



HIV/AIDS/STI Responses IN Lao PDR

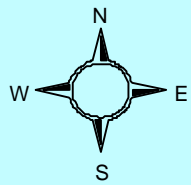
By

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First Regional Health Forum

5-7 November 2007 Done Chanh Palace, Vientiane, Lao PDR

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF LAO PDR



Myanmar

China

Vietnam

Laos

Thailand

Cambodia

230 Km

416 Km

1730 Km

1957 Km

492 Km

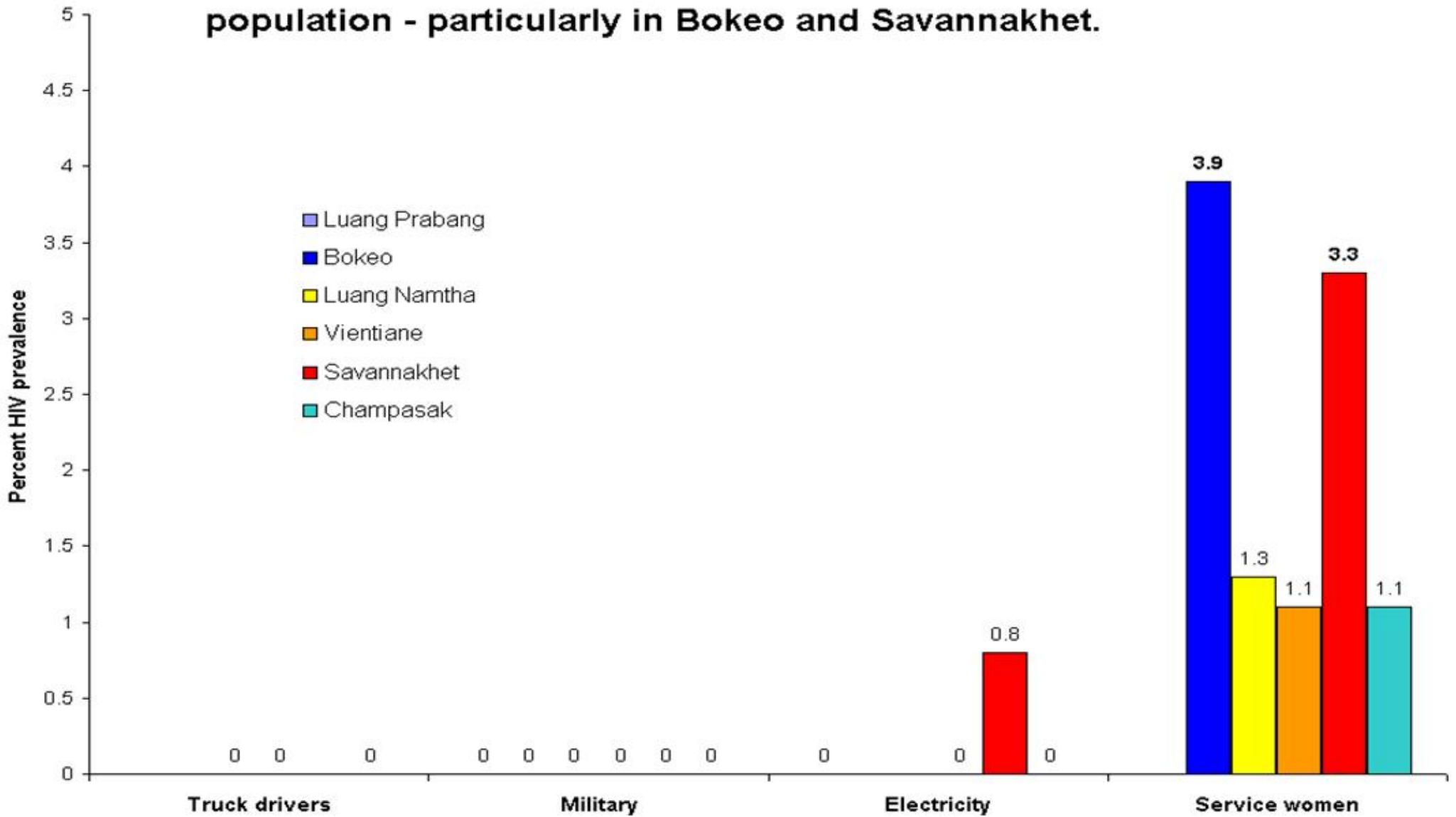
492 Km

- Boundary with CAMBODIA 492 Km
- Boundary with VIETNAM 1957 Km

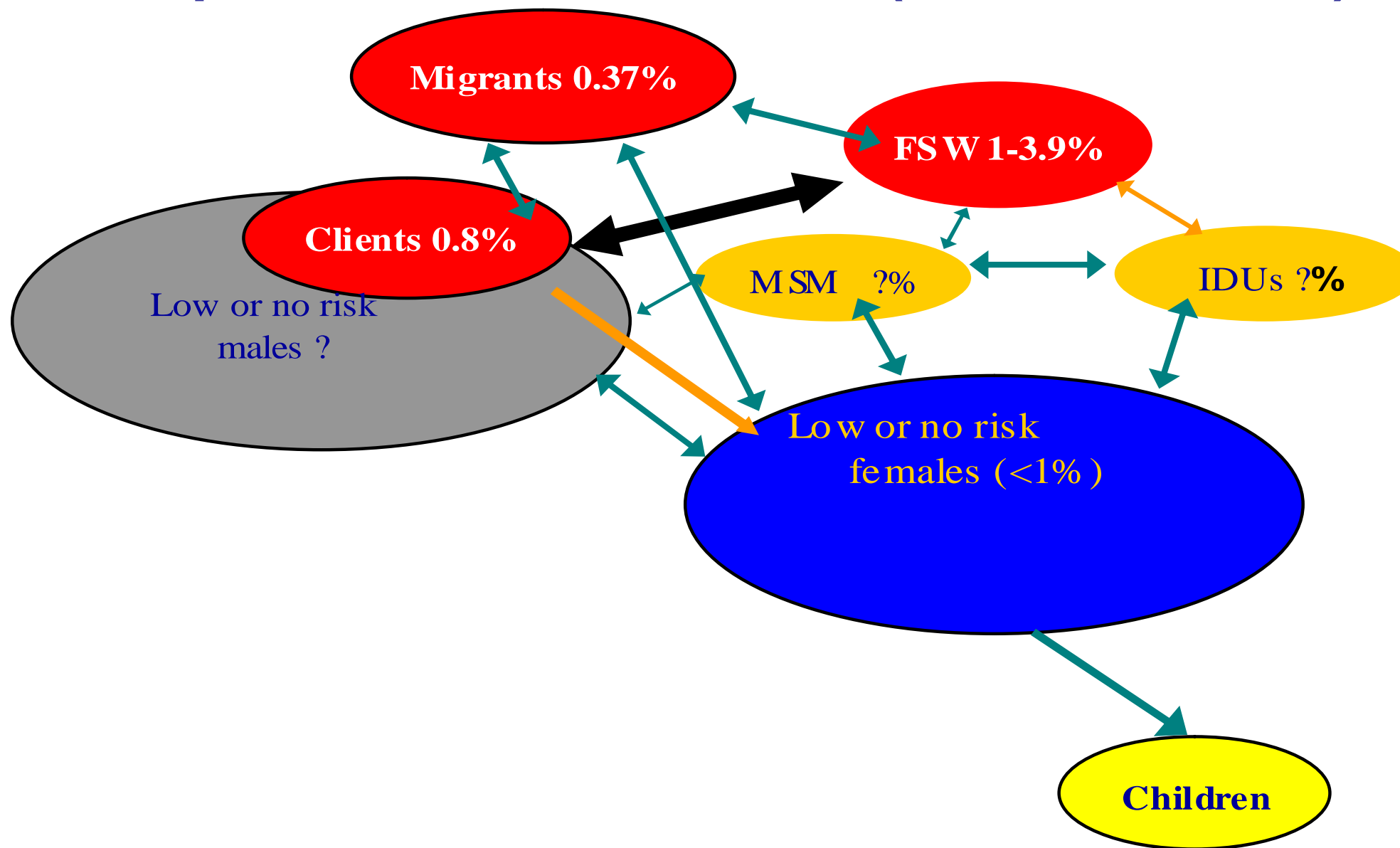
Key Characteristics of the HIV Epidemic in Lao PDR

- *Low HIV prevalence among 15-49: 0.1%*
- *HIV prevalence among sex worker 2% (2004), up from 0.9% in 2001.*
- *Accelerating epidemic among SW in 2 provinces (Bokeo and Savannakhet)*
- *High STI prevalence among sex worker*
- *No data yet on labour migrants, MSM and IDUs*

HIV prevalence remains low among men in Laos. However, transmission is beginning to accelerate in the service women population - particularly in Bokeo and Savannakhet.



Lao PDR epidemic HIV Prevalence (2004-2005 data)





Provincial Responses to HIV/AIDS

- *JFPR 9006 'Community Action for Preventing HIV/AIDS' 2001 – pilot in 3 provinces:*
 - n *Package of provincial HIV/AIDS care activities (BCC, STI, 100% CUP, etc)*
 - n *Provincial planning*
 - n *Provincial accounts and disbursement*
- *Strengthen-scale provincial programme*



Political Leadership

- *Advocated efforts targetting decision makers (i.e. Political leadership, Mass organizations and provincial and district authorities)*
- *Strengthened capacity of line ministries to mainstream the national strategy on HIV/AIDS/STI into their respective sectoral plans.*



Second Generation Surveillance

- **First round of Second Generation Surveillance Survey in 2000-2001 (BSS, HIV and STI prevalence)**
- **Second round of second generation surveillance survey in 2004 (BSS, HIV and STI prevalence)**
- **Third round of second generation surveillance survey will be conducted in 2007 (BSS, HIV and STI prevalence)**



Surveillance

- **MSM surveillance has just finished. It is in the process of data analysis (VTC)**
- **Drug users surveillance (ATS) will be carried out jointly by CHAS, BI, Faculty of Health Sciences (VTC and VTP)**
- **ANC surveillance will be conducted jointly by CHAS, WHO, UNICEF in 3 Central hospitals.**

PLWHA follow-up and Under ARV Treatment up to Aug. 2007

Adult PLWHA 881
At the beginning of the project

Children PLWHA 86
At the beginning of the project

211
Under Follow up

670
Under ARV
Treatment (67%)

55
Under follow up

31
Under ARV
Treatment (58%)



100% Condom Use Programme (CUP)

- 2003 Pilot project started in Savannakhet supported by ADB/WHO
- 2004 expanded to Oudomxay and khammouane supported by ADB-JFPR (2 provinces)
- 2007 expanded to Houaphanh, Vientiane Capital and Sekong province supported by WHO (3 provinces)
- 2007 expanded to Phongsaly, Bokeo, LouangNamtha, Louangprabang, Bolikhamxay, Salavan, Champasack and Attapeu(8 provinces) supported by CDC-ADB



VCT , PMTCT and PLWHA Networks

- **VCT coverage in 17 provinces and 16 districts**
- **VC 17 provinces and 27 districts**
- **PMTCT Task Force Implementation**
- **Develop National Guideline on ARV and OI treatment with adult and children**
- **Develop PMTCT guideline**
- **PMTCT pilot project in MCH**
- **Expansion of People Living With HIV/AIDS Networks**



MSM Interventions

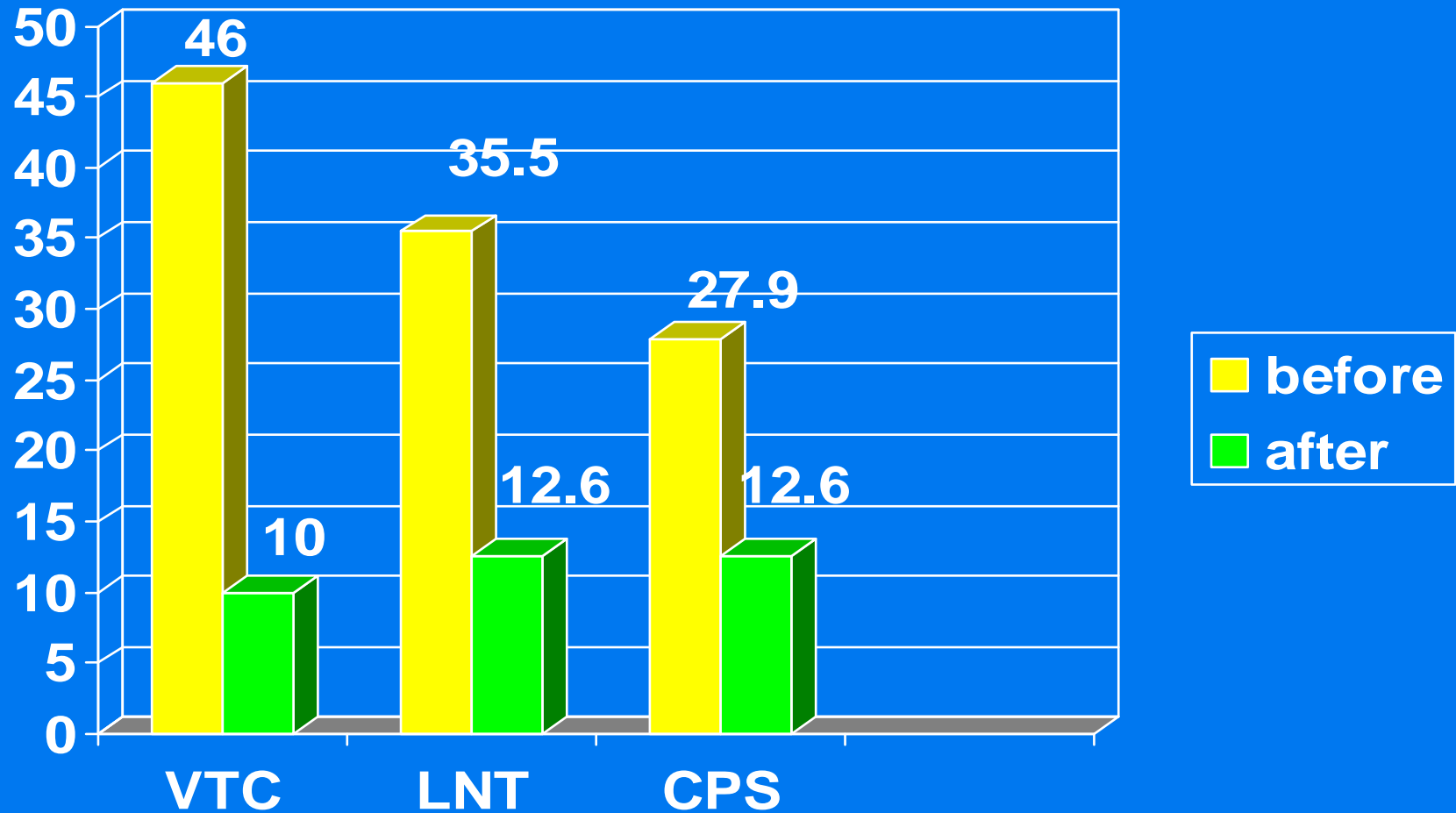
- In-country consultation to prepare for GMS countries
- International Conference on MSM for ASIA-Pacific
- Regional workshop for Lao-Vietnam-Cambodia-Thailand for field workers lessons learned
- In-country workshop for needs assessment
- Drop In centers for MSM
- MSM outreach activities to be funded by GFATM



SW Interventions

- **Periodic Presumptive Treatment (PPT)**
- **Drop In Centers**
- **Out reach BCC**

Results before and after PPT





Infrastructure Development

- **Asean High way**
(Chienrai, Bokeo, Louangnamtha, Kunming)
- **2 nd international bridge**
(Savannakhet – Mukdahane)
- **Namtheun II (Khammouane)**
- **ADB10 Construction road (Xayaboury, Vientiane Capital, Borikhamxay, Attapeu etc ...**



Challenges

- Increase of infrastructure development project and program
- There has been an increase numbers of sex workers and STI infection
- Low percentage of consistent use of condoms
- High numbers of migrants while the understanding and knowledge about HIV/AIDS is low even poor
- Low access to STI services for STI patients



ขอบคุณที่สนใจ

**Khop chay lai
lai**

**Thank you
very much for
your kind
attention**