



E. Bravo-Garcia¹, H. Ortiz-Perez², JS Bravo-García³

¹ Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Facultad de Medicina. Departamento de Salud Pública, México.
² Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana - Xochimilco, Departamento de Atención a la Salud, México.
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Background:

More than 150,000 people has been died for HIV/AIDS in México. From 2008 to 2017 the HIV mortality declined 22%. However, the recent data indicates a growing increase in mortality rates. The aim is to analyze the trend of HIV mortality in the 32 Mexican States.

Methods:

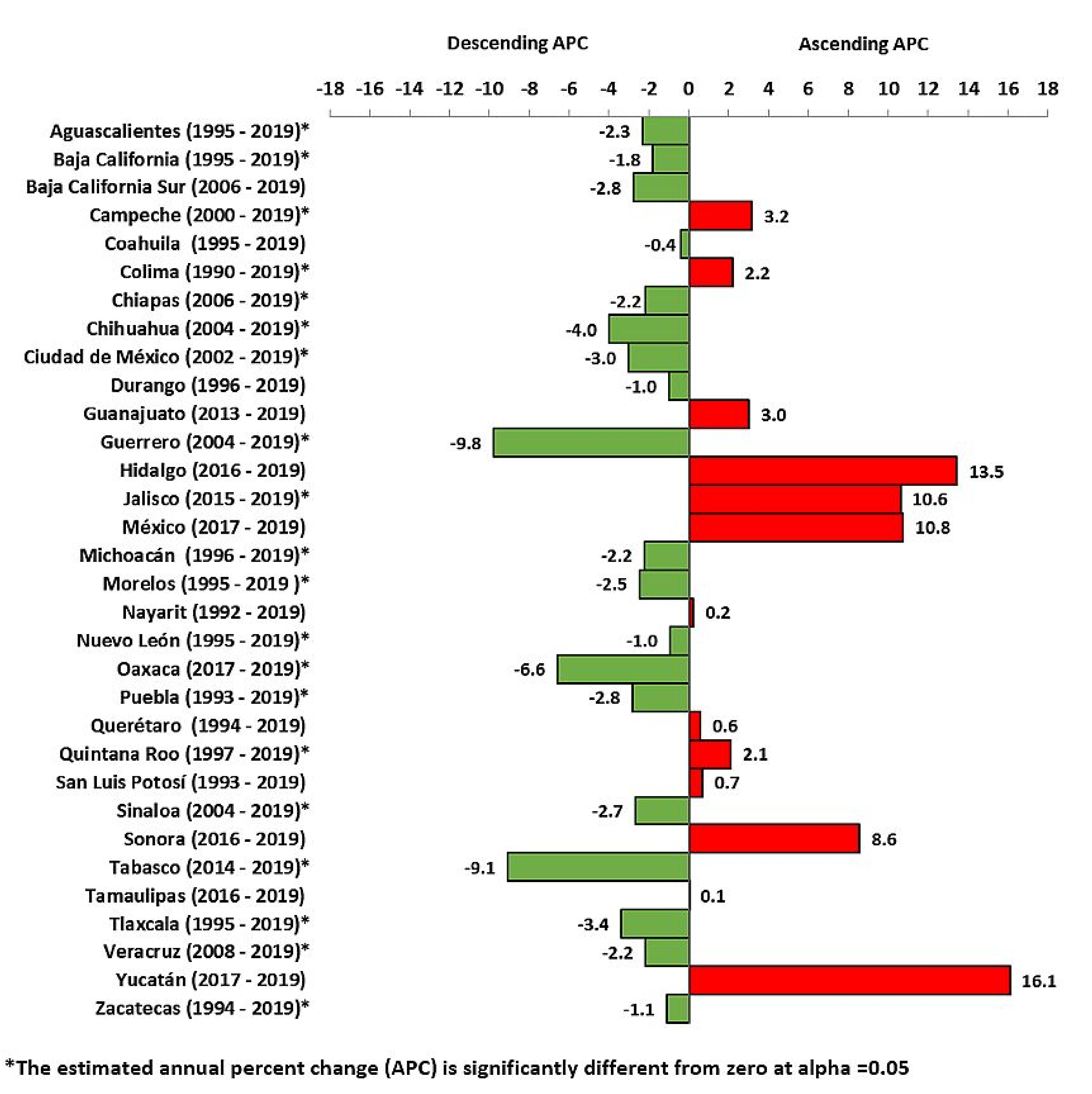
We computed Age Standardized Death Rates (ASDRs) per 100,000 population among all 32 Mexican States, using official mortality records (INEGI) and population estimates (CONAPO). To analyze trends in mortality, *JoinPoint regression* analysis software was used.

Results:

The most recent trend shows an increase in HIV mortality in 13/32 Mexican States (40%), with a range from 0.1 to 16.1 in the Annual Percent Change (APC). In contrast, the APC decreased in 19/32 (60%), with a range of APC from -0.4 to -9.8. Yucatán had the greatest increase (APC=16.1 from 2017 to 2019) whereas Guerrero had greatest decrease in mortality (APC=-9.8 from 2004 to 2019) (fig 1).

32 Mexican States, Tabasco recorded the highest ASDR from 2010-2019 (9.1/100,000), whereas the lowest mortality was observed in Zacatecas (1.2/100,000). The ASDR gap between Tabasco and Zacatecas was stark, standing at 7.6-fold (see Figure 2).

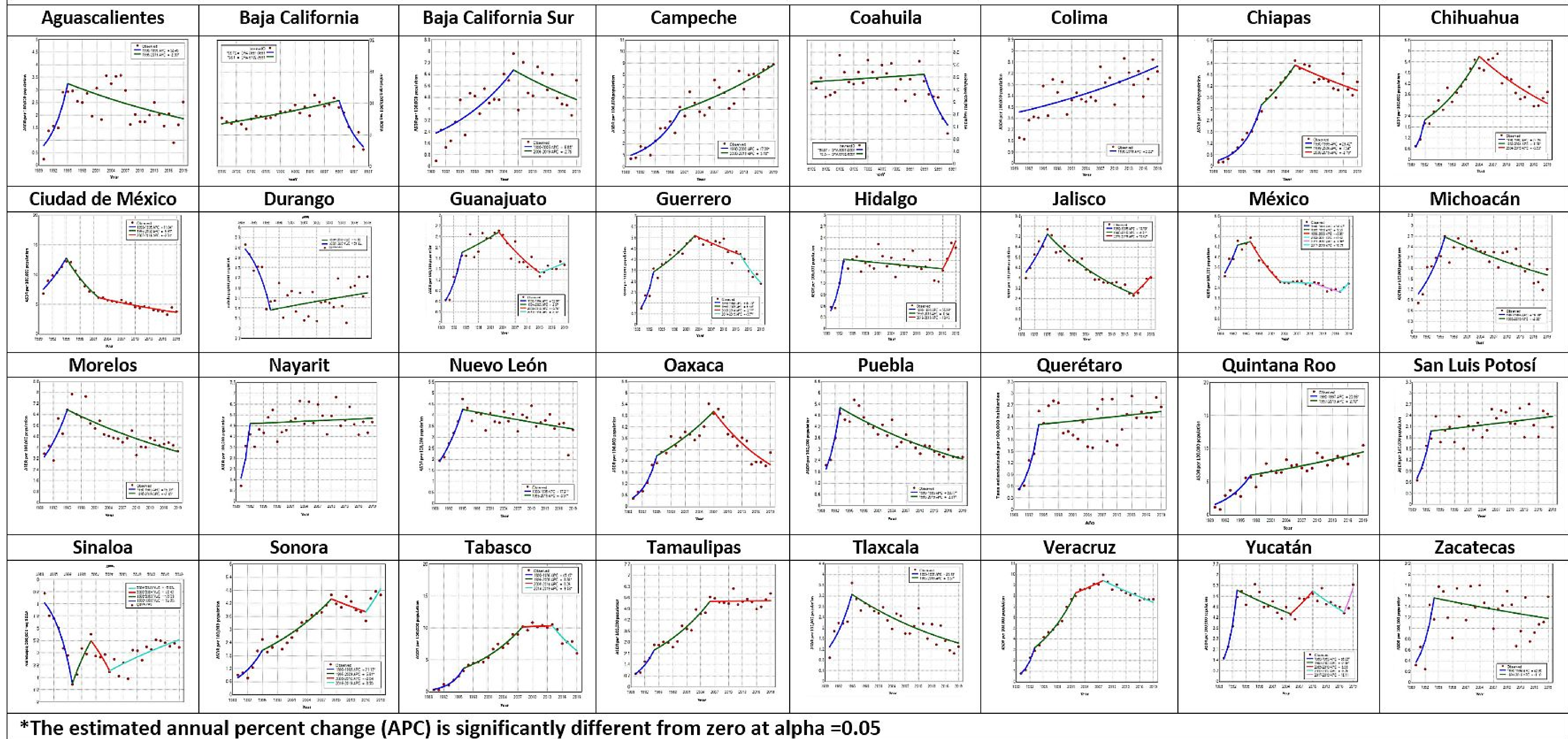
Figure 1. Last APC segment of HIV/AIDS mortality by Mexican States. Mexico, 1990-2019



Conclusions:

Although there has been a decrease in HIV/AIDS mortality among most of the Mexican States, a rising trend remains in 40% of them. It is necessary to reduce the gaps in the timely detection of HIV in key populations, coupled with an enhances provision of antiretroviral drugs and patient monitoring. For a country with free and universal access to HAART, the HIV/AIDS mortality increase it is unacceptable.

Figure 2. HIV/AIDS mortality by Mexican States. México, 1990-2019



*The estimated annual percent change (APC) is significantly different from zero at alpha =0.05