

# HIV and AIDS in Saskatchewan (2019)

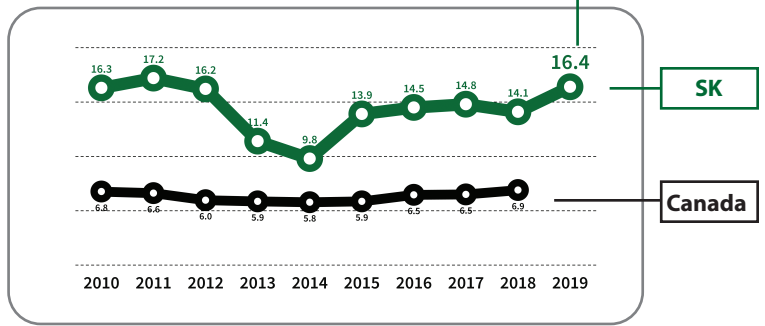
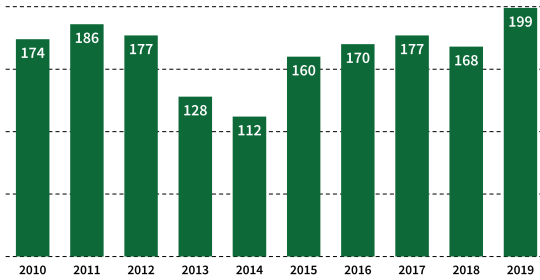


# 199

newly diagnosed with HIV



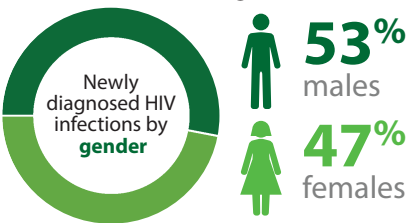
About **16 per 100,000** population



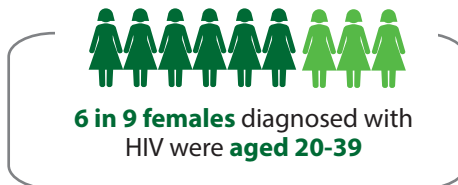
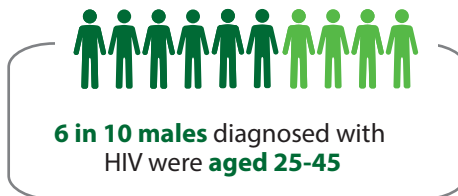
▶ The number of newly diagnosed people **increased to a level last seen** in 2011.

▶ SK's HIV 2019 diagnosis rate was **2.4x higher** than the 2018 national rate.

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

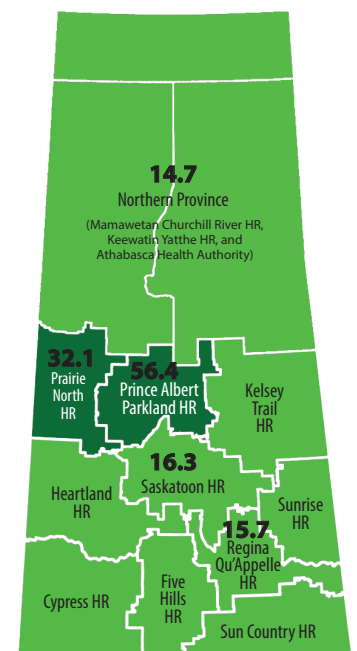


▶ HIV was most common among those **aged 25-45** in males and **aged 20-39** in females.

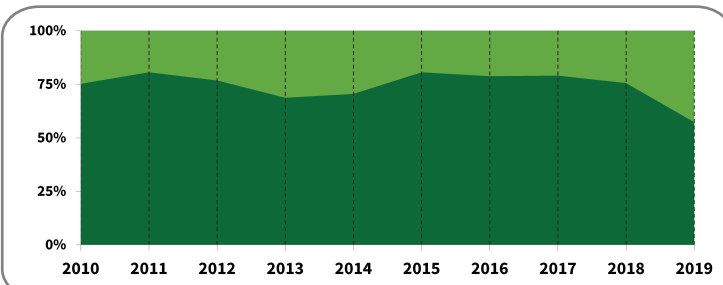


▶ **Regional (former) vs. SK rate** (16.4 people per 100,000 population)

■ Higher than provincial rate  
■ Lower than provincial rate or reported no new infections

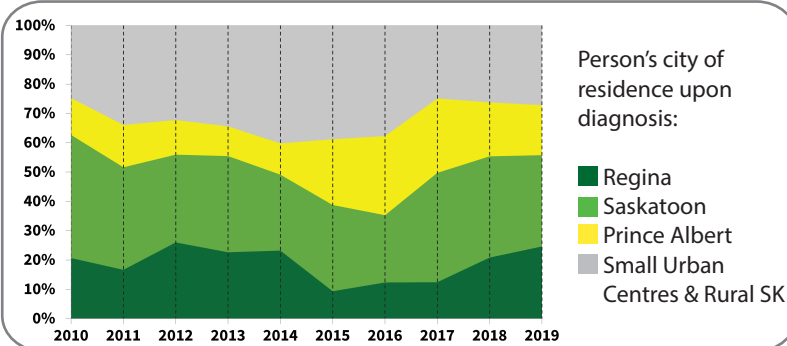


▶ About **7 in 9** of the newly diagnosed females were within the **childbearing age** (15-45 years).

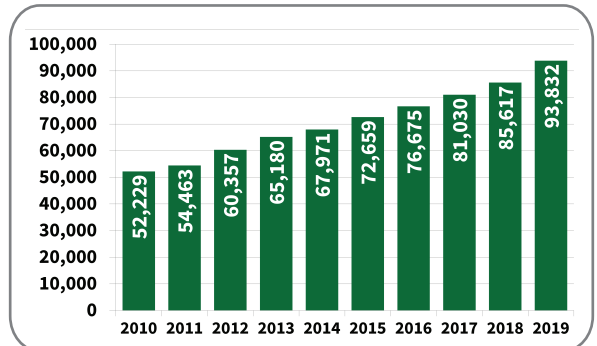


▶ The number of those who **self-identified as Indigenous**, while the most common group of newly diagnosed people, **decreased** in 2019.

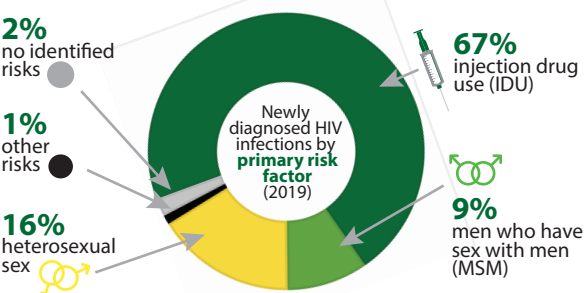
▶ **Most** of those newly diagnosed were from **Regina, Saskatoon** and **Prince Albert**. Rural areas saw an increase in the proportion of cases in 2019.



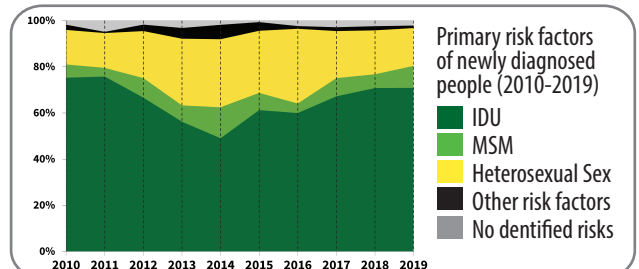
▶ The number of HIV tests performed by Roy Romanow Provincial Laboratory (RRPL) **has almost doubled** since 2010.



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



The proportion of newly diagnosed people reporting IDU decreased from 2018 to 2019 while the proportion of those practicing MSM increased.



**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.