

# **Comparison of indicators in HIV and tuberculosis reports for monitoring scale-up in paediatric disease**

Indicator	UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS epidemic 2010Error! Bookmark not defined.	Global Tuberculosis Report 2011Error! Bookmark not defined.
<b>Disease burden</b>		
<b>Revalence</b>	Estimated number of children living with HIV increased from 2 million (1.2-2.7) in 2001 to 2.5 million (1.6-3.4) in 2009	<i>Not reported</i>
<b>Incidence</b>	An estimated 370 000 (230 000-510 000) children were newly infected with HIV in 2009 down from 500 000 (320 000-680 000) in 2001	<i>Not reported</i>
<b>Mortality</b>	All children: An estimated 260 000 (150 000-360 000) children died from AIDS-related illnesses in 2009, a 19% decrease from the estimated 320 000 (210 000-430 000) who died in 2004 <i>Children &lt;5: Not reported globally only for South Africa - AIDS accounts for 35% of deaths in children &lt;5 years</i>	<i>Not reported</i>
<b>Orphans due to parental deaths from disease</b>	Number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by HIV increased from 14.6 million (12.4-17.1) in 2005 to 16.6 million (14.4-18.8) in 2009. Almost 90% live in sub-Saharan Africa	In 2009, an estimated 9.7 million (8.5-11) children were orphaned by tuberculosis.
<b>Treatment</b>		
<b>Numbers on treatment</b>	The number of children younger than 15 years receiving antiretroviral therapy increased by 29% from 2008 to 2009, from 275 000 to 354 000.	Globally only case notifications by age <15 years for new smear-positive* cases reported. This increased from 44 592 in 2005 to 49 013 in 2010 For 22 high-burden countries, case notifications by country by age <15 years reported. Total n=157135.**
<b>Proportion of children requiring treatment receiving treatment</b>	Children continued to have less access to antiretroviral therapy than adults (28% vs 37%). Antiretroviral coverage estimates are broken down by country	<i>Not reported</i>
<b>Proportion on second-line treatment (proxy measure of drug resistance)</b>	<i>Not reported</i>	<i>Not reported</i>
<b>Prevention</b>		
<b>Prevention</b>	PMTCT: 53% (40-79%) of pregnant women living with HIV in low- and middle-income countries received PMTCT in 2009, vs 45% (37-57%) in 2008 and 15% in 2005.	BCG vaccination: <i>Not reported</i> IPT for children <5 years who are contacts: <i>Not reported</i>  IPT for HIV-positive children <15 years: <i>Not reported by age</i>

\* Most childhood tuberculosis, apart from advanced disease, is not smear-positive so this indicator has limited value in monitoring progress in diagnosis and treatment for children.

\*\*Data on remaining countries that report to WHO can be downloaded from the WHO website.  
PMTCT=prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. IPT=isoniazid preventive therapy.