

# *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 2019 Update**

The December 2019 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:

- 20<sup>th</sup> International Conference on AIDS and STIs in Africa (ICASA), Kigali, Rwanda;
- 25<sup>th</sup> Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections, Boston;
- 2<sup>nd</sup> International Workshop on HIV Adolescence, Cape Town, South Africa;
- 22<sup>nd</sup> 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 email: [ipc-hiv@census.gov](mailto:ipc-hiv@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)<sup>1</sup> and in another chapter in *AIDS in the World II* (Mann and Tarantola, eds., 1996).<sup>2</sup>

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

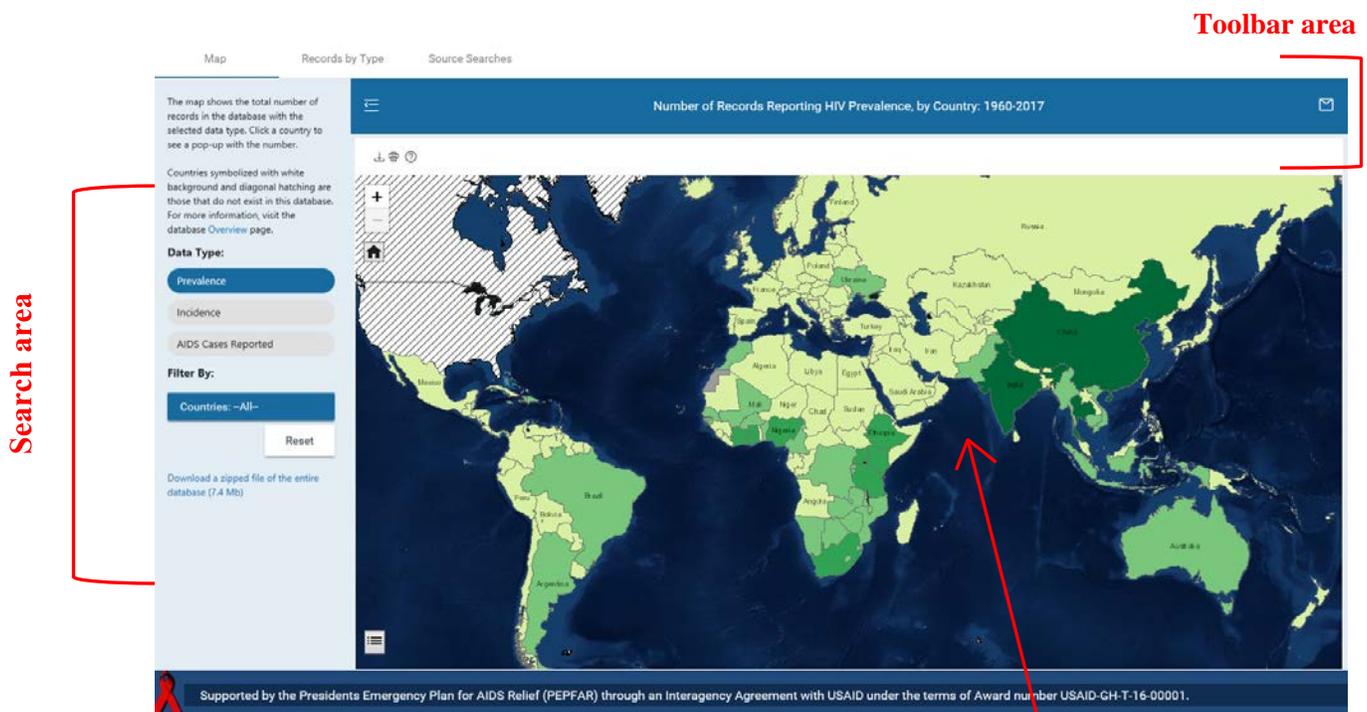


Figure 1

Data Display area

## 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)

### MAPS

The map shows the total number of records in the database with the selected data type. Click a country to see a pop-up with the number.

Countries symbolized with white background and diagonal hatching are those that do not exist in this database. For more information, visit the database [Overview](#) page.

**Data Type:**

- Prevalence
- Incidence
- AIDS Cases Reported

**Filter By:**

Countries: -All-

Reset

1. Hide/Show sidebar

2. Map-specific Notes

3. Select One

4. Use Countries Filter to Select

5. Return Map to Default Settings

**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)

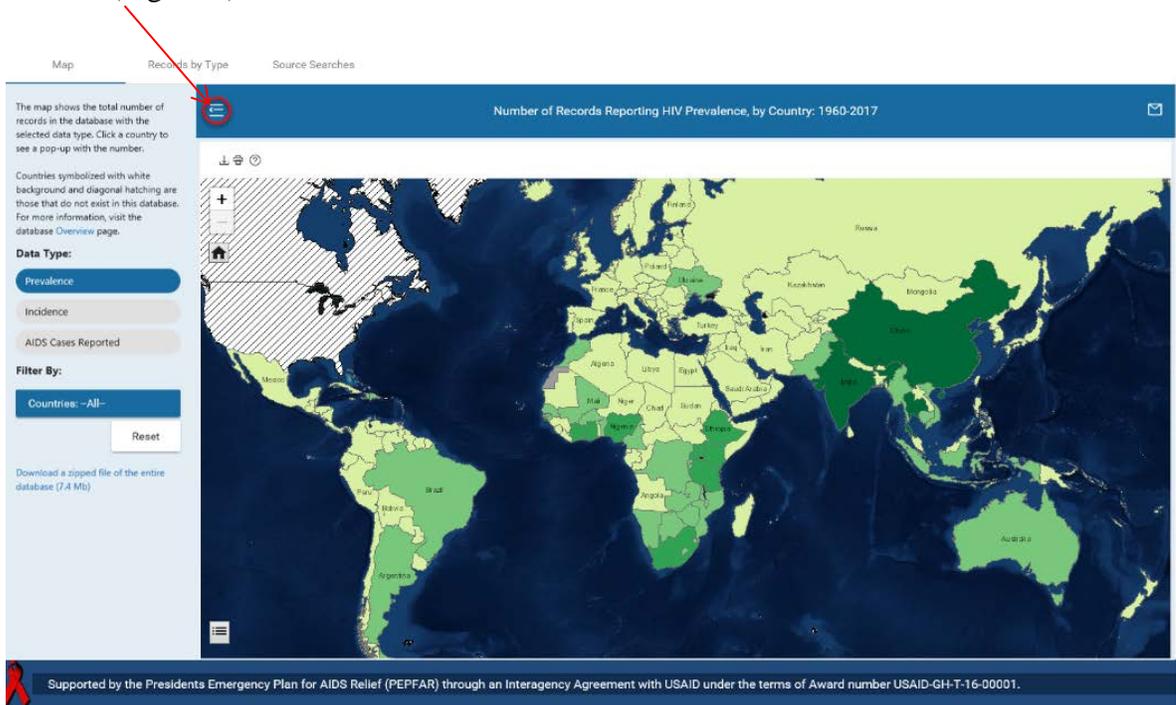


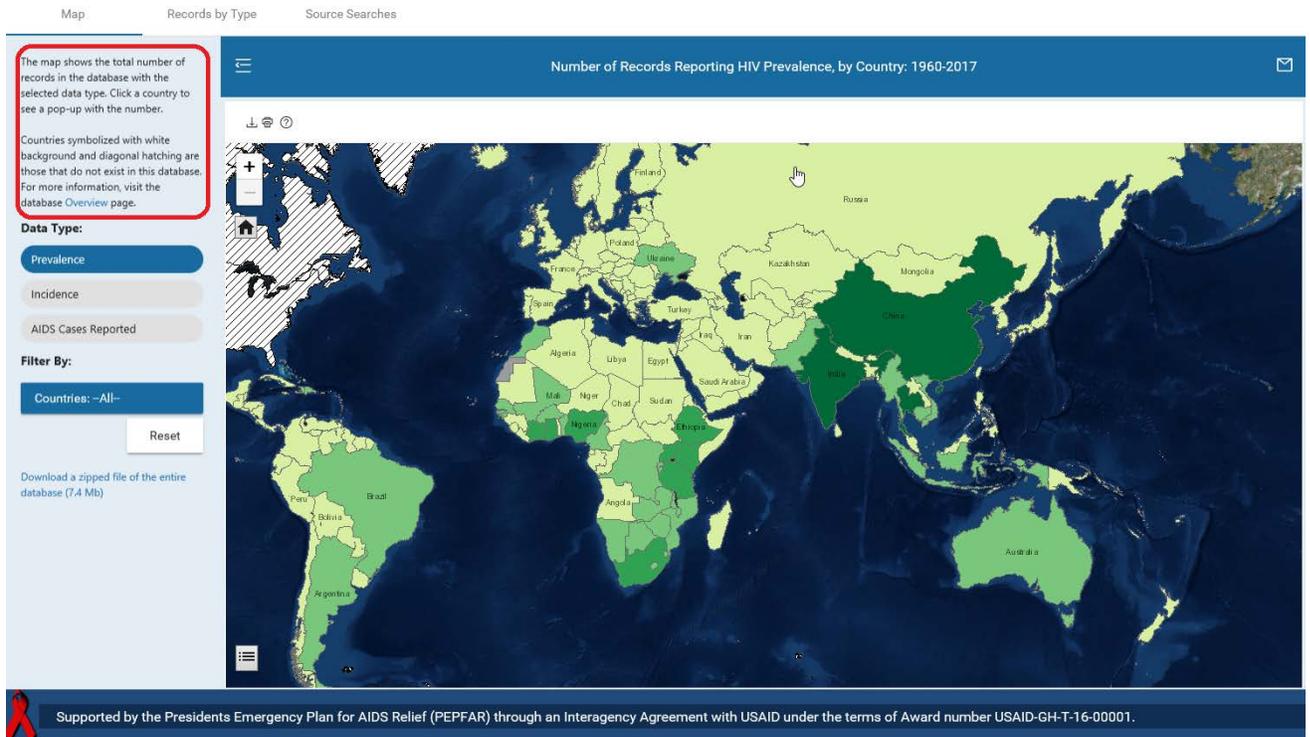
Figure 5



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.

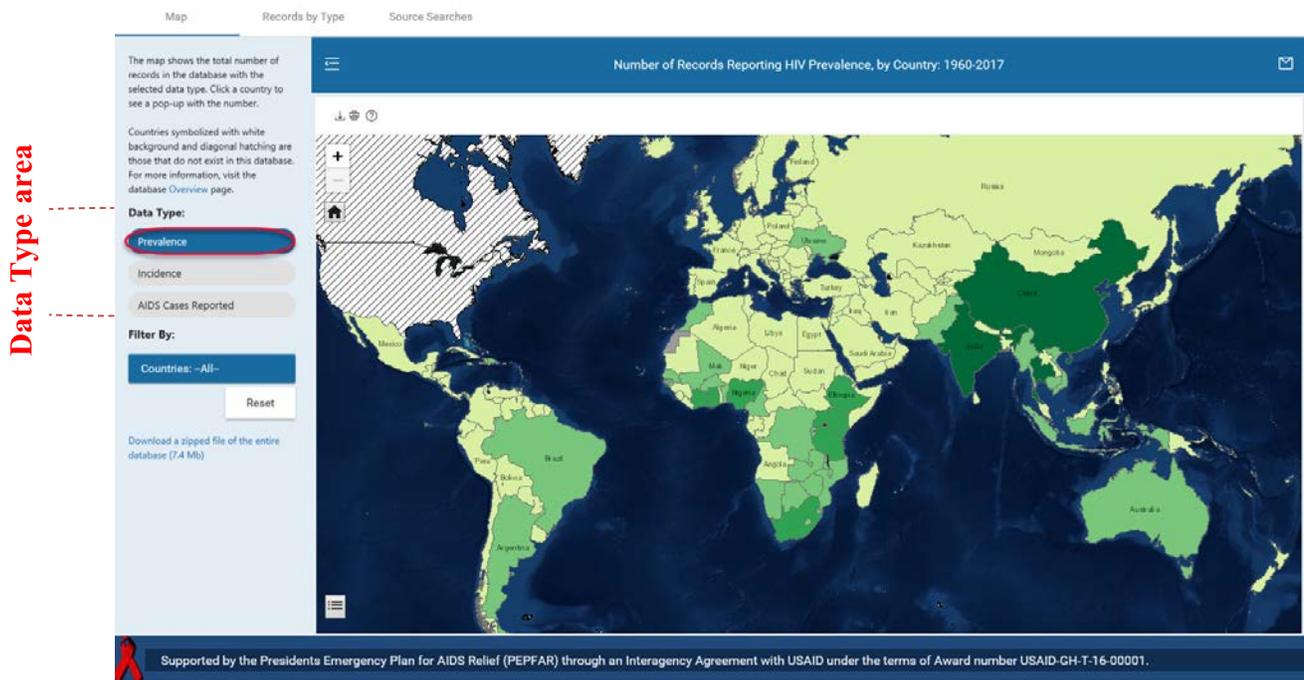


**Figure 7**

### 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**

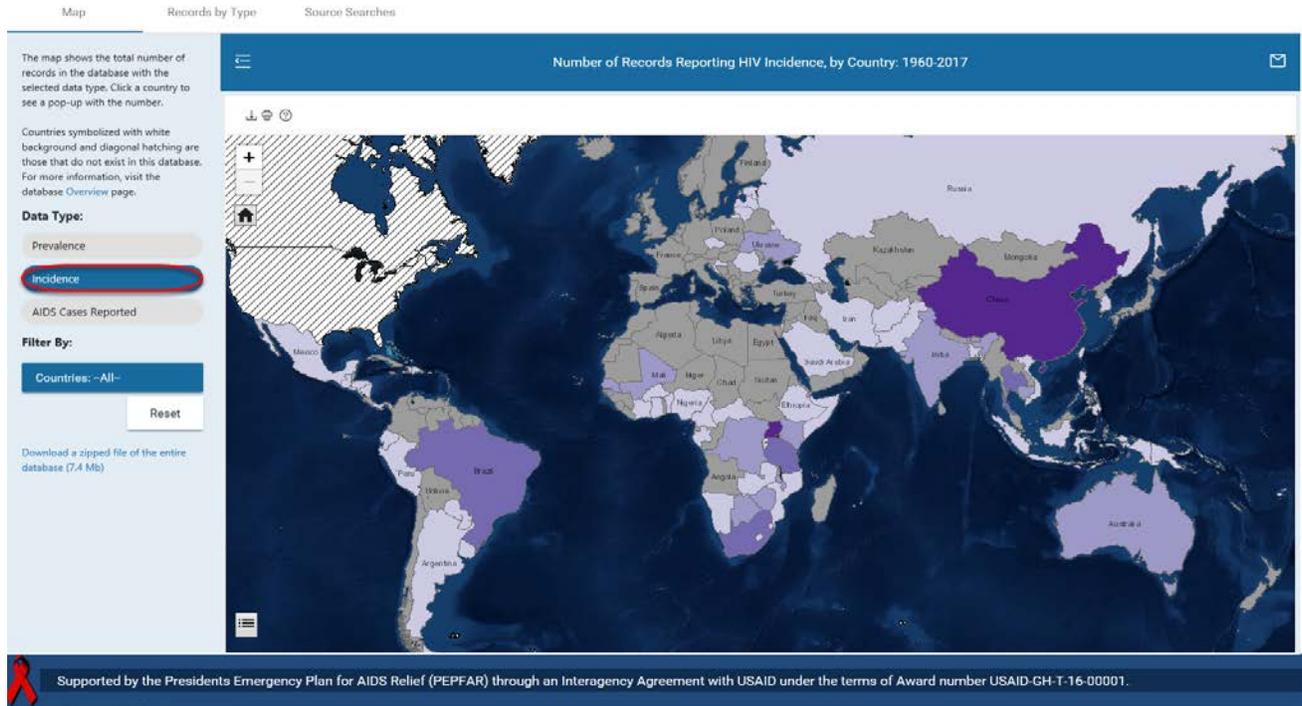


Figure 9

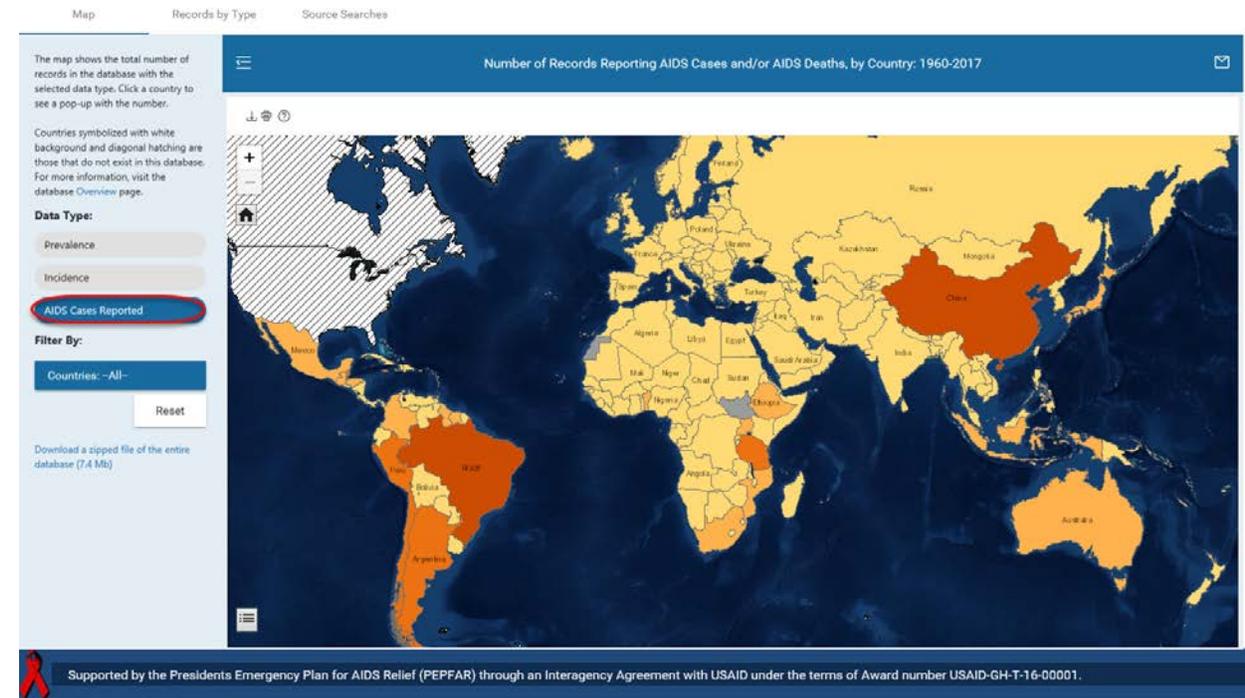


Figure 10

## 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.

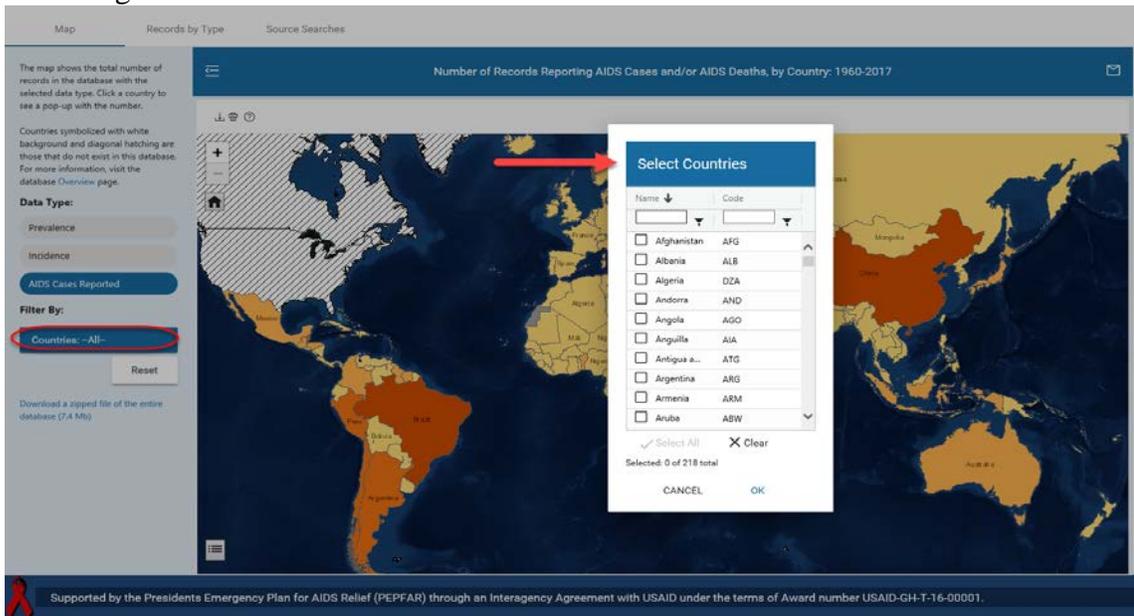


Figure 11

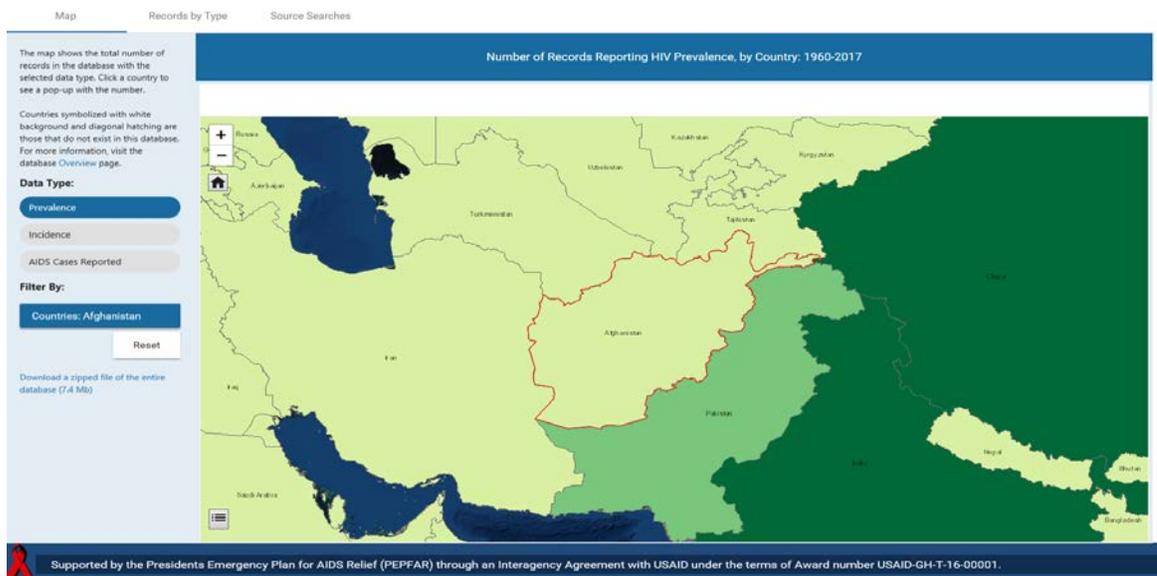


Figure 12

## 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

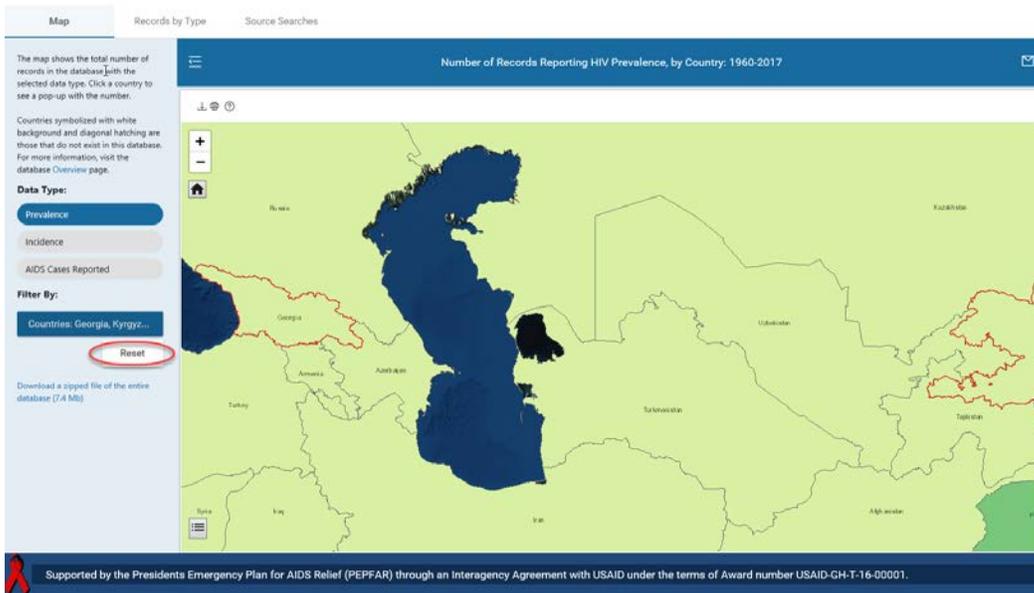


Figure 13

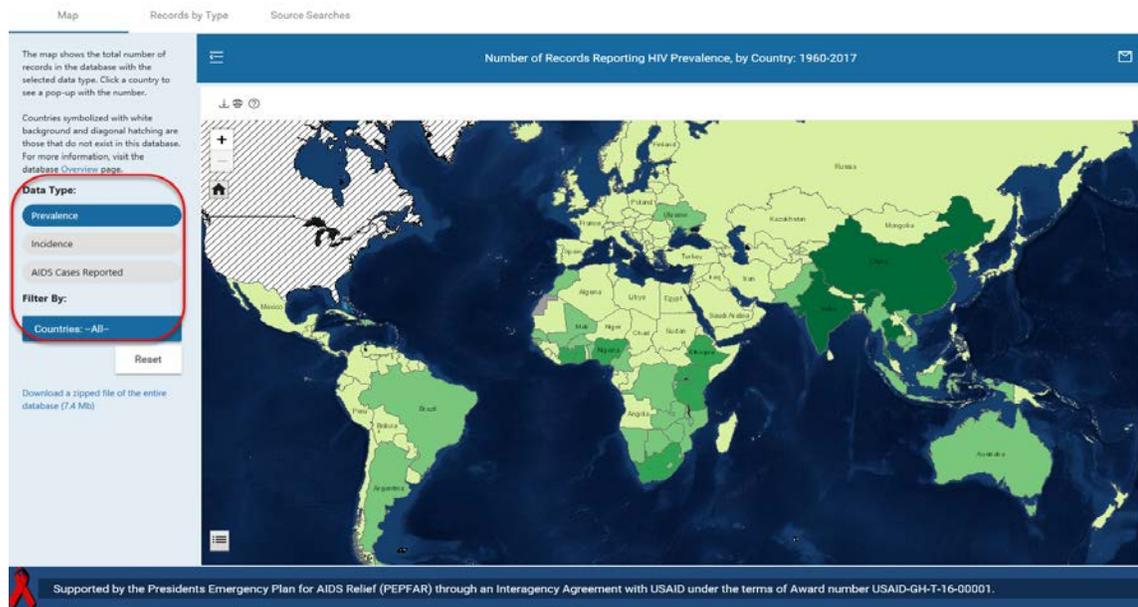
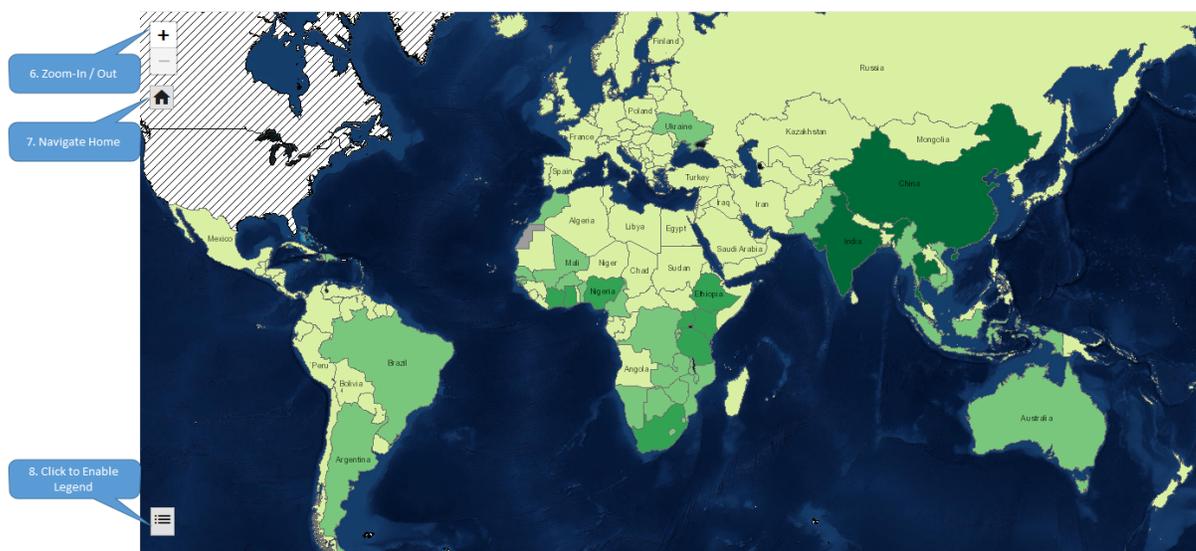


Figure 14

## 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**

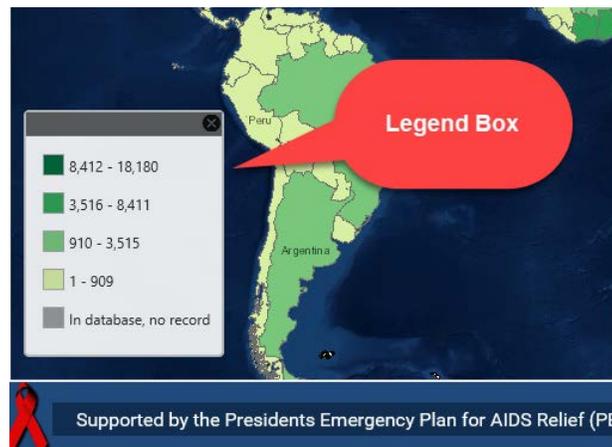
6. **Zoom-In/Out Icons** – The Zoom-In/Out Icons cause the current display scale to increase/decrease by a single increment on the center of the current map display extent.
  - a. *Zoom-In*  
When clicked, the Zoom-In button causes the current display scale to increase by a single increment on the center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

- 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.



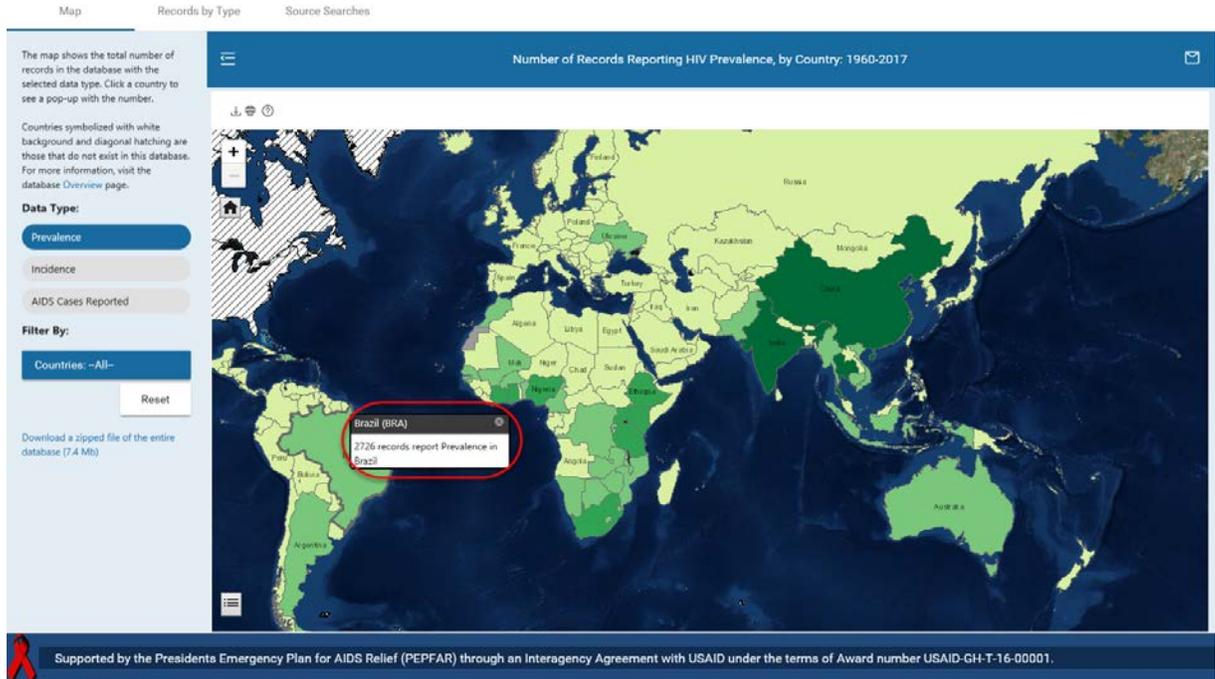
**Figure 16**



**Figure 17**

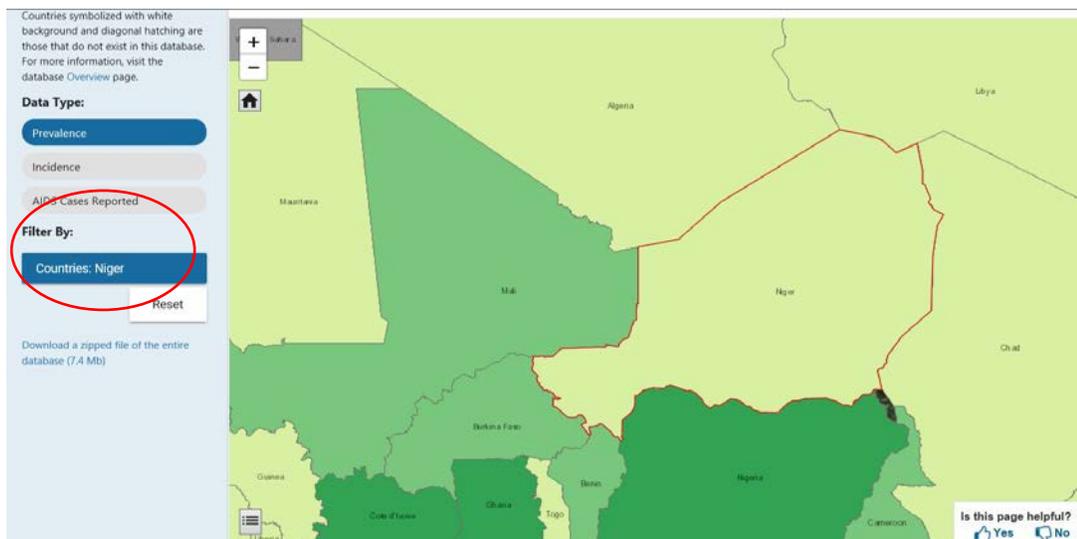
## Interactive Map Controls: Map Layer Attributes

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.



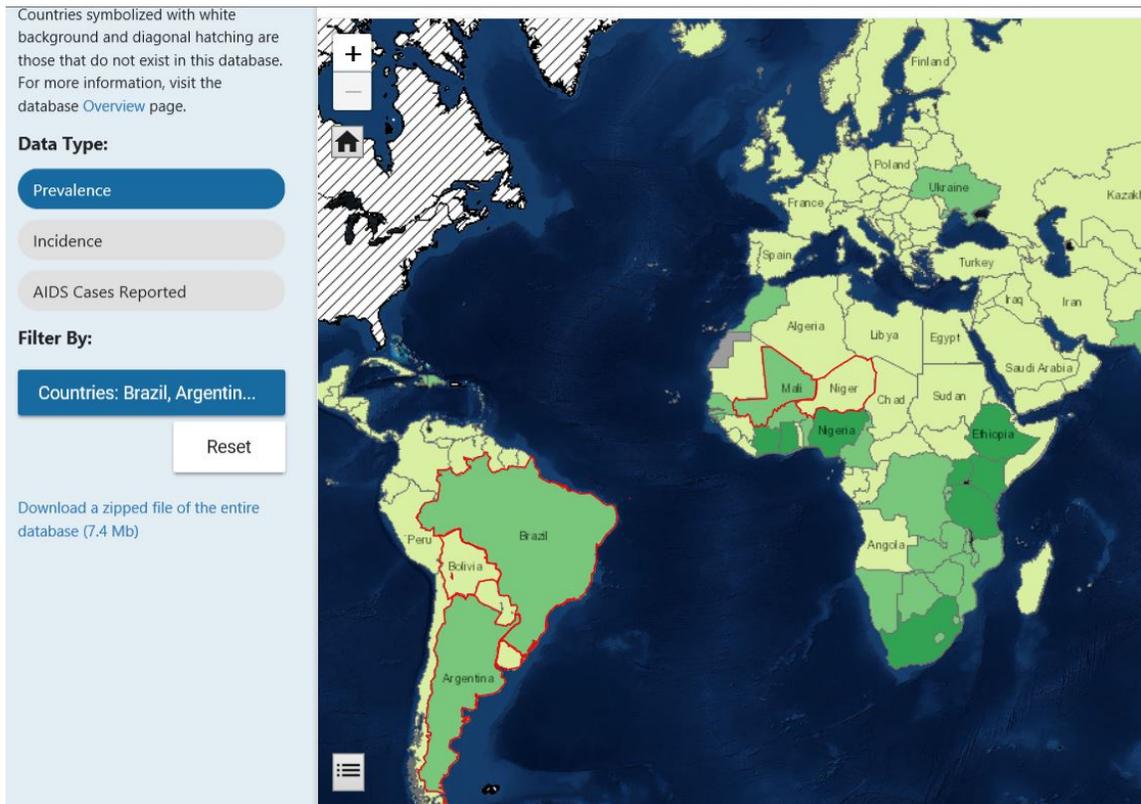
**Figure 18**

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).



**Figure 19**

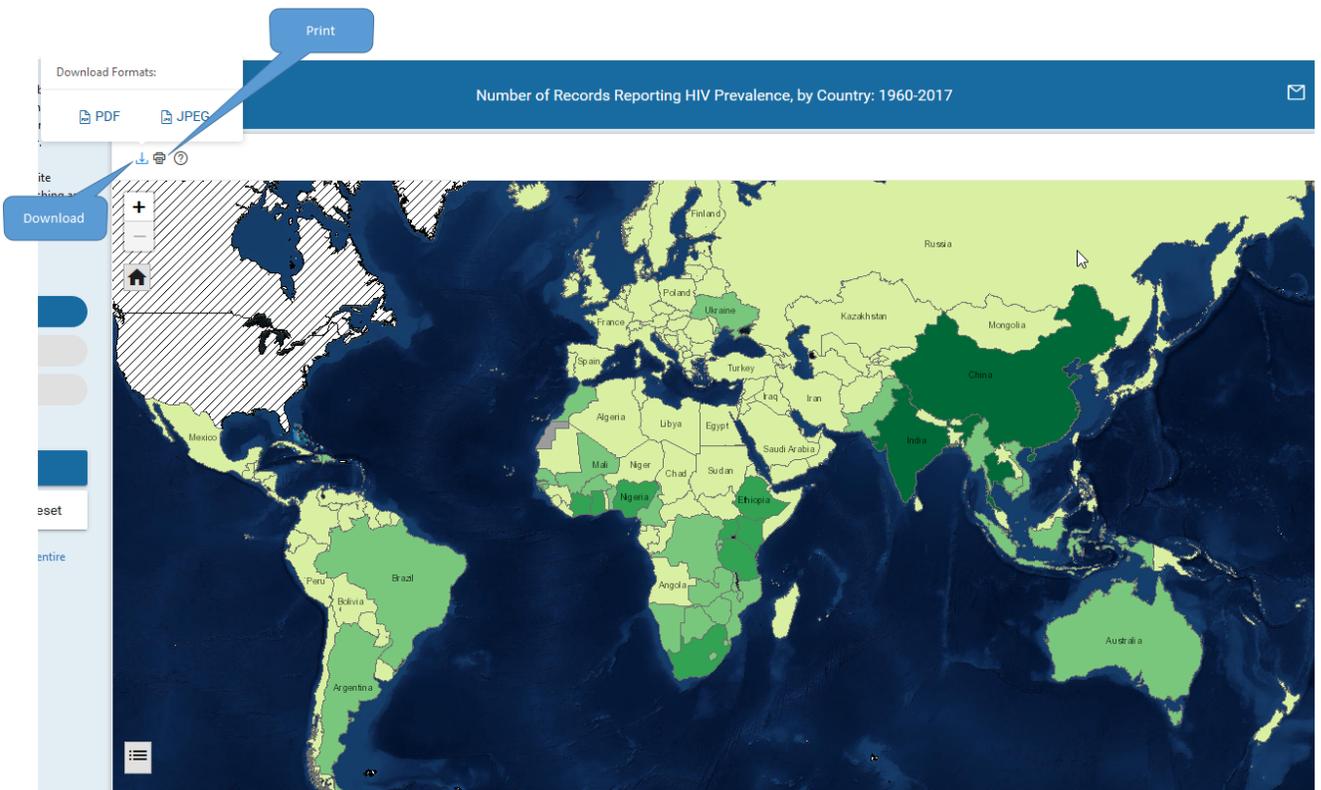
Multiple countries may be selected by **holding the Shift key** while double-clicking another country to add to an existing selection. Remember double clicking on a country will automatically zoom into the area. However, the user may have to click on the Navigate Home Icon to continue to select countries, which will take one to the global view with the current selections. Selected country(ies) will have a red border (Figure 20). 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**

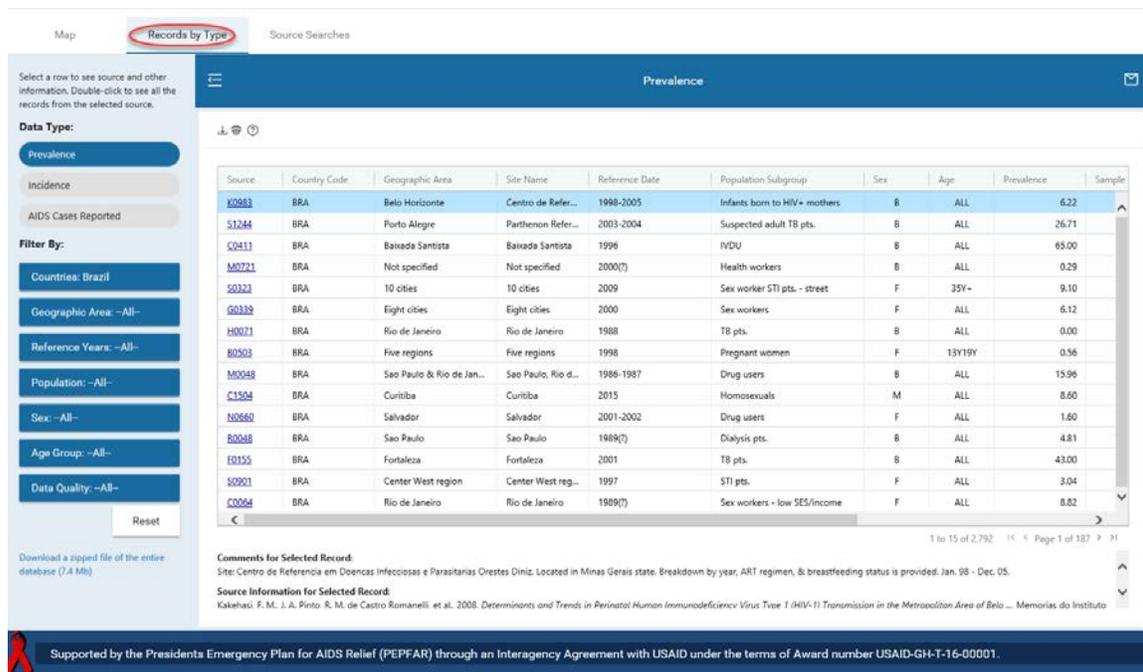
The Download Icon displays "JPEG" and "PDF" options. After clicking either option a new tab opens in the browser containing the map image.

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).



Map **Records by Type** Source Searches

Select a row to see source and other information. Double-click to see all the records from the selected source.

**Data Type:**

- Prevalence
- Incidence
- AIDS Cases Reported

**Filter By:**

- Countries: Brazil
- Geographic Area: --All--
- Reference Years: --All--
- Population: --All--
- Sex: --All--
- Age Group: --All--
- Data Quality: --All--

Reset

Download a zipped file of the entire database (7.4 Mb)

**Prevalence**

Source	Country Code	Geographic Area	Site Name	Reference Date	Population Subgroup	Sex	Age	Prevalence	Sample
K0983	BRA	Belo Horizonte	Centro de Refer...	1998-2005	Infants born to HIV+ mothers	B	ALL	6.22	
S1244	BRA	Porto Alegre	Parthenon Refer...	2003-2004	Suspected adult TB pts.	B	ALL	26.71	
Q0411	BRA	Baixada Santista	Baixada Santista	1996	IVDU	B	ALL	65.00	
M0721	BRA	Not specified	Not specified	2000(7)	Health workers	B	ALL	0.29	
S0323	BRA	10 cities	10 cities	2009	Sex worker STI pts. - street	F	35Y+	9.10	
G0338	BRA	Eight cities	Eight cities	2000	Sex workers	F	ALL	6.12	
H0071	BRA	Rio de Janeiro	Rio de Janeiro	1988	TB pts.	B	ALL	0.00	
B0503	BRA	Five regions	Five regions	1998	Pregnant women	F	15Y19Y	0.56	
M0048	BRA	Sao Paulo & Rio de Jan...	Sao Paulo, Rio d...	1986-1987	Drug users	B	ALL	15.96	
C1504	BRA	Curitiba	Curitiba	2015	Homosexuals	M	ALL	8.60	
N0560	BRA	Salvador	Salvador	2001-2002	Drug users	F	ALL	1.60	
B0048	BRA	Sao Paulo	Sao Paulo	1989(7)	Dialysis pts.	B	ALL	4.81	
F0155	BRA	Fortaleza	Fortaleza	2001	TB pts.	B	ALL	43.00	
S0201	BRA	Center West region	Center West reg...	1997	STI pts.	F	ALL	3.04	
C0064	BRA	Rio de Janeiro	Rio de Janeiro	1989(7)	Sex workers - low SES/income	F	ALL	8.82	

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**Comments for Selected Record:**  
Site: Centro de Referencia em Doencas Infecciosas e Parasitarias Orestes Diniz. Located in Minas Gerais state. Breakdown by year, ART regimen, & breastfeeding status is provided. Jan. 98 - Dec. 05.

**Source Information for Selected Record:**  
Kakihasi, F. M., J. A. Pinto, R. M. de Castro Romanelli, et al. 2008. Determinants and Trends in Perinatal Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 (HIV-1) Transmission in the Metropolitan Area of Belo ... Memórias do Instituto

Supported by the Presidents Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through an Interagency Agreement with USAID under the terms of Award number USAID-GH-T-16-00001.

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.

The screenshot shows the 'Records by Type' tab selected, with 'Prevalence' chosen in the 'Data Type' dropdown menu. The table below displays various records with columns for Source, Country Code, Geographic Area, Site Name, Reference Date, Population Subgroup, Sex, and Age.

Source	Country Code	Geographic Area	Site Name	Reference Date	Population Subgroup	Sex	Age
A0547	ABW	Not specified	Not specified	2005	Blood donors - volunteer	B	
D0178	ABW	Not specified	Not specified	1993	Sex workers	F	
D0178	ABW	Not specified	Not specified	1994	Sex workers	F	
F0294	AFG	Kabul & Mazar	Kabul, Mazar	2011	Homosexuals	M	
H0294	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2006-2007	Prisoners	B	
K0737	AFG	Not specified	Not specified	2007	General population	B	
S1277	AFG	Mazar	Mazar	2010(?)	IVDU	M	
S1277	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2010(?)	Sex workers	F	
S1277	AFG	Herat	Herat	2010(?)	IVDU	M	
S1417	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2005-2006	IVDU	M	
S1277	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2010(?)	IVDU	M	
R0423	AFG	Mezar-i-Sharif	Mezar-i-Sharif	2009	IVDU	B	
R0423	AFG	Herat	Herat	2009	IVDU	B	
R0520	AFG	Not specified	Not specified	2008	IVDU	B	
R0423	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2009	IVDU	B	

Below the table, there is a section for 'Comments for Selected Record' and 'Source Information for Selected Record'.

**Source Information for Selected Record:**  
 Ruisenor-Escudero, H., I. Familiar-Lopez, 2012, *Prevalence and Associated Risk Factors for HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Syphilis and HSV-2 among Injecting Drug Users from ...*, XIX International AIDS Conference. Washington, DC, USA, 7/22-27. Abstract MoPe217.

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.

The screenshot displays the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base interface. On the left, a sidebar contains filter options under 'Filter By:'. The 'Countries: --All--' option is circled in red. The main area shows a table of records with columns for Reference Date, Population Subgroup, Sex, and Virus Type. A 'Select Countries' dialog box is open in the center, listing countries with checkboxes and a 'Select All' button. The dialog also shows 'Selected: 0 of 218 total' and 'CANCEL' and 'OK' buttons. At the bottom, a footer indicates support by the Presidents Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

**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.

The screenshot displays the 'Prevalence' data table with the following columns: Reference Date, Population Subgroup, Sex, Age, Prevalence, Sample Size, Virus Type, Specimen, and Type of Test. A 'Select Geographic Area' dialog box is overlaid on the table, showing the following options:

- National-Level Data
- Administrative Areas
- Capital City Data
- All Other Urban Data
- Rural Data
- Other

The 'Geographic Area: -All-' button in the filter sidebar is circled in red. The footer of the interface includes the text: 'Supported by the Presidents Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through an Interagency Agreement with USAID under the terms of Award number USAID-GH-T-16-00001.'

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.

The screenshot displays the 'Prevalence' section of the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base. A 'Select Reference Years' dialog box is open, allowing users to filter records by year. The dialog box includes a search input field, a list of years from 2009 to 2018, and checkboxes for each year. The 'Select All' option is checked, and the 'Clear' option is also visible. The background shows a table of records with columns for Reference Date, Population Subgroup, Sex, Virus Type, Specimen, and Type of Test. The 'Reference Years' filter is highlighted in red in the original image.

Reference Date	Population Subgroup	Sex	Virus Type	Specimen	Type of Test
1994	Sex workers	F	HRV1,2	B	ELISA*2
1993	Sex workers	F	HRV1,2	B	ELISA*2
2005	Blood donors - volunteer	B	HRV	BW	UNK
1989-2005	Blood donors	B	HRV	BW	UNK
2006	Pregnant women	F	HRV	B	UNK
2005-2006	IVDU	B	HRV	B	UNK
2006-2007	Sex workers	F	HRV	BW	UNK
2003	Blood donors - volunteer	B	HRV	BW	UNK
2006-2007	Sex workers	F	HRV	BW	UNK
2006-2007	IVDU	B	HRV	BW	UNK
2006-2007	IVDU	B	HRV	BW	UNK
2001	Blood donors - volunteer	B	HRV	BW	UNK
2005-2006	IVDU	B	HRV	B	UNK
2005	IVDU	B	HRV	B	UNK
2011	Homosexuals	M	HRV	B	UNK

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.

The screenshot displays the 'Prevalence' tab of the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base. A 'Select Population Group' dialog box is open, allowing users to select one or more subgroups. The dialog box contains a search field and a list of subgroups with checkboxes:

- Blood Donors
- Children
- Truck Drivers
- Pregnant Women
- Homosexuals
- IV Drug/Needle Users
- Prisoners
- Other Patients
- Military/Armed Forces
- Normally-Healthy Adults

The background interface shows a table of records with columns for Reference Date, Population Subgroup, Sex, Virus Type, Specimen, and Type of Test. The 'Population: -All-' filter is highlighted in the left sidebar. The footer of the interface includes a red ribbon icon and the text: 'Supported by the Presidents Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through an Interagency Agreement with USAID under the terms of Award number USAID-GH-T-16-00001.'

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.

The screenshot displays the 'Prevalence' section of the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base. On the left, a sidebar contains filter options: 'Data Type' (Prevalence, Incidence, AIDS Cases Reported), 'Filter By' (Countries, Geographic Area, Reference Years, Population, Sex, Age Group, Data Quality), and a 'Reset' button. The 'Sex' filter is circled in red. The main area shows a table with columns: Source, Country Code, Geographic Area, Site Name, Reference Date, Population Subgroup, Sex, Age, Prevalence, and Sample. A 'Select Sex' dialog box is overlaid on the table, with three radio button options: 'Both Sexes Samples' (selected), 'Female Samples', and 'Male Samples'. 'CANCEL' and 'OK' buttons are at the bottom of the dialog. Below the table, there are sections for 'Comments for Selected Record' and 'Source Information for Selected Record'.

Source	Country Code	Geographic Area	Site Name	Reference Date	Population Subgroup	Sex	Age	Prevalence	Sample
A0547	ABW	Not specified	Not specified	2005	Blood donors - volunteer	B	ALL	0.11	
D00178	ABW	Not specified	Not specified	1993	Sex workers	F	18Y	0.00	
D00179	ABW	Not specified	Not specified	1994		F	18Y	0.00	
E0284	AFG	Kabul & Mazar	Kabul, Mazar	2011		M	ALL	0.27	
H0294	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2006		B	ALL	0.22	
I0737	AFG	Not specified	Not specified	2007		B	ALL	0.01	
S1277	AFG	Mazar	Mazar	2010		M	ALL	1.00	
S1277	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2010		F	ALL	0.00	
S1277	AFG	Herat	Herat	2010		M	ALL	18.20	
S1417	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2005		M	ALL	3.00	
S1277	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2010		M	ALL	3.10	
B0423	AFG	Mezar-i-Sharif	Mezar-i-Sharif	2009		B	ALL	1.00	
B0423	AFG	Herat	Herat	2009		B	ALL	18.40	
B0520	AFG	Not specified	Not specified	2008	IVDU	B	ALL	7.00	
B0423	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2009	IVDU	B	ALL	3.10	

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Download a zipped file of the entire database (7.4 MB)

Comments for Selected Record:  
Only the prevalence rate was given.

Source Information for Selected Record:  
Alonso M. R. Mazin, R. Manchado, et al. 2009. Preventing Transfusion-Transmitted HIV Infection in Latin America and the Caribbean: Issues Associated with Blood Donor ... Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes.

Supported by the Presidents Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through an Interagency Agreement with USAID under the terms of Award number USAID-GH-T-16-00001.

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.

The screenshot displays the 'Prevalence' section of the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base. A table lists various records with columns for Source, Country Code, Geographic Area, Site Name, Reference Date, Population Subgroup, Sex, Age, Prevalence, and Sample. A dialog box titled 'Select Age Group' is open, allowing the user to choose between 'Sample Totals Only - All' and 'Age Detail Only'. The 'Age Group' filter in the left sidebar is highlighted with a red circle.

Source	Country Code	Geographic Area	Site Name	Reference Date	Population Subgroup	Sex	Age	Prevalence	Sample
A0547	ABW	Not specified	Not specified	2005	Blood donors - volunteer	B	ALL	0.11	
D0178	ABW	Not specified	Not specified	1993	Sex workers	F	18Y	0.00	
D0178	ABW	Not specified	Not specified	1994		F	18Y	0.00	
I0284	AFG	Kabul & Mazar	Kabul, Mazar	2011		M	ALL	0.27	
I0284	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2006-20		B	ALL	0.22	
K0737	AFG	Not specified	Not specified	2007		B	ALL	0.01	
S1277	AFG	Mazar	Mazar	2010(7)		M	ALL	1.00	
S1277	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2010(3)		F	ALL	0.00	
S1277	AFG	Herat	Herat	2010(7)		M	ALL	18.20	
S1417	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2005-20		M	ALL	3.00	
S1277	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2010(7)		M	ALL	3.10	
B0423	AFG	Mezar-i-Sharif	Mezar-i-Sharif	2009		B	ALL	1.00	
B0423	AFG	Herat	Herat	2009		B	ALL	18.40	
B0520	AFG	Not specified	Not specified	2008	IVDU	B	ALL	7.00	
B0423	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2009	IVDU	B	ALL	3.10	

Comments for Selected Record:  
Only the prevalence rate was given.

Source Information for Selected Record:  
Alonso, M. R, Macin, R, Manchado, et al. 2009. *Preventing Transfusion-Transmitted HIV Infection in Latin America and the Caribbean: Issues Associated with Blood Donor ... Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes.*

Supported by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through an Interagency Agreement with USAID under the terms of Award number USAID-GH-T-16-00001.

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).

The screenshot displays the 'Prevalence' section of the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base. On the left, there are filter options under 'Data Type' (Prevalence, Incidence, AIDS Cases Reported) and 'Filter By' (Countries, Geographic Area, Reference Years, Population, Sex, Age Group, and Data Quality). The 'Data Quality: --All--' option is highlighted with a red circle. The main area shows a table of records with columns: Source, Country Code, Geographic Area, Site Name, Reference Date, Population Subgroup, Sex, Age, Prevalence, and Sample. A dialog box titled 'Select Data Quality Group' is overlaid on the table, with three radio button options: 'Data of High Scientific Standards', 'Some Data Missing or Unknown', and 'Data of Unknown Quality'. The 'Data of Unknown Quality' option is selected. Below the table, there are sections for 'Comments for Selected Record' and 'Source Information for Selected Record'. At the bottom, a footer states: 'Supported by the Presidents Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through an Interagency Agreement with USAID under the terms of Award number USAID-GH-T-16-00001.'

Source	Country Code	Geographic Area	Site Name	Reference Date	Population Subgroup	Sex	Age	Prevalence	Sample
A0547	ABW	Not specified	Not specified	2005	Blood donors - volunteer	B	ALL	0.11	
D0178	ABW	Not specified	Not specified	1993	Sex workers	F	18Y	0.00	
D0178	ABW	Not specified	Not specified	1994	Sex workers	F	18Y	0.00	
I0294	AFG	Kabul & Mazar	Kabul, Mazar	2011		M	ALL	0.27	
H0294	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2008		B	ALL	0.22	
K0737	AFG	Not specified	Not specified	2007		B	ALL	0.01	
S1277	AFG	Mazar	Mazar	2010		M	ALL	1.00	
S1277	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2010		F	ALL	0.00	
S1277	AFG	Herat	Herat	2010		M	ALL	18.20	
S1417	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2005		M	ALL	3.00	
S1277	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2010		M	ALL	3.10	
R0422	AFG	Mezar-i-Sharif	Mezar-i-Sharif	2009		B	ALL	1.00	
R0423	AFG	Herat	Herat	2009	IVDU	B	ALL	18.40	
R0520	AFG	Not specified	Not specified	2008	IVDU	B	ALL	7.00	
R0423	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2009	IVDU	B	ALL	3.10	

Figure 30

## Sorting

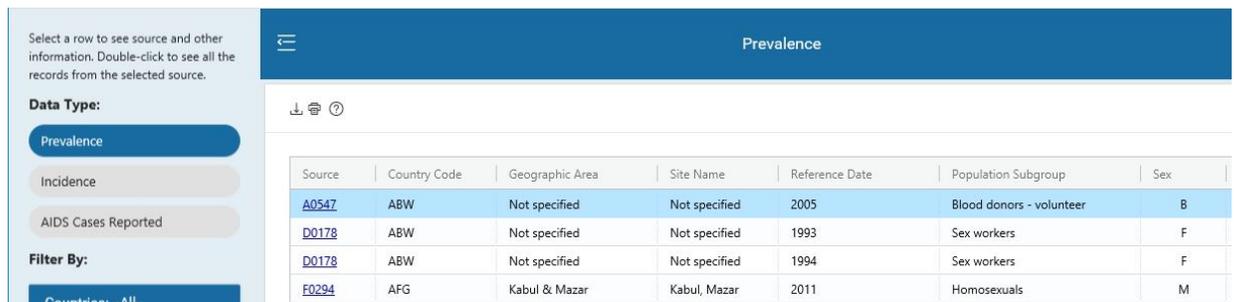
After viewing the data, the user can sort the data only on one field at a time. For illustration purpose sorting is being done on the “Reference Date” field.

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).



Select a row to see source and other information. Double-click to see all the records from the selected source.

**Data Type:**

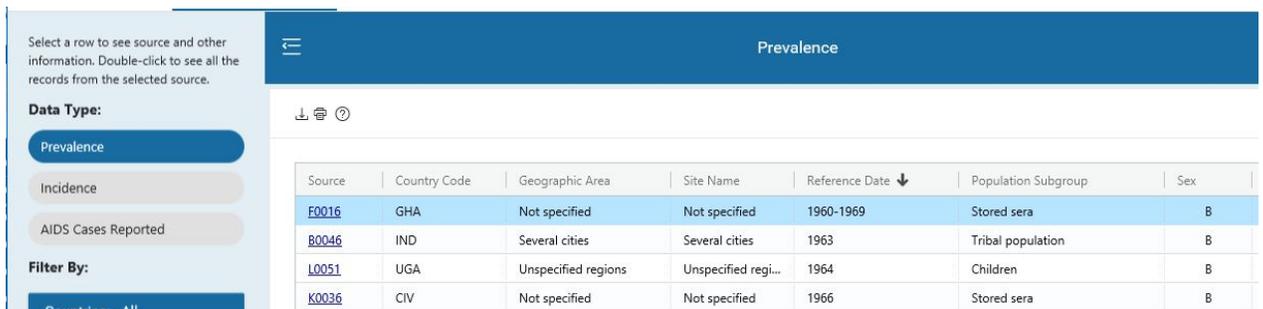
- Prevalence
- Incidence
- AIDS Cases Reported

**Filter By:**

Countries: -All-

Source	Country Code	Geographic Area	Site Name	Reference Date	Population Subgroup	Sex
<a href="#">A0547</a>	ABW	Not specified	Not specified	2005	Blood donors - volunteer	B
<a href="#">D0178</a>	ABW	Not specified	Not specified	1993	Sex workers	F
<a href="#">D0178</a>	ABW	Not specified	Not specified	1994	Sex workers	F
<a href="#">F0294</a>	AFG	Kabul & Mazar	Kabul, Mazar	2011	Homosexuals	M

**Figure 31**



Select a row to see source and other information. Double-click to see all the records from the selected source.

**Data Type:**

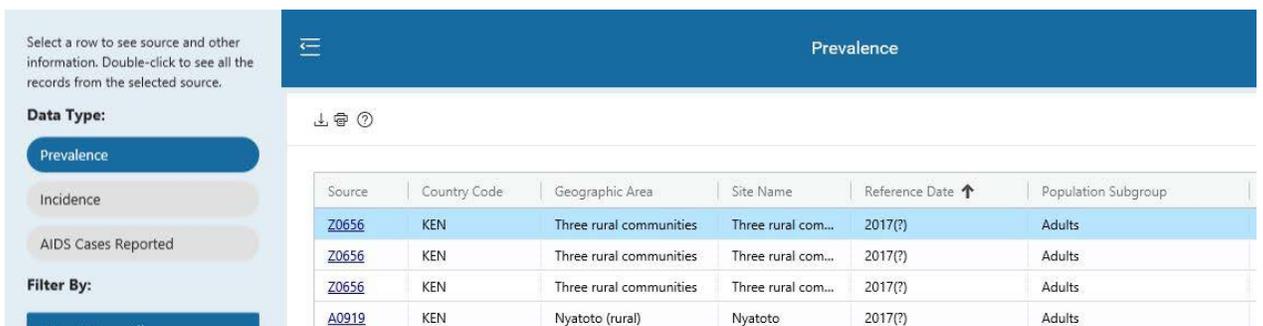
- Prevalence
- Incidence
- AIDS Cases Reported

**Filter By:**

Countries: -All-

Source	Country Code	Geographic Area	Site Name	Reference Date ↓	Population Subgroup	Sex
<a href="#">F0016</a>	GHA	Not specified	Not specified	1960-1969	Stored sera	B
<a href="#">B0046</a>	IND	Several cities	Several cities	1963	Tribal population	B
<a href="#">L0051</a>	UGA	Unspecified regions	Unspecified regi...	1964	Children	B
<a href="#">K0036</a>	CIV	Not specified	Not specified	1966	Stored sera	B

**Figure 32**



Select a row to see source and other information. Double-click to see all the records from the selected source.

**Data Type:**

- Prevalence
- Incidence
- AIDS Cases Reported

**Filter By:**

Countries: -All-

Source	Country Code	Geographic Area	Site Name	Reference Date ↑	Population Subgroup
<a href="#">Z0656</a>	KEN	Three rural communities	Three rural com...	2017(?)	Adults
<a href="#">Z0656</a>	KEN	Three rural communities	Three rural com...	2017(?)	Adults
<a href="#">Z0656</a>	KEN	Three rural communities	Three rural com...	2017(?)	Adults
<a href="#">A0919</a>	KEN	Nyatoto (rural)	Nyatoto	2017(?)	Adults

**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.

The screenshot displays the 'Prevalence' section of the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base. The interface includes a navigation bar with 'Map', 'Records by Type', and 'Source Searches'. A left-hand sidebar contains filter options under 'Data Type' (Prevalence, Incidence, AIDS Cases Reported) and 'Filter By' (Countries, Geographic Area, Reference Years, Population, Sex, Age Group, Data Quality). A 'Reset' button is circled in red at the bottom of the filter panel. The main area shows a table of records with columns: Source, Country Code, Geographic Area, Site Name, Reference Date, Population Subgroup, Sex, Age, Prevalence, and Sample. Below the table, there are sections for 'Comments for Selected Record' and 'Source Information for Selected Record'.

Source	Country Code	Geographic Area	Site Name	Reference Date	Population Subgroup	Sex	Age	Prevalence	Sample
<a href="#">A0547</a>	ABW	Not specified	Not specified	2005	Blood donors - volunteer	B	ALL	0.11	
<a href="#">D0178</a>	ABW	Not specified	Not specified	1993	Sex workers	F	18Y	0.00	
<a href="#">D0178</a>	ABW	Not specified	Not specified	1994	Sex workers	F	18Y	0.00	
<a href="#">F0294</a>	AFG	Kabul & Mazar	Kabul, Mazar	2011	Homosexuals	M	ALL	0.27	
<a href="#">H0294</a>	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2006-2007	Prisoners	B	ALL	0.22	
<a href="#">K0737</a>	AFG	Not specified	Not specified	2007	General population	B	ALL	0.01	
<a href="#">S1277</a>	AFG	Mazar	Mazar	2010(?)	IVDU	M	ALL	1.00	
<a href="#">S1277</a>	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2010(?)	Sex workers	F	ALL	0.00	
<a href="#">S1277</a>	AFG	Herat	Herat	2010(?)	IVDU	M	ALL	18.20	
<a href="#">S1417</a>	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2005-2006	IVDU	M	ALL	3.00	
<a href="#">S1277</a>	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2010(?)	IVDU	M	ALL	3.10	
<a href="#">R0423</a>	AFG	Mezar-i-Sharif	Mezar-i-Sharif	2009	IVDU	B	ALL	1.00	
<a href="#">R0423</a>	AFG	Herat	Herat	2009	IVDU	B	ALL	18.40	
<a href="#">R0520</a>	AFG	Not specified	Not specified	2008	IVDU	B	ALL	7.00	
<a href="#">R0423</a>	AFG	Kabul	Kabul	2009	IVDU	B	ALL	3.10	

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**Comments for Selected Record:**  
Only the prevalence rate was given.

**Source Information for Selected Record:**  
Alonso M, R. Mazin R, Manchado, et al. 2009. *Preventiva Transfusion-Transmitted HIV Infection in Latin America and the Caribbean: Issues Associated with Blood Donor ...* Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes.

Supported by the Presidents Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through an Interagency Agreement with USAID under the terms of Award number USAID-GH-T-16-00001.

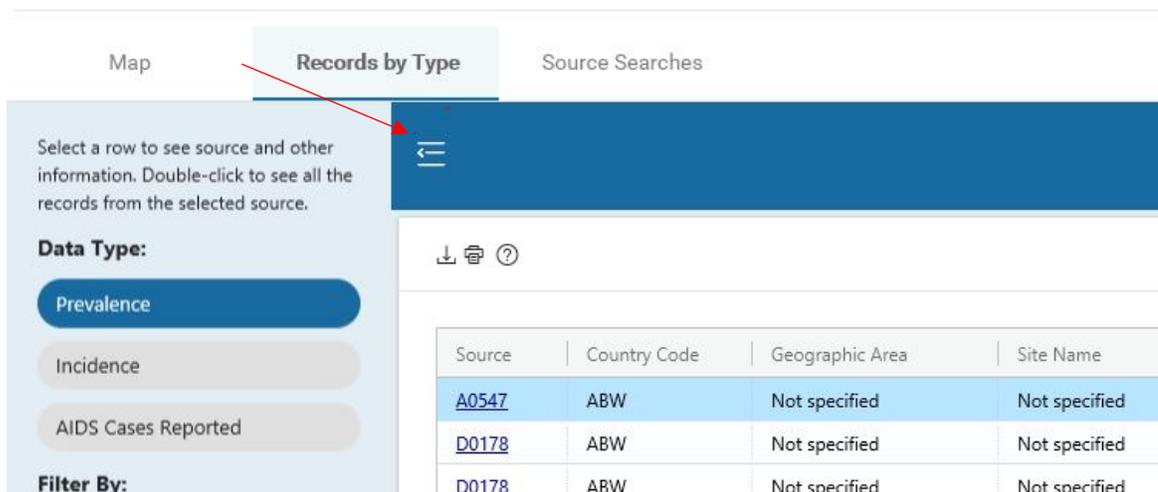
**Figure 34**

## Hide/Show Sidebar Icon

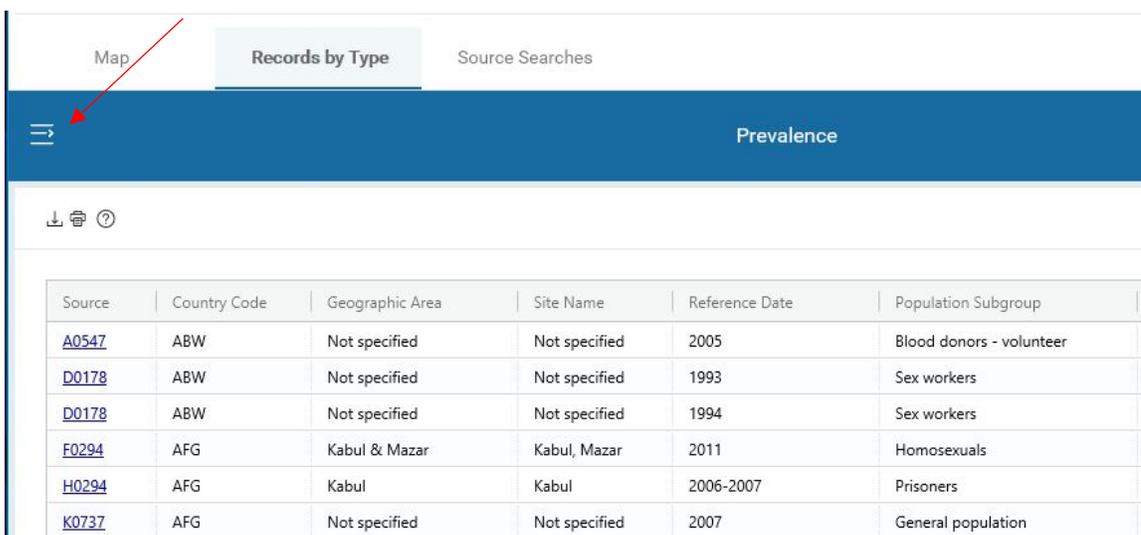
This Icon is located at the top left of the Toolbar area. (Figure 35) The Left Arrows (Figure 36) allows the user to expand the data display area to fit the whole screen as seen in Figure 37. The Right Arrows (Figure 35) will allow the user to return to the original view and change selection criteria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



**Figure 35**



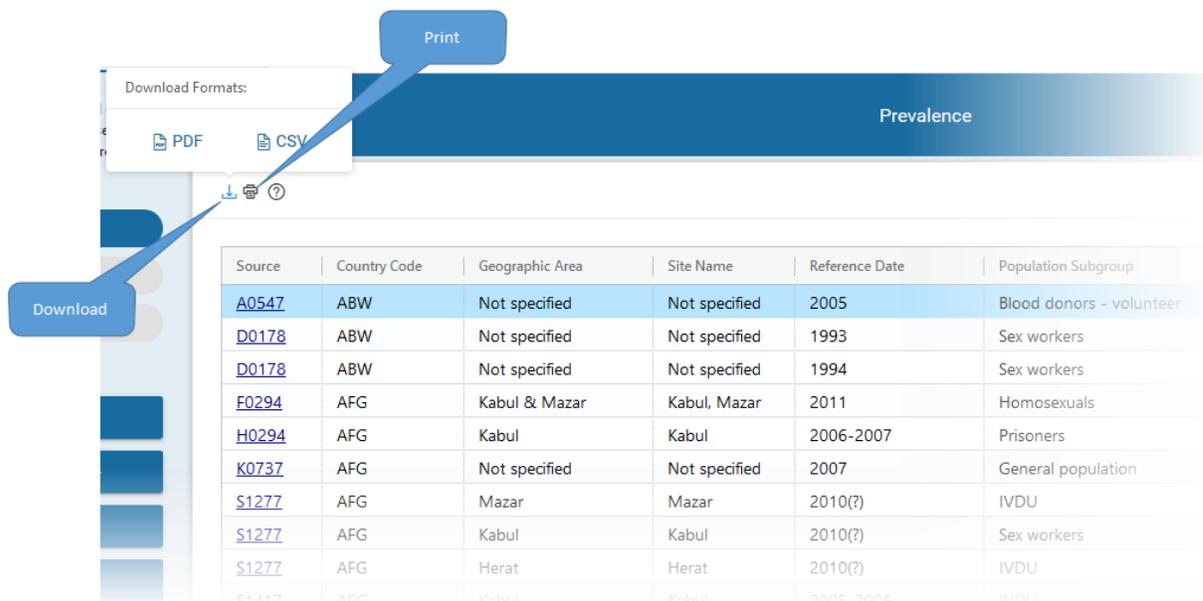
**Figure 36**



**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)

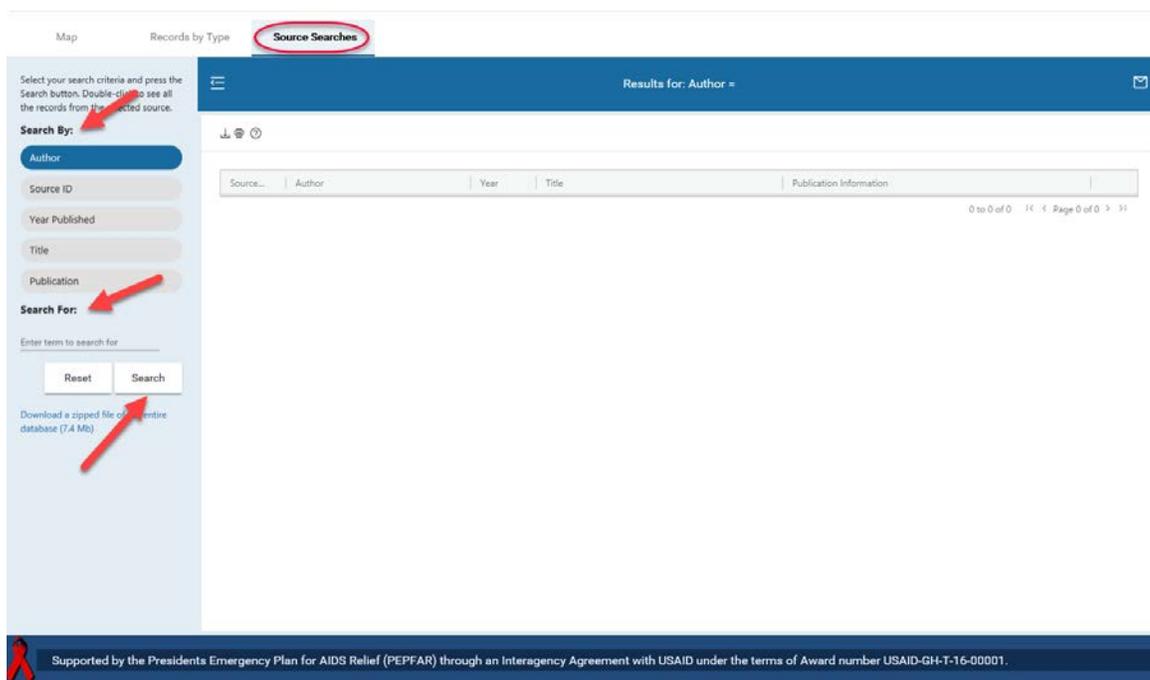


**Figure 39**

## 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.

Map    Records by Type    **Source Searches**

Select your search criteria and press the Search button. Double-click to see all the records from the selected source.

**Search By:**

**Author**

Source ID

Year Published

Title

Publication

**Search For:**  
Enter term to search for  
john

Reset    Search

Download a zipped file of the entire database (7.4 Mb)

Results for: Author = john

Source	Author	Year	Title	Publication Information
<a href="#">A0135</a>	Adjorlolo-Johnson, G, K. M. De Cock, E...	1994	Prospective Comparison of Mother-to-Child Transmis...	JAMA, vol. 272, no. 6, pp. 462-466.
<a href="#">A0188</a>	Alarcon, J. O., K. M. Johnson, B. Courtoi...	2003	Determinants and Prevalence of HIV Infection in Preg...	AIDS, vol. 17, no. 4, pp. 613-618.
<a href="#">A0465</a>	Anane, J. O., J. Kinuthia, F. N. John, et al.	2008	Validity and Acceptability of Rapid HIV-1 Tests in 9-m...	15th Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections, Bosto...
<a href="#">B0029</a>	Babu, P. G., T. J. John, H. Moses	1988	Current Prevalence of HIV Infection in Tamilnadu, Sou...	IV International Conference on AIDS, Stockholm, 6/15-16, Abstract 55...
<a href="#">B0268</a>	Bello, B., S. Magni, S. Johnson, et al.	2012	HIV Prevalence is High but Sexual Risk Behaviour is Lo...	XIX International AIDS Conference, Washington, DC, USA, 7/22-27, A...
<a href="#">C0614</a>	Chopra, M., L. Townsend, L. G. Johnsto...	2007	HIV Prevalence and Risk Behaviors among Men with...	U. S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief Annual Meeting: The...
<a href="#">C0809</a>	Chopra, M., L. Townsend, L. Johnston, e...	2009	Estimating HIV Prevalence and Risk Behaviors among...	Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, vol. 51, no. 1, pp...
<a href="#">D0158</a>	Dasgupta, P. R., M. K. Jain, T. J. John	1994	Government Response to HIV/AIDS in India	AIDS, vol. 8, supplement 2, pp. S83-S90.
<a href="#">D0186</a>	Desormeaux, J., M. P. Johnson, J. S. Co...	1996	Widespread HIV Counseling and Testing Linked to a C...	Bulletin of the Pan American Health Organization, vol. 30, no. 1, pp. 1...
<a href="#">D0532</a>	Drake, A. L., G. C. John-Stewart, A. Wal...	2007	Herpes Simplex Virus Type 2 and Risk of Intrapartum...	American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, vol. 109, no. 2...
<a href="#">D0653</a>	Des Jarlais, D. C., P. Johnston, P. Friedm...	2005	Patterns of HIV Prevalence among Injecting Drug User...	BMC Public Health, vol. 5, pp. 1-8, <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1...
<a href="#">D0731</a>	Dahoma, M., L. G. Johnston, A. Holman...	2011	HIV and Related Risk Behavior among Men Who Have...	AIDS and Behavior, vol. 15, issue 1, pp. 186-192.
<a href="#">G0064</a>	Granato, C., W. Johnson, C. Brites, et al.	1990	Retrovirus Infection in Prostitutes in Brazil	VI International Conference on AIDS, San Francisco, 6/20-24, Poster F...
<a href="#">G0107</a>	Gopalakrishnan, P. B., S. Padmarajan,...	1992	HIV the 3rd Generation STD Problem	2nd International Congress on AIDS in Asia and Pacific, New Delhi, In...
<a href="#">G0218</a>	George, K., D. Hom, J. Johnson, et al.,	1997	HIV-1 Seroincidence and Trends in HIV-1 Seropreval...	Xth International Conference on AIDS and STD in Africa Abidjan, Cote...
<a href="#">G0291</a>	Guevara, H., E. Johnston, L. Zijenah, et al.	2000	Prenatal Transmission of Subtype C HIV-1 in Zimbabw...	Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, vol. 25, no. 5, pp...
<a href="#">H0129</a>	Hom, D. L., J. L. Johnson, P. Mugenyi,...	1997	HIV-1 Risk and Vaccine Acceptability in the Ugandan...	Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes and Human Retro...
<a href="#">H0241</a>	Hammett, T. M., P. Johnston, M. Math...	2005	Correlates of HIV Status among Injection Drug Users i...	Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, vol. 38, no. 2, pp...
<a href="#">H0333</a>	Holman, A., M. Dahoma, L. Johnston, et...	2008	HIV Risk Factors and Injection Drug Use among Men...	XVII International AIDS Conference, Mexico City, Mexico, 8/3-8, Sessi...
<a href="#">H0346</a>	Hesseling, A. C., L. F. Johnson, H. Jasp...	2009	Disseminated Bacille Calmette-Guerin Disease in HIV-I...	Bulletin of the World Health Organization, vol. 87, no. 7, pp. 505-511.

Supported by the Presidents Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through an Interagency Agreement with USAID under the terms of Award number USAID-GH-T-16-00001.

**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.

Map Records by Type Source Searches Results for: Author = John

Select your search criteria and press the Search button. Double-click to see all the records from the selected source.

Search By:

Author

Source ID

Year Published

Title

Publication

Search For:

Enter term to search for John

Reset Search

Download a zipped file of the entire database (7.4 Mb)

Source...	Author
A0135	Adjorlolo-Johnson, G...
A0188	Alarcon, J. O., K. M. Joh...
A0465	Anane, J. O., J. Kinuthia...
B0029	Babu, P. G., T. J. John, H...
B0968	Bello, B., S. Magni, S. Jo...
C0614	Chopra, M., L. Townsens...
C0809	Chopra, M., L. Townsens...
D0158	Dasgupta, P. R., M. K. Ja...
D0186	Desormeaux, J., M. P. Jo...
D0532	Drake, A. L., G. C. John...
D0653	Des Jarlais, D. C., P. Joh...
D0731	Dahoma, M., L. G. Johns...
G0064	Granato, C., W. Johnson...
G0107	Gopalakrishnan, P. B., S...
G0218	George, K. D. Hom, J. J...
G0291	Guevara, H., E. Johnston...
H0129	Hom, D. L., J. L. Johnst...
H0241	Hammett, T. M., P. John...
H0333	Holman, A., M. Dahoma, L. Johnston, et...
H0346	Hesseling, A. C., L. F. Johnson, H. Jasp...

Source

Records from source A0135

**Prospective Comparison of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV-1 and HIV-2 in Abidjan, Ivory Coast**

Country Code	Geographic Area	Site Name	Reference Date	Population Subgroup	Sex
CIV	Abidjan	Maternal & Chil...	1990-1992	Children of HIV1&2+ mothers	B
CIV	Abidjan	Maternal & Chil...	1990-1992	Children of HIV2+ mothers	B
CIV	Abidjan	Maternal & Chil...	1990-1992	Pregnant women	F
CIV	Abidjan	Maternal & Chil...	1990-1992	Children of HIV1&2+ mothers	B
CIV	Abidjan	Maternal & Chil...	1990-1992	Pregnant women	F
CIV	Abidjan	Maternal & Chil...	1990-1992	Pregnant women	F
CIV	Abidjan	Maternal & Chil...	1990-1992	Children of HIV1+ mothers	B

1 to 7 of 7 | Page 1 of 1

Comments for Selected Record:  
Low SES district. Sept. 90 - Aug. 92.

Source Citation:  
Adjorlolo-Johnson, G., K. M. De Cock, E. Ekpin, et al., 1994, *Prospective Comparison of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV-1 and HIV-2 in Abidjan, Ivory Coast*, JAMA, vol. 272, no. 6, pp. 462-466.

Supported by the Presidents Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through an Interagency Agreement with USAID under the terms of Award number USAID-GH-T-16-00001.

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
AZT/ZDV	Zidovudine
BAIS	Botswana AIDS Impact Survey
BBS	Biological and Behavioral Survey
BED-CEIA	BED-capture enzyme immunoassay
CSW	Commercial sex worker
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DMPA	Depot medroxyprogesterone acetate
FBO	Faith-based organization
FSW	Female sex workers
FP	Family planning
FTC	Emtricitabine
GUD	Genital ulcer disease
HAART	Highly active antiretroviral therapy
HCT	HIV counseling and testing
HCV	Hepatitis C virus
HSV	Herpes simplex virus
IBBA	Integrated biological and behavioral assessment
IBBS	Integrated Bio-Behavioral Survey
MCH	Maternal and child health
MSM	Men having sex with men
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NVP	Nevirapine
PHIA	Population-Based HIV Impact Assessment
PMTCT	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PrEP	Pre-exposure prophylaxis
RDS	Respondent-driven sampling
SS	Sentinel Surveillance
STARHS	Serologic Testing Algorithm for Recent HIV Seroconversion
STI	Sexually transmitted infections
TDF	Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate
VCT	Voluntary counseling and testing
VMMC	Voluntary male medical circumcision

## **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