

## HIV/AIDS Profile: Thailand

### Demographic Indicators

	with AIDS	without AIDS		with AIDS	without AIDS
Population (1000s)	61,231	61,640	Growth Rate (%)	0.9 %	1.0 %
Crude Birth Rate	17	17	Crude Death Rate	8	6
Infant Mortality Rate			Life Expectancy		
Both Sexes	31	30	Both Sexes	69	71
Male	34	32	Male	65	68
Female	29	28	Female	72	74
		*****			
Percent Urban	31		Total Fertility Rate	1.9	

**Note:** Above indicators are for 2000.

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Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999	2.2 %
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 10/31/99	1.66
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 10/31/99	101184

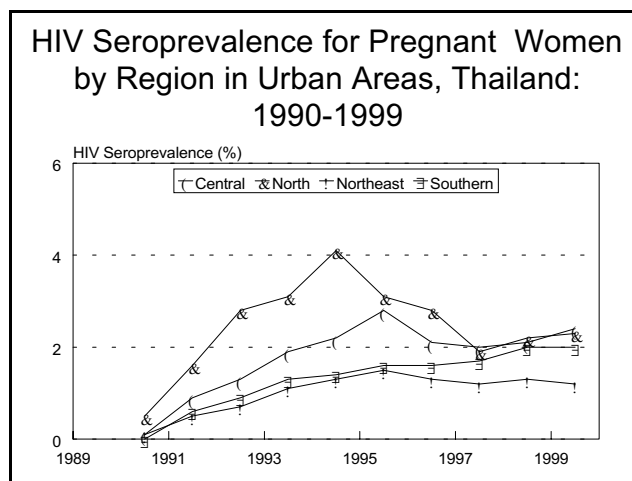
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, UNAIDS, Population Reference Bureau, World Health Organization.

### Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

Thailand is cited as a success story for its efforts in curtailing the HIV epidemic. Surveillance among pregnant women and blood donors during the 1990s showed that prevalence remained below 3 and 2 percent, respectively, in urban areas of the country. Declines in prevalence among Thai Royal Army recruits and sex workers have also occurred in the 1990s.

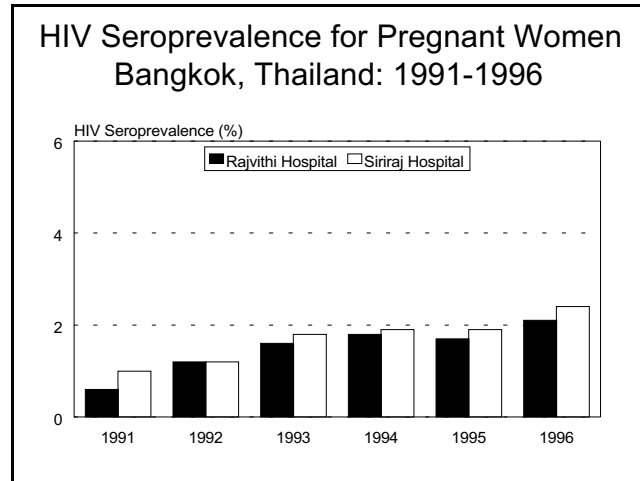
- Sentinel surveillance data from the 1990s indicated that HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women in urban areas of the four regions of Thailand was at or below 3 percent during the decade, except for one time, in the North Region in 1994, when 4 percent were HIV positive.



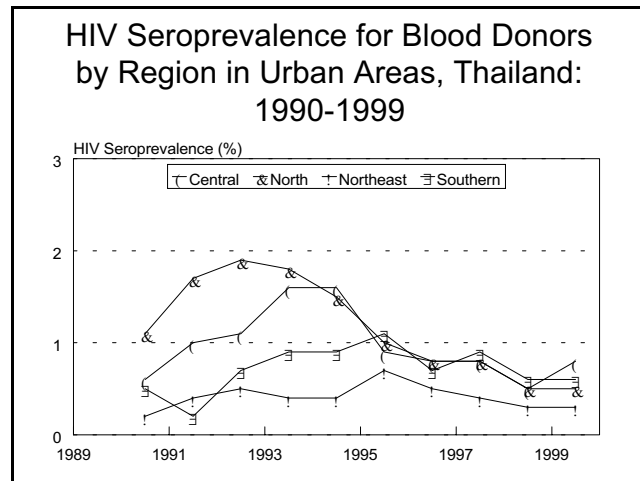
Source: International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, June 2000.

## Thailand

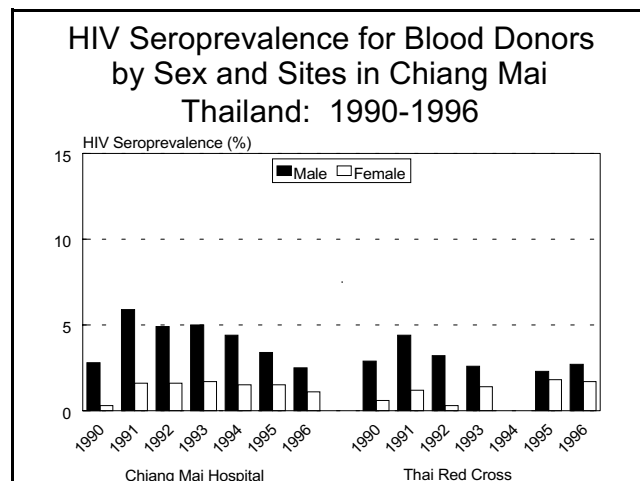
- In Bangkok, the capital, HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women tested at Rajvithi and Siriraj Hospitals ranged from 1 to 2 percent between 1991 and 1996. Both sites are sentinel surveillance sites.



- HIV seroprevalence among blood donors in urban areas of the four regions of Thailand remained at or below 2 percent during the 1990s.

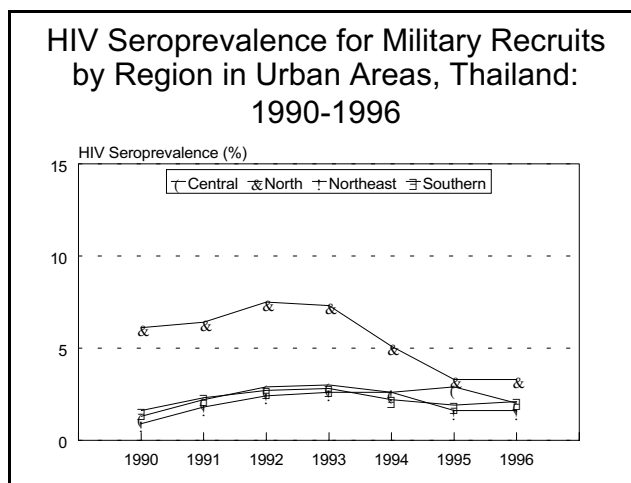


- HIV seroprevalence was higher among male blood donors tested at two sites in Chiang Mai, the largest city in the North Region, between 1990 and 1996. HIV prevalence at Chiang Mai Hospital ranged from 3 to 6 percent among male donors. At Thai Red Cross facilities, 2 to 4 percent of male donors were infected. Less than 2 percent of female donors tested at both sites were infected.

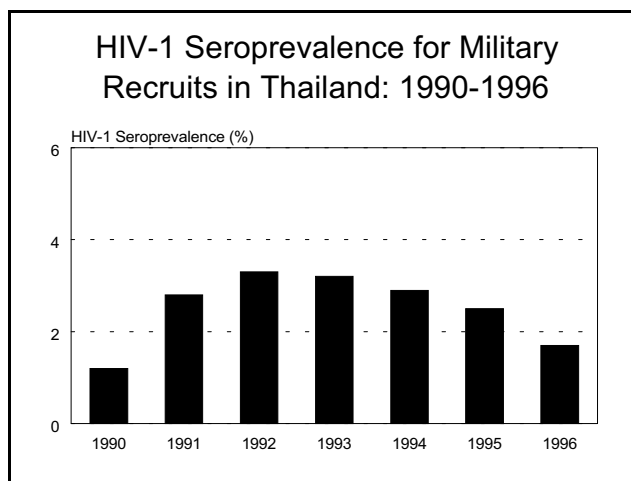


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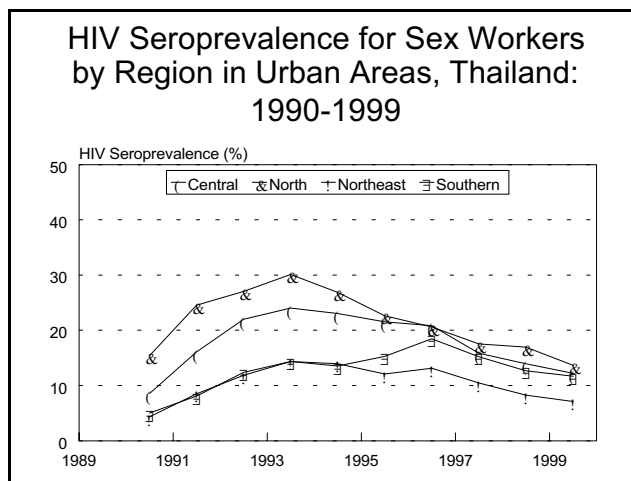
- Testing of Royal Thai Army recruits takes place twice a year, in May and November. HIV prevalence among recruits tested in the North Region fell from 8 to 3 percent during the 1990s. Prevalence in the other three regions varied very little, with prevalence ranging from 1 to 3 percent.



- Nationally, among recruits of the Royal Thai Army, HIV prevalence peaked in 1992 at over 3 percent and declined to less than 2 percent in 1996.

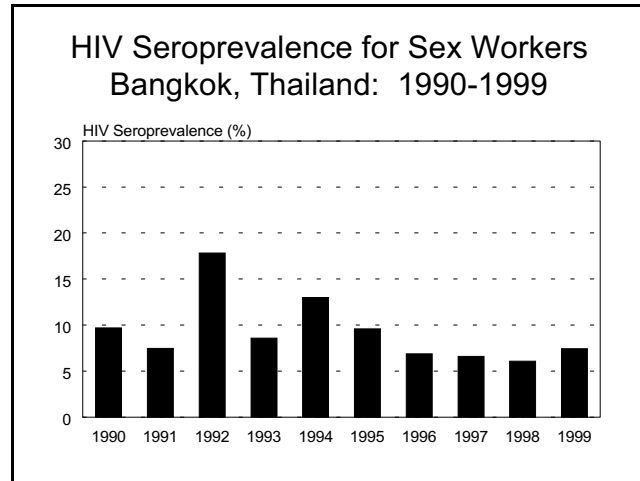


- HIV seroprevalence among sex workers in the four regions of Thailand varied during the 1990s, with a general decline occurring by the late 1990s. Sentinel surveillance data show that, from a peak of 24 to 30 percent in the Central and North regions respectively, prevalence fell to about 13 percent by 1999. The Northeast and Southern regions, where epidemics were not as severe, HIV prevalence was 7 and 12 percent, respectively, in 1999.

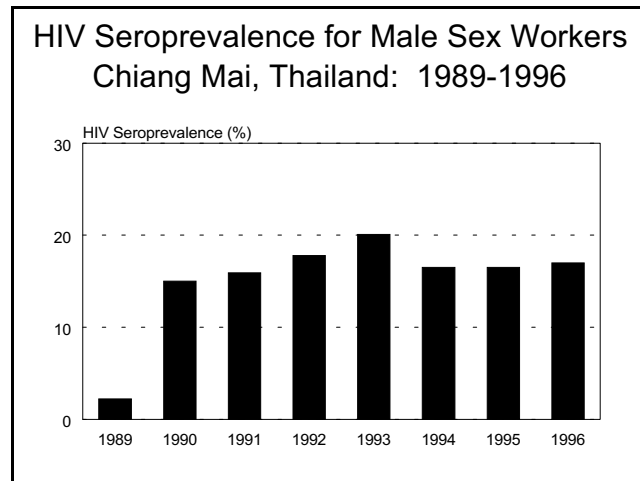


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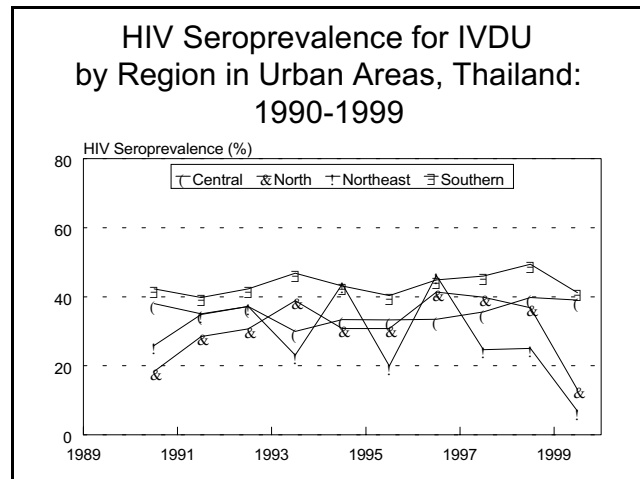
- HIV seroprevalence fluctuated during the early 1990s among sex workers tested in Bangkok. However, by the latter half of the 1990s, HIV prevalence stabilized at about 7 percent.



- HIV seroprevalence among male sex workers in Chiang Mai varied very little during the 1990s, after an explosive jump at the start of the decade. Ignoring the 1989 rate, HIV prevalence averaged 17 percent. Levels of infection were much higher among these sex workers than among female sex workers in Bangkok.

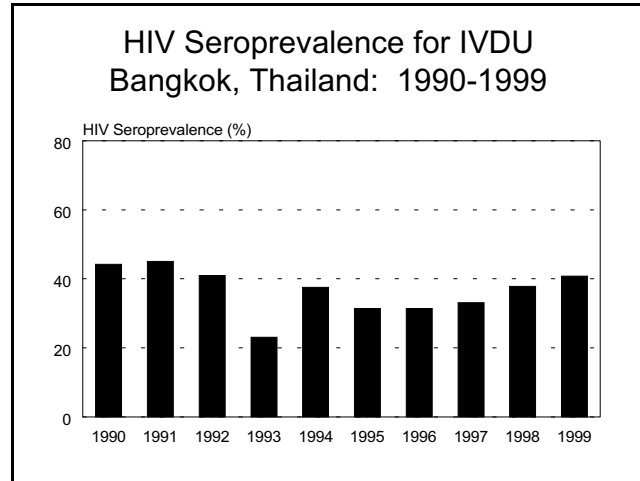


- Among IV drug users tested for HIV during the 1990s, HIV prevalence fluctuated to a much larger extent in Northeast Region than anywhere else. Prevalence there ranged from 7 to 46 percent. Levels of infection in Southern Region amongst this group were fairly stable, averaging about 44 percent.

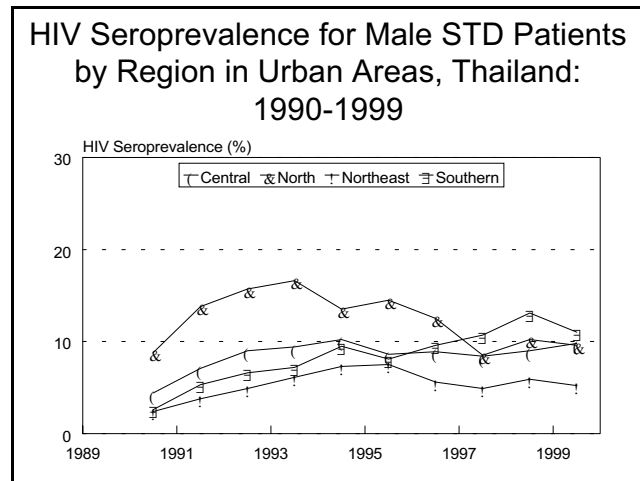


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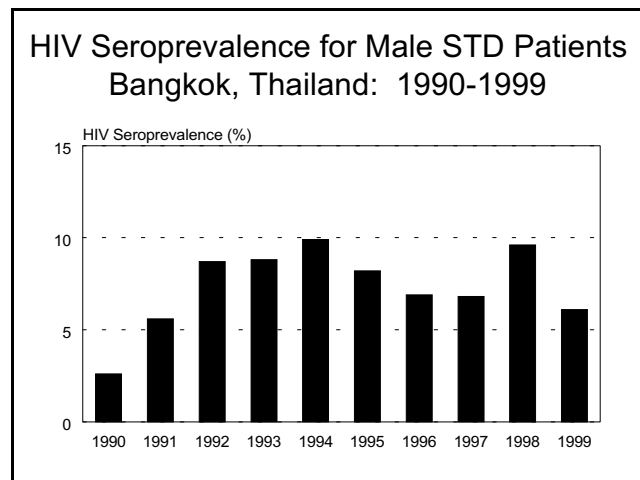
- HIV seroprevalence among IV drug users tested in Bangkok ranged from 23 percent in 1993 to 45 percent in 1991. The average level of infection was 37 percent between 1990 and 1999.



- HIV seroprevalence among male patients tested at STD clinics was highest in the North Region, ranging from 9 to 17 percent during the 1990s. There was a steady increase in HIV infections in the Southern Region, rising from 3 percent in 1990 to 13 percent in 1998.

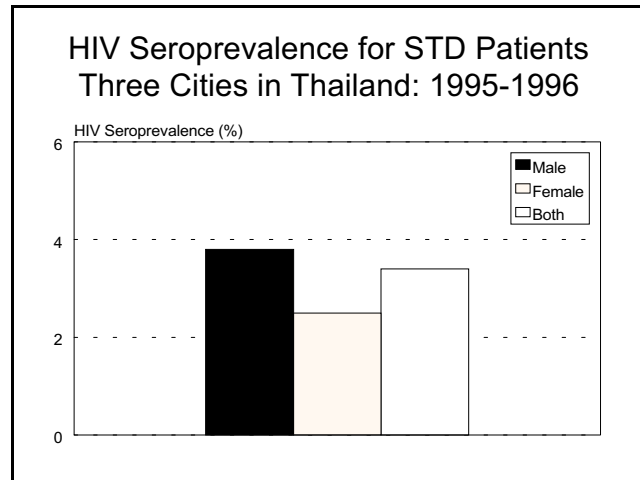


- HIV seroprevalence among male patients tested at STD clinics in Bangkok ranged from 3 to 10 percent during the 1990s.

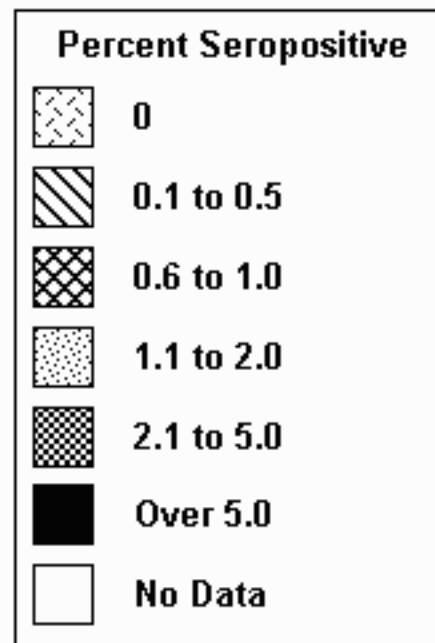
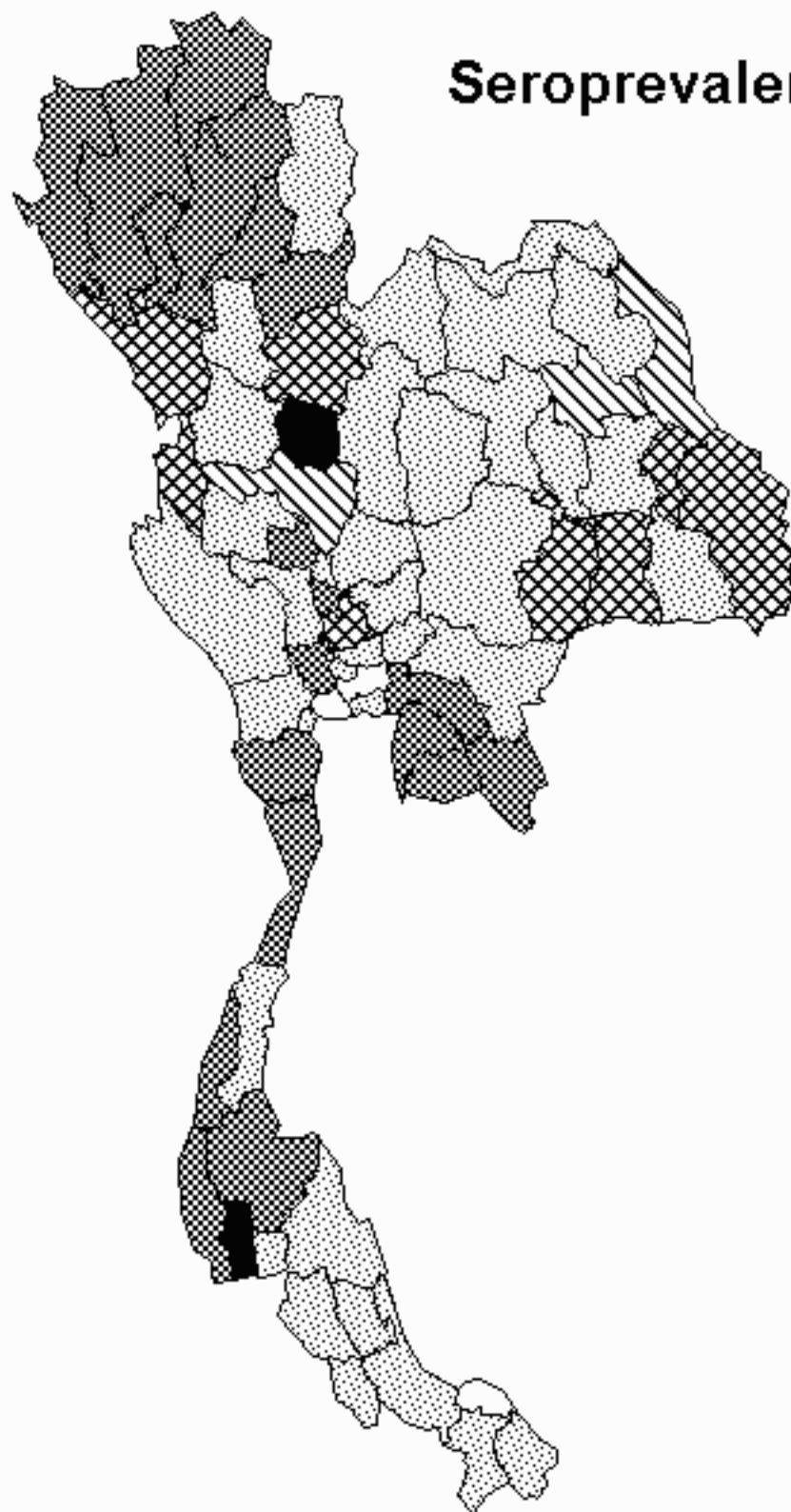


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- Patients seen at STD clinics in three cities, Bangkok, Chonburi, and Lampang, were tested for HIV in a study done in 1995-96. Prevalence among male patients was 4 percent, among female patients, less than 3 percent. The overall rate was 3 percent.

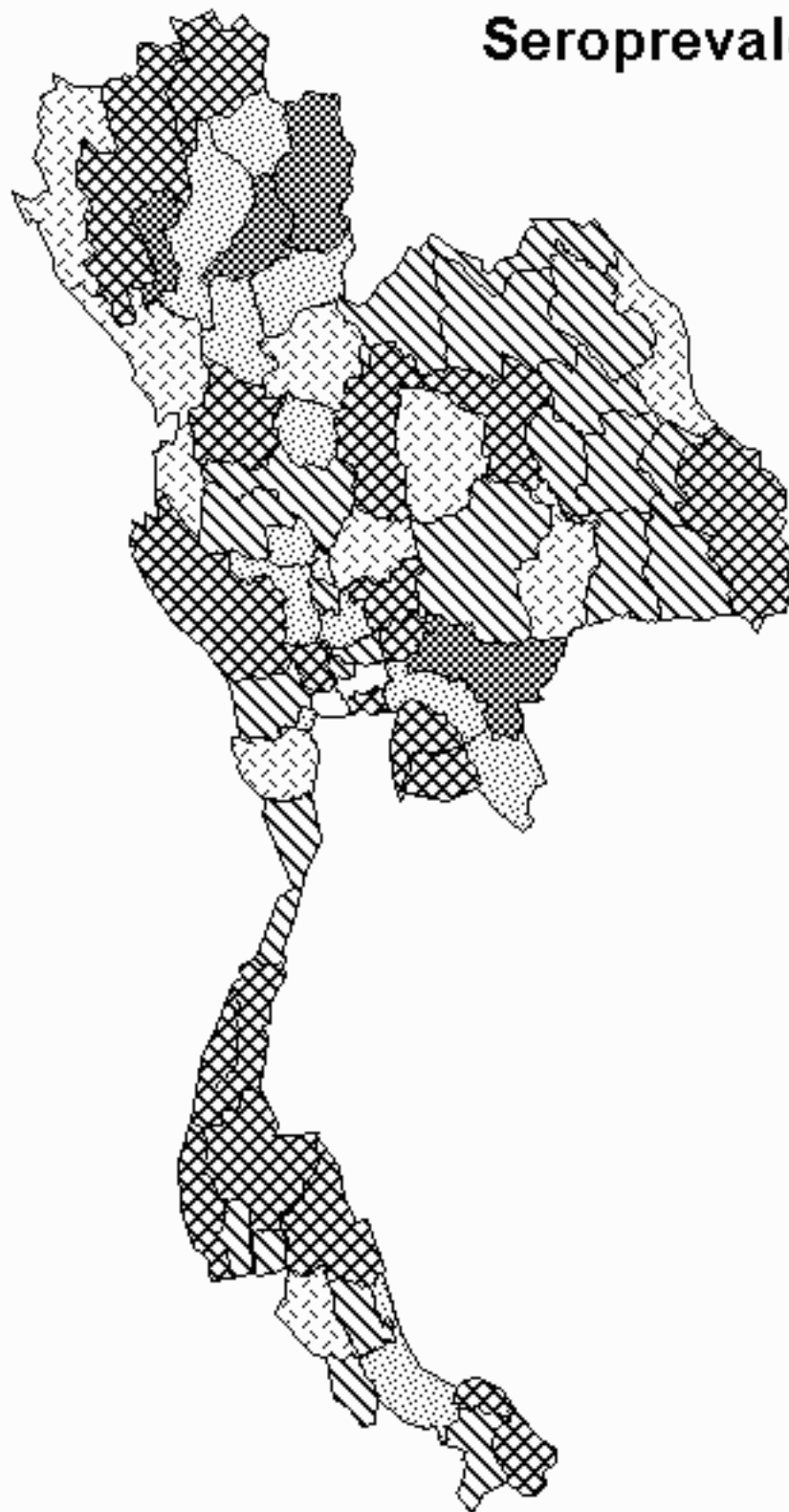


# Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women Thailand: 1999

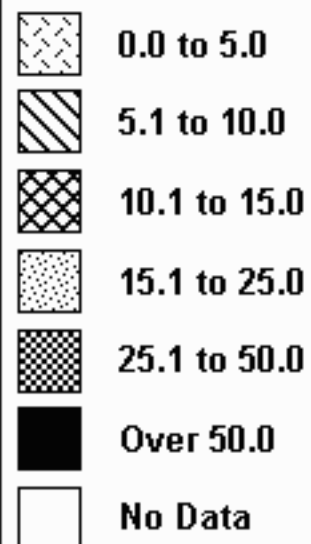


# Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Prostitutes

## Thailand: 1999



### Percent Seropositive



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



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