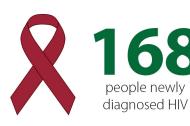
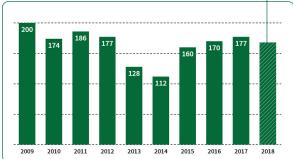
HIV and AIDS in Saskatchewan 2018

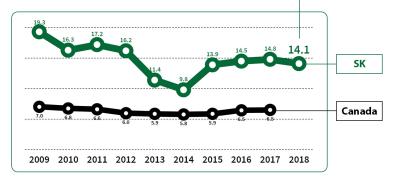




The number of newly diagnosed people remained similar to the past three years.

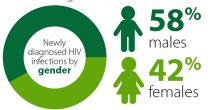


About 14 per 100,000 population



SK's HIV 2018 diagnosis rate was **2.2x higher** than the 2017 national rate.

► Males were more likely than females to be diagnosed with HIV.



About **8 in 10** of the newly diagnosed females were within the **childbearing age** (15-45 years).



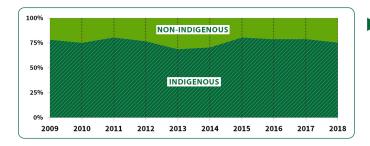
HIV was most common among those aged 30-49 in males and aged 20-29 in females.



3 in 5 males diagnosed with HIV was aged 30-49

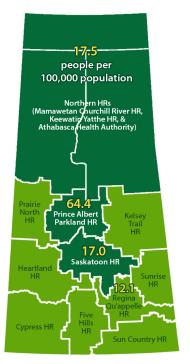


7 in 10 females diagnosed with HIV were aged 20-39

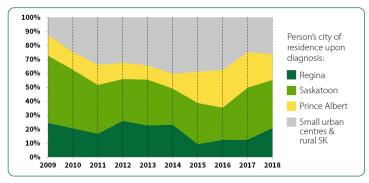


Those who self-identified as Indigenous remained the most common group of newly diagnosed people.

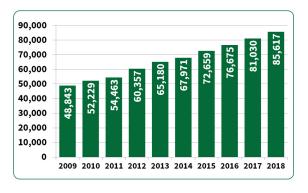
- Regional (former) vs SK rate (14.1 people per 100,00 population)
 - higher than provincial rate
 - lower than provincial rate or reported no new infections



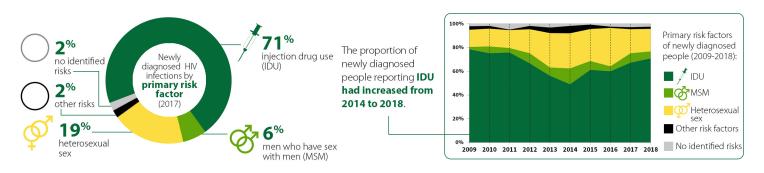
▶ Most of those newly diagnosed were from Regina, Saskatoon, and Prince Albert. Rural areas saw an increase in the proportion of cases in 2010. This proportion has fluctuated since then.



The **number of HIV tests** performed by the Roy Romanow Provincial Laboratory (RRPL) has **increased 75%** from 2009 to 2018.

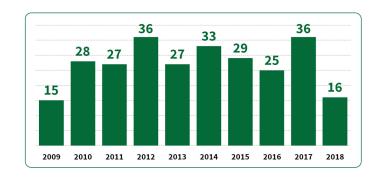


Injection drug use (IDU) remained the most common primary risk factor among newly diagnosed people.



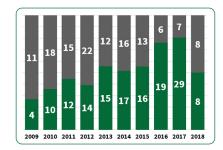


► The number of people reported with AIDS **decreased** in 2018 after an increase in 2017.





Half of the newly diagnosed with AIDS were diagnosed late in their disease progression.



▶ Just over half of the people newly diagnosed with AIDS in the past decade (2009-2018) are presumed to be alive.

Known Deceased

Presumed Alive

NOTE: Delays occur in the reporting of HIV and AIDS data. As updated information becomes available, data may be revised. As such, numbers may differ from previous reports or at the time of next year's report.

