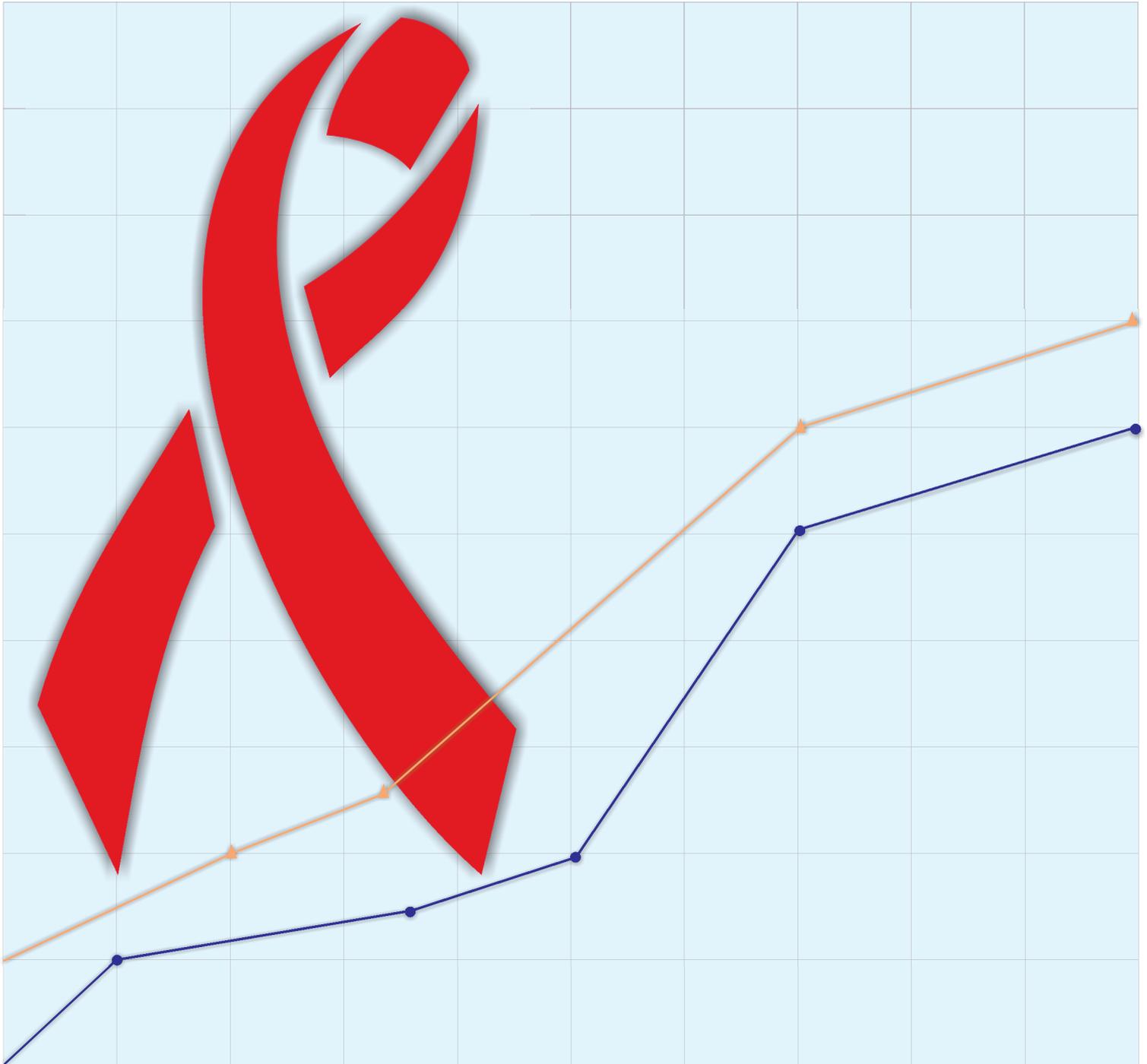


April
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–
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National AIDS Control Programme CMIS Bulletin



National AIDS Control Organisation
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India
New Delhi

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Preface

National AIDS Control Program collects routine information on program components from all states and Union Territories from Blood Banks, Integrated Counselling and Testing Centers, STD Clinics, ART centers and from NGO's implementing targeted interventions and community care centers. This information is collected monthly through a comprehensive software CMIS (Computerized Management Information System) which is installed in all State AIDS Control Societies. This routine data provides a wealth of information for decision making and day-to-day management decisions for making program results more effective. CMIS is an important source of data which gives early warning on non-performances or issues.

The quarterly CMIS Bulletin aims to promote use of this information by the project directors and program managers of each component at National and state level for program management and problem solving. This can also be used by the SIMU at state and national level to closely monitor the program information, triangulate it with other data sources and facilitate evidence based programming.

There are issues associated with the routine data collection. Over a period of time with co-operation of all program implementers and stakeholders of National AIDS Control Program, the data quantity and quality would improve.

The work done by Strategic Information Management Unit at NACO in cleaning, analyzing and institutionalizing this bulletin is acknowledged.

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List of Abbreviations

AIDS	:	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ARV	:	Anti Retroviral Therapy
CMIS	:	Computerized Management Information System
CSW	:	Commercial Sex Worker
C&S	:	Care & Support
FSW	:	Female Sex Worker
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRG	:	High Risk Group
ICTC	:	Integrated Counseling and Testing Center
IDA	:	International Development Association
IEC	:	Information Education Communication
IDU	:	Injecting Drug User
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSM	:	Men having Sex with Men
NACO	:	National AIDS Control Organization
NACP	:	National AIDS Control Programme
NGO	:	Non Governmental Organization
OI	:	Opportunistic Infections
OR	:	Operations Research
PFMC	:	Project Finance Management Cell
PMTCT	:	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission

PLWHA	:	Persons Living With HIV and AIDS
SACS	:	State AIDS Control Society
SIMU	:	Strategic Information Management Unit
STD	:	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	:	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TI	:	Targeted Interventions
UT	:	Union Territory
VCT	:	Voluntary Counselling and Testing



Overview

In a big Country like India, with diverse health scenario, its a challenge to gather data on programme indicators related to HIV/AIDS. NACP-II implemented CMIS and a system of computerized reporting was institutionalized for all components of the programme. It collects data from 28 States, 7 UTs and 3 Municipal Corporations routinely. The analysis presented below is based on the reports received from blood banks, ICTC, (general & PPTCT), STD Clinics, ART Centers, TI-NGO's and C&S among registered reporting units in the CMIS. Overall reporting has shown improvement during the year. The programme scale up particularly reflects improved performance of ART and ICT Programme.

Blood Banks :

Voluntary blood donation shows an increase in the last quarter from about 51 percent to 61 percent. Overall percentage of voluntary blood donation is reported to be 53 percent and total collection of blood is 4875743 units in the reporting year. Voluntary blood donation is highest in Charitable blood banks followed by government and private blood banks. Sero-positivity among blood donors (0.3 percents) is almost same through out the year. Proportion of female blood donors is very low (6%). Counselling is imparted to only 39 percent of the donors at blood bank.

ICTC (General) :

Number of reporting centers has increased over the reporting period. The last quarter shows quantum jump in clients accessing counseling and testing services for HIV. The HIV positivity among clients of ICTC is reported to be 9 percent and slightly higher in direct walk-in at 10.3 percent. As reported 86 percent transmission is through heterosexual route followed by about 6 percent through homosexual route. Proportion of clients undergoing testing and found positive is highest among age group 25-39.

ICTC (PPTCT):

At PPTCT about 18 lacs pregnant women registering for ANC underwent HIV testing. There is great variation among states with respect to positivity rates. The gap between positive deliveries and administration of NVP is slowly coming down. Positivity among cases coming for delivery directly is 0.6 percent. Also there is big difference in the number of cases registered for ANC and actually receiving counselling and testing which needs to be reduced.

STD Clinics :

Total attendance at STD clinics shows declining trend, a reason might be late and low reporting. The attendance at STD clinic is higher among females and

main disease reported is vaginal discharge (51%). This is followed by cases of genital ulcer diseases (24%) urethral discharge(18%). Very low condom counseling and partner treatment is reported. Condom distribution has improved in the last quarter remarkably.

ART :

Percentage of patients alive on ART among those ever started since beginning is 77 percent. Some of the states like Delhi, Rajasthan show low percentage of patients on ART indicating high drop outs like lost to follow-up, deaths and others. Among the patients ever started on ART, 9.4 percent are lost to follow-up followed by 6.7 percent deaths, 5.8 percent transferred out and 4.6 percent defaulters. Lesser women are accessing ART services, however adherence is higher among women once started on ART. Drug adherence of 95 percent is reported by very less number of states.

Targetted Interventions :

The coverage of sites by TI NGO is in the range of 50 percent to 77 percent. STI case detection and treatment is institutionalized and reported regularly by NGO's. The trend shows increase by quarter. However percentage referred is low. Referrals from TI are happening to various HIV care/health facilities. Proportion of cases referred by NGO is highest at NGO STI clinic followed by VCTC and others including drop-in centers, de-addiction centers etc.

Care & Support:

Registration and admission of PLHA's at CCC has shows increase in the last quarter. Registration and admissions are consistently lower among women. Number of AIDS Cases reported is highest in the age group of 25-34 whereas deaths reported is almost equal in the age group 25-34 and 35-49.



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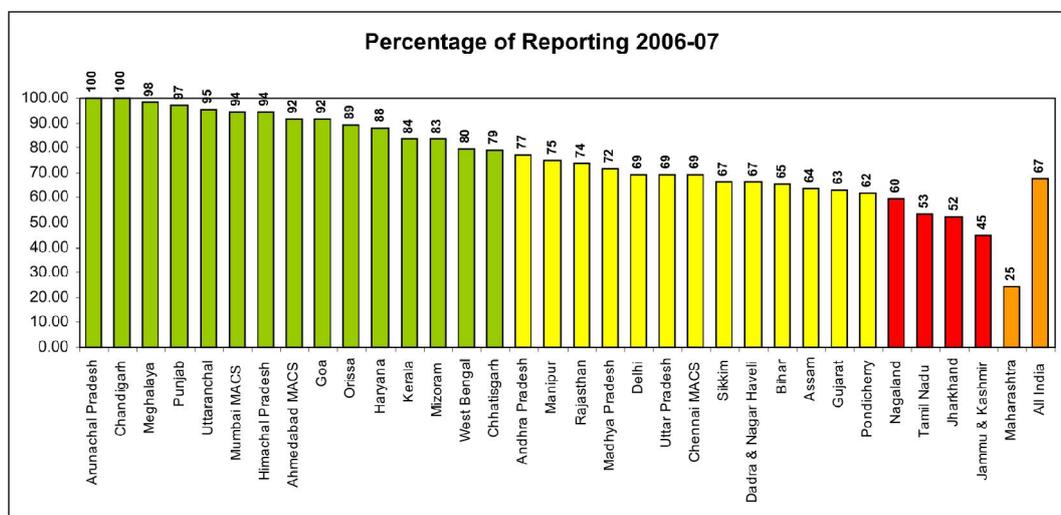
Blood Safety

Blood banks reports to NACO mainly on the details of blood donation by gender, type of blood donation (voluntary or replacement) and seropositivity on 5 mandatory tests among screened blood units and supply of blood components separated.

1.1 Reporting Status:-

Overall reporting from blood banks in government, private and voluntary sectore is 67 percent in the reporting year. The chart-1.1 shows detailed percentage of reporting information for all the states and union territories of India:

Chart-1.1 : Reporting Percentage

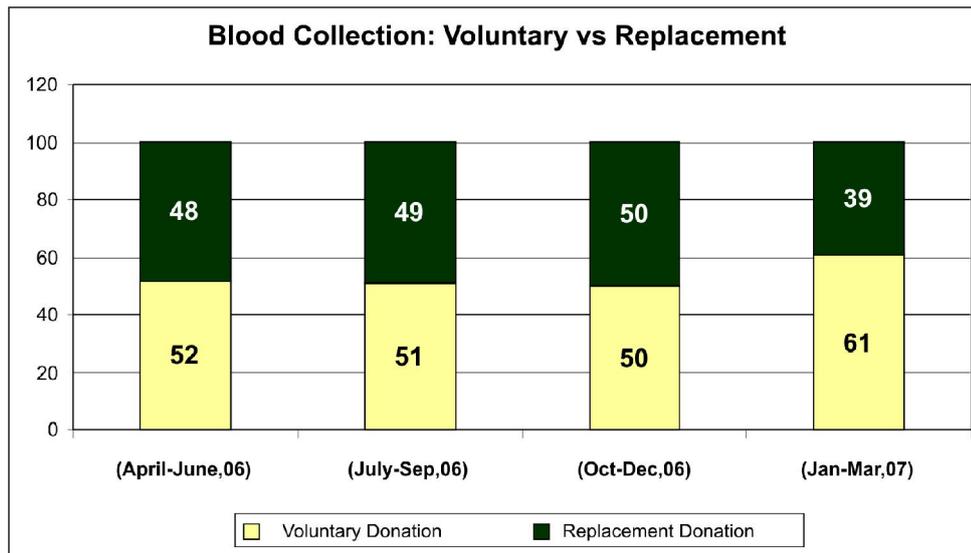


All registered blood banks of Arunachal Pradesh and Chandigarh have reported during the year. Reporting of Sikkim has improved over a period of time. In states of Maharashtra and Jammu and Kashmir, reports from less than 50 percent are received in the reporting year. The reporting percentage in the first quarter has improved upto 73 percent followed by 71 percent in second quarter, 65 percent in third and 67 percent in the fourth till the time of compilation of the report. This mainly indicates late and partial reporting by most of the states.

1.2 Proportion of Blood Collection : Voluntary Vs. Replacement:-

Proportion of voluntary blood donation among the reported blood banks including government, private and charitable is analysed for 1607 blood banks. The chart 1.2.1 below shows the Proportion of Blood Collection –voluntary and replacement aggregated for all the states:

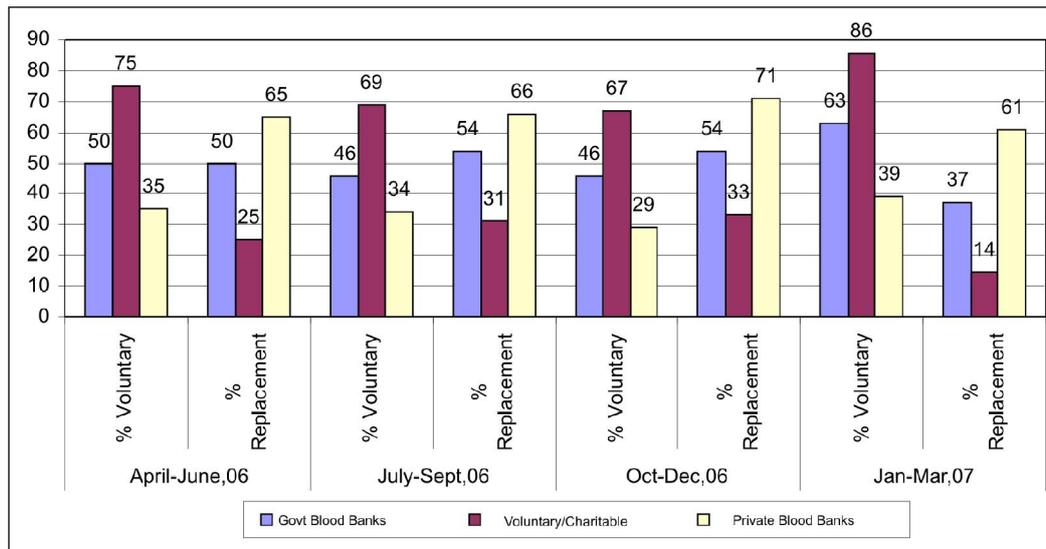
Chart-1.2.1 :Proportion of Voluntary Blood Donation



In the reporting year April 2006 to March 2007, total 4875743 units of blood is collected out of which 2586622 (53%) is through voluntary blood donation.

However when the analysis is done separately for private, government and charitable the picture changes. The percentage of voluntary blood donation is 55 in government blood banks, 30 percent in private blood banks and 67 percent in charitable blood banks. The quarter-wise details of the same are shown in chart-1.2.2

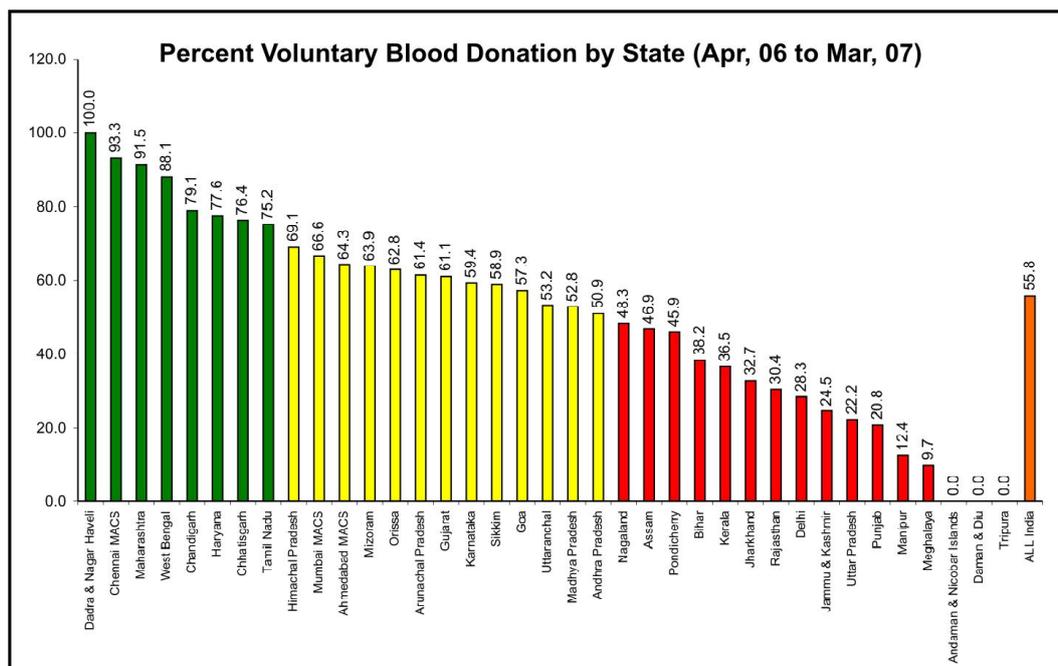
Chart-1.2.2 :Proportion of Voluntary Blood Donation- by type of blood bank



1.3 State-wise distribution of Voluntary Blood Collection :-

The chart 1.3.1 shows the percentage of voluntary Blood Donation for all the states:

Chart-1.3.1 :Proportion of Voluntary Blood Donation by state

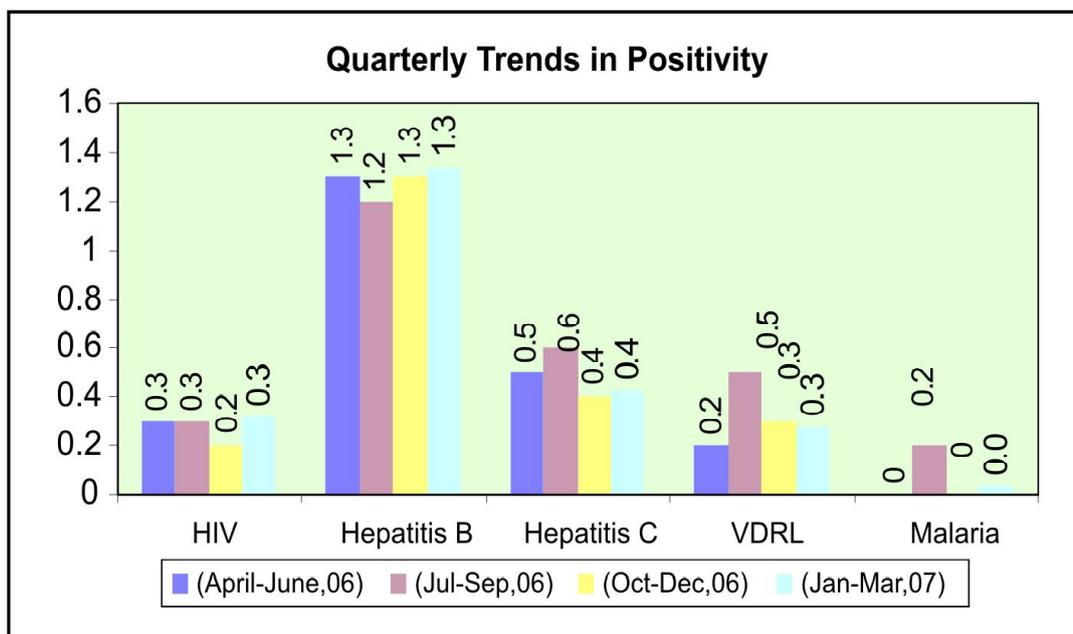


The percentage of voluntary Blood Donation of all the states ranges from 4.2 percent in Meghalaya to 93.3 percent in Chennai MACS and 100 percent in DDN. Apart from Chennai, only West Bengal, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Chandigarh reported greater than 75 percent voluntary blood donation. However out of these Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu has low percentage of reporting.

1.4 Trends in Positivity : All Essential Tests

The chart 1.4.1 shows the detailed percentage of all essential tests performed at blood banks of all the states:

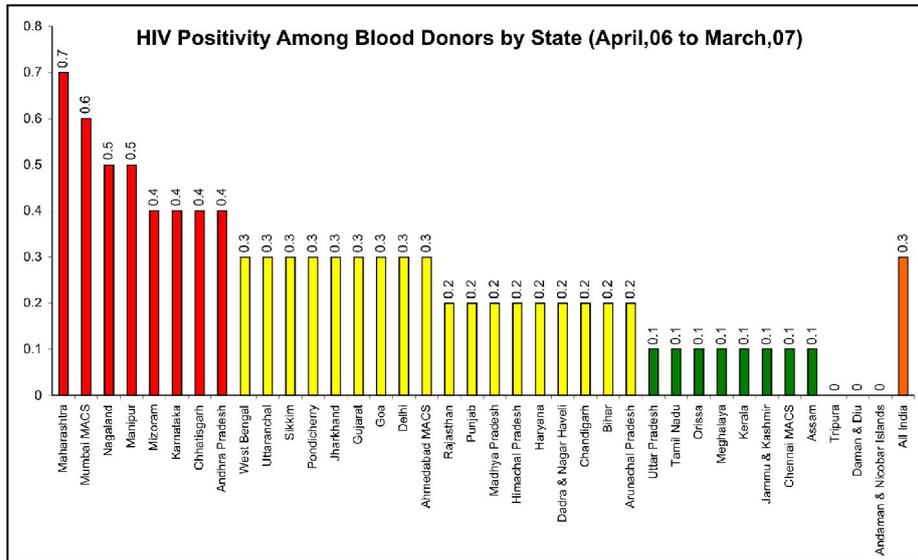
Chart-1.4.1 :Percent positivity by tests



In the quarter, the positivity rates for HIV range between 0.2 to 0.3. High rates are reported for Hepatitis B between 1.2 to 1.4. The rates for Hepatitis C is between 0.4 and 0.5, VDRL is 0.3 and malaria reported no positivity.

1.5 State-wise percent HIV-positivity:-

Chart-1.5.1 :Percent positivity by tests

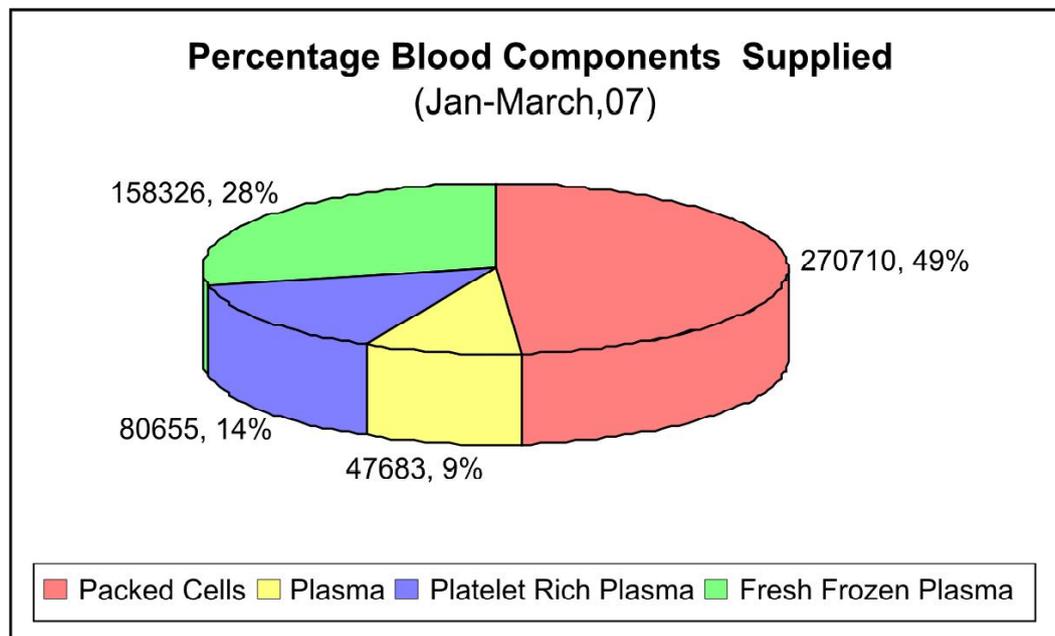


The state-wise positivity trends are depicted in chart 1.5.1. Maharashtra has reported very high percent positivity in the reporting year. States like Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Karnataka, CG & AP show HIV positivity more than the country average of 0.3 percent.

The map showing the percent sero-reactivity in blood collected at blood banks by district is annexed. (Annex - 1)

1.6 Proportion of blood components supplied:

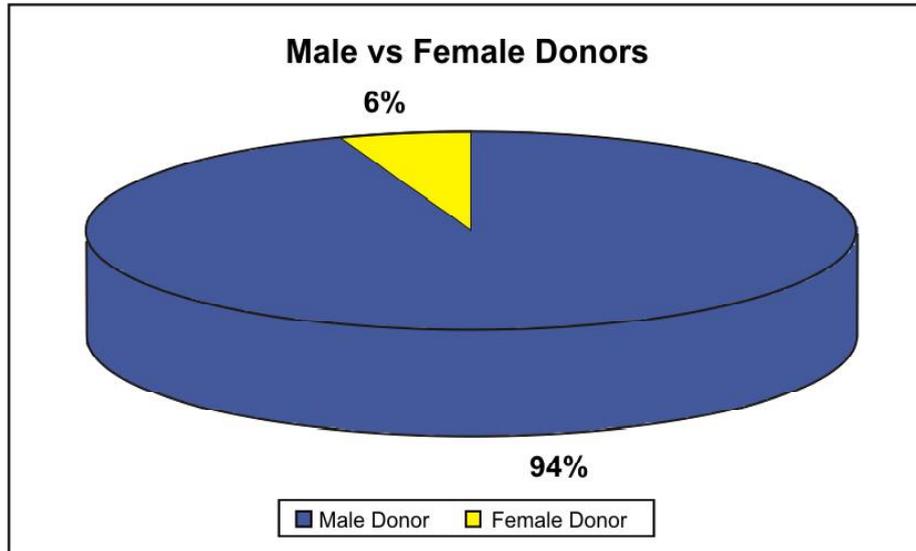
Chart-1.6.1 : Proportion of blood components supplied



The percentage blood components supplied in the reporting quarter are 47 percent packed cells, 26 percent Fresh Frozen Plasma, 21 percent Platelet Rich Plasma and 6 percent Plasma. Of all blood banks, 20 percent have the facility of blood component separation.

1.7 Male-female distribution of donors:

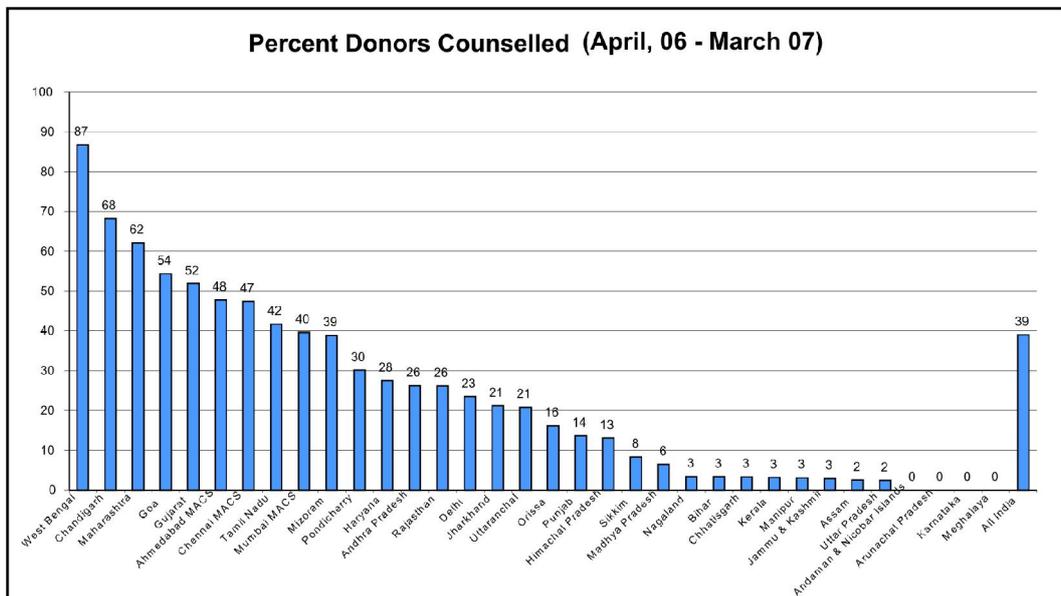
This chart shows gender distribution among donors during the quarter. Number of female donors is very low (6%).



1.8 Percentage of Donors Counseled at Blood Banks:

Percentage of donors received counseling during the reporting quarter varies from 2 percent in Assam & Uttar Pradesh to 87 percent in West Bengal. As per the report 64 percent blood banks have the counseling facility (Denominator is all blood banks, including private). However all India average shows only 39 percent of donors receive counseling at blood banks. The statewise details are given in Chart 1.8.1.

Chart-1.8.1 : Percentage of donors counselled





Integrated Counselling & Testing Centers

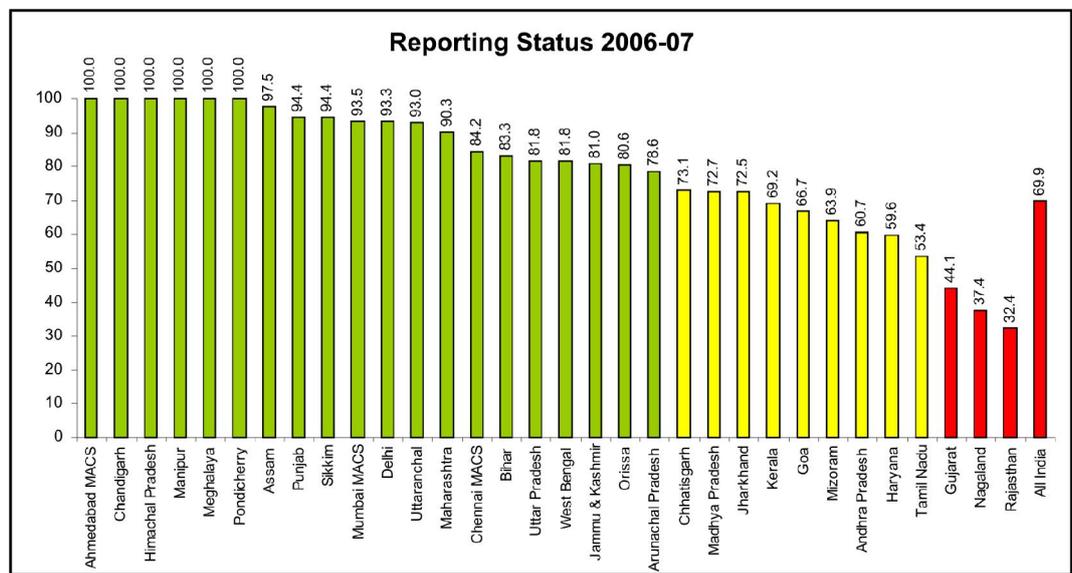
2.1 ICTC (General)

The analysis is based on 2210 VCTC’s registered in CMIS till March,07. ICTC data gives the trends in percentage positivity among the clients coming for HIV testing by gender, age and by type of client (client initiated or provider initiated) along with the counseling details.

2.1.1 Reporting Status:-

Overall reporting of ICTC(General) is 70 percent in the year. The states of Tripura and UT of Lakshadweep , A&N Island, Daman & Diu have not reported in CMIS during the reporting period. Karnataka reported only for a few months. The chart-2.1.1 shows the detailed percentage of reporting information for all the states and union territories of India:

Chart-2.1.1 Reporting Status of ICTC (General)

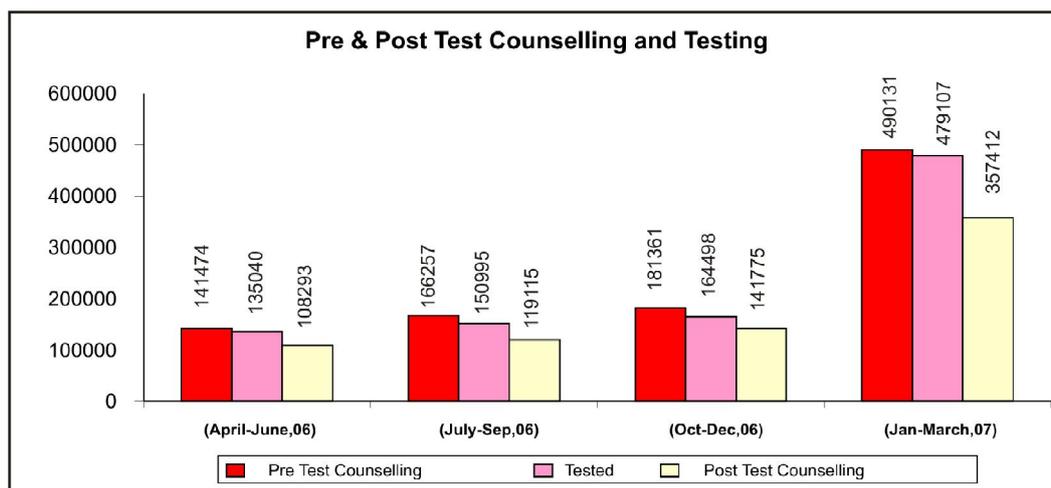


The reporting from Chandigarh, Ahmedabad, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalay, Pondicherry is 100 percent. Percentgae reporting from Gujarat, Nagaland and Rajashtan is less than 50 percent.

2.1.2. Pre Test & Post Test Counseling

Chart 2.1.2 shows the information related to Pre Test & Post Test Counseling. Number of clients accessing the services shows consistent increase in reporting during year. In the last quarter, 98 percent of the clients undergoing pre-test counseling accepted HIV testing. And out of the tested 75 percent reported to have undergone post test counseling. This drop is significant as compared to previous quarters. However in the last quarter, there clients accessing services has almost tripled.

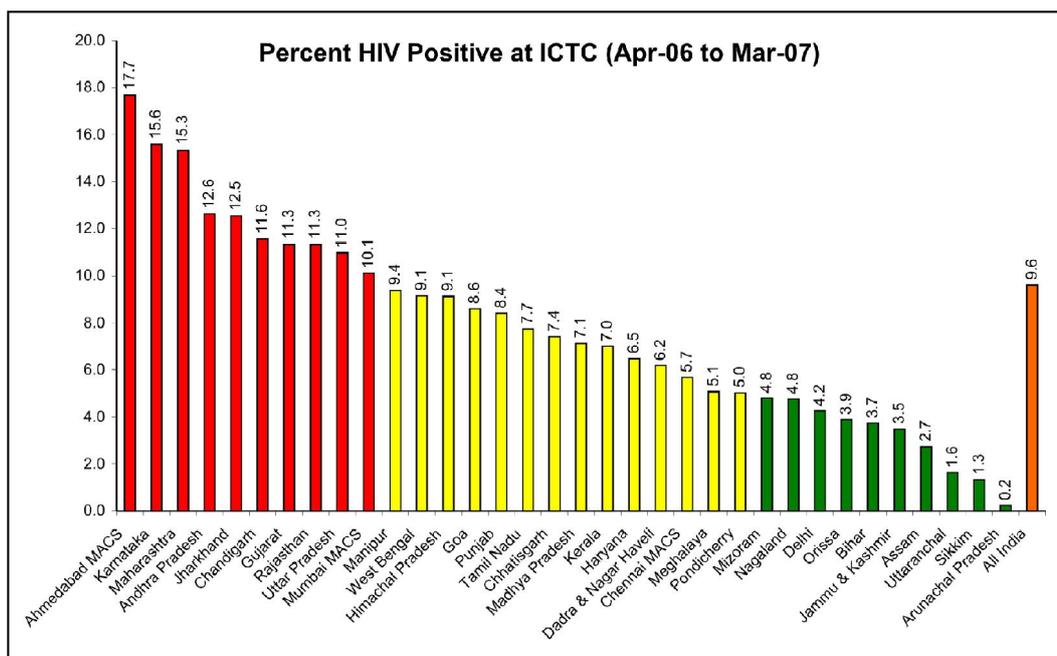
Chart-2.1.2 Pre Test & Post Test Counseling (National Consolidated)



2.1.3 Sero-Positivity among clients of ICTC:

Chart 2.1.3 shows the Sero - Positivity among clients of ICTC of all the states and U.T. Overall positivity is 9.6 percent. Highest percent is reported by Ahmedabad MACS in the reporting quarter with Gujarat, Maharashtra, Manipur, AP, Jharkhand, Chandigarh, Rajasthan and U.P. Karnataka and Mumbai MACS reporting more or equal to 10 percent positive cases.

Chart - 2.1.3 Sero-Positivity among clients of ICTC:



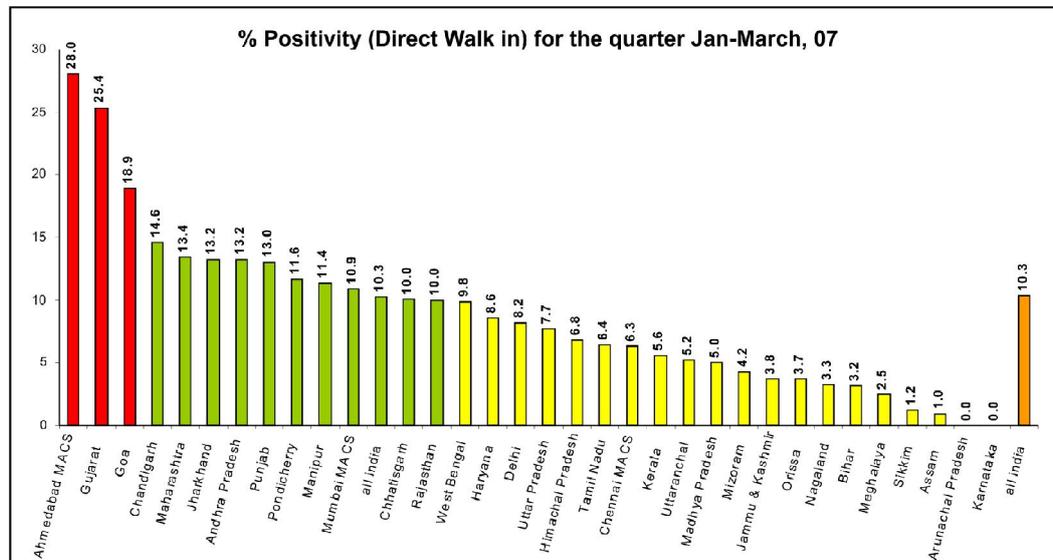
Arunachal Pradesh have reported the lowest 0.2 percentage of sero-positivity among ICTC clients and Ahmedabad MACS has reported the highest of 17.7 percent followed by 15.6 percent at Karnataka.

A map showing positivity among ICTC (general) clients is in Annex-II.

2.1.4 Sero-positivity among direct walk-in

Chart 2.1.4.1 shows the sero-positivity among direct walk-in clients of ICTC’s of all the states and Union Territories. Overall positivity is higher among direct walk-in clients. The graph shows last quarter data.

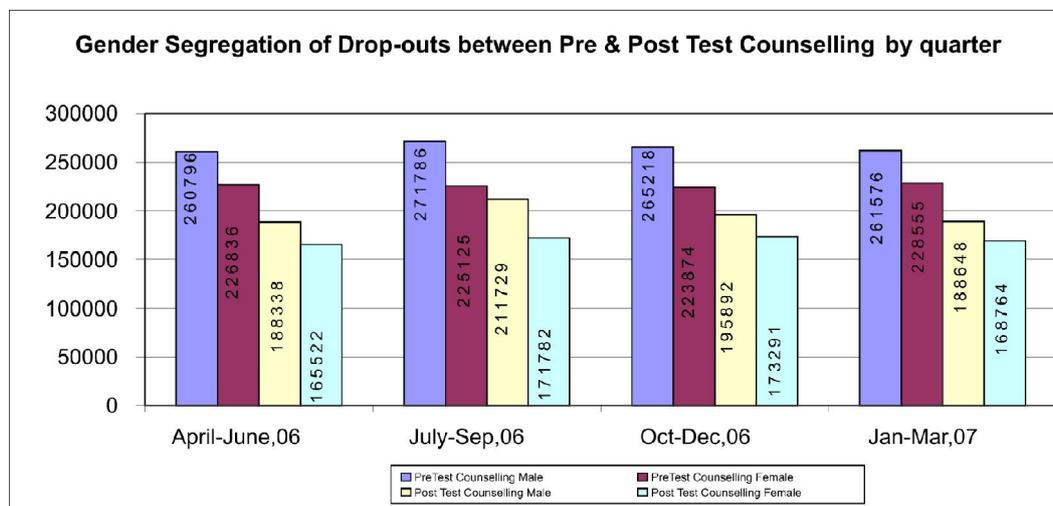
Chart - 2.1.4 Sero-Positivity among direct walk-in



2.1.5 Gender wise accessibility of services

Chart 2.1.5.1 shows the Gender wise accessibility of services of ICTC for the quarter Oct-Dec,06. Both male and female accessibility show similar trends in the reporting period. Overall, 15 percent less female are accessing ICTC for pre-test counseling. The GPI (Gender Parity Index) for the reporting period is 0.87.

Chart - 2.1.5.1 Gender wise accessibility of services for Pre & Post Test Counseling:

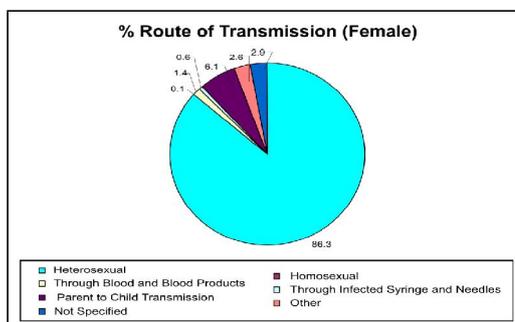
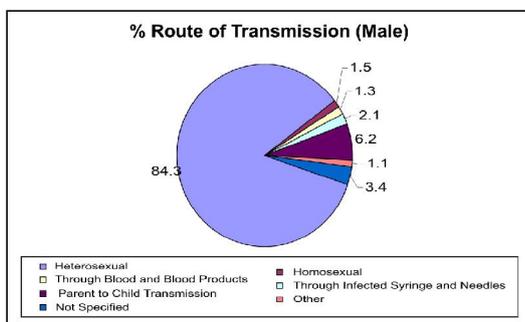


2.1.6 Route of transmission - by gender:

Charts 2.1.6.1 and 2.1.6.2 show the gender wise percentage of route of transmission. The route of transmission reported among HIV positive male and female clients of ICTC is mainly through heterosexual contact which is 84.3 percent and 86.3 percent respectively.

Chart - 2.1.6.1 Percenate of Females: Route of Transmission.

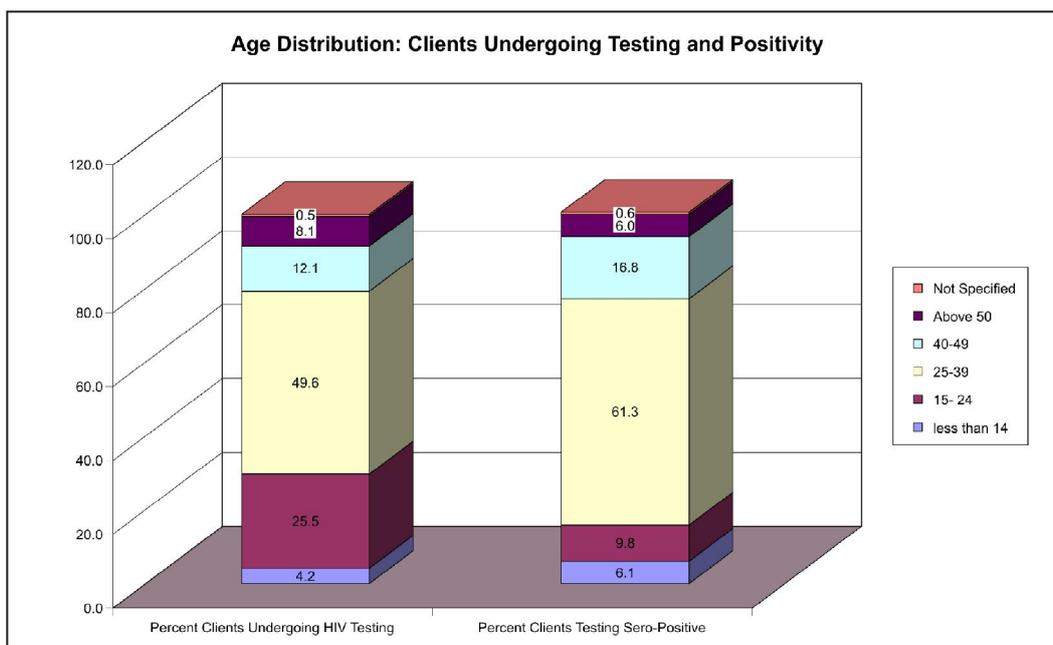
Chart-2.1.6.2 percentage of Male



2.1.7 Age-Distribution among tested and positive:

Chart 2.1.7 shows the composition of persons undergoing HIV Tests and testing sero-positive by age.

Chart 2.1.7 Composition of persons undergoing HIV Tests and testing sero-positive:



As reported, highest number of clients are among the age group 25-39 (49.6%) and positivity is also highest among this group. Among positive, 61% clients are from this age group. More than 25 percent clients are in age group 15-24 undergoing testing but the percent positive in this group is just 9.8.

2.1.8 Average monthly Tests per VCTC - state-wise:

The table below shows average monthly tests performed per VCTC in each states. Gujarat, Goa, Chennai, AP, Pondicherry, Mumbai and Delhi have reported average monthly tests more than 190.

S. No.	Reporting Unit State/UT/MACS	Number of VCTC	Average Monthly Tests per VCTC	S. No.	Reporting Unit State/UT/MACS	Number of VCTC	Average Monthly Tests per VCTC
1	A&N Island	9	NR	21	Mizoram	12	44
2	Daman & Diu	1	NR	22	Kerala	40	77
3	Karnataka	36	NR	23	Rajasthan	37	28
4	Lakshadweep	0	NR	24	Jammu & Kashmir	7	86
5	Tripura	1	NR	25	Punjab	24	131
6	Meghalaya	3	18	26	Orissa	62	121
7	Sikkim	6	25	27	Ahmedabad MACS	5	259
8	Arunachal Pradesh	14	27	28	West Bengal	33	106
9	Himachal Pradesh	13	40	29	Haryana	19	76
10	Maharashtra	585	30	30	Manipur	21	81
11	Jharkhand	17	24	31	Chandigarh	6	143
12	Chhattisgarh	31	29	32	Mumbai MACS	67	201
13	Tamil Nadu	634	32	33	Goa	4	145
14	Nagaland	57	17	34	Gujarat	65	86
15	Uttar Pradesh	99	54	35	Andhra Pradesh	303	115
16	Assam	27	113	36	Chennai MACS	19	199
17	Madhya Pradesh	50	54	37	Delhi	45	200
18	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	NR	38	Pondicherry	4	435
19	Uttaranchal	19	108				
20	Bihar	64	179				

These averages are calculated based on assumption that all the centers reported are functional in all three months of the quarter in each quarter.



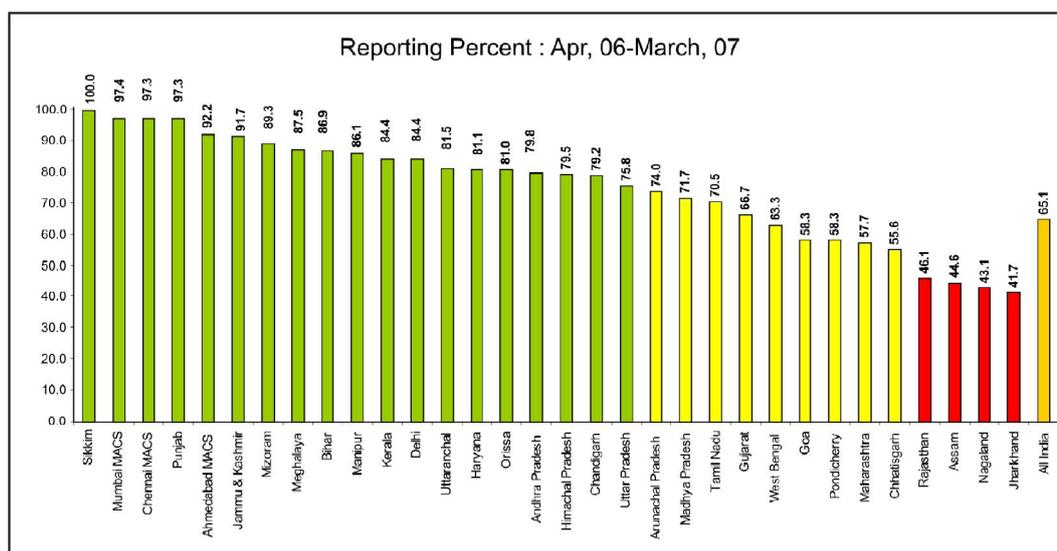
2.2 ICTC (PPTCT)

The analysis takes into consideration the reports from the 1908 registered PPTCT centers in CMIS from across the states. Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, Lakshadweep, A&N Islands and Daman and Diu have not reported in the quarter.

2.2.1 Reporting Status:-

The chart shows the detailed percentage of reporting information for all the states and union territories of India in the year April06-Mar07.

Chart-2.2.1 Reporting Status of ICTC (PPTCT)



The overall reporting from PPTCT is 65 percent for the whole year. States like Sikkim, Punjab and J&K have more than 90 percent reporting in addition to the MACS of Chennai, Mumbai and Ahmedabad. Rajasthan, Assam, Nagaland and Jharkhand have reported less than 50 percent.

2.2.2 Services at PPTCT

The table below shows the percentage of ANC cases pre-counseled, tested for HIV and receiving post test counseling among all registered ANC cases at PPTCT.

STATE	% of new ANCs counseled (pre-test) among registered	% of new ANCs accepted HIV test
All India	80.4	69.3
Karnataka	0.0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	5.9	5.6
Delhi	26.1	19.2

STATE	% of new ANCs counseled (pre-test) among registered	% of new ANCs accepted HIV test
Assam	33.3	27.9
Madhya Pradesh	37.7	20.6
Chhatisgarh	38.4	27.2
Meghalaya	39.7	39.7
Uttar Pradesh	43.3	28.7
Jharkhand	43.3	15.3
Himachal Pradesh	48.2	13.1
Punjab	48.5	47.0
Rajasthan	49.3	22.4
Kerala	58.5	57.4
Bihar	62.3	47.5
Gujarat	63.4	46.3
Ahmedabad MACS	68.5	68.5
Arunachal Pradesh	74.7	73.5
Pondicherry	75.2	59.8
Haryana	80.2	67.3
Goa	83.4	83.1
Sikkim	85.7	56.6
West Bengal	88.1	69.1
Orissa	88.9	52.8
Manipur	89.6	82.1
Nagaland	92.6	74.6
Andhra Pradesh	93.8	92.2
Mizoram	96.9	95.7
Maharashtra	96.9	74.9
Chandigarh	97.2	97.2
Mumbai MACS	97.4	92.7
Tamil Nadu	99.6	94.8
Chennai MACS	99.9	99.8
Uttaranchal	100.0	100.0

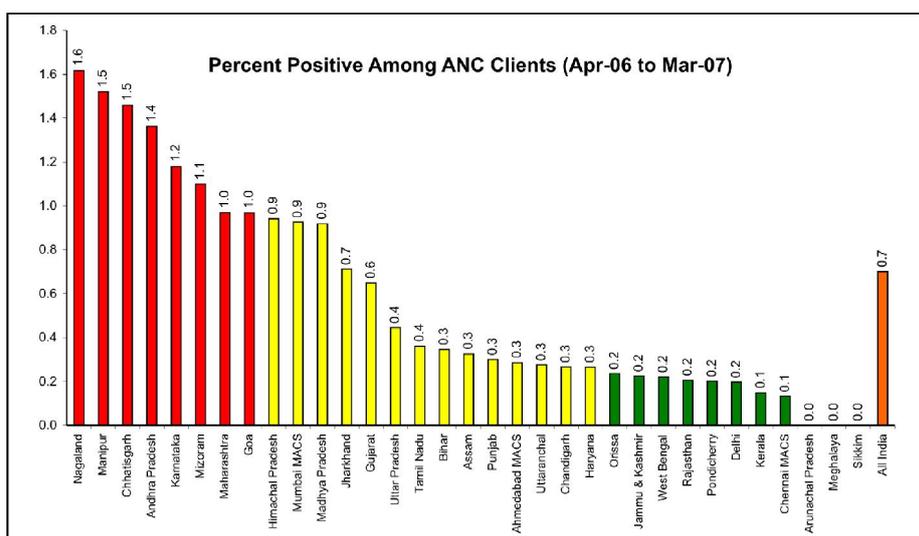
Among reported, 16 states have 75 percent registered ANC cases undergoing HIV testing. Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Chandigarh, Mumbai MACS, Tamil Nadu, Chennai MACS reported 90 percent registered cases undergoing HIV testing. The same is low in Delhi and J&K.

2.2.3 Percentage Positive among ANC cases:-

The chart 2.2.3 shows the state-wise percent positives among registered ANC cases for each state.

The overall percent positivity reported at PPTCT among ANC registrations is 0.7 in the reporting year. Nagaland, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Karnataka, Mizoram, Maharashtra & Goa have reported positivity more than 1 percent.

Chart - 2.2.3 Percent positive at ICTC (PPTCT)among registered ANC cases



2.2.4 Women coming Directly into Labour

Overall positivity among the women coming directly into labour is 0.97 percent. The chart 2.2.4 shows the detailed percentage of percentage HIV positivity among women coming directly into labor in different states and union territories of India, Madhya Pradesh reported positivity of 3.2 percent which is very high. Tamil Nadu, Chennai MACS, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Nagaland, Maharashtra, Mumbai MACS, Mizoram, Manipur are showing more than 1 percent positively in last quarter.

Chart-2.2.4 Percent positive at ICTC (PPTCT) among women coming directly into labour

Positivity Among Women coming directly in labor

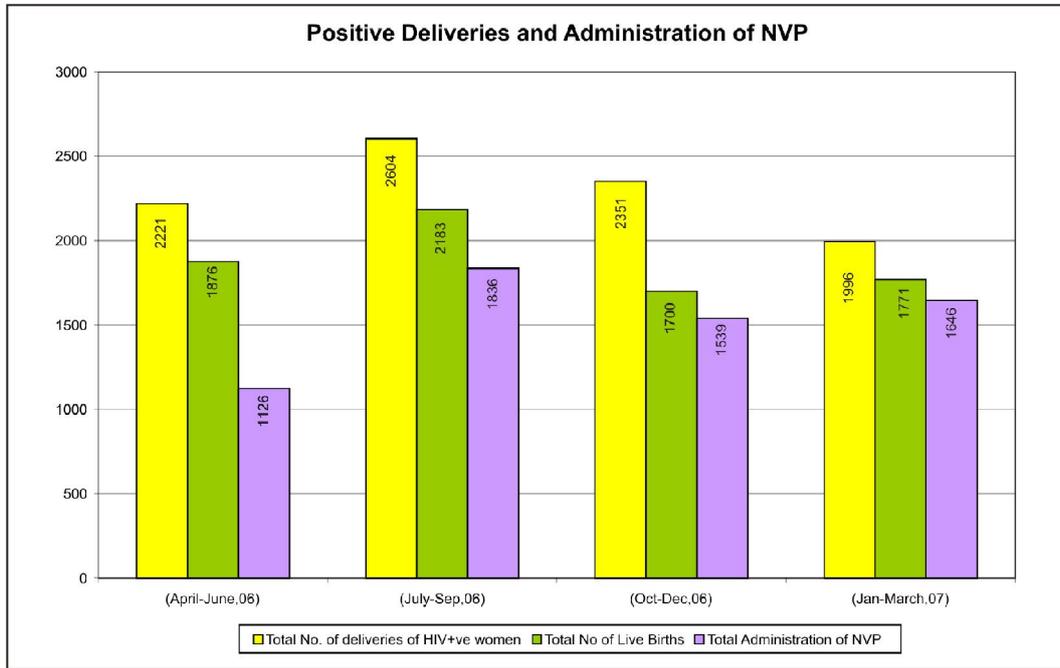
STATE	% Positive	STATE	% Positive
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	Uttar Pradesh	0.4
Assam	0.0	Ahmedabad MACS	0.4
Chhattisgarh	0.0	Goa	0.5
Delhi	0.0	Bihar	0.6
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	Tamil Nadu	1.1
Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	Chennai MACS	1.1
Jharkhand	0.0	Andhra Pradesh	1.3
Karnataka	0.0	Gujarat	1.3
Meghalaya	0.0	Nagaland	1.3
Pondicherry	0.0	Maharashtra	1.4
Rajasthan	0.0	Mumbai MACS	1.9
Sikkim	0.0	Mizoram	2.0
Uttaranchal	0.0	Manipur	2.1
West Bengal	0.1	Madhya Pradesh	3.2
Orissa	0.2		
Chandigarh	0.3		
Kerala	0.3		
Haryana	0.3		
Punjab	0.3		

Higer positivity rates in the states mentioned above are mainly because of very small numbers undergoing testing. Nationally as reported in the last quarter, only 41 percent cases coming for delivery directly get tested for HIV.

2.2.5 Proportion of Positive Deliveries, live births and administration of NVP:

The chart below shows the detailed percentage of reporting information for all the states and union territories of India:

Chart-2.2.5 Number of deliveries and live births



Percentage administration of NVP to the Mother Baby pair has improved from 60 percent in the first quarter to 92 percent in the last quarter. The survival of baby has also shown improvement over the reporting quarter.

2.2.6 Number of Positive Deliveries and Administration of NVP:-

Table below shows state-wise number of positive deliveries and administration of NVP.

STATE	Total No. of deliveries	Total No. of deliveries of HIV +ve women	Total No. of Live Birth to HIV positive mothers	Number of MB pairs received NVP	Percentage MB Pairs receiving NVP
Ahmedabad MACS	3687	14	2	14	100.0
Chandigarh	3927	7	7	7	100.0
Gujarat	6670	28	25	28	100.0
Kerala	13116	8	8	8	100.0
Mizoram	1013	4	3	4	100.0
Orissa	18090	8	7	8	100.0
Tamil Nadu	0	245	252	245	100.0
Manipur	3390	30	29	25	83.3
Goa	1472	11	10	9	81.8
Mumbai MACS	18483	125	124	101	80.8
Andhra Pradesh	32740	494	455	374	75.7
West Bengal	44082	36	35	27	75.0
Bihar	15531	11	10	8	72.7
Maharashtra	74426	337	336	233	71.7
Nagaland	480	7	4	5	71.4
Assam	9763	51	50	36	70.6
Delhi	8727	13	11	9	69.2
Uttar Pradesh	3665	4	3	2	50.0
Arunachal Pradesh	456	0	0	0	0.0
Chennai MACS	15	15	0	0	0.0
Chhatisgarh	0	1	0	0	0.0
Haryana	3606	3	0	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	0	2	0	0	0.0
Jharkhand	757	0	0	0	0.0
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	4813	3	2	0	0.0
Meghalaya	1541	0	0	0	0.0
Pondicherry	6	6	0	0	0.0
Punjab	1377	3	3	0	0.0
Rajasthan	10399	1	0	0	0.0
Sikkim	961	0	0	0	0.0
Uttaranchal	252	0	0	0	0.0
All India	283445	1455	1397	1143	78.6

Only 12 reporting states the 75 percent or more Mother Baby pairs are receiving Nevarapine. The states need to improve quality of data reported on these indicators.



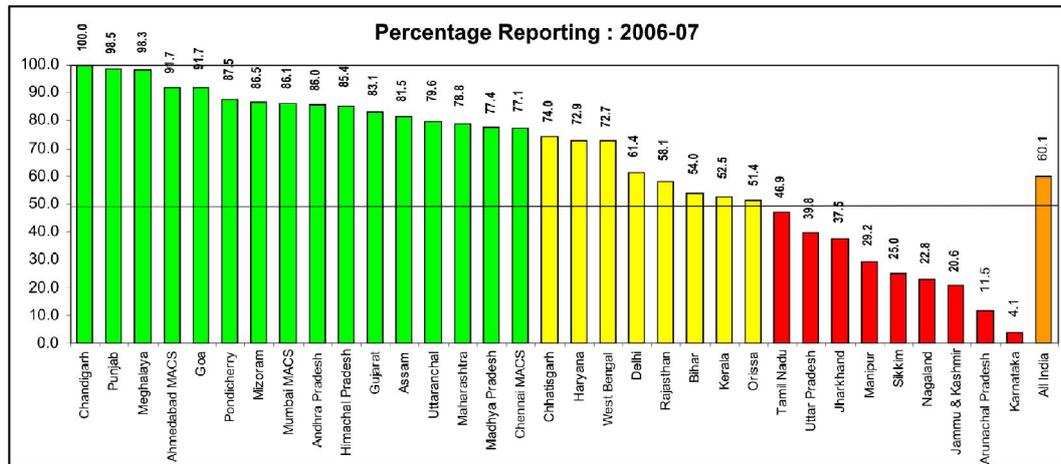
Sexually Transmitted Diseases

This analysis is based on total 860 STD Clinics registered in CMIS for all states and union territories.

3.1 Reporting Status

Overall reporting from STD Clinics is comparatively low at 60.1 percent in the reporting year. The states like Karnataka, Tripura and UT of Lakshadweep , A&N Island have not reported in CMIS during the reporting period. The chart-3.1 shows the details of percentage of reporting information for all the states and union territories of India. Only 16 states have reporting percentage more than 75 percent. The graph below shows the state-wise distribution of reporting rates as against the registered STD clinics in CMIS.

Chart-3.1 Reporting Status

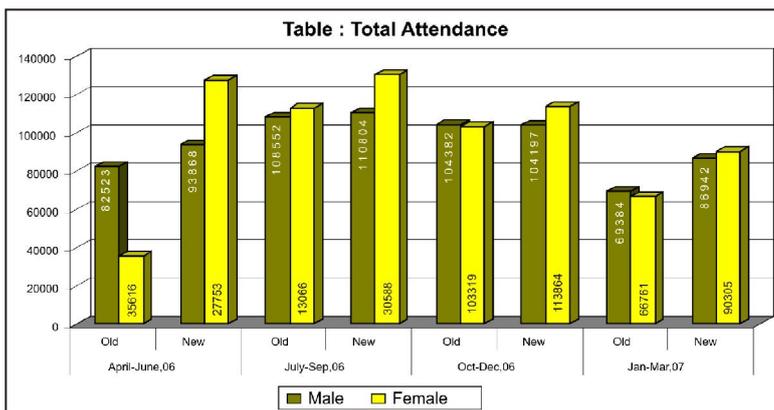


◆ Chandigarh, Punjab, and Meghalay have shown more than 98 percent STD reporting.

3.2 Total Attendance at STD clinics

Total Attendance at STD clinic shows almost equal distribution of male and female attendees in the three quarters except for old cases in the first quarter. At STI clinics, the accessibility for male and female is almost the same. Quarterly distribution of the old and new patients is depicted in the graph attached.

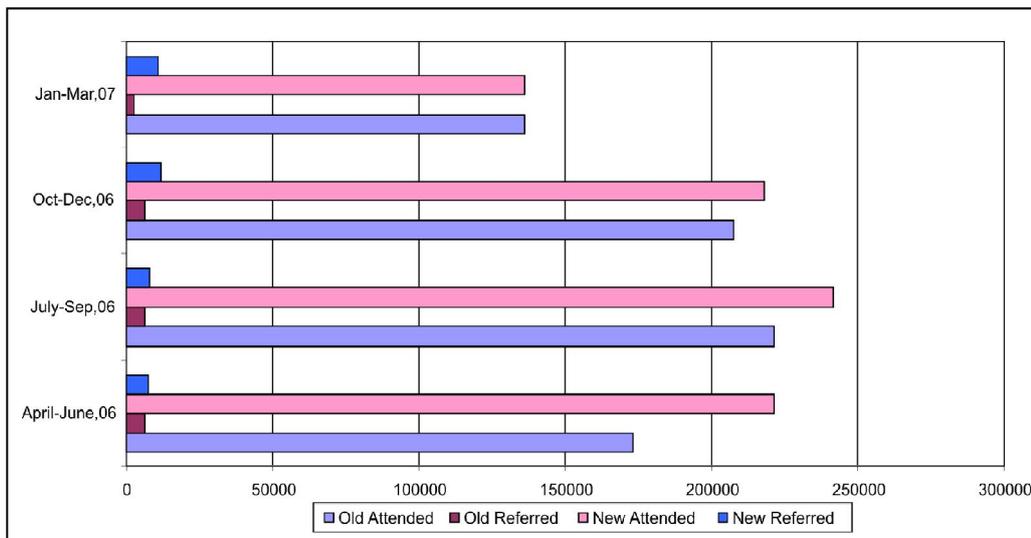
Chart 3.2.1 Total Attendance at STD Clinics:



If we look at the referral, again a similar trend is observed among male and female attendees.

3.2.2 Referrals from STD Clinics:

Chart 3.2.2 Total referrals among the Attendee's at STD Clinics

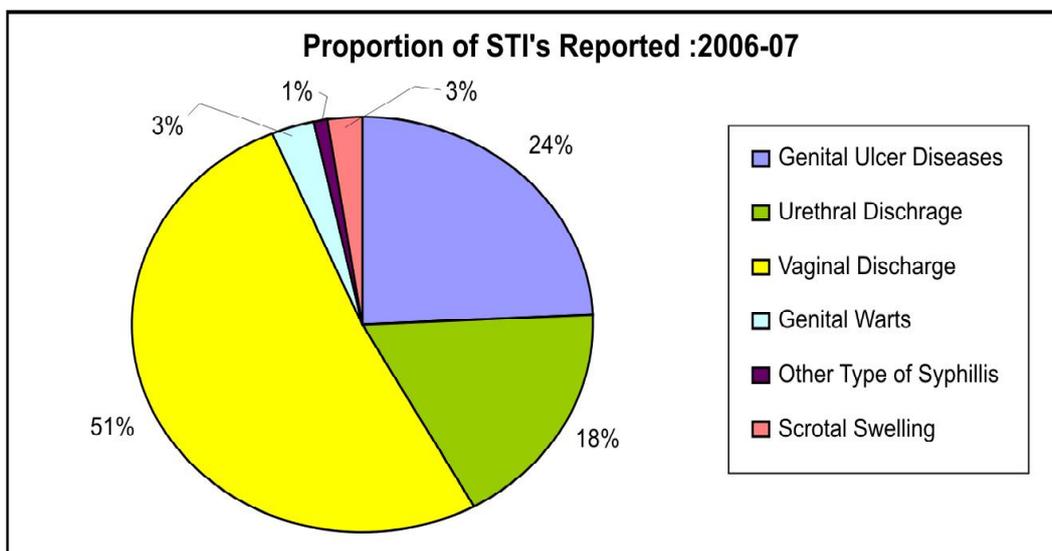


The total cases referred as against attended is shown in the graph. Percentage referral among old cases is 3.4, 2.9, 3.0 and 1.7 percent respectively and among new cases 3.4, 3.2, 5.5 and 8.1 percent respectively in the quarters April-June, July-Sept, Oct-Dec 06 and Jan-Mar,07.

3.3 Detection - Disease-wise:

Though total attendance shows almost equal distribution of male and female, the maximum number of female are coming for treatment of vaginal discharge and the number is very large. The distribution by main category of STI's is shown in the adjoining graph.

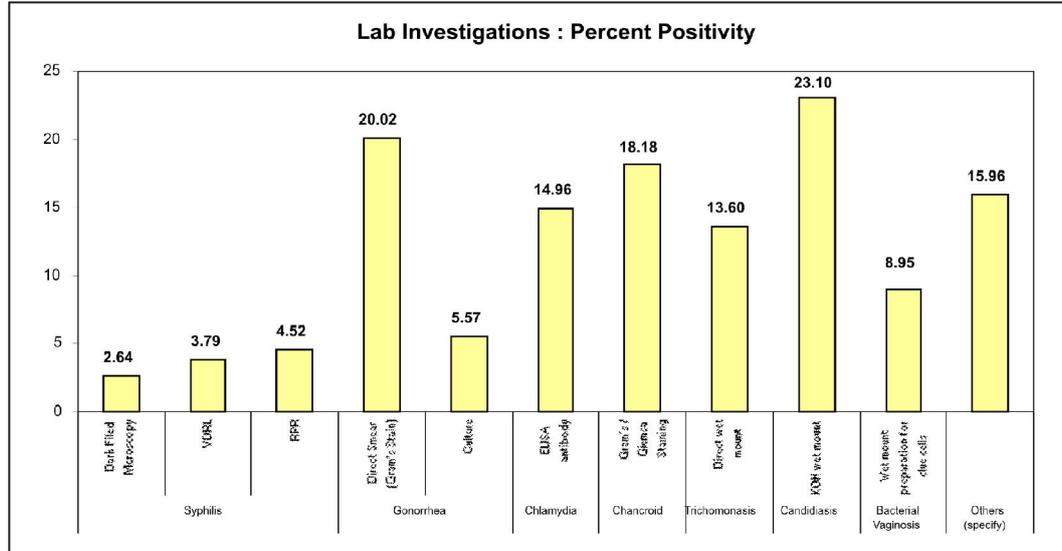
Chart-3.3 Detection - Disease-wise



3.4 Positivity by Lab Investigation:

The positivity percentage among various lab investigations performed at STI clinics is shown in the graph below.

Chart - 3.4 Positivity by Lab Investigation:

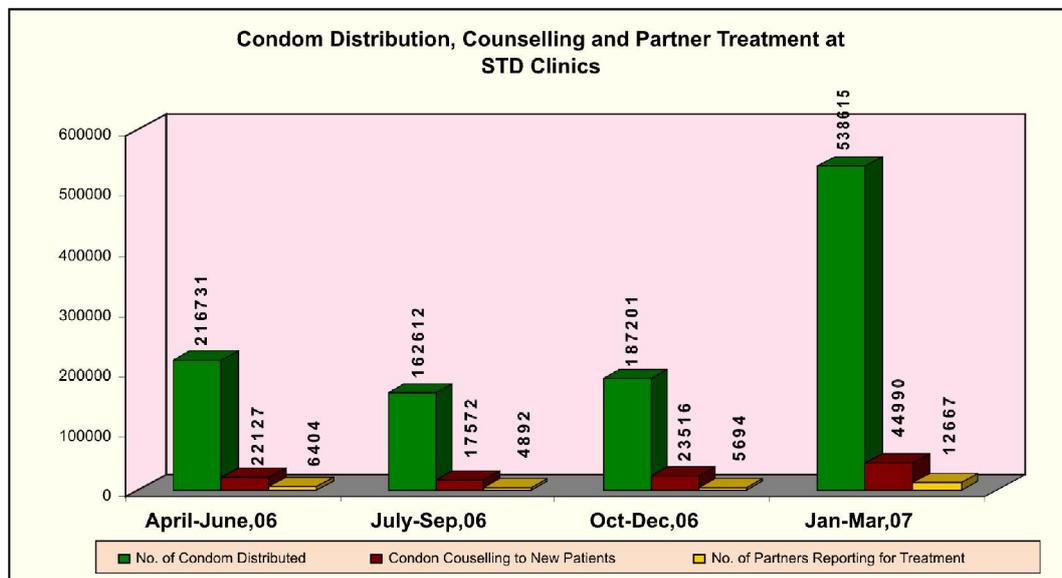


3.5 Condom Distribution, Counselling and Partner Treatment :

Condom distribution in the reporting period is depicted in the graph 3.5. Very less proportion of new patients are reported to be getting condom counseling. Number of partners reporting for treatment, which is an important aspect of STD programming is also very less ranging between 2.7 to 3 percent.

Figure of Condom distribution reported in the last quarter has almost tripled as compared with previous quarter.

Chart - 3.5. Condom Distribution & Other Services

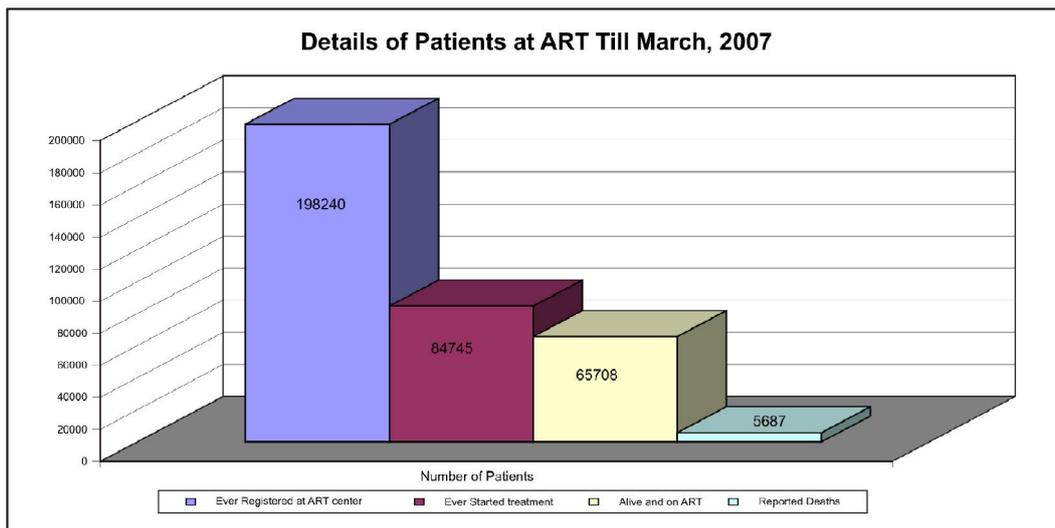


4

Anti Retro-Viral Therapy Program (ART)

The analysis is based on the report received from 97 ART centers till March, 07 out of 101 ART centers registered. Except for the states Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, there is 100 percent reporting for ART.

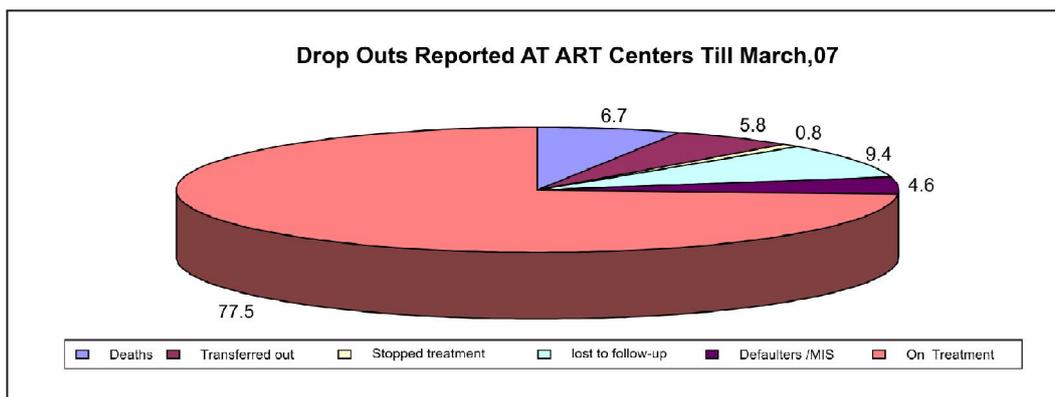
4.1 Proportion of Patients Ever Started and on ART as against Registered



Till the end of March,07 total number of patients registered at ART center are 198240. Out of these 43 percent patients were ever started on ART. till March,2007. Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka have maximum number of patients registered. Out of the patients ever started the treatment, 77 percent are alive and on ART. Till March,07, since inception of the ART program, total 5687 deaths are reported among patient registered at ART center.

4.2 Proportion of Patients Dropped Out

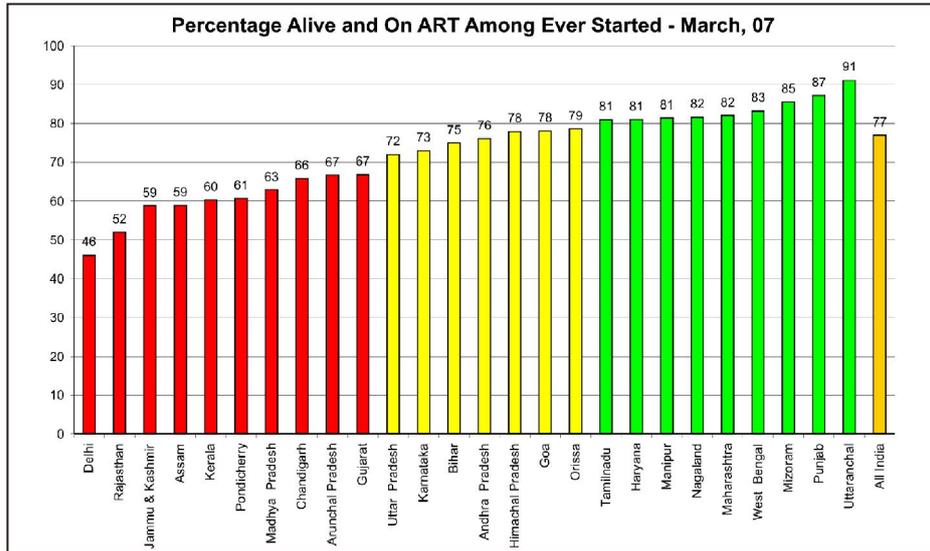
The details of patients dropped out due to LFU, MIS, death and transferred out is shown in the following chart.



Percentage of LFU at All India level is 9.4 followed by death percentage (6.7) Percentage of transfer out has increased in this quarter. Highest deaths are reported by ART Center at Dharwad(510, 20%) followed by BHU Varanasi (345, 17%) and Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad (460, 14%). Highest LFU's are reported by Jaipur (503), Guntur (501) and Ahmedabad (442).

4.3 Percentage of Patients on ART among those ever started - state-wise

The state-wise percent of patient alive and on ART is given in the graph below. Very less drop outs are reported by Punjab, J&K and Jharkhand where data is mainly for only one or two ART centers.

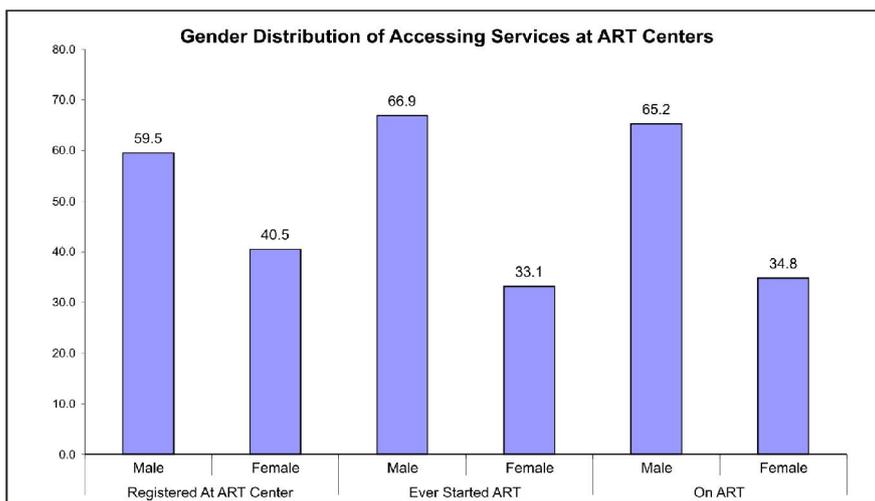


At all India level, of patients ever started on ART, 77 percent are alive and on ART. This implies that 23 percent patients dropped out.

4.4 Accessing the ARV treatment : Gender-wise

While 19 percent less women are accessing ART services (registration), the number ever started on ART differs by 34 percent points. The reasons for widening this gap can be biological or social. However, among those started on ART, higher percent female than male are alive and on ART till March,07. This implies lesser drop-outs among female patients once started on ART.

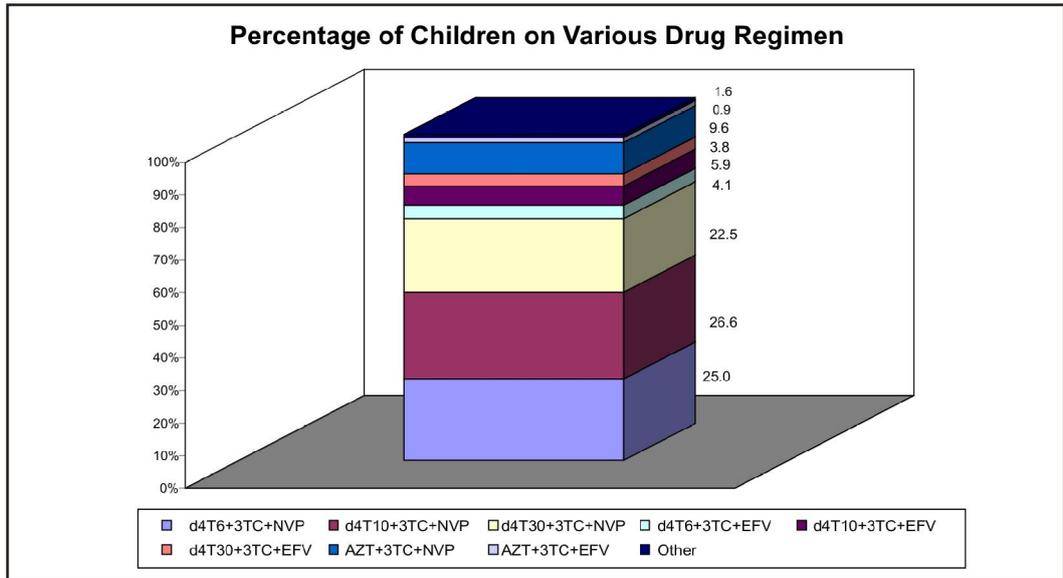
The chart below shows the gender differential in registration, starting ART and living on ART.



Out of total patients on ART, only 7 percent are children.

4.5 Percentage of Patients on Various Drug Regime

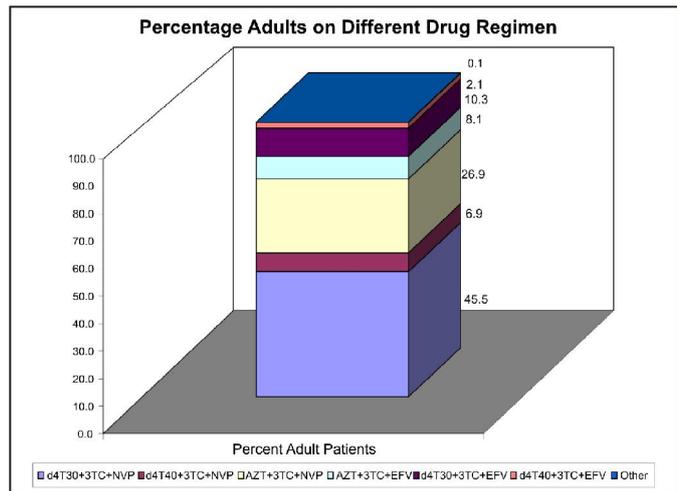
4.5.1 Percentage of Children on Various Drug Regime:



Highest number of children On ART are reported to be on the drug regimen d4T10+3TC+NVP (26.6%) followed by d4T6+3TC+NVP (25%) and d4T30+3TC+NVP (22.5%) The proportion of children on various regimens in in graph.

4.5.2 Percentage of Adults on Various Drug Regime:

Maximum percentage of adults are on the regimen d4T30+3TC+NVP (45.5%) followed by AZT+3TC+NVP (26.9%), d4T30+3TC+EFV (10.3%) and AZT+3TC+EFV (8.1%) The proportion is shown in graph.



4.6 Drug Adherence

Of the reported ART centers, 13 have reported 100 percent patients with 95% drug adherence and 35 centers have not reported any data for drug adherence. This data is important and needs follow-up. The centers with good adherence rates are Karimnagar, Vishakhapattanam from AP, LNJP, Kalawati Saran From Delhi, Bellary from Karnatak, KEM Hospital, Aurangabad from Maharashtra, Dimapur, Tuensang from Nagaland and Churachandpur, Imphal West and Urkhul from Manipur.



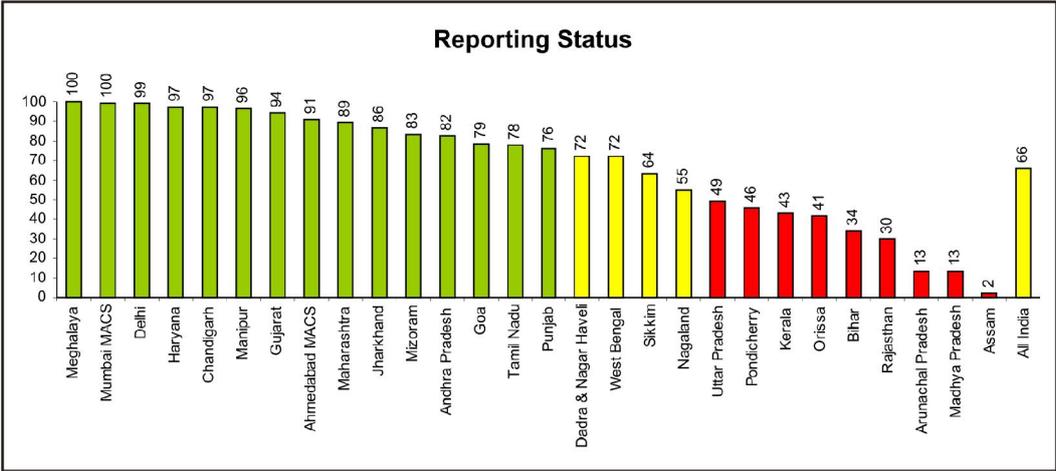
Targetted Interventions

The analysis is based on the monthly reports submitted by 1025 NGO's implementing Targetted Interventions through SACS. Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, Lakshadweep, A&N Islands and Daman and Diu has not reported in the year as a result their data is not taken into consideration except for finding the overall reporting percentage.

5.1 Reporting Status:-

The chart shows the detailed percentage of reporting information for all the states and union territories of India.

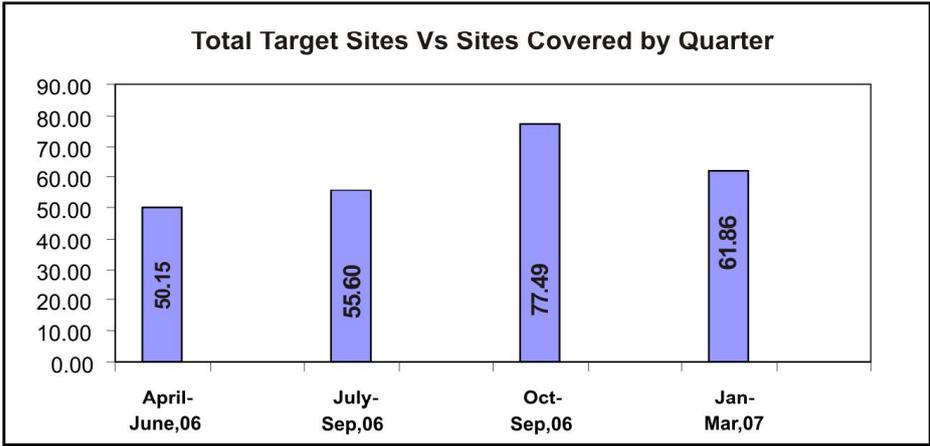
Chart - 5.1 Reporting Status of Targetted Interventions



The overall reporting from NGO (TI) is 66 percent for the reporting year. Meghalaya, Mumbai, Delhi, Haryana, Chandigarh and Manipur has achieved reporting percentage of more than 95 percent. Reporting percentage is low in Assam, MP, Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Orissa, UP, Pondicherry and Kerala.

5.2 Coverage of Sites through Targetted Interventions:-

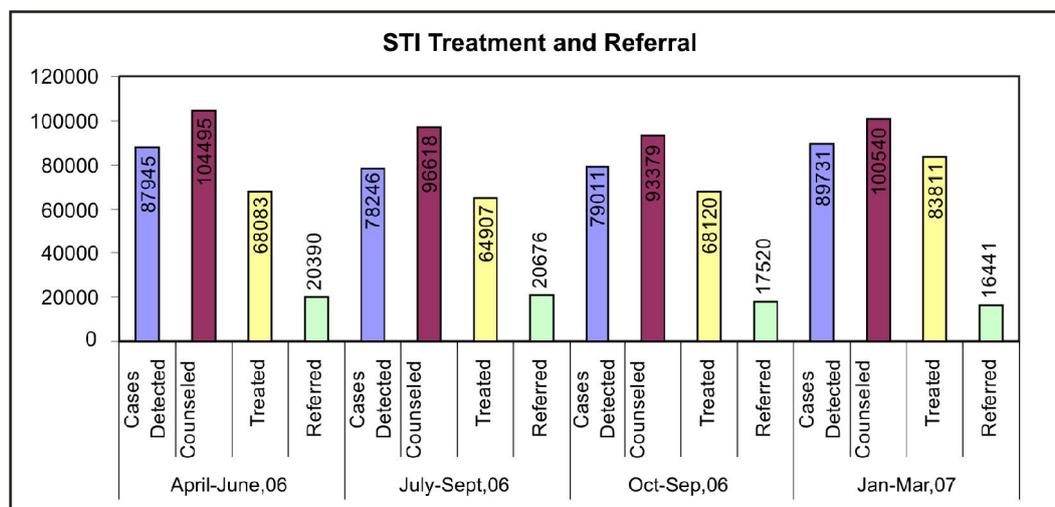
Chart - 5.2 Coverage of Sites



The chart shows the percentage of sites covered by NGO as against target for the year.

5.3 Number of STD Cases detected and Treated

Chart - 5.3 STI Treatment and Referral



The chart 5.3 shows the Number of target group individuals detected with STI, provided counselling and treatment and referred by quarter. The percentage of cases treated among those detected ranges from 77.3 percent to 93.4 percent and shows a gradual increase over quarters.

5.4 Condom Distribution Reported by TI-NGO's

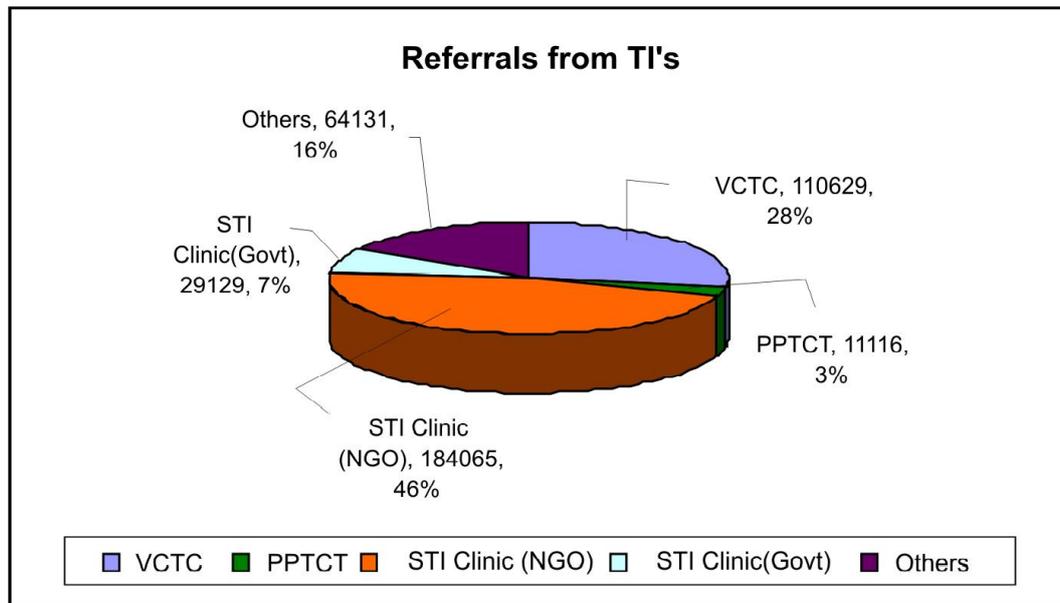
The table below shows the the number of condoms reported to be received and distributed by TI's across the country through free distribution and social marketing. These are consolidated figures for all states.

Chart-5.4 Condom Received and Distributed by NGO's implementing TI's

Quarter	Type	Received	Distributed
April-June,06	Free Distribution	31867919	22587517
	Social Marketing	7188883	3626523
July-Sept,06	Free Distribution	34997646	20193670
	Social Marketing	9836556	3748324
Oct-Sep,06	Free Distribution	51890081	22690722
	Social Marketing	13617738	3213474
Jan-Mar,07	Free Distribution	113097568	30090146
	Social Marketing	23259462	6657007

5.5 Referrals from Targetted Intervention

The targetted Intervention Projects are referring the clients to various facilities including VCTC, PPTCT, STI Clinics from NGO and Government. Others constitutes drop-in centers, drug de-addiction centers etc.

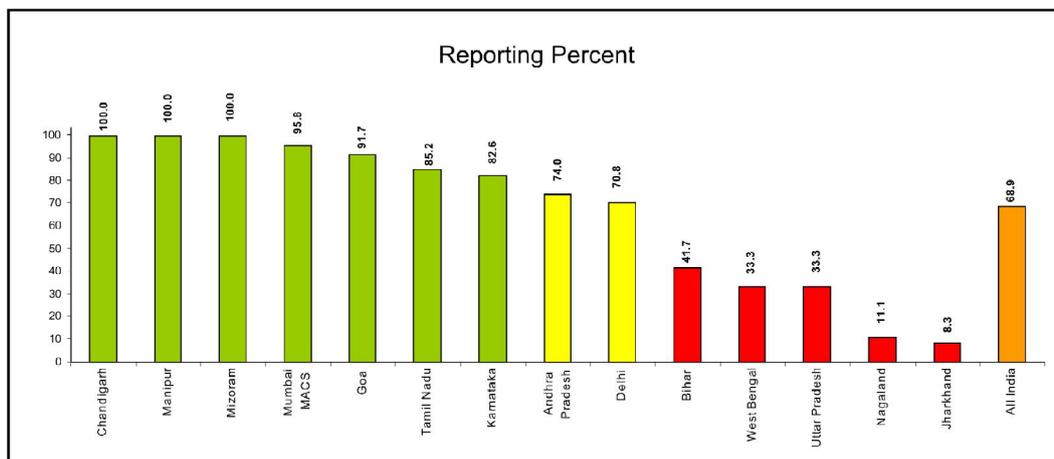


6

Care & Support

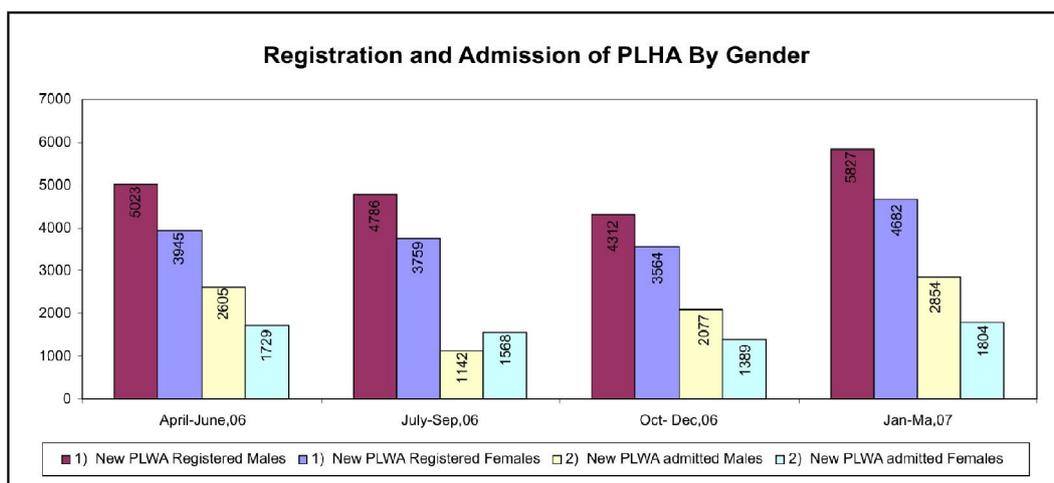
Care and Support program is implemented by NGO's. The report is based on reports received from 88 NGO's across 15 states during the year.

6.1 Reporting Status



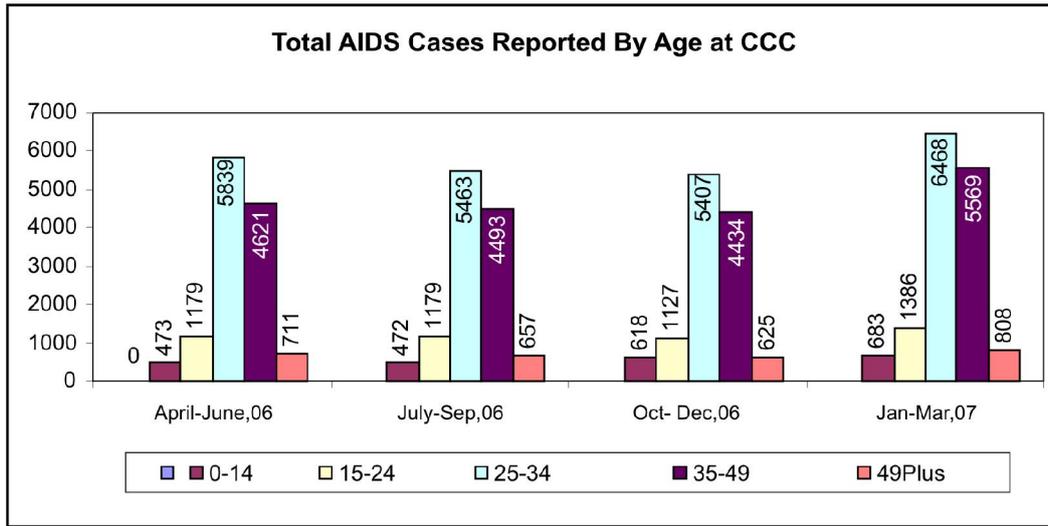
High reporting percentage is achieved by Chandigarh, Manipur, Mizoram, Mumbai, Goa, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

6.2 Registration and Admission of PLHA at CCC By Gender



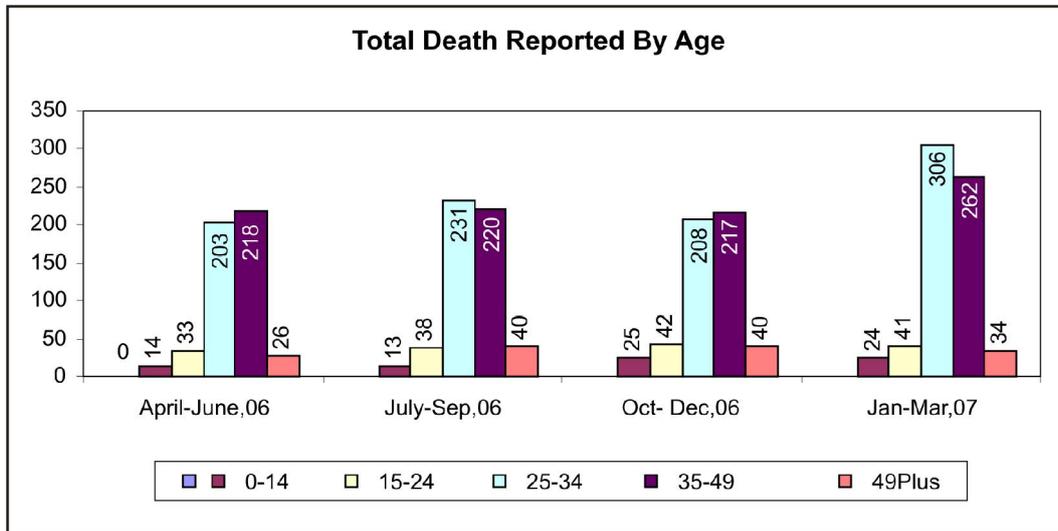
Number of PLHA registered as well as admitted is consistently lower among females than in males.

6.3 Total AIDS Cases Reported by CCC



In all quarters the number of AIDS cases reported at CCC is highest in the age group 25-34 followed by 35-49.

6.4 Total Deaths of PLHA Reported by CCC in year



The same trend can be seen in the death reporting. Most of the deaths are occurring in the age group 15-49. However percentage deaths is higher in the age groups 35 and above as compared to lower age groups.



Conclusions

The data collected through the routine monitoring can help in prioritizing programmatic decisions for all components of National AIDS Control Programme. There is need to improve performance of STD clinics, condom counselling, percentage of voluntary blood donation and PPTCT services to pregnant women.

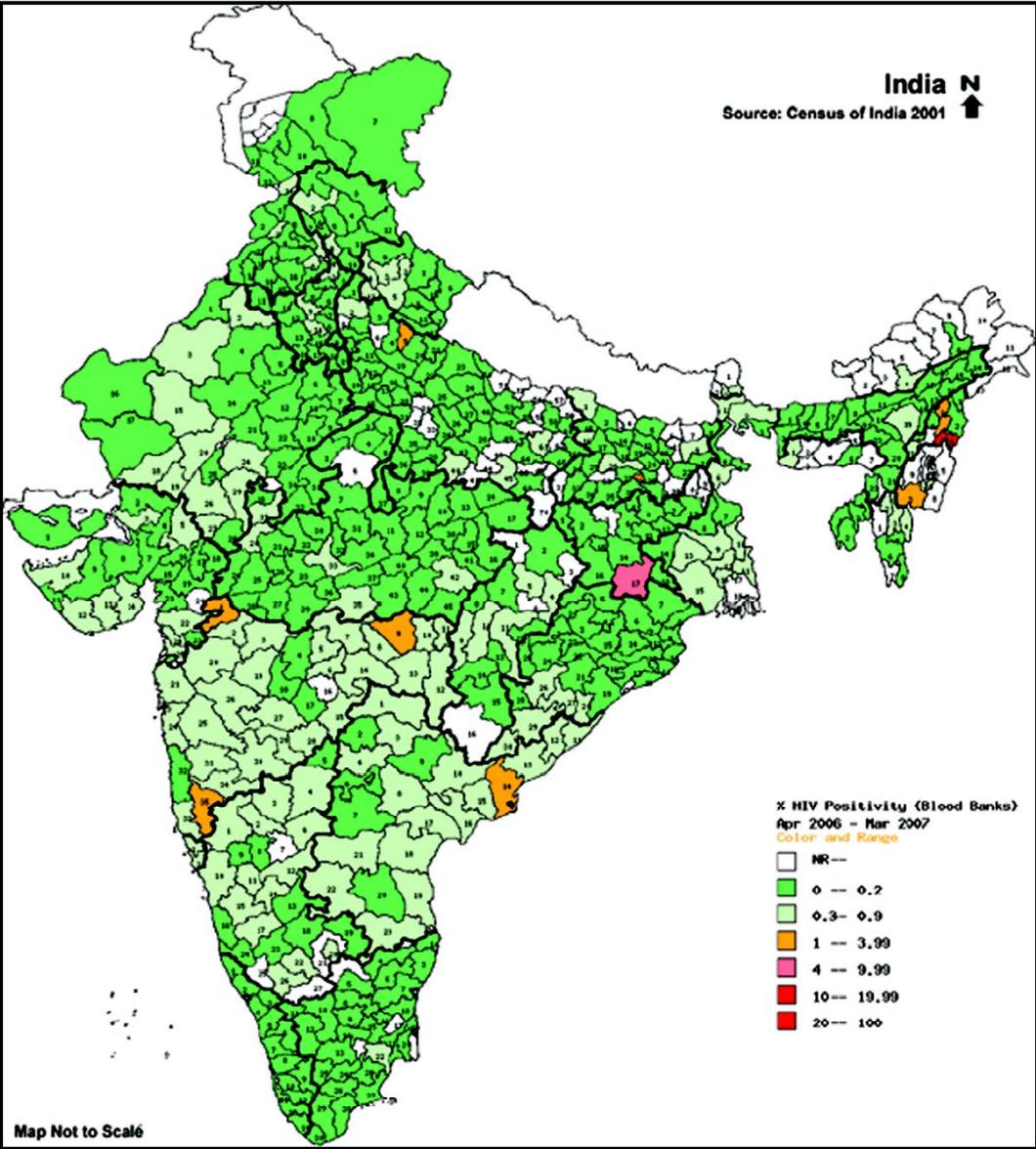
There is need to establish better monitoring mechanisms for drug adherence at ART centres. Referral linkages among NGO - TI, STD clinics need to improve with ICTC and in turn with ART centres. The state-wise differences in indicators and trends in positively pose questions for further information, investigation and analysis.

There is need to improve the reporting both qualitatively and quantitatively and more importantly use it for performance improvement.



HIV Sero-Positivity Among Blood Donors As Reported by Blood Banks : 2006-2007

Annex - I



Annex - II

HIV Positivity Among Clients of Voluntary Counselling and Testing Centers : 2006-2007

