CONCLUSION

Despite the limitations, these estimates are generated from robust methodology applied in previous HIV incidence and prevalence estimation processes. The results point to a stabilized picture of the current epidemic in Canada and provide a solid foundation to inform and guide the development of HIV/AIDS programs. Over the past decade, the annual number of new HIV infections has remained relatively stable in Canada. However, HIV incidence rates vary significantly among key populations in Canada, with particularly high rates among Aboriginal people and men who have sex with men. This highlights the need for specific measures to address unique aspects of the HIV epidemic within certain key populations. These findings also highlight the continuing need for specific measures to address unique aspects of the HIV epidemic within certain key populations.

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