

HIV HIV/AIDS in Israel: Periodic Epidemiological Report 1981-2016

This report describes all individuals with HIV/AIDS registered by the Ministry of Health (MoH), according to WHO/UNAIDS definitions. The figures are based on individual notification, updated by cross-referencing data with local health departments, HIV laboratories, HIV centers, and Health Maintenance Organizations. Between 1981 and 2016, 9,190 new cases of HIV/AIDS were notified. Accounting for fatalities and those who left Israel, 7,448 individuals are currently registered as living with HIV/AIDS in Israel. Based on epidemiological trends among each sub-group, we estimate that 10,051 individuals are actually living in Israel with HIV. In 2016, 361 new cases were notified to the MoH. The HIV/AIDS incidence in Israel in 2016 was 41.8 new cases per million population (based on population data at the end of 2016 from the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics). This incidence is lower than in most Western European and North American countries; yet, differences exist in Israel between sub-population groups.

Collaborative HIV and Tuberculosis Activities and Management of Comorbidities

An HIV infection is the greatest single risk factor for active Tuberculosis (TB), and TB is the leading killer of people with HIV in many parts of the world. TB and HIV trends in Israel are greatly influenced by migration patterns from moderate and high-TB endemic countries. The Department of Tuberculosis and AIDS (DTA) was established by the Israeli Ministry of Health in 1996 to spearhead disease prevention and treatment of these often associated diseases. The DTA established multifaceted and complimentary programs, incorporating the DOTS- WHO, STOP TB and the WHO End TB Strategy policies, together with enhanced activities integrated within the general Israeli healthcare system, including specialized programs for undocumented migrants. As a result of these assiduous efforts, the overall TB incidence declined from 10.9 cases in 1998 to 3.3 cases in 2015, per 100,000 Israeli population. By the end of 2015, only 4.7% of HIV patients were diagnosed with TB. However, of all patients who developed AIDS, 38.5% were diagnosed with TB. In spite of the National TB Program's success in managing TB-HIV comorbidities, reaching the WHO aim of eliminating TB by 2030 necessitates continued and intensified efforts.

In November 2017, the World Health Organization (WHO) held in Moscow the first Global Ministerial Conference "Ending Tuberculosis (TB) in the Sustainable Development Era: A Multisectoral Response" to reinforce and reinvigorate efforts to eliminate TB worldwide by 2030. The international community's collective commitment to eliminate TB was captured in the landmark Ministerial Declaration – The "Moscow Declaration". This declaration will be brought before the UN General Assembly High Level Meeting on TB in 2018. This breakthrough in commitment has consequences for HIV treatment policy as well, by intensifying the available resources for the implementation of collaborating HIV-TB activities as defined by WHO.

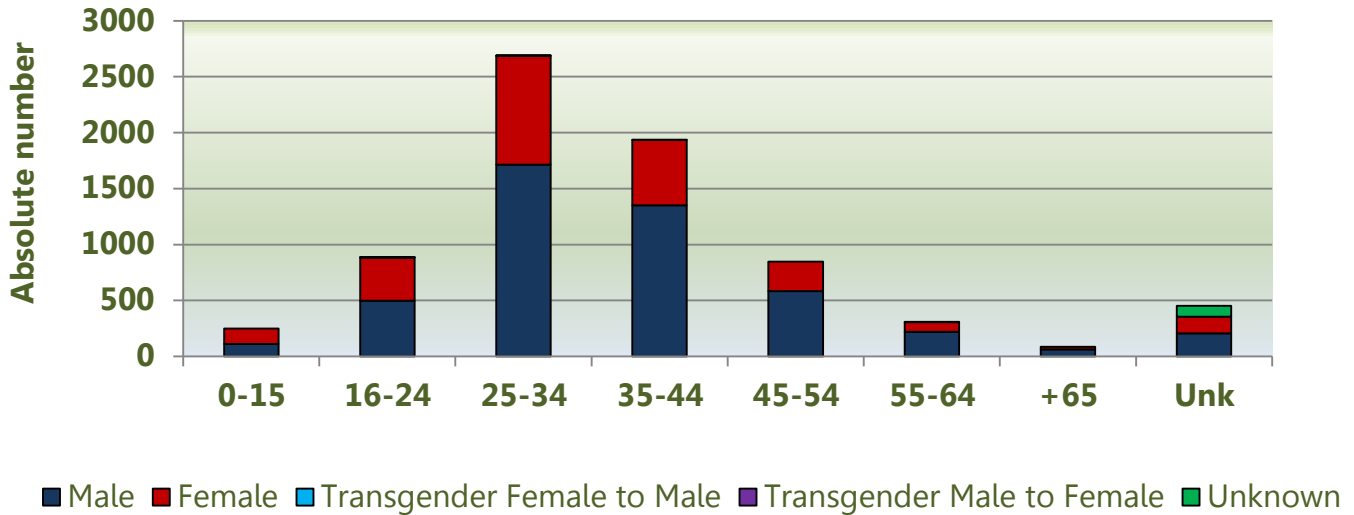
November 2017

מדינת ישראל
STATE OF ISRAEL

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES
DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS & AIDS
JERUSALEM

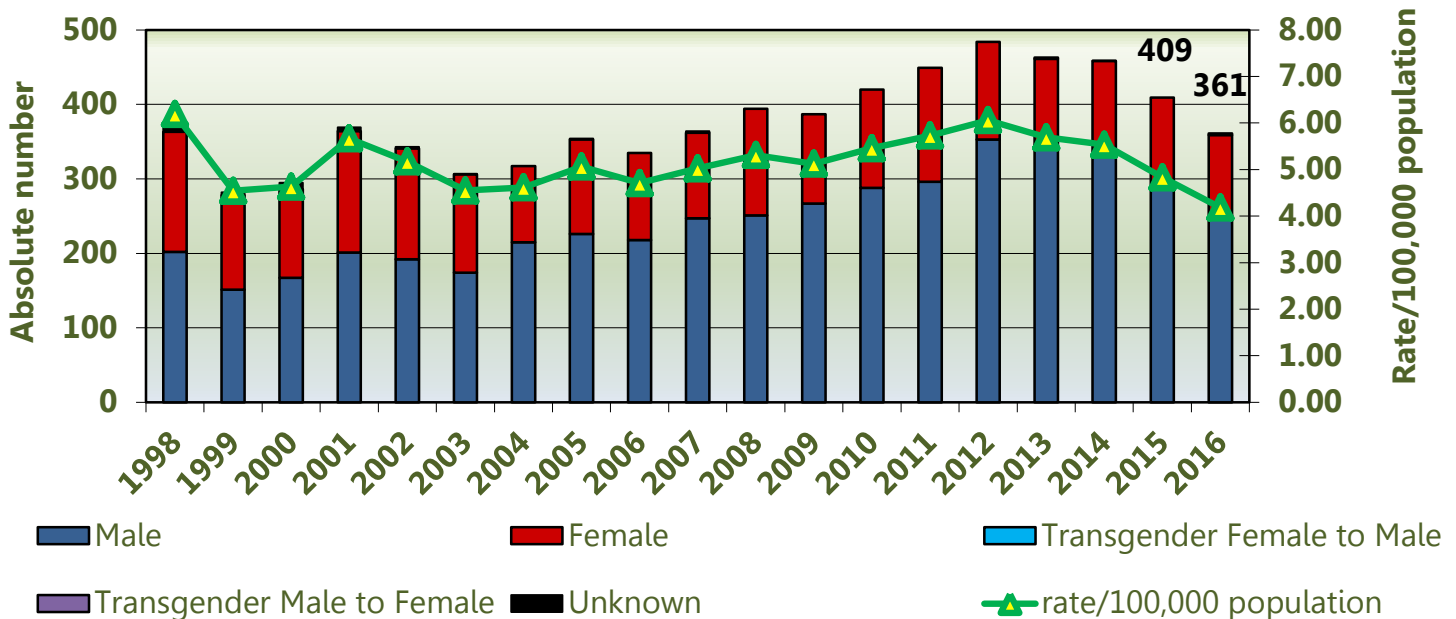
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שרותי בריאות הציבור
האגף לאפידמיולוגיה
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ירושלים

Cumulative number of reported PLWHIV still living in Israel by end of 2016, by Gender and Age.



PLWHIV: People Living with HIV

Reported HIV/AIDS Patients, by Gender and Notification Year, including Annual Incidence Rates per 100,000 population, Israel 1998 – 2016



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Cumulative Number of Reported AIDS Patients, by Gender and Mode of Transmission, Israel 1981 – 2016

Transmission Category	Male	Female	Transgender Female to Male	Transgender Male to Female	Total	Died or Left Israel
1. MSM = Men who have Sex with Men	321				321	225
2. IDU = Injecting Drug User	206	45			251	173
3. Hemophilia	43				43	39
4. Other Blood recipients	8	9			17	17
5.1 OGE = originating from a country with a "generalized" HIV epidemic	395	276			671	366
5.2 HIV partners from categories 1-5.1	3	27			30	21
5.3 Sex with HIV partners not known as 5.1-5.2	12	17			29	17
5.4 Source undetermined	117	58			175	78
6. Mother-to-child	18	21			39	19
7. Other/ undetermined	47	6			53	49
Total	1170	459			1629	1004

Cumulative Number of Reported HIV-Infected Individuals, by Gender and Mode of Transmission, Israel 1981 – 2016

Transmission Category	Male	Female	Transgender Female to Male	Transgender Male to Female	Unk*	Total	Died or Left Israel
1. MSM = Men who have Sex with Men	1958			4		1962	117
2. IDU = Injecting Drug User	758	187			9	954	183
3. Hemophilia	35	1				36	16
4. Other blood recipients	13	5				18	7
5.1 OGE = originating from a country with a "generalized" HIV epidemic	1156	1375			16	2547	225

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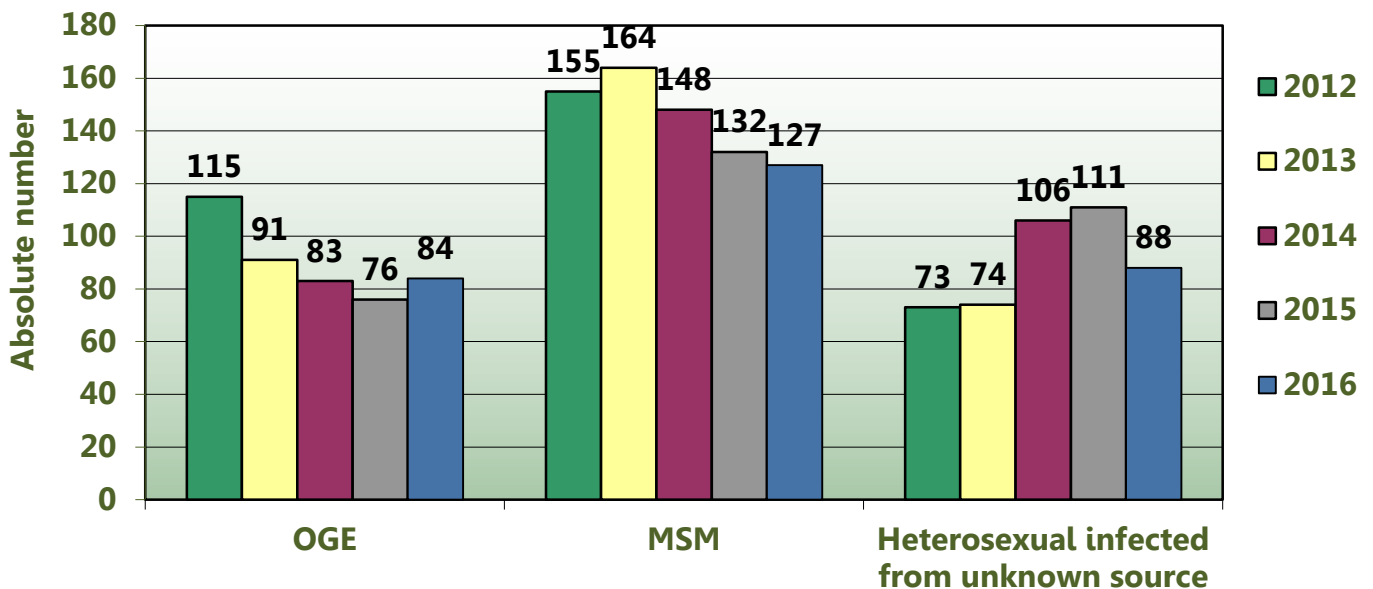
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Transmission Category	Male	Female	Transgender Female to Male	Transgender Male to Female	Unk*	Total	Died or Left Israel
5.2 HIV partners from categories 1-5.1	28	110				138	35
5.3 Sex with HIV partners not known as 5.1-5.2	43	96				139	
5.4 Source undetermined	478	476			11	965	81
6. Mother-to-child	93	117				210	4
7. Other/ undetermined	334	187			71	592	70
Total	4896	2554		4	107	7561	738

*Unk= Unknown

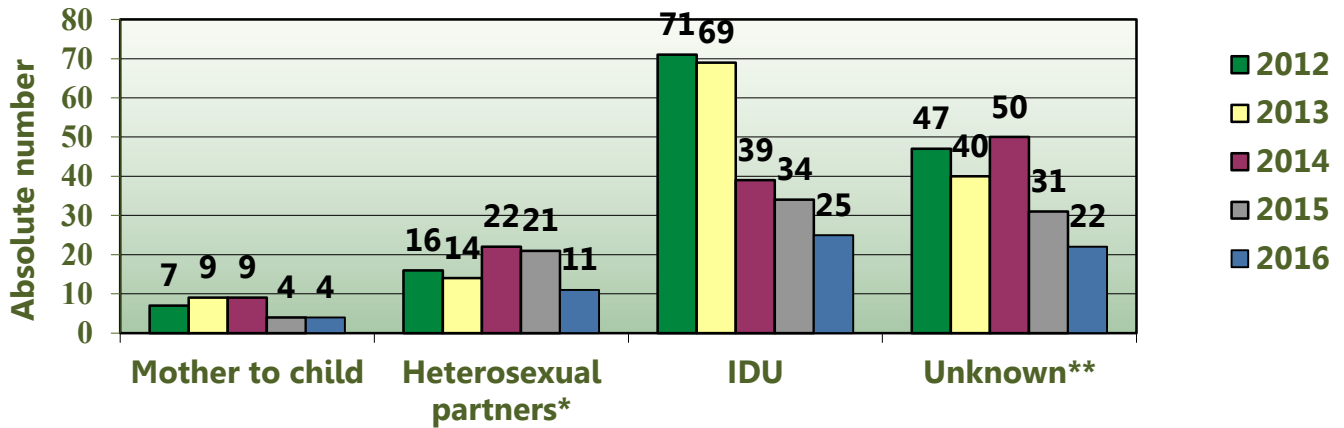
Reported New HIV/AIDS Patients, by Notification Year and Main Modes of Transmission, Israel 2012-2016



OGE – Originating from a country with a Generalized HIV Epidemic

MSM – Men who have Sex with Men

Reported New HIV/AIDS Patients, by Notification Year and other Modes of Transmission, Israel 2012 - 2016



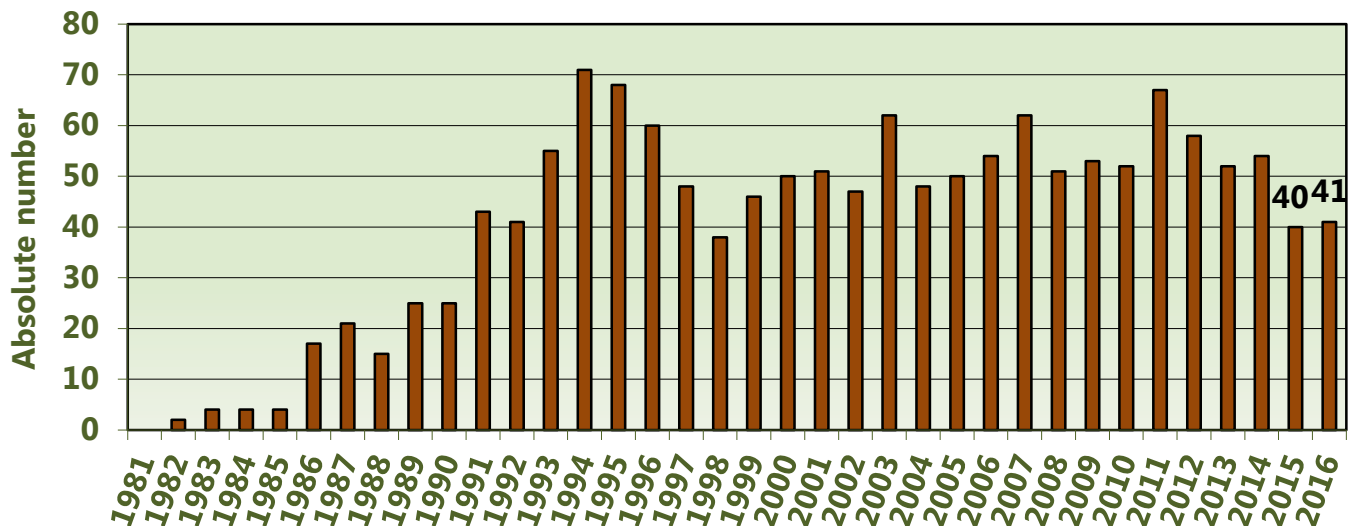
IDU – Injecting Drug User

* Heterosexual whose partners are MSM, IDU, OGE, hemophiliac or other blood recipients

** The majority of these cases are non-Israeli citizens

Figures are subject to minor changes following updates to the national HIV registry

Fatalities among HIV/AIDS Patients, by Year of Death, Israel 1981 – 2016



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