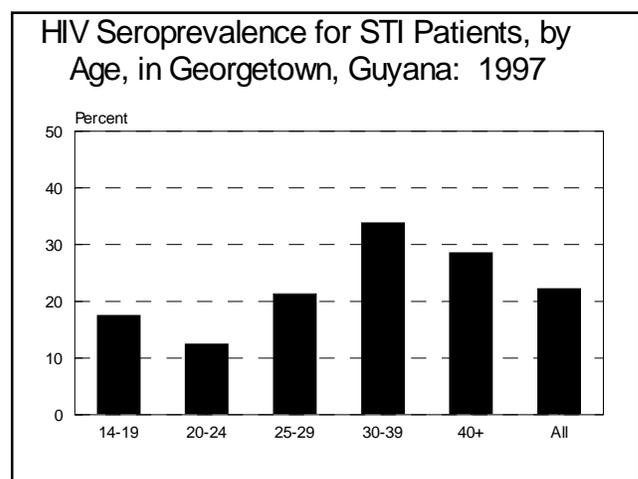
HIV prevalence by age among prostitutes did not differ to any substantial degree, according to results of the 1997 prevalence study of prostitutes in Georgetown. Close to one-half of prostitutes tested in most age groups were HIV positive. Only those age 35-39 had a much lower rate, 24 percent.



The HIV seroprevalence rate doubled within a 4-year time period among female patients attending an STI clinic in Georgetown; increasing from 9 percent in 1993 to 18 percent in 1997. Among male patients, there was no evidence of infection in 1993. In 1997, 25 percent of male patients tested positive for the HIV virus.

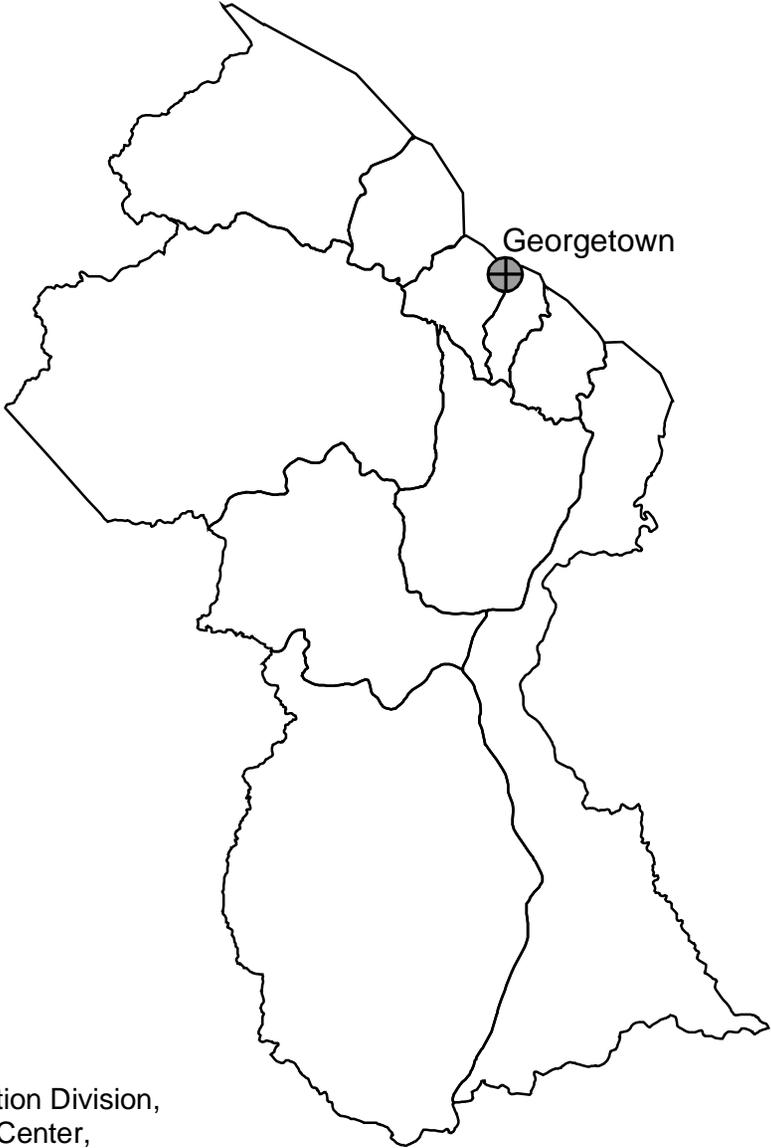


Levels of HIV seropositivity vary by age among STI patients in the study conducted in 1997 in Georgetown. Overall, 22 percent tested positive for the virus. Rates ranged from 13 percent among 20-24 year old patients to 34 percent among those in their thirties.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, International Programs Center, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, July 2005.

Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women, in Guyana: 1997

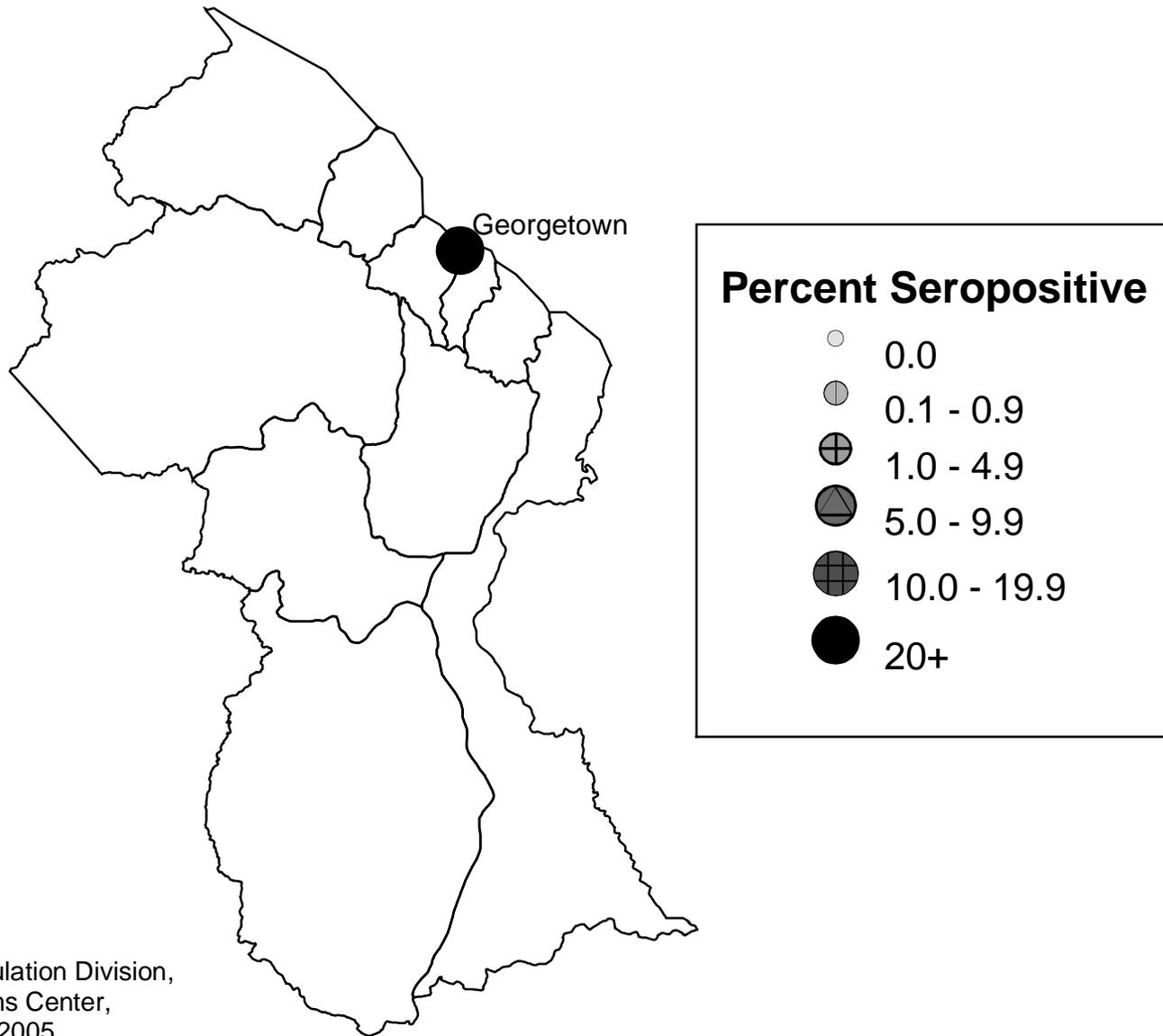


Percent Seropositive

- 0.0
- ◐ 0.1 - 0.9
- ⊕ 1.0 - 4.9
- ◑ 5.0 - 9.9
- ◒ 10.0 - 19.9
- 20+

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division,
International Programs Center,
Country Profile, 2005

Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Prostitutes, in Guyana: 1997



U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division,
International Programs Center,
Country Profile, 2005

Sources:

Source ID	Reference
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G0123	Gayle, C., J. Farley, 1993, Trends in Patterns of Transmission Over 10 Years of the AIDS Epidemic in the English-Speaking Caribbean and Suriname, IX International Conference on AIDS, Berlin, 6/6-11, Poster PO-C06-2710.
P0178	Persaud, N. E., C. Charles, W. Klaskala, et al., 1997, HIV Seropositivity and Associated Factors among Women Attending a Sexually Transmitted Clinic in Guyana, V Pan-American Conference on AIDS and XI Latin American Congress on STD, Lima, Peru, 12/3-6, Abstract PCS383.
P0179	PAHO/Belize, 1997, Belize Surveillance, Personal Contact, P. Cuchi, PAHO.
W0121	Wagner, H. U., R. Dyalsingh, M. Edwards, et al., 1998, HIV-1 Sentinel Surveillance among Antenatal Clinic Attenders and STD Clinic Patients in Georgetown, Guyana: 1997, Guyana Ministry of Health, Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC), German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), CDC, document.