



HIV/AIDS CASE TRENDS IN INDONESIA IN 2023-2024: RISK FACTORS FOR TRANSMISSION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SDGS



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INTRODUCTION

HIV remains a public health challenge in Indonesia, with case numbers continuing to rise. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to end the HIV/AIDS epidemic by 2030. Analysis of age distribution and risk factors is important for formulating prevention policies.

GOALS

This study aims to analyze HIV case trends in Indonesia for the 2023-2024 period based on the number of cases, age groups, risk factors, and their relevance to the achievement of SDG 3.3.

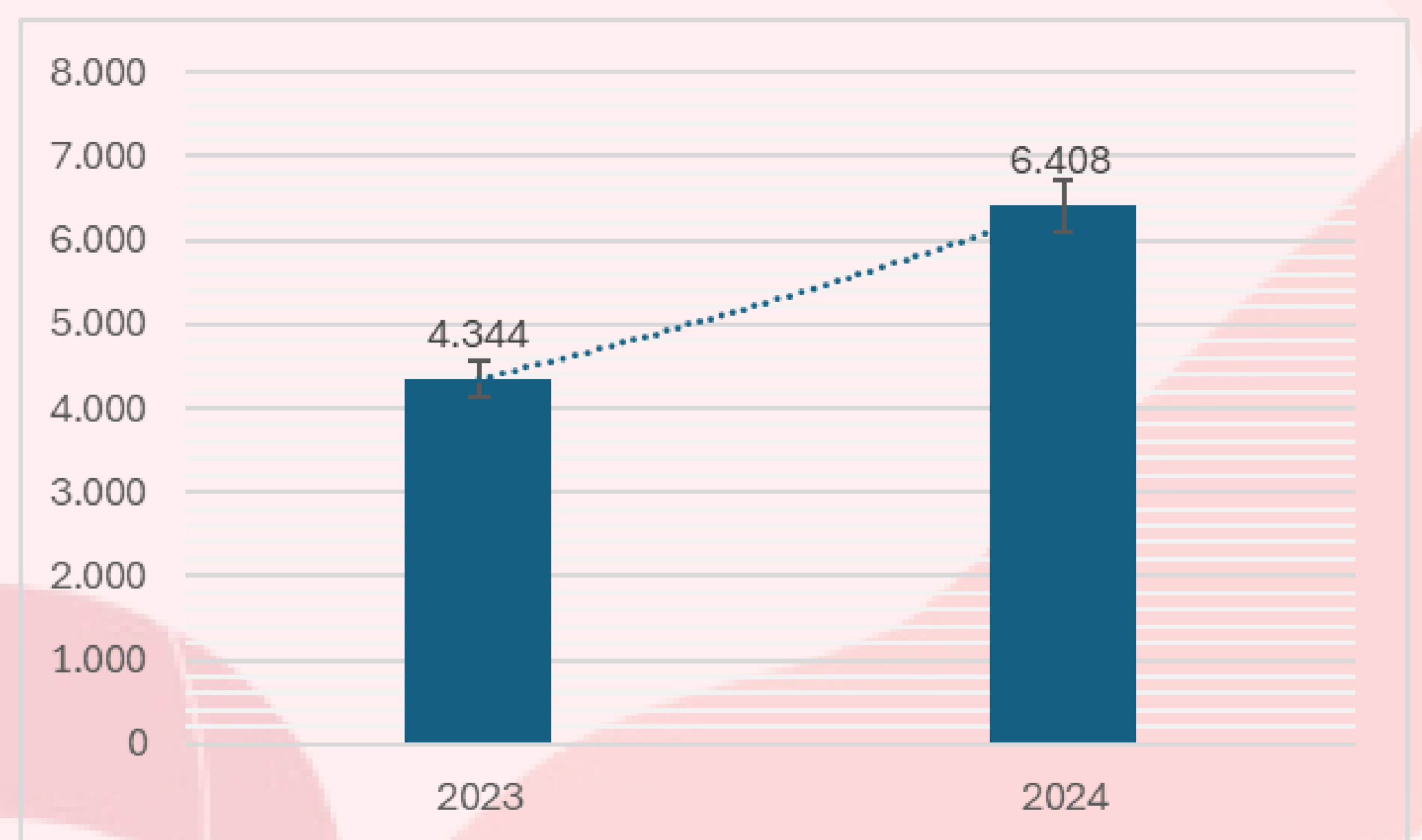
METHODS

A descriptive study using secondary data from Indonesian Ministry of Health's 2023-2024 reports. The analysis focused on the number of new cases, age distribution, risk factors for transmission, and their relevance to the HIV/AIDS elimination target.

CONCLUSION

The trend of people living with HIV continues to increase and is still far from the SDG 3.3 target. The dominance among people of productive age and risky sexual behavior emphasizes the importance of key population-based prevention strategies, expansion of HIV testing, and optimization of the 95-95-95 program. These efforts need to be strengthened with a focus on equality (SDG 10) and cross-sector collaboration (SDG 17) to accelerate HIV elimination in Indonesia.

RESULT



HIV CASE TRENDS IN 2023-2024

The number of HIV cases increased from 57,299 (2023) to 63,707 (2024), mostly found in the 25-49 age group. The main risk factors were sexual behavior, namely homosexual/MSM at 31% (2023) and 33% (2024), and heterosexual at 14% (2023) and 26.9% (2024). Transmission through needle sharing was recorded as very low, <1% annually.

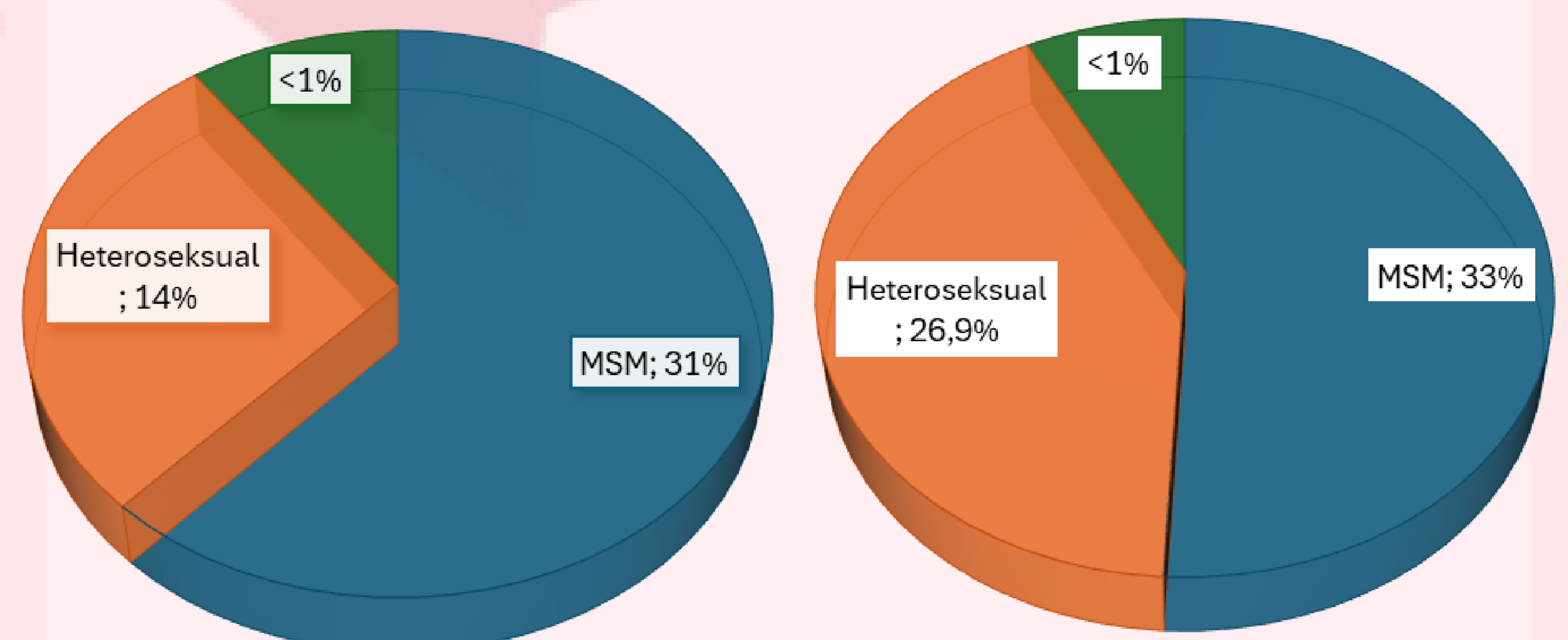


CHART OF CONTAGIOUS RISK FACTOR 2023 & 2024

REFERENCE

