



2015

HIV SENTINEL SURVEY
REPORT

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National AIDS/STI Control Programme
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List of Acronyms

AIDS	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	- Antenatal Clinic
ART	- Antiretroviral Therapy
DHS	- Demographic Health Survey
EQA	- External Quality Assurance
GSS	- Ghana Statistical Service
GDHS	- Ghana Demographic and Health Survey
HIV	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HTC	- HIV Testing and Counselling
HSS	- HIV Sentinel Survey
NACP	- National AIDS/STI Control Programme
NGO	- Non-Governmental Organisation
NMIMR	- Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research
PHRL	- Public Health and Reference Laboratory
PMTCT	- Prevention of Mother - To -Child- Transmission of HIV
SI	- Strategic Information
STI	- Sexually Transmitted Infection
TPHA	- Treponema Pallidum Haemagglutination Assay
WHO	- World Health Organisation
WHO/AFRO	- World Health Organisation/ Regional Office for Africa

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- The Head, Biologist and staff of the Public Health and Reference Laboratory and data entry clerks for working on the samples and generating the data.
- Regional Directors of Health Services, Deputy Directors (PH), Regional AIDS Coordinators, District Directors and Site Coordinators of participating Districts.
- The Director and staff of the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research for external quality assurance.
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I wish to finally congratulate the Programme Manager and staff of NACP for the planning and successful execution of this survey.



Dr. Ebenezer Appiah-Denkyira
Director General, Ghana Health Service

Executive Summary

The HIV Sentinel Survey is a cross sectional survey targeting pregnant women attending antenatal clinics in selected ANC sites in Ghana. The annual HIV sentinel surveillance system was initiated based on the premise that prevalence of HIV among pregnant women is a good proxy indicator of the spread of the infection among the populace. In the last ten years, the HSS data have also been used as the primary data source for the National HIV and AIDS estimates in Ghana. The HSS Report thus represents prevalence among pregnant women while the National HIV Prevalence Estimates which is derived from HSS data calibrated with DHS+ data and other programme data indicates the national HIV prevalence rate for Ghana.

Specific Objectives

1. To determine the HIV and syphilis prevalence among ANC and STI clients.
2. To monitor the trends in HIV and syphilis prevalence among ANC and STI clients at sentinel sites.
3. To provide data for the estimation and projection of HIV prevalence in the general population of Ghana.
4. To provide data to inform intervention programmes and policy decisions.

Samples were collected from sixty nine (69) antenatal clinics located in forty (40) sentinel sites across the country. Of the total number of samples collected, eighteen thousand, four hundred and eight (18,408) were analysed.

The Median HIV prevalence for 2015 is 1.8% (95% Confidence Interval: 1.61-1.99), an increase from 1.6% in the previous year.

HIV site prevalence in 2015 ranged from 0.0% in Kintampo and Builsa (Rural) to 6.2% in Agormanya (Urban). Five regions (Volta, Eastern, Western, Ashanti and Brong Ahafo) witnessed a drop in prevalence. The Greater Accra region recorded the highest (3.2%) and the Northern region recorded the lowest (1.2%) prevalence. Greater Accra has thus overtaken the Eastern Region as the region with the highest HIV prevalence. A linear trend analysis of Ghana's prevalence since 2000 still shows a declining epidemic.

HIV prevalence in the age group of 15-24 (proxy for new infections) which stands at (1.1%), shows a drop of about 40% in prevalence over the previous year. The peak prevalence of 3.4% was recorded in the 35-39 age group.

HIV sub-type 1 is still the most dominant with a proportion of 98.1%. In 2015, there was 0.0% HIV sub type II. HIV sub-types I&II was 1.9%, a repeat of the previous year.

Ghana's epidemic has been characterised by a relatively higher HIV prevalence in urban sites compared to rural sites. Urban HIV Prevalence was twice as much as the rural prevalence thus establishing Ghana's epidemic as strongly urban since the inception of the survey.

The median syphilis prevalence dropped from the previous year's figure of 0.6% to 0.1% (Confidence Interval: 0.05-0.15). Fifty percent of sites (representing 20 sites) recorded zero prevalence for syphilis. Seventy percent of the sites (28 sites) experienced a drop in prevalence over the previous year.

Central region remained the region with the highest prevalence (3.2%) despite a drop of 70% in prevalence whilst Upper East region recorded the lowest prevalence (0.0%). There was no syphilis case in 2015 in the Upper East Region. Median prevalence was lower in the rural areas compared to the urban sites. The reverse is true for the mean prevalence which was higher in the rural areas. This trend was also observed in the previous year. Asikuma Odoben Brakwa is still at the top position as the site with the highest syphilis prevalence (1.8%) despite a drop in prevalence by about 60%. The peak age group for syphilis prevalence was 15-19 years (0.4%) and the least prevalence of 0.0% was recorded in the 45-49 age group.

HIV prevalence among STI clients decreased to 3.2% from the previous year's 4.2%, with females predominantly affected. Peak prevalence age group in females was 35-39 (11.1%) and in males was 40-44 (11.1%). Zero HIV prevalence was recorded in the 15-19, 25-29 and 45-49 age groups for both males and females.

This year's slight increase in prevalence after two consecutive drops must prompt all stakeholders to eschew complacency. The overall sustained decline in HIV prevalence trend analysis in Ghana portends a great opportunity to work towards ending the epidemic by 2030. Stakeholders must be motivated by new initiatives such as the 90/90/90 to invest strategically and comprehensively. These data must guide all partners in context of other service interventions to inform decisions on funding, prioritization of other resources and further research.



Honourable Alexander Segbefia

Minister of Health

Introduction

The estimated number of persons living with HIV and AIDS worldwide by the end of 2014 was 36.9 million [34.3 million – 41.4 million] according to the Fact Sheet 2015 Global Statistics update released in 2015 by UNAIDS. An estimated 2 million people become newly infected and 1.2 million people died from HIV related illnesses worldwide by the end of 2014.

Sub-Saharan Africa bears the greatest burden with more than two thirds (69%) of all persons infected with HIV. An estimated 25.8 million persons were living with HIV and AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa with women accounting for more than 50% of the number and 2.3 million being children, by the end of 2014. Estimated new infections in sub-Saharan African was 1.4 million which again represents 70% of new infections worldwide according to the Global Statistics update. AIDS related deaths account for some 790,000 persons in sub-Saharan Africa.

Key findings in the GDHS 2014 indicate that 2.0% of Ghanaian adults aged 15-49 are HIV positive. The prevalence is higher in females (2.8%) than in males (1.1%). According to the study, 38% of women aged 15-49 and 49% of men aged 15-49 who are living with HIV had never been tested for HIV previously. HIV prevalence is higher in urban areas (2.4%) than in rural areas (1.7%). Eastern region has the highest prevalence (2.8%) compared to Northern region (0.3%) which has the lowest prevalence.

The National AIDS/STI Control Programme of the Ghana Health Service/Ministry of Health is the lead national technical agency that provides prevention, treatment care and support services as well as strategic information (surveillance data) for action. Within the context of the National HIV Response effort, key interventions, including the generation of Strategic Information (SI) through surveys such as the HIV Sentinel Survey (HSS) are undertaken with the aim of attaining the overall goal of reducing the impact and effect of HIV whilst ensuring universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support services. As at the end of December 2014, 197 Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) sites and 2,152 PMTCT and HTC sites had been established by the Ghana Health Service.

In the light of the overall decline in prevalence and new infections of HIV, and with the increasing number of persons with HIV on ART, the HIV population is projected to increase cumulatively but at a slow rate. There would however be a decline in trend of the number of AIDS orphans as more clients survive on ART.

The HIV Sentinel Survey was started in 1992 and has for twenty three years provided strategic data on the trend of HIV infection in Ghana. The HSS report provides the primary data for estimation and projection of the HIV and AIDS impact in the general population. The report also serves as a reference document for the design, implementation and monitoring of programmes within the national response. Despite global efforts to explore new alternatives for monitoring HIV prevalence using routine ANC data, the annual HSS remains the most robust and authentic primary data source for tracking HIV prevalence trends in Ghana.

Chapter 2.0

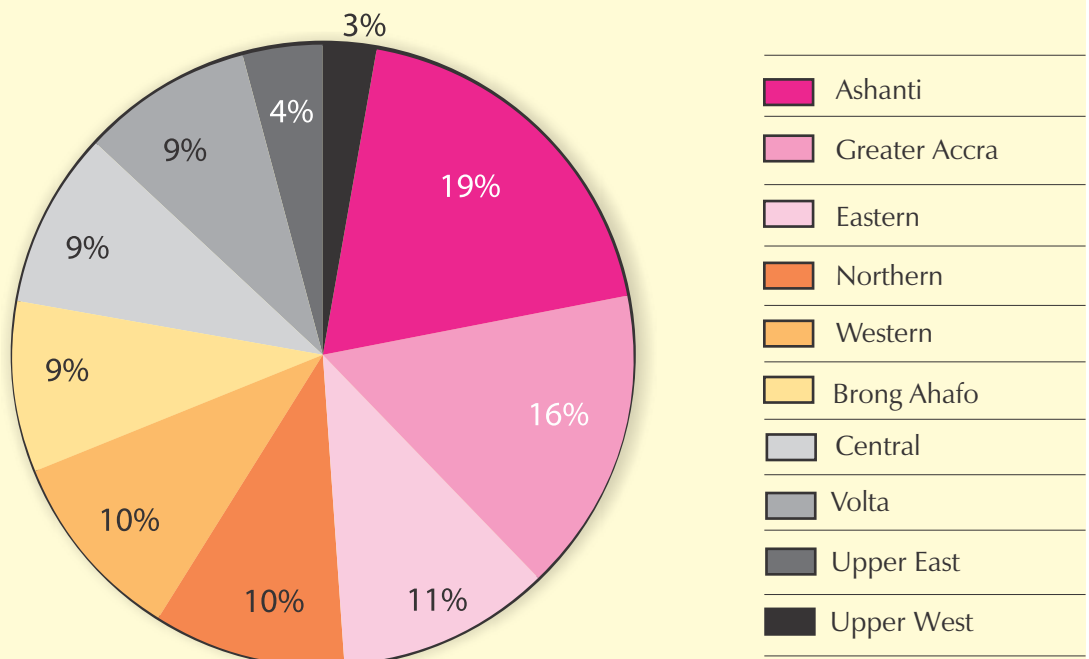
Background

Ghana is located on the west coast of Africa with a total land mass of 238,537 square kilometres. The population of Ghana per the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census was 24,658,823 with a Total Fertility Rate of approximately 4.0 (2008 and 2014 Ghana Demographic Health Survey reports).

The data further indicate that the most populous region is Ashanti, with a population of 4,780,280, representing 19.4 percent of the country's total population followed by Greater Accra, with a population of 4,010,054 (16.3%). The least populous regions are Upper West with 702,110 persons constituting 2.8% of the total population and Upper East with 1,046,545 persons or 4.2% of Ghana's population. See figure 1.

Figure 1:

Percentage share of population by region in decreasing order from Ashanti to Upper West



The Sentinel Surveillance System

The HIV Sentinel Survey (HSS) is a cross sectional survey targeting women attending antenatal clinics in selected ANC sites in Ghana. The annual HIV sentinel surveillance system was initiated based on the premise that prevalence of HIV among pregnant women is a good proxy indicator of the spread of the infection among the populace. In the last ten years, the HSS data have also been the primary data source for the National HIV and AIDS estimates in Ghana. The HSS Report thus represents prevalence among pregnant women while the National HIV Prevalence Estimates which is derived from HSS data calibrated with DHS+ data indicates the national HIV prevalence rate for Ghana.

Forty sentinel sites have been established across the country with each region of the ten regions having at least three sites. There are twenty three urban sites and seventeen rural sites. The number of rural sites was increased from one in 2002 to seven in 2003 and to seventeen by 2005. The increase ensures a balanced representation of rural/urban areas in the determination of the HIV prevalence in Ghana. The number of sites has remained the same since 2005.

Chapter 3.0

Objectives

The general objective of the 2015 HIV Sentinel Survey was to provide HIV prevalence data for monitoring of the epidemic and planning and evaluation of HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment and care activities.

Specific Objectives were to;

1. Determine the HIV and syphilis prevalence among ANC and STI clients.
2. Monitor the trends in HIV and syphilis prevalence among ANC and STI clients at sentinel sites.
3. Provide data for the estimation and projection of HIV prevalence in the general population of Ghana.
4. Provide data to inform intervention programmes.

Methods

4.1 Sentinel Sites

4.1.1 Number and Location

The 2015 HSS was conducted in 40 sentinel sites. There were eight ANC sites in 1992 and over a fifteen year period, the number of ANC sites used has increased steadily to forty in 2005 with each region having at least one rural site. In the 2015 HSS, there were 23 urban and 17 rural sites as has been the situation since 2005.

Based on the size of the population, a site can be classified as located in a rural or urban community. An Urban site applies to any settlement with a population of 5000 or more while rural site applies to settlements with less than 5000 persons.

Criteria for selecting Sentinel Sites

The sites should be located in different geographic areas and there should be representation from each geographical region in Ghana, with each having at least three sites including a minimum of one rural site. Sites that consistently (for 3 years) fail to produce the minimum number of clients necessary for inclusion in the survey report shall be excluded from further participation in the survey. Rural sites that fail to give the minimum number of clients will be expanded. In such sites, additional facilities located in the same or adjoining sub district will be added. Where this does not yield the desired results for three years, the site will be excluded. Other conditions for inclusion comprise the following;

- The site provides services for the selected sentinel population (Antenatal care services and STI services).
- The site provides health care services to relatively large numbers of persons per month, such that an adequate survey sample size can be obtained within a predetermined period.
- Blood is drawn from patients/clients as part of routine services provided at the site.
- Site staff are competent and willing to participate in sentinel surveillance.
- A reliable laboratory is available on site (or near the site for rural sites) to perform the routine laboratory tests as well as the serological tests for HIV antibody.
- For rural sites with no laboratory on site, transportation from the sample collection site to a testing laboratory must be feasible.

Criteria for identifying and selecting a Rural Site

A rural site is made up of one clinic or between 2 to 5 antenatal clinics pooled together from within the same district. Samples are collected from each antenatal selected clinic in a rural site to form the required number of samples. The samples are then recorded cumulatively. Pooled sites must come from the same district, preferably the same sub district. The population in the sites should have similar demographic and behavioural characteristics. The pooled sites should not be more than five.

Figure 2:
Map showing Location of HIV Sentinel Sites



4.2 Sampling Strategy

4.2.1 Sampling period

The HSS was undertaken between September and December 2015. Pre HSS activities included the procurement of test kits and consumables, human resource assessment at the sites and training of staff.

The collection of samples was for a period not exceeding 12 weeks and started on the 14th September and ended on 6th December 2015. All samples were submitted to the National Public Health and Reference Laboratory (PHRL). HIV samples were screened at the sites and submitted for confirmation at the PHRL. Syphilis samples were screened and confirmed at the PHRL.

4.2.2 Study population

The study populations for the 2015 HIV sentinel surveillance were:

- Pregnant women attending antenatal clinics during the survey period
- Male and female patients seeking treatment for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) at Sexually Transmitted Infections Clinics during the survey period.

4.2.3 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

The target population for the survey were adults aged 15 to 49 years. All ANC clients aged 15 to 49 years attending antenatal clinic for the first time during their current pregnancy within the survey period were eligible for inclusion. Antenatal clients reporting for repeated visits during the period were excluded. All patients who were newly diagnosed for an STI during the survey period and aged 15 to 49 years were eligible for inclusion. Patients on repeat visits during the period were excluded.

4.2.4 Sampling scheme

Clients were sampled consecutively. Every client attending antenatal or STI clinics who met the eligibility and inclusion criteria was sampled until the required sample size was obtained or the sampling period was over.

4.2.5 Sample size

The expected sample size for each ANC site was 500 with an acceptable minimum of 251 while the expected size for an STI site was 200 with an acceptable minimum of 101. The expected sample sizes were based on the estimated HIV prevalence in the population, a confidence interval of 95%, a 5% acceptable margin of error and the need for a sample size large enough to enable analyses by age groups. The sample size was the same for both rural and urban sites.

4.2.6 Sample Collection and Confidentiality

The unlinked anonymous method was used to collect the blood samples for the survey. Samples were taken from individuals who met the eligibility and inclusion criteria of the survey. Sera from eligible persons were tested for HIV antibodies and Syphilis after the routine laboratory tests for which the blood

was obtained had been carried out, and personal identifiers removed to ensure confidentiality. At rural clinics where laboratory services were not available on site, samples were taken to the nearest district or regional laboratory where the test was done. Each rural clinic kept a record book of all samples submitted for screening.

4.2.7 | Sample labelling; Demographic Data

Data on age were collected on all the antenatal clients who were included in the survey. Data on age and sex was collected for all STI clients included in the study. Data on site, district and region were also collected for both categories of clients. Data on the clients were serially recorded in a site note book.

4.3 Testing of Samples

4.3.1 | Testing Strategy

The World Health Organization HIV Testing Strategy II for surveillance was used to screen the samples. Sera were screened for HIV and syphilis at the sentinel site and a confirmatory test done at the HIV Laboratory of the National Public Health and Reference Laboratory (PHRL). The laboratories at the peripheral sentinel sites and the regional level used Rapid Tests (First Response I/II). Confirmation for HIV was done at the PHRL using Immunoblot (INNOLIA). For syphilis screening, a rapid screening test, First Response Syphilis was used while confirmation was done using TPHA at the PHRL.

4.3.2 | Testing and Submission of Samples

Sample screening at the sentinel sites was done soon after collection or sera stored at 2-8 degrees centigrade for not more than 3 days.

All samples at urban sites were screened at the site, samples from rural sites were stored for not more than 3 days at the collection site and transferred to the testing site where testing was done immediately. Each sample was screened for HIV ONLY (500 each for antenatal sites and 200 for STI sites).

All samples, both reactive and non-reactive, were sent to PHRL for confirmation accompanied by site notebooks or registers. All syphilis samples were sent to the PHRL for both screening and confirmation.

The Public Health and Reference Laboratory is holding all samples submitted for confirmation for a period not less than three years.

4.4 Quality Control and Assurance

4.4.1 Quality Control

Quality Control steps were developed to ensure that results were valid and reliable. These included:

- Early selection and evaluation of test kits prior to the survey
- Training of laboratory staff prior to the surveys
- Use of qualified laboratory personnel
- Display and use of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
- Appropriate storage of test kits and monitoring of storage facilities
- Adequate storage of all samples (both reactive and non-reactive) in freezers on site and submission to the PHRL for subsequent re-validation
- Confirmation of all reactive samples at the PHRL
- Ten percent of all non-reactive samples were randomly selected from each sentinel site and tested by the PHRL
- Continuous monitoring during the survey, at least three visits per site.

4.4.2 External Quality Assurance Testing

The external quality assurance institution is Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research (NMIMR). NACP in consultation with Public Health and Reference Laboratory submits randomly selected samples: two reactive samples and three non-reactive samples from each site for external quality assurance testing.

4.4.3 Training of Personnel

A two day national level workshop was held for one hundred and sixty persons (160) from the participating sites before the scheduled commencement date of the survey. The training workshop was held at the Eusbett Hotel, Sunyani in the Brong Ahafo Region from the 24th to 25th August 2015.

The training was for the key individual and institutions involved in the survey. They included biomedical scientists from all the sites, midwives from the sites, Regional AIDS/STI Coordinators, District Directors of Health Services of the sites involved and technical staff from the National Surveillance unit, National AIDS/STI Control Programme and the Public Health and Reference Laboratory. The National Protocol for the implementation of the HSS document was used as the main training material.

The workshop was divided into two sections. The first section focused on HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Ghana, specifically the review of the previous year's HSS results, challenges and lessons learnt. The second part of the workshop was for the review and approval of monitoring guidelines, check list and plan.

4.4.4 | Monitoring of the Survey

Monitoring of the survey is recognized as being critical to its success. Monitoring entailed regular scheduled visits to ANC and STI sites, laboratories, District and Regional Health Directorates. Monitoring was by teams from all three levels using the Monitoring Guidelines and Checklist attached at the annex. District and Regional Health staff, and National Level personnel from the National Surveillance Unit, NACP and PHRL formed the monitoring teams.

4.5 Data Management

Data collected on each specimen was recorded in a site register. The site register had columns for date, serial number of sample, age, site test results and test confirmation results. Each site register was sent to the PHRL together with all positive and negative samples. Results of the confirmatory tests were recorded in the register and submitted to NACP for data entry.

Data entry and analysis was done using a customised package in MS Access and Excel computer software.

As part of data validation, double data entry was done and the resulting two datasets matched for differences. These differences were then resolved by checking for the correct data from the registers, and the resolved data was then analysed.

Data cleaning was done by running all frequencies, identifying missing and duplicate records, entering missing records, deleting duplicate records and filling in missing data. Records, for which the age was not available or was below 15 and above 49, were removed from the dataset that was to be analysed. Records which did not have a confirmed HIV result as a result of screened sample not being submitted were also removed from the database and thus not analysed.

Results

A total of eighteen thousand, four hundred and eight (18,408) samples were analysed out of 18,419 collected from sixty nine (69) antenatal clinics located in forty (40) sites across the country during the 2015 HIV Sentinel Survey. Eleven (11) samples were also excluded from the analysis because the age inclusion criterion was not met. The final number of samples analysed for the 2015 HSS represents 99.9% of the total samples collected from the sentinel sites. With respect to STI data, three hundred and thirty nine (339) samples collected from the two survey sites were eligible for analysis.

5.1 Geographic and Demographic Characteristics

Twenty three out of the forty sentinel sites (57%) are situated in urban locations with seventeen (43%) in rural locations. A rural location is defined as any community with a population of less than 5,000. Greater Accra and Eastern Region have five sites each, four sites are in Ashanti, Volta, Western, Northern and Upper East regions while Brong Ahafo, Central and Upper West have three sites each. Each region has at least one rural site. Western region has the highest number of rural sites (3) while Eastern, Northern and Volta Regions have two (2) rural sites each.

Regional distribution of the valid samples ranged from 7.3% in the Upper West region to 13.0% in Greater Accra. Central region contributed the second lowest proportion of samples (7.5%) and the Eastern region contributed the second highest proportion (11.9%) followed by the Ashanti, Northern, Western, Upper East, Volta and Brong-Ahafo regions respectively. Approximately thirty nine percent (39.3%) of the valid samples were collected from 17 rural sites and sixty percent (60.7%) of the valid samples from the twenty three urban sites. See tables 1 and 2.

Table 1: Samples Collected and Analysed by Region and Location

REGION	No of Samples	Percent (%)	LOCATION	No of Samples	Percent (%)
Greater Accra	2,402	13.0			
Volta	1,719	9.3	Urban	11,171	60.7
Eastern	2,187	11.9	Rural	7,237	39.3
Central	1,387	7.5			
Western	1,975	10.7	Total	18,408	100.0
Ashanti	1,999	10.9			
Brong Ahafo	1,684	9.1			
Northern	1,977	10.7			
Upper East	1,735	9.4			
Upper West	1,343	7.3			
Total	18,408	100.0			

Figure 3:
Percentage of Samples Collected by Region

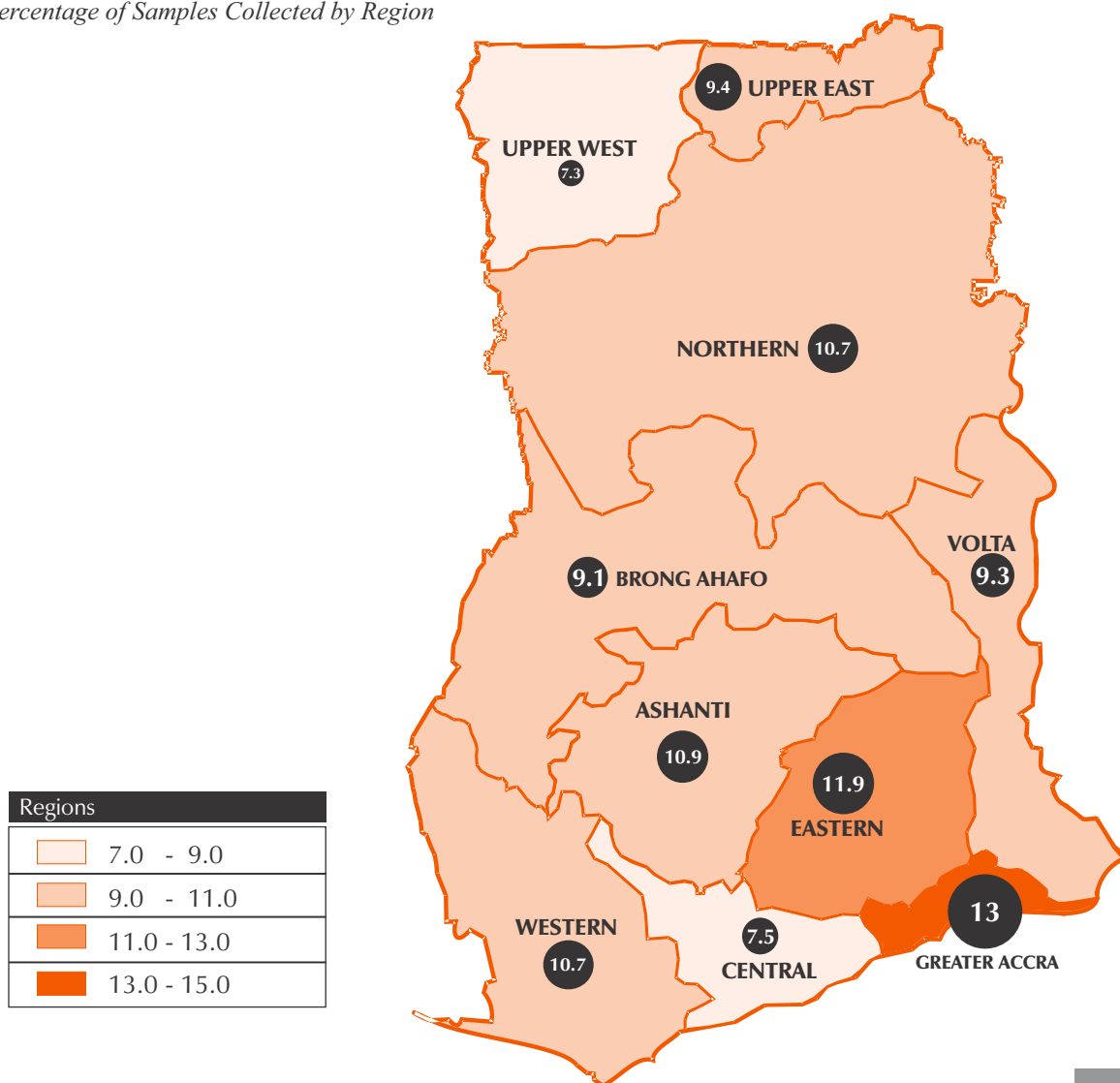


Table 2: Samples Collected and Analysed by Rural and Urban Sites

Urban Sites	No of Samples	Percent (%)	Rural Sites	No of Samples	Percent (%)
Korle Bu	500	4.5	Dangme East	500	6.9
Adabraka	500	4.5	Krachi	353	4.9
Maamobi	500	4.5	North Tongu	368	5.1
Tema	402	3.6	Afram Plains	500	6.9
Ho	499	4.5	Akim Oda	287	4.0
Hohoe	499	4.5	Fanteakwa	400	5.5
Agormanya	500	4.5	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	498	6.9
Koforidua	500	4.5	Eikwe	499	6.9
Assin Fosu	500	4.5	Sefwi Asafo	476	6.6
Cape Coast	389	3.5	Tarkwa	500	6.9
Takoradi	500	4.5	Amansie West	500	6.9
Obuasi	500	4.5	Asunafo	372	5.1
Kumasi	499	4.5	Kintampo	312	4.3
Mampong	500	4.5	Saiaga	478	6.6
Sunyani	500	4.5	Adibo	500	6.9
Wenchi	500	4.5	Builsa	347	4.8
Nalerigu	500	4.5	Nadowli	347	4.8
Tamale	499	4.5			
Bawku	500	4.5			
Bolgatanga	500	4.5			
Navrongo	388	3.5			
Jirapa	498	4.5			
Wa	498	4.5			
TOTAL	11,171	100.0	TOTAL	7,237	100.0

As in previous surveys, the highest number of samples was obtained from the 25 to 29 year age group (29.4%). About sixty four percent (63.9%) of the samples screened were from clients below 30 years. Also, the least number of samples came from the 45 to 49 age group which accounted for less than one percent (0.3%) of the total samples collected. The proxy group for new infections (15-24) contributed about thirty four percent (34.4%) of samples. These data are similar to what was observed in previous surveys. See table 3 below.

Table 3: Samples Collected and Analysed by Age Group and Location

Age Group	Rural	Urban	Total	Percent (%)
15 - 19	1,067	873	1,940	10.5
20 - 24	1,955	2,446	4,401	23.9
25 - 29	1,895	3,519	5,414	29.4
30 - 34	1,357	2,681	4,038	21.9
35 - 39	718	1,338	2,056	11.2
40 - 44	217	288	505	2.7
45 - 49	28	26	54	0.3
Total	7,237	11,171	18,408	100.0
15 - 24	3,022	3,319	6,341	34.4

5.2 Confirmation and Quality Control and External Quality Assurance

The HSS uses the WHO HIV Testing Strategy II which provides for a first screening test and a confirmatory test. The reactive samples arising from the first screening test, were then taken through testing for confirmation using INNOLIA (ELISA). For external Quality Assurance, 79 and 126 samples confirmed to be positive and negative respectively by INNOLIA were randomly selected and sent to the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical research (NMIMR) for further testing. These further tests confirmed one hundred percent (100%) positive and one hundred percent (100%) negative samples as true positives and true negatives respectively. See table below.

Table 4: External QA Results

Total Positives Screened	True Positives	False Positive	Indeterminate
79	79	0	0
Total Negatives Screened	True Negatives	False Negative	Indeterminate
126	126	0	0

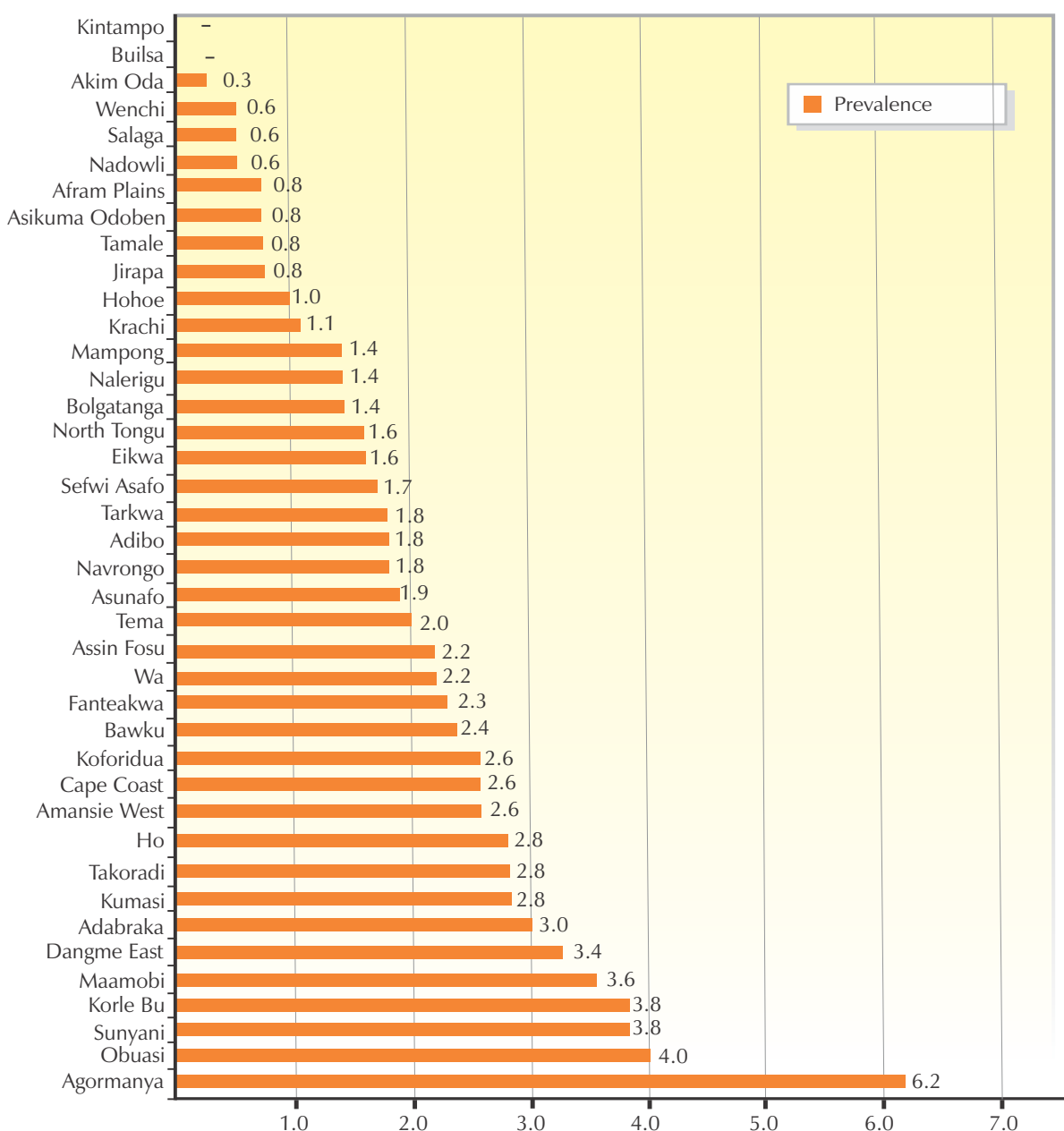
5.3 2015 HIV Prevalence

5.3.1 Site Variations

The Median HIV prevalence for 2015 is 1.8% (C.I 1.61-1.99). HIV prevalence in 2015 ranged from 0.0% in Kintampo and Builsa (rural) to 6.2% in Agormanya (urban). Obuasi was the second highest site with a prevalence of 4.0%, followed by Sunyani and Korlebu (3.8%), Maamobi 3.6% and Dangme East with 3.4% in a descending order. Akim Oda (0.3%) was the third lowest, followed by Wenchi, Salaga and Nadowli with a prevalence of 0.6%.

Figure 4:

HIV Prevalence by Site - 2015



5.3.2 Regional Variations

HIV prevalence at regional level ranged from 1.2% in the Northern region to 3.2% in the Greater Accra Region. Ashanti and Eastern region recorded a prevalence of 2.7% followed by Western (2.0%), Central (1.8%), Brong Ahafo and Volta (1.7%), Upper East (1.5%) and Upper West (1.3%) in that order. No region recorded prevalence below one percent, while one region recorded prevalence above three percent. HIV Prevalence at regional level is calculated by the aggregation of samples from all sites in the region. See figure 5.

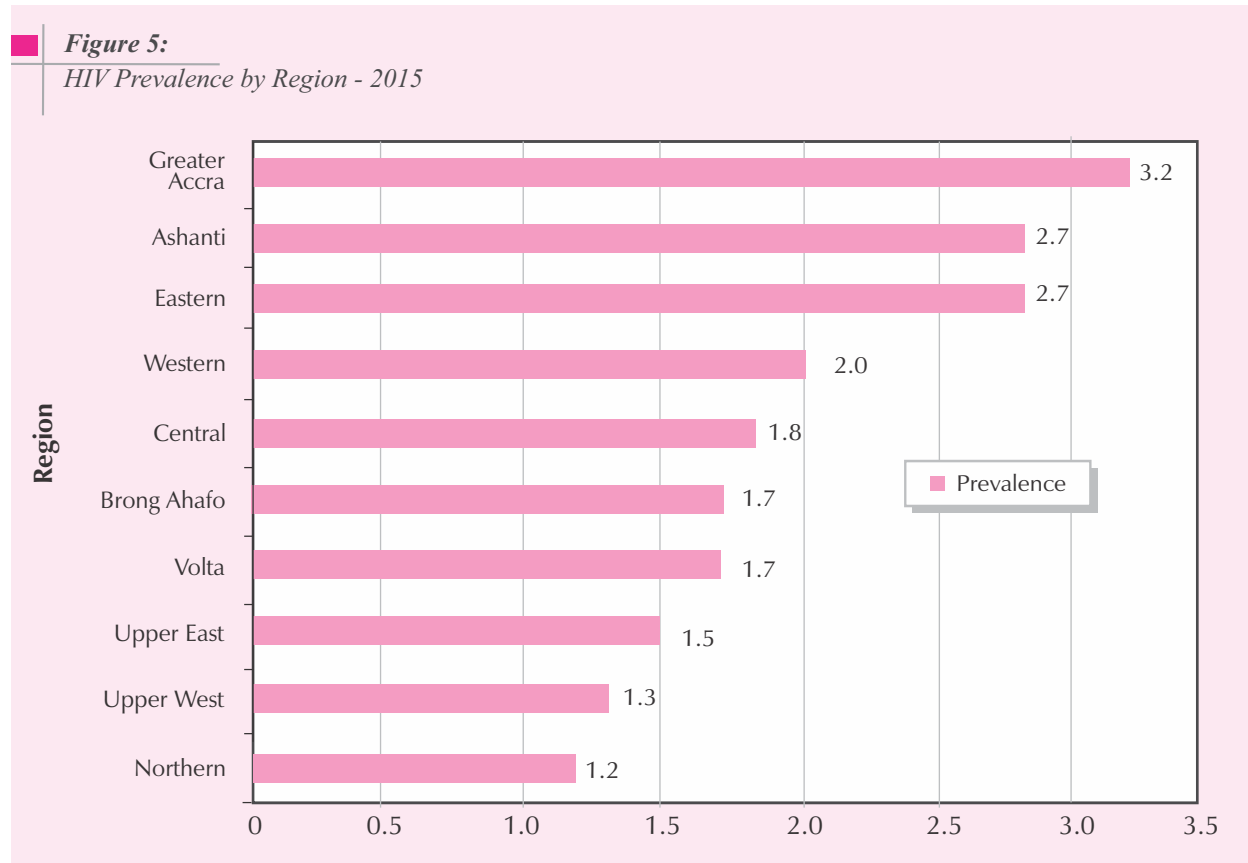
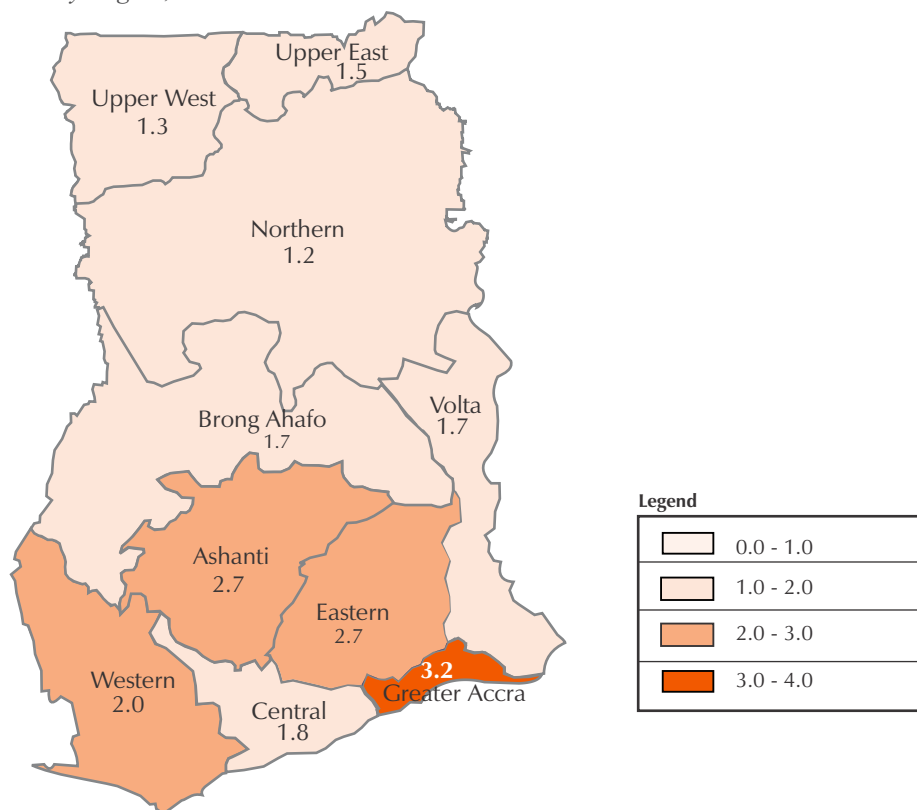


Figure 6:
Map Showing HIV Prevalence by Region, 2015

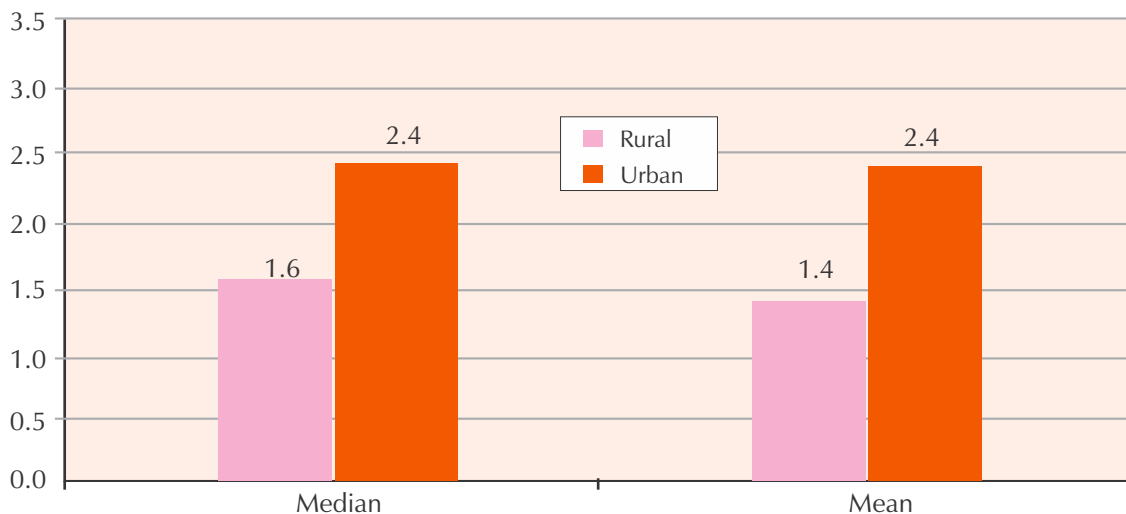


Source
National AIDS/STI Control Programme
Ghana Health Service

5.3.3 Urban/Rural Variations

HIV prevalence in urban areas was higher than in rural areas. The mean and median HIV prevalence of urban communities were the same at 2.4%, whilst the prevalence for rural sites were 1.4% and 1.6% respectively. See figure 7.

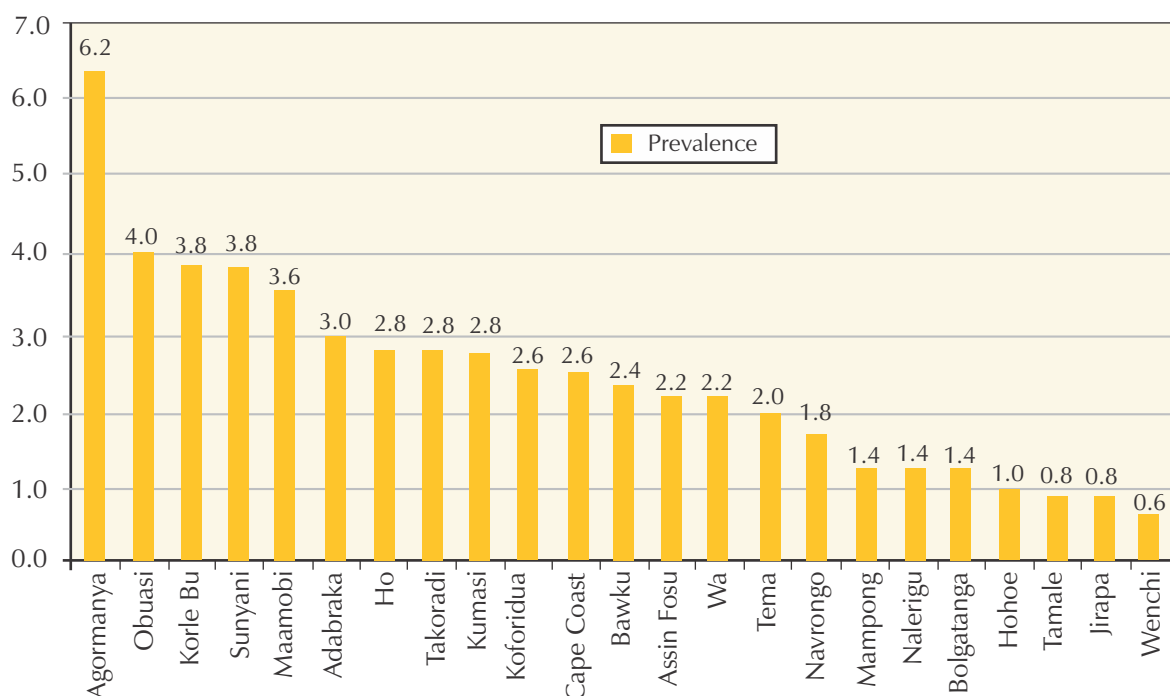
Figure 7:
HIV Prevalence by Area (Rural/Urban)



The highest prevalence within the urban sites was 6.2% in Agormanya followed by Obuasi (4.0%), Korlebu and Sunyani (3.8%) in that order, and the lowest was in Wenchi (0.6%) followed by Jirapa and Tamale (0.8%). Seven urban sites (Nalerigu, Mampong, Bolgatanga, Hohoe, Tamale, Jirapa and Wenchi) recorded prevalence below the national median prevalence of 1.8% and five sites namely Maamobi, Korlebu, Sunyani, Obuasi and Agormanya recorded prevalence above 3%. One site, Navrongo, recorded prevalence equal to the national HIV prevalence of 1.8%.

Figure 8:

HIV Prevalence by Urban Sites - 2015

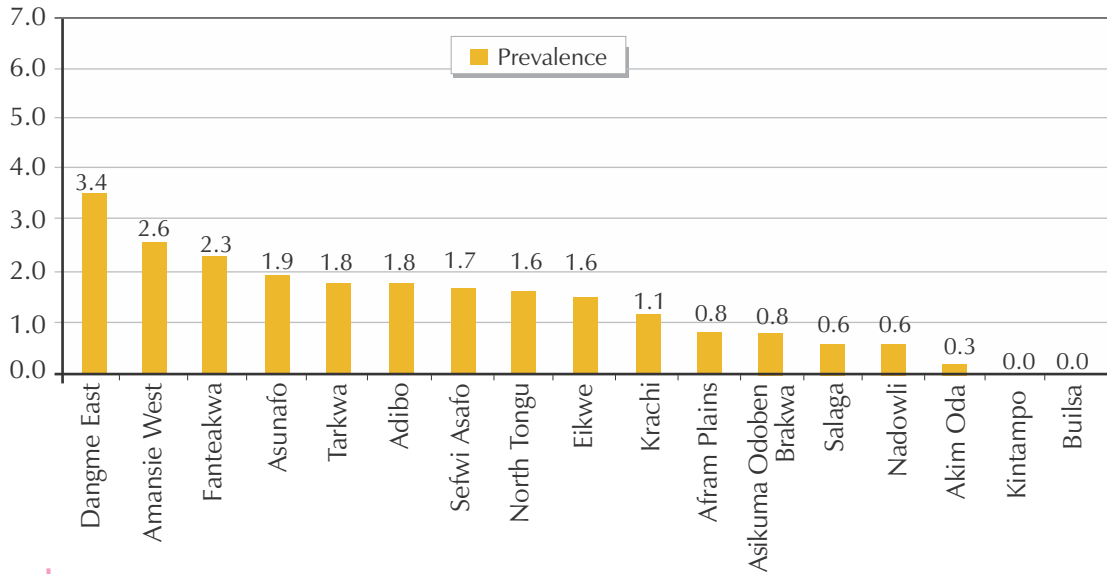


Rural HIV prevalence ranged from 0.0% in Builsa and Kintampo to 3.4% in Dangme East. Once again no rural site had prevalence above 5% but four sites namely Dangme East, Amansie West, Fanteakwa, and Asunafo, had prevalence above the national median prevalence.

Seven rural sites namely Afram Plains, Asikuma Odoben Brakwa (AOB), Salaga, Nadowli, Akim Oda, Kintampo and Builsa recorded prevalence below one percent.

Figure 9:

HIV Prevalence by Rural Sites-2015

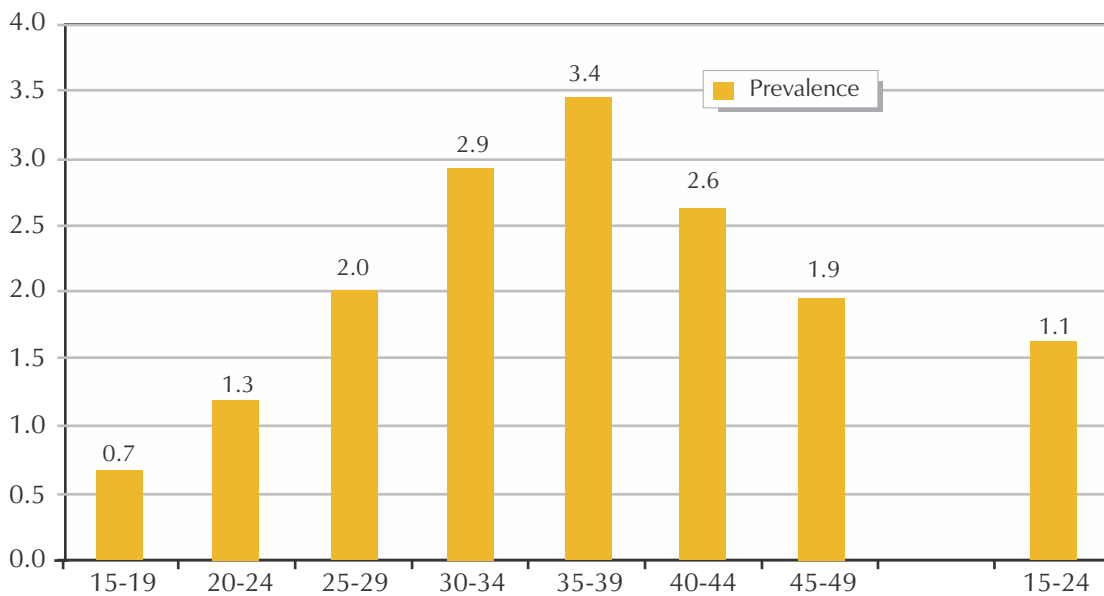


5.3.4 Age Group Variations

The highest prevalence was recorded within the age group 35-39 years (3.4%), and the lowest (0.7%) was within the 15-19 year age group. The second highest prevalence of 2.9% was in the 30-34 age-group and the second lowest with 1.3% was in the 20-24 age-group. Prevalence among young persons, 15 to 24 years which is used as a proxy for new infections, was 1.1%.

Figure 10:

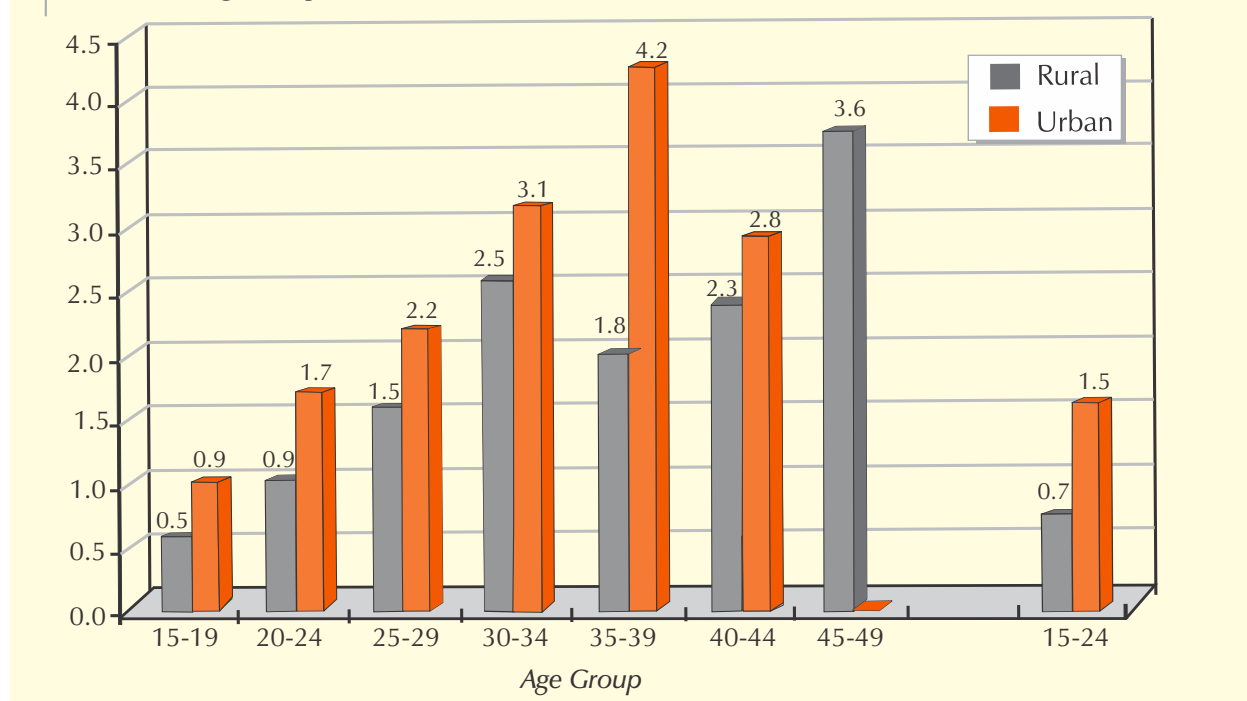
HIV Prevalence by Age Group - 2015



Age group prevalence in the urban areas was higher than in rural areas for all age groups except the 45-49 age groups. The 45-49 age group recorded the highest rural prevalence of 3.6% and the age group 15-19 years recorded the lowest prevalence of 0.5%. In the urban sites, the age group 35-39 years recorded the highest prevalence of 4.2% whilst the age group 45-49 recorded the lowest (0.0%). Prevalence for the age group 15-24, a proxy for new infections was 0.7% and 1.5% in rural and urban sites respectively. See figure below

Figure 11:

Rural/Urban Age Group Prevalence - 2015

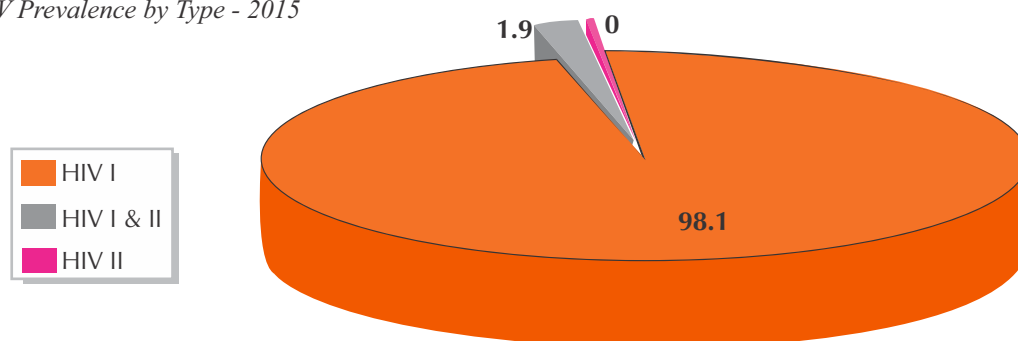


5.3.5 HIV Type Variations

Ninety eight percent (98.1%) of the HIV positive samples analysed for the 2015 HSS were HIV type I. Dual infection of HIV types I and II was 1.9 of the total positive samples. However, there was no HIV Type II infection. HIV type I continues to be the predominant type of HIV in Ghana.

Figure 12:

HIV Prevalence by Type - 2015

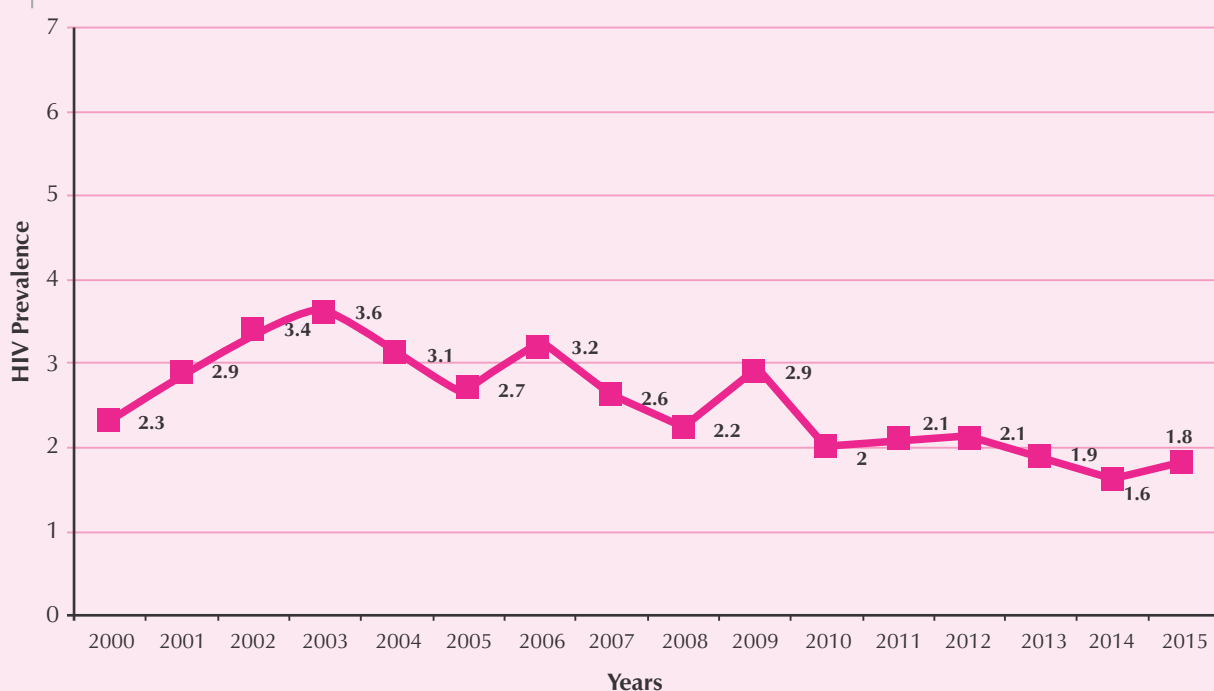


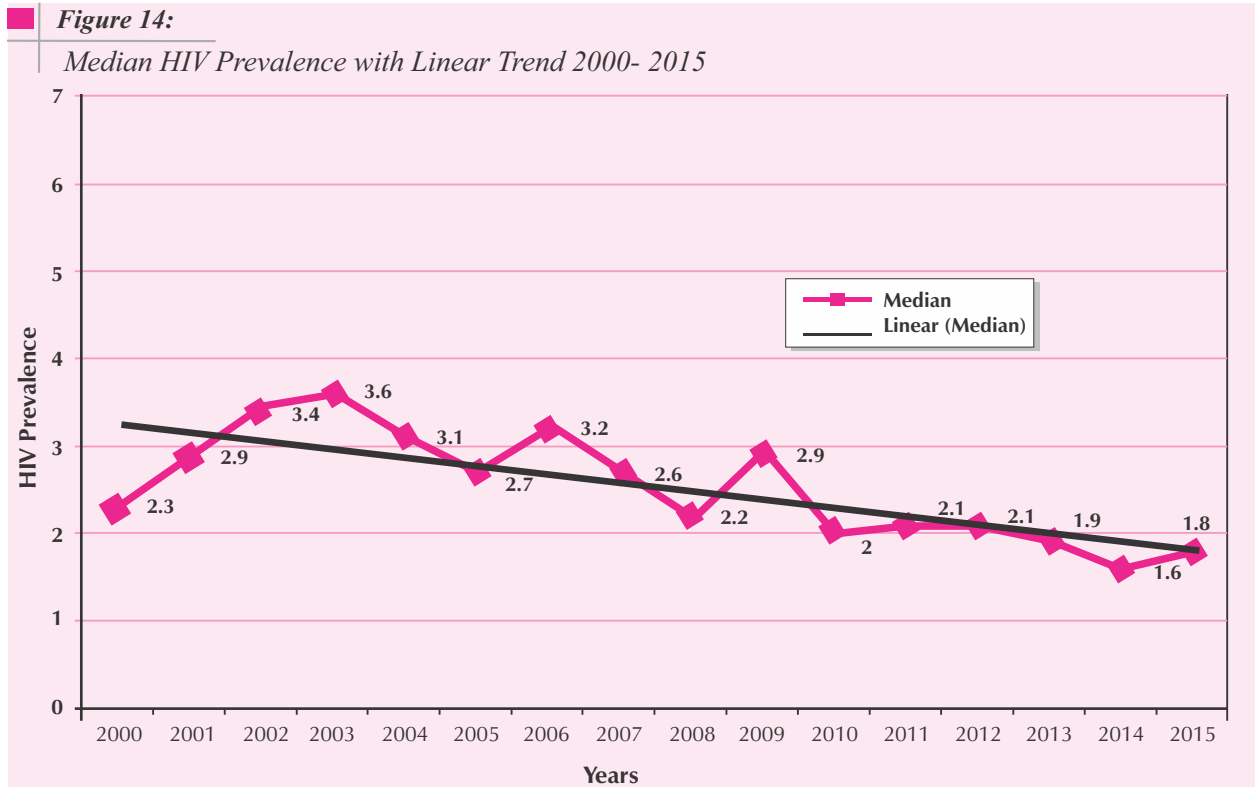
5.4 Trends in HIV prevalence

5.4.1 Trends in National Median Prevalence

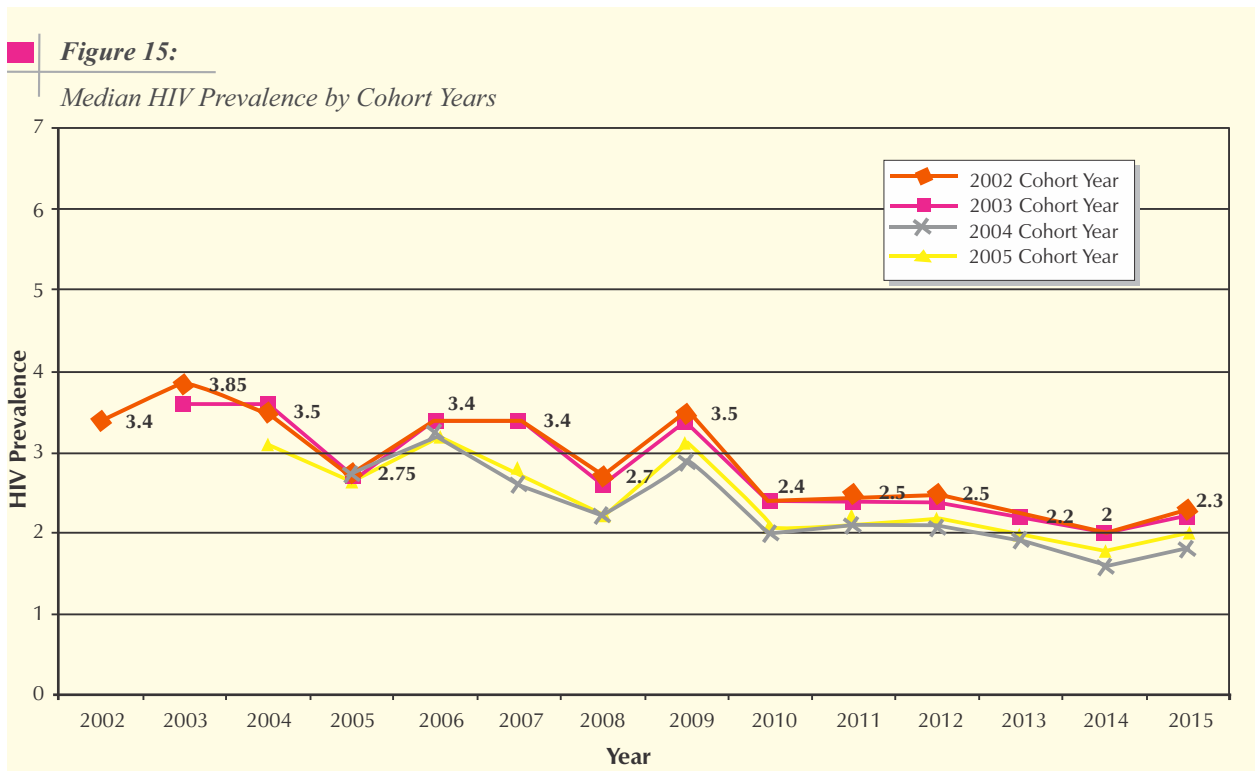
The national median HIV prevalence which has seen a relative decline over the past three years has increased to 1.8%. The increase in prevalence notwithstanding, this is the third year in row where the prevalence has remained below 2%. The linear trend analysis from 2000 also shows a declining HIV prevalence. See figures 13 and 14.

Figure 13:
Median HIV Prevalence 2000- 2015





Analysis of year cohort prevalence data (24 sites in 2002, 30 sites in 2003, 35 sites in 2004 and to 40 sites from 2005 to date) show that prevalence in earlier year cohorts (2002 and 2003), mostly made up of urban sites, are higher than more recent year cohorts (2004 and 2005 cohorts).



5.4.2 Trends in Prevalence by Age

HIV prevalence saw a decrease in the two youngest age groups namely 15-19 and 20-24. The four oldest age groups (30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49) increased in prevalence over the past year. The agegroup 25-29 remained the same over the previous year. The 15 to 19 year group has consistently remained the age group with the lowest mean prevalence from 2012. See figures 16 & 17 below.

Figure 16:

HIV Prevalence by Age group and Year

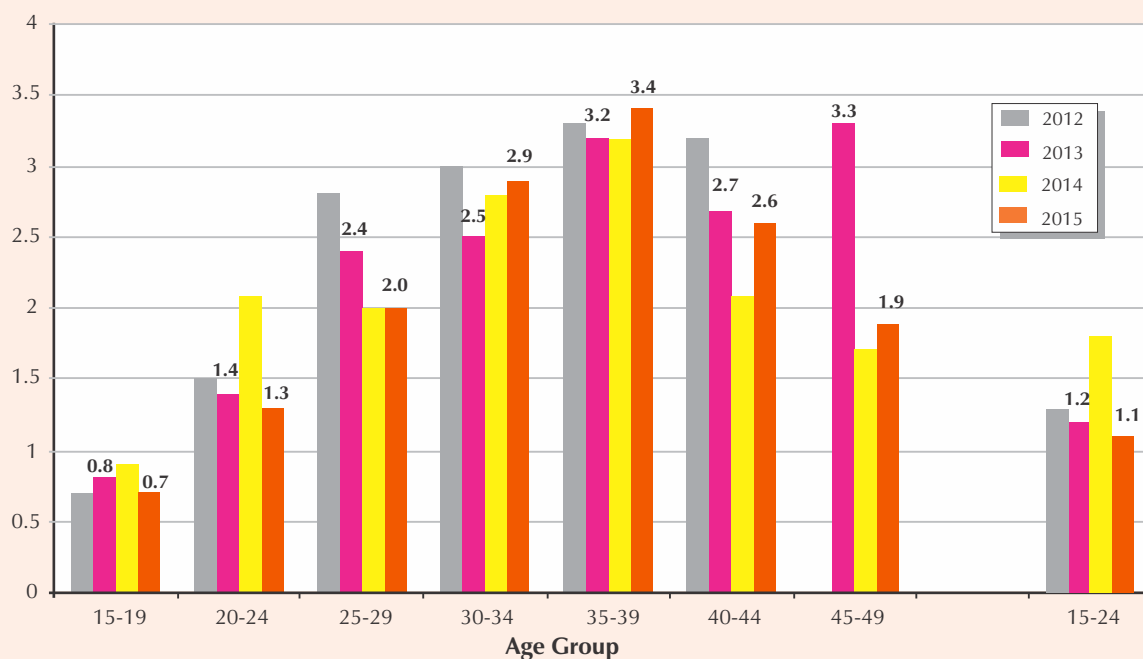
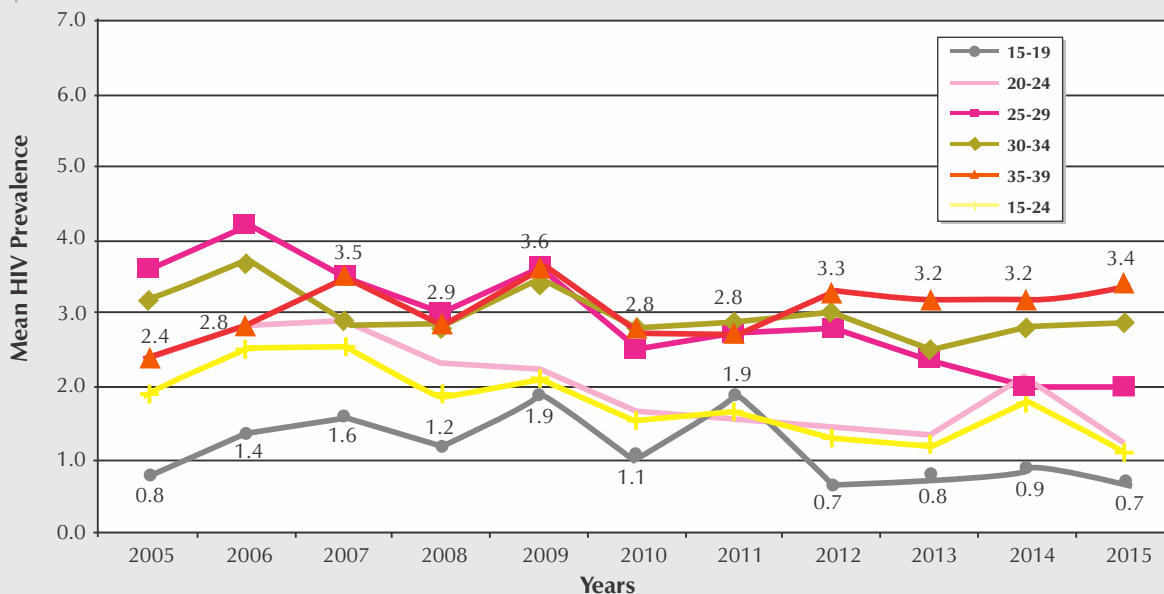


Figure 17:

Trends in Mean HIV Prevalence by Age group 2005-2015



5.4.3 Regional Trend

In this survey, five regions namely Volta, Eastern, Western, Ashanti and Brong Ahafo recorded decreases in HIV prevalence. The Upper West regional prevalence remained the same and the remaining four regions namely Greater Accra, Central, Northern and Upper East recorded increases from their 2014 figures. Ashanti Region has consistently declined from 2013. Two regions namely Greater Accra and Central have consistently recorded an increase from 2013.

Figure 18:

Regional Prevalence, 2012-2015

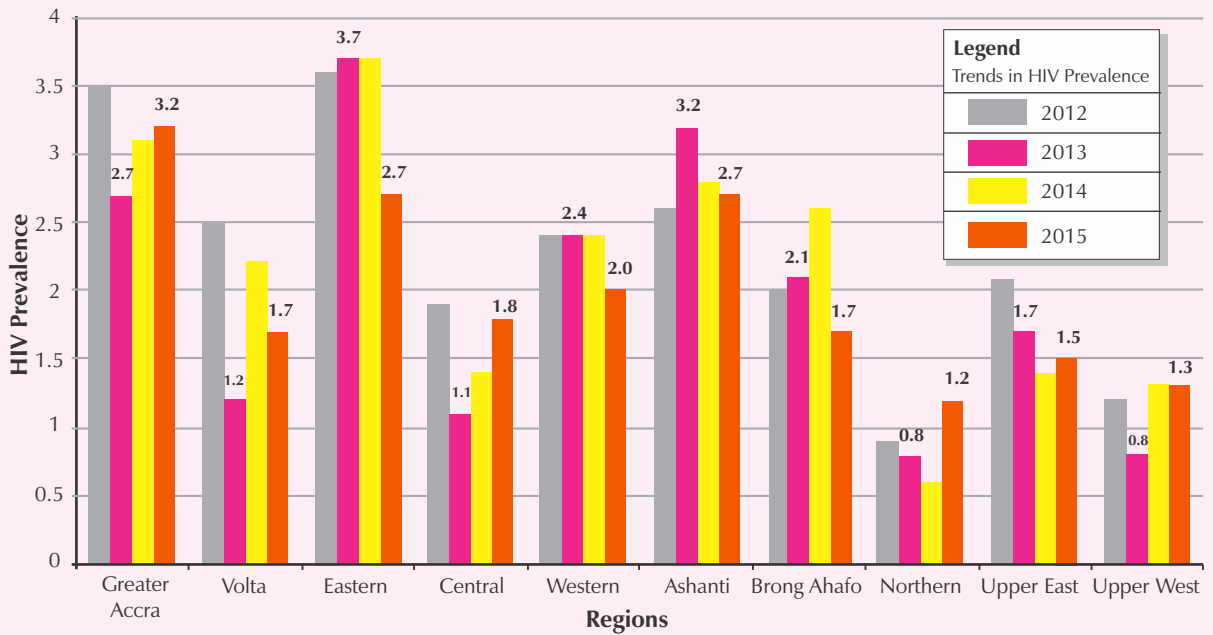


Figure 19:

Map Showing Regional Prevalence, 2012- 2015

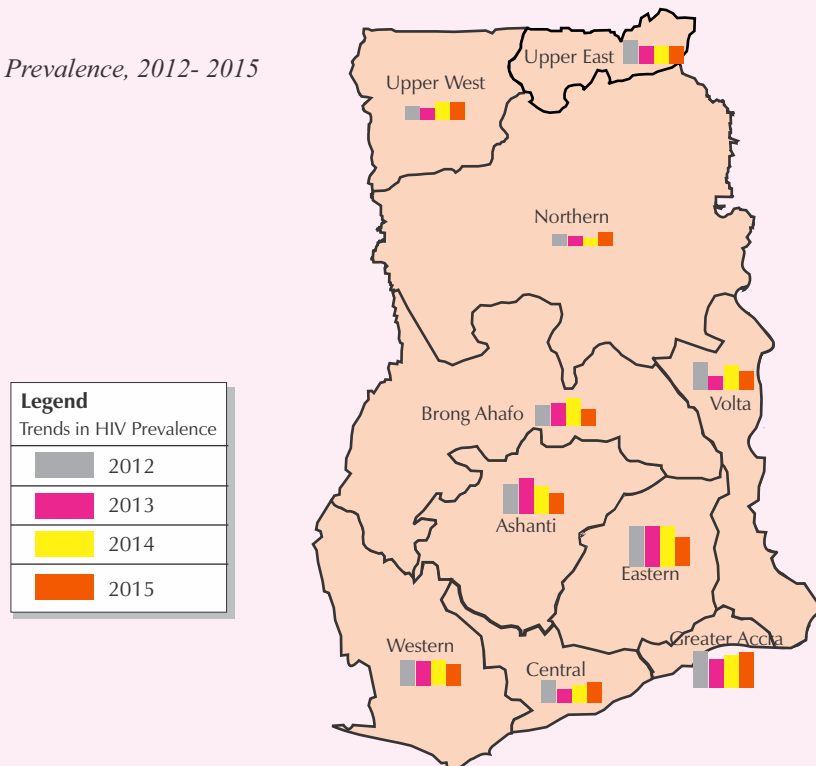


Figure 20:

Trends in HIV Regional Prevalence, 2004- 2015(1)

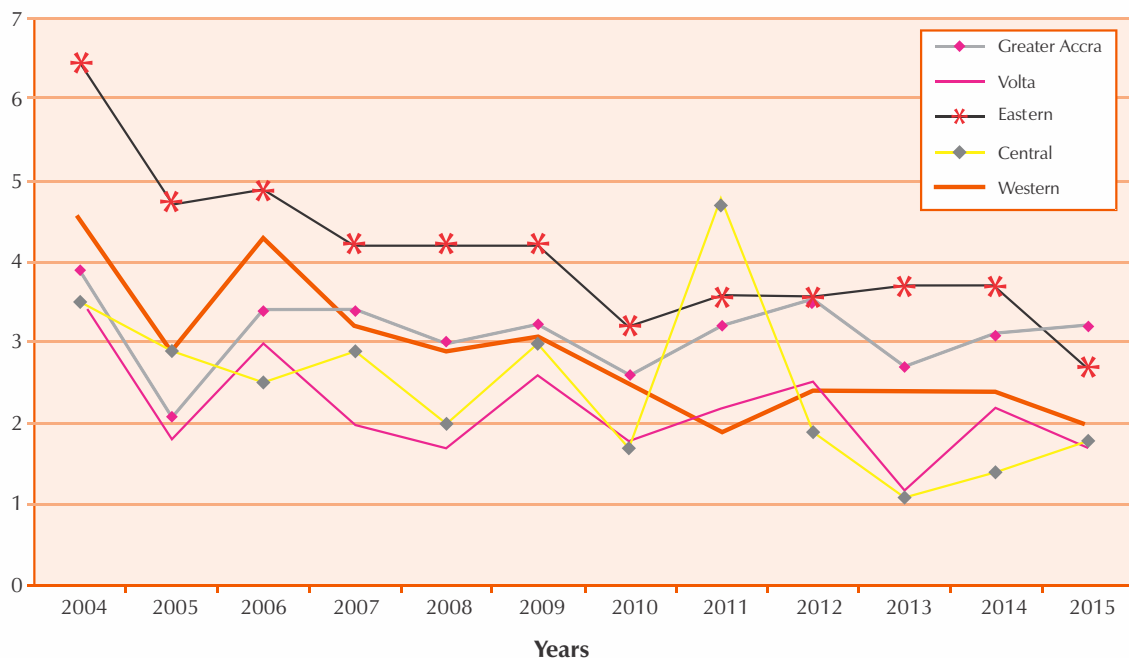
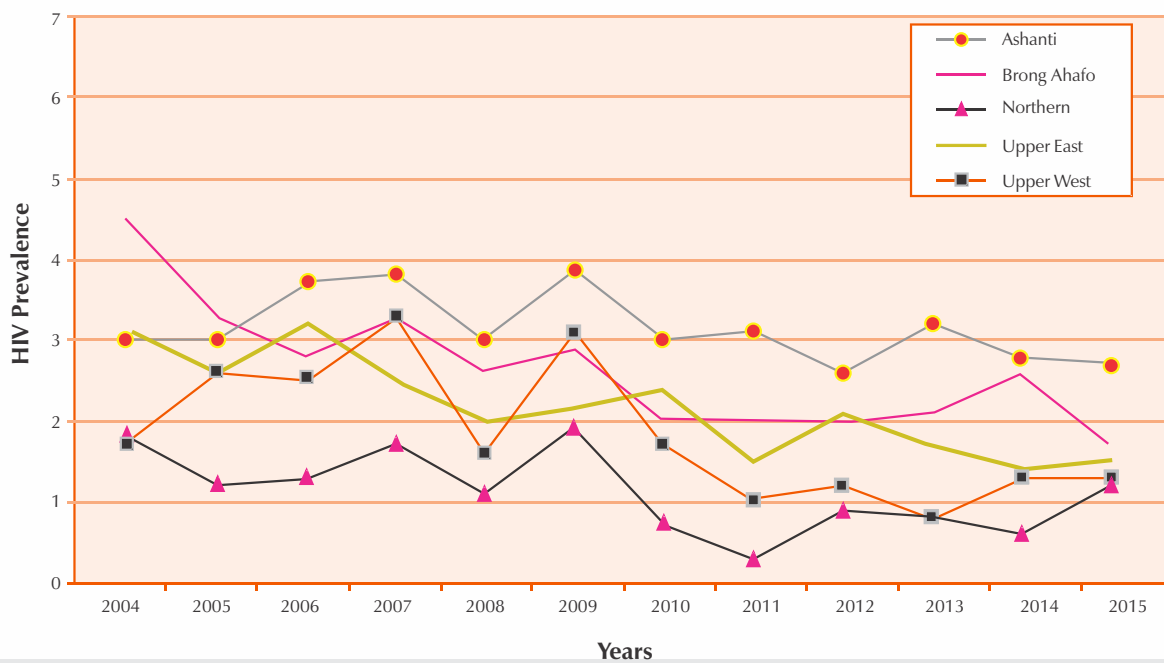


Figure 21:

Trends in HIV Regional Prevalence, 2004- 2015 (2)



Mean regional prevalence between 2004 and 2015 is highest in the Eastern region and lowest in the Northern region. Region specific linear trends reveal though that HIV prevalence is on a decline in all regions. **For the first time, the Eastern Regional prevalence has fallen below the 3 percent mark.** The linear trend analysis demonstrates that all the regions show a declining prevalence, with the Eastern Region showing the steepest decline and the Greater Accra Region the least decline. See graphs following.

Figure 22:

Upper West Regional HIV Prevalence Trend, 2004- 2015



Figure 23:

Eastern Regional HIV Prevalence Trend, 2004- 2015

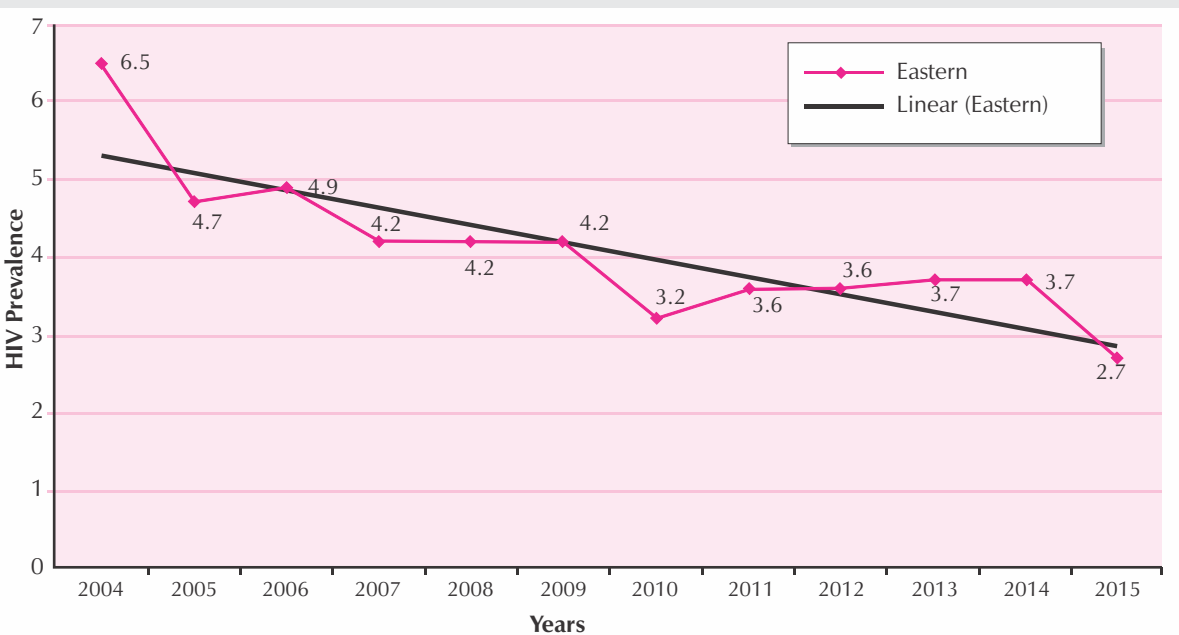


Figure 24:

Central Regional HIV Prevalence Trend, 2004- 2015

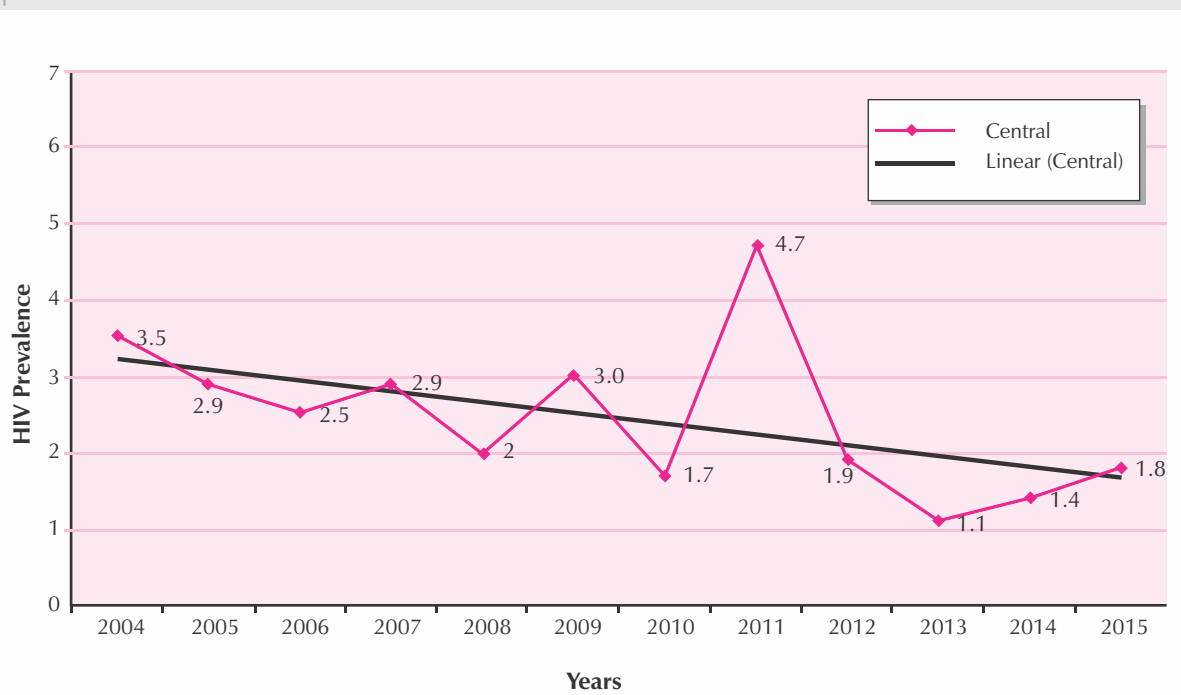


Figure 25:

Greater Accra Regional HIV Prevalence Trend, 2004- 2015

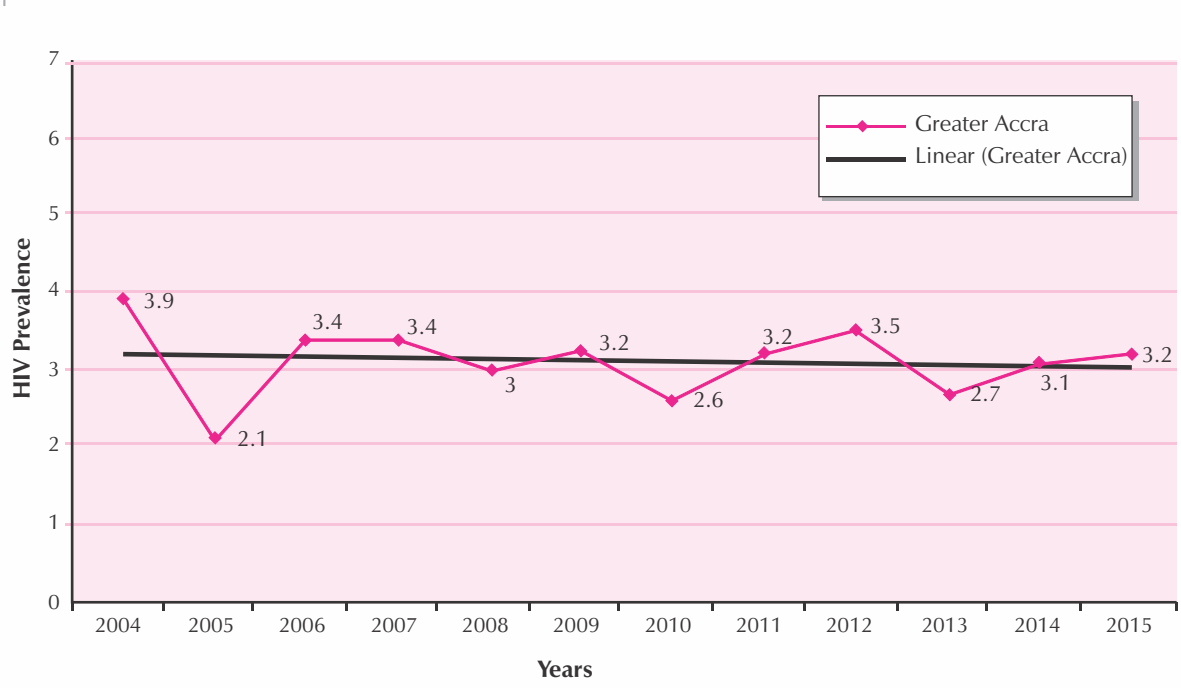


Figure 26:

Volta Regional HIV Prevalence Trend, 2004- 2015



Figure 27

Western Regional HIV Prevalence Trend, 2004-2015

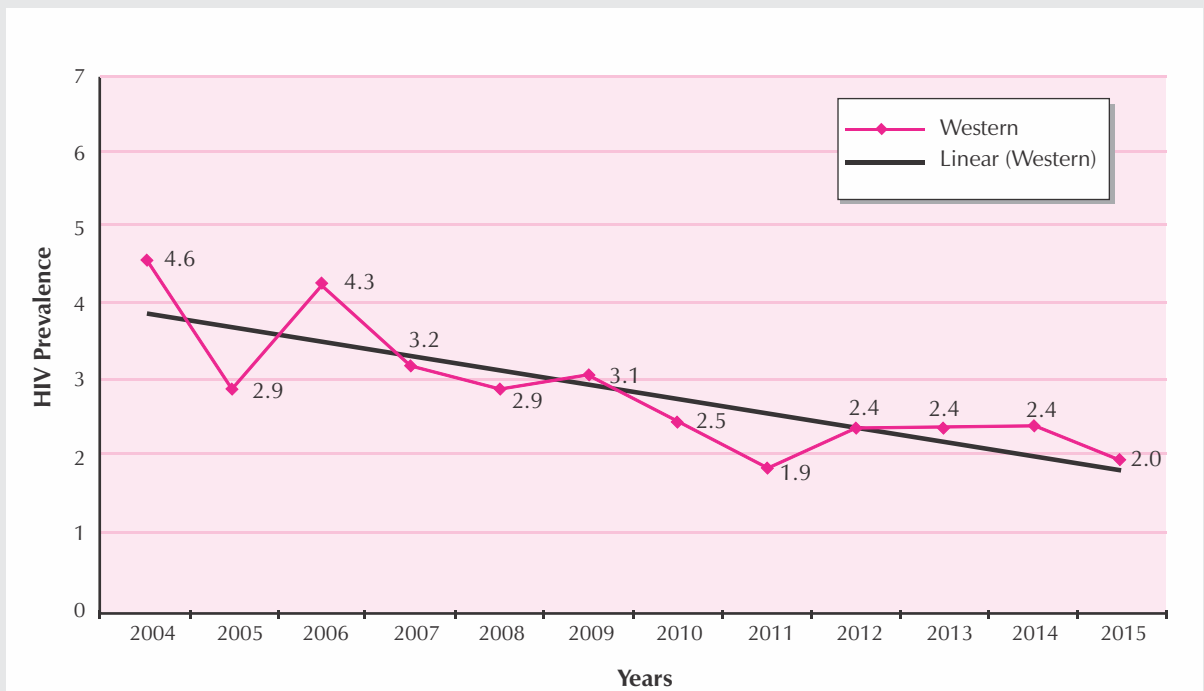


Figure 28:

Ashanti Regional HIV Prevalence Trend, 2004- 2015

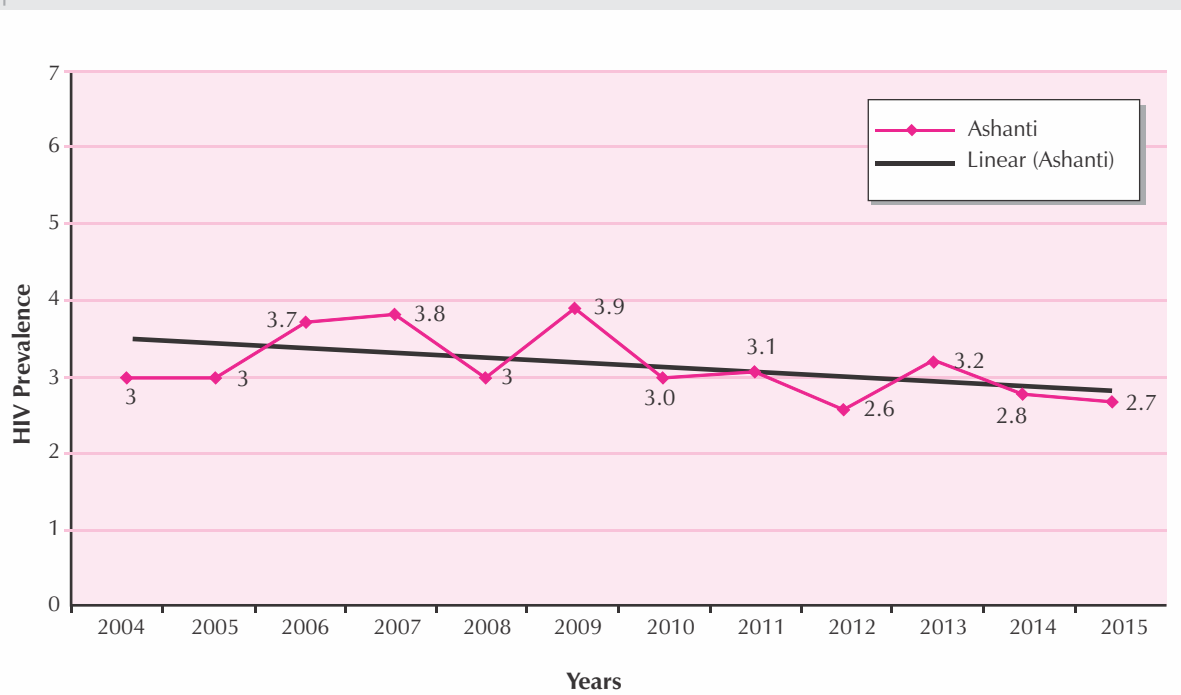


Figure 29:

Brong- Ahafo Regional HIV Prevalence Trend, 2004-2015



Figure 30:

Northern Regional HIV Prevalence Trend, 2004- 2015

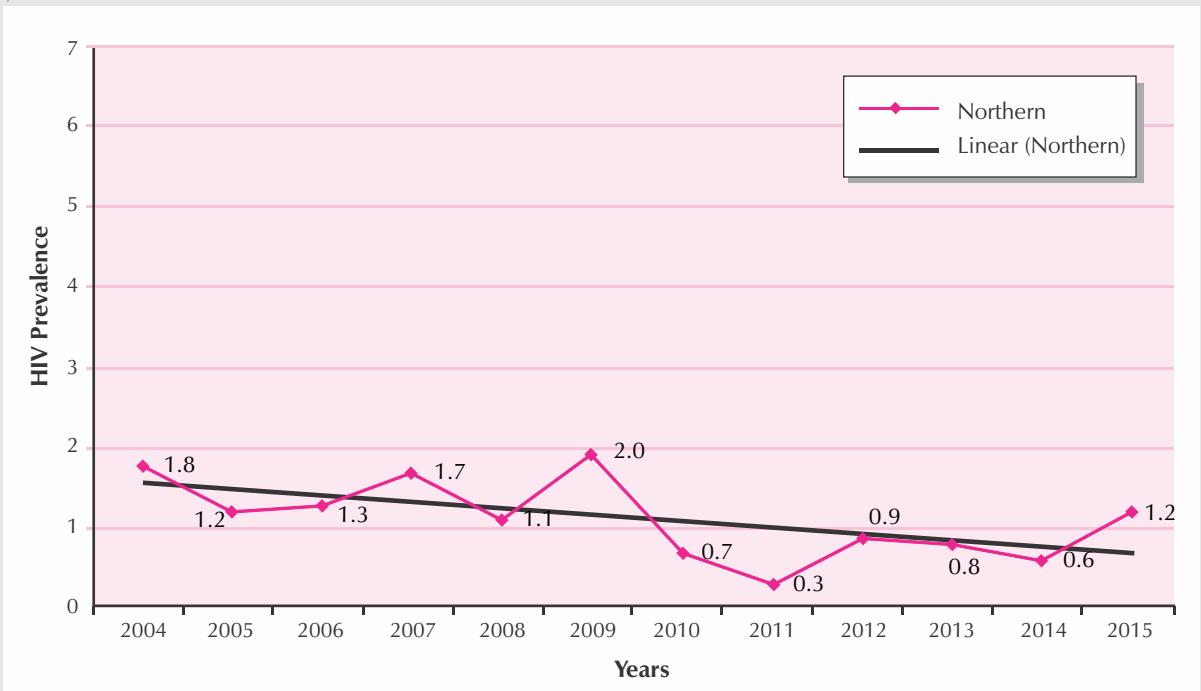


Figure 31

Upper East Regional HIV Prevalence Trend, 2004-2015



5.4.4 Trends in Prevalence by Sites

Twenty (20) sites had a drop in prevalence over their previous year's performance. Eighteen (18) sites experienced an increase and two sites (Asikuma Odoben Brakwa and Mampong) had their prevalence remaining the same. In the 2014 HSS, twenty sites dropped in prevalence and eighteen sites increased in prevalence.

Of the twenty (20) sites that experienced a decrease in prevalence, thirteen (13) were urban and seven (7) were rural. Out of this number, eight (8) sites (representing 5 urban and 3 rural) experienced two consecutive years of decreases. Three sites (Tema, Hohoe and Kintampo) have consistently experienced decreases in prevalence over the past three years.

There was an even split between urban and rural sites in terms of the number of sites that experienced an increase in prevalence. Of the eighteen sites that experienced an increase in prevalence, nine were urban and nine rural. Seven sites (representing 4 urban and 3 rural) experienced two consecutive years of increase. These sites were Maamobi, Assin Fosu, Cape Coast and Navrongo (urban). The rural sites were Dangme East, Asunafo and Adibo. No site consistently experienced increases in prevalence over the past three years.

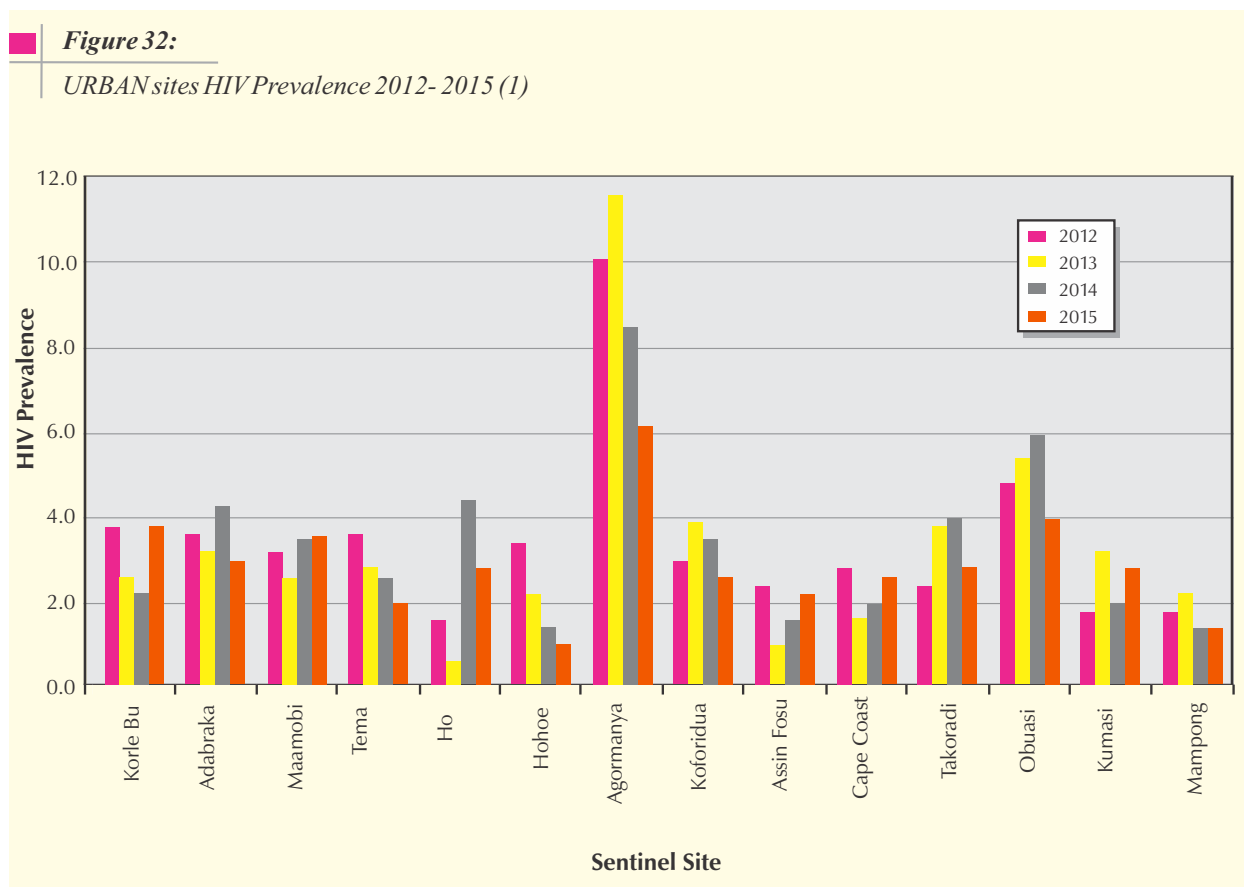


Figure 33:
URBAN sites HIV Prevalence 2012- 2015 (2)

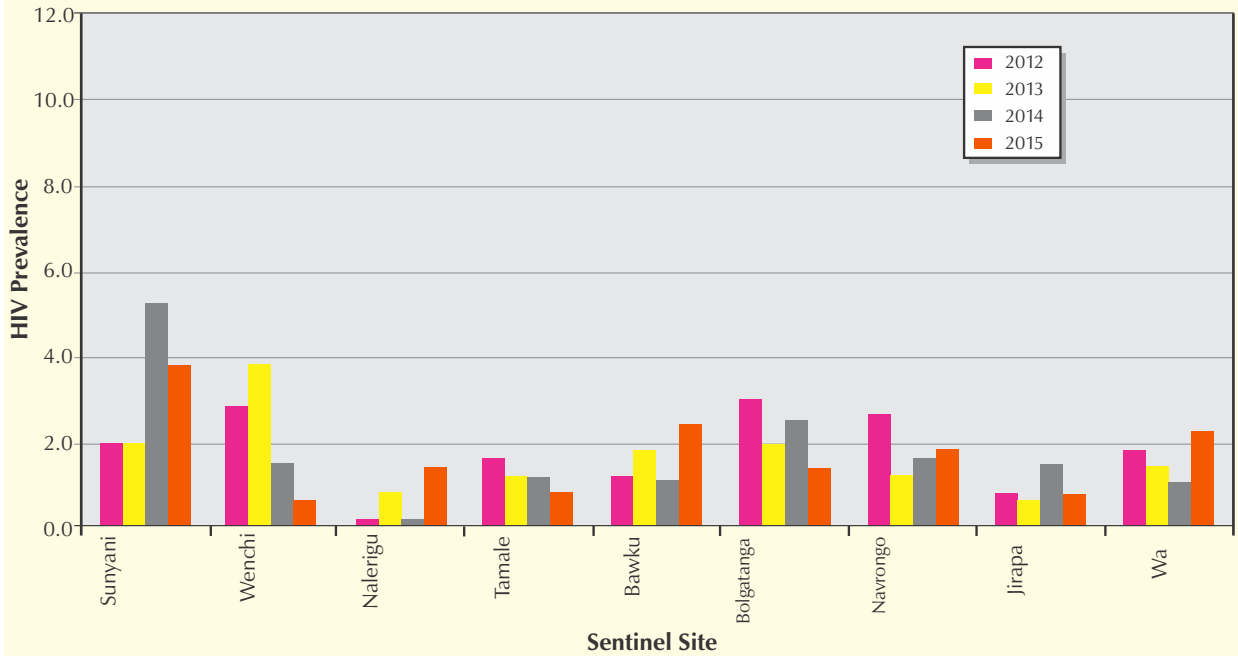
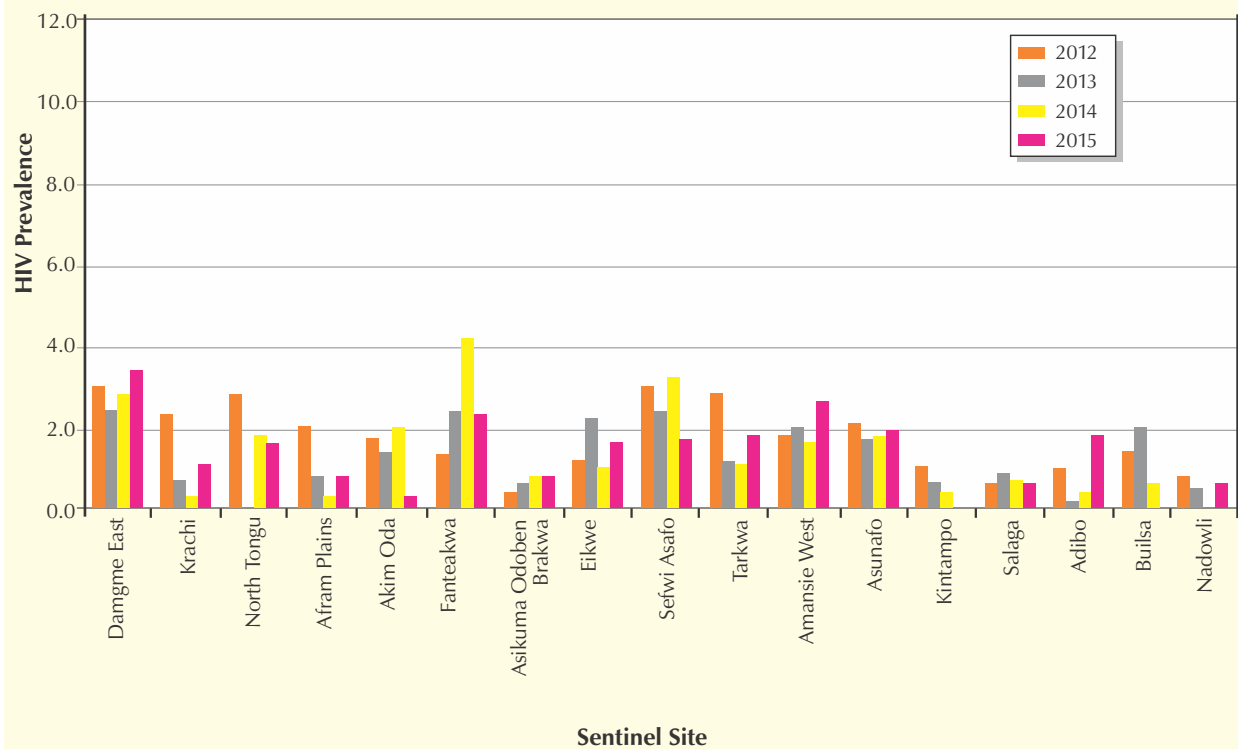
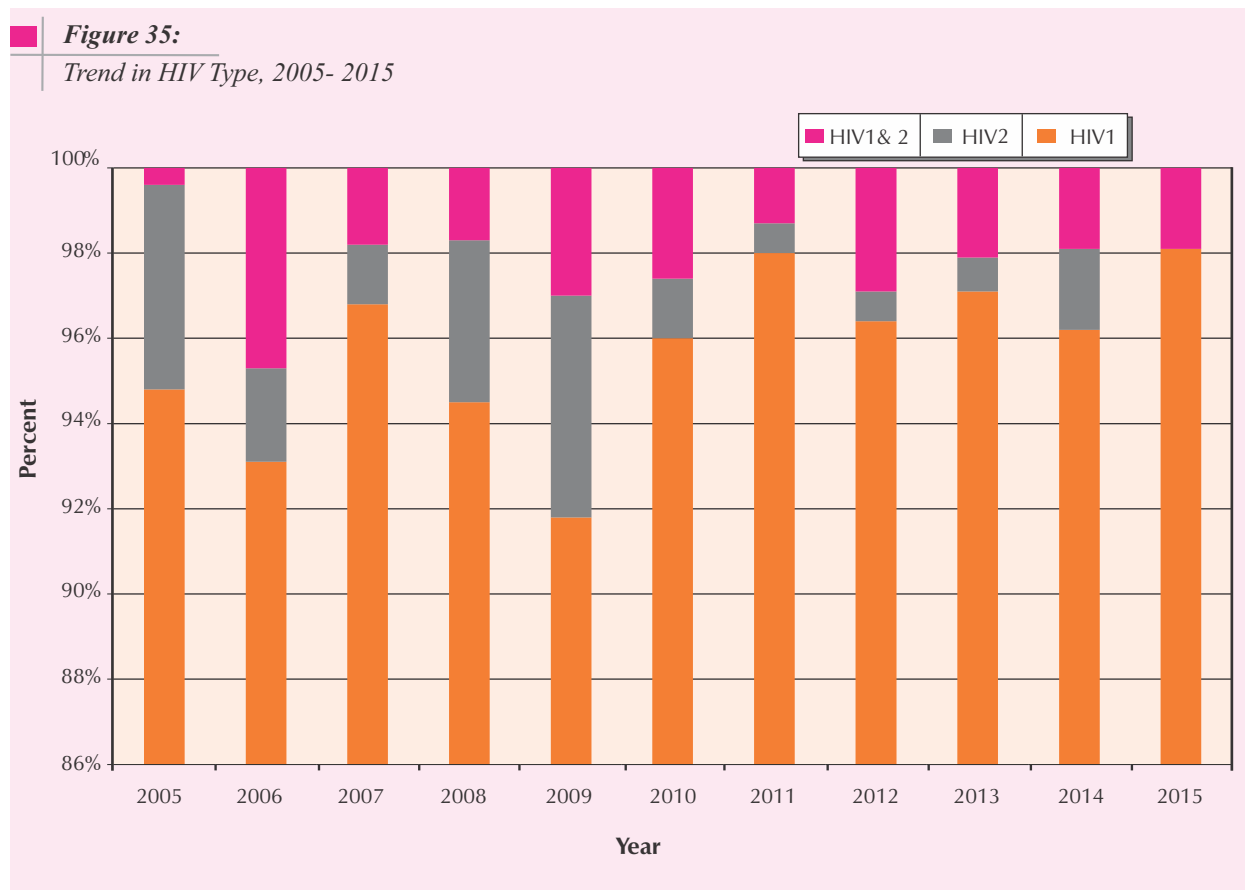


Figure 34:
RURAL Sites HIV Prevalence 2012- 2015



5.4.5 HIV Type Trend

The overall nine year trend establishes HIV I as the predominant subtype. **In 2015, there were no HIV II cases.**

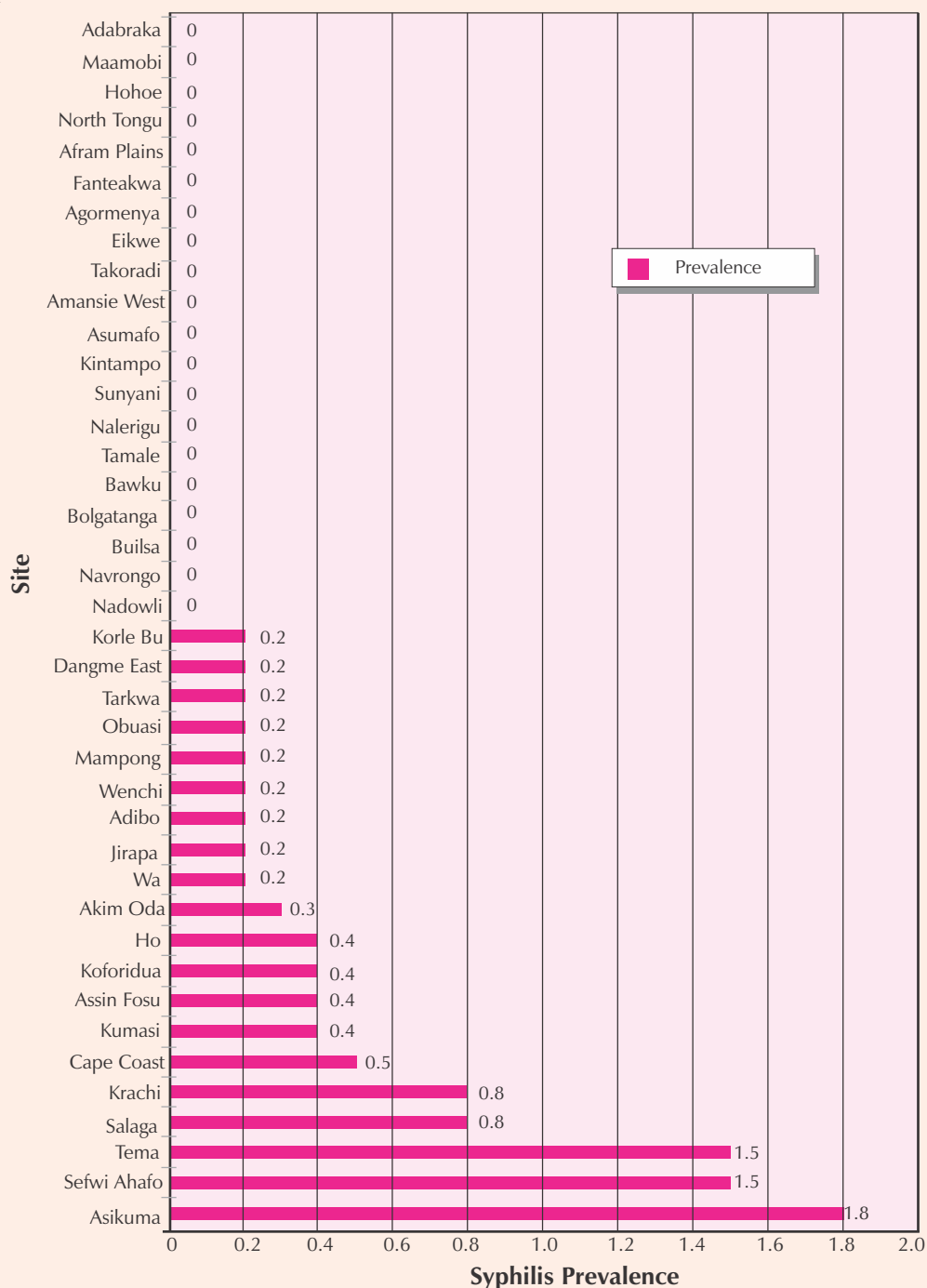


5.5 Syphilis Prevalence

The median syphilis prevalence for 2015 is 0.1% (95% C.I: 0.05-0.15). Syphilis prevalence ranged from zero percent in twenty sites to 1.8% in Asikuma Odoben Brakwa (rural). Sefwi Asafo and Tema were the second highest sites with a prevalence of 1.5%. This is the first time that half of the sites had zero prevalence. No site recorded prevalence above 2%, this is also a first.

Figure 36:

Syphilis Prevalence 2015



5.5.1 Syphilis Prevalence by Area (Rural/Urban)

Tema had the highest prevalence of 1.5% among the urban sites followed by Cape Coast (0.5%), while Asikuma–Odoben–Brakwa recorded the highest among the rural sites (1.8%) followed by Sefwi Asafo (1.5%). **This is the first time that an urban site outside of the Central Region has had the highest prevalence among the urban sites.** Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa was still the site with the highest prevalence in rural areas. The zero prevalence sites were eleven (11) urban and nine (9) rural. See figures 37 and 38 below.

Figure 37:
Syphilis Prevalence by Urban Sites

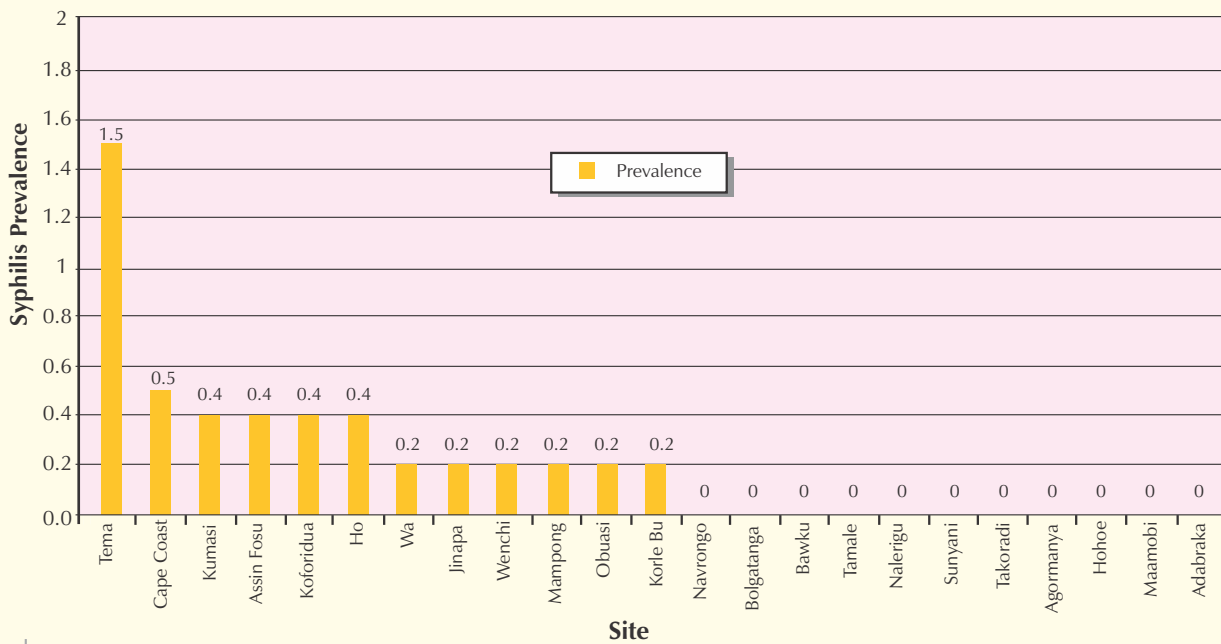
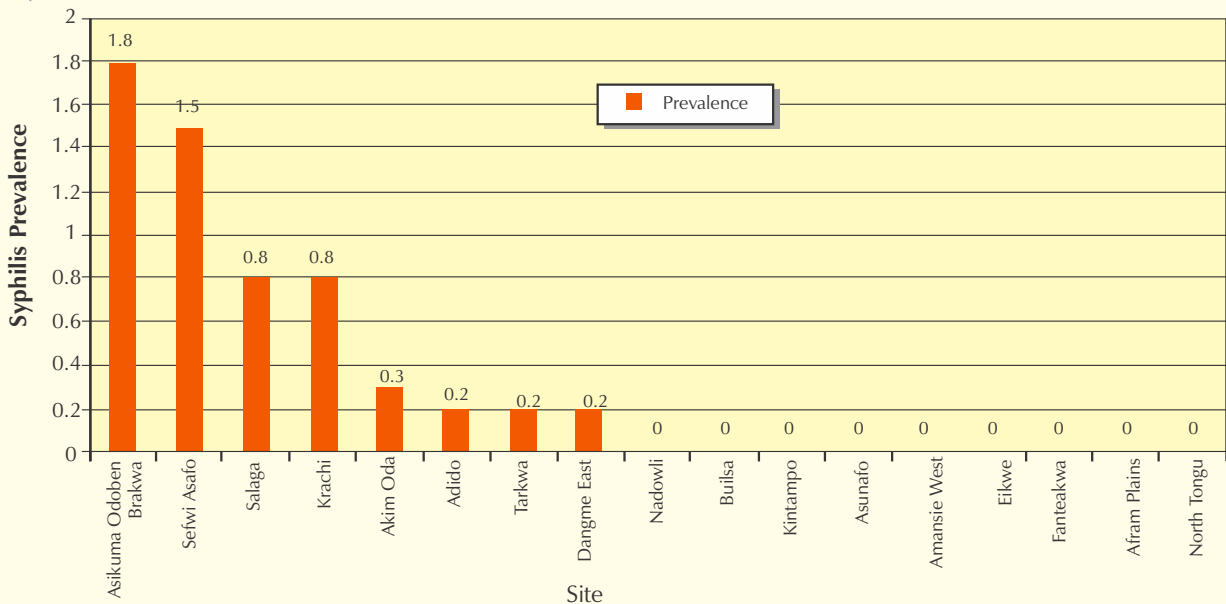
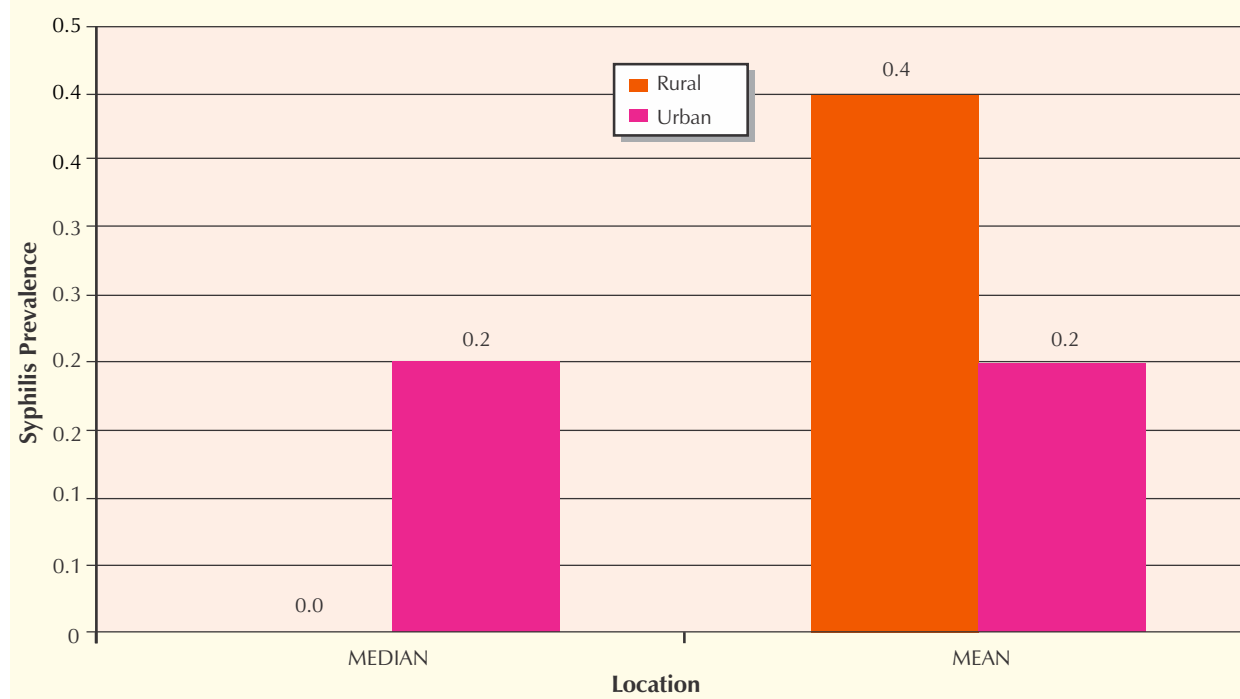


Figure 38:
Syphilis Prevalence by Rural Sites



The mean syphilis prevalence was higher in the rural location and median syphilis prevalence was higher in the urban location. This trend was also observed in the previous year's study. Median prevalence in rural sites was 0.0% compared to 0.2% in urban areas. Mean prevalence was 0.4% in rural areas and 0.2% in urban areas.

Figure 39:
Median and Mean Syphilis Prevalence by Location (Rural/Urban)



5.5.2 Trends in Rural/Urban Syphilis Prevalence

Twenty eight (28) sites, made up of seventeen (17) urban and eleven (11) rural, experienced decreases in prevalence over the previous year. Out of this number eleven (11) sites (representing 5 urban and 6 rural) had two consecutive years of decreasing prevalence.

Only five sites Tema, Wa, Wenchi (urban) and Salaga, Sefwi Asafo (rural) increased in prevalence over the previous year. The sites that did not change in prevalence over the previous year were seven, namely Adabraka, Bolgatanga, Obuasi (urban) and Afram Plains, Dangme East, Kintampo, Nadowli (rural). Twenty (20) sites had zero prevalence compared to eight (8) in the previous year. See figures 40 and 41.

Figure 40:

Trends in Syphilis Prevalence in Rural Sites 2013-2015

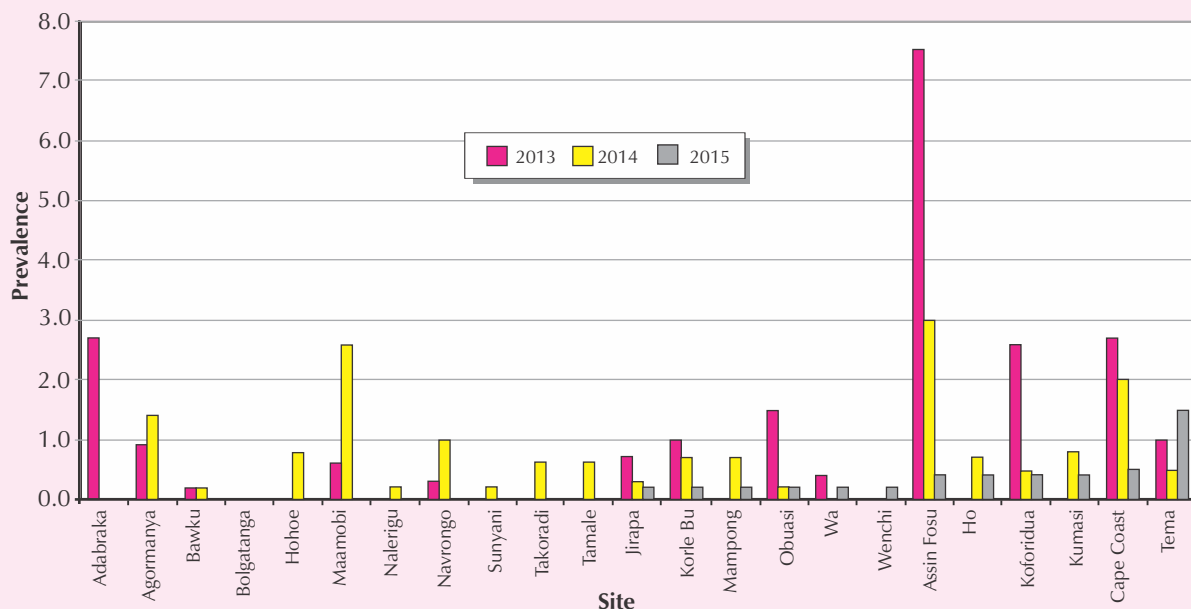


Figure 41:

Trends in Syphilis Prevalence in Urban 2013-2015

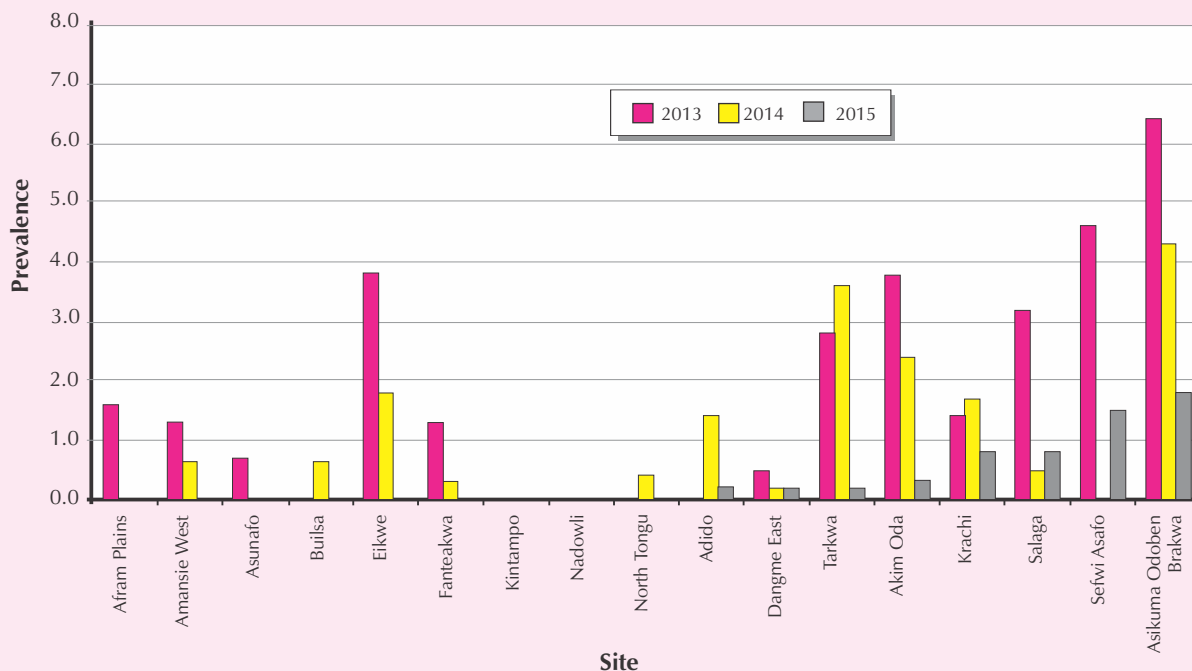
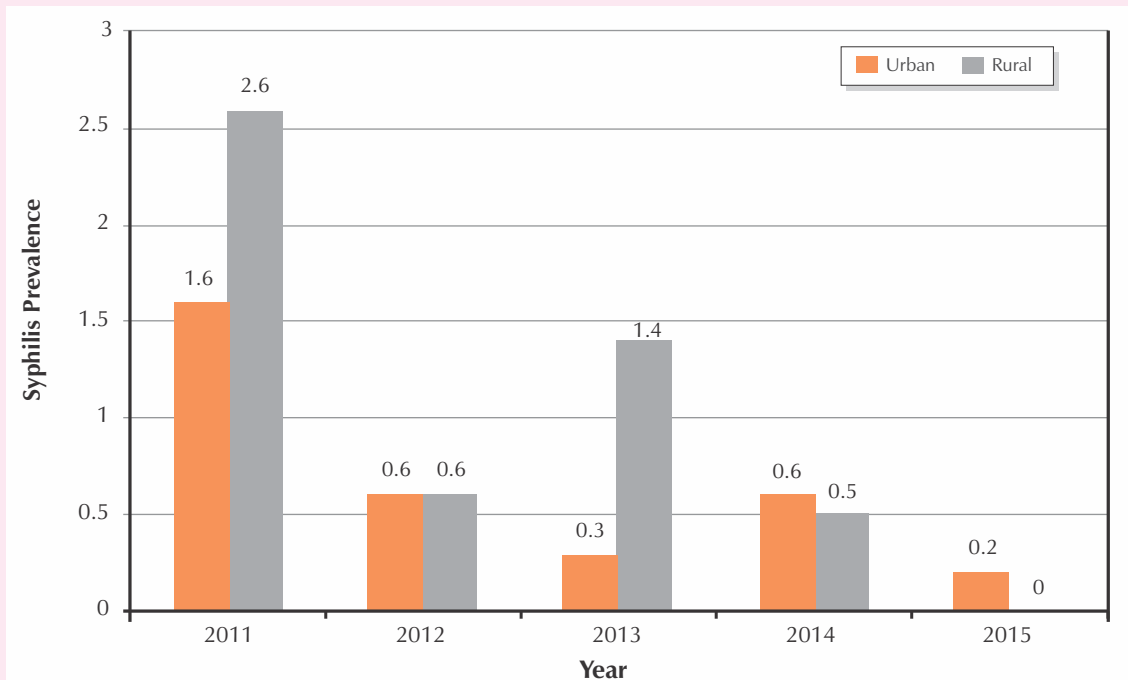


Figure 42:
Median Syphilis Prevalence by Location, 2011- 2015



5.5.3 Syphilis Prevalence by Region

Central region remained the region with the highest syphilis prevalence of 0.9% followed by Western (0.4%), Volta (0.3%), Greater Accra (0.3%), Northern (0.3%), Ashanti (0.2%), Upper West (0.1%), Eastern (0.1%), Brong Ahafo (0.1%) and Upper East Region (lowest with 0.0%) in descending order. All regions recorded a below 1% prevalence for syphilis.

Figure 43:
Regional Syphilis Prevalence 2015

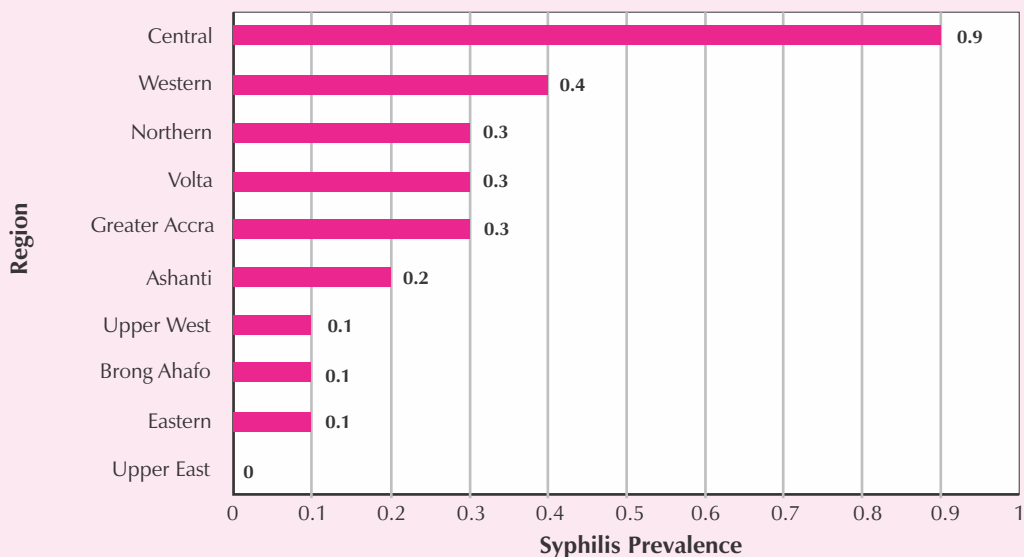


Figure 44:
Map Showing Regional Syphilis Prevalence, 2015

Legend	
Syphilis Prevalence	
	0.0 - 1.0
	1.0 - 2.0
	2.0 - 3.0
	3.0 - 4.0

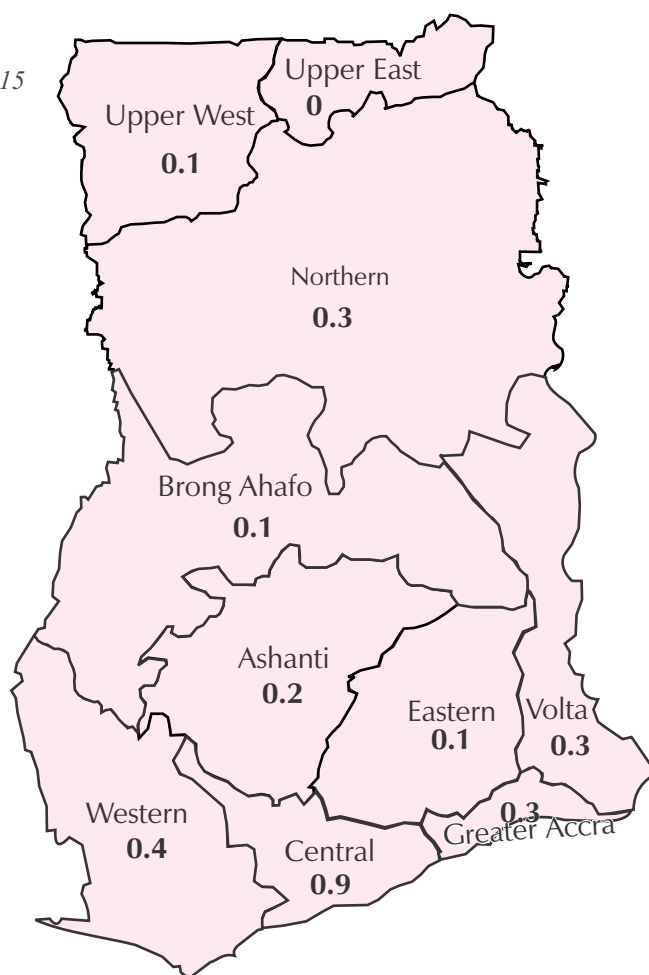
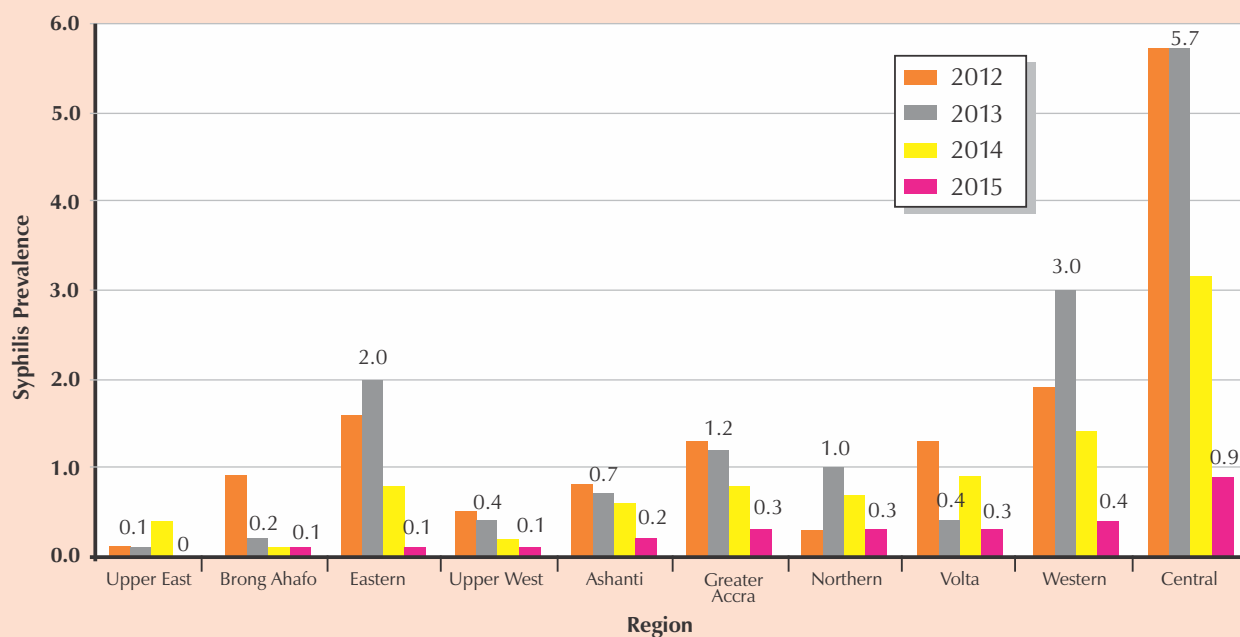
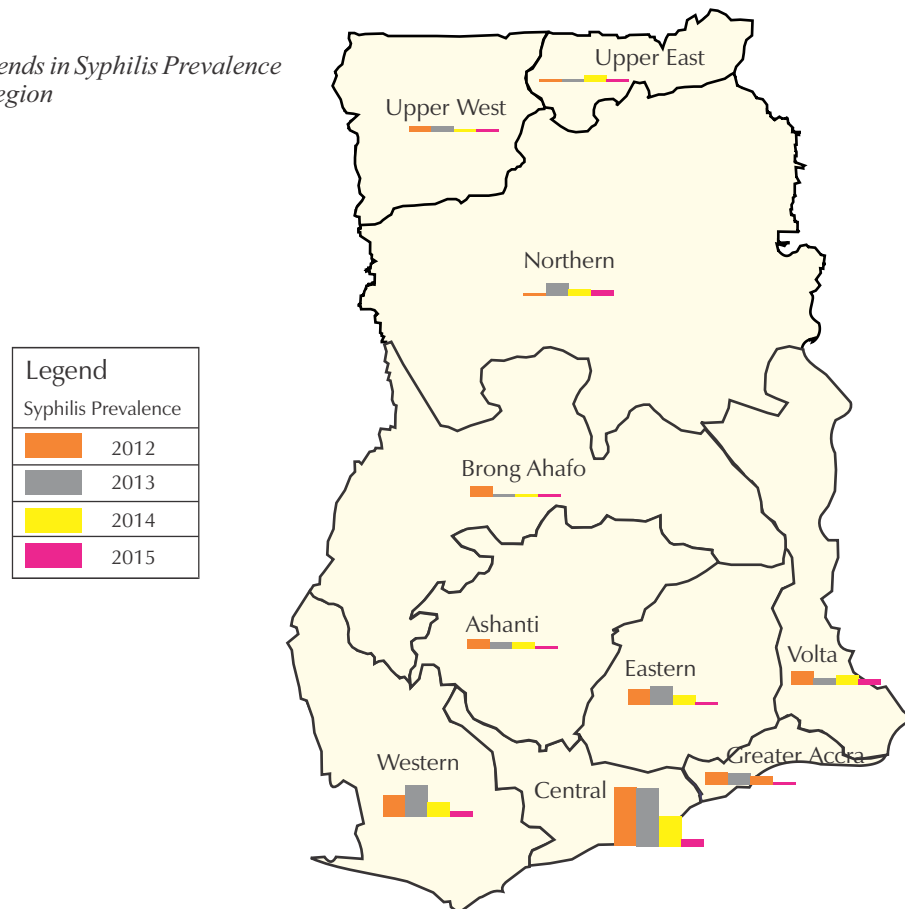


Figure 45:
Trends in Syphilis Regional Prevalence, 2012-2015



No region increased in prevalence. Syphilis prevalence decreased in all the regions except Brong Ahafo that remained the same. Consistent three year declines in prevalence have been witnessed in Greater Accra, Ashanti, and Upper West regions.

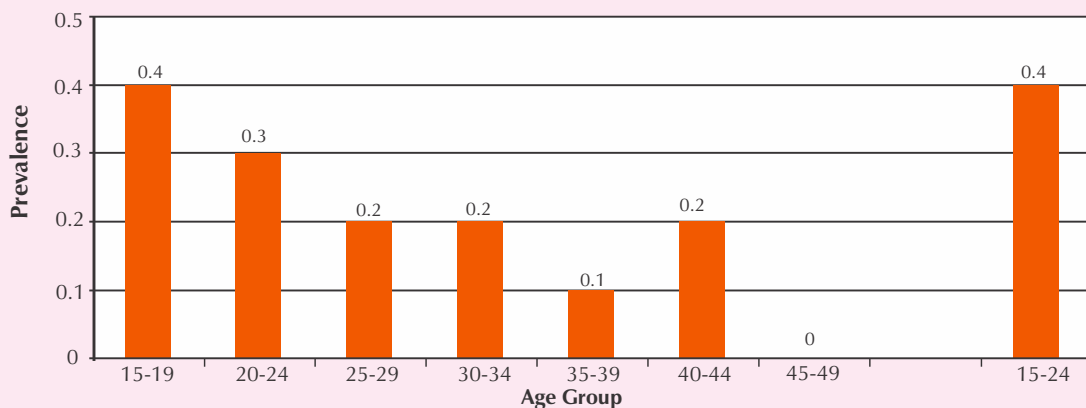
Figure 46:
Map Showing Trends in Syphilis Prevalence 2012-2015 by Region



5.5.4 Syphilis by Age Group

The 15-19 age-group recorded the highest prevalence of 0.4% and the 45-49 age group recorded the least prevalence of 0.0% in 2015. Prevalence in the 15 to 24 age group was 0.4% in this survey.

Figure 47:
Syphilis Prevalence by Age Group

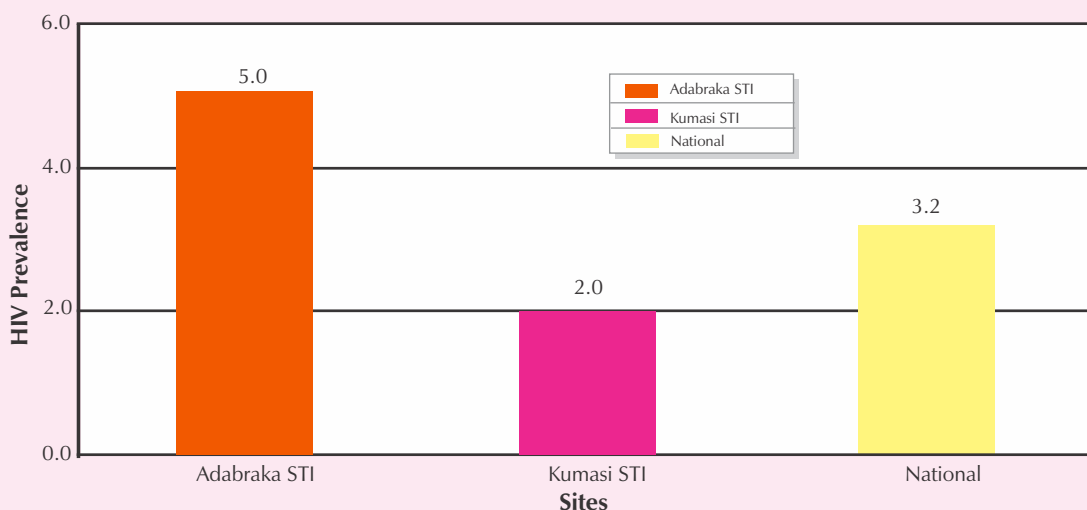


5.6 HIV Prevalence among STI Clients

Since 2006 the survey has successfully been carried out in both STI sites in Accra and Kumasi. Mean HIV prevalence among STI clients is 3.2%. Prevalence in the Adabraka STI site was 5.0% while the Kumasi STI site prevalence was 2.0%. See figure 48.

Figure 48:

Mean HIV Prevalence among STI Clients, 2015



The prevalence among females is higher compared to males for age groups 20-24, 30-34 and 35-39. The highest prevalence of 11.1% for both females and males were recorded in the age group of 35-39 and 40-44 respectively. Zero syphilis prevalence was recorded in age groups 15-19, 25-29 and 45-49 for both genders. See figure 49.

Figure 49:

HIV Prevalence among STI Clients by Age and Sex

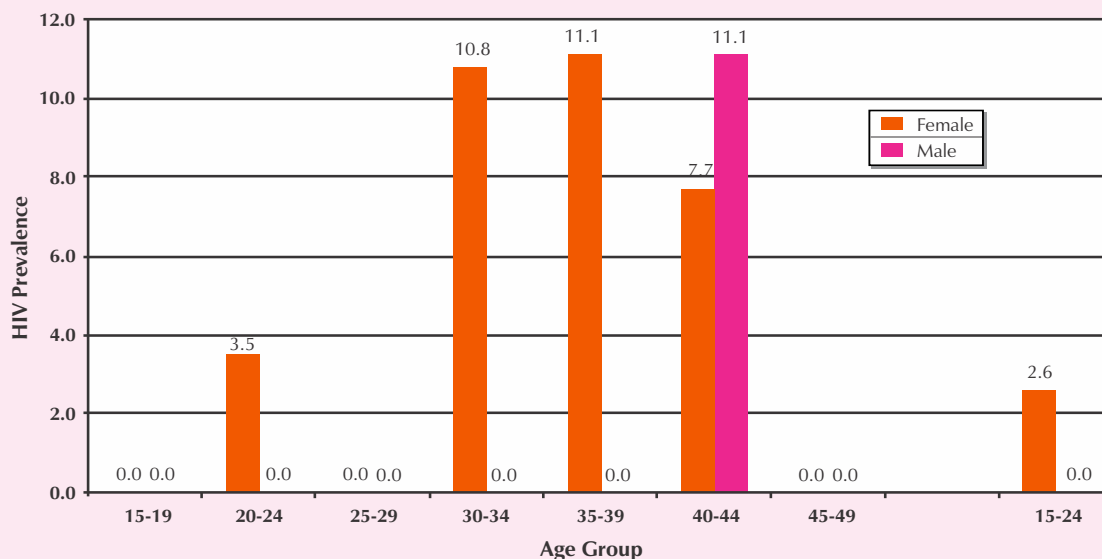


Figure 50:
Mean HIV Prevalence among STI Clients 2011 - 2015

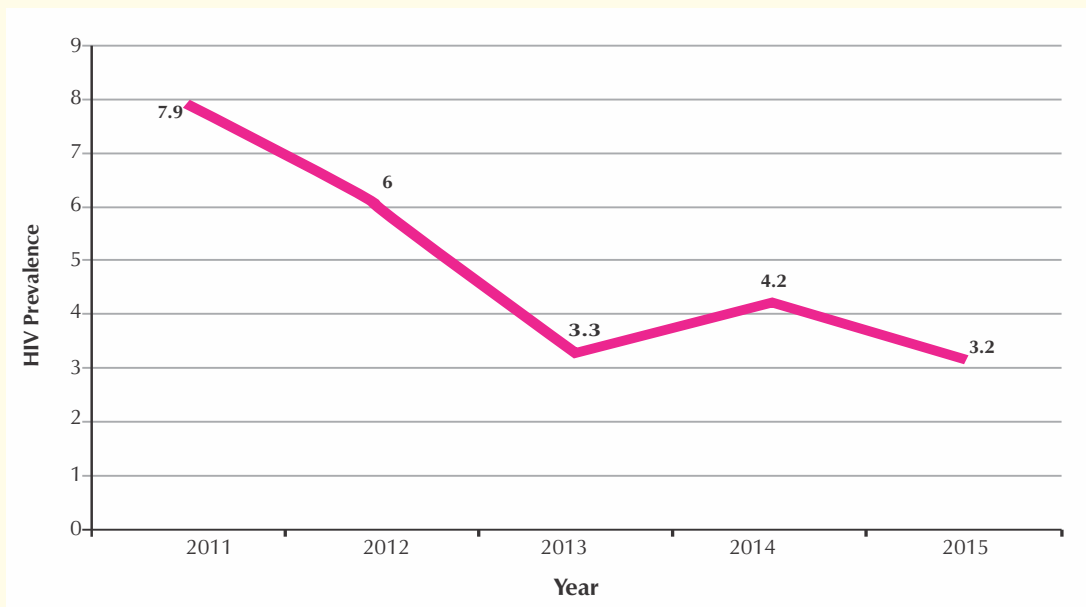


Figure 51:
Mean HIV Prevalence among STI Clients by Gender 2011 - 2015

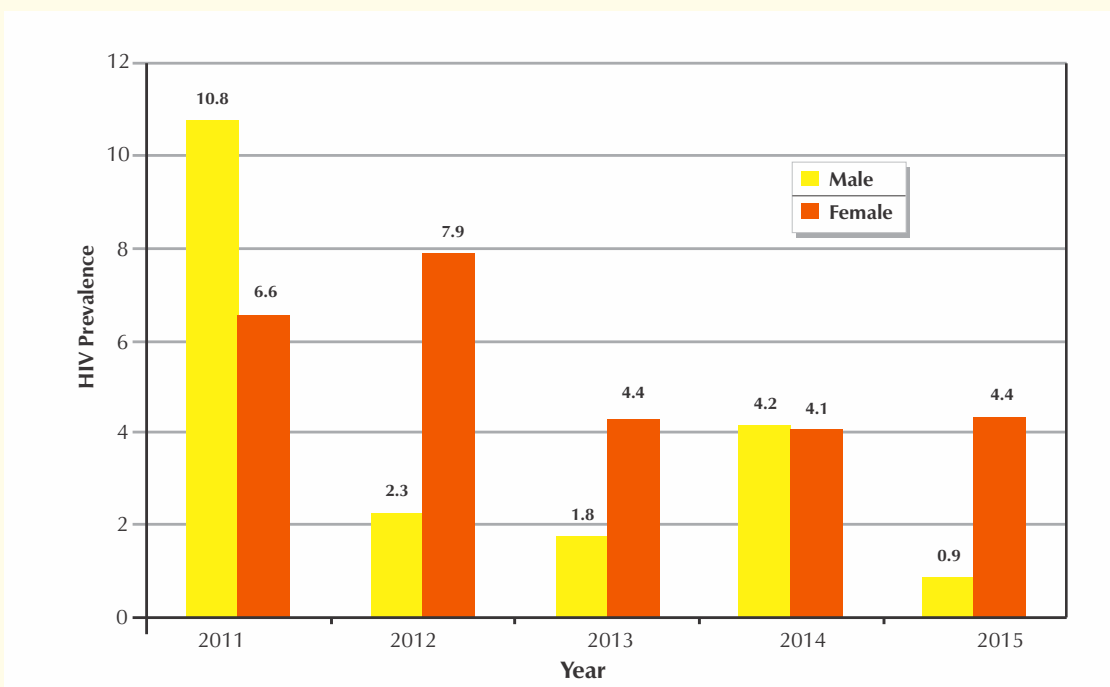
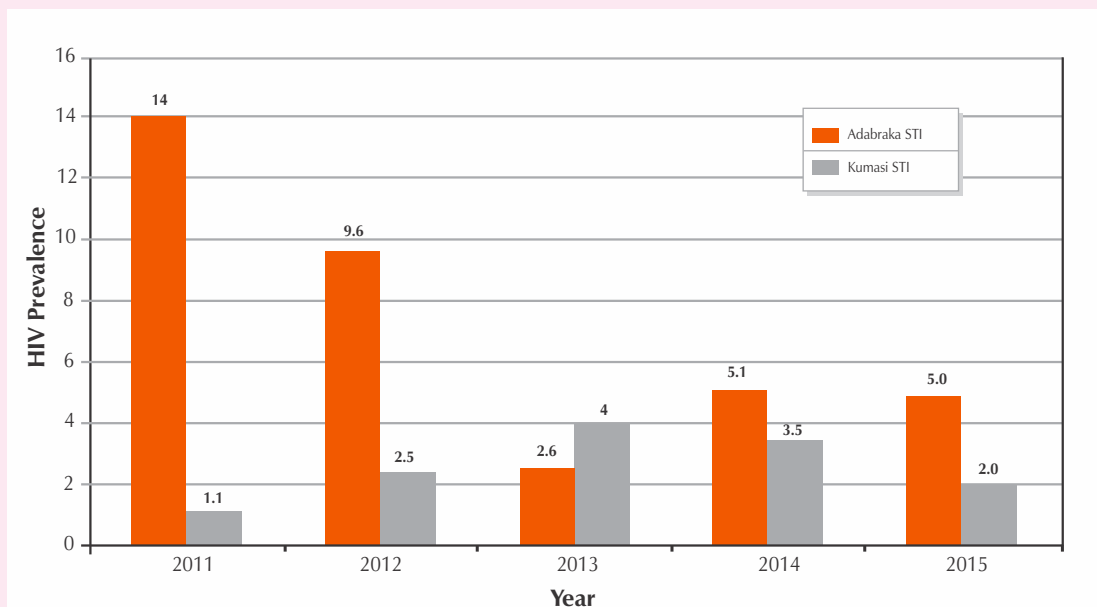


Figure 52:

Mean HIV Prevalence among STI Clients by Location 2011 - 2015



Chapter 6.0

Discussion

The HIV Sentinel Survey has for the past twenty three years been the primary tool for measuring the trend of HIV prevalence in Ghana. Information generated through HIV surveillance using ANC attendees constitutes the primary data set used in the estimation and projection of the National HIV prevalence and AIDS estimates. The estimates and projections are vital for planning and setting of targets for prevention, treatment, care and support as well as mitigating the impact of our epidemic.

The number of HSS sites has remained the same (40) since 2005. Rural sites accounted for approximately 43% of the total number of sentinel sites and contributed 39.3% of the total number of samples analysed. About sixty four percent (64.0%) of the samples screened were from clients below 30 years and the least contribution was by the 45-49 year group as usual. The final number of sample/records analysed for the 2015 HSS represents 99.9% of the total samples collected from the sentinel sites, similar to figures for the past four years. In this survey, samples analysed for HIV prevalence amongst STI clients were 339 instead of the expected 400, however this number is adequate for analysis.

Consistency of the external quality assurance results reinforces the authenticity of HSS results as a credible reference for national planning and projections. It also serves as a reliable input to global data.

The 2015 median HIV prevalence among antenatal clients is still below the 2% mark for the third consecutive year despite the marginal increment from 1.6% to 1.8%.

Regional HIV prevalence ranged from 1.2% in the Northern region to 3.2% in the Greater Accra region, and site prevalence ranged from 0.0% in Kintampo and Builsa (rural) to 6.2% in Agormanya (urban). Northern region had a 100% increment in prevalence over the previous year. This increase in the region is driven mainly by the 350% and 600% increments in Adibo (rural) and Nalerigu (urban) respectively. Greater Accra has overtaken the Eastern region as the region with the highest prevalence. Of the seven sites with prevalence of 3% and above, Greater Accra accounts for four of the sites namely Adabraka, Dangme East, Maamobi and Korle-bu. This is reflected in linear trend analysis of region-specific prevalence. Consistent reductions in the Agormanya and Koforidua sites accounted for the overall Eastern regional prevalence. It is noteworthy that prevalence in Fantekwa (rural) also dropped in this year's survey.

Ghana's HIV epidemic is firmly established as higher in urban sites compared to rural sites. The HIV prevalence in the 15-24 year group decreased by about 40% over the previous year and this is indeed welcome news. The reducing proportion of aggregate HIV type II is positive for ART service delivery. In 2015 the proportion reduced to zero.

Syphilis prevalence saw a reduction in seventy percent (70%) of the sites. The number of sites with zero prevalence also increased from eight to twenty in 2015. This has been made possible by the routine offer of Syphilis screening and treatment for all pregnant women. This should be sustained for even further reduction in syphilis prevalence.

HIV prevalence amongst STI clients has witnessed a systematic decline over the past four years except in 2014. The year 2015 continued the trend of reduction in prevalence with females still more affected. In this survey three age groups of 15-19, 25-29 and 45-49 recorded zero prevalence for both gender.

These new positive developments in prevalence of HIV and syphilis in ANC and STI clients will certainly influence overall national prevalence estimates and AIDS projections.

Chapter 7.0

Conclusion

HIV prevalence in 2015 signifies a third consecutive record below 2%, sustaining an overall declining epidemic trend in Ghana. The Northern region still remains the region with the least prevalence even though its prevalence increased by a 100%. Eastern region on the other hand has relinquished its position as the highest prevalence region to the Greater Accra region. Over the past two years, Agormanya in the Eastern region has dropped in prevalence by 46%. Syphilis prevalence in 2015 is the lowest recorded prevalence. It is therefore possible to eliminate syphilis if adequate logistics and inputs are guaranteed. HIV prevalence among STI clients also declined and is expected to witness further reduction in future surveys.

This is the time for more resources to push Ghana further to the dream of eliminating AIDS soon in the context of global efforts towards the implementation of the 90/90/90 initiatives.

All stakeholders - Sector Ministries, Non-Governmental Organisations, The Private Sector, Community-Based Organisations, Faith-Based Organisations, United Nations Agencies, Local and International Development Partners should use these results in relation to other data to complement Ghana's resolve to reinforce strategic HIV & STI prevention and control interventions.

HIV SENTINEL SURVEY
REPORT 2015

Annexes

Region	Site Name	Number Submitted	DELETIONS		Number Eligible	HIV NEGATIVES				HIV POSITIVES							Prevalence	95% confidence Limits		
			Age Criteria Not Met	No Sample Taken		Negatives Not Retested	Negatives Retested	Indeterminate Negative	False Negative	Negatives Confirmed	Reactives Retested	Indeterminate Positive	False Reactives	HIV I	HIV I & II	HIV II		Total HIV Positive	LCL	UCL
	1	2	3	4	5(2-3-4)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17(14+15+16)	18	LCL	UCL
Greater Accra	Korle Bu	500	0	0	500	434	47	0	0	47	19	0	0	17	2	0	19	3.8	2.12	5.48
Greater Accra	Adabraka	500	0	0	500	432	48	1	0	47	20	0	5	12	3	0	15	3.0	1.50	4.50
Greater Accra	Maamobi	500	0	0	500	434	48	0	0	48	18	0	0	18	0	0	18	3.6	1.97	5.23
Greater Accra	Dangme East	500	0	0	500	430	50	0	1	49	20	0	3	17	0	0	17	3.4	1.81	4.99
Greater Accra	Tema	402	0	0	402	354	40	0	1	39	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	2.0	0.62	3.36
Volta	Ho	499	0	0	499	436	49	0	0	49	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	2.8	1.36	4.25
Volta	Hohoe	500	1	0	499	445	49	0	0	49	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	1.0	0.13	1.88
Volta	Krachi	353	0	0	353	314	35	1	2	32	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	1.1	0.03	2.24
Volta	North Tongu	368	0	0	368	324	35	0	0	35	9	0	3	6	0	0	6	1.6	0.34	2.92
Eastern	Afram Plains	500	0	0	500	441	48	0	0	48	11	0	7	4	0	0	4	0.8	0.02	1.58
Eastern	Akim Oda	288	1	0	287	255	29	0	0	29	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	0.3	0.00	1.03
Eastern	Fanteakwa	401	1	0	400	350	39	1	0	38	11	0	2	9	0	0	9	2.3	0.80	3.70
Eastern	Agormanya	500	0	0	500	418	49	1	1	47	33	0	2	31	0	0	31	6.2	4.09	8.31
Eastern	Koforidua	500	0	0	500	438	49	0	0	49	13	0	0	13	0	0	13	2.6	1.21	3.99
Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	500	2	0	498	444	50	0	0	50	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0.8	0.02	1.59
Central	Assin Fosu	500	0	0	500	430	50	1	0	49	20	0	9	11	0	0	11	2.2	0.91	3.49
Central	Cape Coast	389	0	0	389	341	38	0	0	38	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	2.6	1.00	4.14
Western	Eikwe	500	1	0	499	440	51	0	0	51	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	1.6	0.50	2.71
Western	Sefwi Asafo	476	0	0	476	421	46	0	0	46	9	0	1	8	0	0	8	1.7	0.53	2.84
Western	Takoradi	500	0	0	500	432	49	0	0	49	19	0	5	14	0	0	14	2.8	1.35	4.25
Western	Tarkwa	500	0	0	500	442	49	0	0	49	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	1.8	0.63	2.97
Ashanti	Obuasi	500	0	0	500	433	47	0	0	47	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	4.0	2.28	5.72
Ashanti	Amansie West	500	0	0	500	439	48	0	0	48	13	0	0	12	1	0	13	2.6	1.21	3.99
Ashanti	Kumasi	500	1	0	499	431	50	3	3	44	18	0	4	14	0	0	14	2.8	1.36	4.25
Ashanti	Mampong	500	0	0	500	425	51	0	0	51	24	0	17	7	0	0	7	1.4	0.37	2.43
Brong Ahafo	Asunafo	372	0	0	372	327	38	0	0	38	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	1.9	0.50	3.26
Brong Ahafo	Kintampo	312	0	0	312	280	32	2	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0.00	0.00
Brong Ahafo	Sunyani	500	0	0	500	432	48	0	0	48	20	0	1	19	0	0	19	3.8	2.12	5.48
Brong Ahafo	Wenchi	500	0	0	500	447	50	2	0	48	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0.6	0.00	1.28
Northern	Salaga	478	0	0	478	427	48	1	0	47	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0.6	0.00	1.34
Northern	Nalerigu	500	0	0	500	440	50	1	1	48	10	0	3	7	0	0	7	1.4	0.37	2.43
Northern	Tamale	499	0	0	499	446	49	4	1	44	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0.8	0.02	1.58
Northern	Adibo	500	0	0	500	442	49	0	0	49	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	1.8	0.63	2.97
Upper East	Bawku	500	0	0	500	438	49	0	1	48	13	0	1	12	0	0	12	2.4	1.06	3.74
Upper East	Bolgatanga	500	0	0	500	440	52	0	1	51	8	0	1	7	0	0	7	1.4	0.37	2.43
Upper East	Builsa	347	0	0	347	313	34	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0.00	0.00
Upper East	Navrongo	388	0	0	388	335	39	1	1	37	14	0	7	7	0	0	7	1.8	0.48	3.13
Upper West	Jirapa	500	2	0	498	443	48	0	0	48	7	0	3	4	0	0	4	0.8	0.02	1.59
Upper West	Nadowli	347	0	0	347	310	35	0	0	35	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.6	0.00	1.37
Upper West	Wa	500	2	0	498	435	50	3	0	47	13	0	2	10	1	0	11	2.2	0.92	3.5
	TOTALS	18,419	11	0	18,408	16,138	1,815	22	13	1,780	455	0	78	370	7	0	377	1.8	1.61	1.99

Region	Site Name	Location	Total Tested	Regional Sample	Total HIV Positive	Regional Positive	Prevalence	Regional Prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Greater Accra	Korle Bu	Urban	500		19		3.8	
Greater Accra	Adabraka	Urban	500		15		3.0	
Greater Accra	Maamobi	Urban	500		18		3.6	
Greater Accra	Dangme East	Rural	500		17		3.4	
Greater Accra	Tema	Urban	402	2,402	8	77	2.0	3.2
Volta	Ho	Urban	499		14		2.8	
Volta	Hohoe	Urban	499		5		1.0	
Volta	Krachi	Rural	353		4		1.1	
Volta	North Tongu	Rural	368	1,719	6	29	1.6	1.7
Eastern	Afram Plains	Rural	500		4		0.8	
Eastern	Akim Oda	Rural	287		1		0.3	
Eastern	Fanteakwa	Rural	400		9		2.3	
Eastern	Agormanya	Urban	500		31		6.2	
Eastern	Koforidua	Urban	500	2,187	13	58	2.6	2.7
Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Rural	498		4		0.8	
Central	Assin Fosu	Urban	500		11		2.2	
Central	Cape Coast	Urban	389	1,387	10	25	2.6	1.8
Western	Eikwe	Rural	499		8		1.6	
Western	Sefwi Asafo	Rural	476		8		1.7	
Western	Takoradi	Urban	500		14		2.8	
Western	Tarkwa	Rural	500	1,975	9	39	1.8	2.0
Ashanti	Obuasi	Urban	500		20		4.0	
Ashanti	Amansie West	Rural	500		13		2.6	
Ashanti	Kumasi	Urban	499		14		2.8	
Ashanti	Mampong	Urban	500	1,999	7	54	1.4	2.7
Brong Ahafo	Asunafo	Rural	372		7		1.9	
Brong Ahafo	Kintampo	Rural	312		0		0.0	
Brong Ahafo	Sunyani	Urban	500		19		3.8	
Brong Ahafo	Wenchi	Urban	500	1,684	3	29	0.6	1.7
Northern	Salaga	Rural	478		3		0.6	
Northern	Nalerigu	Urban	500		7		1.4	
Northern	Tamale	Urban	499		4		0.8	
Northern	Adibo	Rural	500	1,977	9	23	1.8	1.2
Upper East	Bawku	Urban	500		12		2.4	
Upper East	Bolgatanga	Urban	500		7		1.4	
Upper East	Builsa	Rural	347		0		0.0	
Upper East	Navrongo	Urban	388	1,735	7	26	1.8	1.5
Upper West	Jirapa	Urban	498		4		0.8	
Upper West	Nadowli	Rural	347		2		0.6	
Upper West	Wa	Urban	498	1,343	11	17	2.2	1.3

Region	Total Tested	Percent (%)	HIV Positive	Prevalence	95% Confidence Limit	
					LCL	UCL
1	2	3	4	5		
Greater Accra	2402	13.0	77	3.2	2.50	3.91
Volta	1719	9.3	29	1.7	1.08	2.30
Eastern	2187	11.9	58	2.7	1.98	3.33
Central	1387	7.5	25	1.8	1.10	2.50
Western	1975	10.7	39	2.0	1.36	2.59
Ashanti	1999	10.9	54	2.7	1.99	3.41
Brong Ahafo	1684	9.1	29	1.7	1.10	2.34
Northern	1977	10.7	23	1.2	0.69	1.64
Upper East	1735	9.4	26	1.5	0.93	2.07
Upper West	1343	7.3	17	1.3	0.67	1.86
Total	18,408	100	377	1.8	1.61	1.99

HIV Prevalence By Type

Annex 4

HIV TYPE	SAMPLES	Percent (%)
HIV I	370	98.1
HIV I & II	7	1.9
HIV II	0	0.0
TOTAL	377	100.0

HIV Prevalence By Age Group

Annex 5

Age Group	No. of Samples	HIV Positive	Prevalence
15 - 19	1,940	13	0.7
20 - 24	4,401	58	1.3
25 - 29	5,414	106	2.0
30 - 34	4,038	117	2.9
35 - 39	2,056	69	3.4
40 - 44	505	13	2.6
45 - 49	54	1	1.9
Total	18,408	377	1.8
15 - 24	6,341	71	1.1

Site Name		1992	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Korle Bu	Urban	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	4.8	2.2	4.2	0.4	0.6	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.0	2.4	3.4	3.8	2.6	2.2	3.8
Adabraka	Urban	0.7	-	1.3	2.2	2.1	3.4	2.0	4.0	2.3	4.0	5.2	3.0	2.9	2.0	3.4	2.8	1.8	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.2	4.3	3.0
Maamobi	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	4.7	2.2	2.8	4.2	2.8	3.2	2.4	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.5	3.6
Dangme East	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	4.4	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.1	3.3	3	2.4	2.8	3.4
Tema	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	3.9	2.5	6.5	3.4	6.4	2.2	3.6	2.2	2.0	4.0	2.8	2.2	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.0
Ho	Urban	-	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.8	4.0	5.2	4.2	2.6	3.2	2.0	5.8	2.6	4.2	2.4	1.6	3.6	2.0	2.6	1.6	0.6	4.4	2.8
Hohoe	Urban	-	2.3	3.2	2.1	4.2	4.0	4.4	5.0	2.8	3.2	4.2	2.2	1.4	4.8	3.4	2.6	3.4	2.2	3	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.0
Krachi	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	2.4	1.8	0.3	2.1	1.4	0.4	1.3	2.3	0.7	0.3	1.1
North Tongu	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.9	1.5	2.8	-	1.8	1.6
Afram Plains	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	2.8	1.2	1.5	2.2	1.4	1.4	2	0.8	0.3	0.8
Akim Oda	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	3.6	2.6	2.9	3.2	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.0	0.3
Fanteakwa	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	6.8	4.1	5.1	5.8	4.6	4.0	2.4	3.2	1.3	2.4	4.2	2.3
Agormanya	Urban	18.0	9.4	10.5	12.8	13.4	13.2	8.2	7.8	6.6	7.0	9.2	7.4	6.0	8.4	8.9	8.0	5.8	7.8	8.8	10.1	11.6	8.5	6.2
Koforidua	Urban	3.2	2.4	3.8	2.6	4.2	2.4	1.0	2.8	6.4	8.5	2.6	5.4	6.4	4.4	2.4	3.4	5.8	2.6	2.4	3	3.9	3.5	2.6
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	3.0	1.8	3.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8
Assin Fosu	Urban	-	2.5	1.2	1.6	1.2	3.6	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.2	4.2	2.6	3.1	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.4	2.8	2.4	1	1.6	2.2
Cape Coast	Urban	-	3.5	2.4	2.6	0.8	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.6	2.6	7.6	4.0	3.2	2.6	3.4	2.8	5.0	2.2	9.6	2.8	1.6	2.0	2.6
Eikwe	Rural	-	3.0	-	5.7	5.8	5.8	4.8	3.2	5.8	6.0	6.1	4.4	4.0	5.6	3.8	2.8	3.0	1.6	2	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.6
Sefwi Asafo	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	4.8	3.2	5.4	2.6	3.8	2.8	4.6	2.8	3	2.4	3.2	1.7
Takoradi	Urban	-	1.8	-	4.2	3.8	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.6	2.6	3.0	4.6	3.2	4.0	2.6	2	2.4	3.8	4.0	2.8
Tarkwa	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	3.3	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.0	0.6	2.8	1.2	1.1	1.8
Obuasi	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	3.7	3.4	2.8	3.6	5.0	2.8	5.4	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.4	6.0	4.0
Amansie West	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	3.0	2.2	1.8	3.7	1.8	1.6	3	1.8	2	1.6	2.6
Kumasi	Urban	4.6	2.4	3.2	3.8	5.5	6.8	4.9	3.8	3.4	4.2	5.0	2.4	3.4	4.8	4.6	3.6	4.0	4.6	1.8	1.8	3.2	2.0	2.8
Mampong	Urban	-	2.0	3.6	2.0	5.2	5.0	3.4	1.6	4.8	2.4	5.4	3.2	2.7	4.0	3.6	2.2	4.0	2.0	3.2	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.4
Asunafo	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	4.1	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.4	0.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9
Kintampo	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.2	1	0.6	0.4	0.0
Sunyani	Urban	4.0	3.0	-	2.2	2.0	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.1	3.4	2.0	2.5	4.7	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.8	2.6	3.6	2	2	5.2	3.8
Wenchi	Urban	4.0	-	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.0	3.4	3.2	5.4	6.8	3.2	3.2	4.8	3.0	3.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.8	1.5	0.6
Salaga	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	0.8	2.6	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6
Nalerigu	Urban	-	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.2	-	0.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.4
Tamale	Urban	-	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.0	-	0.8	1.3	1.6	2.4	3.6	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.0	0.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.8
Adibo	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.4	3.4	0.4	0	1	0.2	0.4	1.8
Bawku	Urban	-	2.4	2.4	-	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.6	4.6	3.4	3.8	1.4	2.4	2.4	1	1.2	1.8	1.1	2.4
Bolgatanga	Urban	-	2.0	1.6	1.0	2.8	3.0	1.6	1.0	1.6	2.8	3.0	3.8	2.2	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.6	3.8	2.2	3	1.9	2.5	1.4
Builsa	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	1.6	2.8	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.4	2	0.6	0.0
Navrongo	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	5.1	4.4	2.8	2.0	3.3	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.2	1.6	1.8
Jirapa	Urban	0.4	2.5	0.3	3.0	1.4	-	0.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.4	2.8	3.5	1.4	2.0	4.5	1.4	1	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.8
Nadowli	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.7	1.9	0.3	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	-	0.6
Wa	Urban	1.8	3.0	0.8	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.2	1.4	6.0	3.4	3.2	2.2	3.2	3.2	5.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	2.2
Median		3.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.4	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.9	2	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.8
Mean		4.6	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.3	4.1	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.5	2.7	3.2	3	2.5	3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0
Min		0.4	1	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.8	0.6	1	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.4	0	0	0.3	0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Max		18	9.4	10.5	12.8	13.4	13.2	8.2	7.8	6.6	8.5	9.2	7.4	6.4	8.4	8.9	8	5.8	7.8	9.6	10.1	11.6	8.5	6.2

Name of Site	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Korle Bu	2.2	4.2	0.4	0.6	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.0	2.4	3.4	3.8	2.6	2.2	3.8
Adabraka	4.0	5.2	3.0	2.9	2.0	3.4	2.8	1.8	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.2	4.3	3
Maamobi	4.2	4.2	4.7	2.2	2.8	4.2	2.8	3.2	2.4	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.5	3.6
Tema	6.5	3.4	6.4	2.2	3.6	2.2	2.0	4.0	2.8	2.2	3.6	2.8	2.6	2
Ho	3.2	2.0	5.8	2.6	4.2	2.4	1.6	3.6	2.0	2.6	1.6	0.6	4.4	2.8
Hohoe	3.2	4.2	2.2	1.4	4.8	3.4	2.6	3.4	2.2	3	3.4	2.2	1.4	1
Agomanya	7.0	9.2	7.4	6.0	8.4	8.9	8.0	5.8	7.8	8.8	10.1	11.6	8.5	6.2
Koforidua	8.5	2.6	5.4	6.4	4.4	2.4	3.4	5.8	2.6	2.4	3	3.9	3.5	2.6
Assin Fosu	2.6	3.2	4.2	2.6	3.1	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.4	2.8	2.4	1	1.6	2.2
Cape Coast	2.6	7.6	4.0	3.2	2.6	3.4	2.8	5.0	2.2	9.6	2.8	1.6	2	2.6
Eikwe Rural	6.0	6.1	4.4	4.0	5.6	3.8	2.8	3.0	1.6	2	1.2	2.2	1	1.6
Takoradi	4.1	4.0	4.6	2.6	3.0	4.6	3.2	4.0	2.6	2	2.4	3.8	4	2.8
Obuasi	6.0	3.7	3.4	2.8	3.6	5.0	2.8	5.4	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.4	6	4
Kumasi	4.2	5.0	2.4	3.4	4.8	4.6	3.6	4.0	4.6	1.8	1.8	3.2	2	2.8
Mampong	2.4	5.4	3.2	2.7	4.0	3.6	2.2	4.0	2.0	3.2	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.4
Sunyani	3.4	2.0	2.5	4.7	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.8	2.6	3.6	2	2	5.2	3.8
Wenchi	3.2	5.4	6.8	3.2	3.2	4.8	3.0	3.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.8	1.5	0.6
Nalerigu	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.4
Tamale	2.4	3.6	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.0	0.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.8
Bawku	3.8	3.2	3.6	4.6	3.4	3.8	1.4	2.4	2.4	1	1.2	1.8	1.1	2.4
Bolgatanga	2.8	3.0	3.8	2.2	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.6	3.8	2.2	3	1.9	2.5	1.4
Navrongo	5.1	4.4	2.8	2.0	3.3	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.2	1.6	1.8
Jirapa	1.7	1.8	1.4	2.8	3.5	1.4	2.0	4.5	1.4	1	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.8
Wa	3.4	3.2	2.2	3.2	3.2	5.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	2.2
Median	3.4	3.9	3.5	2.8	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.3
Min	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6
Max	8.5	9.2	7.4	6.4	8.4	8.9	8.0	5.8	7.8	9.6	10.1	11.6	8.5	6.2

Name of Site	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Korle Bu	4.2	0.4	0.6	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.0	2.4	3.4	3.8	2.6	2.2	3.8
Adabraka	5.2	3.0	2.9	2.0	3.4	2.8	1.8	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.2	4.3	3.0
Maamobi	4.2	4.7	2.2	2.8	4.2	2.8	3.2	2.4	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.5	3.6
Tema	3.4	6.4	2.2	3.6	2.2	2.0	4.0	2.8	2.2	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.0
Ho	2.0	5.8	2.6	4.2	2.4	1.6	3.6	2.0	2.6	1.6	0.6	4.4	2.8
Hohoe	4.2	2.2	1.4	4.8	3.4	2.6	3.4	2.2	3.0	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.0
North Tongu Rural	2.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.9	1.5	2.8	-	1.8	1.6
Fanteakwa Rural	6.6	6.8	4.1	5.1	5.8	4.6	4.0	2.4	3.2	1.3	2.4	4.2	2.3
Agormanya	9.2	7.4	6.0	8.4	8.9	8.0	5.8	7.8	8.8	10.1	11.6	8.5	6.2
Koforidua	2.6	5.4	6.4	4.4	2.4	3.4	5.8	2.6	2.4	3.0	3.9	3.5	2.6
Assin Fosu	3.2	4.2	2.6	3.1	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.4	2.8	2.4	1.0	1.6	2.2
Cape Coast	7.6	4.0	3.2	2.6	3.4	2.8	5.0	2.2	9.6	2.8	1.6	2.0	2.6
Eikwe Rural	6.1	4.4	4.0	5.6	3.8	2.8	3.0	1.6	2.0	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.6
Sefwi Asafo Rural	2.4	4.8	3.2	5.4	2.6	3.8	2.8	4.6	2.8	3.0	2.4	3.2	1.7
Takoradi	4.0	4.6	2.6	3.0	4.6	3.2	4.0	2.6	2.0	2.4	3.8	4.0	2.8
Obuasi	3.7	3.4	2.8	3.6	5.0	2.8	5.4	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.4	6.0	4.0
Kumasi	5.0	2.4	3.4	4.8	4.6	3.6	4.0	4.6	1.8	1.8	3.2	2.0	2.8
Mampong	5.4	3.2	2.7	4.0	3.6	2.2	4.0	2.0	3.2	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.4
Asunafo Rural	3.6	4.1	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.4	0.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9
Sunyani	2.0	2.5	4.7	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.8	2.6	3.6	2.0	2.0	5.2	3.8
Wenchi	5.4	6.8	3.2	3.2	4.8	3.0	3.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.8	1.5	0.6
Nalerigu	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.4
Tamale	3.6	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.0	0.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.8
Bawku	3.2	3.6	4.6	3.4	3.8	1.4	2.4	2.4	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.1	2.4
Bolgatanga	3.0	3.8	2.2	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.6	3.8	2.2	3.0	1.9	2.5	1.4
Navrongo	4.4	2.8	2.0	3.3	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.2	1.6	1.8
Jirapa	1.8	1.4	2.8	3.5	1.4	2.0	4.5	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.8
Nadowli Rural	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.7	1.9	0.3	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	-	0.6
Wa	3.2	2.2	3.2	3.2	5.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	2.2
Median	3.6	3.6	2.7	3.4	3.4	2.6	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.2
Min	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6
Max	9.2	7.4	6.4	8.4	8.9	8.0	5.8	7.8	9.6	10.1	11.6	8.5	6.2

Name of Site	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Korle Bu	0.4	0.6	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.0	2.4	3.4	3.8	2.6	2.2	3.8
Adabraka	3.0	2.9	2.0	3.4	2.8	1.8	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.2	4.3	3.0
Maamobi	4.7	2.2	2.8	4.2	2.8	3.2	2.4	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.5	3.6
Tema	6.4	2.2	3.6	2.2	2.0	4.0	2.8	2.2	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.0
Ho	5.8	2.6	4.2	2.4	1.6	3.6	2.0	2.6	1.6	0.6	4.4	2.8
Hohoe	2.2	1.4	4.8	3.4	2.6	3.4	2.2	3.0	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.0
Krachi Rural	2.8	2.4	1.8	0.3	2.1	1.4	0.4	1.3	2.3	0.7	0.3	1.1
North Tongu Rural	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.9	1.5	2.8	-	1.8	1.6
Fanteakwa Rural	6.8	4.1	5.1	5.8	4.6	4.0	2.4	3.2	1.3	2.4	4.2	2.3
Agormanya	7.4	6.0	8.4	8.9	8.0	5.8	7.8	8.8	10.1	11.6	8.5	6.2
Koforidua	5.4	6.4	4.4	2.4	3.4	5.8	2.6	2.4	3.0	3.9	3.5	2.6
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	2.2	3.0	1.8	3.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8
Assin Fosu	4.2	2.6	3.1	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.4	2.8	2.4	1.0	1.6	2.2
Cape Coast	4.0	3.2	2.6	3.4	2.8	5.0	2.2	9.6	2.8	1.6	2.0	2.6
Eikwe Rural	4.4	4.0	5.6	3.8	2.8	3.0	1.6	2.0	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.6
Sefwi Asafo Rural	4.8	3.2	5.4	2.6	3.8	2.8	4.6	2.8	3.0	2.4	3.2	1.7
Takoradi	4.6	2.6	3.0	4.6	3.2	4.0	2.6	2.0	2.4	3.8	4.0	2.8
Obuasi	3.4	2.8	3.6	5.0	2.8	5.4	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.4	6.0	4.0
Amansie West Rural	2.8	3.0	2.2	1.8	3.7	1.8	1.6	3.0	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.6
Kumasi	2.4	3.4	4.8	4.6	3.6	4.0	4.6	1.8	1.8	3.2	2.0	2.8
Mampong	3.2	2.7	4.0	3.6	2.2	4.0	2.0	3.2	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.4
Asunafo Rural	4.1	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.4	0.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9
Sunyani	2.5	4.7	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.8	2.6	3.6	2.0	2.0	5.2	3.8
Wenchi	6.8	3.2	3.2	4.8	3.0	3.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.8	1.5	0.6
Nalerigu	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.4
Tamale	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.0	0.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.8
Adibo Rural	2.5	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.4	3.4	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.4	1.8
Bawku	3.6	4.6	3.4	3.8	1.4	2.4	2.4	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.1	2.4
Bolgatanga	3.8	2.2	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.6	3.8	2.2	3.0	1.9	2.5	1.4
Builsa Rural	2.2	1.6	2.8	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.4	2.0	0.6	0.0
Navrongo	2.8	2.0	3.3	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.2	1.6	1.8
Jirapa	1.4	2.8	3.5	1.4	2.0	4.5	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.8
Nadowli Rural	1.3	1.7	0.7	1.9	0.3	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	-	0.6
Wa	2.2	3.2	3.2	5.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	2.2
Median	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.2	3.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0
Min	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Max	7.4	6.4	8.4	8.9	8.0	5.8	7.8	9.6	10.1	11.6	8.5	6.2

Name of Site	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Korle Bu	0.6	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.0	2.4	3.4	3.8	2.6	2.2	3.8
Adabraka	2.9	2.0	3.4	2.8	1.8	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.2	4.3	3.0
Maamobi	2.2	2.8	4.2	2.8	3.2	2.4	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.5	3.6
Dangme East Rural	3.5	4.4	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.1	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.8	3.4
Tema	2.2	3.6	2.2	2.0	4.0	2.8	2.2	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.0
Ho	2.6	4.2	2.4	1.6	3.6	2.0	2.6	1.6	0.6	4.4	2.8
Hohoe	1.4	4.8	3.4	2.6	3.4	2.2	3.0	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.0
Krachi Rural	2.4	1.8	0.3	2.1	1.4	0.4	1.3	2.3	0.7	0.3	1.1
North Tongu Rural	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.9	1.5	2.8	-	1.8	1.6
Afram Plains Rural	3.0	2.8	1.2	1.5	2.2	1.4	1.4	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.8
Akim Oda Rural	3.4	3.6	2.6	2.9	3.2	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.0	0.3
Fanteakwa Rural	4.1	5.1	5.8	4.6	4.0	2.4	3.2	1.3	2.4	4.2	2.3
Agormanya	6.0	8.4	8.9	8.0	5.8	7.8	8.8	10.1	11.6	8.5	6.2
Koforidua	6.4	4.4	2.4	3.4	5.8	2.6	2.4	3.0	3.9	3.5	2.6
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	3.0	1.8	3.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8
Assin Fosu	2.6	3.1	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.4	2.8	2.4	1.0	1.6	2.2
Cape Coast	3.2	2.6	3.4	2.8	5.0	2.2	9.6	2.8	1.6	2.0	2.6
Eikwe Rural	4.0	5.6	3.8	2.8	3.0	1.6	2.0	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.6
Sefwi Asafo Rural	3.2	5.4	2.6	3.8	2.8	4.6	2.8	3.0	2.4	3.2	1.7
Takoradi	2.6	3.0	4.6	3.2	4.0	2.6	2.0	2.4	3.8	4.0	2.8
Tarkwa Rural	1.9	3.3	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.0	0.6	2.8	1.2	1.1	1.8
Obuasi	2.8	3.6	5.0	2.8	5.4	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.4	6.0	4.0
Amansie West Rural	3.0	2.2	1.8	3.7	1.8	1.6	3.0	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.6
Kumasi	3.4	4.8	4.6	3.6	4.0	4.6	1.8	1.8	3.2	2.0	2.8
Mampong	2.7	4.0	3.6	2.2	4.0	2.0	3.2	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.4
Asunafo Rural	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.4	0.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9
Kintampo Rural	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.0
Sunyani	4.7	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.8	2.6	3.6	2.0	2.0	5.2	3.8
Wenchi	3.2	3.2	4.8	3.0	3.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.8	1.5	0.6
Salaga Rural	1.8	0.8	2.6	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6
Nalerigu	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.4
Tamale	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.0	0.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.8
Adibo Rural	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.4	3.4	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.4	1.8
Bawku	4.6	3.4	3.8	1.4	2.4	2.4	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.1	2.4
Bolgatanga	2.2	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.6	3.8	2.2	3.0	1.9	2.5	1.4
Builsa Rural	1.6	2.8	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.4	2.0	0.6	0.0
Navrongo	2.0	3.3	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.2	1.6	1.8
Jirapa	2.8	3.5	1.4	2.0	4.5	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.8
Nadowli Rural	1.7	0.7	1.9	0.3	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	-	0.6
Wa	3.2	3.2	5.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	2.2
Median	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.8
Min	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Max	6.4	8.4	8.9	8.0	5.8	7.8	9.6	10.1	11.6	8.5	6.2

No. of Samples by Age Group, Site and Location

			Age Group								Total	15 - 24
Region	Site Name	Loc.	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49			
Greater Accra	Korle Bu	Urban	15	56	136	154	113	26	-	500	71	
Greater Accra	Adabraka	Urban	20	108	172	131	57	11	1	500	128	
Greater Accra	Maamobi	Urban	39	126	165	102	60	7	1	500	165	
Greater Accra	Dangme East	Rural	78	135	120	104	44	18	1	500	213	
Greater Accra	Tema	Urban	26	73	138	117	47	1	-	402	99	
Volta	Ho	Urban	56	104	164	100	56	17	2	499	160	
Volta	Hohoe	Urban	55	110	157	107	57	10	3	499	165	
Volta	Krachi	Rural	33	87	101	66	52	10	4	353	120	
Volta	North Tongu	Rural	59	110	89	64	28	16	2	368	169	
Eastern	Afram Plains	Rural	81	144	118	70	59	25	3	500	225	
Eastern	Akim Oda	Rural	49	73	70	49	30	15	1	287	122	
Eastern	Fanteakwa	Rural	77	109	82	71	41	17	3	400	186	
Eastern	Agormanya	Urban	72	135	127	94	49	23	-	500	207	
Eastern	Koforidua	Urban	25	92	163	137	71	12	-	500	117	
Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Rural	78	122	126	109	46	16	1	498	200	
Central	Assin Fosu	Urban	45	120	166	96	59	11	3	500	165	
Central	Cape Coast	Urban	53	97	97	76	50	16	-	389	150	
Western	Eikwe	Rural	62	130	133	116	48	10	-	499	192	
Western	Sefwi Asafo	Rural	46	120	140	105	54	10	1	476	166	
Western	Takoradi	Urban	18	68	145	160	97	11	1	500	86	
Western	Tarkwa	Rural	71	144	145	84	48	6	2	500	215	
Ashanti	Obuasi	Urban	56	131	134	114	54	11	-	500	187	
Ashanti	Amansie West	Rural	105	141	134	75	35	10	-	500	246	
Ashanti	Kumasi	Urban	30	87	167	132	64	16	3	499	117	
Ashanti	Mampong	Urban	27	114	171	127	52	9	-	500	141	
Brong Ahafo	Asunafo	Rural	54	97	93	63	52	11	2	372	151	
Brong Ahafo	Kintampo	Rural	38	75	78	63	42	16	-	312	113	
Brong Ahafo	Sunyani	Urban	20	61	164	161	78	16	-	500	81	
Brong Ahafo	Wenchi	Urban	36	103	166	117	56	20	2	500	139	
Northern	Salaga	Rural	57	144	142	83	39	11	2	478	201	
Northern	Nalerigu	Urban	66	123	138	115	48	9	1	500	189	
Northern	Tamale	Urban	14	111	179	133	60	2	-	499	125	
Northern	Adibo	Rural	66	120	169	99	40	5	1	500	186	
Upper East	Bawku	Urban	44	143	151	107	36	12	7	500	187	
Upper East	Bolgatanga	Urban	37	135	172	108	47	1	-	500	172	
Upper East	Builsa	Rural	59	102	84	66	29	6	1	347	161	
Upper East	Navrongo	Urban	26	86	134	92	38	12	-	388	112	
Upper West	Jirapa	Urban	52	145	156	86	42	15	2	498	197	
Upper West	Nadowli	Rural	54	102	71	70	31	15	4	347	156	
Upper West	Wa	Urban	41	118	157	115	47	20	-	498	159	
TOTAL			1,940	4,401	5,414	4,038	2,056	505	54	18,408	6,341	
Rural			1,067	1,955	1,895	1,357	718	217	28	7,237	3,022	
Urban			873	2,446	3,519	2,681	1,338	288	26	11,171	3,319	

			Age Group									
Region	Site Name	Loc.	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	Total	15 - 24	
Greater Accra	Korle Bu	Urban	-	2	1	7	7	2	-	19	2	
Greater Accra	Adabraka	Urban	-	3	4	5	3	-	-	15	3	
Greater Accra	Maamobi	Urban	1	3	6	8	-	-	-	18	4	
Greater Accra	Dangme East	Rural	-	4	3	8	2	-	-	17	4	
Greater Accra	Tema	Urban	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	8	1	
Volta	Ho	Urban	2	5	1	4	2	-	-	14	7	
Volta	Hohoe	Urban	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	5	-	
Volta	Krachi	Rural	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	4	2	
Volta	North Tongu	Rural	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	6	1	
Eastern	Afram Plains	Rural	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	4	1	
Eastern	Akim Oda	Rural	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	
Eastern	Fanteakwa	Rural	1	1	1	4	1	-	1	9	2	
Eastern	Agormanya	Urban	1	6	11	5	5	3	-	31	7	
Eastern	Koforidua	Urban	-	2	4	4	3	-	-	13	2	
Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Rural	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	4	-	
Central	Assin Fosu	Urban	-	2	2	3	4	-	-	11	2	
Central	Cape Coast	Urban	-	2	2	1	2	3	-	10	2	
Western	Eikwe	Rural	-	1	3	2	2	-	-	8	1	
Western	Sefwi Asafo	Rural	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	8	1	
Western	Takoradi	Urban	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	14	-	
Western	Tarkwa	Rural	1	2	3	1	1	1	-	9	3	
Ashanti	Obuasi	Urban	1	2	6	8	3	-	-	20	3	
Ashanti	Amansie West	Rural	1	2	3	3	2	2	-	13	3	
Ashanti	Kumasi	Urban	-	2	2	5	5	-	-	14	2	
Ashanti	Mampong	Urban	2	-	2	2	1	-	-	7	2	
Brong Ahafo	Asunafo	Rural	-	-	1	4	2	-	-	7	-	
Brong Ahafo	Kintampo	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brong Ahafo	Sunyani	Urban	-	-	7	10	2	-	-	19	-	
Brong Ahafo	Wenchi	Urban	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	
Northern	Salaga	Rural	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	
Northern	Nalerigu	Urban	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	7	2	
Northern	Tamale	Urban	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	4	-	
Northern	Adibo	Rural	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	9	3	
Upper East	Bawku	Urban	-	3	3	4	2	-	-	12	3	
Upper East	Bolgatanga	Urban	-	2	2	2	1	-	-	7	2	
Upper East	Builsa	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Upper East	Navrongo	Urban	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	7	1	
Upper West	Jirapa	Urban	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	
Upper West	Nadowli	Rural	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	
Upper West	Wa	Urban	1	1	2	4	3	-	-	11	2	
TOTAL			13	58	106	117	69	13	1	377	71	
Rural			5	17	29	34	13	5	1	104	22	
Urban			8	41	77	83	56	8	-	273	49	

			Age Group									
Region	Site Name	Loc.	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	Total	15 - 24	
Greater Accra	Korle Bu	Urban	-	3.6	0.7	4.5	6.2	7.7	-	3.8	2.8	
Greater Accra	Adabraka	Urban	-	2.8	2.3	3.8	5.3	-	-	3.0	2.3	
Greater Accra	Maamobi	Urban	2.6	2.4	3.6	7.8	-	-	-	3.6	2.4	
Greater Accra	Dangme East	Rural	-	3.0	2.5	7.7	4.5	-	-	3.4	1.9	
Greater Accra	Tema	Urban	-	1.4	5.1	-	-	-	-	2.0	1.0	
Volta	Ho	Urban	3.6	4.8	0.6	4.0	3.6	-	-	2.8	4.4	
Volta	Hohoe	Urban	-	-	1.3	1.9	1.8	-	-	1.0	-	
Volta	Krachi	Rural	3.0	1.1	1.0	-	1.9	-	-	1.1	1.7	
Volta	North Tongu	Rural	-	0.9	2.2	3.1	-	6.3	-	1.6	0.6	
Eastern	Afram Plains	Rural	-	0.7	1.7	-	1.7	-	-	0.8	0.4	
Eastern	Akim Oda	Rural	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	0.3	-	
Eastern	Fanteakwa	Rural	1.3	0.9	1.2	5.6	2.4	-	33.3	2.3	1.1	
Eastern	Agormanya	Urban	1.4	4.4	8.7	5.3	10.2	13.0	-	6.2	3.4	
Eastern	Koforidua	Urban	-	2.2	2.5	2.9	4.2	-	-	2.6	1.7	
Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Rural	-	-	0.8	1.8	-	6.3	-	0.8	-	
Central	Assin Fosu	Urban	-	1.7	1.2	3.1	6.8	-	-	2.2	1.2	
Central	Cape Coast	Urban	-	2.1	2.1	1.3	4.0	18.8	-	2.6	1.3	
Western	Eikwe	Rural	-	0.8	2.3	1.7	4.2	-	-	1.6	0.5	
Western	Sefwi Asafo	Rural	-	0.8	4.3	1.0	-	-	-	1.7	0.6	
Western	Takoradi	Urban	-	-	2.8	1.9	7.2	-	-	2.8	-	
Western	Tarkwa	Rural	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.2	2.1	16.7	-	1.8	1.4	
Ashanti	Obuasi	Urban	1.8	1.5	4.5	7.0	5.6	-	-	4.0	1.6	
Ashanti	Amansie West	Rural	1.0	1.4	2.2	4.0	5.7	20.0	-	2.6	1.2	
Ashanti	Kumasi	Urban	-	2.3	1.2	3.8	7.8	-	-	2.8	1.7	
Ashanti	Mampong	Urban	7.4	-	1.2	1.6	1.9	-	-	1.4	1.4	
Brong Ahafo	Asunafo	Rural	-	-	1.1	6.3	3.8	-	-	1.9	-	
Brong Ahafo	Kintampo	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brong Ahafo	Sunyani	Urban	-	-	4.3	6.2	2.6	-	-	3.8	-	
Brong Ahafo	Wenchi	Urban	-	-	-	0.9	3.6	-	-	0.6	-	
Northern	Salaga	Rural	-	-	0.7	2.4	-	-	-	0.6	-	
Northern	Nalerigu	Urban	-	1.6	2.2	1.7	-	-	-	1.4	1.1	
Northern	Tamale	Urban	-	-	0.6	0.8	3.3	-	-	0.8	-	
Northern	Adibo	Rural	1.5	1.7	1.2	4.0	-	-	-	1.8	1.6	
Upper East	Bawku	Urban	-	2.1	2.0	3.7	5.6	-	-	2.4	1.6	
Upper East	Bolgatanga	Urban	-	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.1	-	-	1.4	1.2	
Upper East	Builsa	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Upper East	Navrongo	Urban	-	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	-	-	1.8	0.9	
Upper West	Jirapa	Urban	-	1.4	1.3	-	-	-	-	0.8	1.0	
Upper West	Nadowli	Rural	-	1.0	-	-	3.2	-	-	0.6	0.6	
Upper West	Wa	Urban	2.4	0.8	1.3	3.5	6.4	-	-	2.2	1.3	
Median Prevalence			-	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.6	-	-	1.8	1.1	

HIV Prevalence by Age Group and Location

	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49		15 - 24
Rural	0.5	0.9	1.5	2.5	1.8	2.3	3.6		0.7
Urban	0.9	1.7	2.2	3.1	4.2	2.8	0.0		1.5

Location - Urban

			Age Group									
Region	Site Name	Location	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	Total	15 - 24	
Greater Accra	Korle Bu	Urban	-	3.6	0.7	4.5	6.2	7.7	-	3.8	2.8	
Greater Accra	Adabraka	Urban	-	2.8	2.3	3.8	5.3	-	-	3.0	2.3	
Greater Accra	Maamobi	Urban	2.6	2.4	3.6	7.8	-	-	-	3.6	2.4	
Greater Accra	Tema	Urban	-	1.4	5.1	-	-	-	-	2.0	1.0	
Volta	Ho	Urban	3.6	4.8	0.6	4.0	3.6	-	-	2.8	4.4	
Volta	Hohoe	Urban	-	-	1.3	1.9	1.8	-	-	1.0	-	
Eastern	Agormanya	Urban	1.4	4.4	8.7	5.3	10.2	13.0	-	6.2	3.4	
Eastern	Koforidua	Urban	-	2.2	2.5	2.9	4.2	-	-	2.6	1.7	
Central	Assin Fosu	Urban	-	1.7	1.2	3.1	6.8	-	-	2.2	1.2	
Central	Cape Coast	Urban	-	2.1	2.1	1.3	4.0	18.8	-	2.6	1.3	
Western	Takoradi	Urban	-	-	2.8	1.9	7.2	-	-	2.8	-	
Ashanti	Obuasi	Urban	1.8	1.5	4.5	7.0	5.6	-	-	4.0	1.6	
Ashanti	Kumasi	Urban	-	2.3	1.2	3.8	7.8	-	-	2.8	1.7	
Ashanti	Mampong	Urban	7.4	-	1.2	1.6	1.9	-	-	1.4	1.4	
Brong Ahafo	Sunyani	Urban	-	-	4.3	6.2	2.6	-	-	3.8	-	
Brong Ahafo	Wenchi	Urban	-	-	-	0.9	3.6	-	-	0.6	-	
Northern	Nalerigu	Urban	-	1.6	2.2	1.7	-	-	-	1.4	1.1	
Northern	Tamale	Urban	-	-	0.6	0.8	3.3	-	-	0.8	-	
Upper East	Bawku	Urban	-	2.1	2.0	3.7	5.6	-	-	2.4	1.6	
Upper East	Bolgatanga	Urban	-	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.1	-	-	1.4	1.2	
Upper East	Navrongo	Urban	-	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	-	-	1.8	0.9	
Upper West	Jirapa	Urban	-	1.4	1.3	-	-	-	-	0.8	1.0	
Upper West	Wa	Urban	2.4	0.8	1.3	3.5	6.4	-	-	2.2	1.3	
		Median	-	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.6	-	-	2.4	1.3	

Location - Rural

			Age Group									
Region	Site Name	Location	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	Total	15 - 24	
Greater Accra	Dangme East	Rural	-	3.0	2.5	7.7	4.5	-	-	3.4	1.9	
Volta	Krachi	Rural	3.0	1.1	1.0	-	1.9	-	-	1.1	1.7	
Volta	North Tongu	Rural	-	0.9	2.2	3.1	-	6.3	-	1.6	0.6	
Eastern	Afram Plains	Rural	-	0.7	1.7	-	1.7	-	-	0.8	0.4	
Eastern	Akim Oda	Rural	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	0.3	-	
Eastern	Fanteakwa	Rural	1.3	0.9	1.2	5.6	2.4	-	33.3	2.3	1.1	
Central	Asikuma O. Brakwa	Rural	-	-	0.8	1.8	-	6.3	-	0.8	-	
Western	Eikwe	Rural	-	0.8	2.3	1.7	4.2	-	-	1.6	0.5	
Western	Sefwi Asafo	Rural	-	0.8	4.3	1.0	-	-	-	1.7	0.6	
Western	Tarkwa	Rural	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.2	2.1	16.7	-	1.8	1.4	
Ashanti	Amansie West	Rural	1.0	1.4	2.2	4.0	5.7	20.0	-	2.6	1.2	
Brong Ahafo	Asunafo	Rural	-	-	1.1	6.3	3.8	-	-	1.9	-	
Brong Ahafo	Kintampo	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Northern	Salaga	Rural	-	-	0.7	2.4	-	-	-	0.6	-	
Northern	Adibo	Rural	1.5	1.7	1.2	4.0	-	-	-	1.8	1.6	
Upper East	Builsa	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Upper East	Nadowli	Rural	-	1.0	-	-	3.2	-	-	0.6	0.6	
		Median	-	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.7	-	-	1.6	0.6	

REGIONS	URBAN SITES	No of Samples	Percent (%)	Total HIV Positive	Prevalence
Greater Accra	Korle Bu	500	4.5	19	3.8
Greater Accra	Adabraka	500	4.5	15	3.0
Greater Accra	Maamobi	500	4.5	18	3.6
Greater Accra	Tema	402	3.6	8	2.0
Volta	Ho	499	4.5	14	2.8
Volta	Hohoe	499	4.5	5	1.0
Eastern	Agormanya	500	4.5	31	6.2
Eastern	Koforidua	500	4.5	13	2.6
Central	Assin Fosu	500	4.5	11	2.2
Central	Cape Coast	389	3.5	10	2.6
Western	Takoradi	500	4.5	14	2.8
Ashanti	Obuasi	500	4.5	20	4.0
Ashanti	Kumasi	499	4.5	14	2.8
Ashanti	Mampong	500	4.5	7	1.4
Brong Ahafo	Sunyani	500	4.5	19	3.8
Brong Ahafo	Wenchi	500	4.5	3	0.6
Northern	Nalerigu	500	4.5	7	1.4
Northern	Tamale	499	4.5	4	0.8
Upper East	Bawku	500	4.5	12	2.4
Upper East	Bolgatanga	500	4.5	7	1.4
Upper East	Navrongo	388	3.5	7	1.8
Upper West	Jirapa	498	4.5	4	0.8
Upper West	Wa	498	4.5	11	2.2
	Total	11,171	100.0	273	2.4
	Median				2.4

REGIONS	RURAL SITES	No of Samples	Percent (%)	Total HIV Positive	Prevalence
Greater Accra	Dangme East	500	6.9	17	3.4
Volta	Krachi	353	4.9	4	1.1
Volta	North Tongu	368	5.1	6	1.6
Eastern	Afram Plains	500	6.9	4	0.8
Eastern	Akim Oda	287	4.0	1	0.3
Eastern	Fanteakwa	400	5.5	9	2.3
Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	498	6.9	4	0.8
Western	Eikwe	499	6.9	8	1.6
Western	Sefwi Asafo	476	6.6	8	1.7
Western	Tarkwa	500	6.9	9	1.8
Ashanti	Amansie West	500	6.9	13	2.6
Brong Ahafo	Asunafo	372	5.1	7	1.9
Brong Ahafo	Kintampo	312	4.3	-	0.0
Northern	Salaga	478	6.6	3	0.6
Northern	Adibo	500	6.9	9	1.8
Upper East	Builsa	347	4.8	-	0.0
Upper West	Nadowli	347	4.8	2	0.6
	Total	7,237	100.0	104	1.4
	Median				1.6

HIV Mean and Median

	Median	Mean
Rural	1.6	1.4
Urban	2.4	2.4

Region	Site Name	Number Submitted	Deletions		Number Eligible	Syphilis Positive		Prevalence	95% Confidence Limits	
			Age Criteria Not Met	No Sample Taken		Syphilis Reactive	Syphilis Positive		9	10
	1	2	3	4	5(2-3-4)	6	7	8(7/5)	9	10
Greater Accra	Korle Bu	500	0	0	500	2	1	0.2	0.00	0.59
Greater Accra	Adabraka	500	0	0	500	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Greater Accra	Maamobi	500	0	0	500	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Greater Accra	Dangme East	500	0	0	500	1	1	0.2	0.00	0.59
Greater Accra	Tema	402	0	0	402	6	6	1.5	0.31	2.68
Volta	Ho	499	0	0	499	4	2	0.4	0.00	0.96
Volta	Hohoe	500	1	0	499	1	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Volta	Krachi	353	0	0	353	4	3	0.8	0.00	1.81
Volta	North Tongu	368	0	0	368	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Eastern	Afram Plains	500	0	0	500	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Eastern	Akim Oda	288	1	0	287	1	1	0.3	0.00	1.03
Eastern	Fanteakwa	401	1	0	400	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Eastern	Agormanya	500	0	0	500	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Eastern	Koforidua	500	0	0	500	3	2	0.4	0.00	0.95
Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	500	2	0	498	9	9	1.8	0.64	2.98
Central	Assin Fosu	500	0	0	500	2	2	0.4	0.00	0.95
Central	Cape Coast	389	0	0	389	2	2	0.5	0.00	1.22
Western	Eikwe	500	1	0	499	1	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Western	Sefwi Asafo	476	0	0	476	7	7	1.5	0.39	2.55
Western	Takoradi	500	0	0	500	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Western	Tarkwa	500	0	0	500	2	1	0.2	0.00	0.59
Ashanti	Obuasi	500	0	0	500	3	1	0.2	0.00	0.59
Ashanti	Amansie West	500	0	0	500	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Ashanti	Kumasi	500	1	0	499	2	2	0.4	0.00	0.96
Ashanti	Mampong	500	0	0	500	1	1	0.2	0.00	0.59
Brong Ahafo	Asunafo	372	0	0	372	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Brong Ahafo	Kintampo	312	0	0	312	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Brong Ahafo	Sunyani	500	0	0	500	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Brong Ahafo	Wenchi	500	0	0	500	2	1	0.2	0.00	0.59
Northern	Salaga	478	0	0	478	4	4	0.8	0.02	1.65
Northern	Nalerigu	500	0	0	500	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Northern	Tamale	499	0	0	499	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Northern	Adibo	500	0	0	500	1	1	0.2	0.00	0.59
Upper East	Bawku	500	0	0	500	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Upper East	Bolgatanga	500	0	0	500	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Upper East	Builsa	347	0	0	347	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Upper East	Navrongo	388	0	0	388	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Upper West	Jirapa	500	2	0	498	1	1	0.2	0.00	0.59
Upper West	Nadowli	347	0	0	347	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Upper West	Wa	500	2	0	498	1	1	0.2	0.00	0.59
	TOTAL	18,419	11	0	18,408	60	49	0.10	0.05	0.15

Region	No of Samples	Syphilis Positive	Prevalence
Greater Accra	2,402	8	0.3
Volta	1,719	5	0.3
Eastern	2,187	3	0.1
Central	1,387	13	0.9
Western	1,975	8	0.4
Ashanti	1,999	4	0.2
Brong Ahafo	1,684	1	0.1
Northern	1,977	5	0.3
Upper East	1,735	-	0.0
Upper West	1,343	2	0.1
Total	18,408	49	0.1

Syphilis Prevalence by Age Group

AGE GROUP	No of Samples	Syphilis Positive	Prevalence
15-19	1,940	8	0.4
20-24	4,401	15	0.3
25-29	5,414	13	0.2
30-34	4,038	10	0.2
35-39	2,056	2	0.1
40-44	505	1	0.2
45-49	54	-	0.0
Total	18,408	49	0.1
15-24	6,341	23	0.4

Syphilis Prevalence by Location

LOCATION	No of Samples	Syphilis Positive	Prevalence
Urban	11,171	22	0.2
Rural	7,237	27	0.4
Total	18,408	49	0.1

Syphilis Prevalence by Urban and Rural Sites (Mean and Median)

Location	Median	Mean
Rural	0.0	0.4
Urban	0.2	0.2

- Mean and Median Syphilis Prevalence

Region	Sites	Location	No of Samples	Syphilis Positive	Prevalence
Greater Accra	Korle Bu	Urban	500	1	0.2
Greater Accra	Adabraka	Urban	500	-	0.0
Greater Accra	Maamobi	Urban	500	-	0.0
Greater Accra	Tema	Urban	402	6	1.5
Volta	Ho	Urban	499	2	0.4
Volta	Hohoe	Urban	499	-	0.0
Eastern	Agormanya	Urban	500	-	0.0
Eastern	Koforidua	Urban	500	2	0.4
Central	Assin Fosu	Urban	500	2	0.4
Central	Cape Coast	Urban	389	2	0.5
Western	Takoradi	Urban	500	-	0.0
Ashanti	Obuasi	Urban	500	1	0.2
Ashanti	Kumasi	Urban	499	2	0.4
Ashanti	Mampong	Urban	500	1	0.2
Brong Ahafo	Sunyani	Urban	500	-	0.0
Brong Ahafo	Wenchi	Urban	500	1	0.2
Northern	Nalerigu	Urban	500	-	0.0
Northern	Tamale	Urban	499	-	0.0
Upper East	Bawku	Urban	500	-	0.0
Upper East	Bolgatanga	Urban	500	-	0.0
Upper East	Navrongo	Urban	388	-	0.0
Upper West	Jirapa	Urban	498	1	0.2
Upper West	Wa	Urban	498	1	0.2
Total			11,171	22	0.2
Median					0.2

Region	Sites	Location	No of Samples	Syphilis Positive	Prevalence
Greater Accra	Dangme East	Rural	500	1	0.2
Volta	Krachi	Rural	353	3	0.8
Volta	North Tongu	Rural	368	-	0.0
Eastern	Afram Plains	Rural	500	-	0.0
Eastern	Akim Oda	Rural	287	1	0.3
Eastern	Fanteakwa	Rural	400	-	0.0
Central	Asikuma Odoben Bra.	Rural	498	9	1.8
Western	Eikwe	Rural	499	-	0.0
Western	Sefwi Asafo	Rural	476	7	1.5
Western	Tarkwa	Rural	500	1	0.2
Ashanti	Amansie West	Rural	500	-	0.0
Brong Ahafo	Asunafo	Rural	372	-	0.0
Brong Ahafo	Kintampo	Rural	312	-	0.0
Northern	Salaga	Rural	478	4	0.8
Northern	Adibo	Rural	500	1	0.2
Upper East	Builsa	Rural	347	-	0.0
Upper West	Nadowli	Rural	347	-	0.0
Total			7,237	27	0.4
Median					0.0

Region	Site Name	Location	Age Group							Total	15 - 24
			15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49		
Greater Accra	Korle Bu	Urban	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Greater Accra	Adabraka	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Accra	Maamobi	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Accra	Dangme East	Rural	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Greater Accra	Tema	Urban	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	6	2
Volta	Ho	Urban	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
Volta	Hohoe	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volta	Krachi	Rural	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	-
Volta	North Tongu	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern	Afram Plains	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern	Akim Oda	Rural	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Eastern	Fanteakwa	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern	Agormanya	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern	Koforidua	Urban	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Rural	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	9	7
Central	Assin Fosu	Urban	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
Central	Cape Coast	Urban	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
Western	Eikwe	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western	Sefwi Asafo	Rural	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	7	4
Western	Takoradi	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western	Tarkwa	Rural	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ashanti	Obuasi	Urban	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Ashanti	Amansie West	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	Kumasi	Urban	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Ashanti	Mampong	Urban	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Brong Ahafo	Asunafo	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brong Ahafo	Kintampo	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brong Ahafo	Sunyani	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brong Ahafo	Wenchi	Urban	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Northern	Salaga	Rural	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	3
Northern	Nalerigu	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	Tamale	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	Adibo	Rural	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Upper East	Bawku	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper East	Bolgatanga	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper East	Builsa	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper East	Navrongo	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper West	Jirapa	Urban	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Upper West	Nadowli	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper West	Wa	Urban	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	TOTAL		8	15	13	10	2	1	-	49	23
	Rural		7	9	5	3	2	1	0	27	16
	Urban		1	6	8	7	0	0	0	22	7

Region	Site Name	Location	Age Group								Total	15 - 24
			15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49			
Greater Accra	Korle Bu	Urban	15	56	136	154	113	26	-	500	71	
Greater Accra	Adabraka	Urban	20	108	172	131	57	11	1	500	128	
Greater Accra	Maamobi	Urban	39	126	165	102	60	7	1	500	165	
Greater Accra	Dangme East	Rural	78	135	120	104	44	18	1	500	213	
Greater Accra	Tema	Urban	26	73	138	117	47	1	-	402	99	
Volta	Ho	Urban	56	104	164	100	56	17	2	499	160	
Volta	Hohoe	Urban	55	110	157	107	57	10	3	499	165	
Volta	Krachi	Rural	33	87	101	66	52	10	4	353	120	
Volta	North Tongu	Rural	59	110	89	64	28	16	2	368	169	
Eastern	Afram Plains	Rural	81	144	118	70	59	25	3	500	225	
Eastern	Akim Oda	Rural	49	73	70	49	30	15	1	287	122	
Eastern	Fanteakwa	Rural	77	109	82	71	41	17	3	400	186	
Eastern	Agormanya	Urban	72	135	127	94	49	23	-	500	207	
Eastern	Koforidua	Urban	25	92	163	137	71	12	-	500	117	
Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Rural	78	122	126	109	46	16	1	498	200	
Central	Assin Fosu	Urban	45	120	166	96	59	11	3	500	165	
Central	Cape Coast	Urban	53	97	97	76	50	16		389	150	
Western	Eikwe	Rural	62	130	133	116	48	10	-	499	192	
Western	Sefwi Asafo	Rural	46	120	140	105	54	10	1	476	166	
Western	Takoradi	Urban	18	68	145	160	97	11	1	500	86	
Western	Tarkwa	Rural	71	144	145	84	48	6	2	500	215	
Ashanti	Obuasi	Urban	56	131	134	114	54	11	-	500	187	
Ashanti	Amansie West	Rural	105	141	134	75	35	10	-	500	246	
Ashanti	Kumasi	Urban	30	87	167	132	64	16	3	499	117	
Ashanti	Mampong	Urban	27	114	171	127	52	9	-	500	141	
Brong Ahafo	Asunafo	Rural	54	97	93	63	52	11	2	372	151	
Brong Ahafo	Kintampo	Rural	38	75	78	63	42	16	-	312	113	
Brong Ahafo	Sunyani	Urban	20	61	164	161	78	16	-	500	81	
Brong Ahafo	Wenchi	Urban	36	103	166	117	56	20	2	500	139	
Northern	Salaga	Rural	57	144	142	83	39	11	2	478	201	
Northern	Nalerigu	Urban	66	123	138	115	48	9	1	500	189	
Northern	Tamale	Urban	14	111	179	133	60	2	-	499	125	
Northern	Adibo	Rural	66	120	169	99	40	5	1	500	186	
Upper East	Bawku	Urban	44	143	151	107	36	12	7	500	187	
Upper East	Bolgatanga	Urban	37	135	172	108	47	1	-	500	172	
Upper East	Builsa	Rural	59	102	84	66	29	6	1	347	161	
Upper East	Navrongo	Urban	26	86	134	92	38	12	-	388	112	
Upper West	Jirapa	Urban	52	145	156	86	42	15	2	498	197	
Upper West	Nadowli	Rural	54	102	71	70	31	15	4	347	156	
Upper West	Wa	Urban	41	118	157	115	47	20	-	498	159	
	TOTAL		1,940	4,401	5,414	4,038	2,056	505	54	18,408	6,341	
	Rural		1,067	1,955	1,895	1,357	718	217	28	7,237	3,022	
	Urban		873	2,446	3,519	2,681	1,338	288	26	11,171	3,319	

			Age Group									
Region	Site Name	Location	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	Total	15 - 24	
Greater Accra	Korle Bu	Urban	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.20	0.00	
Greater Accra	Adabraka	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Greater Accra	Maamobi	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Greater Accra	Dangme East	Rural	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.47	
Greater Accra	Tema	Urban	-	2.7	2.2	0.9	-	-	-	1.49	2.02	
Volta	Ho	Urban	-	1.0	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.63	
Volta	Hohoe	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Volta	Krachi	Rural	-	-	1.0	-	3.8	-	-	0.85	0.00	
Volta	North Tongu	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Eastern	Afram Plains	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Eastern	Akim Oda	Rural	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	0.35	0.00	
Eastern	Fanteakwa	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Eastern	Agormanya	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Eastern	Koforidua	Urban	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.40	1.71	
Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Rural	2.6	4.1	1.6	-	-	-	-	1.81	3.50	
Central	Assin Fosu	Urban	2.2	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.61	
Central	Cape Coast	Urban	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	0.51	0.67	
Western	Eikwe	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Western	Sefwi Asafo	Rural	4.3	1.7	-	1.9	-	10.0	-	1.47	2.41	
Western	Takoradi	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Western	Tarkwa	Rural	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.00	
Ashanti	Obuasi	Urban	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.20	0.00	
Ashanti	Amansie West	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Ashanti	Kumasi	Urban	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	0.40	0.00	
Ashanti	Mampong	Urban	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.00	
Brong Ahafo	Asunafo	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Brong Ahafo	Kintampo	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Brong Ahafo	Sunyani	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Brong Ahafo	Wenchi	Urban	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.00	
Northern	Salaga	Rural	3.5	0.7	-	1.2	-	-	-	0.84	1.49	
Northern	Nalerigu	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Northern	Tamale	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Northern	Adibo	Rural	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.54	
Upper East	Bawku	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Upper East	Bolgatanga	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Upper East	Builsa	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Upper East	Navrongo	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Upper West	Jirapa	Urban	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	0.20	0.00	
Upper West	Nadowli	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Upper West	Wa	Urban	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.20	0.00	
	Median		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.00	

	15 -19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	Mean Prevalence		15 - 24
Rural	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4		0.5
Urban	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2		0.2

Location - Urban

Location - Urban			Age Group								Total	15 - 24
Region	Site Name	Location	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49			
Greater Accra	Korle Bu	Urban	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.20	0.00	
Greater Accra	Adabraka	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Greater Accra	Maamobi	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Greater Accra	Tema	Urban	-	2.7	2.2	0.9	-	-	-	1.49	2.02	
Volta	Ho	Urban	-	1.0	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.63	
Volta	Hohoe	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Eastern	Agormanya	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Eastern	Koforidua	Urban	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.40	1.71	
Central	Assin Fosu	Urban	2.2	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.61	
Central	Cape Coast	Urban	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	0.51	0.67	
Western	Takoradi	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Ashanti	Obuasi	Urban	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.20	0.00	
Ashanti	Kumasi	Urban	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	0.40	0.00	
Ashanti	Mampong	Urban	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.00	
Brong Ahafo	Sunyani	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Brong Ahafo	Wenchi	Urban	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.00	
Northern	Nalerigu	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Northern	Tamale	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Upper East	Bawku	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Upper East	Bolgatanga	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Upper East	Navrongo	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Upper West	Jirapa	Urban	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	0.20	0.00	
Upper West	Wa	Urban	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.20	0.00	
		Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.00	

Location - Rural

Location - Rural			Age Group								Total	15 - 24
Region	Site Name	Location	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49			
Greater Accra	Dangme East	Rural	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.47	
Volta	Krachi	Rural	-	-	1.0	-	3.8	-	-	0.85	0.00	
Volta	North Tongu	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Eastern	Afram Plains	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Eastern	Akim Oda	Rural	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	0.35	0.00	
Eastern	Fanteakwa	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Central	Asikuma Odobe br	Rural	2.6	4.1	1.6	-	-	-	-	1.81	3.50	
Western	Eikwe	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Western	Sefwi Asafo	Rural	4.3	1.7	-	1.9	-	10.0	-	1.47	2.41	
Western	Tarkwa	Rural	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.00	
Ashanti	Amansie West	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Brong Ahafo	Asunafo	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Brong Ahafo	Kintampo	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Northern	Salaga	Rural	3.5	0.7	-	1.2	-	-	-	0.84	1.49	
Northern	Adibo	Rural	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.54	
Upper East	Builsa	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
Upper West	Nodowli	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	
		Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	

STI Samples by Age Group

Age Group	No of Samples	Percent(%)
15-19	23	6.8
20-24	73	21.5
25-29	94	27.7
30-34	67	19.8
35-39	47	13.9
40-44	22	6.5
45-49	13	3.8
TOTAL	339	100.0
15-24	96	28.3

STI Samples

Region	No of Samples	Percent(%)
Adabraka STI	140	41.3
Kumasi STI	199	58.7
Total	339	100.0

HIV Prevalence among STI Clients

Region	Site Name	Number Submitted	DELETIONS		Number Eligible	HIV Positive	Prevalence
			Age Criteria Not Met	No Sample Taken			
	1	2	3	4	5 (2-3-4)	6	7
Greater Accra	Adabraka STI	141	1	0	140	7	5.0
Ashanti	Kumasi STI	200	1	0	199	4	2.0
	TOTALS	341	2	0	339	11	3.2

HIV Prevalence Among STI Clients by Agegroup

Age group	FEMALE			MALE			TOTAL		
	No. Tested	HIV Positive	Prevalence	No. Tested	HIV Positive	Prevalence	No. Tested	HIV Positive	Prevalence
15-19	19	-	0.0	4	-	0.0	23	-	0.0
20-24	57	2	3.5	16	-	0.0	73	2	2.7
25-29	68	-	0.0	26	-	0.0	94	-	0.0
30-34	37	4	10.8	30	-	0.0	67	4	6.0
35-39	27	3	11.1	20	-	0.0	47	3	6.4
40-44	13	1	7.7	9	1	11.1	22	2	9.1
45-49	5	-	0.0	8	-	0.0	13	-	0.0
TOTAL	226	10	4.4	113	1	0.9	339	11	3.2
15-24	76	2	2.6	20	-	0.0	96	2	2.1

Syphilis Prevalence among STI Clients

Region	Site Name	Number Submitted	DELETIONS		Number Eligible	Syphilis Positive	Prevalence
			Age Criteria Not Met	No Sample Taken			
	1	2	3	4	5 (2-3-4)	6	7
Greater Accra	Adabraka STI	141	1	0	140	1	0.7
Ashanti	Kumasi STI	200	1	0	199	0	0.0
	TOTALS	341	2	0	339	1	0.3

Syphilis Prevalence Among STI Clients by Agegroup

Age group	FEMALE			MALE			TOTAL		
	No. Tested	Syphilis Positive	Prevalence	No. Tested	Syphilis Positive	Prevalence	No. Tested	Syphilis Positive	Prevalence
15-19	19	-	0.0	4	-	0.0	23	-	0.0
20-24	57	1	1.8	16	-	0.0	73	1	1.4
25-29	68	-	0.0	26	-	0.0	94	-	0.0
30-34	37	-	0.0	30	-	0.0	67	-	0.0
35-39	27	-	0.0	20	-	0.0	47	-	0.0
40-44	13	-	0.0	9	-	0.0	22	-	0.0
45-49	5	-	0.0	8	-	0.0	13	-	0.0
TOTAL	226	1	0.4	113	-	0.0	339	1	0.3
15-24	76	1	1.3	20	-	0.0	96	1	1.0

Monitoring Check List 2015

1. Name of Site: _____

2. Date of Visit : _____

3. Week of Visit (Tick)

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Persons Met

Name	Designation

5. Status of sample collection (Tick): Ongoing Completed

6. Numbers of Samples collected

7. Labelling of samples (Tick)

Number Code Given			Age Indicated			Test done (HIV/Syphilis)		
Good	Satisfactory	Poor	Good	Satisfactory	Poor	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Is record Being Kept Properly (Code No., Age, Results, Date)

Good	Satisfactory	Poor
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Method or Storage (Tick)

Unscreened Sample

Fridge	Freezer	Cold box	Non
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Screened/Positive Samples

Fridge	Freezer	Cold box	Non
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. Are the samples being stored properly (Tick)

Unscreened Sample (2-8 degree)	Screened/Positive Samples (-20 degrees)
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

11. For Rural Sites How long are the samples kept before taken to the laboratory (Tick)

1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	More than 4 days
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. How often are the samples sent to the lab

Once a week	Twice a week	Thrice a week
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. Availability of Logistics

Are all the needed logistics available for the survey (Reagents, consumables)

Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
If No what is not available	<input type="text"/>

14. Transportation of Samples

Arrangements for transporting samples to PHRL

15. Comments and Action taken

Time Frame for Monitoring of 2015 HIV Sentinel Survey

Level	Frequency	Week/Dates											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District	Every Other Week												
Regional	Every Three Weeks												
National	Thrice												

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