

The HIV/AIDS epidemic in the WHO European Region

Eastern Europe 1988-2006

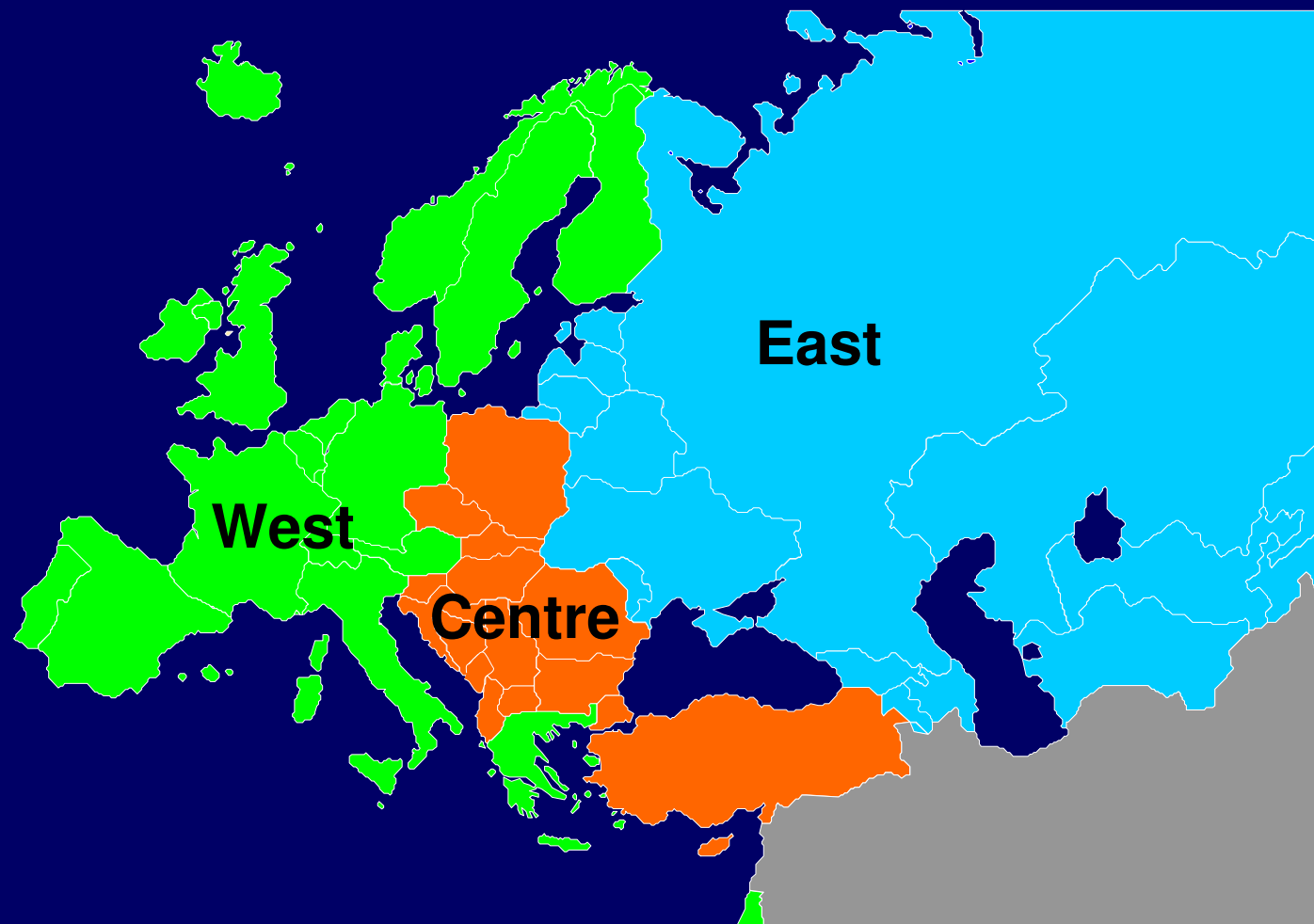
EuroHIV

update 31 December 2006

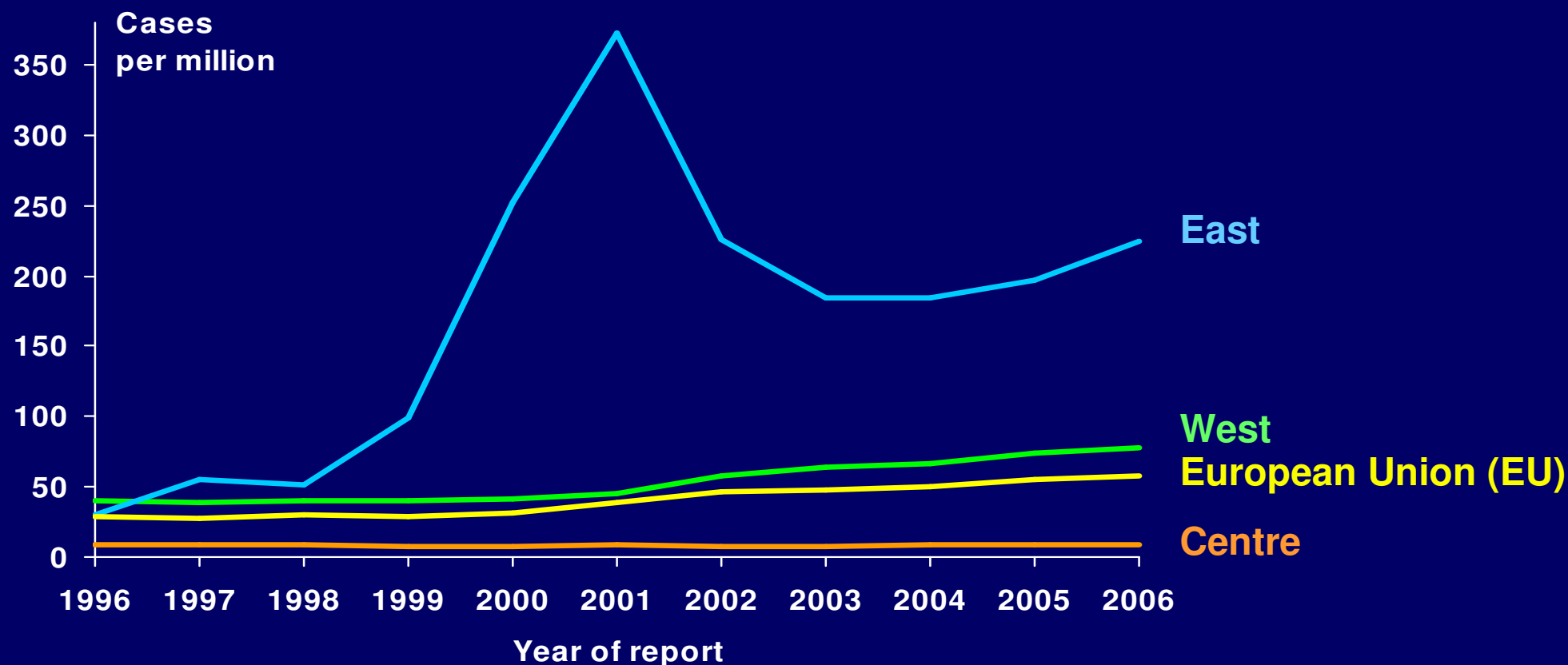


WHO & UNAIDS Collaborating Centre

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*

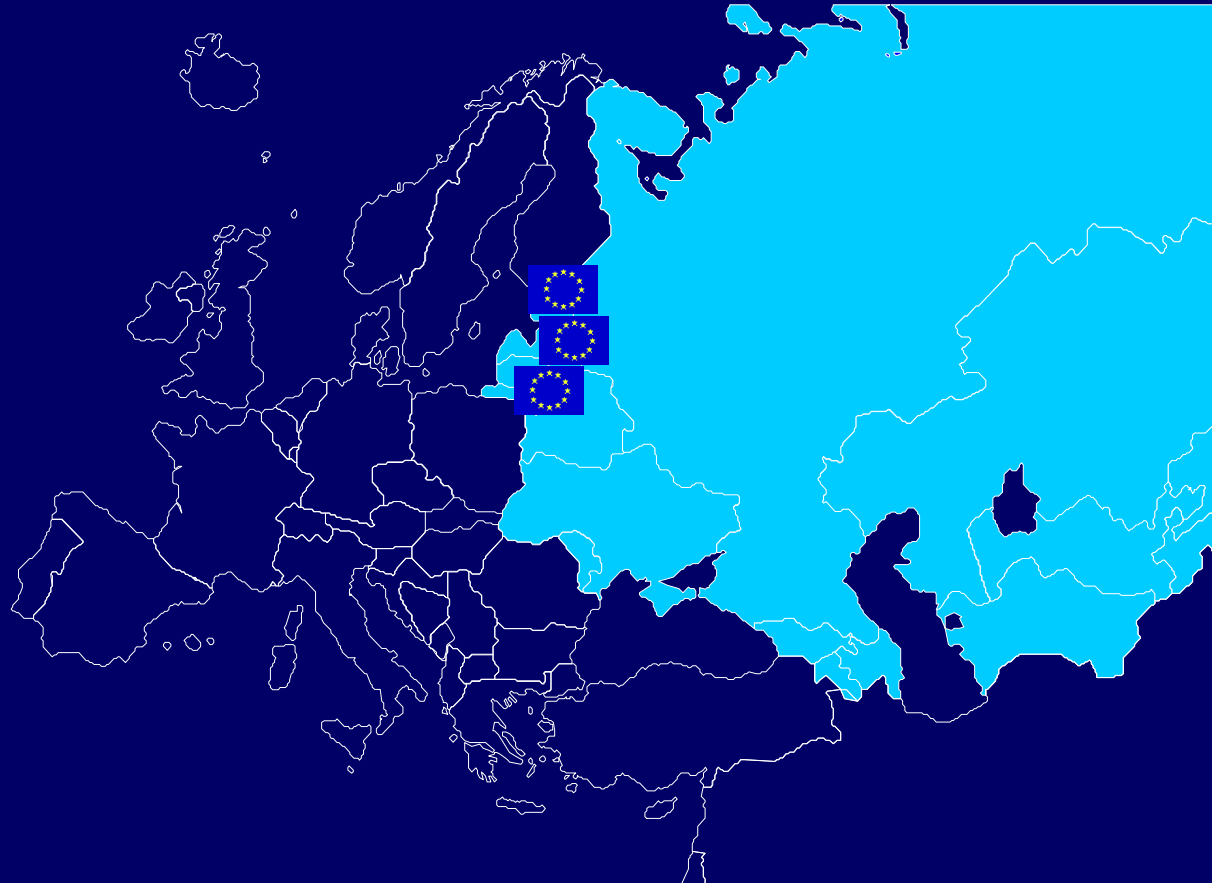


Update at 31 December 2006

EuroHIV

* 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

East



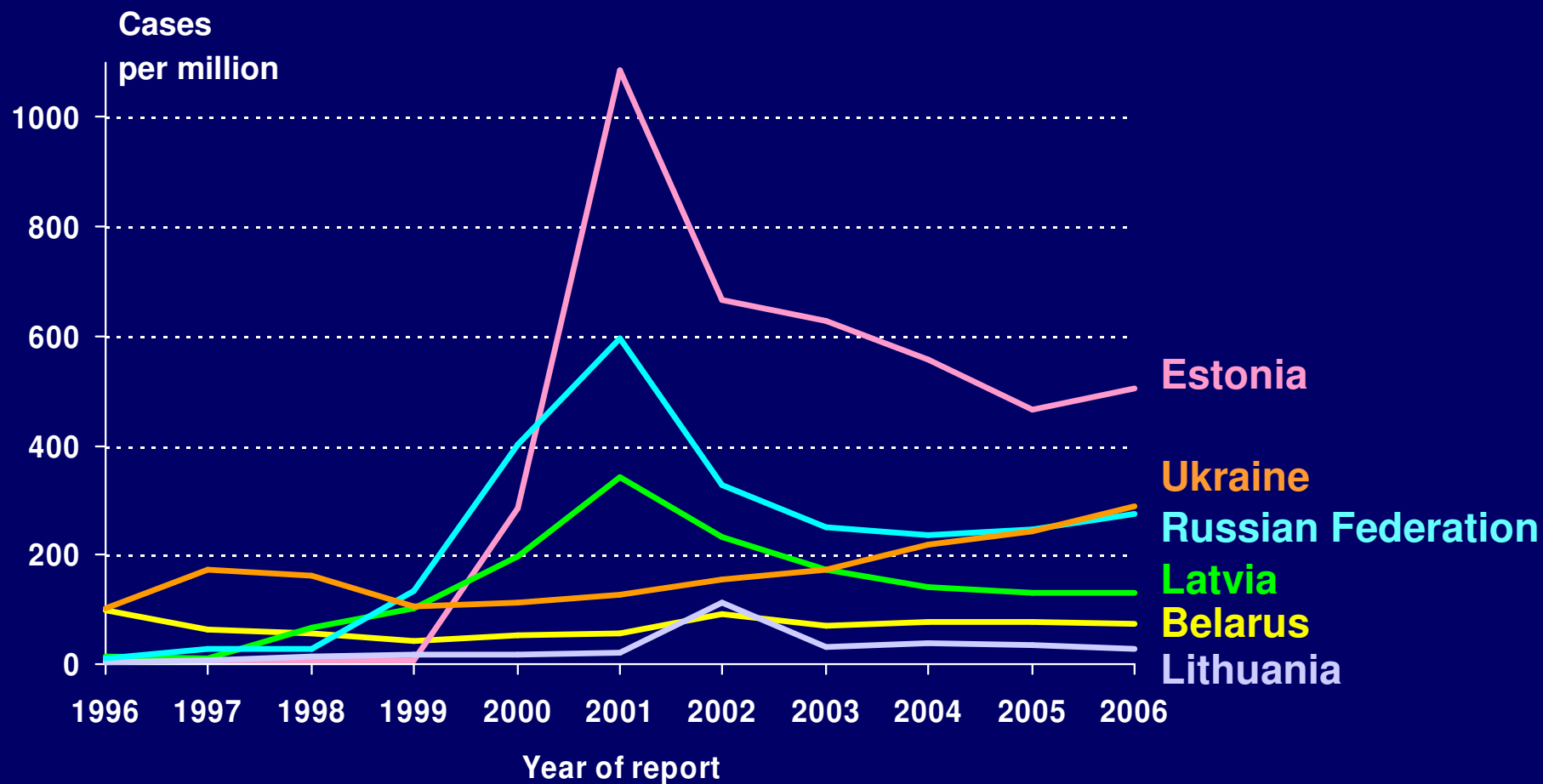
Population: 284 million

EuroHIV

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

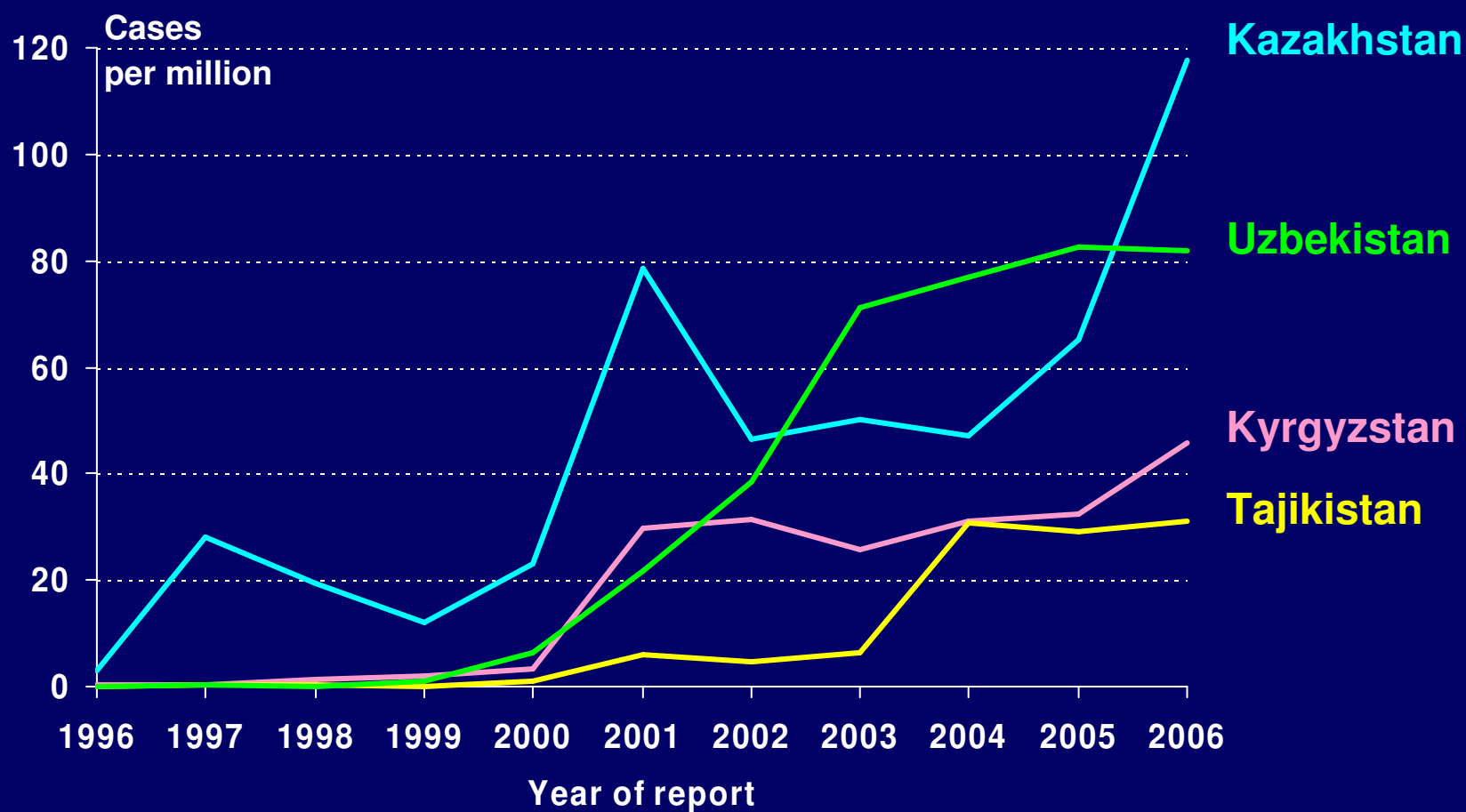
Number of diagnosed cases	59,866
Rate per million population	210.8
Aged 15-24 years old (%)	27%
Females (%)	41%
Predominant transmission mode	Drug injection

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



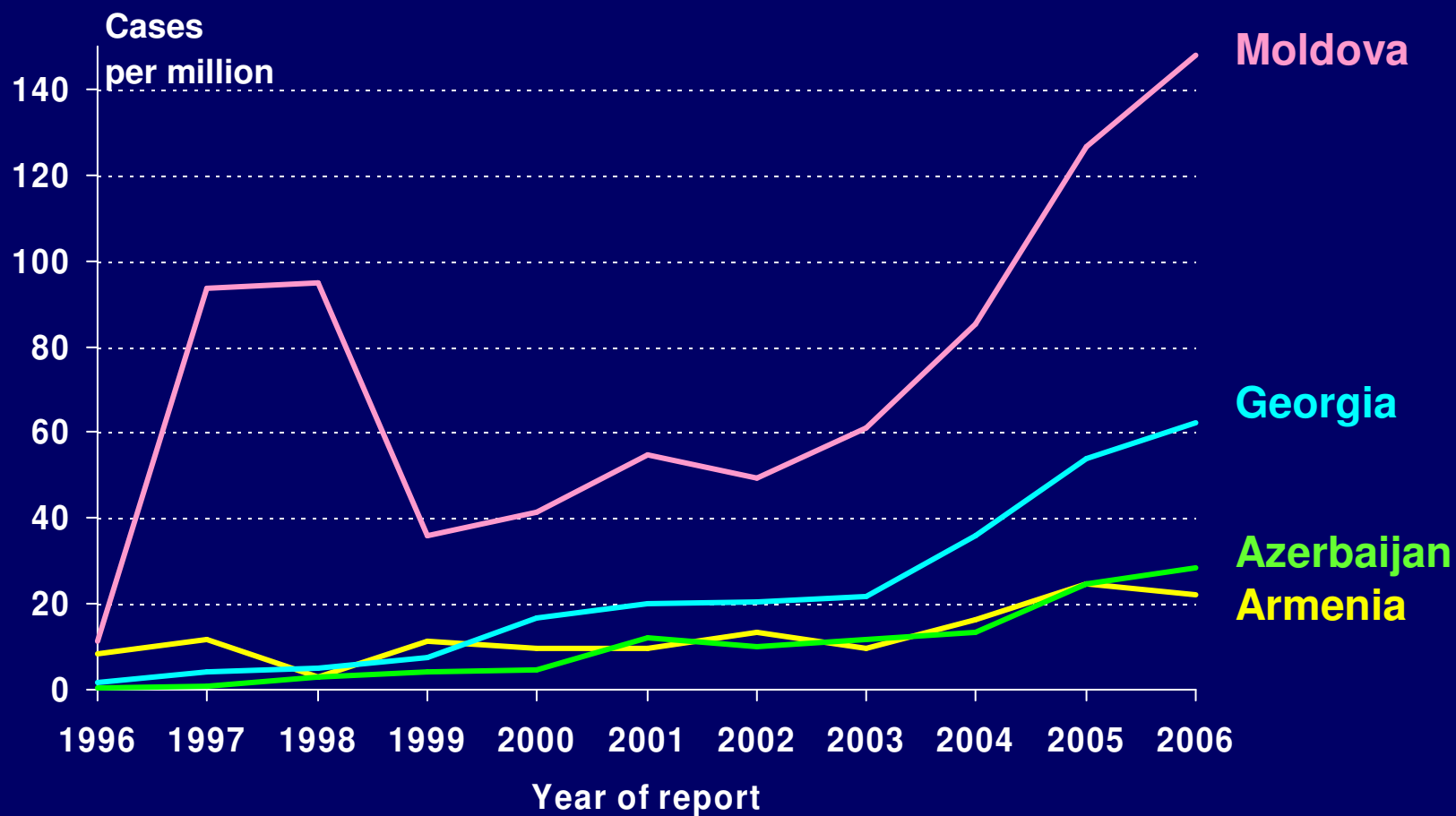
Update at 31 December 2006

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



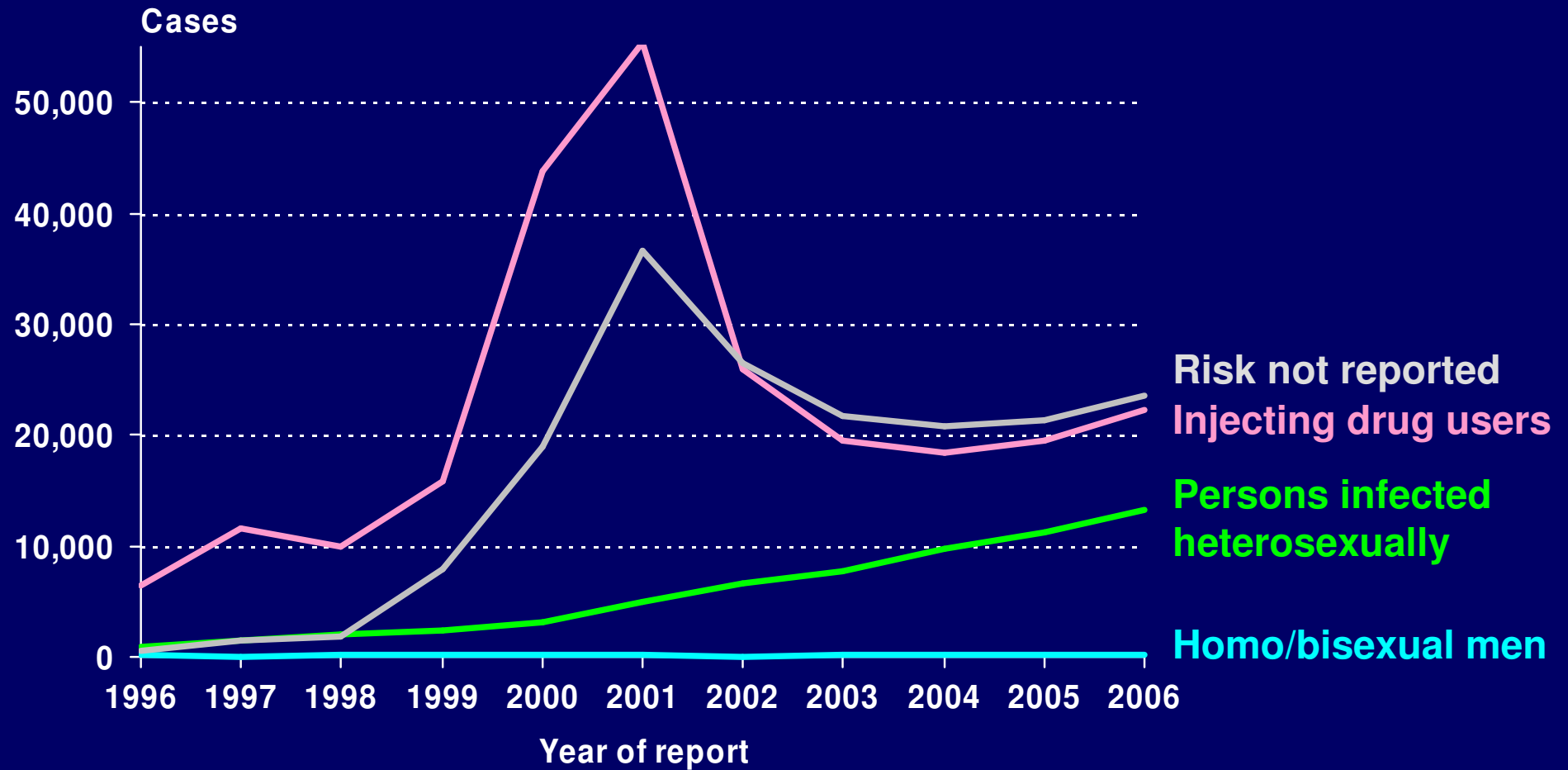
Update at 31 December 2006

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



Update at 31 December 2006

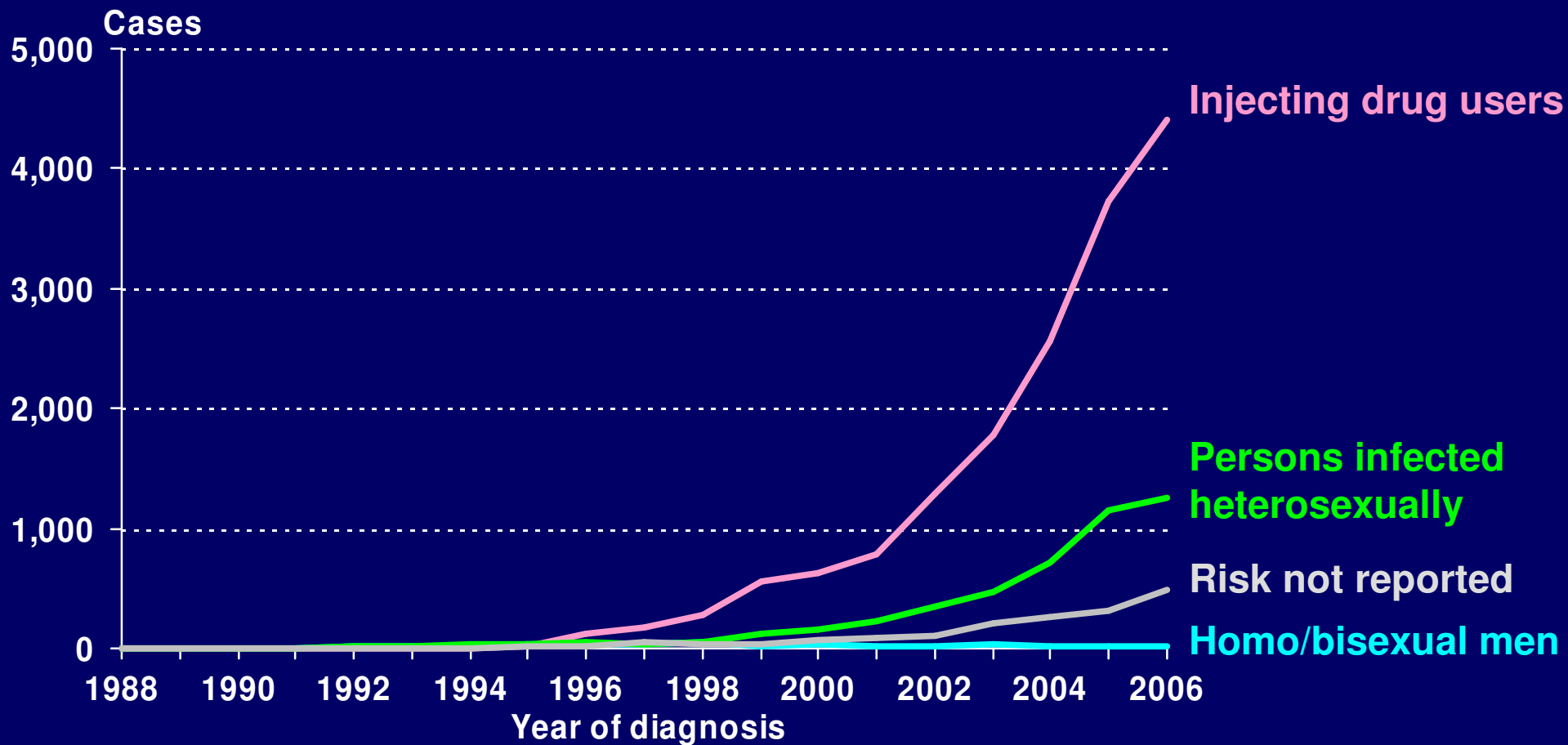
HIV infections newly diagnosed by transmission group, 1996-2006, eastern Europe *



EuroHIV

* Excluding Estonia, Uzbekistan: data not available for the whole period

AIDS cases by transmission group 1988-2006, eastern Europe *



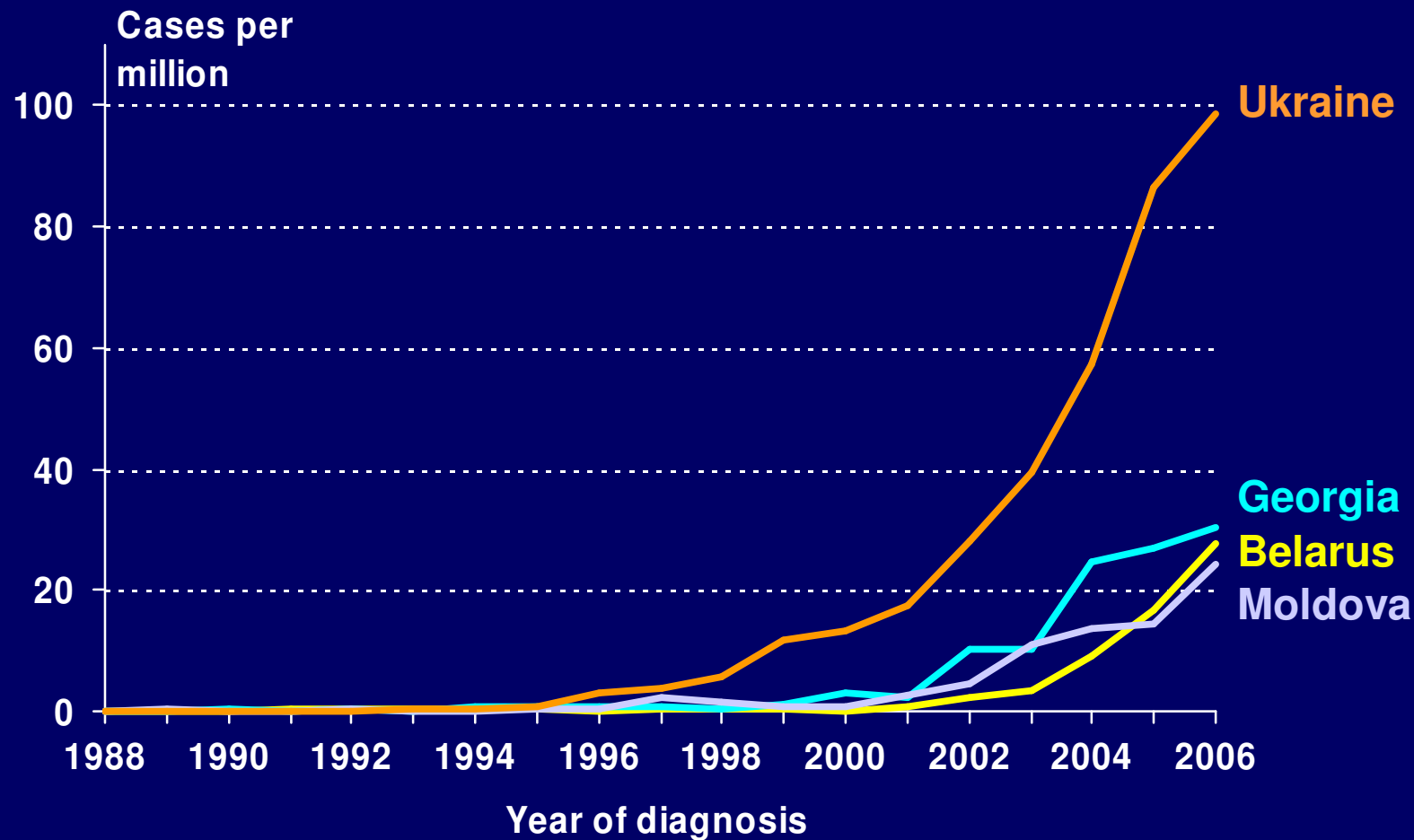
Update at 31 December 2006

EuroHIV

Data adjusted for reporting delays

* Excluding Uzbekistan: data not available for the whole period

AIDS cases per million population in selected countries, 1986-2006, eastern Europe

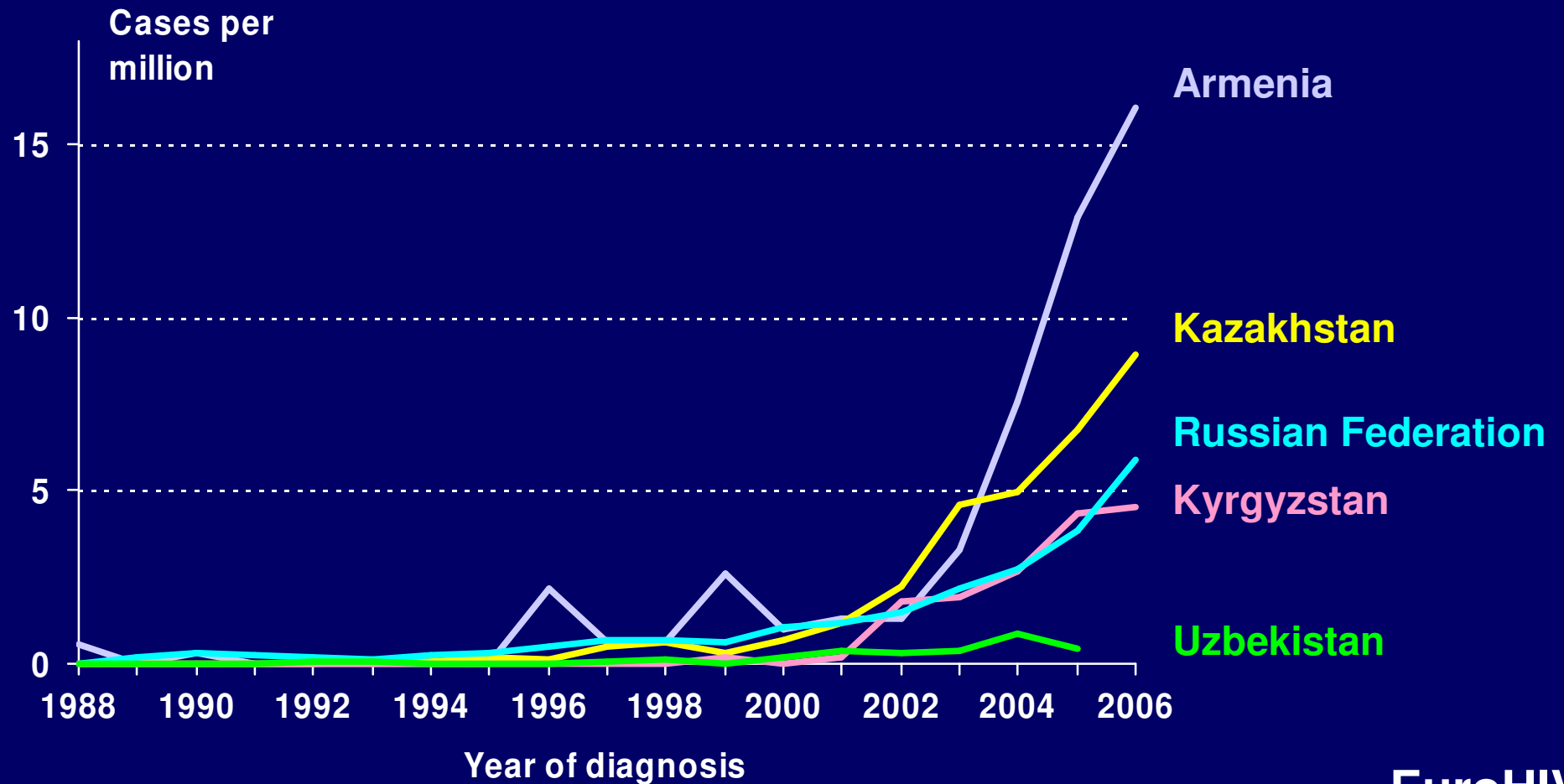


Update at 31 December 2006

Data adjusted for reporting delays

EuroHIV

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

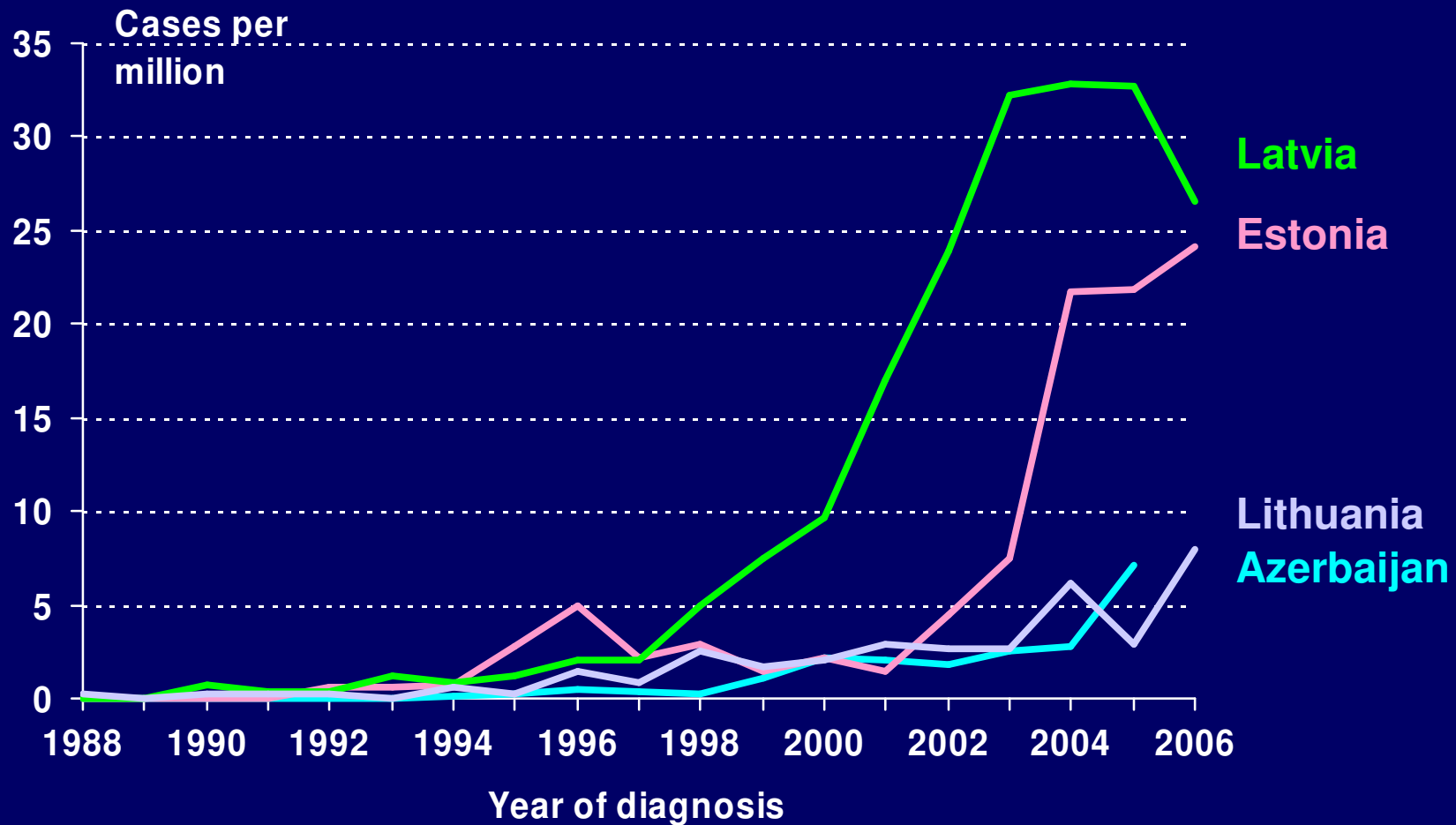


Update at 31 December 2006

Data adjusted for reporting delays

EuroHIV

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

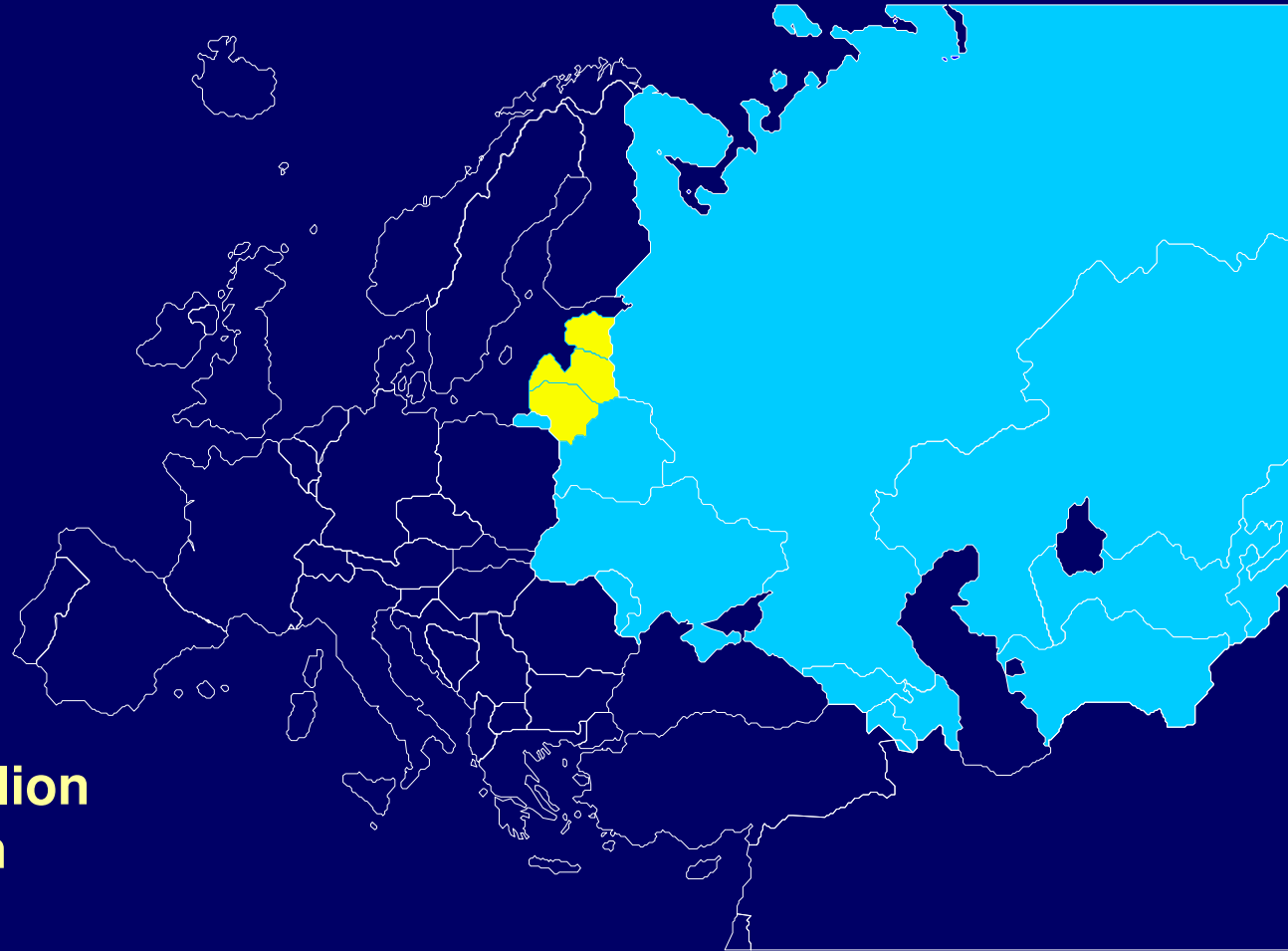


Update at 31 December 2006

Data adjusted for reporting delays

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East: Baltic States



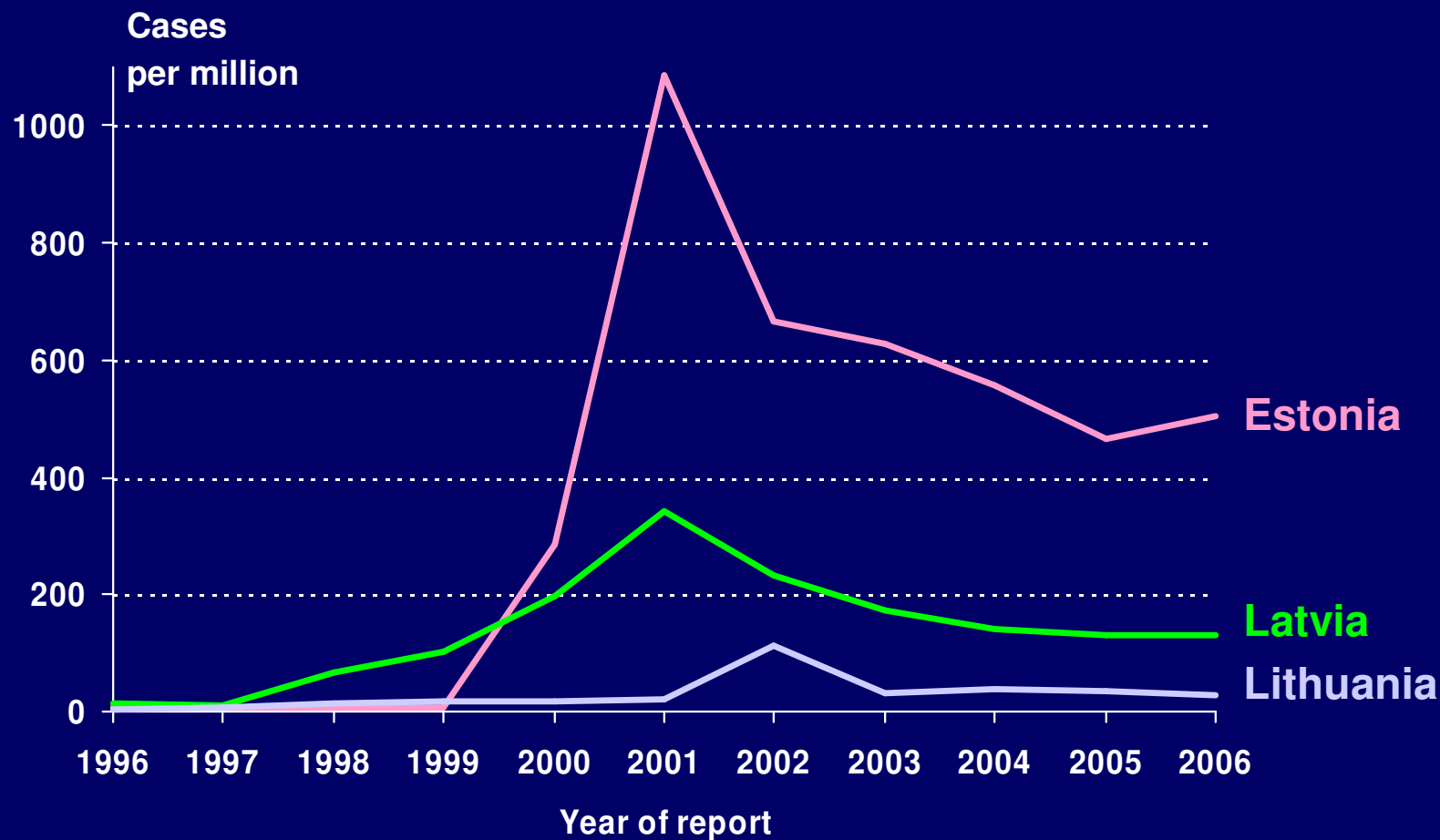
Population

Lithuania: 3.4 million

Latvia: 2.3 million

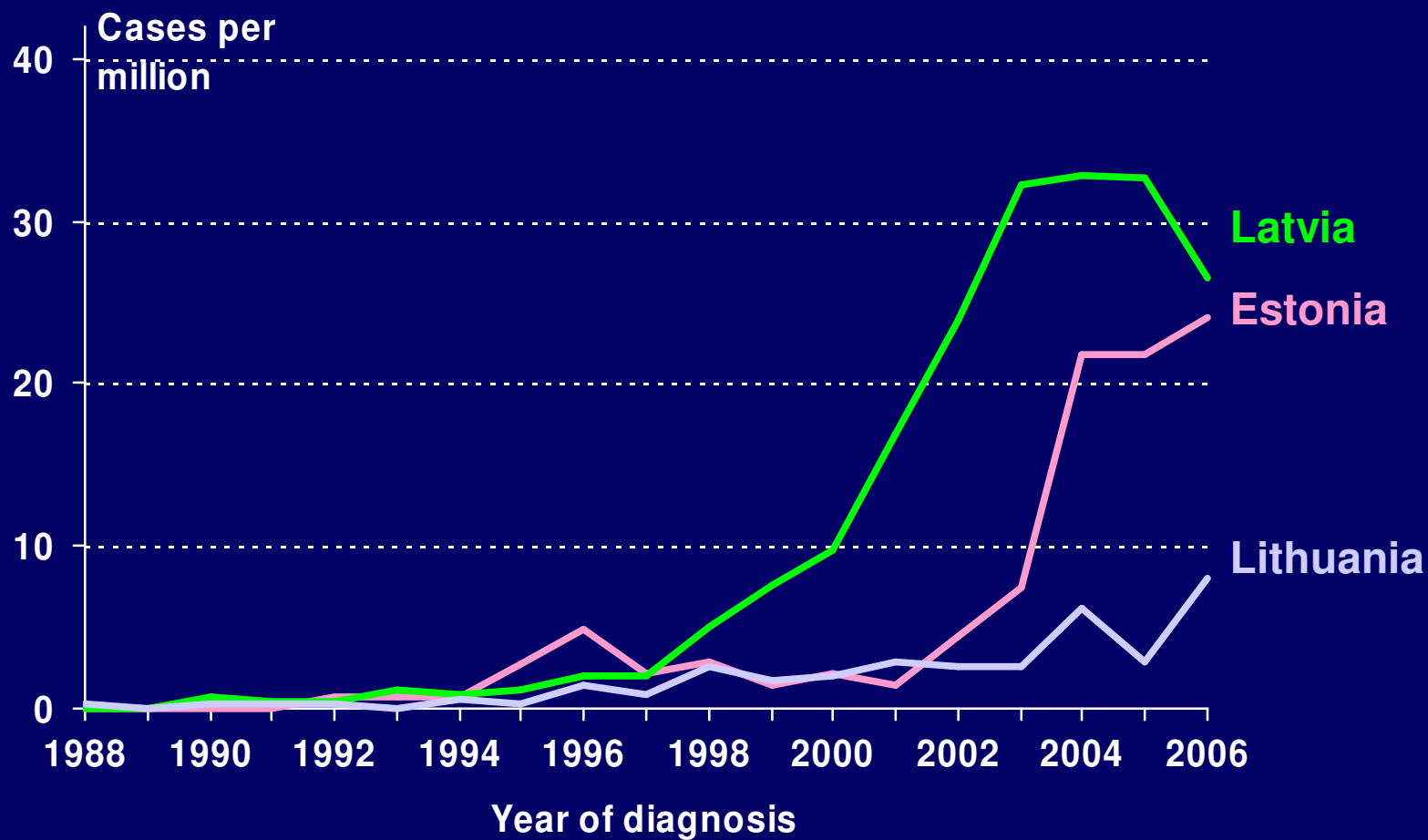
Estonia 1.3

HIV infections newly diagnosed per million population, Baltic States, 1996-2006



Update at 31 December 2006

AIDS cases per million population in the Baltic States, 1988-2006



Update at 31 December 2006

Data adjusted for reporting delays

EuroHIV

East: concentrated epidemic

- The highest rate of newly diagnosed infections in Europe (211 per million population)
- The number of new HIV diagnoses in 2006 is 13% higher than that reported in 2005. These numbers are lower than the peak reported in 2001 following the rapid spread of HIV among injecting drug users
- Rapid increases in HIV diagnoses among injecting drug users have been reported by many countries
- Heterosexual transmission is increasing in all countries, especially in the Russian Federation and Ukraine
- The number of persons developing AIDS is increasing
- The situation remains alarming, with many countries reporting continued increases in newly diagnosed cases of HIV

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