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Trends in estimated HIV incidence among gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs and heterosexuals, Canada

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PROTECTING AND EMPOWERING CANADIANS
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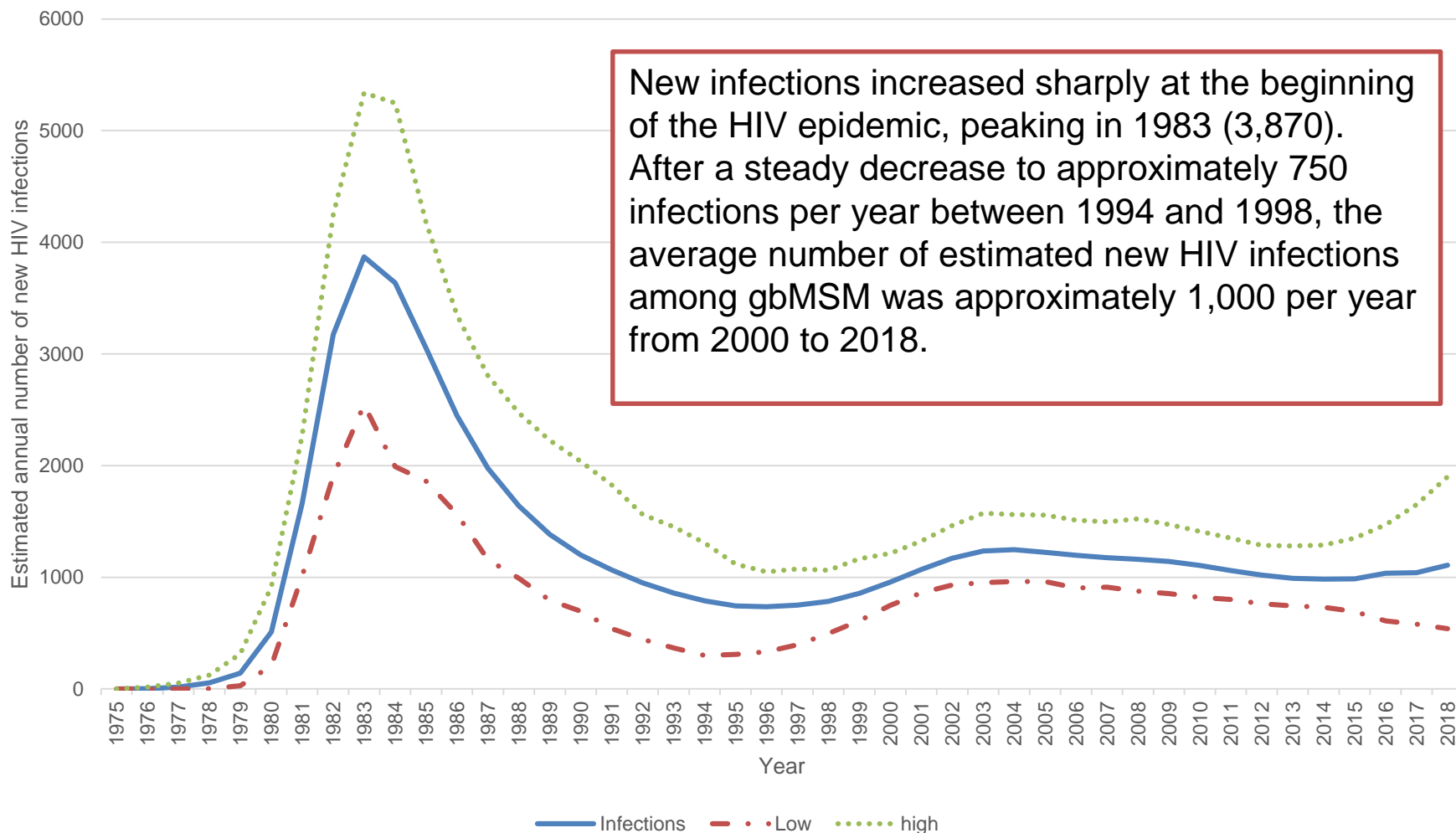
Background: Estimating trends in national HIV incidence among key populations can provide a more accurate picture of the epidemic and help to tailor the development and evaluation of prevention programs.

Methods:

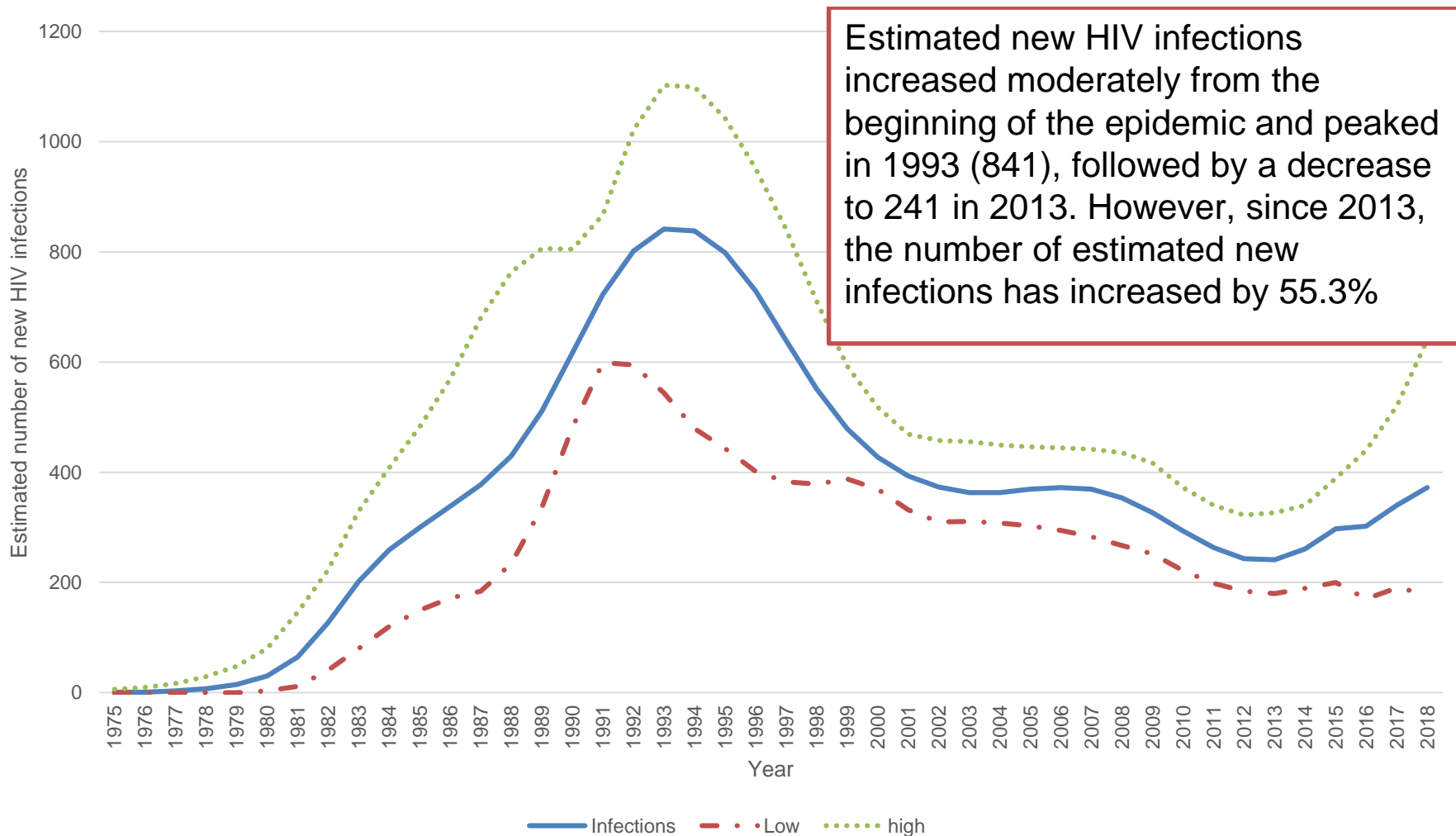
- The estimated annual number of new HIV infections among gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (gbMSM), people who inject drugs (PWID) and heterosexuals was estimated using the bespoke Canadian HIV modelling approach¹.
- The model back-calculates HIV incidence from HIV surveillance data on diagnosed cases from each jurisdiction across Canada and from data on the HIV testing behaviour of these populations.

1. Yan, Ping; Zhang, Fan; and Wand, Handan (2011). Using HIV Diagnostic Data to Estimate HIV Incidence: Method and Simulation. Statistical Communications in Infectious Diseases: Vol. 3: Iss. 1, Article 6.

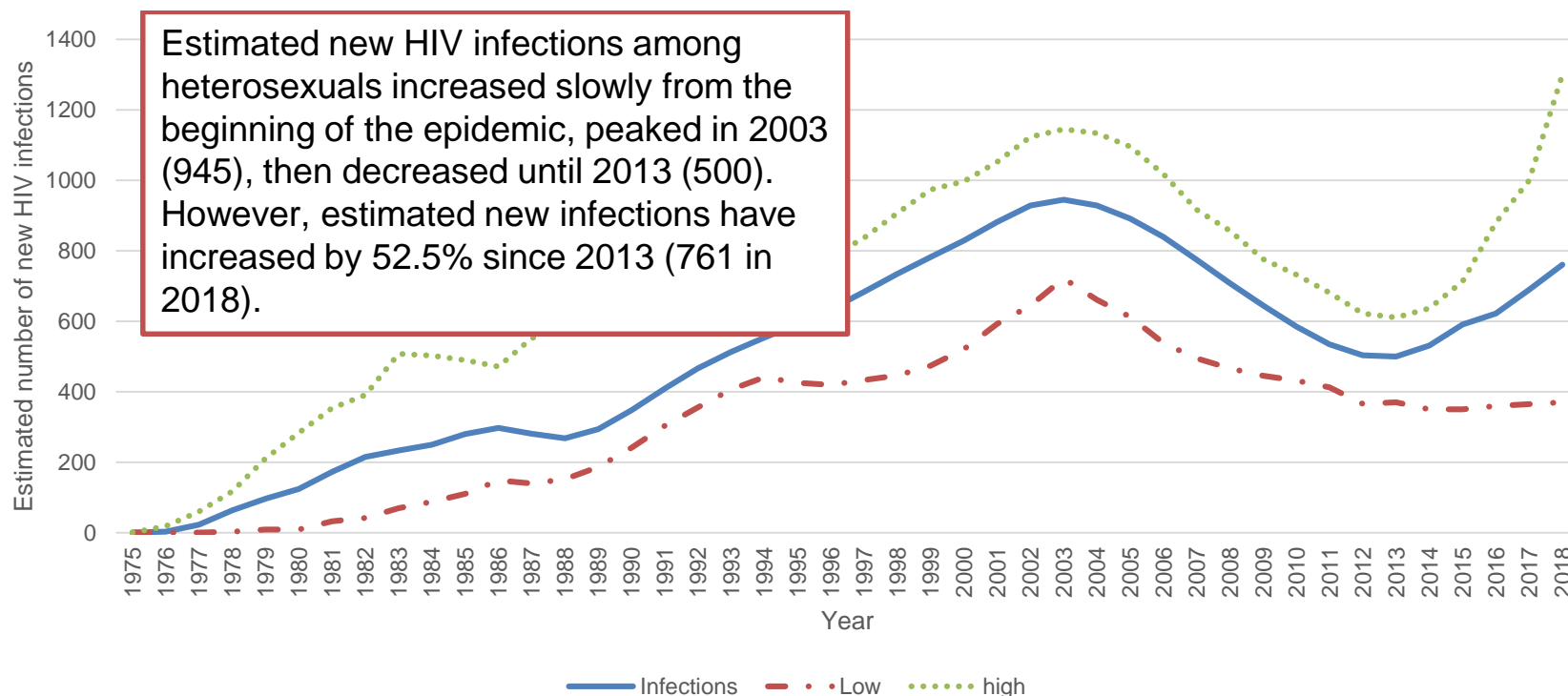
Estimated annual number of new HIV infections among gbMSM, Canada, 1975 - 2018



Estimated annual number of new HIV infections among PWID, Canada, 1975 - 2018



Annual estimated new HIV infections among heterosexuals, Canada, 1975 - 2018



Conclusion: The historical trends of annual estimated HIV infections among key populations varied, showing peaks at different times during Canada's HIV epidemic. In recent years, the estimated number of new HIV infections has been relatively stable among gbMSM but has increased among PWID and heterosexuals. These estimates help to provide evidence to more effectively monitor the HIV epidemic in Canada and to guide prevention programs.