

NAIIS

NATIONAL SUMMARY SHEET

FINDINGS

NOVEMBER 2019

The 2018 Nigeria HIV/AIDS Indicator and Impact Survey (NAIIS) was a national household-based survey that assessed the prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and related health indicators. Data collection was done from July through December 2018. Data were collected from household members age 0-64 years. Home-based HIV counseling and testing services were provided to people who participated in the survey. Participants receiving an HIV-positive test result were linked to treatment services. NAIIS data includes national, zonal, and state information on HIV control activities in Nigeria.

NAIIS was led by the Government of Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) and the National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA), conducted with funding from the United States (U.S.) President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria with technical assistance from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The survey was implemented by the NAIIS Consortium, led by the University of Maryland, Baltimore (UMB) under the supervision of the NAIIS Technical Committee.

KEY FINDINGS

HIV Indicator	Female		Male		Total		Unweighted sample size
	%	95%CI*	%	95%CI	%	95%CI	
HIV prevalence†							
0-14 years	0.2	0.1–0.2	0.1	0.1–0.2	0.1	0.1–0.2	32,494
15-49 years	1.7	1.6–1.9	0.8	0.7–0.9	1.3	1.2–1.4	147,086
15-64 years	1.8	1.7–1.9	1.0	0.9–1.0	1.4	1.3–1.4	173,716
Viral load suppression‡							
15-49 years	44.7	41.8–47.6	33.5	28.7–38.2	40.9	38.2–43.6	2,208
15-64 years	45.5	42.7–48.3	38.8	34.7–42.9	43.1	40.6–45.6	2,739

* The 95% CI (confidence interval) indicates the interval within which the true population parameter is expected to fall 95% of the time.

† The numerator for HIV prevalence is the number of people tested HIV-positive in each subgroup. The denominator is the number of people tested in each subgroup.

‡ Viral load suppression is defined as HIV RNA <1,000 copies per ml of plasma. The denominator for viral suppression is the number of PLHIV in each age group.

Prevalence of HIV among adults age 15-64 years was 1.4%, 1.8% among females and 1.0% among males.

Prevalence of HIV among children age 0-14 years was 0.1%.

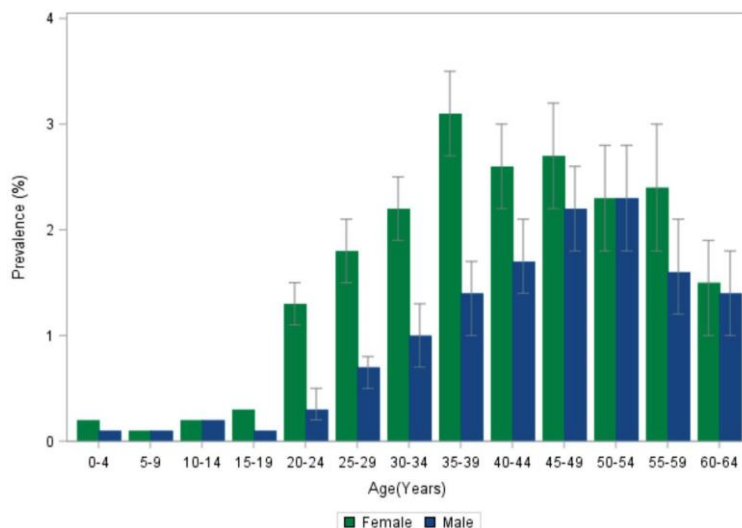
Prevalence of viral load suppression (VLS) among PLHIV age 15-64 years in Nigeria was 43.1%, 45.5% among females and 38.8% among males.

HIV PREVALENCE BY SEX AND AGE



HIV prevalence was the highest among females age 35-39 years at 3.1% and the highest among males age 50-54 years at 2.3%. The HIV prevalence gender disparity between females and males was greatest among younger adults, with females age 35-39 years (3.1%) having 2 times the prevalence of males in the same age group (1.4%).

HIV Prevalence* by sex and age, Nigeria, NAIIS, 2018†

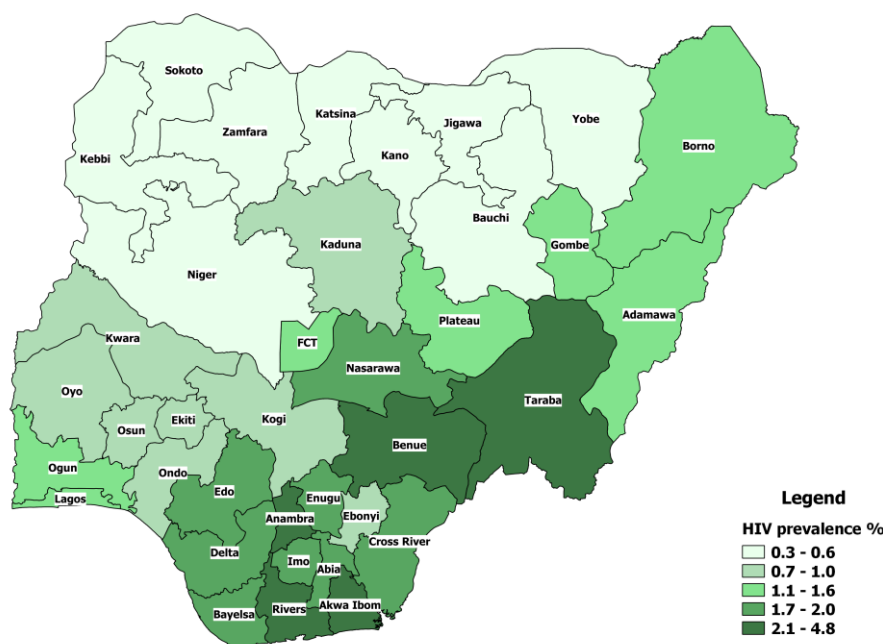


* The error bars show the 95% confidence intervals (CIs), the intervals within which the true population parameter is expected to fall 95% of the time.

HIV PREVALENCE AMONG PERSONS AGE 15-64 YEARS BY ZONE AND STATE



Among adults age 15-64 years, HIV prevalence by state ranged from 4.8% in Akwa-Ibom and Benue States to 0.3% in Jigawa and Katsina States.



Zone/State	HIV Prevalence (%)	95%CI*
North Central		
Benue	4.8	3.9-5.7
FCT	1.4	1.0-1.8
Kogi	0.8	0.5-1.2
Kwara	0.8	0.5-1.2
Nasarawa	1.8	1.3-2.2
Niger	0.6	0.4-0.9
Plateau	1.5	1.1-1.8
North East		
Adamawa	1.1	0.7-1.4
Bauchi	0.5	0.2-0.8
Borno	1.1	0.5-1.7
Gombe	1.2	0.7-1.6
Taraba	2.6	2.0-3.3
Yobe	0.4	0.1-0.6
North West		
Jigawa	0.3	0.2-0.5
Kaduna	1.0	0.6-1.4
Kano	0.6	0.3-0.9
Katsina	0.3	0.1-0.5
Kebbi	0.6	0.3-0.9
Sokoto	0.4	0.2-0.6
Zamfara	0.4	0.1-0.7
South East		
Abia	2.0	1.6-2.4
Anambra	2.2	1.6-2.8
Ebonyi	0.8	0.6-1.0
Enugu	1.8	1.3-2.2
Imo	1.7	1.2-2.1
South South		
Akwa-Ibom	4.8	4.0-5.5
Bayelsa	1.7	1.3-2.2
Cross River	1.8	1.3-2.3
Delta	1.7	1.3-2.2
Edo	1.8	1.4-2.2
Rivers	3.6	2.9-4.3
South West		
Ekiti	0.7	0.4-1.0
Lagos	1.3	1.0-1.6
Ogun	1.4	1.0-1.8
Ondo	1.0	0.6-1.4
Osun	0.9	0.6-1.2
Oyo	0.9	0.6-1.2

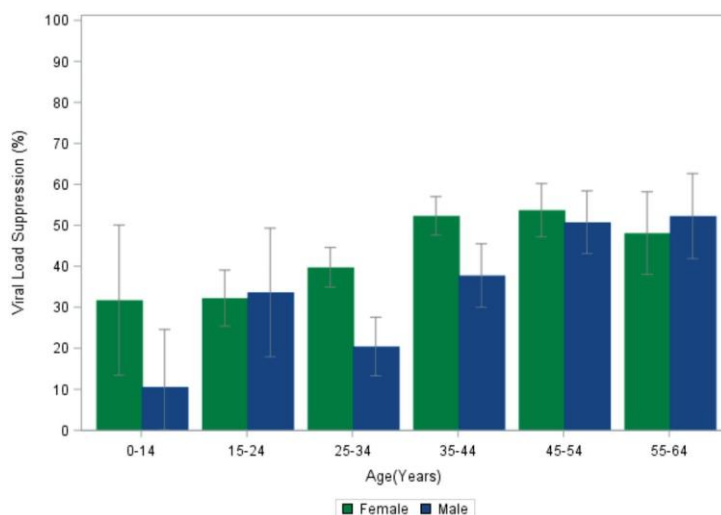
* The 95% CI (confidence interval) indicates the interval within which the true population parameter is

VIRAL LOAD SUPPRESSION AMONG PLHIV BY SEX AND AGE



VLS among PLHIV was the highest among males age 55 - 64 years at 52.3% and the highest among females age 45-54 years at 53.7%. The VLS gender disparity between females and males was greatest among those age 0-14 years, with females age 0-14 years (31.7%) almost 3 times more likely to have viral suppression compared to males in the same age group (10.6%).

VLS* among PLHIV by sex and age, Nigeria, NAIIS, 2018†

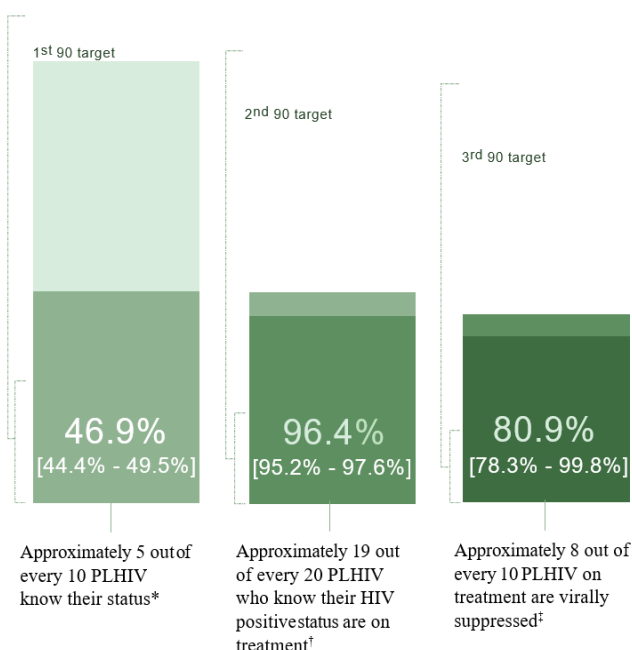


* VLS (viral load suppression) is defined as HIV RNA <1,000 copies per ml of plasma. The denominator for viral suppression is the number PLHIV in each age group.
 † The error bars show the 95% CIs (confidence intervals), the intervals within which the true population parameter is expected to fall 95% of the time

90-90-90 TARGET



90-90-90 Targets, NAIIS 2018



By 2020, 90% of People living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) are expected to know their status, 90% diagnosed with HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy (ART) and 90% of all people receiving ART will have viral suppression.

Diagnosed: Among PLHIV aged 15-64 years, 46.9% self-reported knowing their HIV Status or had detectable ARVs in their blood, 40.9% of males and 50.3% of females.

On Treatment: Among PLHIV age 15-64 years who knew their HIV status, 96.4% self-reported being on ART or had detectable ARVs in the blood, 97.8% of males and 95.8% of females.

Suppressed Viral Load: Of those PLHIV who self-reported being on ART or had detectable ARVs in the blood, 80.9% were virally suppressed, 79.2% males and 81.7% females.

* Knowledge of status was defined as self-reported or having detectable antiretrovirals (ARVs) in the blood.

† Current use of ART was defined as self-reporting current use of ART or having detectable ARV in the blood. The denominator is the number of PLHIV age 15-16 years who have knowledge of their HIV status

‡ Viral load suppression is defined as HIV RNA <1,000 copies per ml of plasma. The denominator for viral suppression is the number of PLHIV on treatment age 15-64 years

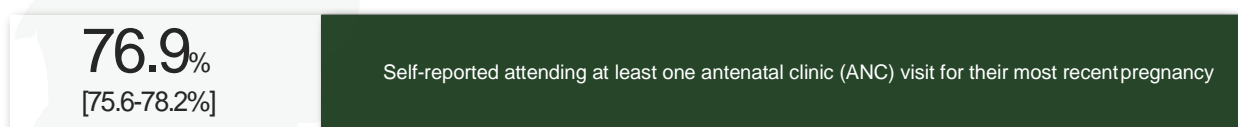


The PMTCT cascade describes a series of steps to maximize the health of pregnant women and HIV-free survival of infants

Among women who gave birth three years preceding the survey, 76.9% self-reported attending at least one antenatal care (ANC) visit for their last pregnancy and 40.2% self-reported knowing their HIV status during pregnancy. Among women who self-reported knowing their HIV status, 1.2% self-reported testing HIV positive prior to or during pregnancy. Among the known HIV-positive women, 91.2% self-reported receiving antiretrovirals (ARVs) during their pregnancy. Among women who self-reported received ARVs during their pregnancy, 78.9% self-reported starting ARVs prior to their first ANC visit.

PMTCT, Nigeria, NAIIS, 2018

Among women age 15-49 years who gave birth since January 2015



Among women who self-reported knowing their HIV status



Among women who self-reported being HIV positive



* HIV-positive status was identified during ANC (antenatal care) visit or labor and delivery (16.9% of women who self-reported knowing their status) or before pregnancy (83.1% of women who self-reported knowing their status).

† Among women who self-reported receiving ARVs, 78.9% self-reported taking ARVs before ANC and 21.1% self-reported taking ARVs during pregnancy.

CONCLUSIONS



- HIV prevalence estimates varied across Nigeria, with the highest prevalence in Akwa-Ibom and Benue States; with the lowest prevalence in Jigawa and Katsina States.
- Approximately 8 out of 10 PLHIV on ART in Nigeria achieved viral suppression.
- Although almost 4 out of 5 women attended at least 1 ANC visit during their most recent pregnancy, only 2 out of 5 self-reported knowing their HIV status.
- Nigeria will focus efforts on ensuring PLHIV know their status and achieve viral suppression, minimizing the risk of HIV transmission and moving Nigeria closer to controlling the HIV epidemic.

RESPONSE RATES AND HIV TESTING METHODS



Of 101,267 eligible households, 89.1% completed the household interview. Of 112,555 eligible women and 94,441 eligible men age 15-64 years, 85.1% of women and 82.6% of men were both interviewed and tested for HIV. Of 45,462 eligible children age 0-14 years, 71.5% were tested for HIV

Only 54% and 42% of the sampled enumerations areas in Zamfara and Borno States, respectively, were accessible during the survey due to security restrictions.

HIV prevalence testing was conducted in each household using a serological rapid diagnostic testing algorithm based on Nigeria's National HIV Testing Guidelines, with laboratory confirmation of seropositive samples using a supplemental assay.

The Government of Nigeria is grateful to all citizens who agreed to be part of NAIS. Their dedication and willingness will help improve the lives of all Nigerians.



NAIS is supported by PEPFAR through CDC under the terms of cooperative agreement GH18-1813, GH002108 and by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria under contract NGA-H-NACA. **The findings in this report should be considered preliminary and are subject to change.** The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the funding agencies.