



NASARAWA STATE SUMMARY SHEET

NAIIS FINDINGS

AUGUST 2020

The 2018 Nigeria HIV/AIDS Indicator and Impact Survey (NAIIS) was a national household-based survey that assessed the prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and related health indicators. Data collection in Nasarawa State was done from July through August 2018. Data were collected from household members age 0-64 years. Home-based HIV counseling and testing services were provided to people who participated in the survey. Participants receiving an HIV-positive test result were linked to treatment services. NAIIS data includes national, zonal, and state information on HIV control activities in Nigeria.

NAIIS was led by the Government of Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) and the National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA), conducted with funding from the United States (U.S.) President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria with technical assistance from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The survey was implemented by the NAIIS Consortium, led by the University of Maryland, Baltimore (UMB) under the supervision of the NAIIS Technical Committee.

KEY FINDINGS



HIV Indicator	Female		Male		Total		Unweighted sample size
	%	95%CI*	%	95%CI	%	95%CI	
HIV prevalence †							
15-64 years	2.4	1.7-3.0	1.3	0.9-1.7	1.8	1.3-2.	5,368

* The 95% CI (confidence interval) indicates the interval within which the true population parameter is expected to fall 95% of the time.
 † The denominator for HIV prevalence is the number of people tested in each subgroup.

Prevalence among adults age 15-64 years was 1.8%, 2.4% among females and 1.3% among males.

RESPONSE RATES AND HIV TESTING METHODS



Of 2,240 eligible households in Nasarawa State, 94.0% completed the household interview. Of 3,356 eligible women and 3,069 eligible men age 15-64 years, 84.0% of women and 84.1% of men were both interviewed and tested for HIV.

HIV prevalence testing was conducted in each household using a serological rapid diagnostic testing algorithm based on Nigeria’s National HIV Testing Guidelines, with laboratory confirmation of seropositive samples using a supplemental assay.

