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THE SOCIAL EPIDEMIOLOGIC DIMENSIONS OF AFRICAN HIV/AIDS

What are the social and biological factors that have increased the spread of HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa? Today, 69 percent of all persons with HIV/AIDS live in sub-Saharan Africa. Factors that will be discussed include the lack of male circumcision, the prevalence of married men having a mistress, possible differences in HIV subtype, dry sex, untreated sexually transmitted infections, multipartnering without a condom, virgin curing, ritual sexual cleansing, growing homophobia, the low status of women, AIDS stigma, and other possible factors. The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and Europe's Global Program for AIDS. Malaria and Tuberculosis have both had an enormous impact in changing AIDS in Africa from a nearly universally lethal disease 13 years ago into a mostly chronic disease today.

Biography

Feldman is Professor Emeritus of Anthropology at The College at Brockport, SUNY, and former President of the Society for Medical Anthropology. He is the author/editor of seven books, including *AIDS, Culture, and Africa* (2008) and *AIDS, Culture, and Gay Men* (2010). He has conducted HIV/AIDS social and epidemiologic research in the United States, Hungary, Zambia, Rwanda, Uganda, and Senegal.

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