

The HIV/AIDS epidemic in the WHO European Region

Central Europe 1988-2006

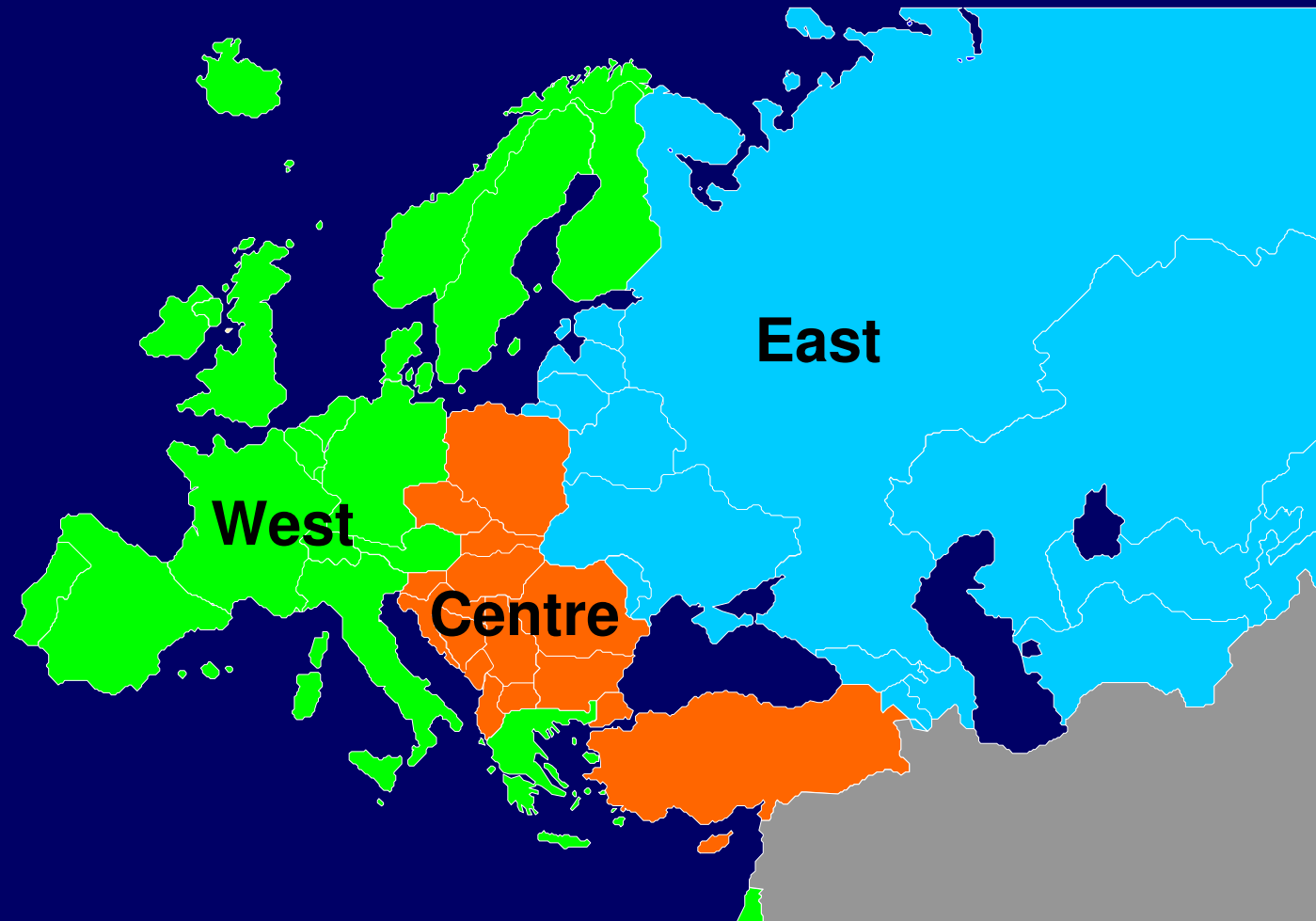
EuroHIV

update 31 December 2006

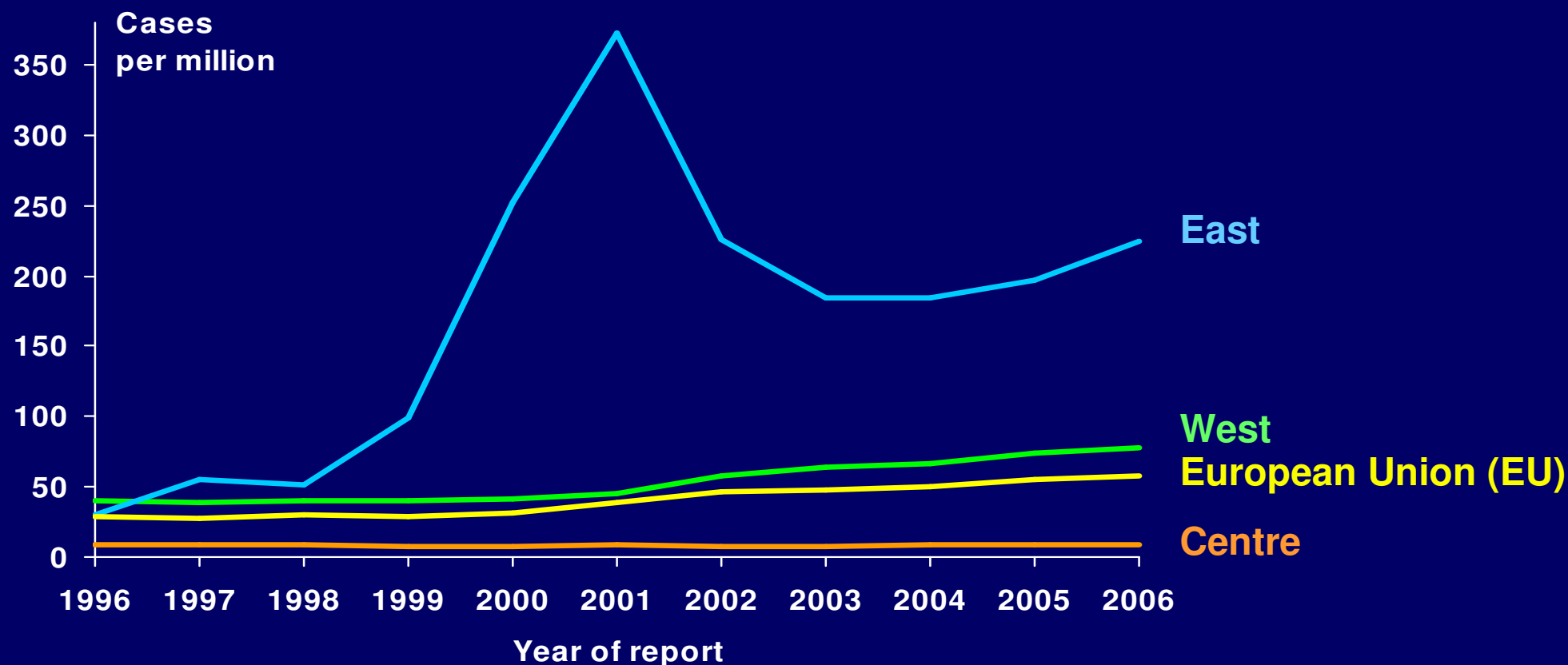


WHO & UNAIDS Collaborating Centre

Definition of geographic areas: West, Centre, East used in this presentation



HIV infections newly diagnosed per million population by year of report (1996-2006) and geographic area WHO European Region*

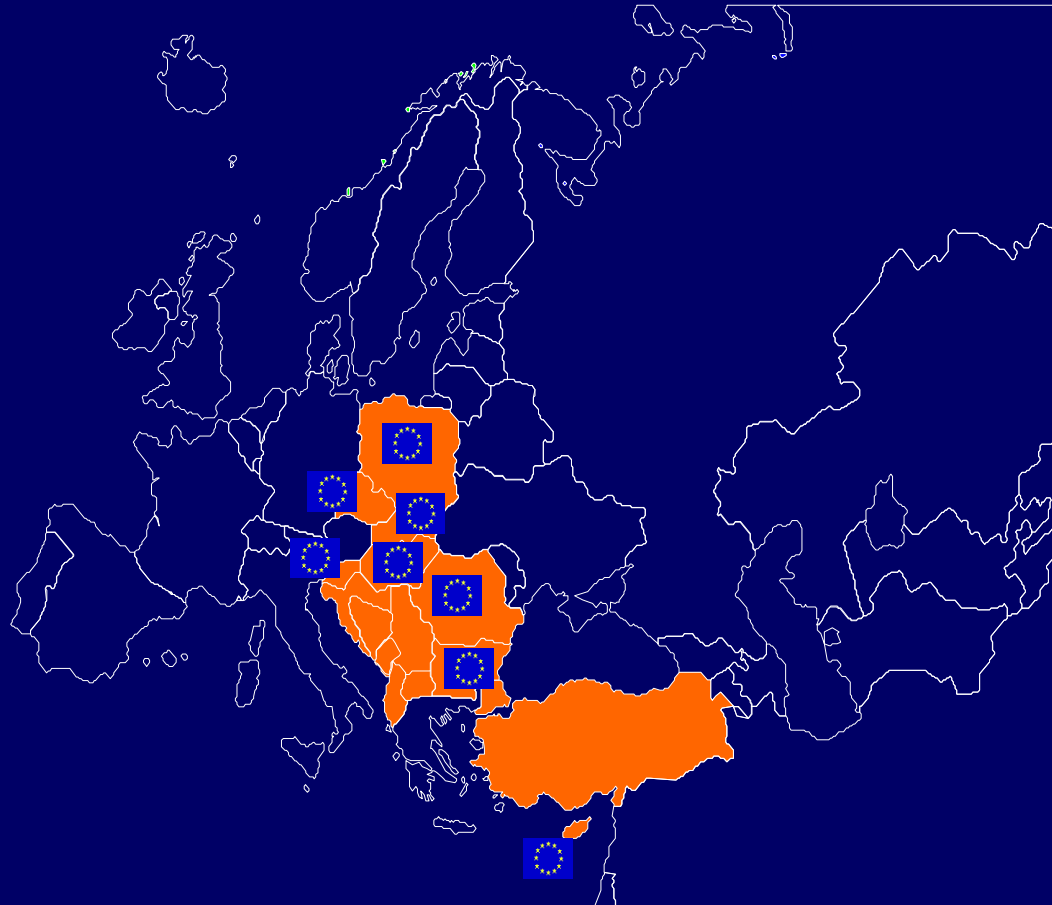


Update at 31 December 2006

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* Countries excluded (data not available for the whole period): West: Andorra, Austria (EU), France (EU), Greece (EU), Italy (EU), Malta (EU), Monaco, Netherlands (EU), Norway, Portugal (EU), Spain (EU); East: Uzbekistan

Centre



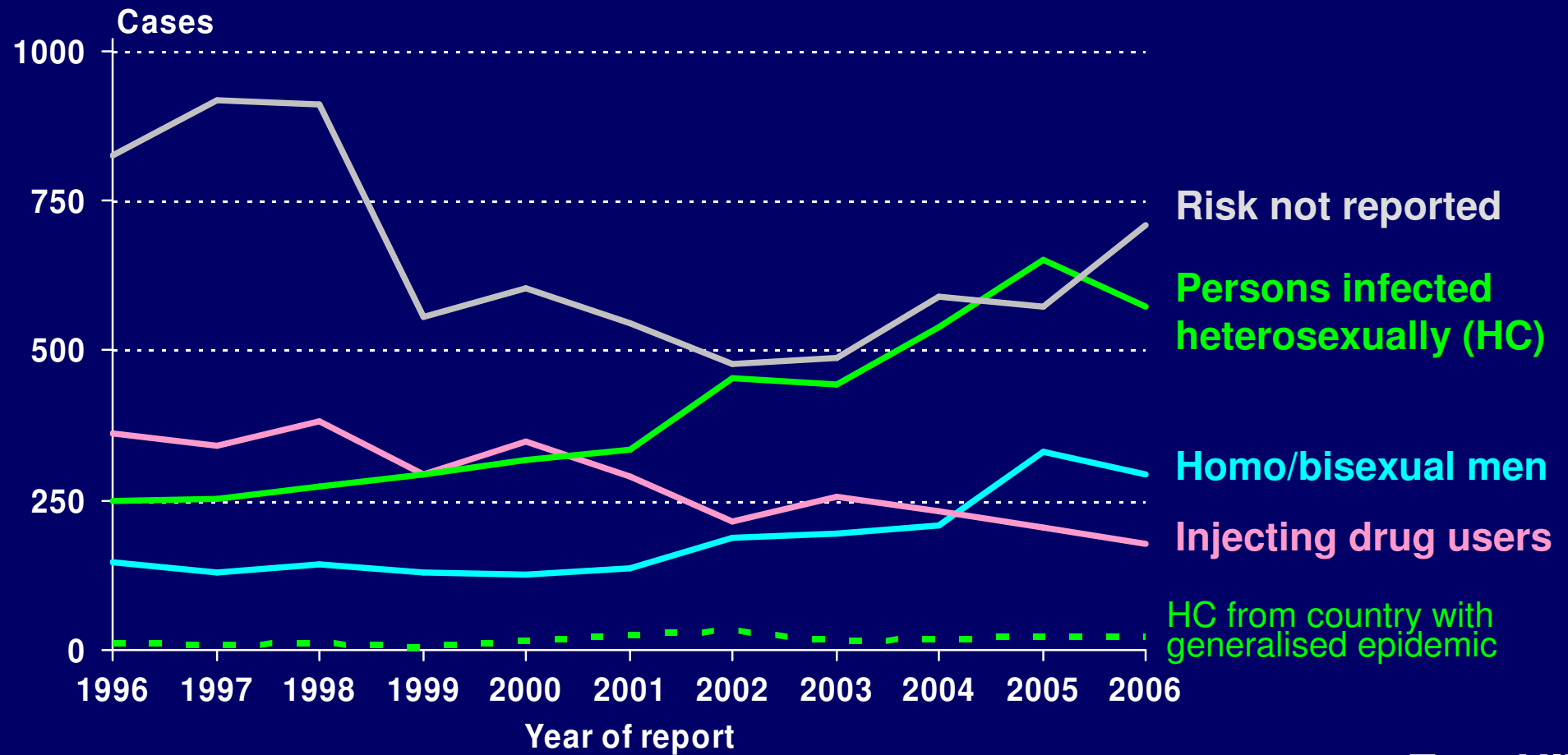
Population: 192 million

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HIV infections newly diagnosed, reported in 2006: characteristics of cases, central Europe

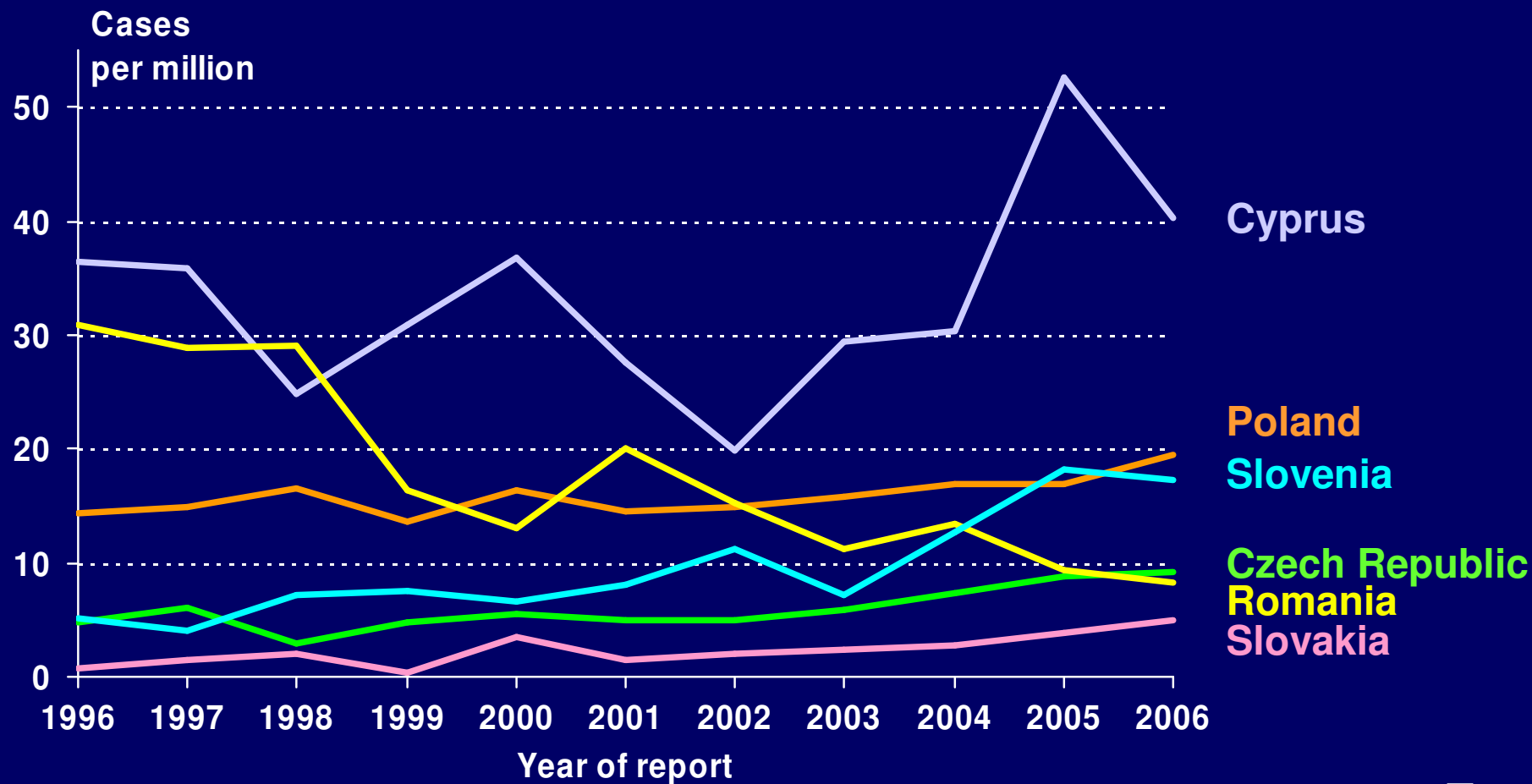
Number of diagnosed cases	1,805
Rate per million population	9.4
Aged 15-24 years old (%)	17%
Females (%)	26%
Predominant transmission mode	Heterosexual

HIV infections newly diagnosed by transmission group, 1996-2006, central Europe *



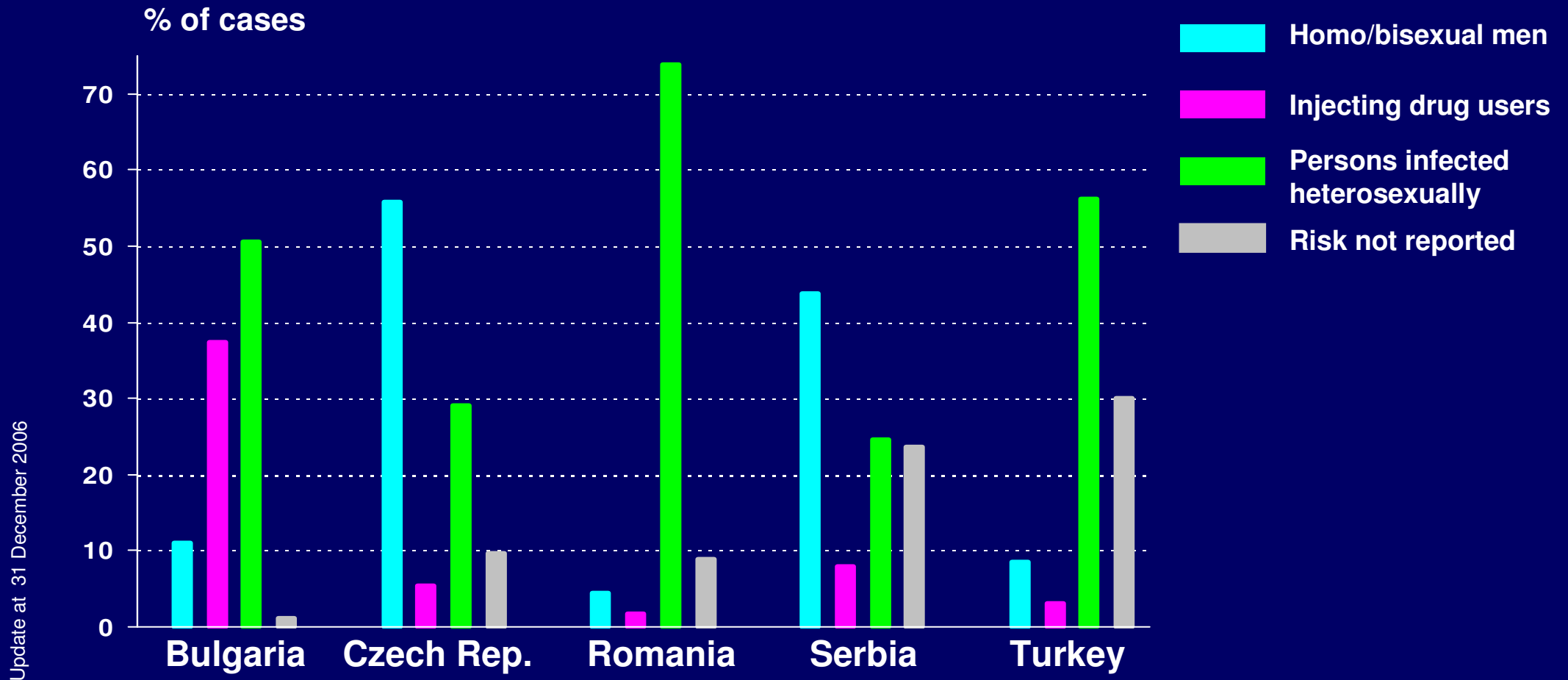
* Excluding Serbia: data not available for the whole period

HIV infections newly diagnosed per million population 1996-2006, selected countries, central Europe



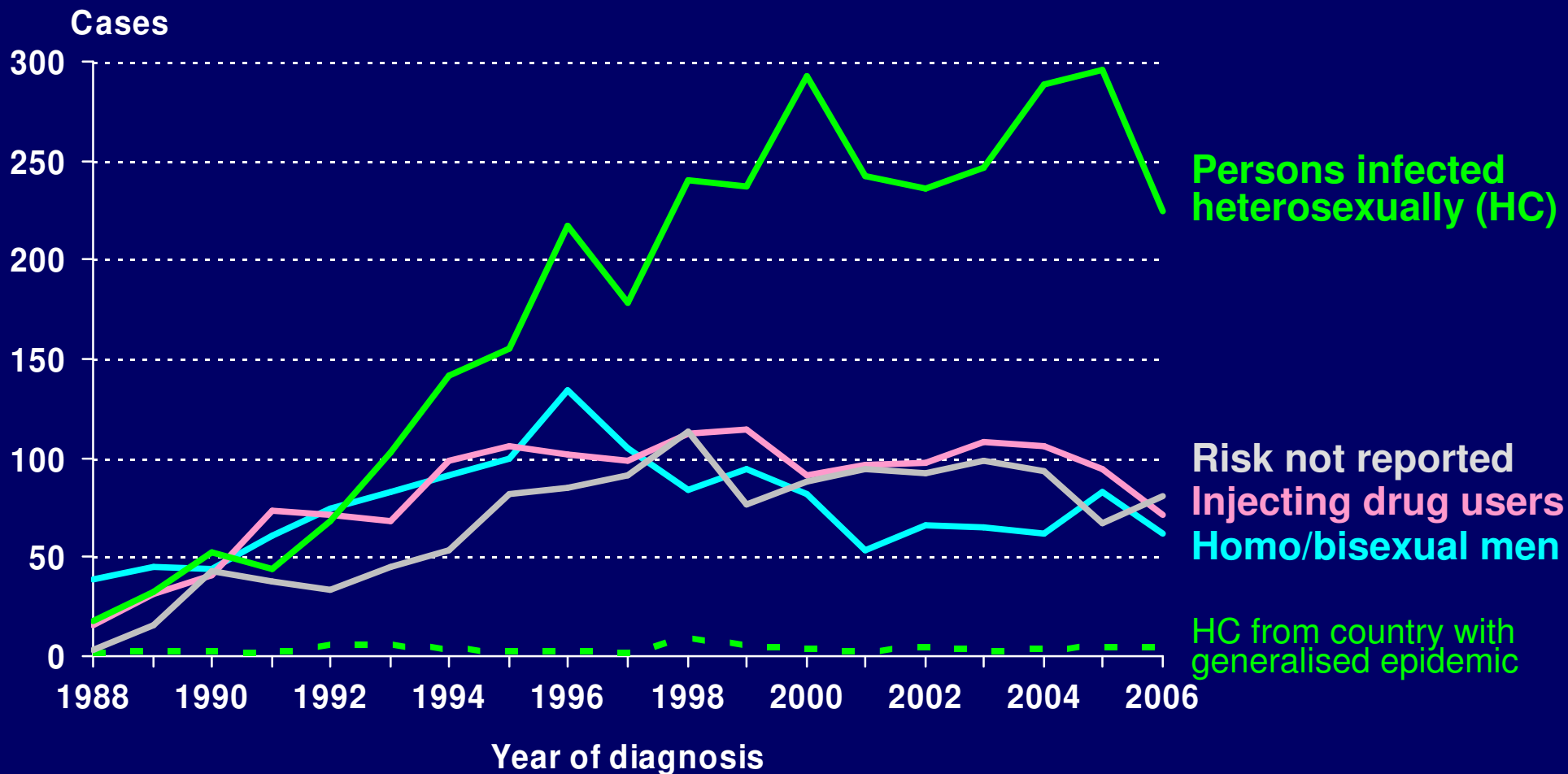
Update at 31 December 2006

HIV infections newly diagnosed by transmission group (%) reported in 2006, selected countries, central Europe



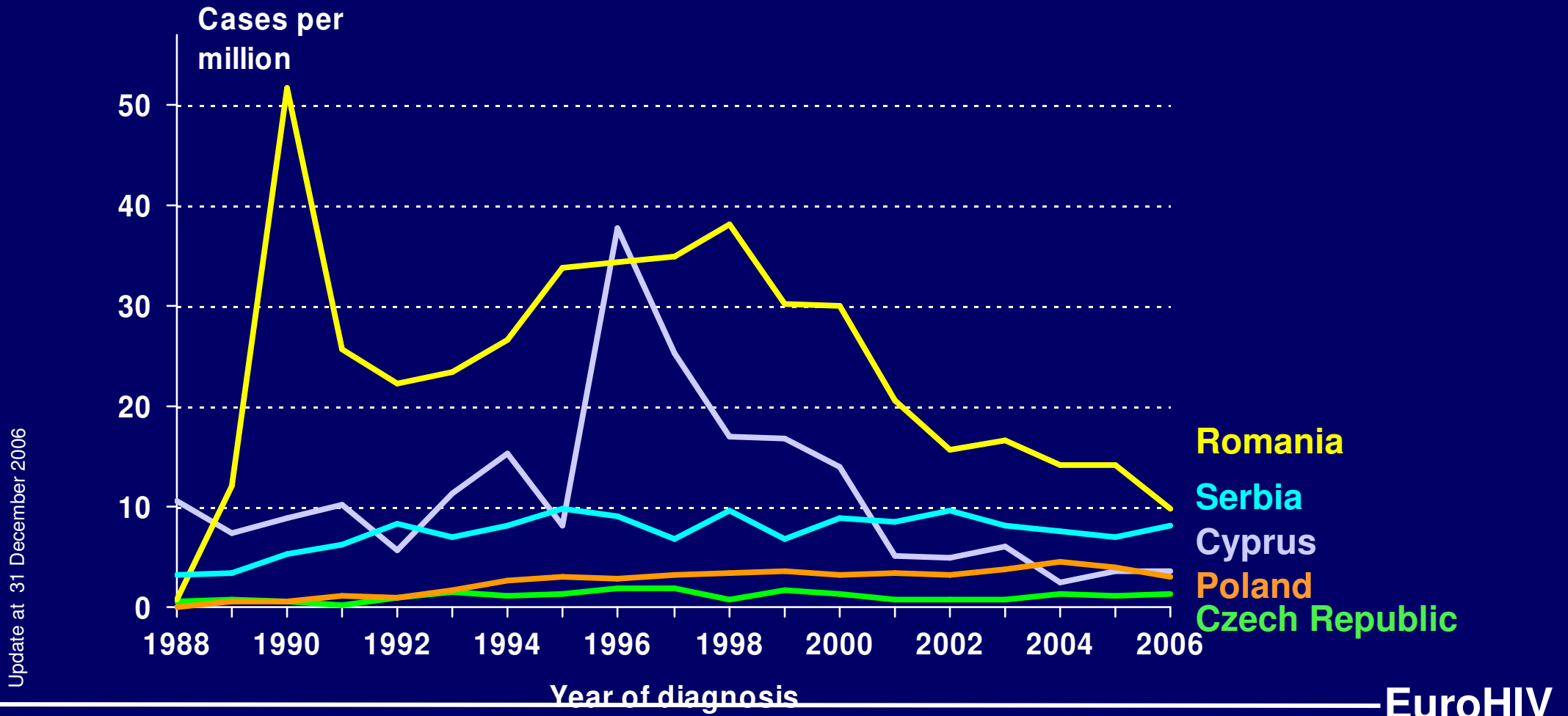
AIDS cases by transmission group, 1988-2006 central Europe

Update at 31 December 2006



Data adjusted for reporting delays

AIDS cases per million population in selected countries, 1988-2006, central Europe



Update at 31 December 2006

Data adjusted for reporting delays

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Centre: low level epidemic

- The Centre remains a low level epidemic region which has so far managed to sustain its epidemiological advantages
- Increase of 27% in new HIV diagnoses between 2000 and 2006 and a 10% increase since 2004
- Heterogeneity in predominant modes of transmission, e.g.
 - homo/bisexual in the Czech Republic and Serbia
 - heterosexual in Romania and Turkey
 - heterosexual and IDU in Bulgaria
- Improvement to reporting systems is required to reduce the large number of cases for which the mode of transmission is not available

Conclusions

- HIV infection remains a problem of major and growing public health importance in the WHO European Region
- In western Europe, prevention and care must be adapted to reach migrant populations; renewed safer sex campaigns targeted at MSM are needed
- In eastern Europe, HIV prevention among IDU should be the cornerstone of HIV prevention strategies; at the same time, preventing further heterosexual transmission is critical; prevention among young people is also essential
- In the centre, prevention should be adapted according to the country to maintain their epidemiological advantages
- Epidemiological surveillance must be maintained and improved to inform public health prevention and control