

WORLD AIDS DAY FACT SHEET 2020

AIDS: Progress, but still a major global killer

- In 2018, AIDS deaths were down more than half from 2004, when they peaked worldwide. However, the World Health Organization (WHO) still estimates that 690,000 people died from AIDS last year.
- According to the WHO, 38 million people were living with HIV, and 1.7 million became newly infected in 2019. Approximately 7.1 million do not know they are HIV positive.
- Around the globe, women make up 52% of those living with HIV; and in 2018, new infections among young women (aged 15-24 years) were 55% higher than among men of the same age, according to the Foundation for AIDS Research (amfAR).
- Over 60% of new HIV infections globally in 2019 were among key populations (men who have sex with men, intravenous drug users, sex workers and transgender people) and their sexual partners, the WHO reports.
- Africa is the region of the world hardest hit by AIDS: 20.7 million Africans, not including those living in North Africa, are living with HIV. Young women are particularly affected. In sub-Saharan Africa, women aged 15-24 are twice as likely as men to be living with HIV, the WHO reports.
- HIV/AIDS is a problem around the world: 5.8 million people are living with HIV in Asia and the Pacific, 2.2 million in Western and Central Europe and North America, 2.1 million in Latin America, 330,000 in the Caribbean and 240,000 in the Middle East and North Africa, UNAIDS estimates.
- Worldwide, 67% of those living with HIV are accessing antiretroviral therapy. According to the WHO, 85% of pregnant women are accessing antiretroviral medicines to prevent transmission of HIV to their child.
- In the United States, African Americans and Hispanics account for a disproportionate share of HIV diagnoses, 42% and 27% respectively in 2018, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

AIDS, TB and other respiratory diseases

- People with HIV are at increased risk of respiratory disease, including tuberculosis (TB).
- TB is the leading cause of death among people living with HIV, accounting for around one in three AIDS-related deaths worldwide, according to the WHO.
- The WHO reports that about half of those living with HIV and TB are unaware of their coinfection and therefore, are not receiving care, which can reduce their chances of dying by around 40%.
- Shortly after it emerged, HIV/AIDS fuelled a global resurgence of TB that continues in many low- and middle-income countries. According to the CDC, HIV infection is the strongest risk factor for progressing from latent to active TB.
- Other infectious respiratory diseases are common in those with HIV, including pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP) and bacterial pneumonia, both of which can be life-threatening. Where antiretroviral therapy is widely available, noninfectious pulmonary diseases, such as COPD, pulmonary arterial hypertension and lung cancer are often the cause of death in people with HIV.
- In the U.S., people with HIV are two to three times as likely to smoke as those who are HIV negative, according to the CDC. Smoking compounds the challenges of treating infectious and noninfectious respiratory diseases in those with HIV.

The FIRS Response

The Forum of International Respiratory Societies (FIRS) calls on governments, health care programs, clinicians, public health specialists and non-government organizations to strengthen their responses to HIV/AIDS by:

- Increasing awareness of the continuing global threat of HIV-related disease and its connection to TB and other respiratory diseases.
- Improving HIV education of at-risk communities to reduce the incidence of new HIV infections and decrease health disparities.
- Reducing the incidence and severity of HIV-related disease by strengthening mother-to-child transmission prevention programs and increasing the early use of antiretroviral therapy.



International Union Against
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Health solutions for the poor



- Ending HIV-associated TB through TB infection control, preventive therapy and widespread use of antiretroviral therapy.
- Adequately funding research into improved treatments for both HIV and TB.

About the Forum of International Respiratory Societies (FIRS)

[The Forum of International Respiratory Societies](#) (FIRS) is an organization comprised of the world's leading international respiratory societies working together to improve lung health globally: [American College of Chest Physicians](#) (CHEST), [American Thoracic Society](#) (ATS), [Asian Pacific Society of Respirology](#) (APSR), [Asociación Latino Americana De Tórax](#) (ALAT), [European Respiratory Society](#) (ERS), [International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases](#) (The Union), [Pan African Thoracic Society](#) (PATS), [Global Initiative for Asthma](#) (GINA), and the [Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease](#) (GOLD).

The goal of FIRS is to unify and enhance efforts to improve lung health through the combined work of its more than 70,000 members globally.

For more information about FIRS please contact Lisa Roscoe lisa.roscoe@firsnet.org.

