ABSTRACT

Sex and Geographic Distribution of Newly Identified HIV Cases in East Kalimantan, Indonesia, 2025: A Descriptive Study

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Background : Sex and geographic distributions of newly identified HIV cases can inform local surveillance and program planning.

Objective : To describe newly identified people living with HIV (PLHIV) by sex and administrative area in East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia, in 2025.

Methods : This retrospective descriptive study used secondary data from the 2025 East Kalimantan Provincial Health Office Profile, covering all ten regencies and municipalities. Data were summarized as frequencies and percentages by sex and area.

Results : A total of 1,281 newly identified PLHIV were reported: 868 males (67.8%) and 413 females (32.2%). Samarinda had the highest number (461; 36.0%), followed by Balikpapan (313; 24.4%), Kutai Kartanegara (131; 10.2%), and East Kutai (128; 10.0%). Male counts exceeded female counts in eight of the ten administrative areas. West Kutai was the only area with more female than male cases; Mahakam Ulu recorded one male and one female case.

Conclusion : Newly identified PLHIV were more numerous among males, with the largest reported counts in Samarinda and Balikpapan. These findings provide a descriptive baseline for HIV surveillance and can help local health authorities identify areas with the largest reported counts for further assessment and case-finding planning. The counts should not be interpreted as differences in HIV incidence or infection risk by sex or area, because population size, testing coverage, and case-detection practices were not incorporated.

Keyword : HIV; newly identified cases; sex distribution; geographic distribution; East Kalimantan.

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