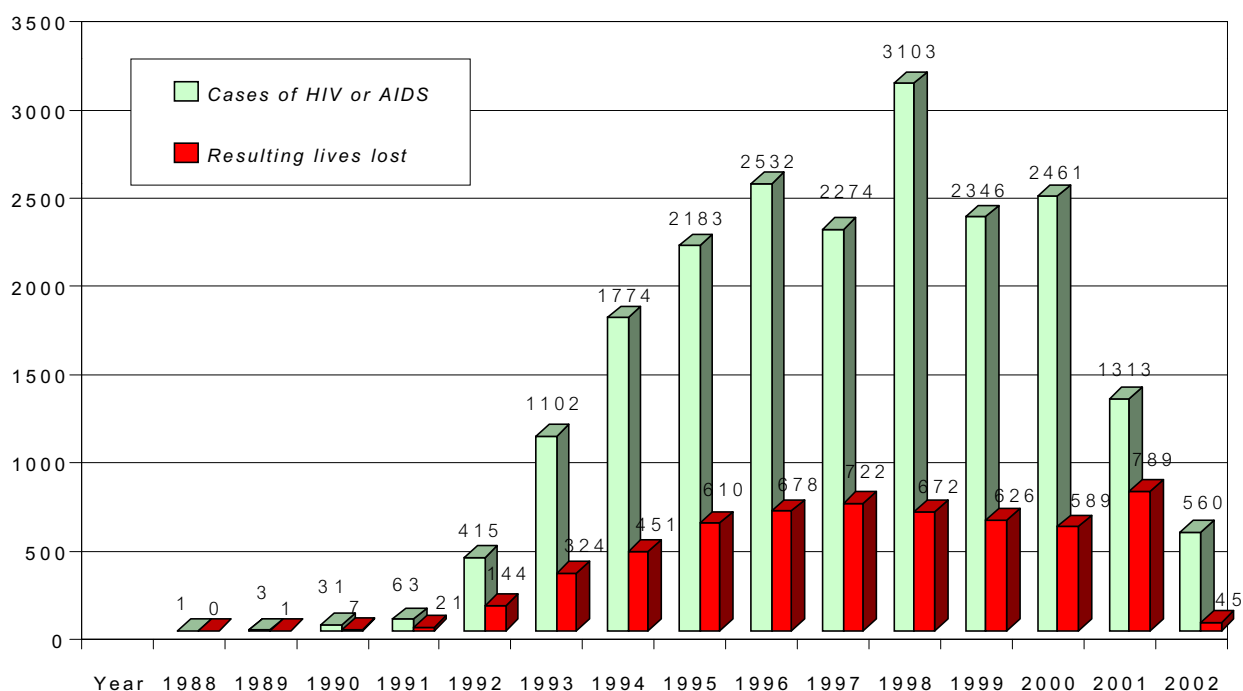


The AIDS situation

in Chiang Rai province, Thailand

data gathered from June 1988 to 25th May 2002



Information relating to above graph

Cases of AIDS	14,590	Lives lost	4,847
Cases of HIV	6,571	Lives lost	532
Total	21,161	Total lives lost	5,379
Males	13,753	Females	7,408
<i>Male to female ratio, 1.86:1</i>			

Causes of Contraction

Causes of Contraction		% of total cases
Sexual Intercourse	19,951	92.39%
Maternal Inheritance	1,300	6.14%
Intravenous Drug Injection	60	0.28%
Unknown cause	250	1.18%

By Age Group

Less than 15	1,320	6.24%
15 to 29	8,874	41.94%
30 to 44	9,372	44.28%
45 to 59	1,289	6.09%
60 and over	306	1.45%

By Occupation

Agriculture	9,926	46.90%
Employed	6,646	31.41%
Children below school age	1,146	5.42%
Trade	740	3.50%
Housewife	787	3.72%
Other	1,916	9.05%

Chiang Rai AIDS/HIV sufferers by district June 1988-25 May 2002

	District	No. of cases per 100,000 inhabitants
1	Chiang Saen	119.52
2	Khuntan	117.40
3	Wiang Pa Pao	85.57
4	Mae Sai	66.75
5	Chiang Khong	62.21
6	Mae Laos	58.70
7	Chiang Rai City	52.36

Research by The Department for the Control of AIDS and Venereal Diseases, Public Health Office, Chiang Rai.

Translated for the Development and Education Programme for Daughters and Communities

by Tim Wraight

The HIV and AIDS situation in Thailand as of 30 April 2002

The department of public information received AIDS and HIV reports from both the public and private sectors, from 1984 [editors note: original document does not specify the date at which collection of information was started] up to 30 April 2002.

In total there were 266,554 cases of AIDS and HIV, and 61,204 deaths. These were divided as follows:

- i Those with AIDS: 194,446 cases, and those who lost their lives as a result (within a year of contracting AIDS): 53,667 cases
- ii Those with HIV 72,108, and those who lost their lives in the year following contraction of the virus: 7,537 cases

AIDS victims

After an analysis of the findings with regard to biological and lifestyle-related factors, and areas of residence, the following can be concluded:

Gender

There were 145,791 cases of males suffering from HIV/AIDS and 48,655 females, a 3:1 ratio of men to women. However, when comparison is made between the ratio of those who contracted the disease in 1991 and those who contracted it in 2001, we find that the ratio drops from 6:1 to 2:1, showing an increase in the number of female AIDS patients in recent times.

Age Groups

The age group most frequently encountered is the working age group, between 20 and 39 years of age. 25-29 year olds have the highest rate, at 27.4%, then the 30-34 year old age group at 25.0%, 35-39 at 15.2%, then 20-24 at 10.6%. The 0-4 age group has an infection rate of 3.6%.

Occupation

The occupational group with the most cases was those employed by a third-party, followed by those working in agriculture, then trading, housework, and civil service (respective percentages of 44.1%, 20.9%, 4.3%, 3.5% and 2.5%)

Causes of contraction

The highest contraction rate was among those who had contracted the disease through sexual intercourse, followed by intravenous drug injection, inheritance from mother, and blood transfusion (83.7%, 4.8%, 4.5% and 0.03% respectively). In the sexual intercourse category, homosexual intercourse accounted for 0.7% of cases.

By province

The 10 provinces with the highest AIDS infection rate per 100,000 of the population in 2001 were Phayao, Rayong, Trat, Chiang Rai, Lampang, Chonburi, Lamphoon, Singburi, Pathumthani, and Phuket (with infection rates per 100,000 of 136.9, 135.9, 120.5, 93.3, 88.4, 86.8, 64.7, 63.9, 58.5, 55.3 respectively).

Deaths

There were 53,667 deaths reported. When categorised according to the cause of contraction, it was found that there were 44,752 deaths resulting from contraction by sexual intercourse (83.4% of total no. of deaths), followed by intravenous drug injection at 3,061 (5.7%), maternal inheritance at 2,443 (4.6%), and blood transfusion at 15 cases (0.03%).

Illnesses leading to the deaths of AIDS victims

The 5 most commonly reported diseases causing the deaths of AIDS patients were:

Mycobacterium tuberculosis, (pulmonary or extrapulmonary): 55,062 cases (24.9% of all deaths)

Pneumocystis carinii: 39,949 cases (18%)

Cryptococcosis: 32,945 cases (14.9%)

Candidiasis (trachea, bronchi): 10,283 cases (4.6%)

Pneumonia recurrent (bacteria): 7,096 cases (3.2%)

HIV Sufferers

In all the above categories, HIV sufferers were found to be in the same groups as those with AIDS.