

The HIV/AIDS epidemic in the WHO European Region

Western Europe 1988-2006

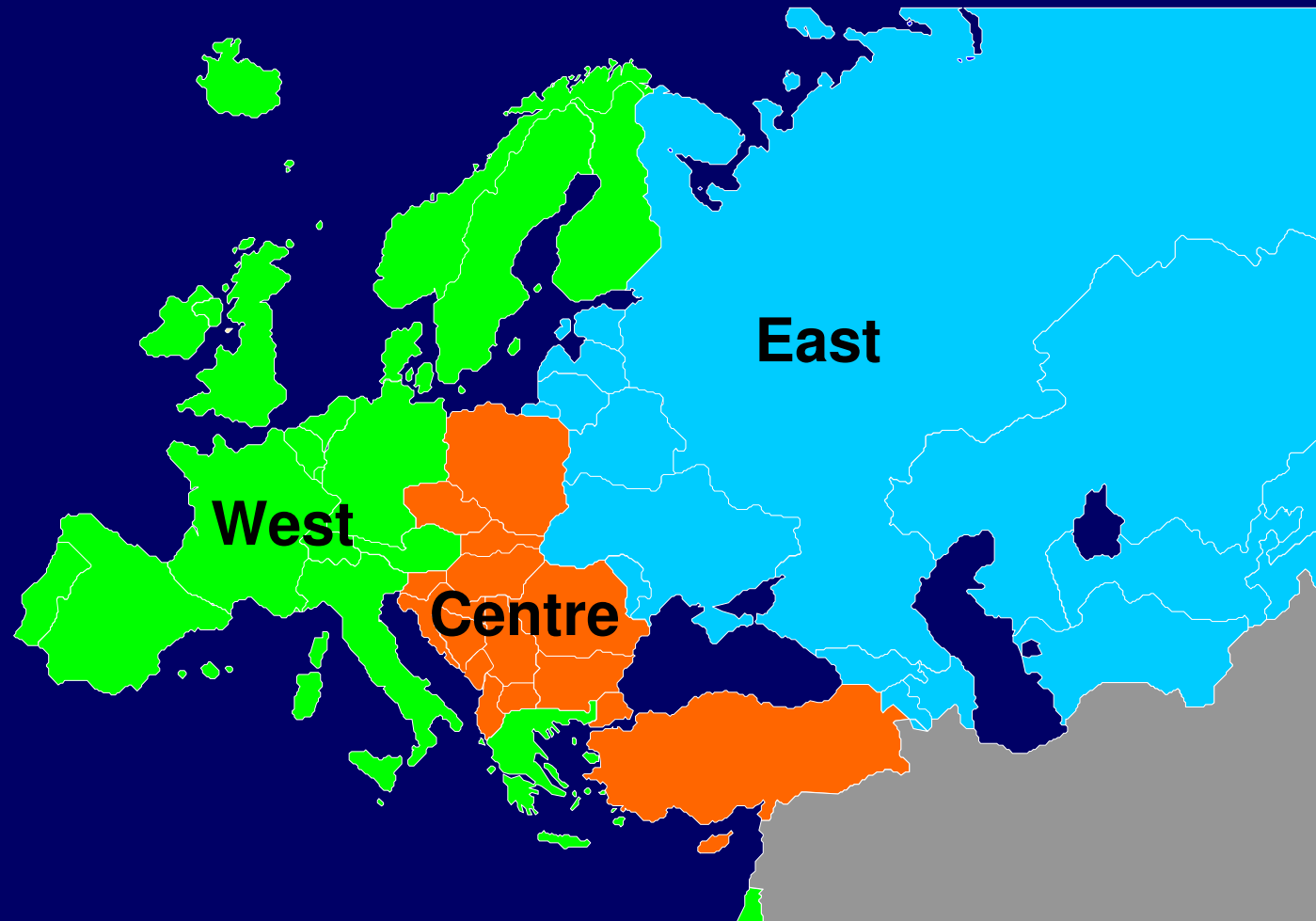
EuroHIV

update 31 December 2006

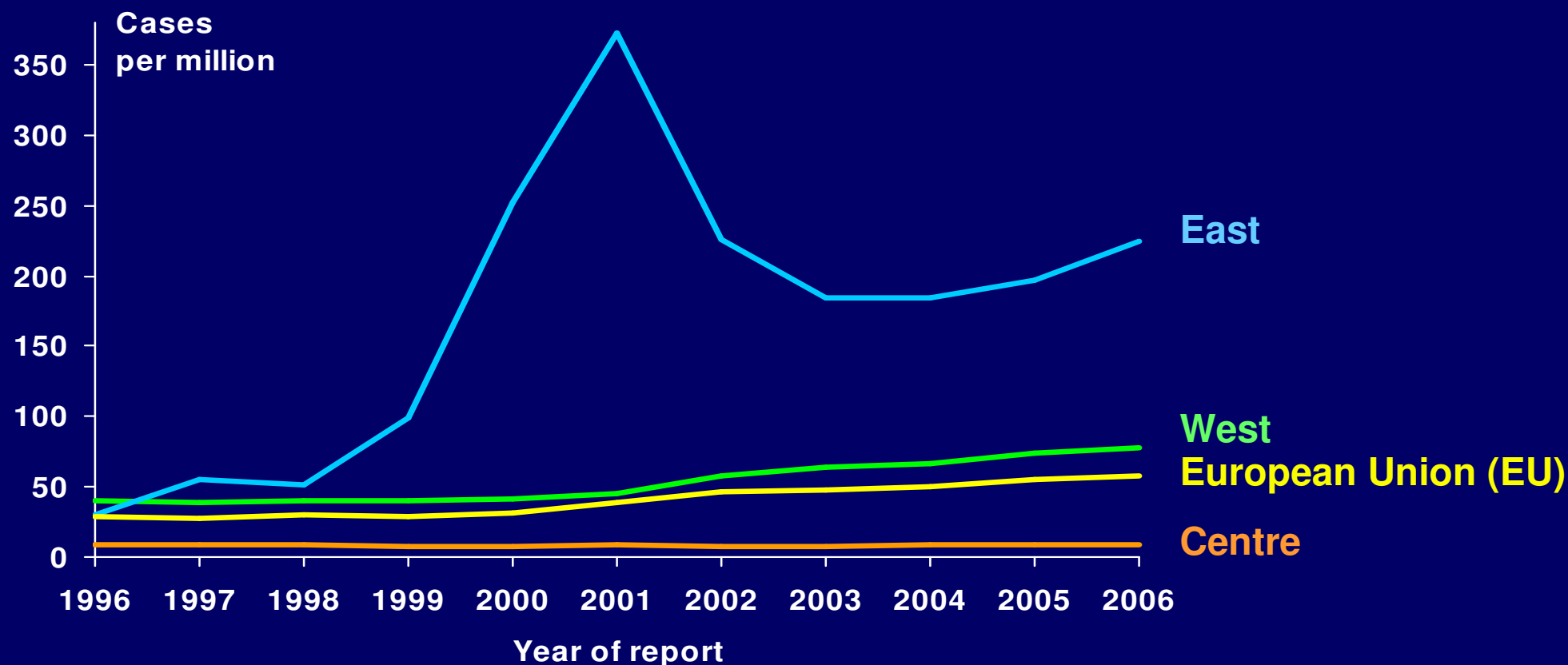


WHO & UNAIDS Collaborating Centre

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*

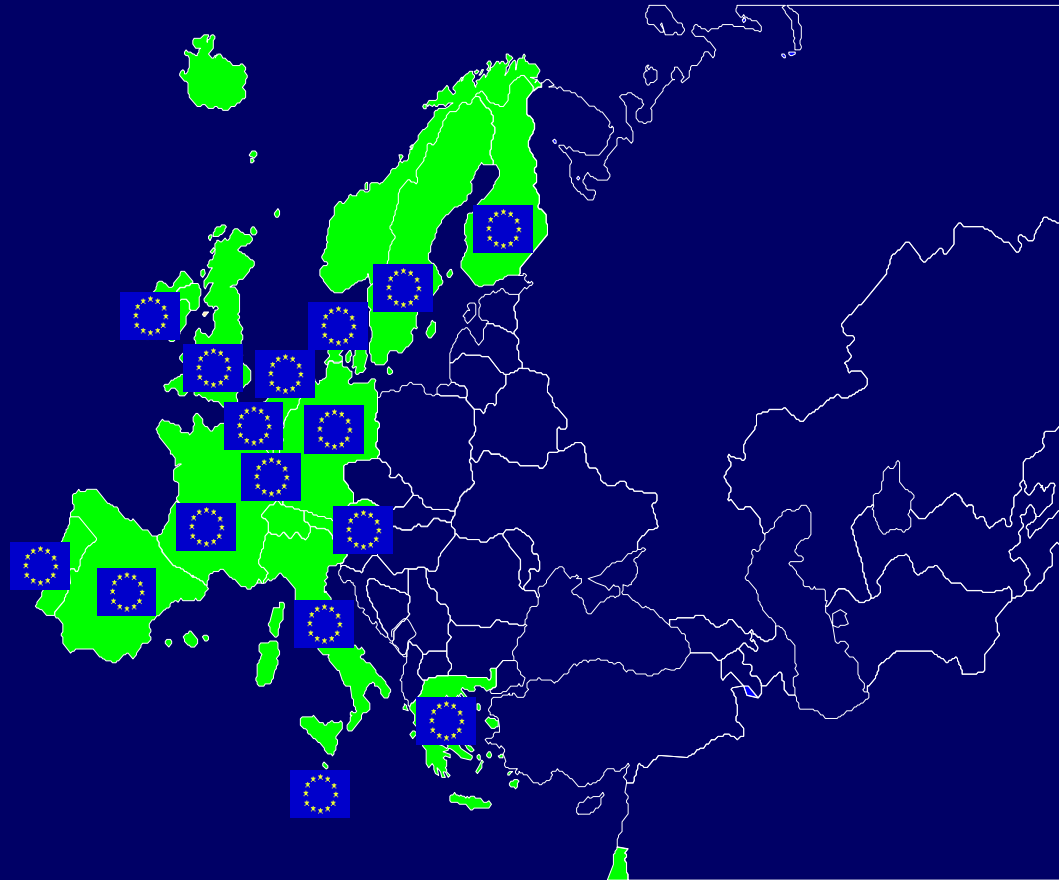


Update at 31 December 2006

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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

West

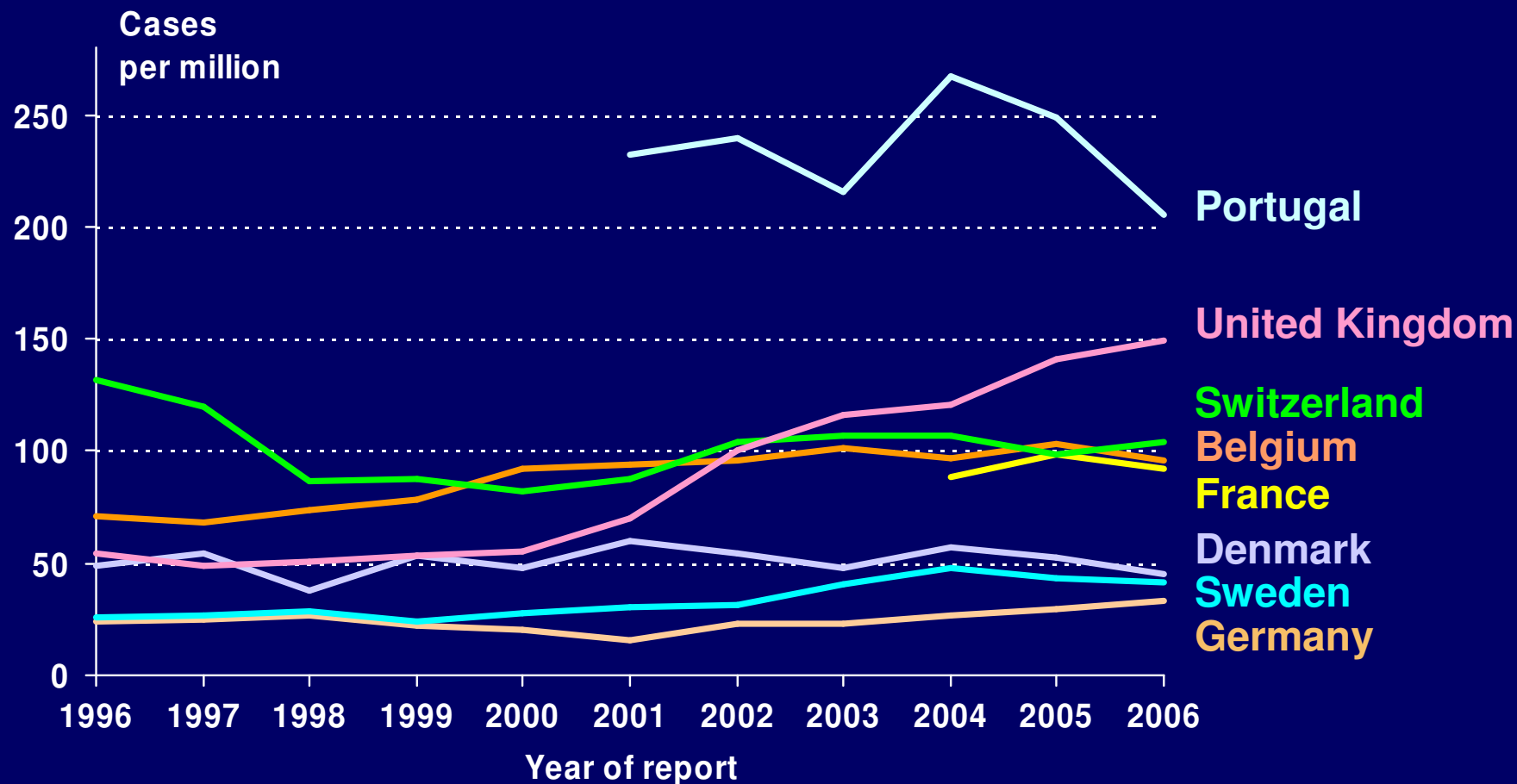


Population: 408 million

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

Number of diagnosed cases	25,241
Rate per million population	82.5
Aged 15-24 years old (%)	10%
Female (%)	35%
Predominant transmission mode	Heterosexual

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



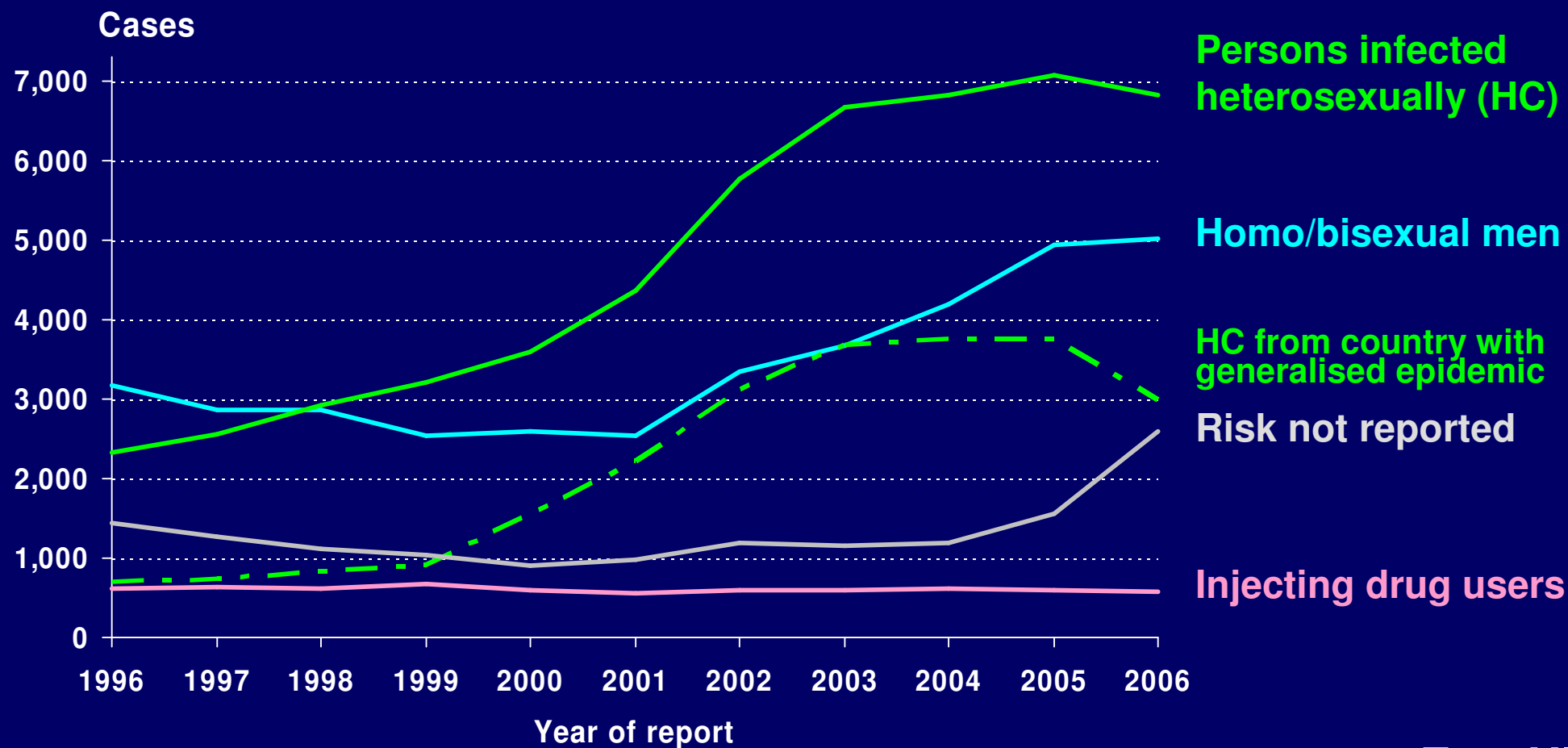
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* National data not available for two of the most severely affected countries: Italy, Spain

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

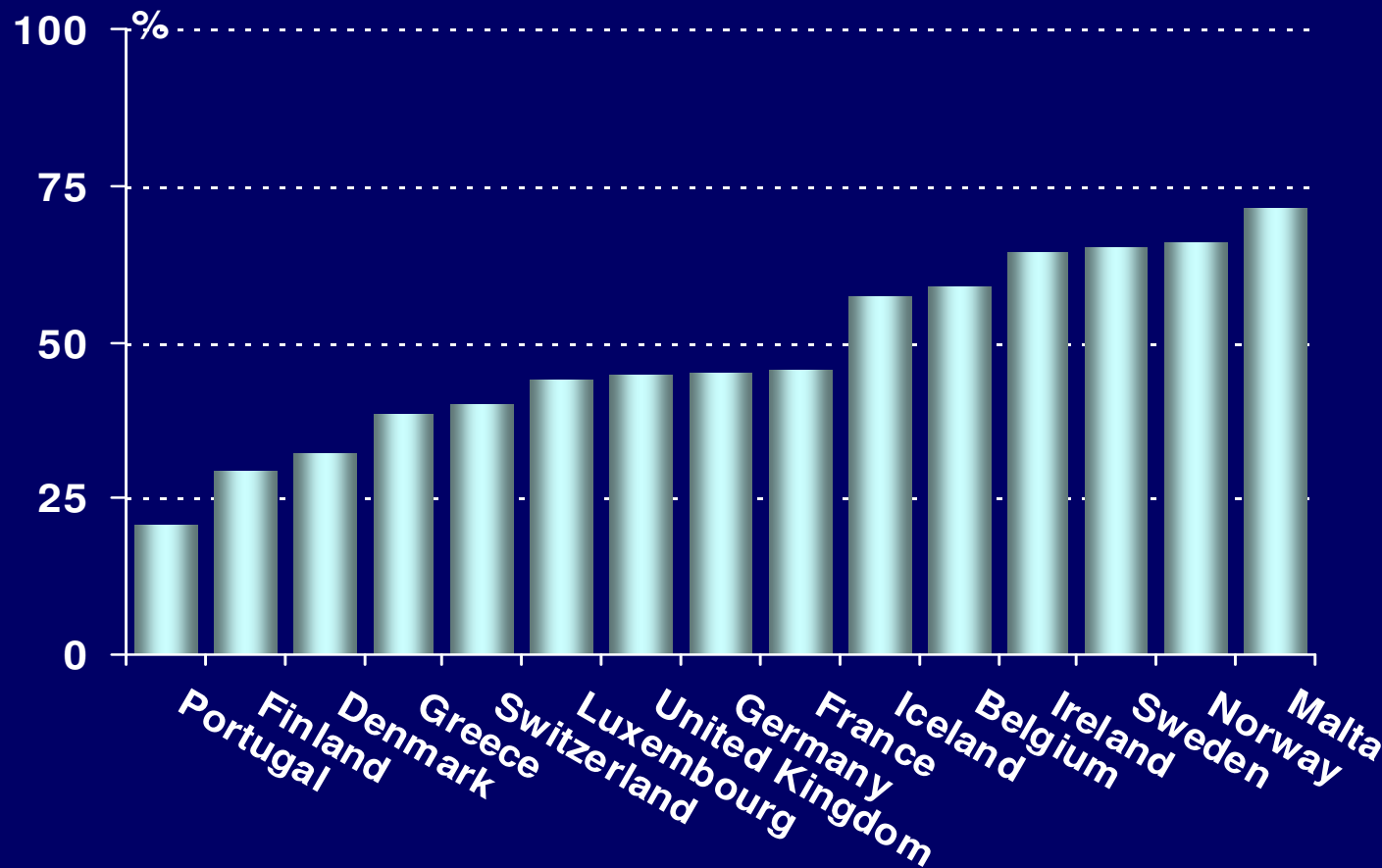
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* Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom

Percentage of cases originating from a country with a generalised epidemic* among new HIV diagnoses reported in 2006 in heterosexually infected persons western Europe

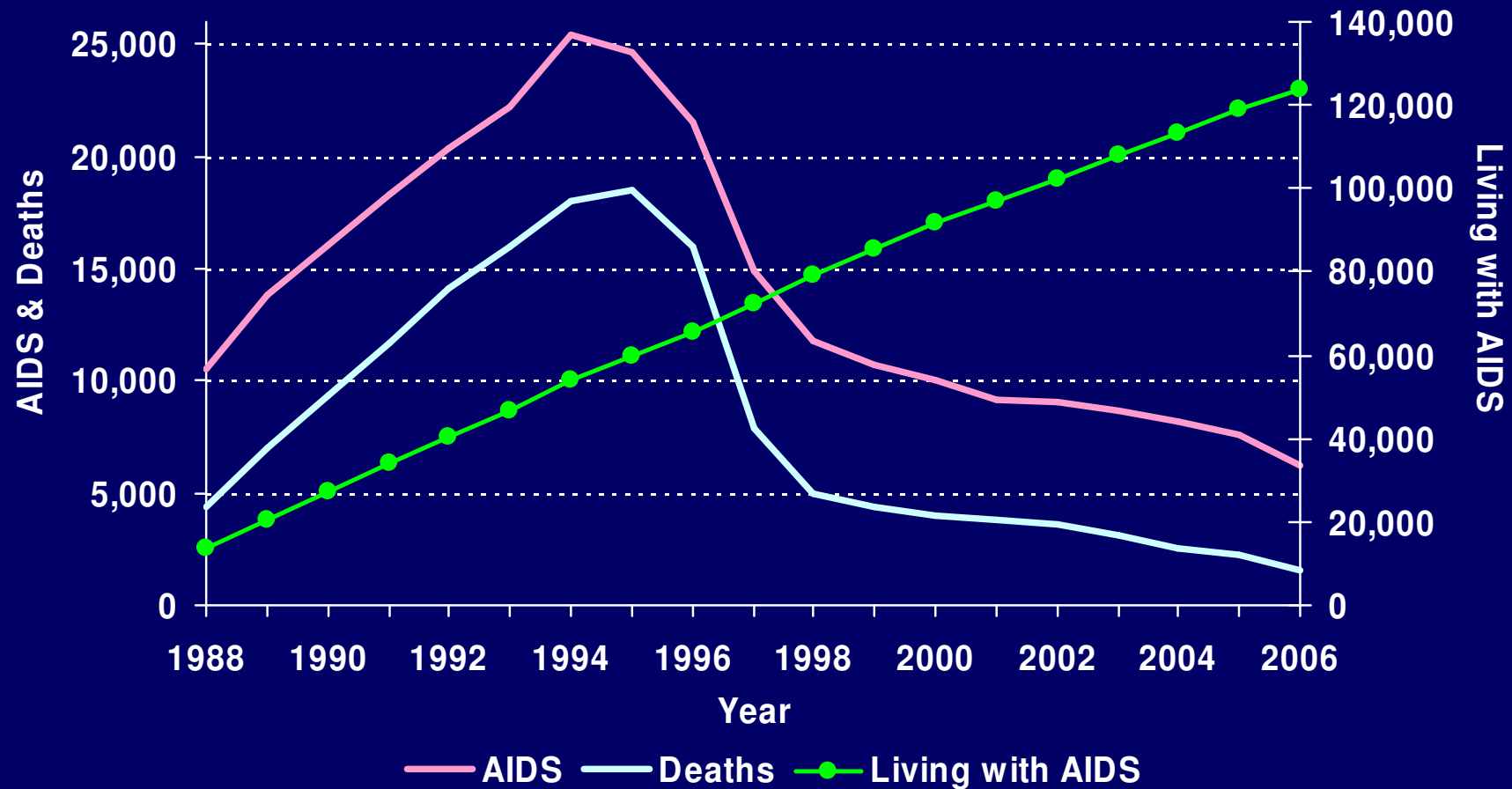


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* HIV prevalence consistently >1% in pregnant women; mostly sub-Saharan Africa

AIDS cases, deaths, and persons living with AIDS, by year, 1988-2006, western Europe*



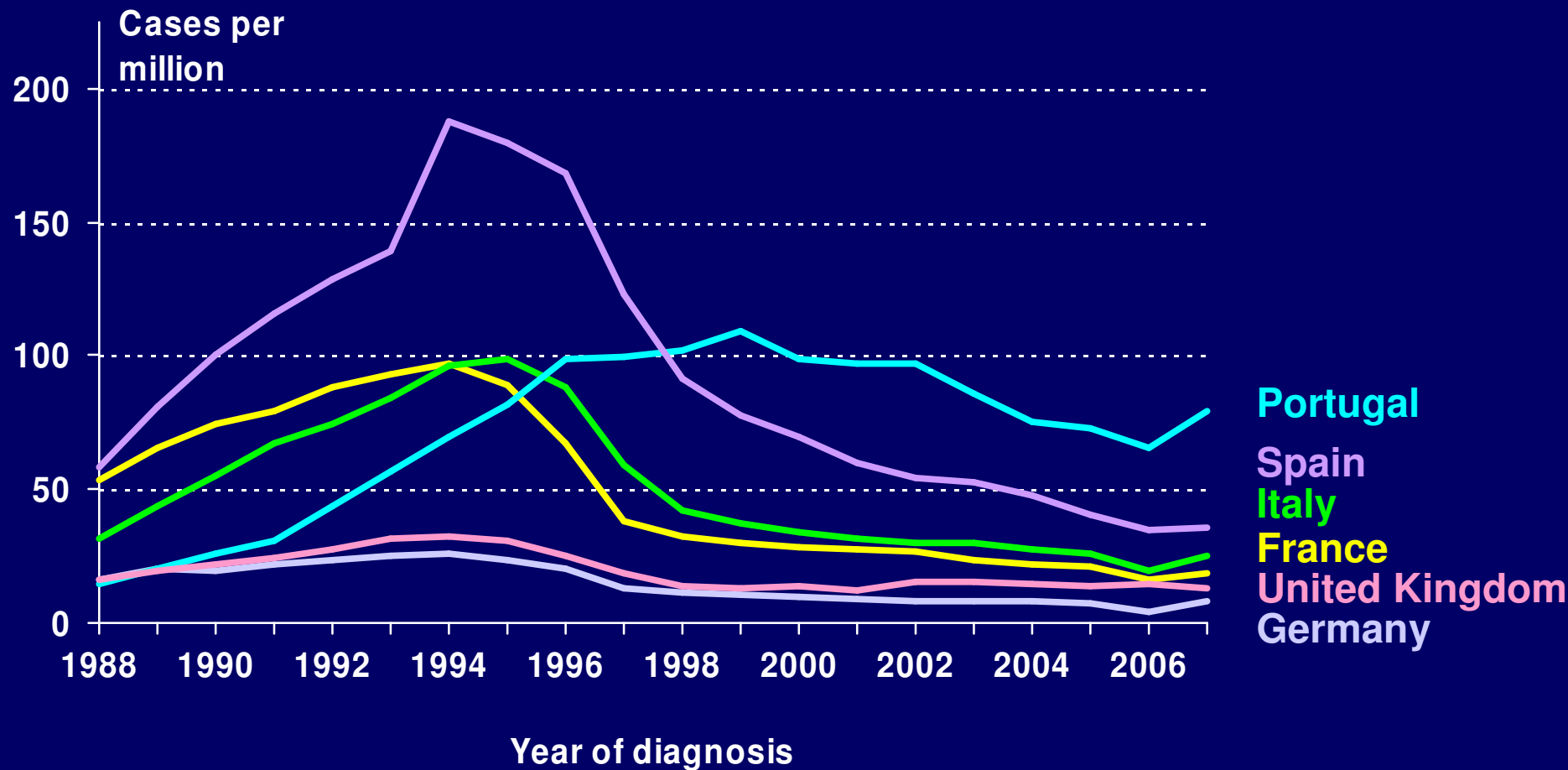
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Data adjusted for reporting delays

* Excluding Andorra, Monaco, Netherlands: data not available for the whole period

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



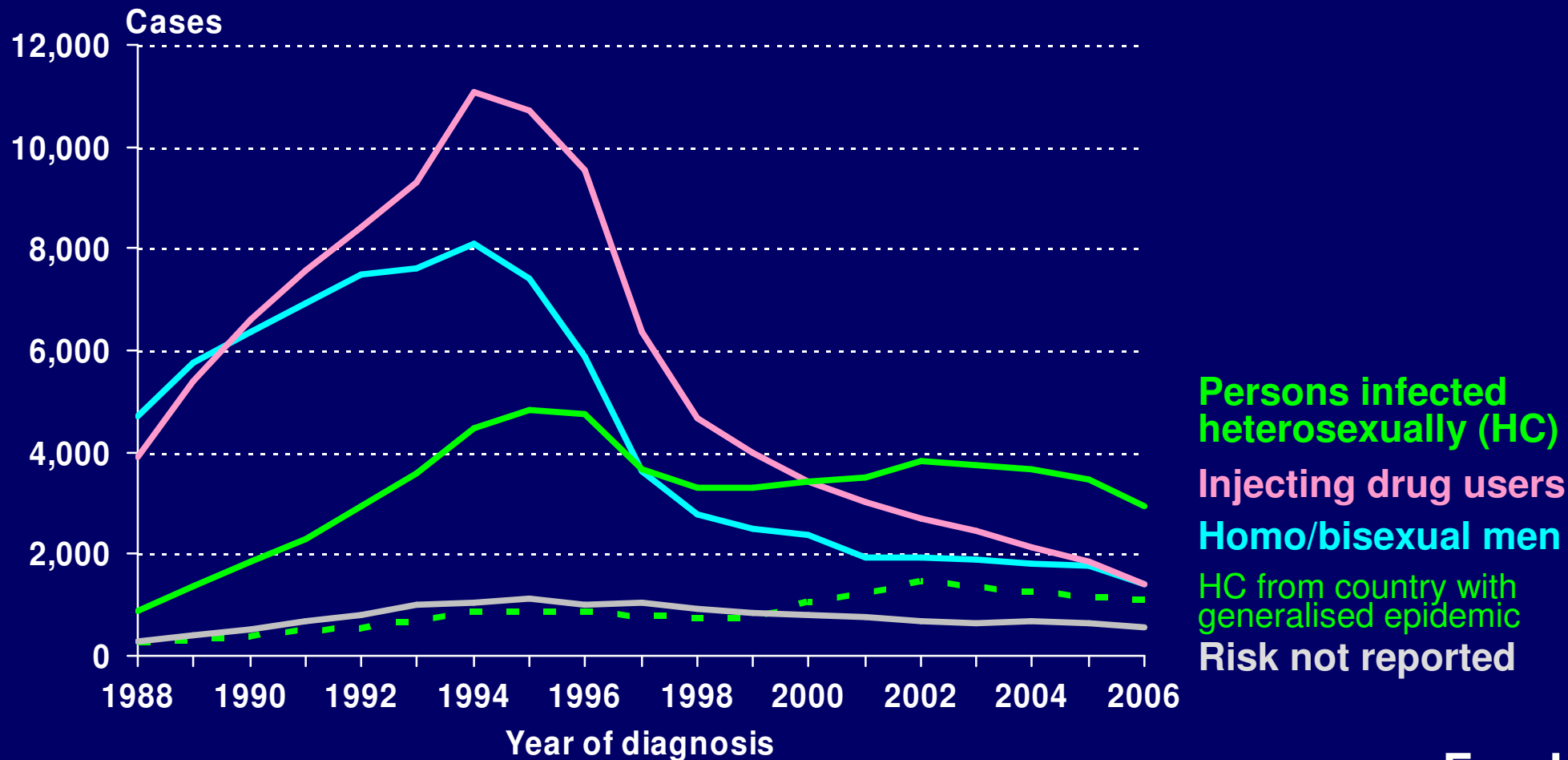
Update at 31 December 2006

Data adjusted for reporting delays

EuroHIV

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

Update at 31 December 2006



EuroHIV

Data adjusted for reporting delays

* Excluding Andorra, Monaco: data not available for the whole period

West: concentrated, mature epidemic

- National HIV data remain unavailable or incomplete for some countries with large numbers of AIDS cases (Italy, Spain)
- Increase of 84% in new HIV diagnoses between 2000 and 2006 and a 16% increase since 2004 (15 countries with consistent HIV reporting systems)
- Heterosexual contact is the predominant mode of transmission; in 2006, over half of heterosexually-infected persons originated from – or had a sex partner from – a country with a generalised epidemic
- Ongoing HIV transmission among homo/bisexual men
- Continued increase in the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS

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