HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base

User's Guide

New Features

- Maps:
  - In the previous version, the Select by Geography tool was available for users to select single or multiple geographies within map. In the new version, a single geography may be selected by double-clicking it. Multiple geographies may be selected by holding the Shift key while double-clicking another geography to add to an existing selection.
  - In the new version, the “Legend” button had been simplified to legend icon, and moved to the bottom left of the map viewer.

- Source Search:
  - In the new version, the Source Search Title bar indicates the search criteria.

- All views:
  - In the new version, the Download, Print, and Help icons have been moved to the top left, while the “Submit Feedback” remains in the top right.

Note to the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base
December 2018 Update

The December 2018 Data Base Update represents the latest major update to the ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*** compiled and maintained by the International Programs, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. The current update incorporates additional epidemiological information for developing countries presented at the following conferences:

- 22nd International AIDS Conference, Amsterdam, Netherlands;
- and other reports and literatures.

The ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*** includes information from incidence studies. Incidence studies are difficult and expensive to conduct, so there are not many of them. Thus, there may not be any studies conducted in the specific country in which you are interested.

For all users experiencing difficulty in using the Data Base, please contact the Health Studies Branch, Population Division, for assistance please email: hiv-ipc@census.gov

We welcome comments and suggestions from users of the Data Base. Also, we welcome copies of articles or references to information that may have been overlooked.

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HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base

Population Division
U.S. Census Bureau

Developed with support from the U.S. President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief.

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HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base Overview

Concept

The concept of the ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*** was developed at the Center for International Research, (now the International Programs) U.S. Bureau of the Census, in 1987 based on an assessment of the situation with regard to publication and dissemination of the results of the multitude of seroprevalence surveys that were being undertaken. Several facts were clear at that time:

- The data being collected typically were not based on general population samples.
- The samples were not typically geographically representative.
- Relatively little in the way of comparative or trend analysis was conducted.
- Much of the information from HIV seroprevalence surveys was not available in published form. A large quantity of data was being presented at regional and international conferences in oral sessions or in poster form. Much of this information did not appear in the scientific literature.

The above facts argued for the establishment of a database that would compile in a single location the summary results from all available surveys being conducted in developing countries. This database would allow several activities to be accomplished. First, by making all data available in a single location, users are presented with the entire range of information for the area of interest. Since the data are not generally representative, a single study or number from a study will not adequately portray the situation. Frequently, results from studies of various population groups or disparate geographic areas must be combined to form a composite whole. Secondly, by making previously unattainable information accessible to a wider audience, information that would otherwise be lost can be preserved and can be used in the analysis of data and in the design and decision process for funding intervention projects.

Since its inception, the ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*** has been a valuable tool for the many government agencies involved in HIV/AIDS work. The database is used for gathering information for the U.S. President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

Products that have been produced at the Census Bureau from the database include numerous reviews and presentations of current HIV infection levels among various population groups in selected developing countries. Additionally, information on HIV seroprevalence was published in a chapter in ***AIDS in the World*** (Mann, Tarantola, and Netters, eds., 1992)[1] and in another chapter in ***AIDS in the World II*** (Mann and Tarantola, eds., 1996).[2]

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[1] Jonathan M. Mann, Daniel J.M. Tarantola, and Thomas W. Netter, eds., ***AIDS in the World***, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1992, pp. 11-108.

[2] Jonathan M. Mann and Daniel J.M. Tarantola, eds., ***AIDS in the World II***, Oxford University Press, New York, 1996, pp. 41-56.

Funding support was obtained from USAID in mid-1987 for the development of an initial database and the supporting software providing users access to the data. In addition, support from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) was obtained in mid-1996. Funding from USAID, under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), has continued to the present time.

Purpose and Use

The primary purpose of the ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*** is to collect and disseminate information on HIV prevalence and incidence rates from available studies from developing countries. So, users would have at their fingertips the full range of data, including both official sentinel surveillance data and data available from other studies.

The information within the ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*** is then used to:

- Provide program managers, researchers, policy makers, donor agencies, and the international assistance community within country with the most complete, up to date information on the status and trends of HIV seroprevalence in these countries
- Produce and disseminate reports on the status and trends of these HIV/AIDS epidemics,
- Assist in the development of improved tools and models to determine HIV/AIDS/STI levels, trends, and program impacts, and
- Estimate AIDS mortality levels and incorporate them into the population projections for the countries most seriously affected by HIV/AIDS.

Methodology

One of the unique characteristics of the database involves the data collection method. Staff from the International Programs attend International AIDS Conferences and selected regional conferences to obtain the most up-to-date information. Early in the data collection process, it became clear that scientific meetings and conferences represented a valuable source of information for HIV seroprevalence data. Initial attempts to collect information by handwritten notes proved frustrating, and the sheer volume of information argued for another approach. Consequently, we began to record information from both poster sessions and from slides presented in oral presentations using a 35mm camera and black and white film, now updated to digital cameras. This method has proven to be quite reliable and allows for the collection of large volumes of data. The Census Bureau has estimated that 80 percent of the data presented at conferences is never published in scientific journal articles. Furthermore, the small proportion that is published is generally delayed by one or more years.

We also regularly review the medical and scientific journals, professional papers, official statistics, newspapers, magazines, materials from the World Health Organization, and the Internet for relevant information. These photos, abstracts, and articles are coded and added to the previous database. The ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*** is updated at least annually, incorporating all available epidemiological information for developing countries. It is our goal to incorporate all available data from seroprevalence studies conducted in developing countries.

The ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*** also includes information from incidence studies. Incidence studies are difficult and expensive to conduct, so there are not that many of them. What results have been found are included in the database. At present, the database covers the compilation of information for countries and areas of the world with at least 5,000 population, with the exception of Northern America (including the United States) and U.S. territories.

Data Quality and Qualifications

With rare exception, surveys of HIV seroprevalence are not based on national samples. Therefore, every seroprevalence estimate has a bias if generalized beyond its sample population. The amount of bias is determined by how different the sampled population group or geographic area is from the generalized description placed on the estimate. For instance, an estimate of the HIV seroprevalence of pregnant women in Kinshasa, the Democratic Republic of Congo, may be generalized to "urban, low-risk group." Yet, Kinshasa is not representative of all areas in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and pregnant women are not representative of all low-risk adults (since by definition they may be more sexually active than many low-risk groups, such as the aged).

Several factors contribute to biases or confusion surrounding HIV seroprevalence estimates:

- Sample-Size Bias: The sample sizes of seroprevalence studies are very small. Small samples of nonrandom populations may tend to overestimate the seroprevalence.
- Non-representative Samples: Many surveys are taken of populations convenient for the medical team drawing blood for testing. Therefore, many are "samples of convenience," taken in clinics or hospitals where the available sample of people may be more symptomatic than those who do not attend the clinic.
- Geographic Bias: As in the case of samples of convenience, samples may also be taken in more-accessible rather than less-accessible geographic areas. Given what is known regarding the spread of HIV infections, we would expect that this would tend to bias upward the estimate of HIV seroprevalence, if the available sources are taken to represent the country as a whole. Note, however, that this particular factor may not bias estimates of seroprevalence in the geographic areas that were, in fact, surveyed.
- Testing Bias: In the first several years of the HIV epidemic, the Thaliacea test was the predominant test used to determine seropositivity. The ELISA test, however, gives a number of false positives and, therefore, the test results must be confirmed by a second test, generally the Western Blot. Current practices now include two ELISA and/or RAPID tests using alternative methodologies or various combinations of different antibody assays and ELISA. However, not all studies report confirmatory testing, although they increasingly do so.
- HIV-1 and HIV-2 Overlap: In countries where both HIV-1 and HIV-2 are present, tests are done for both viruses and often find people who test positive for both. To report the people, who are only infected with HIV-1, will understate the total infected population because it does not take into account the joint infections. Thus, care must be used in discussions of data from these areas to avoid either double counting or omitting various categories of infected population.

Since the ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*** is a compilation of available seroprevalence information, there are multiple opportunities for analysis of trends over time in a particular population group and area or comparative analysis of similar sampled population groups in different countries or regions.

Countries Covered

The ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*** contains information for all countries and areas of the world with at least 5,000 population, with the exception of Northern America (including the United States) and U.S. territories.

Data Base Sources

The Health Studies Branch (HSB) compiles data for the ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base.*** Data included in the ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*** are drawn from medical and scientific journals, professional papers, official statistics, State Department cables, newspapers, magazines, materials from the World Health Organization, conference abstracts, and the Internet. Sources are scanned and reviewed for data. The sources from which the data are accumulated can be categorized as the following:

- Articles requested through the library system,
- Journals subscribed to by HSB from which articles can be copied directly,
- Reports by statistical offices or governments,
- Reports and articles from the Internet, and
- Conference abstracts, posters, and oral presentations from meetings or the Internet.

Summary

The ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*** represents a valuable resource that can be used for a variety of purposes. Among the applications of the data are policy awareness efforts, surveillance, program (intervention) planning, research and modeling exercises, global or regional assessments, and analysis of the pandemic. This resource has continued to grow and serve multiple needs of the AIDS community.

Introduction

Introduction to the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base

Information on the AIDS pandemic and the HIV seroprevalence (infection) in population groups in developing countries is mostly available in widely scattered small-scale surveys. The ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base***, developed by the U.S. Census Bureau, is a compilation of information from those studies appearing in the medical and scientific literature, presented at international conferences, and appearing in the press. This application was developed using JavaScript and is web based with a user-friendly interface. Available information for population groups in a selected country based on selected criteria can be easily retrieved and displayed on the computer screen, printed in tabular format, or saved. In addition, the user has the option to download all of the data in a zip file. This will allow users to manipulate the data as they see fit.

General Information

The following comments and defaults apply throughout the program:

- Clicking on an option by using the mouse button toggles a selection on and off when more than two options are available under RECORDS BY TYPE, except for the DATA TYPE selection.
- The Default settings are:
  - Data Type selection - "Prevalence"; and
  - All other selections – "All."

  This will subset the data and allow the user to see all Prevalence data upon entry without specifying search criteria.
- The labels on the filter buttons reflect the selections made by the user. If no selection is made in a category, "All" will remain in the label.
- Data column widths within the data display area can be adjusted to allow the user to view more information.
- Use filter check boxes to select more than one criterion. To remove selected criteria uncheck the selected criteria.
- The 'Download a zipped file of the entire database' link is present no matter which selection button you choose from the toolbar at the bottom left of the application.
- The print and save (CSV or PDF) Icons on the top toolbar of selected data become active after a selection is made in Records by Type or Sources.

Printing

All print jobs are sent to the default printer selected within Windows. The print mode needs to be modified by the user. No default orientation is defined.

Printing Data Limitation Rule:

If either the Print or PDF Icon is clicked and the number of records is greater than 10,000 and will print more than approximately 800 pages, the user has an option to save the records as a CSV or ZIP file.

Chapter 1: Initial Application Screen

Initial Application Screen

The initial application screen (Figure 1) contains the ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*** Toolbar area, the Search area, and the Data Display area. The Search area allows one to select criteria, while the Data Display area shows the selected results. The Search options are different for each section in the application. Details are in each section chapter. The ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*** Toolbar area at the top of the application provides navigation to other areas in the application and the tools that are available to the user.

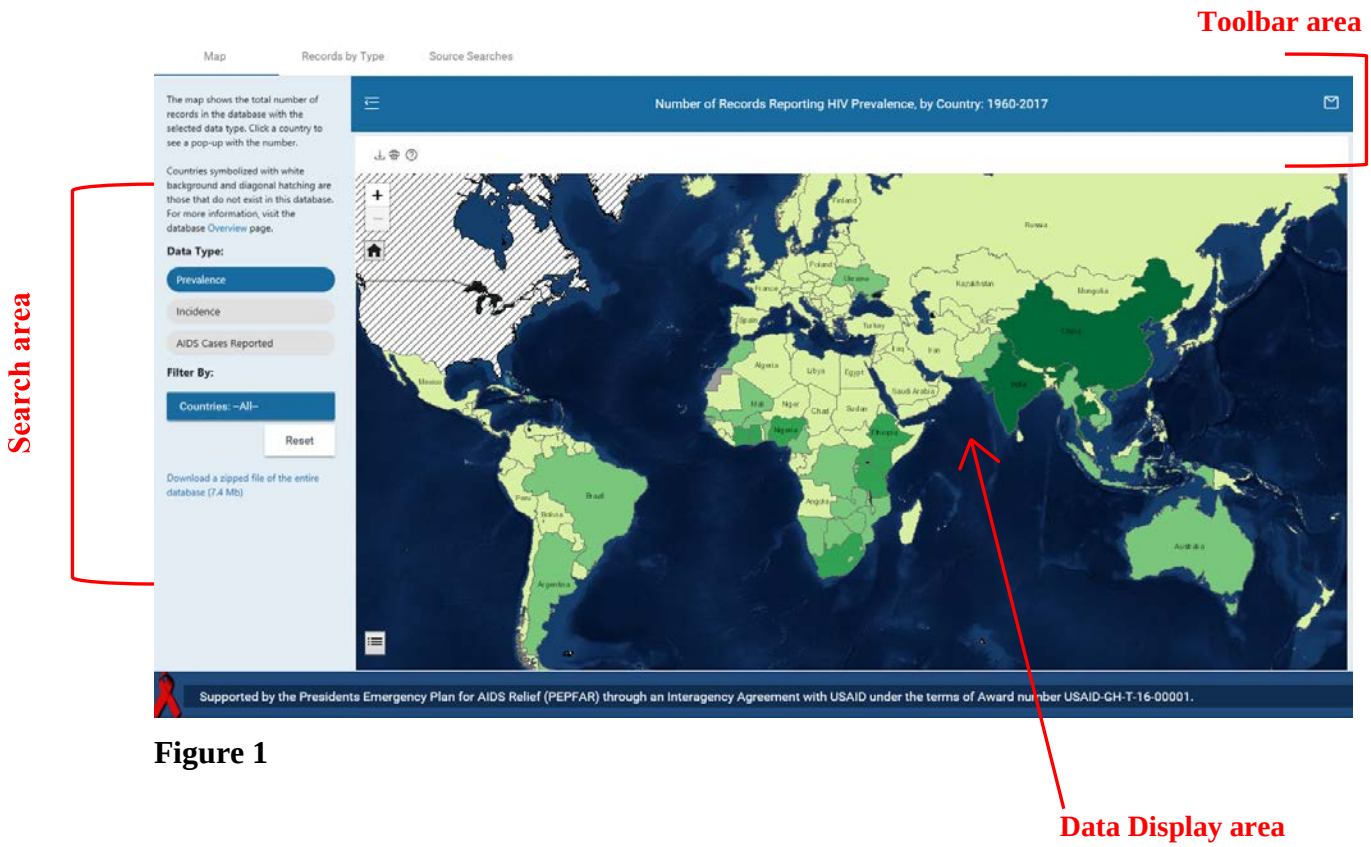

Figure 1

Components on the Toolbar Area

Components on the toolbar area (Figure 2) consist of three elements.

1. Tab Options (Map, Records by Type, Source Searches)
2. Title Bar with Icons
3. General Icons, (downloads, print, help)

Figure 2

Tab Options:

Map
Produce a map for total number of records within the country selected. See Chapter 2 for details.

Records by Type
Produce a table report for user specified countries and selection criteria. See Chapter 3 for details.

Source Searches
Produce a report for a specific source. See Chapter 4 for details.

Title Bar:

Hide/Show Sidebar
This Icon will collapse and expand the Search area menu. See Chapters for details.

Title
Provides the information title of a report in the data display area for user specified countries and selection criteria.

Feedback
This Icon will allow the user to provide feedback on both the application and the data by sending an email to one of two addresses. See Chapter 2

General Icons:

Download

Users can download the data in the table as a comma-separated values (CSV) file or as a PDF. See each Chapter for details.

Print

This Icon allows the user to print the selected records as a .pdf file. If the number of records is greater than 10,000 and will print more than approximately 800 pages, the user will be forced to save the file as a CSV or ZIP file.

Help

This Icon will give the user basic help and some general terms as well as a link to the
User's Guide.

Chapter 2: Map

Background/Context

The MAP option (Figure 3) is the tool default view upon opening the ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*** tool, which displays thematic maps to provide a visual overview of the database metadata. There are eight elements that are described in this chapter. There are five on Map Search Area and three on the Map Data Display Area, which will be described throughout this chapter.

Maps can be used as a COUNTRIES data filter tool as well, allowing for interactivity between the web maps and data-grid databases. The Map option defaults to a global view displaying the Prevalence Data Type thematic maps.

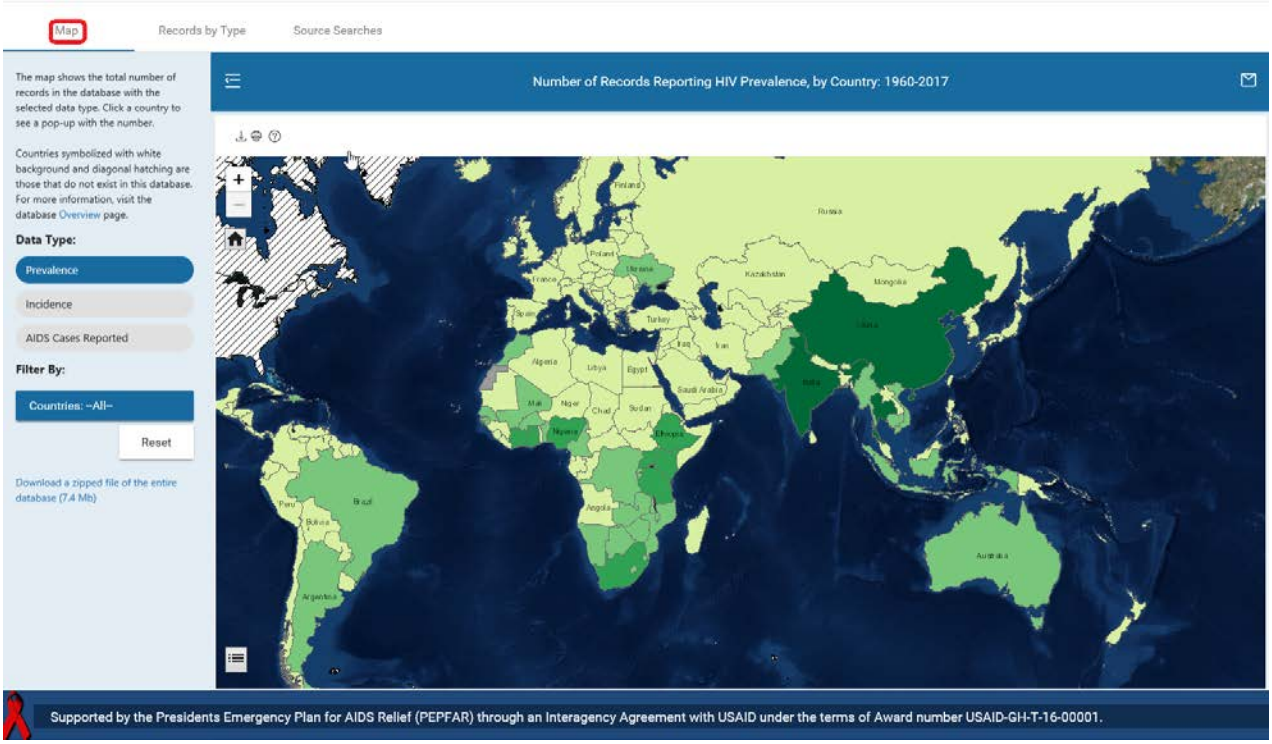

Figure 3

Interactive Map Controls: Search Area Tools

The map search area is an interactive map that allows the user control over the extent and scale of the data displayed. (Figure 4)

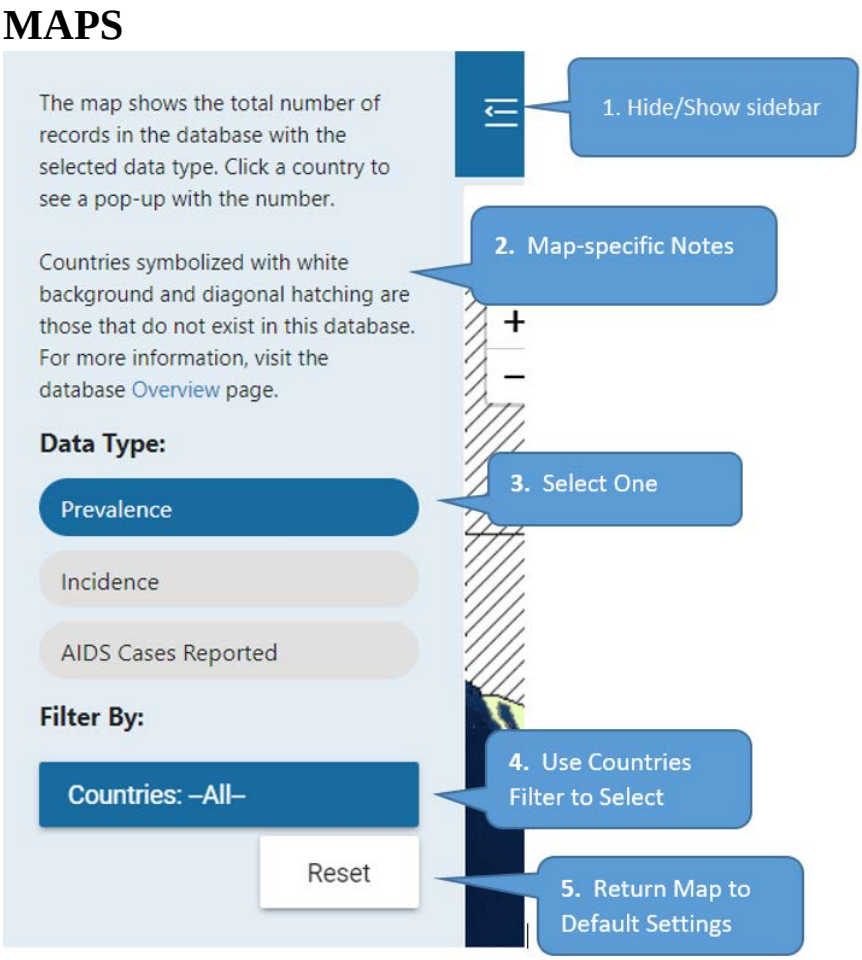

Figure 4

The intended use of these tools are to allow a user to specify a subset of data for rendering in the map display area.

1. Hide/Show sidebar Icon

The Hide/Show sidebar Icon (Figure 5) allows a user to toggle back and forth the visibility of the data filtering tools. When the menu is hidden, the display area increases to the full screen width. (Figure 6)

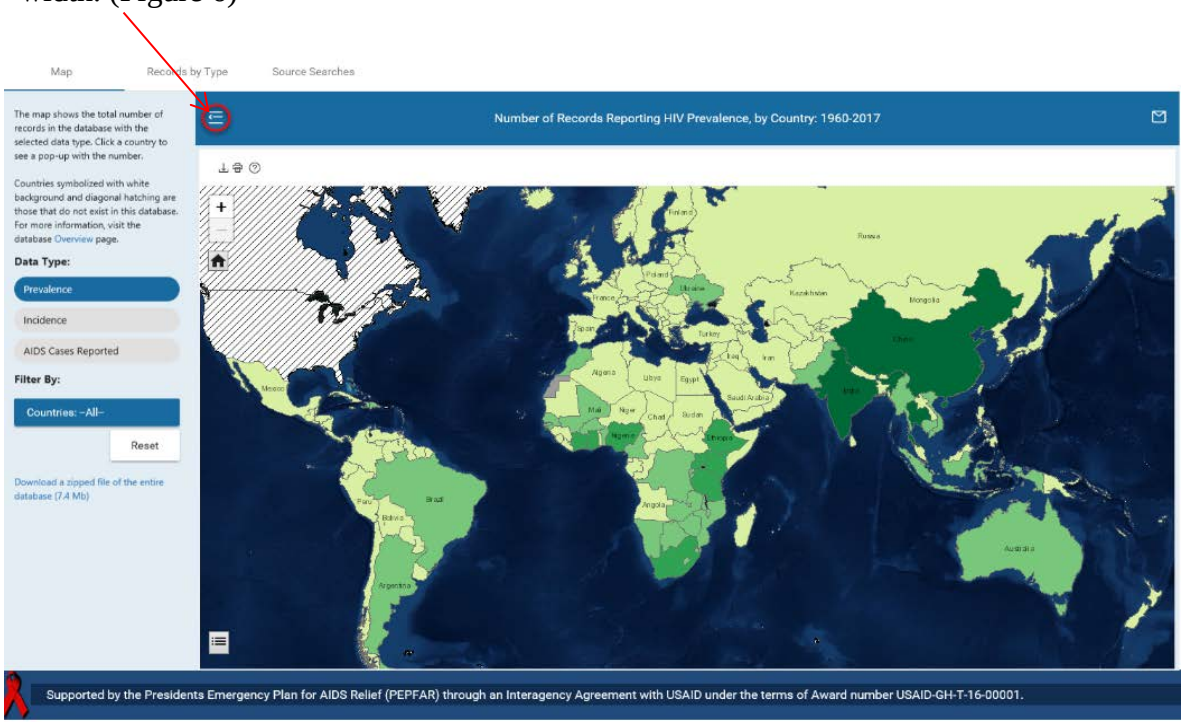

Figure 5

Figure 6

2. Notes Box

The Notes Box (Figure 7) provides a description of the map thematic layers and map pop-up functionality. It also provides a description of the countries symbolized with hatching.

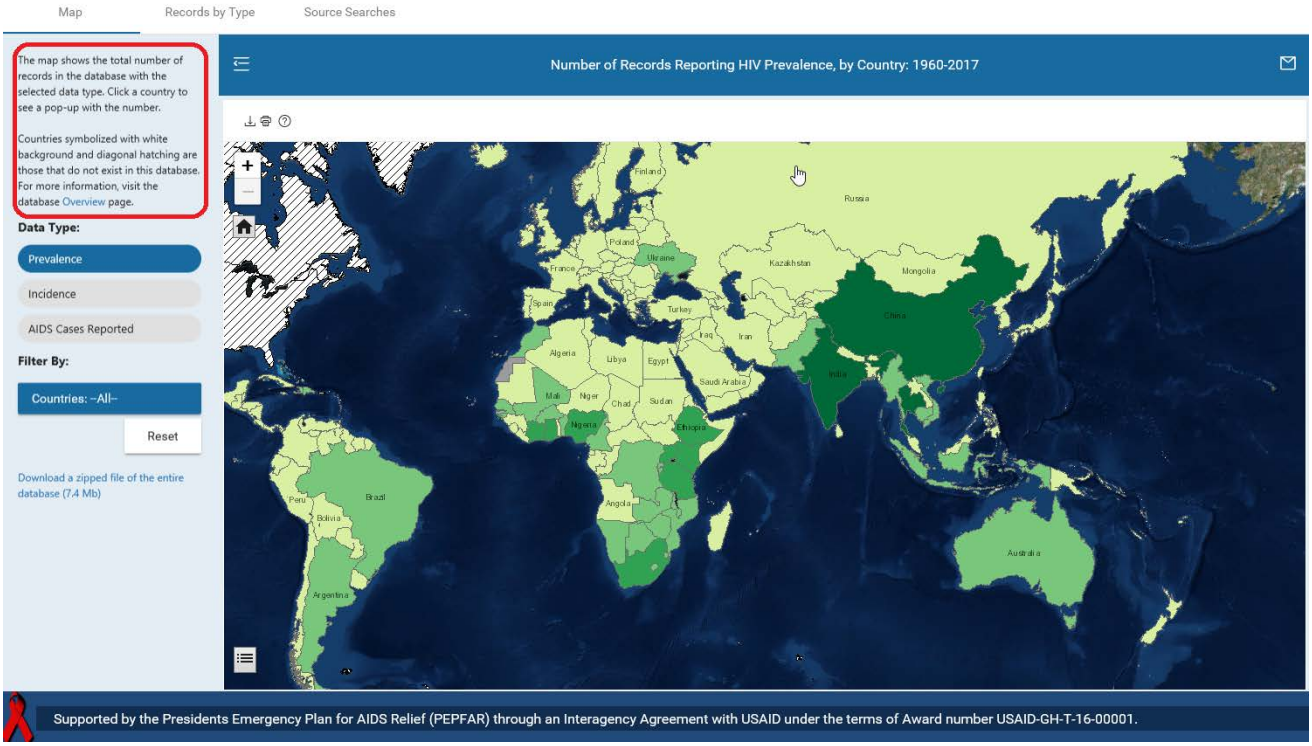

Figure 7

3. Data Type Selection

The Data Type Selection allows a user to select one of the following data types: Prevalence – the first selection (Figure 8), Incidence – the second selection (Figure 9), or AIDS Cases Reported – the third selection (Figure 10). The map displays the selected thematic maps which have unique color schemes. Additionally, class breaks and legends are updated.

The default is PREVALENCE.

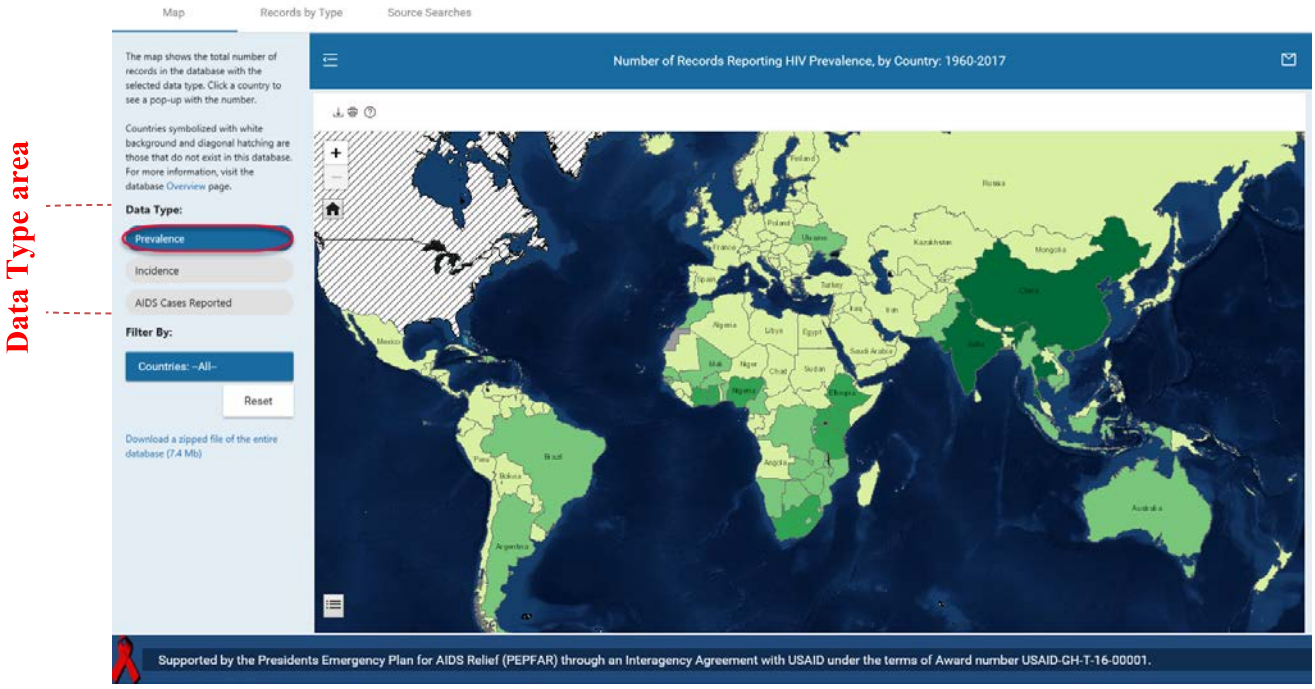

Figure 8

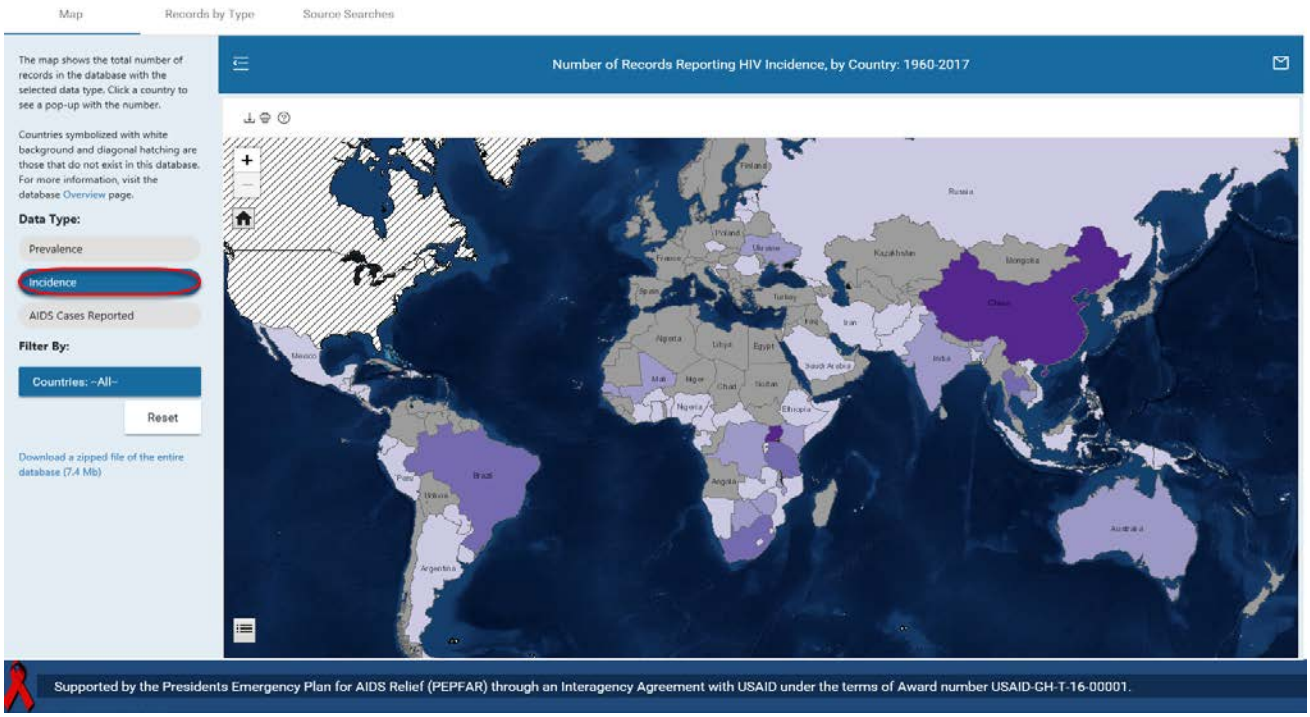

Figure 9

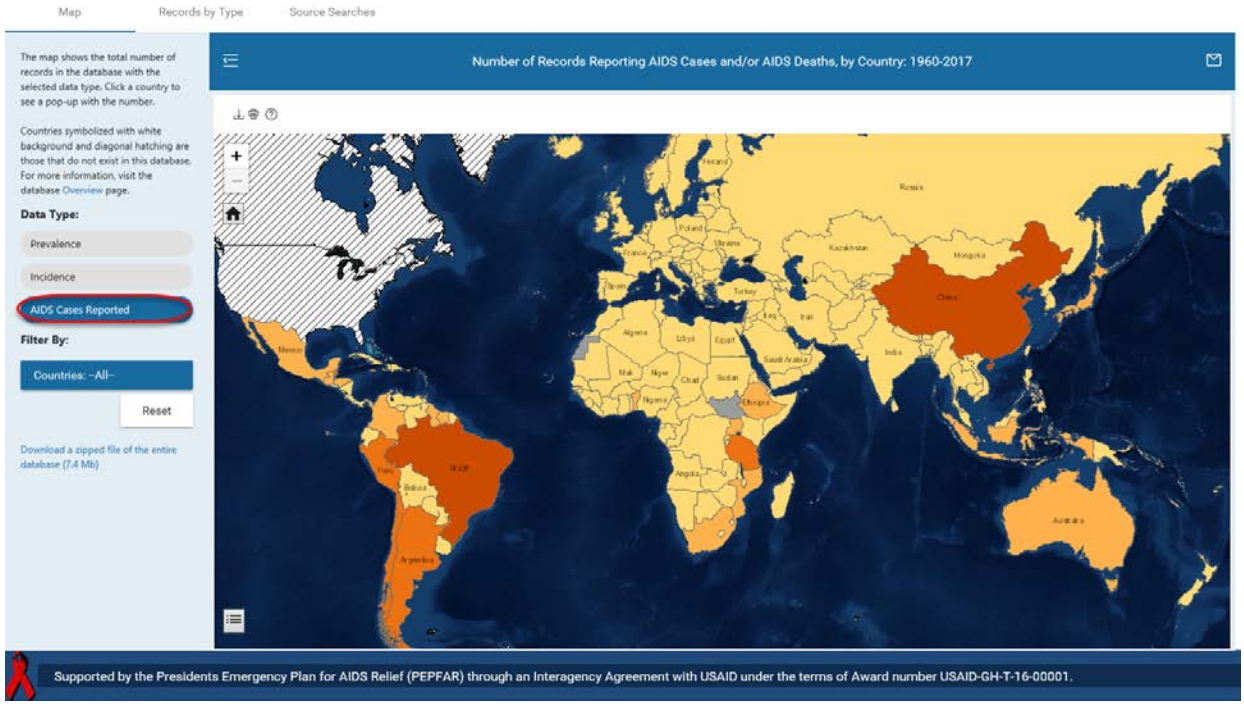

Figure 10

4. Filter By: Countries

The Filter By selection (Figure 11) acts as a filter, allowing users to select any single country, or multiple countries. When the countries filter is selected, a pop-up window opens prompting the user to select any country(ies). Once the desired filtering options are selected, the OK button is used to update the data rendered in the map display area. (Figure 12)

The default is All. If no selection is made, all available countries will be displayed at the default global view.

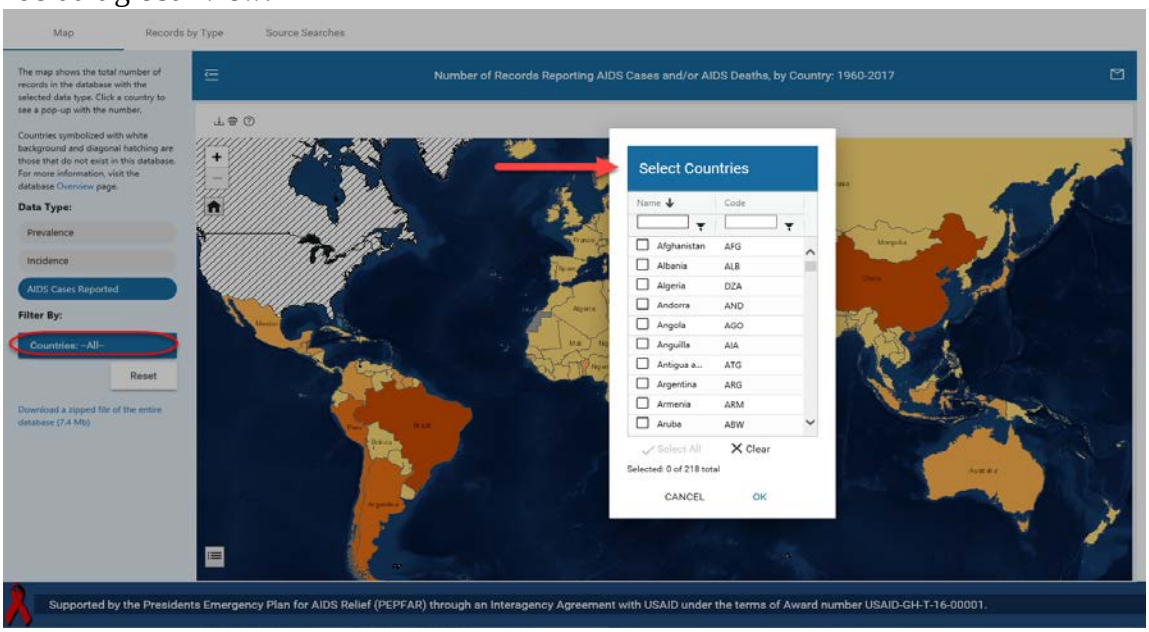

Figure 11

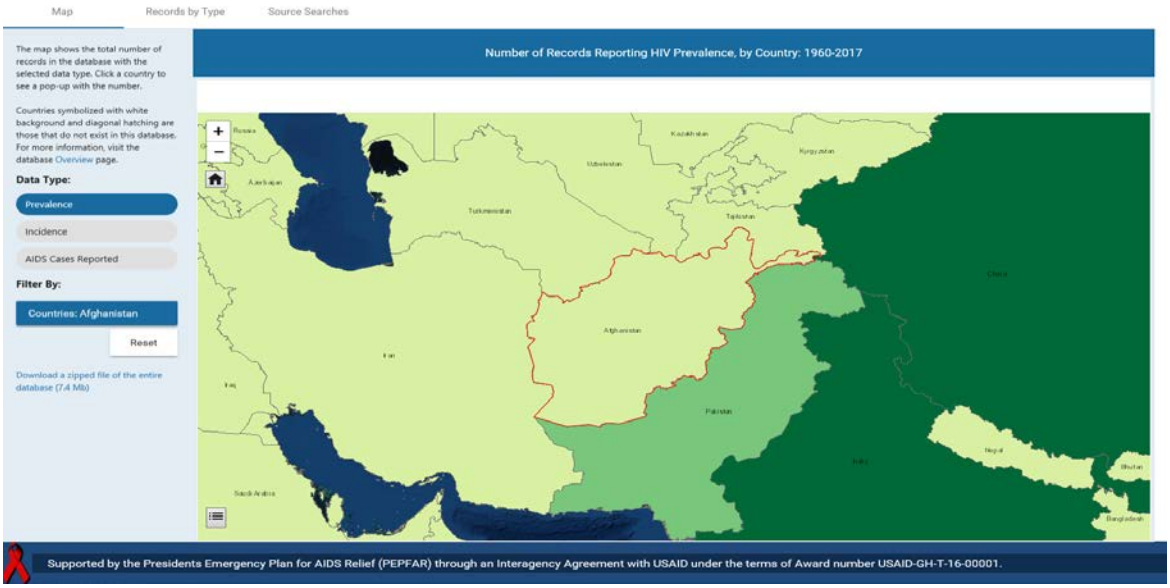

Figure 12

5. Reset Button

The Reset Button sets all selected criteria (Figure 13) back to the defaults (Figure 14), which are:

Data Type: Prevalence
Countries: All
Extent: Default global view

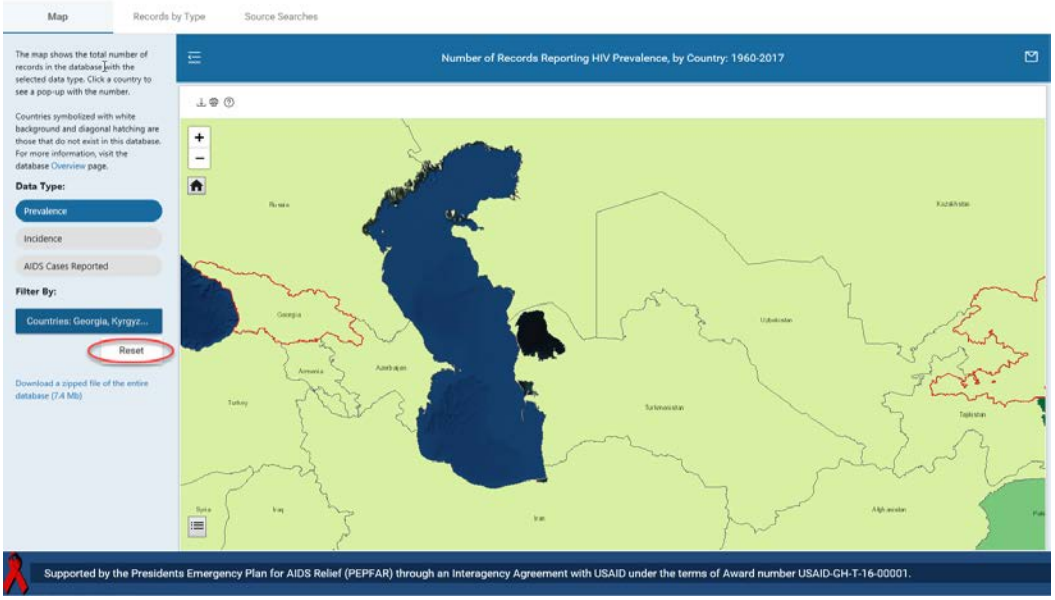

Figure 13

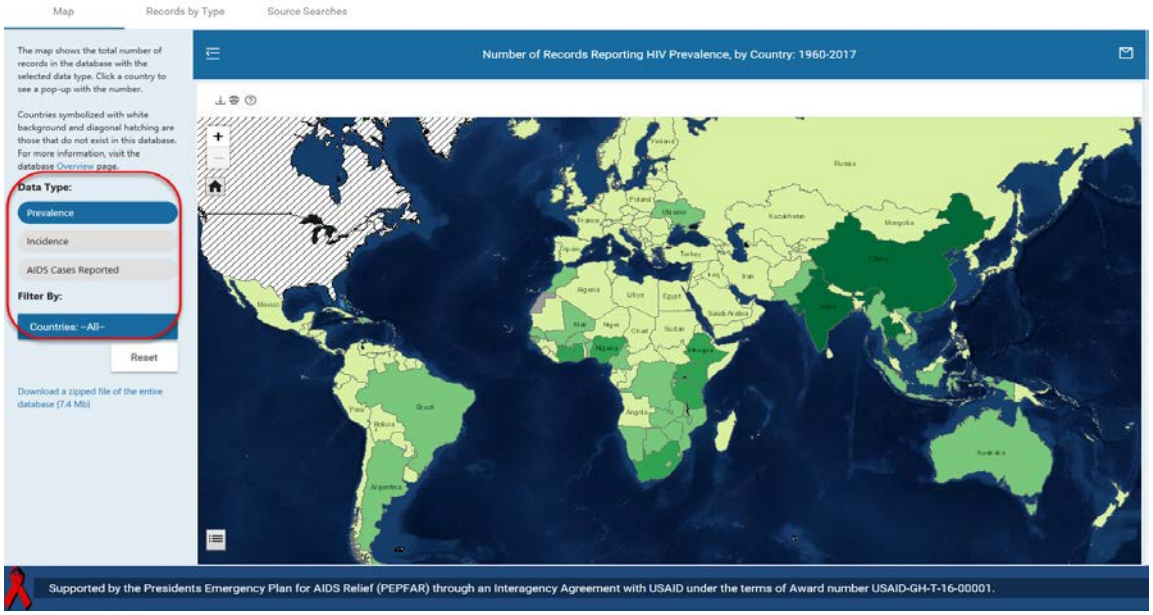

Figure 14

Interactive Map Controls: Map Data Display Area

The Map Data Display Area contains three Icons (Figure 15). Once the data are rendered, a user will typically use the pan and zoom tools to explore the map.

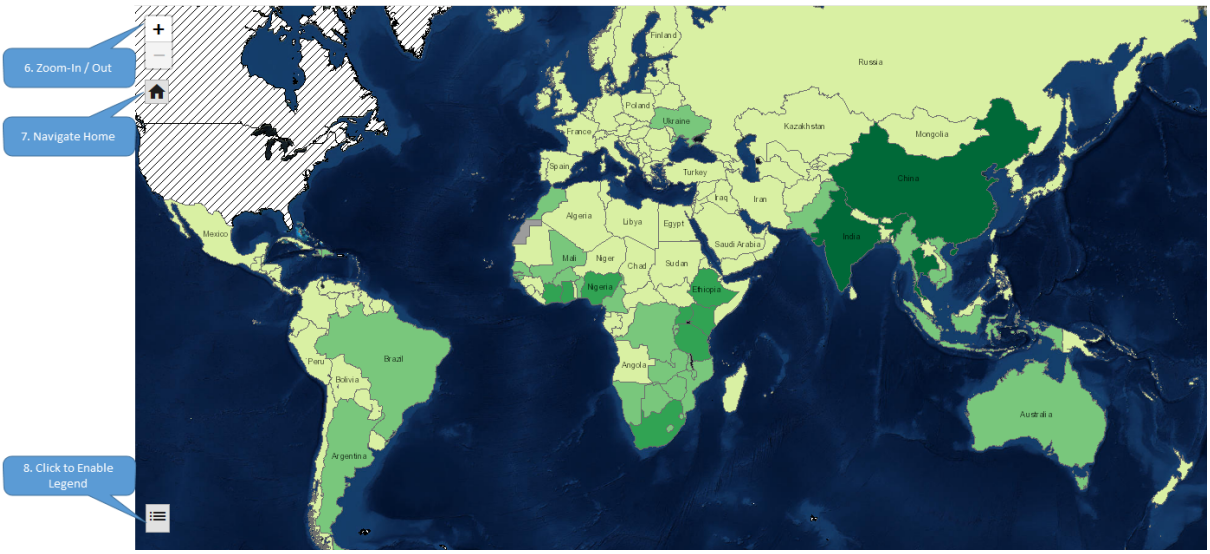

Figure 15

6. **Zoom-In/Out Icons** – The Zoom-In/Out Icons cause the current display scale to increase/decrease by a single increment on the center of the current map display extent.
   a. *Zoom-In*
      When clicked, the Zoom-In button causes the current display scale to increase by a single increment on the center of the current map display extent.

   b. *Zoom-Out*
      When clicked, the Zoom-Out button causes the current display scale to decrease by a single increment on the center of the current map display extent.

7. **Navigate Home Icon** – The Navigate Home Icon zooms the map display to the default extent of the global view maintaining any selected countries. Therefore, it restores the full view of the map. If the current map display scale and the extent is already at the default global view, then there is no perceptible system response.

8. **Legend Icon** – displays the map legend in the bottom left corner of the map display area. (Figure 16) The legend Icon displays classes and categories, and is updated per data filter selection.

   When clicked, the tool response is to display the appropriate map legend box for each Data Type. (Figures 17) The legend box displays classes and categories, and is updated per data filter selection.

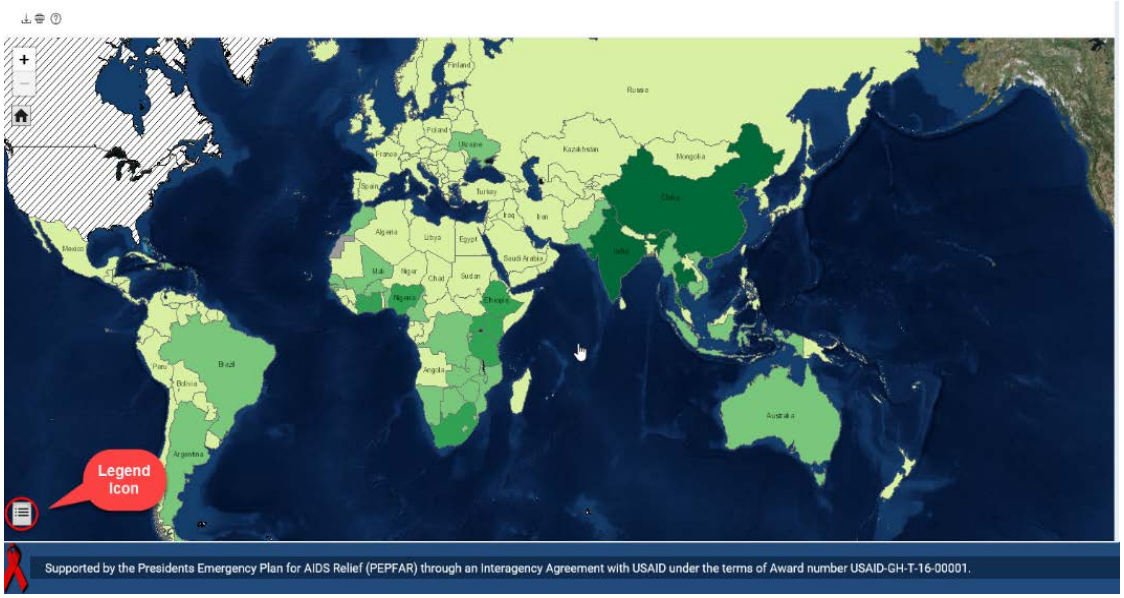

Figure 16

Figure 17

Interactive Map Controls: Map Layer Attributes

When clicking a country, a pop-up (info-window) displays with the country name, country code, and the record counts for the selected data type (Figure 18). The selected country polygon is outlined with a turquoise boundary. The appropriate information is displayed for each Data Type. This does not place the country within the Filter By box of the Search Area.

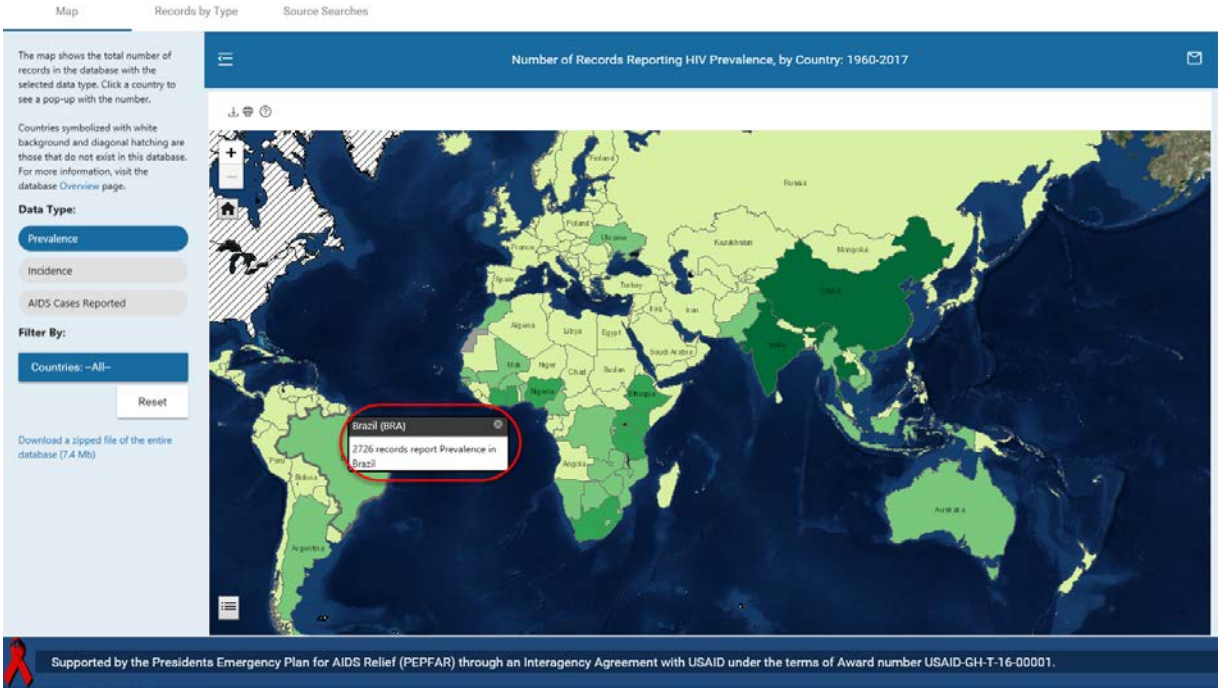

Figure 18

However, users can also use the map to select country(ies). Selections made on the map carry over to other views, so you can easily focus on a specific local area. A single country can be selected by double-clicking the country, which zooms in and outlines the selected country in red, and places the country name within the Search Area - Filter By box.

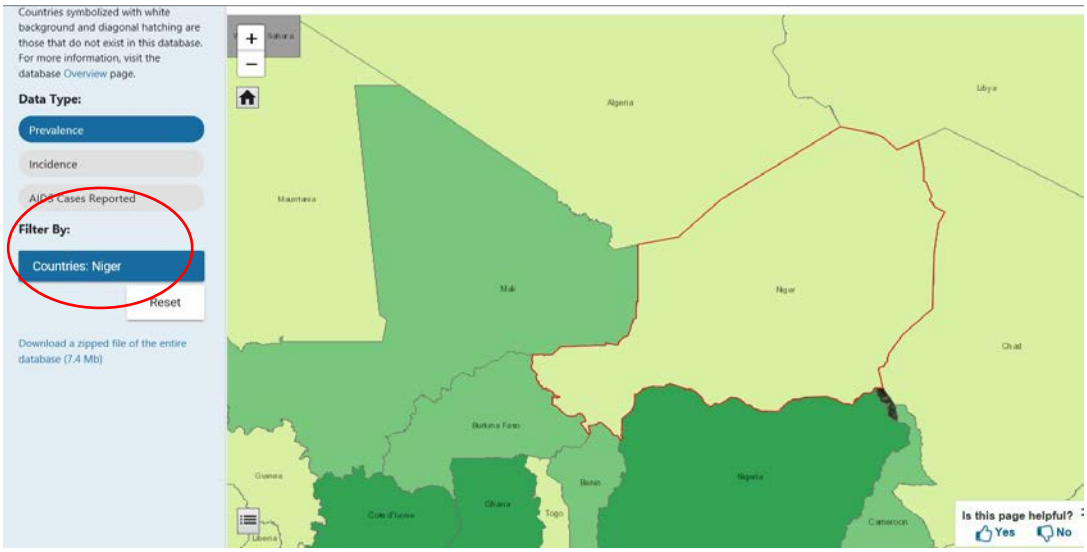

Figure 19

Multiple countries may be selected by **holding the Shift key** while double-clicking another country to add to an existing selection. Remember double clicking on a country will automatically zoom into the area. However, the user may have to click on the Navigate Home Icon to continue to select countries, which will take one to the global view with the current selections. Selected country(ies) will have a red border (Figure 19). The Search Area - Filter By box will automatically update with this selection.

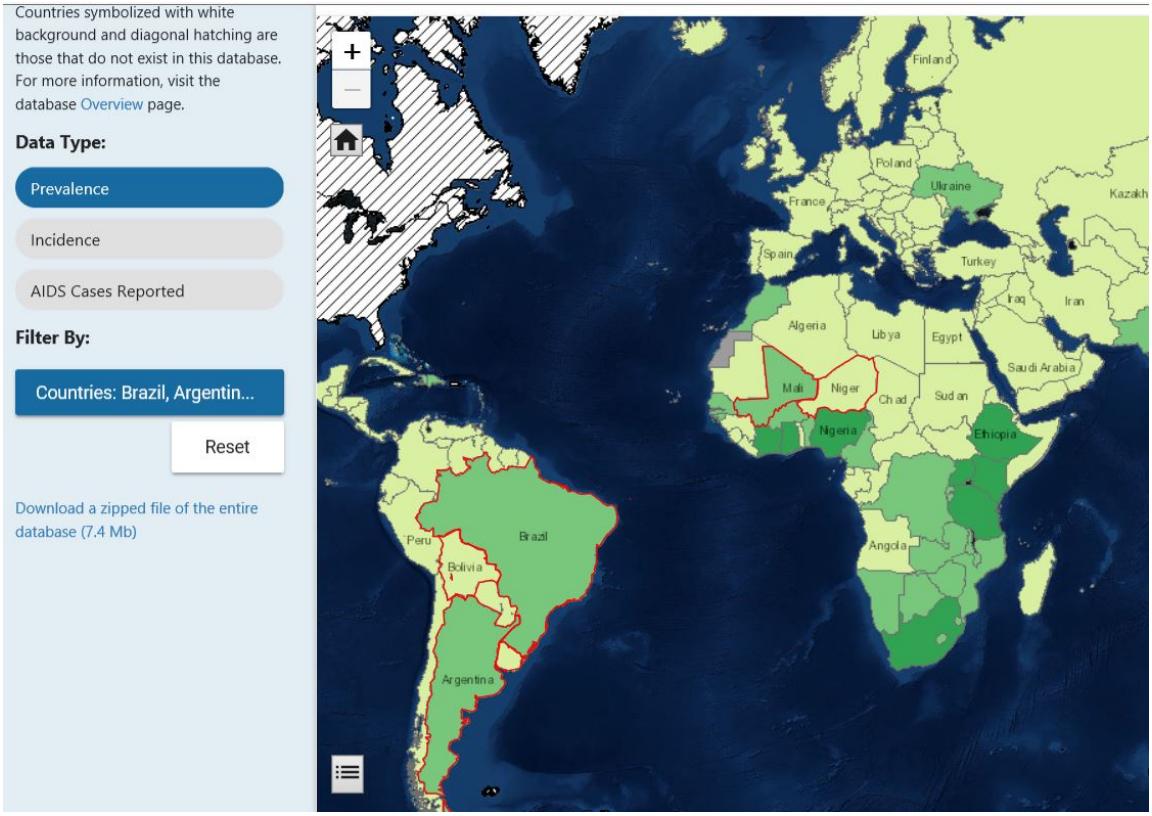

Figure 20

To deselect multiple countries, click on the Filter by selection on the left panel and uncheck selected countries. To clear all countries at once, click on the reset button.

Interactive Map Controls: Download and Printing

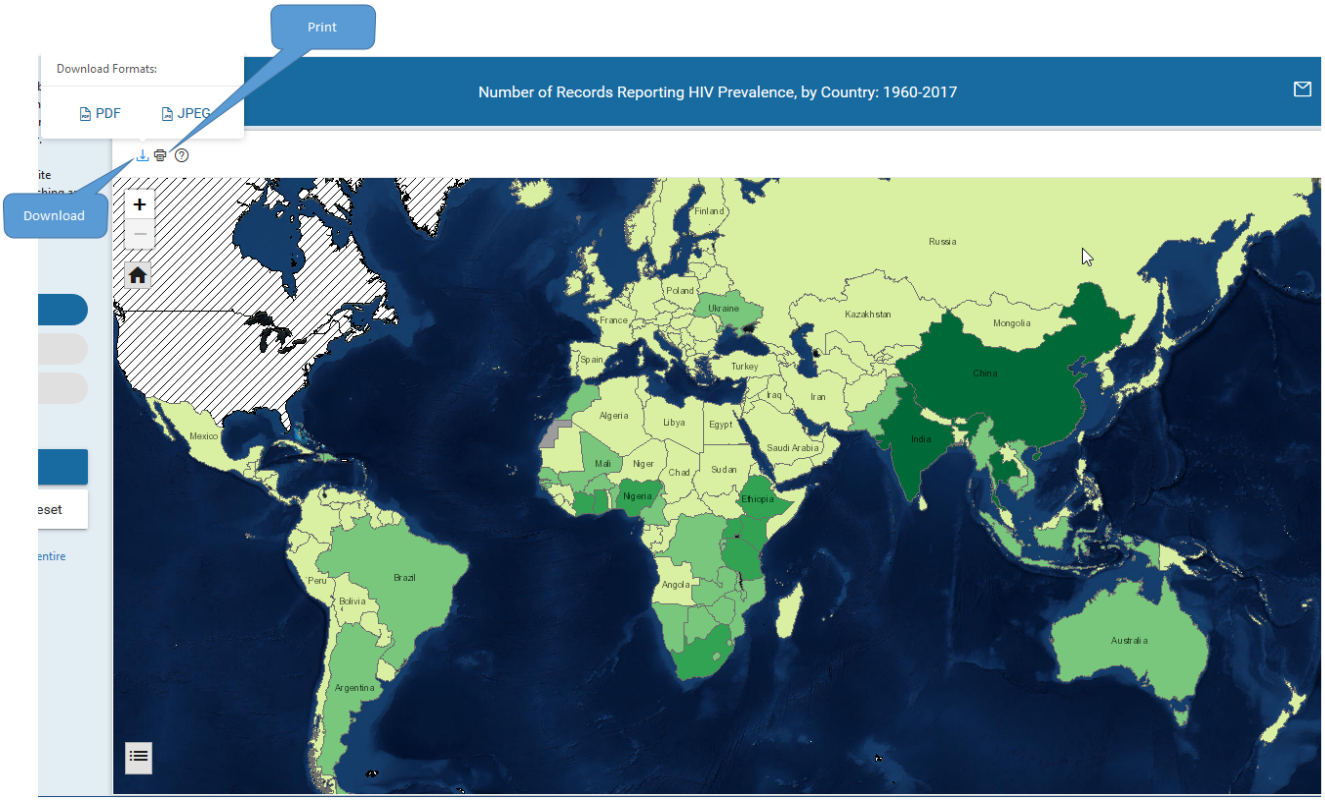

Figure 21

The Download Icon displays "JPEG" and "PDF" options. After clicking either option a new tab opens in the browser containing the map image.

The Print button opens a new tab as a browser PDF viewer, from where the map PDF can be printed or saved.

Chapter 3: Records by Type

Custom Reports

The RECORDS BY TYPE option (Figure 22) allows the user to filter data for viewing or printing. The ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*** contains information for each country on a wide range of population subgroups. The default is to show all records for all COUNTRIES for the Data Type Prevalence. Data may be filtered by either going through the filter control and specifying characteristics for the data to meet, or clicking on the Source Searches option to search by source information (see Chapter 4).

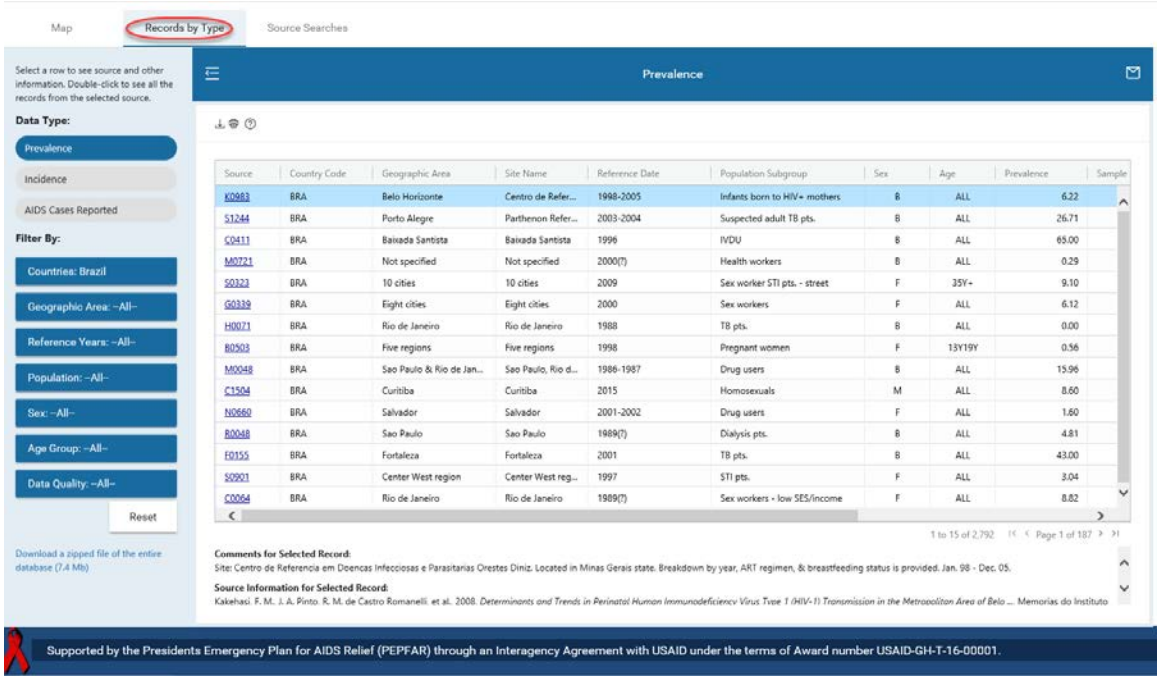

Figure 22

Data Type Selection

This option (Figure 23) allows the choice of looking at HIV prevalence, HIV incidence, or AIDS cases. The default is PREVALENCE. The AIDS CASES REPORTED option includes mostly AIDS cases reported by the World Health Organization (WHO). Only one selection may be used. General term definitions are found in Appendix A.

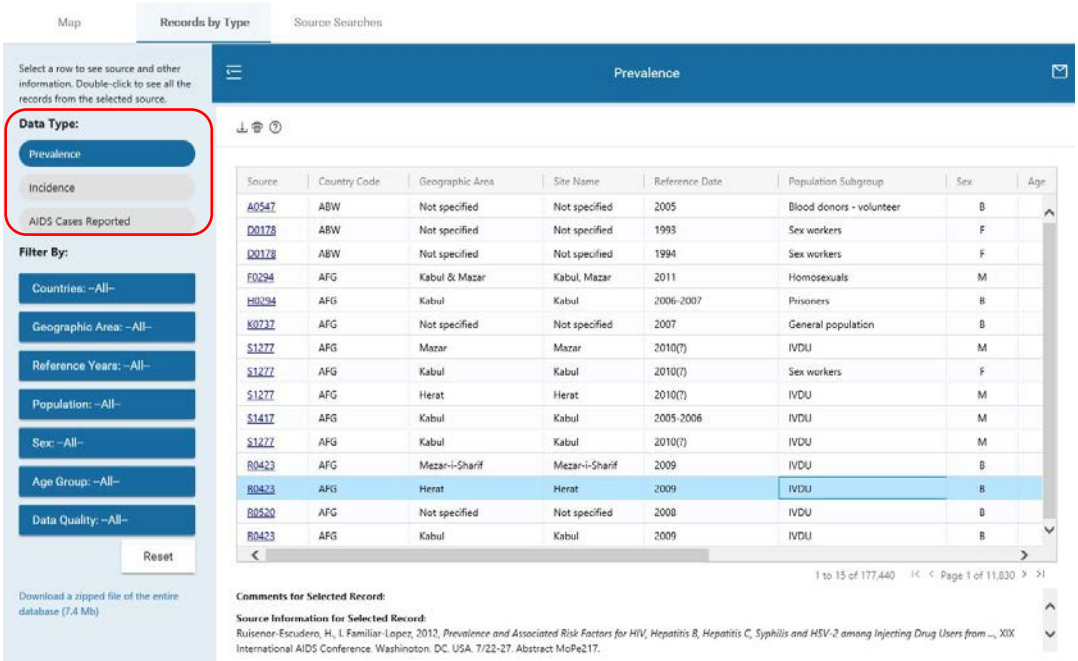

Figure 23

Country Selection

The COUNTRIES option (Figure 24) is used to specify countries. The default is All. The scroll bar may be used to move around in the table of countries. In addition, typing the first letter of a country's name after clicking on the drop down arrow in the box under country will cause the list to scroll to the appropriate area of the table. Click on the desired country to select it. More than one country may be selected at a time by selecting the check boxes next to the countries. The list of countries selected will appear on the button control label. Hovering over the list will display all countries selected. Click on Clear link below the list to de-select all previous country selections.

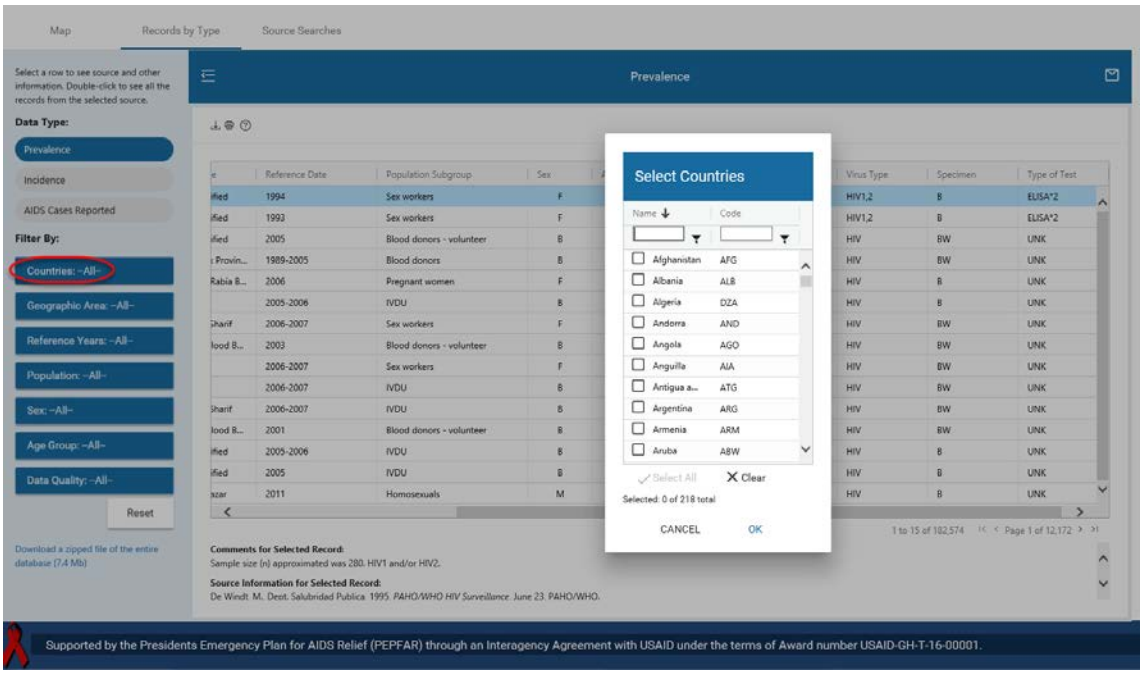

Figure 24

Geographic Coverage Selection

This option (Figure 25) allows different geographic criteria to be selected. The default is All. To select specific geographic criteria, click on the button control that says Geographic Area. More than one criterion can be selected. (Note: If ALL OTHER URBAN DATA is selected, CAPITAL CITY DATA will not be automatically included.) The option of ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS includes areas such as districts, states, and provinces.

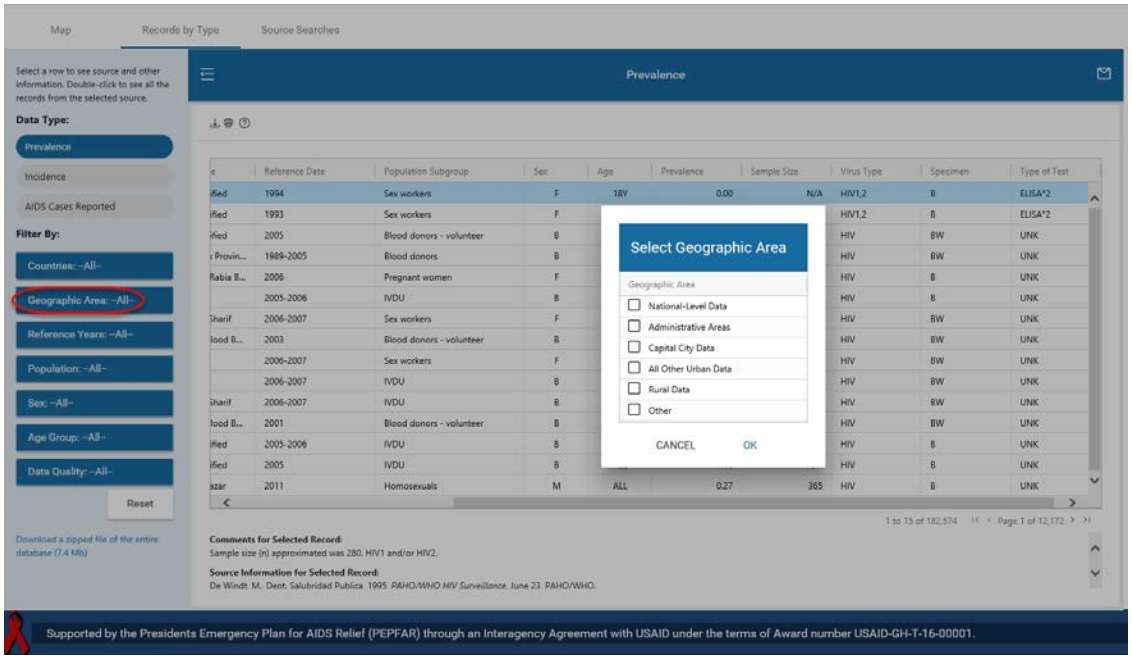

Figure 25

Reference Date Selection

This option (Figure 26) allows specific years or all available years to be chosen. The default is All. If no selection is made, all available years will be used. The list allows for multiple selections. Any value selected will be searched, whether as a part of a range or as a specific value. Click on Clear link below the list to de-select all previous selected years.

A reference date with a (?) indicates that the data source did not provide a date for data collection. The year provided is the source year of publication.

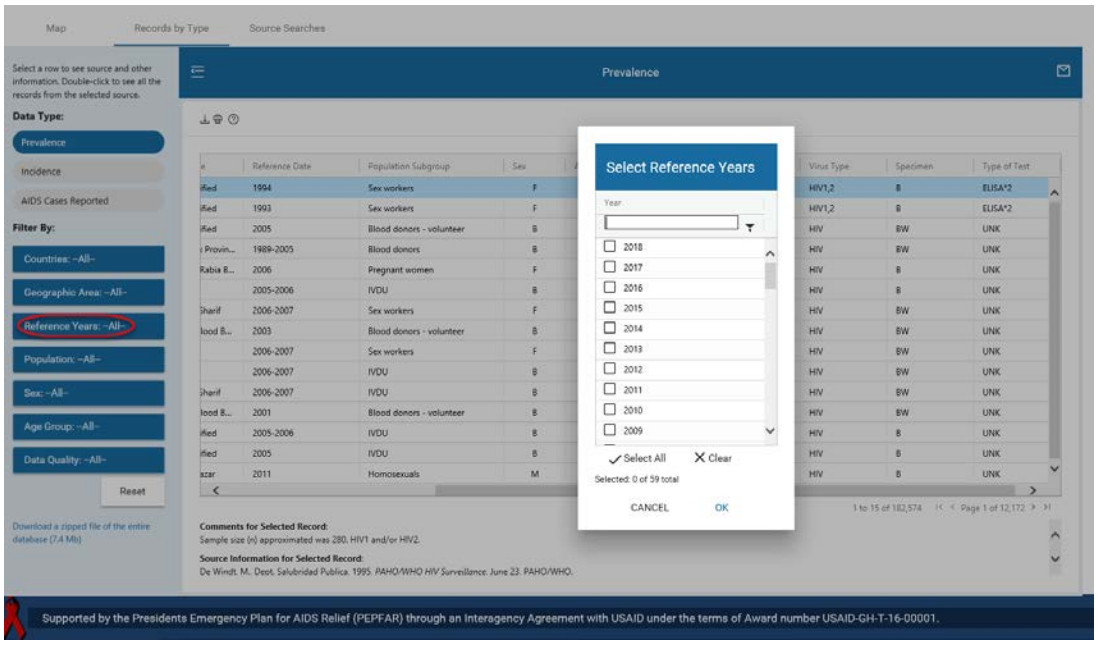

Figure 26

Population Subgroup Selection

This option (Figure 27) allows one or more subgroups to be selected. The default is All. More than one selection may be made.

The option of TWO KNOWN MIXED GROUPS includes those who fall into two different subpopulations but are reported as one. An example is pregnant women and STD clinic patients who are reported as one group. The option of OTHER NON-REPRESENTATIVE includes those such as high-risk individuals and clients of sex workers, who do not fall into any of the other subpopulations.

The option CHILDREN includes all children except for those who are TB patients or transfusion recipients. HOMOSEXUALS include people with known homosexual contacts. IV DRUG/NEEDLE USERS include drug users. MILITARY/ARMED FORCES include police forces. SEX WORKERS include sex workers of either sex and other highly sexually active women such as bar workers. TRANSFUSION RECIPIENTS include recipients of blood and hemophiliacs. Further information on the sub-populations is found in Appendix A.

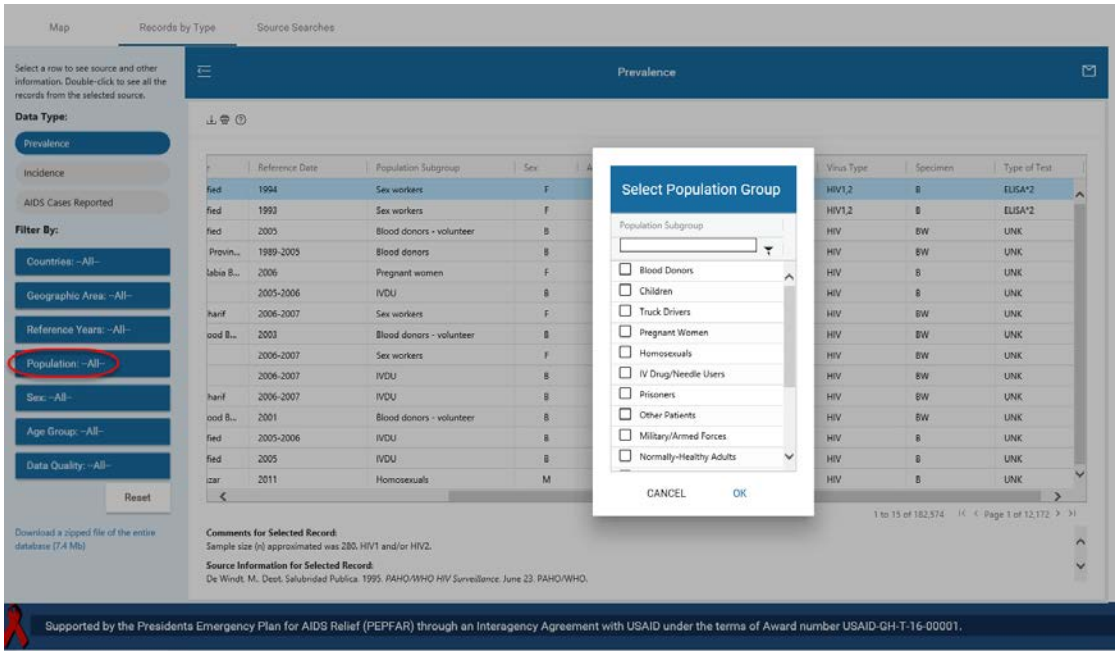

Figure 27

Sex Selection

The SEX option (Figure 28) includes the selection of male samples, female samples, or both sexes samples. Once the criteria have been selected, the user can view the data by clicking on the OK button. The default for this option is All.

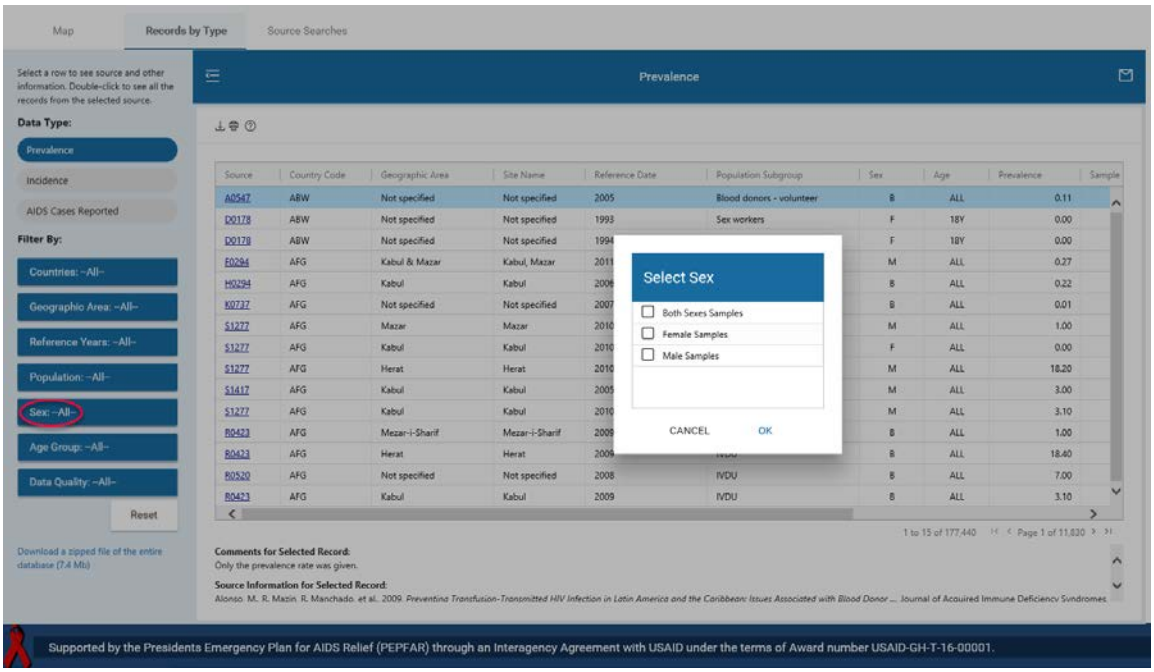

Figure 28

Age Selection

The AGE option (Figure 29) allows the data to be broken down by age or the totals with no age breakdown. Once the criteria have been selected, to view the data click on the OK button. The default option is All, which means all available age data are shown. The "Sample Totals Only – All" displays the totals without any age breakdown; while Age Detail Only shows the available age detail.

Age is not always available for some populations and for some countries.

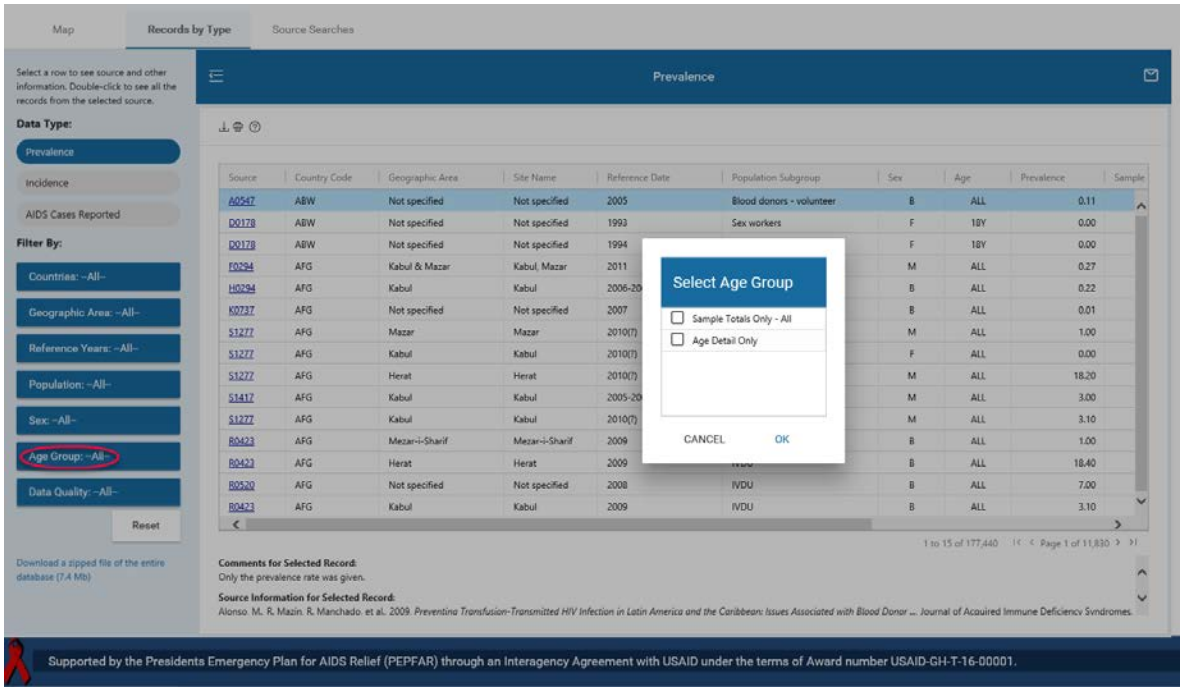

Figure 29

Data Quality Selection

The DATA QUALITY option (Figure 30) allows selection of different qualities of data or the selection of all available data**.** Once the criteria have been selected, click on the OK button to view the data.

The default is All, which means all available data of all qualities will be displayed.

Categories of data quality:

- Data meeting high scientific standards with full description of methodology, sample selection, etc., (e.g., peer-reviewed journals or books).
- Apparently good data, with some information incomplete or unknown (e.g., WHO statistics, poster sessions, abstracts, draft manuscripts, self- published books, and sentinel surveillance reports).
- Data of unknown quality, often with missing details of methodology, sample selections, etc. (e.g., newspapers articles, unpublished non-government reports).

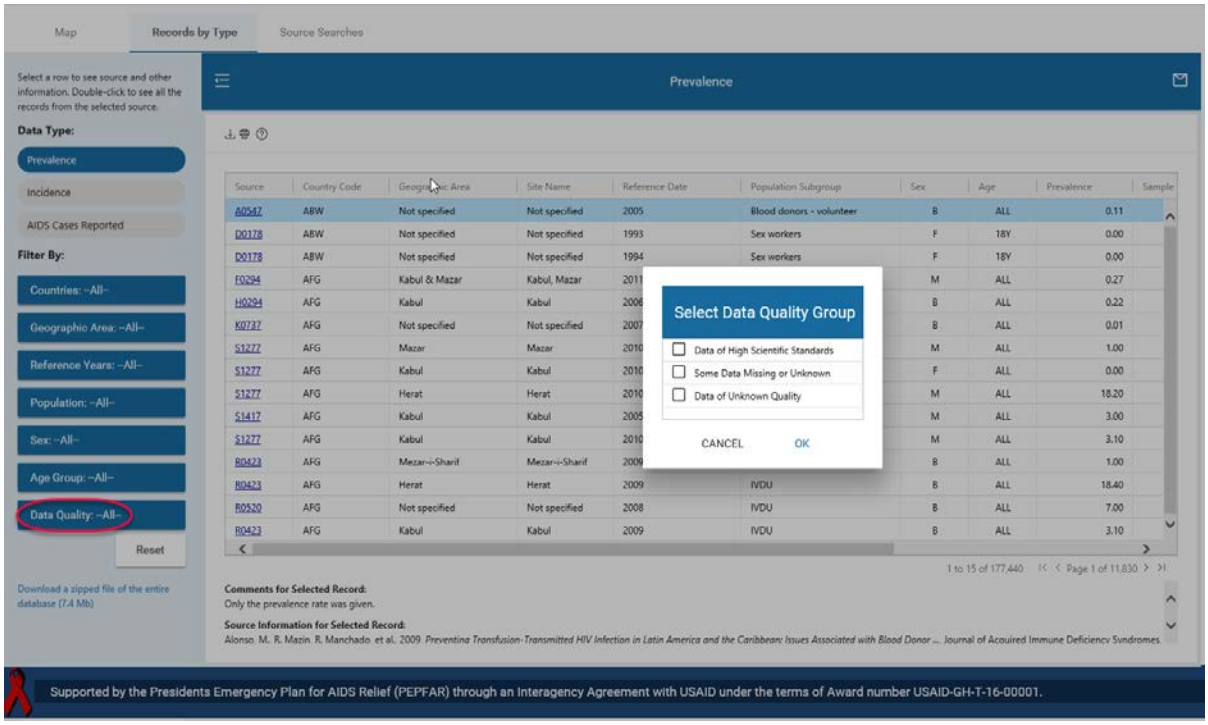

Figure 30

Sorting

After viewing the data, the user can sort the data only on one field at a time. For illustration purpose sorting is being done on the "Reference Date" field.

Figure 31 illustrates the original view.
Figure 32 illustrates the ascending view.
Figure 33 illustrates the descending view.

To sort, click on the desired field label and the data will automatically sort in the ascending order (Figure 32). In order to change or reverse the date order, click on the down arrow next to the field label resulting in the descending order (Figure 33). Click on the arrow once again, returns the data back to the original order (Figure 31).

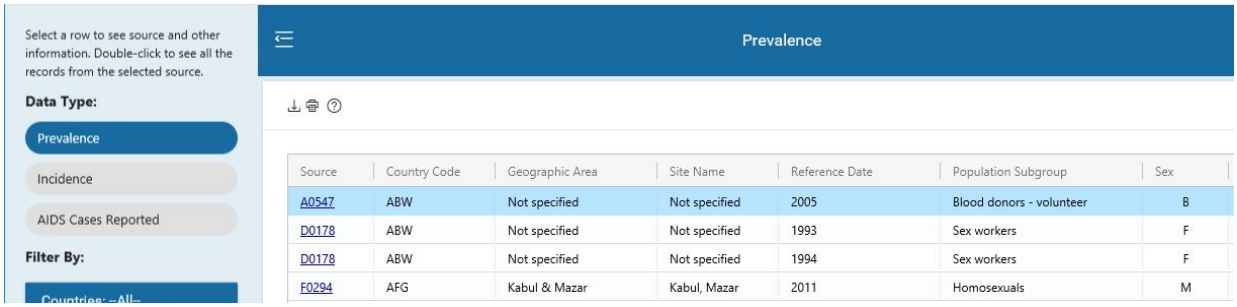

Figure 31

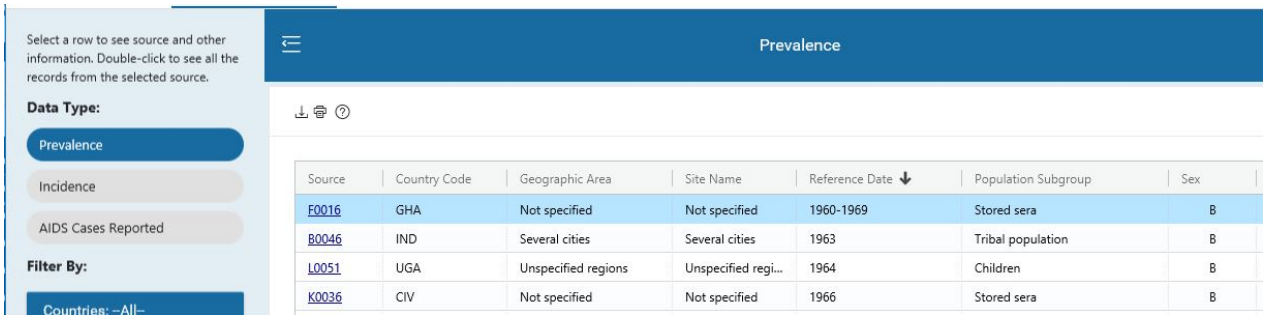

Figure 32

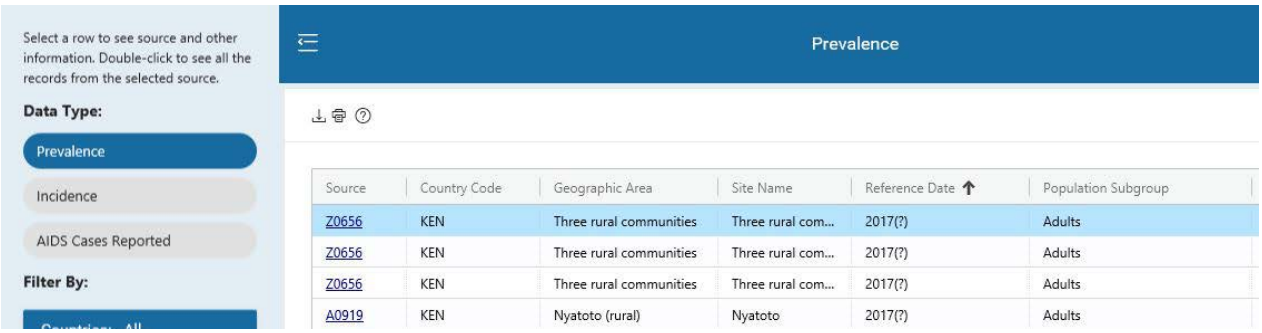

Figure 33

Reset Button

The Reset button will refresh all of the filters and return to the default selections. (Figure 34). The reset button should be used between different searches.

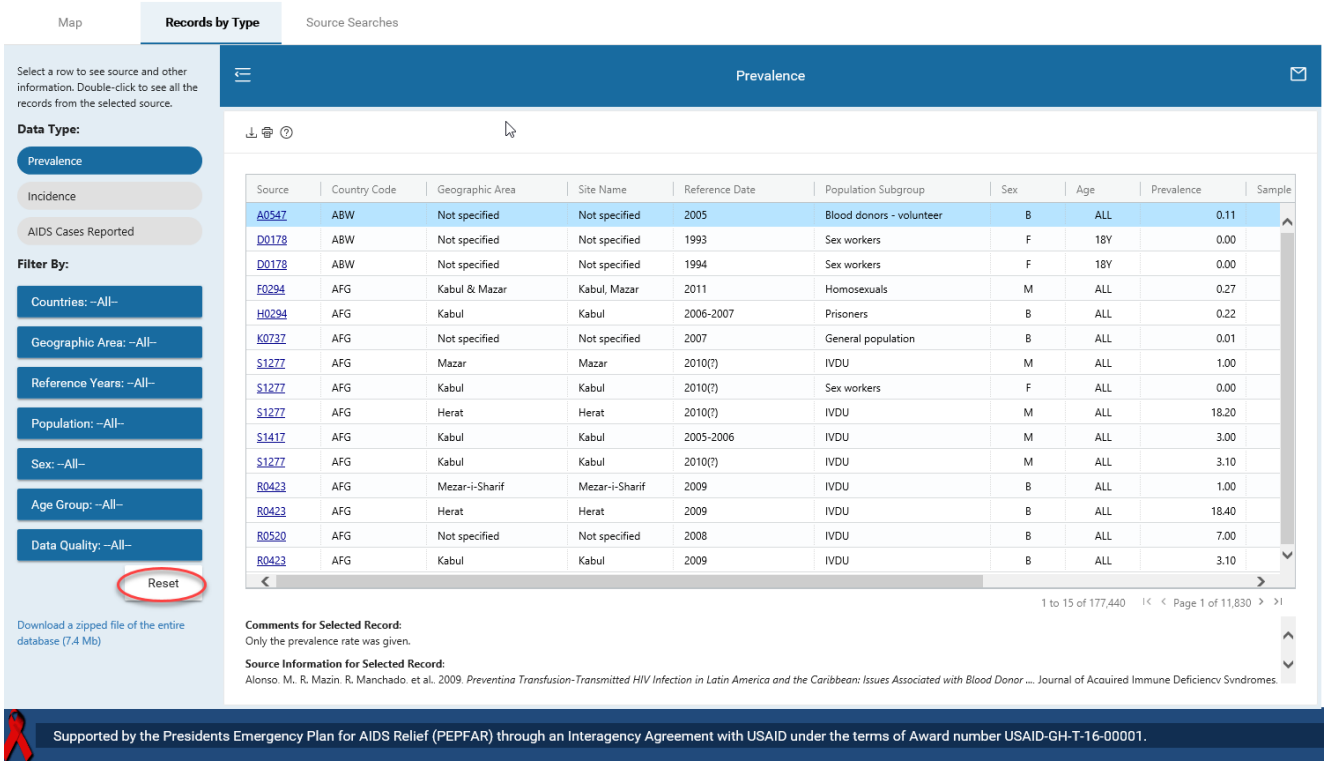

Figure 34

Hide/Show Sidebar Icon

This Icon is located at the top left of the Toolbar area. (Figure 35) The Left Arrows (Figure 36) allows the user to expand the data display area to fit the whole screen as seen in Figure 37. The Right Arrows (Figure 35) will allow the user to return to the original view and change selection criteria in order to search again as shown in Figure 36.

Figure 35

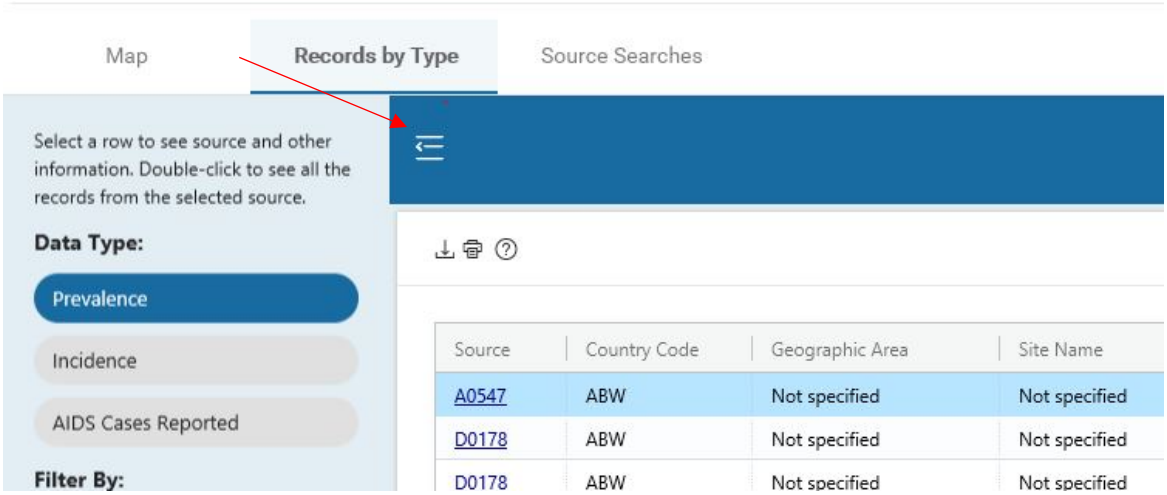

Figure 36

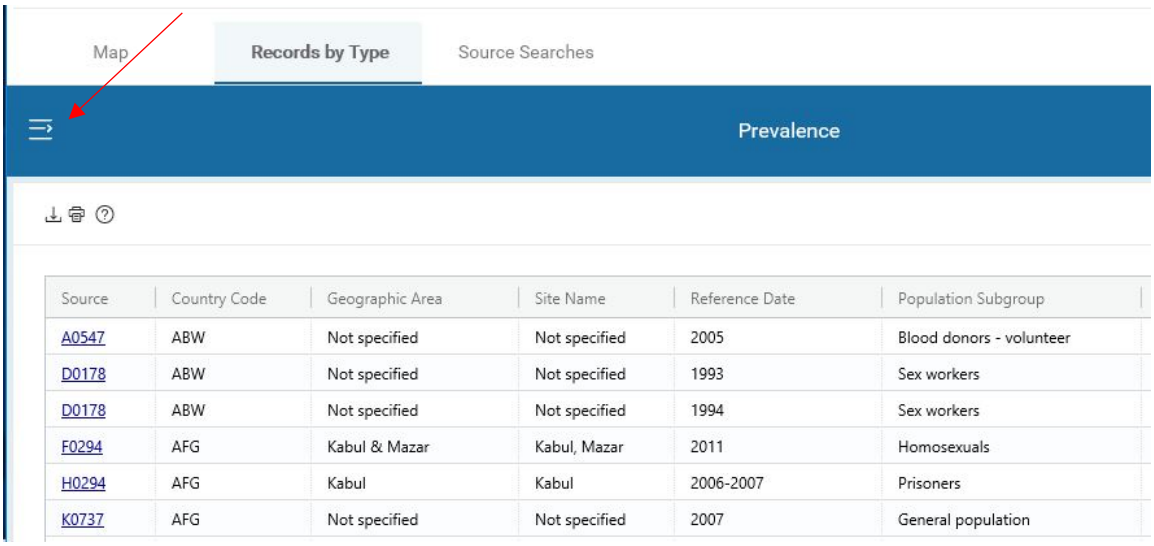

Figure 37

Download and Printing

Users can download the data in the table as a comma-separated values (CSV) file, or as a PDF. The entire table can be printed by using the utility buttons on the top left of the page. (Figure 38)

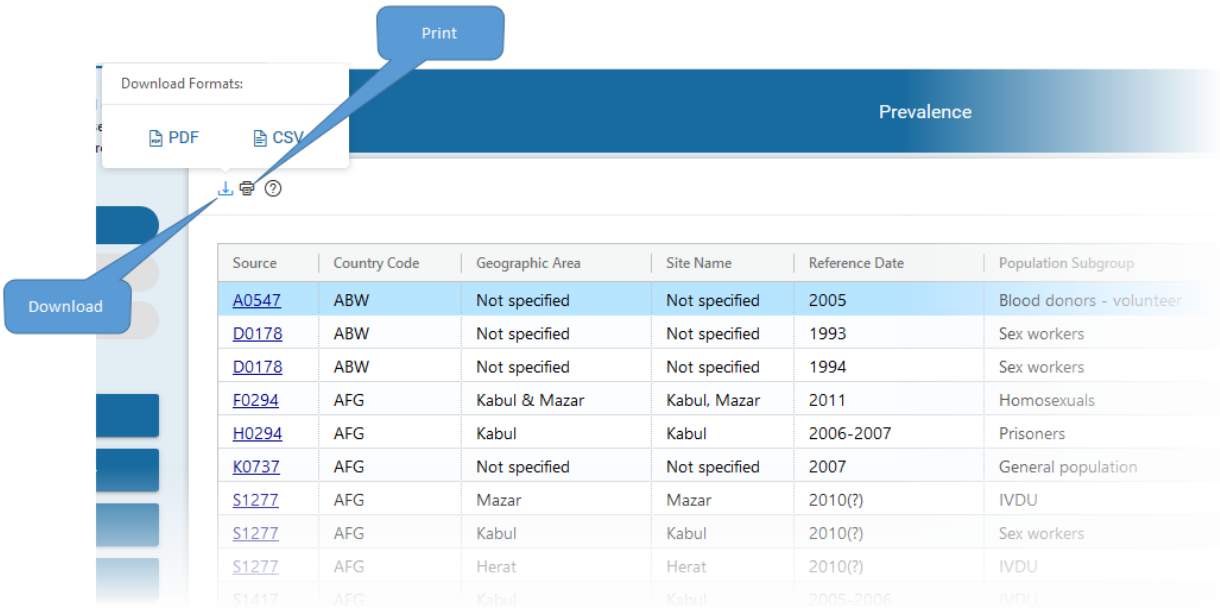

Figure 38

For printing or PDF download, the table will first open in a new window that displays the PDF document. Depending on one's browser and the version of Adobe Reader installed, the user will see controls for printing or saving that document. The document is divided up by country, with one section for all the data records for that country (given user's current filter) and another section for the corresponding sources.

If the user's filter selects more than 10,000 rows, one will not be able to print or create a PDF. The user can see the total number of rows in the lower right corner of the table. However, the data can still be downloaded as a CSV file, regardless of the total number of rows.

Alternatively, users can download the entire database in compressed form (ZIP); the link is located at the bottom of the left panel. (Figure 39)

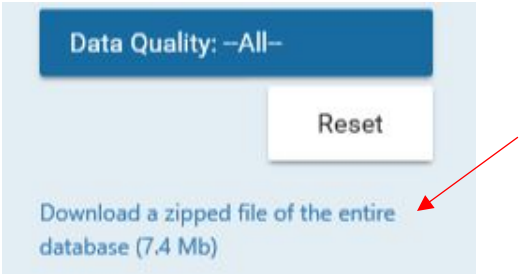

Figure 39

Chapter 4: Source Searches

Source Searches Option

The Source Searches option (Figure 40) allows the user to select and enter the criteria to perform the search data sources view. The user can search sources by text and category, only one search at a time. The user is able to locate all information available from a particular source, author, etc. The Search For box will allow for a case insensitive search for all the records for the criteria selected in the Search By categories.

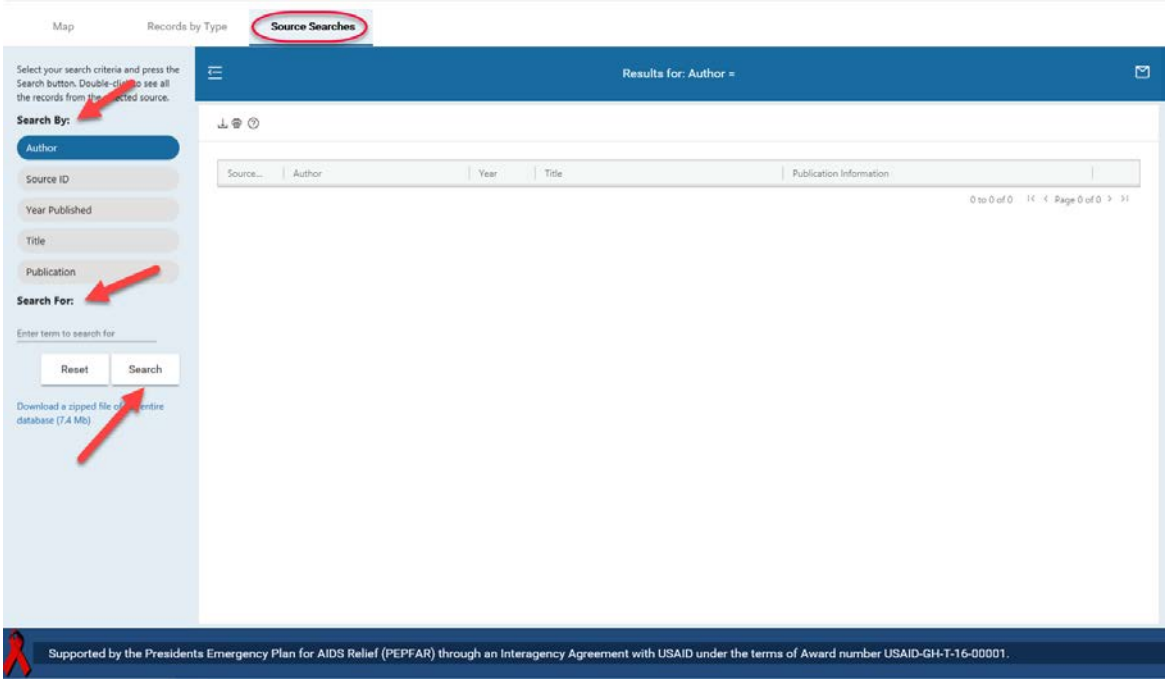

Figure 40

The Format of the Search For box for each Search By category:

Author, Title & Publication Information – letters or numbers
Source ID – one letter and/or up to four numbers only
Year – the 4-digit publication year (numbers only)

After search criteria are selected, click the Search button. This will populate the grid on the right hand side of the screen with all sources that met the criteria. (Figure 41)

For each source that met the search criteria, there will be a link with "source ID number." A source ID number is a unique number assigned to every source in the database. To display the data from a source, click on the relevant source ID number.

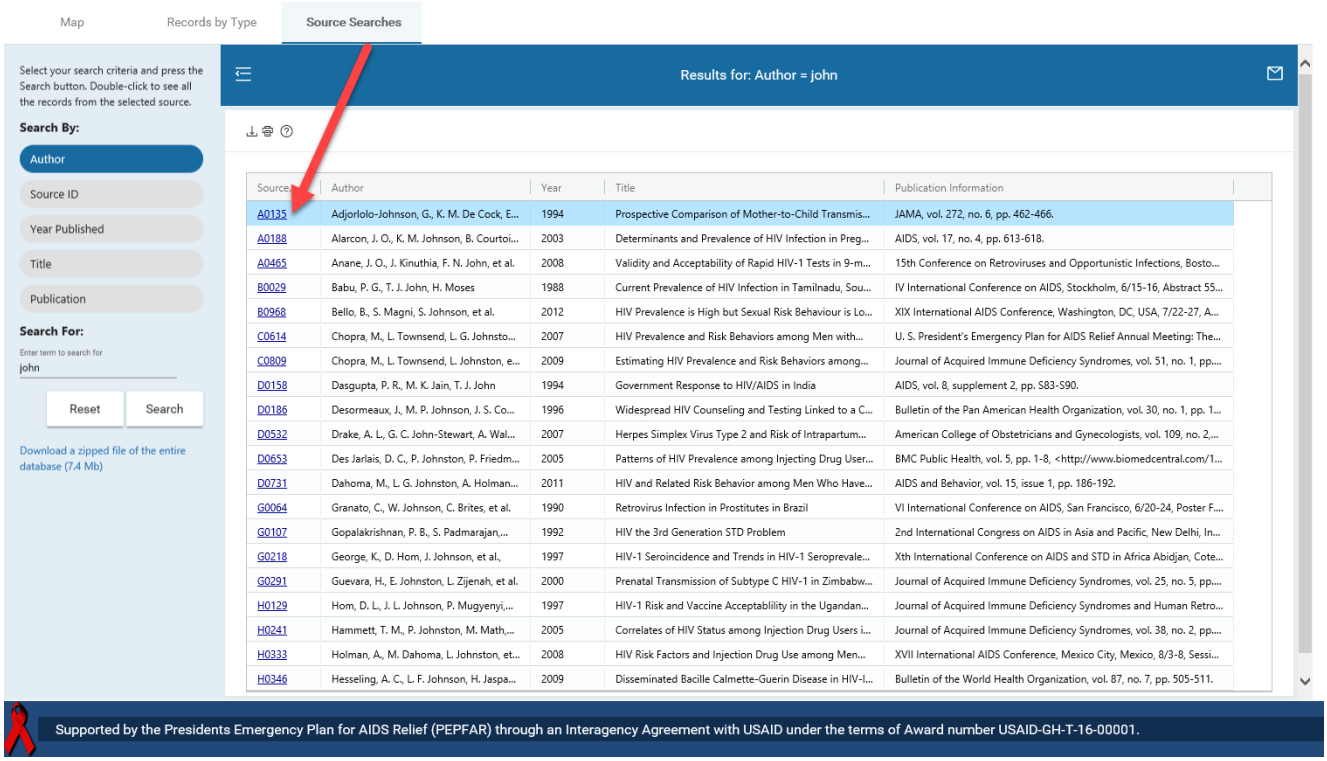

Figure 41

The following screen appears after clicking the source ID number (Figure 42). There are three Icons located on this screen. The user can download, print or close the information that appears on the screen.

Click Download Icon to open or save as CSV.
Click Print Icon to open a PDF form that can be printed or saved.
Click Close Icon to return or clear the selected screen.

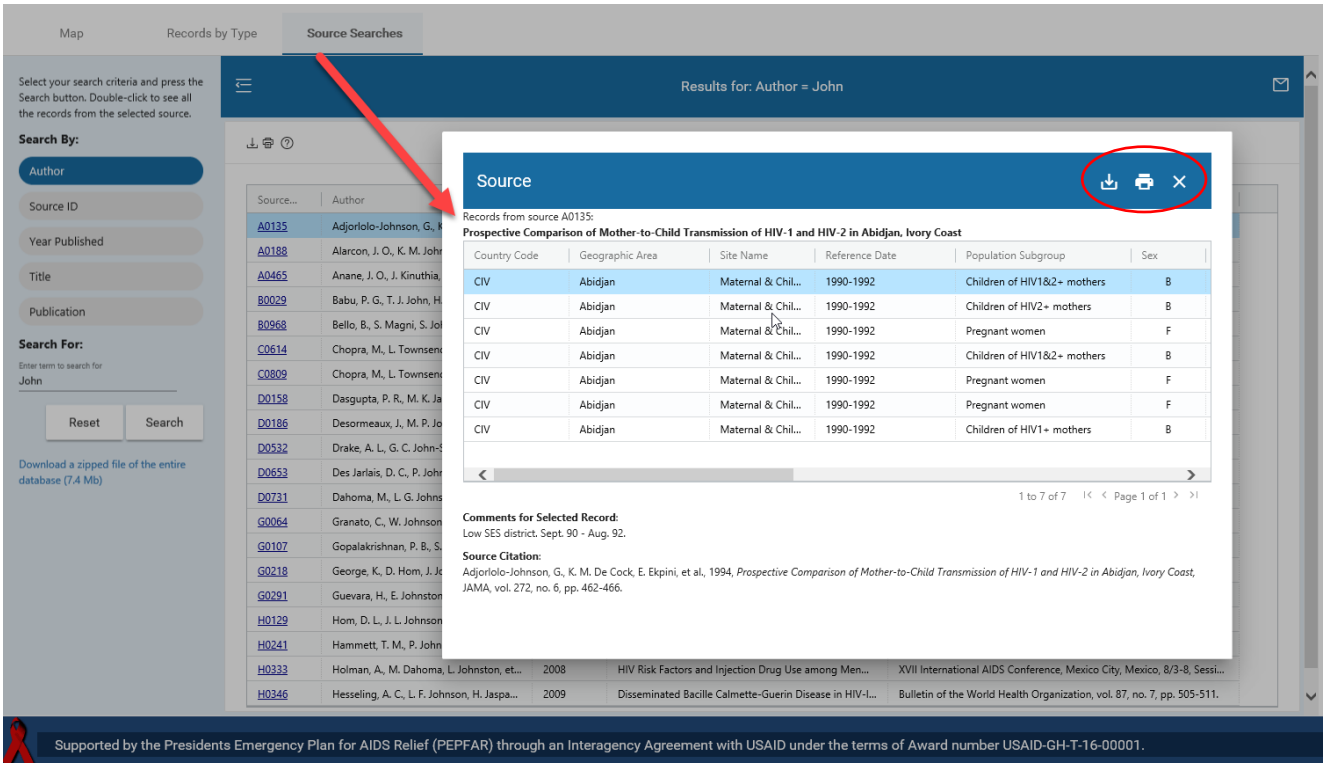

Figure 42

Download and Printing

Users can download the data in the table as a comma-separated values (CSV) file, or as a PDF. The entire table can be printed by using the utility buttons on the top left of the page. (Figure 43) Alternatively, users can download the entire database in compressed form (ZIP); the link is located at the bottom of the left panel.

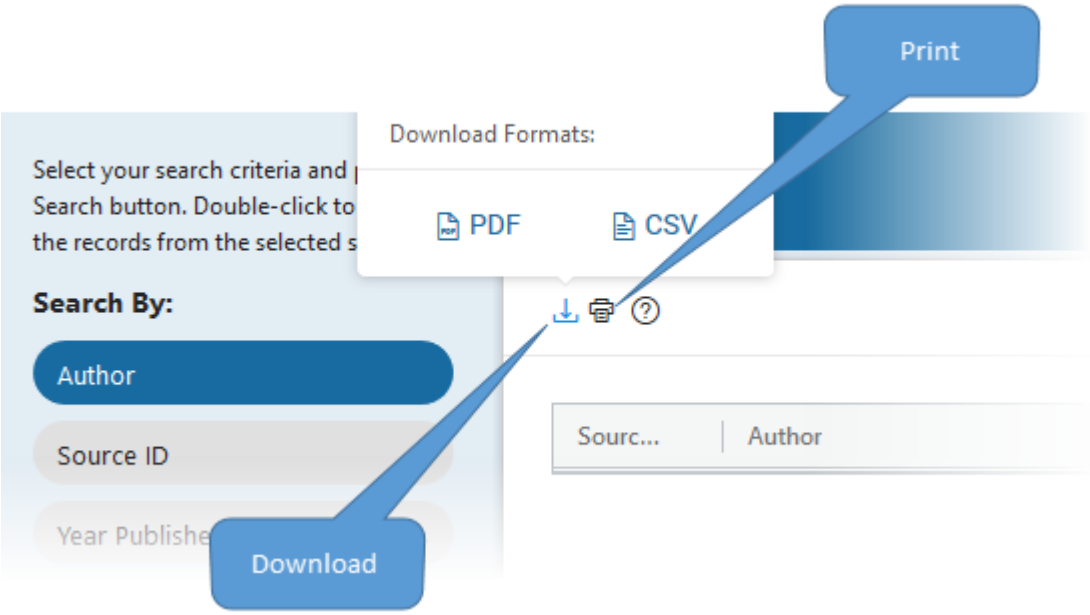

Figure 43

For printing or PDF download, the table will first open in a new window that displays the PDF document. Depending on the browser and the version of Adobe Reader installed, one will see controls for printing or saving that document.

If the user's filter selects more than 10,000 rows, one will not be able to print or create a PDF. The total number of rows are located in the lower right corner of the table. Users can still download the data as a CSV file, regardless of the total number of rows.

Appendix A: General Terms

Geographic Coverage (Geo. Area) Standard

National data
Capital city
Other urban areas
Rural areas
Other (e.g., mixed non-national)
Administrative areas: States, provinces, regions, districts, territories, parishes, departments, prefectures

Subpopulation Standard (Subpop)

Blood donors
Children, pediatric patients
Truck drivers and their assistants
Pregnant women
Homosexuals/persons with known homosexual contacts
IV drug users/needle sharers and drug users
Prisoners
Other patients
Military/Armed and police forces
Normally-healthy adults
Other nonrepresentative groups (e.g., testing center attendees, contacts of HIV+ individuals, etc.)
Sex Workers and other highly sexually mobile individuals
Sexually-transmitted infection (STI) clinic patients
Transfusion recipients/hemophiliacs
TB patients
Two known mixed groups with only one sample size

Sex Code

B Both sexes
F Females
M Males

Date Type

HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) -- non-specified probably HIV1
HIV1	HIV1 (or HTLV III) - - so specified
HIV2	HIV2 (or HTLV IV) - - so specified
HIV1&2	CO-infection of HIV1 and HIV2
HIV1,2	Overall combined of HIV1 and HIV2
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

Specimen Type

The specimen type refers to what fluid was collected and how it was collected from the donor.

BW	Whole blood
BS	Blood spots
B	Blood (unspecified)
O	Oral/Saliva
U	Urine

Test Type

ELISA	Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay or EIA
ELISA*2, 3, ...	More than one ELISA test
IFA	Indirect immunofluorescent assay or IF
LIA	Line immunoassay
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
RAPID	Rapid and simple assay
RAPID *2, 3, ...	More than one Rapid assay
RIA	Radioimmuno assay
RIPA	Radioimmunoprecipitation assay
UNK	Unknown
WB	Western blot assay or IB

The test types are based on an article from *AIDS* Volume 7, Number 1, January 1993 by Neil T. Constantine.

Data Quality

Data meeting high scientific standards. Results of peer-reviewed journals, etc. Full description of methodology, sample selection, etc., generally available.

Apparently good data, with some information incomplete or unknown (e.g., WHO statistics, conference poster sessions, abstracts, draft manuscripts and sentinel surveillance reports, etc.)

Data of unknown quality, often with missing details of methodology, sample selection, etc. (e.g., newspaper articles, non-peer reviewed reports or articles, etc.)

Comments

Common acronyms used in the "Comments for selected record" section

ANC	Antenatal clinic
AIS	AIDS Indicator Survey
ART	Antiretroviral therapy
BAIS	Botswana AIDS Impact Survey
CSW	Commercial sex worker
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
FBO	Faith-based organization
FSW	Female sex workers
FP	Family planning
IBBS	Integrated bio-behavioral survey
MCH	Maternal and child health
MSM	Men who have sex with men
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PHIA	Population-Based HIV Impact Assessment
PMTCT	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
RDS	Respondent – driven sampling
SS	Sentinel Surveillance
STI	Sexually transmitted infections
VCT	Voluntary counseling and testing

Appendix B: Alphabetic – Data Base Country Codes

Country codes have been updated to the Geopolitical, Entities, Names, and Codes (GENC) standard. Only Countries currently included in the ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*** are listed.

Code	Name
AFG	Afghanistan
ALB	Albania
DZA	Algeria
AND	Andorra
AGO	Angola
AIA	Anguilla
ATG	Antigua & Barbuda
ARG	Argentina
ARM	Armenia
ABW	Aruba
AUS	Australia
AUT	Austria
AZE	Azerbaijan
BHS	Bahamas, The
BHR	Bahrain
BGD	Bangladesh
BRB	Barbados
BLR	Belarus
BEL	Belgium
BLZ	Belize
BEN	Benin
BTN	Bhutan
BOL	Bolivia
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BWA	Botswana
BRA	Brazil
BRN	Brunei
BGR	Bulgaria
BFA	Burkina Faso
MMR	Burma
BDI	Burundi
KHM	Cambodia
CMR	Cameroon
CPV	Cape Verde
CYM	Cayman Islands
CAF	Central African Rep.
TCD	Chad
CHL	Chile
HKG	China, Hong Kong SAR
CHN	China, Mainland
MAC	China, Macau SAR

Code	Name
TWN	China, Taiwan
COL	Colombia
COM	Comoros
COG	Congo (Brazzaville)
COD	Congo (Kinshasa)
COK	Cook Islands
CRI	Costa Rica
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire
HRV	Croatia
CUB	Cuba
CUW	Curaçao
CYP	Cyprus
CZE	Czechia
DNK	Denmark
DJI	Djibouti
DMA	Dominica
DOM	Dominican Republic
ECU	Ecuador
EGY	Egypt
SLV	El Salvador
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea
ERI	Eritrea
EST	Estonia
ETH	Ethiopia
SWZ	Eswatini
FRO	Faroe Islands
FJI	Fiji
FIN	Finland
FRA	France
PYF	French Polynesia
GAB	Gabon
GMB	Gambia, The
XGZ	Gaza Strip
GEO	Georgia
DEU	Germany
GHA	Ghana
GIB	Gibraltar
GRC	Greece
GRD	Grenada
GTM	Guatemala
GGY	Guernsey

Country Codes – Cont'd

Code	Name
GIN	Guinea
GNB	Guinea-Bissau
GUY	Guyana
HTI	Haiti
HND	Honduras
HUN	Hungary
ISL	Iceland
IND	India
IDN	Indonesia
IRN	Iran
IRQ	Iraq
IRL	Ireland
IMN	Isle of Man
ISR	Israel
ITA	Italy
JAM	Jamaica
JPN	Japan
JEY	Jersey
JOR	Jordan
KAZ	Kazakhstan
KEN	Kenya
KIR	Kiribati
PRK	Korea, North
KOR	Korea, South
XKS	Kosovo
KWT	Kuwait
KGZ	Kyrgyzstan
LAO	Laos
LVA	Latvia
LBN	Lebanon
LSO	Lesotho
LBR	Liberia
LBY	Libya
LIE	Liechtenstein
LTU	Lithuania
LUX	Luxembourg
MKD	Macedonia, FYR
MDG	Madagascar
MWI	Malawi
MYS	Malaysia

Code	Name
MYS	Malaysia
MDV	Maldives
MLI	Mali
MLT	Malta
MHL	Marshall Islands
MRT	Mauritania
MUS	Mauritius
MEX	Mexico
FSM	Micronesia, Federated States of
MDA	Moldova
MCO	Monaco
MNG	Mongolia
MNE	Montenegro
MSR	Montserrat
MAR	Morocco
MOZ	Mozambique
NAM	Namibia
NRU	Nauru
NPL	Nepal
NLD	Netherlands
NCL	New Caledonia
NZL	New Zealand
NIC	Nicaragua
NER	Niger
NGA	Nigeria
NOR	Norway
OMN	Oman
PAK	Pakistan
PLW	Palau
PAN	Panama
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PRY	Paraguay
PER	Peru
PHL	Philippines
POL	Poland
PRT	Portugal
QAT	Qatar
ROU	Romania
RUS	Russia
RWA	Rwanda

Country Codes – Cont'd

Code	Name
RWA	Rwanda
BLM	Saint Barthelemy
SHN	Saint Helena
KNA	Saint Kitts & Nevis
LCA	Saint Lucia
MAF	Saint Martin
VCT	Saint Vincent & The Grenadines
WSM	Samoa
SMR	San Marino
STP	Sao Tome & Principe
SAU	Saudi Arabia
SEN	Senegal
SRB	Serbia
SYC	Seychelles
SLE	Sierra Leone
SGP	Singapore
SXM	Sint Maarten
SVK	Slovakia
SVN	Slovenia
SLB	Solomon Islands
SOM	Somalia
ZAF	South Africa
SSD	South Sudan
ESP	Spain
LKA	Sri Lanka
SDN	Sudan
SUR	Suriname
SWZ	Swaziland
SWE	Sweden
CHE	Switzerland

Code	Name
SYR	Syria
TJK	Tajikistan
TZA	Tanzania
THA	Thailand
TLS	Timor-Leste
TGO	Togo
TL	Tokelau
TON	Tonga
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago
TUN	Tunisia
TUR	Turkey
TKM	Turkmenistan
TCA	Turks & Caicos Islands
TUV	Tuvalu
UGA	Uganda
UKR	Ukraine
ARE	United Arab Emirates
GBR	United Kingdom
USA	United States
URY	Uruguay
UZB	Uzbekistan
VUT	Vanuatu
VEN	Venezuela
VNM	Vietnam
VGB	Virgin Islands, British
WLF	Wallis & Futuna
XWB	West Bank
ESH	Western Sahara
YEM	Yemen
ZMB	Zambia
ZWE	Zimbabwe