

HIV / AIDS

Surveillance in Europe

EuroHIV

**European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of HIV/AIDS
WHO and UNAIDS Collaborating Centre on HIV/AIDS**



**INSTITUT
DE VEILLE SANITAIRE**

HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe

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CONTENTS

Summary.....	5
Introduction.....	7
HIV and AIDS case reports in the WHO European Region	7
HIV and AIDS case reports in the European Union	13
Total HIV tests performed.....	14
Conclusion	15
 Tables – HIV reporting	
1. HIV infections newly diagnosed and rates by country and year of report (1998-2005).....	18
2. HIV infections newly diagnosed in homo/bisexual men by country and year of report (2001-2005).....	20
3. HIV infections newly diagnosed in injecting drug users by country and year of report (2001-2005).....	21
4. HIV infections newly diagnosed in persons infected through heterosexual contact by country and year of report (2001-2005)	22
5. HIV infections newly diagnosed in persons infected through mother-to-child transmission by country and year of report (2001-2005)	23
6. HIV infections newly diagnosed by geographic area, sex, transmission group and year of report (2001-2005).....	24
7. HIV infections newly diagnosed by geographic area, sex, age at diagnosis and year of report (2001-2005)	25
8. HIV infections newly diagnosed in persons infected through heterosexual contact, by country and transmission subcategory, cases reported in 2005	27
9. HIV infections newly diagnosed by country of report and country or subcontinent of origin, cases reported in 2005	28
10. HIV infections newly diagnosed by geographic area, transmission group and country or subcontinent of origin, cases reported in 2005	30
 Tables – AIDS reporting	
11. AIDS cases and incidence rates per million population by country and year of diagnosis (1998-2005).....	32
12. AIDS cases in homo/bisexual men by country and year of diagnosis (2001-2005).....	34
13. AIDS cases in injecting drug users by country and year of diagnosis (2001-2005).....	35
14. AIDS cases in persons infected through heterosexual contact by country and year of diagnosis (2001-2005).....	36
15. AIDS cases in persons infected through mother-to-child transmission by country and year of diagnosis (2001-2005).....	37
16. Male adult and adolescent AIDS cases by geographic area, transmission group and year of diagnosis (2001-2005).....	38
17. Female adult and adolescent AIDS cases by geographic area, transmission group and year of diagnosis (2001-2005).....	39

18. Paediatric AIDS cases by geographic area, transmission group and year of diagnosis (2001-2005)	40
19. AIDS cases by geographic area, sex, age at diagnosis and year of diagnosis (2001-2005)	41
20. AIDS indicative diseases diagnosed in 2005 in adult/adolescent men and women and in children	42
21. The ten most common AIDS indicative diseases diagnosed in 2005 by geographic area	43
22. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005 by country of report and country or subcontinent of origin	44
23. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005 by geographic area, transmission group and country or subcontinent of origin	46

Tables – AIDS deaths

24. Deaths among AIDS cases by country and year of death (2001-2005).....	48
25. Deaths among AIDS cases by geographic area, transmission group and year of death (2001-2005)	49

Table – HIV tests

26. Total number of HIV tests performed, excluding unlinked anonymous testing and testing of blood donations, by country and year (2001-2005), number of tests per 1,000 population (2005)	50
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Figures

1. HIV infections newly diagnosed (1993-2005), AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1987-2005) per million population by geographic area.....	52
2. HIV infections newly diagnosed (1993-2005) and AIDS cases (1987-2005) by geographic area and transmission group	53
3. HIV infections newly diagnosed, per million population, reported in 2005 (maps): all cases; homo/bisexual cases; IDU cases; heterosexual cases	54
4. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005, per million population (maps): all cases; homo/bisexual cases; IDU cases; heterosexual cases	56
5. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1991-2005) in countries of the WHO European Region – West	58
6. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1991-2005) in countries of the WHO European Region – Centre.....	62
7. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1991-2005) in countries of the WHO European Region – East	65

Technical note.....	68
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Summary

Key points: HIV infection remains of major public health importance in Europe, with evidence of increasing transmission of HIV in many European countries.

- In 2005, 77,553 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection (104 per million population) were reported from 48 of the 52 countries in the European Region of the World Health Organization (major exceptions being Italy, Norway and Spain) and 8,346 cases of AIDS diagnosed (12/million) in 47 countries (major exceptions being the Norway, Russian Federation and Ukraine).
- In comparison to previous years, the number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported in 2005 has continued to increase and the number of diagnosed AIDS cases continued to decline.
- The largest number of HIV cases were reported from eastern Europe (53,024; 186 per million), over twice that reported in western Europe (22,723; 82 per million) and twenty times that in central Europe (1,806; 9.4 per million).
- In eastern Europe, the predominant transmission group for HIV infection is still among injecting drug users, but there is evidence of increasing heterosexual transmission. In central and western Europe, the predominant transmission group is heterosexual, although there have been increases in the number of new cases reported among homo/bisexual men.

Recommendations for HIV/AIDS surveillance: HIV/AIDS surveillance data is vital to monitor the HIV epidemic and evaluate the public health responses, and all countries in Europe should:

- Implement national reporting systems for HIV and AIDS cases.
- Improve the quality of data reported, especially regarding probable routes of transmission.

Recommendations for public health: interventions to control the epidemic should be evidence based and adapted to the country and geographic area:

- East: interventions to control HIV among IDU should be the cornerstone of HIV prevention strategies; measures should be strengthened to prevent heterosexual transmission, especially targeted at those with high risk partners; strengthening tuberculosis control; prevention amongst young people is essential.
- Centre: prevention should be adapted according to the country to maintain their epidemiological advantages;
- West: interventions for prevention, treatment and care must be adapted to reach migrant populations; renewed safer sex campaigns targeted at MSM are needed.
- In all regions, HIV testing should be promoted to ensure early access to treatment and counselling to prevent or reduce further transmission.

Résumé

Points clés : en Europe, l'infection à VIH reste d'une importance majeure en santé publique, avec une augmentation de la transmission du VIH constatée dans plusieurs pays européens.

- En 2005, 77 553 cas d'infection à VIH nouvellement diagnostiqués (104 par million d'habitants) ont été déclarés dans 48 des 52 pays de la région Europe de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé (les exceptions notables étant l'Espagne, l'Italie et la Norvège) et 8 346 cas de sida diagnostiqués (12 par million) dans 47 pays (les exceptions notables étant la Norvège, la Fédération de Russie et l'Ukraine).
- En comparaison avec des années précédentes, le nombre de cas de VIH nouvellement diagnostiqués déclarés en 2005 a continué à augmenter et le nombre de cas de sida diagnostiqués a continué à décroître.
- La plupart des cas de VIH ont été déclarés en l'Europe de l'Est (53 024 ; 186 par million); ce taux représente plus de deux fois le taux observé en Europe de l'Ouest (22 723 ; 82 par million) et vingt fois celui d'Europe centrale (1 806 ; 9,4 par million).
- Dans les pays d'Europe de l'Est, le groupe de transmission prédominant est celui des utilisateurs de drogues injectables, mais il y a évidence d'une augmentation de la transmission hétérosexuelle. Dans les pays d'Europe centrale et de l'Ouest, le groupe de transmission prédominant est celui des hétérosexuels ; on assiste cependant à une augmentation du nombre de cas chez les homo/bisexuels masculins.

Recommandations pour la surveillance du VIH/sida : les données de surveillance du VIH/sida sont essentielles pour le suivi de l'épidémie et l'évaluation des politiques de santé publique, et tous les pays d'Europe doivent :

- mettre en place au niveau national des systèmes pour la déclaration du VIH et du sida ;
- améliorer la qualité des données déclarées, particulièrement pour la classification de la mode de transmission probable.

Recommandations pour la santé publique : les interventions pour le contrôle de l'épidémie doivent être fondées sur les analyses scientifiques et adaptées selon les pays et la zone géographique :

- Est: le contrôle de la transmission du VIH parmi les utilisateurs de drogues injectables doivent être au cœur de la stratégie de prévention ; renforcement des mesures pour la prévention de la transmission chez les hétérosexuels, ciblées particulièrement sur les personnes ayant des partenaires au haut risque ; renforcement des mesures de contrôle de la tuberculose ; la prévention chez les jeunes est essentielle ;
- Centre: les mesures de prévention doivent être adaptées selon le pays pour garder leur avantage épidémiologique ;
- Ouest: les interventions pour la prévention, le traitement et la prise en charge doivent être adaptées pour les communautés de migrants; renouveler les campagnes de prévention parmi les homo/bisexuels masculins ;
- dans toutes les régions, le dépistage du VIH doit être recommandé pour assurer un accès précoce aux traitements et au counseling pour la prévention de la transmission.

Резюме

Ключевые пункты: ВИЧ инфекция остается одной из важнейших проблем здравоохранения в Европе, с признаками увеличения передачи случаев ВИЧ инфекции во многих странах.

- В 2005, 77 553 новые случаи ВИЧ инфекции диагностированные (104 на миллион населения) и сообщенные в 48 из 52 стран европейского региона ВОЗ (исключены: Италия, Норвегия и Испания), и 8 346 случая СПИДа диагностированно (12/миллион) в 47 странах (исключены Норвегия, Российская Федерация и Украина).
- По сравнению с предыдущими годами, число новых случаев ВИЧ инфекции сообщенных в 2005 году продолжало увеличиваться, а число диагностированных случаев СПИДа продолжало уменьшаться.
- Наибольшее число ВИЧ случаев сообщено на восточной Европе (53 024; 186 на миллион), почти в два раза больше чем на Западной Европе (22 723; 82 на миллион) и двадцать раз больше, чем на центральной Европе (1 806; 9.4 на миллион).
- В Восточной Европе, преобладающий путь передачи ВИЧ инфекции - все еще потребление инъекционных (ПИН) наркотиков, при этом отмечается увеличение удельного веса гетеросексуального пути передачи инфекций. В центральной и Западной Европе, преобладающий путь передачи ВИЧ инфекций гетеросексуальный, также отмечено увеличение числа новых случаев среди мужчин гомо/бисексуального поведения.

Рекомендации для эпиднадзора над ВИЧ/СПИДом: Эпиднадзор над ВИЧ/СПИДом очень важен для мониторинга ВИЧ-эпидемии и для оценки ответной реакции со стороны здравоохранения, и все Европейские страны должны:

- Внедрить общенациональные отчетные системы по случаям ВИЧ и СПИДа.
- Усовершенствовать качество данных, особенно по отношению вероятных путей передачи ВИЧ инфекций.

Рекомендации для здравоохранения: интервенций, направленные на контроль эпидемии, должны полагаться на научные данные и приспособлены к стране и географическому региону.

- Восток: интервенций, направленные на контроль ВИЧ среди ПИН должны быть важной опорой стратегий предотвращения ВИЧ инфекции; необходимо усиление профилактических мер по предотвращению гетеросексуальной передачи и сосредоточение этих мер особенно на партнеров групп высокого риска; улучшение контроля за ТБ инфекцией; крайне важна превенция среди молодых людей.
- Центр: профилактика должна быть адекватна к ситуаций в стране, чтобы сохранить эпидемиологические преимущества.
- Запад: интервенций, направленные на предотвращение, лечение ВИЧ и медицинское обслуживание надо адаптировать таким образом, чтобы охватить как можно больше мигрантов; обновленные информационные кампании о безопасном сексе должны быть обращены к мужчинам гомосексуального поведения.
- Во всех регионах надо привлечь внимание к ВИЧ тестированию и обеспечить своевременный доступ к лечению и к консультации, чтобы предотвратить или снизить передачу ВИЧ.

Introduction

This report presents the following data reported to the end of 2005 for the 52 countries of the WHO European Region:

- cases of newly diagnosed HIV infection presented by year of report;
- cases of AIDS and mortality amongst AIDS cases by year of diagnosis or death, adjusted for reporting delays according to country and transmission group;
- annual numbers of diagnostic HIV tests performed (these data exclude tests undertaken to screen blood donations and unlinked anonymous testing).

Reporting of HIV diagnoses has become a key surveillance instrument for monitoring the HIV epidemic in Europe. It has progressively replaced AIDS surveillance which, since 1996 with the introduction and widespread use of highly active antiretroviral treatment (HAART), has become less reflective of the underlying trends in HIV infection. However, a major limitation of using HIV diagnoses to monitor the HIV epidemic is that this measure does not represent incidence. HIV diagnoses may include infections that occurred several years previously and depend on uptake of HIV testing as well as patterns of reporting. To help interpret HIV reporting data, total numbers of HIV tests performed annually for diagnostic purposes (*i.e.* unlinked anonymous tests and blood donations excluded) are collected as background information on HIV testing patterns (Annex Table 26).

National reporting of HIV and AIDS data

In making international comparisons, an assumption is made that the quality and coverage of national surveillance are comparable.

Some countries have not reported HIV and/or AIDS data. Other countries have recently established or substantially modified national HIV reporting systems (*e.g.* Portugal in 2000, Netherlands in 2002 and France in 2003). Thus, the first years of report may include a number of prevalent infections diagnosed earlier. Other countries have not supplied complete information with HIV or AIDS reports (*e.g.* Estonia and Austria currently do not report HIV transmission group). Where appropriate, such caveats are noted as footnotes in the Annexes.

The absence or incomplete complete data supplied by some countries will mean that the epidemic may be underestimated. For example:

- HIV: the lack of national data from Italy and Spain means that the HIV epidemic will be underestimated;
- HIV: the absence of probable route of transmission with HIV reports in Estonia, site of a recent epidemic among injecting drug users, may underestimate HIV in this group;

- AIDS: the delay in reporting of 2005 data from Ukraine and reporting of only aggregate data from the Russian Federation means that the number of AIDS cases reported in the East will be underestimated even though increases have been commented on in earlier reports [1].

Since 1998, HIV cases have not been reported at all or consistently by 9 countries (Andorra, France, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and Spain). For more details see Annex Table 1; these countries have been excluded from trends analysis in this commentary.

Since 1998, AIDS cases have not been reported at all or consistently by 7 countries (Andorra, Cyprus, France, Kyrgyzstan, Norway, Russian Federation and Ukraine). For more details see Annex Table 11; these countries have been excluded from trends analysis in this commentary.

Data presentation

Most data are presented and discussed within three geographic areas: the West, the Centre and the East (see Figure A and Technical note) as well as for the 25 countries of the European Union (EU).

Summary tables and graphs are presented in the commentary (listed alphabetically). Fuller and more detailed tables are available in the Annex where HIV data are shown in Tables 1-10 and AIDS data in Tables 11-25. Time trends are illustrated in Figures 1, 2 and 5-7 and geographic distributions in Figures 3 and 4.

Figure A: Geographic division of WHO European Region, 2005



HIV and AIDS case reports in the WHO European Region

The WHO European Region comprises 52 countries and data are presented for the three sub-regions: West (23 countries), Centre (14 countries) and East (15 countries).

HIV infection remains of major public health importance in Europe, with increasing numbers of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection being reported in 2005 compared to previous years.

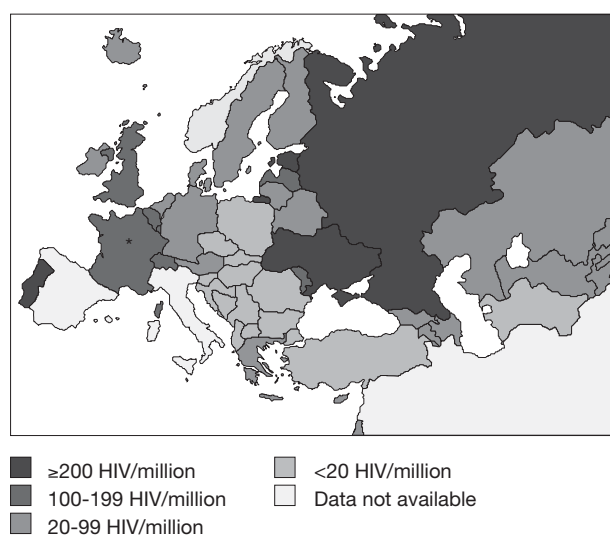
HIV case reports in 2005

In 2005, 77,553 newly diagnosed HIV cases were reported from 48 of the 52 countries in the WHO European Region (Annex Table 1). The majority of newly diagnosed cases of HIV were reported from the East (68%, 53,024 cases), with over a quarter (29%, 22,723) from the West and 2% (1,806) from the Centre. A total of 23,620 cases (30%) were reported in the EU.

In 2005, the rate of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported in the WHO European Region was 104 per million population and in the EU it was 69 per million (rates calculated excluding data from France). The rate of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection varied widely between the three sub-regions of Europe. The highest rate was observed in the East (186 per million population), over twice that reported in the West (82 per million) and twenty times that in the Centre (9.4 per million).

Similarly, rates of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported in 2005 varied widely between countries (Figure B). Four countries reported rates of more than 200 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection per million population: Estonia (467); Portugal (251); Russian Federation (247); and Ukraine (242). Rates greater than 100 per million population were observed in a further four countries that reported more than 100 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection in 2005: United Kingdom (148); Latvia (130); Republic of Moldova (127); and Belgium (102).

Figure B: Rates of newly diagnosed cases of HIV per million population, WHO European Region, 2005

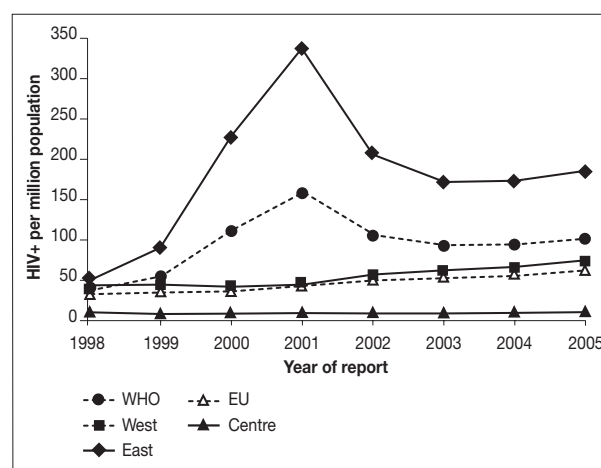


Recent trends in HIV reporting

Trends since 1998 in the rates of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection per million population by year of report are presented in Figure C and limited to the 43 countries with complete reporting for each year (see Annex Table 1).

In the WHO European Region, a peak in the reporting of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection was observed in 2001 (Figure C), which was mostly due to the HIV epidemic among injecting drug users in the East. The rate of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infections then declined to 94 per million population in 2003, since when the rate has increased to 103 cases of HIV per million population reported in 2005, which can be attributed to increases in both western and eastern Europe.

Figure C: Rate of newly diagnosed cases of HIV per million population in the WHO European Region (West, Centre and East) and in the European Union. Forty-three countries, 1998-2005



AIDS case reports in 2005

In 2005, including adjustments for reporting delays, a total of 8,346 AIDS cases were diagnosed in 47 of the 52 countries in the WHO European Region. A total of 7,048 AIDS cases (84%) were diagnosed in the EU. The majority of AIDS cases were diagnosed in the West (85%, 7,065) and similar numbers of AIDS cases were diagnosed in the East (8%, 644) and in the Centre (8%, 637) (Annex Table 11).

The rate of AIDS diagnosed in 2005 in the WHO European Region was 12.4 per million population and 16.1 per million in the EU (rates calculated excluding data from France). The highest rate was reported in western Europe (19.0 per million population), nearly twice that in the East (7.2 per million) and four times that in the Centre (3.3 per million).

The rates of AIDS diagnosed in 2005 varied widely between countries and data are presented for individual countries in the Annex (Table 11 and Figure 4). In those countries

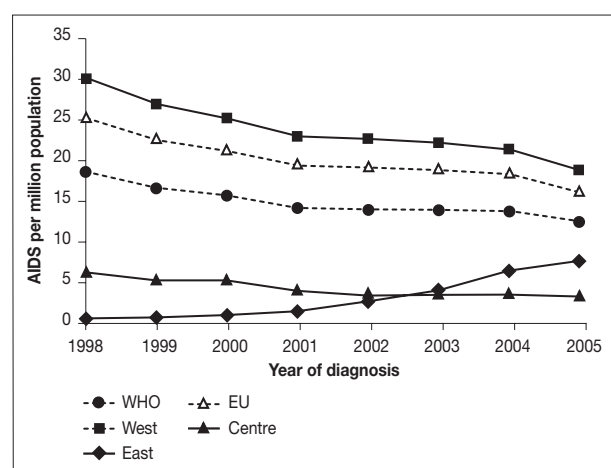
with more than 20 AIDS cases in 2005, a rate of more than 30 AIDS cases per million population was observed in four countries: Portugal (80); Switzerland (37); Latvia (37) and Spain (36).

Recent trends in AIDS diagnoses

Trends since 1998 in the annual rates of AIDS cases diagnosed per million population are presented in Figure D and limited to the 45 countries in the WHO European Region with complete data for each year (Annex Table 11).

In these 45 countries, the rate of AIDS cases diagnosed per million population has continued to decline, from 18.5 per million in 1998 to 12.4 in 2005 (Figure D). Similar declines are observed in the EU and in western and central Europe. However, in eastern Europe, the incidence of AIDS has increased over 10-fold since 1998, from 0.6 per million to 7.2 in 2005.

Figure D: Incidence rate of diagnosed AIDS per million population in the WHO European Region (West, Centre and East) and the European Union. Forty-five countries, 1998-2005



AIDS indicative diseases

AIDS cases can be reported with one or more AIDS indicative diseases (up to a maximum of four) present at or within two months following AIDS diagnosis (see Technical Note).

In 2005, among adolescent and adult cases, the five most commonly diagnosed AIDS indicative diseases were *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia (23%), oesophageal candidiasis (17%), pulmonary tuberculosis (14%), HIV wasting syndrome (13%) and extrapulmonary tuberculosis (10%). Nearly a quarter of all AIDS cases (24%) were diagnosed with either pulmonary or extrapulmonary tuberculosis.

In western European countries, *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia was the most commonly diagnosed AIDS indicative disease (24%), in contrast to HIV wasting

syndrome in central (27%) and eastern (54%) Europe. In all three regions, tuberculosis (both pulmonary and extrapulmonary forms of the disease) was the second most commonly diagnosed AIDS indicative disease, although in the East over half (52%) of AIDS cases were diagnosed with tuberculosis compared to less than a quarter in the Centre (24%) and the West (22%).

AIDS mortality data

In the WHO European Region, 2,748 persons diagnosed with AIDS were known to have died in 2005 (Annex Table 24), a 34% decline from the number in 2004 (4,161), which is in part due to the unavailability of 2005 AIDS data from Ukraine and reductions in mortality reported in many western European countries.

Among a cumulative total of 305,374 persons diagnosed with AIDS since the beginning of the epidemic, 168,195 (55%) were reported as known to have died by the end of 2005. These figures suggest that approximately 137,000 persons were living in the WHO European Region after being diagnosed with an AIDS defining illness – a 19% increase on the 115,000 people estimated to be living with AIDS diagnosis at the end of 2004 [1].

HIV and AIDS case reports in the West

The West comprises 23 countries of the WHO European Region, of which 16 are in the EU.

The HIV epidemic in the West is characterised by a continuing increase in newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection being reported as either heterosexually or homo/bisexually acquired transmission.

HIV cases in the West, 2005

In the West, 22,723 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection were reported in 2005, a rate of 82.1 per million population (data from France excluded) (Table A). Among countries reporting more than 50 cases of HIV in 2005, a rate of over 100 per million population was observed in four countries: Portugal (251 per million); United Kingdom (148); Luxembourg (136); and Belgium (102).

Only 10% of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2005 were reported in young people (15 to 24 years old) and 35% were female (Table A). The predominant transmission group in western Europe was heterosexual. Of the 18,594 cases with information on transmission group (data missing for 4,129 cases, 18%), over half (56%, 10,336) were acquired through heterosexual contact, over a third of infections were among homosexual and bisexual men (35%, 6,442)

and less than 10% among injecting drug users (8%, 1,554). The remaining 262 reports (1%) included 167 cases of HIV infected by mother-to-child transmission and 95 cases infected by other routes (nosocomial, transfusion or use of other blood products).

Table A: Characteristics of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported in the West, 2005

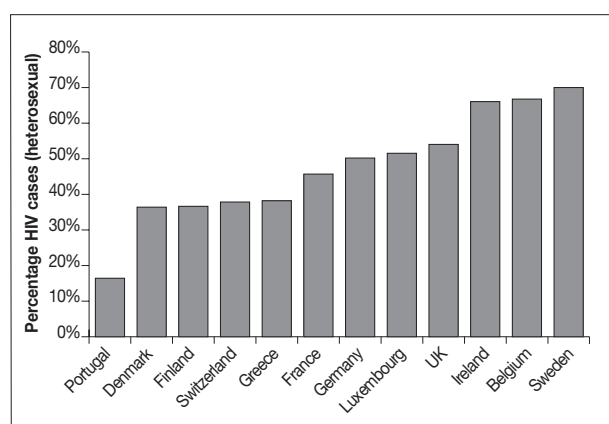
	West*
Number of HIV cases	22,723
Rate per million population	81.4**
Percentage of cases:	
Aged 15-24 years old	10%
Female	35%
Predominant transmission mode	Heterosexual

* Missing data: Italy, Monaco, Norway, Spain

** Data from France excluded

Fifteen countries provided individual HIV data which includes more detailed information on HIV transmission among cases of heterosexually acquired HIV infections (Annex Table 8). A total of 9,713 heterosexually acquired cases of HIV were reported by these 15 countries. Excluding missing data for 3,682 cases (38%), 75% were among individuals originating from countries with generalised epidemics (4,543 of 6,031). The proportion of heterosexually acquired cases of infection in persons known to originate from countries with generalised HIV epidemics varied from 17% in Portugal to 70% in Sweden (Figure E; Annex Table 8). However, it should be noted that countries assign origin of cases using different criteria; either by place of birth or by nationality (see Annex Table 9).

Figure E: Percentage of individuals from countries with generalised epidemics among cases of HIV infection acquired heterosexually in 12 selected western European countries, 2005



Recent trends in HIV reporting in the West

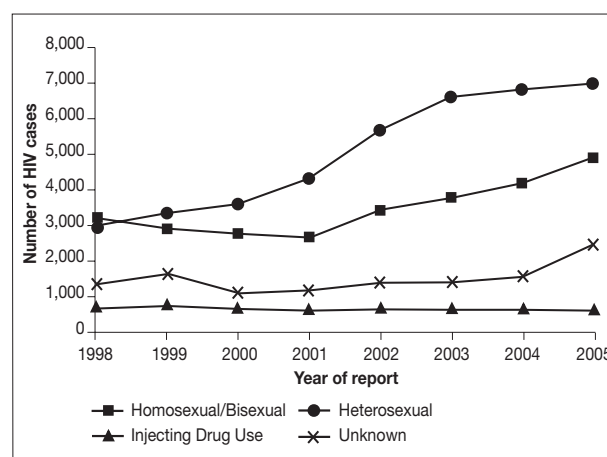
Among the 14 countries in the West that have consistently reported HIV data since 1998 (Annex Table 1), the rate

of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported per million population has nearly doubled, from 41.8 in 1998 (8,626 cases) to 74.3 (15,678 cases) in 2005. The largest increases have been reported in the United Kingdom (from 51.4 per million population in 1998 to 148 in 2005), Ireland (32.4 to 76.7) and Luxembourg (68.5 to 135.5).

Of those 14 countries, 13 have included information on transmission group since 1998 (no data from Austria). During this period, the number of cases of HIV for whom infection was acquired by heterosexual contact more than doubled, from 2,994 cases in 1998 to 7,058 in 2005 (Figure F). The largest increases in reported cases among this transmission group were reported in Luxembourg (from 9 cases in 1998 to 39 in 2005), United Kingdom (from 1,119 to 4,750) and Ireland (from 41 to 159).

At the same time, the number of HIV reports among homo/bisexual men from the same 13 countries has increased by 55%, from 3,180 in 1998 to 4,935 in 2005. During this period, the number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV among injecting drug users has remained stable (623 in 1998 and 577 in 2005), although data for the whole period are unavailable for Italy, Spain and Portugal, where epidemics among injecting drug users have been reported in the past.

Figure F: Number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection by transmission group and year of report in the West (13 countries), 1998-2005



AIDS cases in the West, 2005.

In 2005, a total of 7,065 cases of AIDS were diagnosed in 22 of the 23 countries in the West (Annex Table 11). The rate of AIDS diagnosed in 2005 was 12.4 per million population (rate calculated excluding data from France), and among countries reporting more than 20 cases, the highest rates were reported in Portugal (834 cases, 79.5 per million), Switzerland (269 cases, 37.1 per million), Spain (1,549 cases, 36.0 per million) and Italy (1,475 cases, 25.4 per million).

Recent trends in AIDS reporting in the West

Among 20 countries in the West that have consistently reported AIDS data since 1998 (Annex Table 11), there has been a continued decline in the number of AIDS cases diagnosed, from 9,928 cases (30 per million population) in 1998 to 6,432 (19 per million) in 2005. During this period, decreases in the number of AIDS cases diagnosed were observed in 14 of the 19 countries, the largest in Spain (from 3,679 cases in 1998 to 1,549 in 2005). Among the five countries that reported increases in the number of AIDS cases diagnosed since 1998, the largest was observed in Ireland (from 18 cases diagnosed in 1998 to 47 in 2005).

HIV and AIDS reporting in the Centre

The Centre comprises 14 of the 52 countries of the WHO European Region, of which six are in the EU.

The HIV epidemic in this region remains at low and stable levels, although there is evidence of increasing sexual (both heterosexual and homosexual) transmission in many countries.

HIV cases in the Centre, 2005

In the Centre, the epidemic remains at low levels in comparison with the West and the East, with 1,806 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection being reported in 2005, representing a rate of 9.4 per million population (Table B). Four countries reported more than 100 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection in 2005: Poland (652); Turkey (332); Romania (205); Serbia & Montenegro (112); and Hungary (110). However, the highest rate of new infections was reported in Cyprus (54 per million), although a large percentage (40%) were reported among non-residents (Annex Table 1).

Twenty-one per cent of newly diagnosed cases in 2005 were in young people (aged 15-24 years old) and 28% were female (Table B). Of the 1,218 cases with information on transmission group (data missing for 588 cases, 33%), the largest number of HIV cases were reported as being heterosexually acquired (647 of 1,218, 53%). Over a quarter of HIV cases were reported among homosexual and bisexual men (27%, 331) and under a fifth among injecting drug users (16%, 196). The remaining 44 reports (4%) included 26 cases of HIV infected by mother-to-child transmission and 18 cases by other routes (nosocomial, transfusion or use of other blood products).

Table B: Characteristics of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported in the Centre, 2005

	Centre
Number of HIV cases	1,806
Rate per million population	9.4
Percentage of cases:	
Aged 15-24 years old	21%
Female	28%
Predominant transmission mode	Heterosexual

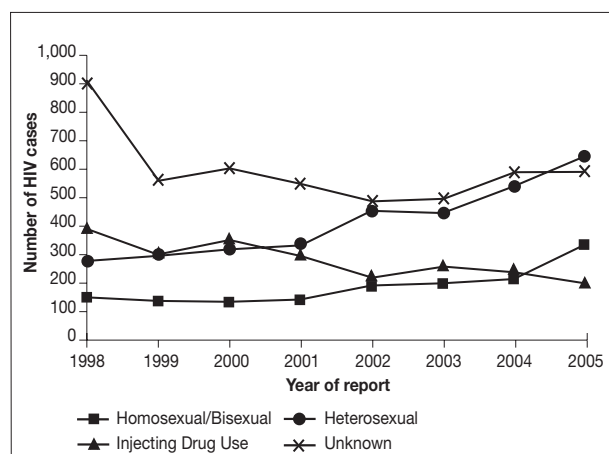
The epidemic in the Centre is characterised by its heterogeneity, with different transmission modes predominating in different countries. In 2005, heterosexually acquired cases of HIV infection represented more than 50% of newly reported cases in eight countries: Albania (84%); Bosnia & Herzegovina (69%); Bulgaria (78%); Cyprus (58%); F.Y.R. Macedonia (67%); Romania (71%); Slovakia (57%); and Turkey (56%). However, more than 50% of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection were reported among homo/bisexual men in four countries: Slovenia (78%); Croatia (56%); Czech Republic (56%); and Hungary (53%) and represented the largest group in Serbia & Montenegro (39%). In Poland, injecting drug users represented the largest transmission group (151 cases, 23% of the total), although data on transmission group was missing for 383 (59%) of reports.

Recent trends in HIV reporting in the Centre

In the Centre, the rate of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported in 2005 (9.4 per million population) has remained stable since 1998 (9.3 per million, Figure B). However, the number reported in 2005 represents an 11% increase on the number reported in 2004 (Annex Table 1). Among countries that reported more than 50 newly diagnosed cases of HIV in 2005, an increase of more than 50% in the number of cases reported was observed in three countries: Bulgaria (an increase of 66%, from 50 cases in 2004 to 83 in 2005); Turkey (58% increase, from 210 to 332); and Hungary (55%, from 71 to 110).

The number of sexually (both heterosexual and homosexual) acquired cases of HIV infection has more than doubled since 1998 (Figure G). The number of heterosexually acquired cases has increased from 272 cases in 1998 to 647 cases in 2005. A similar increase was observed amongst homo/bisexual men (from 142 in 1998 to 331 in 2005). In contrast, the number of cases among injecting drug users has declined, from 383 in 1998 to 196 in 2005.

Figure G: Number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection by transmission group and year of report in the Centre (14 countries), 1998-2005



AIDS cases in the Centre, 2005

In 2005, a total of 637 cases of AIDS were diagnosed in 13 of the 14 countries in the Centre, a rate of 3.3 per million population (data not available for Cyprus) (Annex Table 11). The highest rate of AIDS per million population diagnosed in 2005 was reported in Romania (270 cases, 12.4 per million).

Recent trends in AIDS reporting in the Centre

The steady decrease in the number of AIDS cases diagnosed in recent years from 13 countries in the Centre has continued in 2005. In 2005, 637 AIDS cases were reported (a rate of 3.3 per million population), nearly half the number reported in 1998 (1,182 cases, 6.3 per million population). During this period, the largest decrease in AIDS rates was reported in Romania (from 37.4 per million in 1998 to 12.4 in 2005) (Annex Table 11).

HIV and AIDS case reports in the East

The East comprises 15 of the 52 countries of the WHO European Region, including the three Baltic States in the EU and five central Asian republics.

The largest number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV has been reported in the East. For the majority of these cases, the probable route of transmission has been reported as injecting drug use and the numbers reported have remained stable. However, there is evidence of increasing heterosexual transmission in nearly all eastern European countries.

HIV cases in the East, 2005

In 2005, 53,024 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection were reported in the East, a rate of 186.3 per million population. Nearly 90% of the HIV cases were reported

from two countries: 66% from the Russian Federation (35,379) and 21% from Ukraine (11,272) (Annex Table 1). In both countries, the rate of HIV was over 200 per million population: 247 in the Russian Federation and 243 in Ukraine. However, the highest rate of HIV per million population was reported in Estonia (467).

Just under a third (31%) of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2005 were reported in young people (15 to 24 years old) and 41% were female (Table C). The predominant transmission group in eastern Europe was injecting drug users. Of the 31,011 cases with information on transmission group (data missing for 22,013 cases, 42%), nearly two-thirds (63%, 19,561) were injecting drug users, over a third of infections were acquired through heterosexual contact (36%, 11,202) and less than 1% among homo/bisexual men (143). The remaining 105 reports (<1%) included 83 cases of HIV infected by mother-to-child transmission and 22 by other routes (nosocomial, transfusion or use of other blood products).

Table C: Characteristics of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported in the East, 2005

	East
Number of HIV cases	53,024
Rate per million population	186.3
Percentage of cases:	
Aged 15-24 years old	31%
Female	41%
Predominant transmission mode	Drug injection

Recent trends in HIV reporting in the East

In the East, following the peak in newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported in 2001 (342 per million population), the rate declined to 174.3 per million in 2003, since when it has increased to 186.3 per million in 2005.

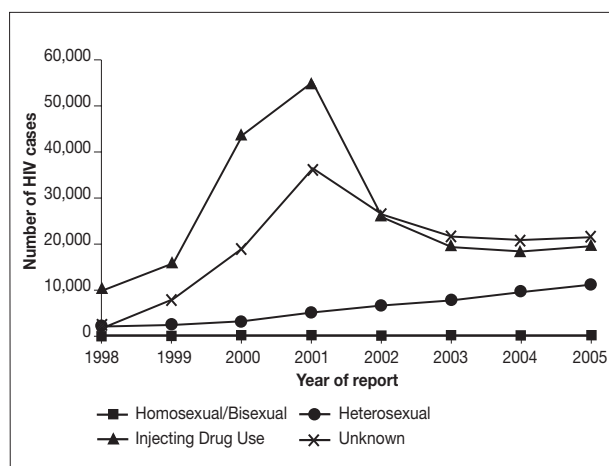
Since 2001, rates in newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection have declined by more than 50% in the Russian Federation (from 597 per million population in 2001 to 247 in 2005), Estonia (1,086 to 467) and Latvia (342 to 130). However, at the same time, more than a doubling of rates have been reported in Ukraine (from 125 per million in 2001 to 243 in 2005), Republic of Moldova (from 55 to 127), Uzbekistan (from 22 to 83), Georgia (from 20 to 54) Tajikistan (from 6 to 29) and Armenia (from 10 to 25).

Among injecting drug users, the number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection has declined from the peak of 55,323 (excluding Estonia) reported in 2001 to 19,561 reported in 2005 (Figure H and Annex Table 3). The decline is most notable in the Russian Federation (from 48,231 in 2001 to 10,283 in 2005) and Latvia (from

665 to 111). In contrast, for the same period, increases in the number of HIV diagnoses among injecting drug users have been reported in the Ukraine (from 3,964 to 6,270), Uzbekistan (from 447 to 1,140) and Tajikistan (from 31 to 142). Employing data from 2001 as a baseline, however, does ignore the epidemic in Lithuania in 2002 as well as the recent surge in reported cases in Kazakhstan (from 433 cases in 2004 to 636 in 2005).

The number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection in the East that were reported as heterosexually acquired has more than doubled, from 5,076 reported cases in 2001 (data excluding Estonia) to 11,202 in 2005 (Figure H, Annex Table 4). An increase has been reported in all eastern European countries except Turkmenistan (zero cases reported).

Figure H: Number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection by transmission group and year of report in the East (14 countries), 1998-2005



AIDS cases in the East, 2005

In 2005, a total of 644 cases of AIDS were diagnosed in 12 of the 15 countries in the East (Annex Table 11), a rate of 7.2 per million population. The highest rates of diagnosed AIDS cases per million population in 2005 were in Latvia (85 cases, 37.0 per million), Georgia (119 cases, 26.7 per million) and Estonia (27 cases, 20.3 per million).

Recent trends in AIDS reporting in the East

Twelve countries in the East have consistently reported AIDS data since 1998 (Annex Table 11), among which the rate of diagnosed AIDS cases has increased 10-fold between 1998 (53 cases, 0.6 per million population) and 2005 (644 cases, 7.2 per million). In this period, none of the twelve countries reported a decline in the number of AIDS cases diagnosed. Aggregated AIDS data from the Russian Federation has also demonstrated an increase in numbers of reported AIDS cases, from 151 cases in 2001 to 592 in 2005.

The apparent decline in the number of AIDS cases diagnosed in eastern Europe in 2005 compared to previous years (644 in 2005 compared to 3,081 in 2004), is due to the lack of reports originating from the Ukraine which, in 2004, accounted for over 80% of diagnosed AIDS cases (2,541 of 3,081 cases) (Annex Table 11). Thus, although in 2004, the rate of diagnosed AIDS cases in the East (22.6 per million population) exceeded that in the West (19.4) for the first time [1], due to the delays in reporting of AIDS cases from the Ukraine, this increase cannot be confirmed in 2005.

HIV and AIDS case reports in the European Union

The European Union (EU) comprises 25 Member States, of which 16 are classified in the West, six in the Centre and three in the East.

Due to the large proportion of western European countries within the EU, the epidemiology of HIV reflects that of the West, with the predominant transmission group being heterosexual. However, in recent years there have been outbreaks of HIV among injecting drug users in the Baltic States, which are also geographically classified as in the East.

HIV cases in the European Union, 2005

In the EU, 23,620 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection were reported in 2005, a rate of 68.7 per million population (rate calculated excluding data from France) (Table D). The two countries with the highest rate of HIV per million population in the whole of the WHO European Region are to be found in the EU: Estonia (621 cases reported in 2005; a rate of 467 per million population) and Portugal (2,635; 251 per million population). Furthermore, in 2005, rates of more than 100 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection per million population were reported in another four countries: United Kingdom (148); Luxembourg (136); Latvia (130); and Belgium (102).

Twelve per cent of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2005 were reported in young people (15 to 24 years old) and 34% were female (Table D). The predominant transmission group in the EU was heterosexual. Of the 18,525 cases with information on transmission group (data missing for 5,095 cases, 22%), over half (55%, 10,101) were acquired through heterosexual contact, over a third of infections were among homosexual and bisexual men (34%, 6,368) and 10% among injecting drug users (1,796). The remaining 260 reports (1%) included 166 cases of HIV infected by mother-to-child transmission and 94 cases by other routes (nosocomial, transfusion or use of other blood products).

Table D: Characteristics of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported in the European Union in 2005

	European Union*
Number of HIV cases	23,620
Rate per million population	68.7**
Percentage of cases:	
Aged 15-24 years old	12%
Female	34%
Predominant transmission mode	Heterosexual

* Missing data: Italy, Spain

** Rate calculated excluding data from France

Nineteen countries provided individual HIV data which includes further information on HIV transmission among cases of heterosexually acquired HIV infections (Annex Table 8). A total of 9,628 cases of heterosexually acquired cases of HIV were reported with individual information. Excluding the 3,759 cases (39%) with missing data, 75% were among individuals originating from countries with generalised epidemics (4,427 of 5,869). The proportion of heterosexually acquired cases of infection in persons known to originate from countries with generalised HIV epidemics varied from 14% in the Czech Republic to 70% in Sweden (Annex Table 8).

Recent trends in HIV reporting in the European Union

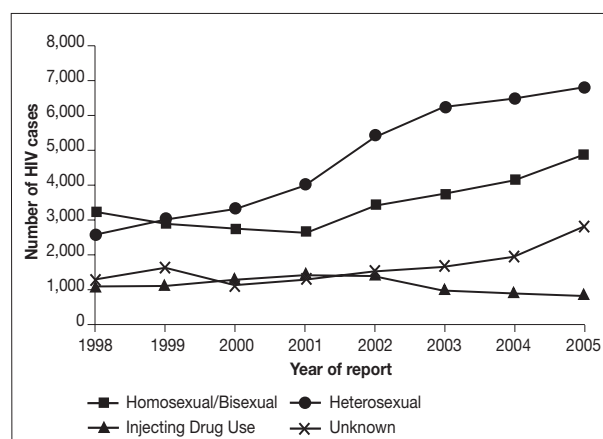
Among the 19 EU countries that have consistently reported HIV data since 1998, the rate of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported has nearly doubled, from 32.0 per million in 1998 (8,630 cases) to 61.3 (16,585 cases) in 2005. Rates of HIV infection have more than doubled in seven countries (Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Lithuania, Slovenia and the United Kingdom), the most dramatic increase being reported in Estonia (from 7.2 per million in 1998 to 467 in 2005).

Seventeen EU countries have provided consistent HIV data, including data on transmission group, since 1998 (data not available from Austria and Estonia). During this period, the number of cases of HIV for whom infection was acquired by heterosexual contact more than doubled, from 2,588 cases in 1998 to 6,826 in 2005 (Figure I). A threefold increase in the number of cases among this transmission group was reported in five countries: Latvia (from 14 cases in 1998 to 94 in 2005), Luxembourg (from 9 to 39), United Kingdom (from 1,119 to 4,750), Ireland (from 41 to 159) and Czech Republic (from 9 to 28).

The number of HIV reports among homo/bisexual men from the same 17 countries has increased by more than 50% in this period, from 3,190 in 1998 to 4,866 in 2005. However, the number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV among injecting drug users has declined (1,067 in 1998 and 820 in 2005), but data were not available for this period for Estonia, Italy,

Spain and Portugal, where major epidemics among injecting drug users have been reported in the recent past.

Figure I: Number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection by transmission group and year of report, European Union (17 countries), 1998-2005



AIDS cases in the European Union, 2005

In 2005, an estimated total of 7,048 cases of AIDS were diagnosed in 24 countries of the EU (data not available for Cyprus). The rate of AIDS cases diagnosed per million population (excluding data from France) was 16.1 (Annex Table 11), and the highest rates were reported in Portugal (834 cases, 79.5 per million), Latvia (85 cases, 37.0 per million), Spain (1,549 cases, 36.0 per million) and Italy (1,475 cases, 25.4 per million).

Recent trends in AIDS diagnoses in the European Union

The steady decrease in the number of AIDS cases diagnosed in recent years countries has continued in 2005. In 2005, 6,415 AIDS cases were diagnosed in 23 EU countries (a rate of 16.1 per million population), less than half the number diagnosed in 1998 (9,850 cases, 25.2 per million population). During this period, the AIDS rates per million population were stable or decreased in 15 of the 23 countries, the largest decrease being in Spain (from 91.4 per million in 1998 to 36.0 in 2005). Of the eight countries that reported increases in this period, five countries diagnosed more than 30 AIDS cases in 2005 and the largest increase was observed in Latvia, from 12 cases diagnosed in 1998 (5 per million) to 85 (37 per million) in 2005.

Total HIV tests performed

The total numbers of HIV tests performed annually for diagnostic purposes (*i.e.* unlinked anonymous tests and blood donations excluded) by country are presented in Table 26.

These figures provide a crude measure of HIV testing activities, but do not inform on who is being tested nor to what extent testing is targeted at high risk populations.

The calculated testing rate is likely to overestimate the true rate of testing in the population as the numbers reported are not of persons who have tested but of tests performed, and thus will include repeat tests performed on the same person.

HIV testing data are derived from different sources in different countries and may not be exhaustive in all countries, and hence may not always be comparable. In contrast to the East and the Centre, many countries in the West do not systematically collect such data and in some cases only estimates are available. Estimates are provided for at least one year in the period 2001-2005 by only 15 of the 23 countries in the West, but by all in the Centre and the East and 19 of the 25 EU countries.

Testing rates in 2005 (or latest year available)

In 2005, the Russian Federation still had one of the highest testing rates, with 124 tests per 1,000 population and the largest number of tests (17,744,347). San Marino, with a very small population, reported a high testing rate (168 per 1,000, 4,723 tests). Testing rates were higher than 50 per 1,000 in 5 other countries, all in the EU: Austria (82 per 1,000), Cyprus (61 per 1,000), France (79 per 1,000 in 2004), Belgium (57 per 1,000 in 2005) and Portugal (49 per 1,000 in 2003).

Eleven countries reported a rate less than 10 HIV tests per 1,000 population: Albania (latest report in 2004), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Greece (2004), Hungary, FYR Macedonia, Poland (2004), Romania, Serbia & Montenegro, Tajikistan (2003). All but three of these countries (Cyprus, Georgia and Greece) reported less than 50 new HIV diagnoses per million population in 2005.

Trends in the number of HIV tests performed

Because of missing data, trends in HIV testing could only be fully assessed in less than half of the countries of the WHO European Region. Overall, between 2001 and 2005, twice as many countries (29) reported an increase in the number of HIV tests performed than a decrease (13).

Six countries reported more than a doubling in the number of HIV tests performed between 2001 and 2005, with the largest increase being reported in Armenia (a six-fold increase from 6,516 in 2001 to 39,469 in 2005). More than a tripling in tests performed was reported in FYR Macedonia and Uzbekistan and more than a doubling in the Republic of Moldova, Serbia & Montenegro and Turkey. In all these countries, except Serbia & Montenegro, increases in the number of HIV tests performed were concomitant with similar increases in the number of HIV positive tests reported. For example, in Uzbekistan, the nearly four-fold increase in HIV tests performed was accompanied by a similar increase in the number of positive HIV tests (from 549 to 2,198).

In contrast, more than 10% decreases in the number of tests performed were reported in six countries, and the largest numerical decrease was reported in the Russian Federation (from 19,988,733 in 2001 to 17,744,347 in 2005). The largest percentage decrease occurred in Hungary (a decline of 32% from 103,844 in 2001 to 70,512 in 2005) due to the fact that in 2005 testing of asylum seekers was no longer compulsory. In three countries (Belarus, Hungary and Luxembourg), despite the decline in the number of tests performed, there have been increases of 30% or more in the number of positive HIV tests reported between 2001 and 2005.

Conclusion

HIV infection remains of major public health importance in Europe, with evidence of increasing transmission of HIV in many European countries. In the WHO European Region, the number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection has continued to increase. In contrast, the number of AIDS cases diagnosed (adjusted for reporting delays) has continued to decline.

The number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV reported in 2005 remains lower than that observed in the peak of 2001, but there is strong evidence for increasing transmission, especially sexual transmission, of HIV in many countries. However, the predominant transmission group varies by country and geographic region and these data illustrate the wide diversity in the epidemiology of HIV in Europe.

In the West, the number of cases reported as being infected heterosexually continues to increase. In many countries, the majority of these cases were in persons born in countries with generalised epidemics, reinforcing the need to ensure that prevention and care services are adapted to reach migrant populations. However, because of the relative sizes of the populations, injecting drug users and homo/bisexual men remain at greater risk than most heterosexuals [2]. Although declines in incidence have been reported in both populations, there is evidence of increasing transmission among homo/bisexual men, with high levels of HIV prevalence and risk behaviour reported among men recruited in community settings [3]. Thus, renewed and better targeted health promotion campaigns are needed among homo/bisexual men.

In the Centre, levels of HIV remain low and stable, although there is evidence of increasing sexual (both heterosexual and homosexual) transmission in many countries. The nature of the epidemic in this region demonstrates a wide diversity, with heterosexual transmission dominating in most countries, although homo/bisexual transmission

predominates in some, mostly EU, countries and injecting drug use in Poland.

In the East, the number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV has declined since the peak observed in 2001 and now appears to have stabilised, although at very high levels. There were increasing numbers of cases reported in 2005 compared to 2003 and 2004. As stated earlier, trends in HIV reporting data are heavily dependent on HIV testing. For example, the decline in HIV notifications in the Russian Federation has been attributed to changes in HIV testing policies, especially in population groups with high-risk behaviour [4]. Nonetheless, the decline in HIV diagnoses may also be due, in part, to the natural epidemiology of infections in limited populations.

Among injecting drug users in the East, the number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection has declined in some countries (e.g. Latvia, Russian Federation), but increased in other countries (e.g. Ukraine, Uzbekistan). Thus, appropriate public health interventions among injecting drug users need to be maintained in those countries with mature epidemics and developed in those with more recent increases in HIV cases. However, there is strong evidence that there is a spread of HIV into the general population of eastern Europe, with increasing heterosexual transmission of HIV [5,6]. In contrast to both central and western Europe, the incidence of AIDS continues to increase, emphasising the need to assure proper health care and treatment of infected individuals.

The surveillance of HIV is essential to provide the necessary information with which to monitor the epidemic and evaluate the public health response to control the transmission of new infections. In order to achieve this aim, countries in Europe need to ensure that surveillance data is of the highest quality, in particular, to provide complete HIV and AIDS case reporting.

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TABLES

Table 1. HIV infections newly diagnosed and rates by country and year of report (1998-2005), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005

Geographic area Country		Year reporting started	Year of report							
			1998		1999		2000		2001	
			N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
West										
	Andorra †	2004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU	Austria	1998	313	38.7	339	41.9	428	52.9	402	49.6
EU	Belgium	1986	754	73.6	800	77.9	950	92.2	963	93.2
EU	Denmark	1990	200	37.8	292	54.9	256	47.9	321	59.9
EU	Finland	1986	80	15.5	142	27.5	145	28.0	127	24.5
EU	France ‡	2003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU	Germany	1993	2,211	26.9	1,786	21.7	1,684	20.5	1,309	15.9
EU	Greece §	1999	665	61.2	1,266	115.8	501	45.6	420	38.1
	Iceland	1985	8	29.0	12	43.1	10	35.6	11	38.7
EU	Ireland	1985	120	32.4	190	50.7	290	76.3	299	77.4
	Israel	1983	379	65.1	277	46.5	289	47.5	359	57.8
EU	Italy ¶	1985	—	—	1,233	73.5	1,174	70.0	1,145	68.2
EU	Luxembourg ¶¶	1999	29	68.5	30	69.9	44	101.1	41	92.9
EU	Malta **	2004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Monaco ††	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU	Netherlands ‡‡	2002	—	—	1,478	93.5	363	22.8	570	35.7
	Norway	1986	101	22.7	136	30.4	169	37.5	163	36.0
EU	Portugal ¶¶	1983	—	—	—	—	4,069	397.9	2,405	234.0
	San Marino	1983	1	37.8	2	74.9	3	111.3	3	110.4
EU	Spain ¶¶¶	1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU	Sweden	1985	249	28.1	211	23.8	242	27.3	269	30.2
	Switzerland	1985	617	86.8	626	87.7	586	81.8	628	87.3
EU	United Kingdom	1984	3,000	51.4	3,142	53.6	3,268	55.6	4,161	70.5
Total West			8,727		11,962		14,471		13,596	
Centre										
	Albania	1992	5	1.6	4	1.3	10	3.3	20	6.5
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	1989	26	7.2	12	3.2	3	0.8	9	2.3
	Bulgaria	1987	26	3.2	27	3.4	49	6.1	40	5.0
	Croatia	1986	36	7.9	48	10.6	33	7.3	31	6.9
EU	Cyprus ***	1986	19	24.9	23	29.7	29	36.9	22	27.6
EU	Czech Republic	1985	31	3.0	50	4.9	57	5.6	51	5.0
EU	Hungary	1985	74	7.2	62	6.0	47	4.6	82	8.0
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	1987	9	4.5	5	2.5	7	3.5	5	2.5
EU	Poland	1985	636	16.4	527	13.6	630	16.3	564	14.6
	Romania	1992	648	29.0	364	16.4	290	13.1	440	20.0
	Serbia & Montenegro †††	1985	106	10.0	87	10.4	77	9.2	93	11.2
EU	Slovakia	1985	11	2.0	2	0.4	19	3.5	8	1.5
EU	Slovenia	1986	14	7.1	15	7.6	13	6.6	16	8.1
	Turkey	1985	110	1.7	120	1.8	158	2.3	184	2.7
Total Centre			1,751		1,346		1,422		1,565	
East										
	Armenia	1988	9	2.9	35	11.3	29	9.4	29	9.5
	Azerbaijan	1987	66	8.2	81	10.0	64	7.9	128	15.6
	Belarus	1987	554	54.7	411	40.8	527	52.5	578	57.9
EU	Estonia	1988	10	7.2	12	8.7	390	285.3	1,474	1,086.4
	Georgia	1989	25	5.2	35	7.3	79	16.7	93	19.9
	Kazakhstan	1987	299	19.5	185	12.2	347	23.1	1,175	78.6
	Kyrgyzstan	1987	6	1.3	10	2.1	16	3.2	149	29.7
EU	Latvia	1987	162	67.2	242	101.2	466	196.4	807	342.4
EU	Lithuania	1988	52	14.7	66	18.7	65	18.6	72	20.7
	Moldova, Republic of	1987	408	94.8	155	36.1	176	41.2	234	54.9
	Russian Federation ‡‡‡	1987	3,968	26.9	19,728	134.2	58,786	401.1	87,144	596.9
	Tajikistan	1987	1	0.2	0	0.0	7	1.1	37	5.9
	Turkmenistan	1989	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Ukraine ‡‡‡	1987	8,197	163.2	5,300	106.7	5,485	111.7	6,086	125.3
	Uzbekistan	1987	3	0.1	28	1.1	154	6.2	549	21.9
Total East			13,760		26,289		66,591		98,555	
Total European Union (EU)			8,630		11,908		15,130		15,528	
Total WHO European Region			24,238		39,597		82,484		113,716	

EU Countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 May 2004

* Cumulative totals since the start of reporting; may include cases with year of report not available

† New HIV reporting system started in 2004; 2004 data include many cases diagnosed in previous years

‡ New HIV reporting system started in 2003 (data March-December); 2005 data from January-June

§ Retrospective reporting before 1999; data for 1999 include many cases diagnosed in previous years

¶ HIV reporting exists in 8 of the 20 regions/provinces (Bolzano, Friuli Venezia-Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Modena, Piemonte, Trento, Veneto); data presented for 1999-2004 for 7 regions (Liguria excluded: data only available for 2004); rates based on the population of the 7 regions: 16.78 million

¶¶ Retrospective reporting before 1999

Table 1. HIV infections newly diagnosed and rates by country and year of report (1998-2005), and cumulative totals, (Cont.) WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005

Year of report						Cumulative		Geographic area	
2002		2003		2004		2005			total reported*
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
N									Country
West									
–	–	–	–	31	–	10	148.9	41	Andorra †
442	54.4	423	51.9	470	57.5	453	55.3	3,270	EU Austria
990	95.6	1,049	101.1	1,000	96.2	1,066	102.3	17,869	EU Belgium
295	54.8	259	48.0	308	56.9	285	52.5	4,521	EU Denmark
130	25.0	133	25.5	128	24.4	137	26.1	1,887	EU Finland
–	–	3,294	–	5,493	88.5	3,165	–	11,952‡	EU France ‡
1,872	22.7	1,904	23.1	2,244	27.2	2,451	29.6	26,333	EU Germany
400	36.2	444	40.1	452	40.7	560	50.4	7,718	EU Greece §
7	24.4	10	34.6	5	17.1	8	27.2	184	Iceland
364	92.6	399	99.6	356	87.3	318	76.7	4,082	EU Ireland
333	52.5	297	45.9	315	47.7	350	52.0	4,662	Israel
1,240	73.9	1,104	65.8	1,083	64.5	–	–	6,979	EU Italy
33	73.8	47	103.7	60	130.7	63	135.5	715	EU Luxembourg ¶
–	–	–	–	17	42.5	19	47.3	36	EU Malta **
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Monaco ††
3,405	211.9	1,575	97.5	1,291	79.6	1,216	74.6	11,610	EU Netherlands ‡‡
203	44.6	225	49.2	–	–	–	–	2,755§§	Norway
2,486	240.6	2,252	216.8	2,797	267.9	2,635	251.1	28,370	EU Portugal
1	36.5	4	144.6	5	179.3	5	177.8	53	San Marino
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EU Spain ¶¶
278	31.1	364	40.6	430	47.7	392	43.4	7,099	EU Sweden
750	104.0	773	107.0	776	107.2	722	99.6	28,606	Switzerland
5,944	100.4	6,989	117.6	7,413	124.3	8,868	148.3	76,850	EU United Kingdom
19,173		21,545		24,674		22,723		245,592	Total West
Centre									
26	8.4	21	6.8	29	9.3	31	9.9	179	Albania
8	2.0	13	3.3	16	4.1	13	3.3	116	Bosnia & Herzegovina
43	5.5	63	8.0	50	6.4	83	10.7	598	Bulgaria
44	9.8	45	10.0	56	12.3	66	14.5	538	Croatia
16	19.8	24	29.4	25	30.3	43	51.5	484	EU Cyprus ***
50	4.9	61	6.0	76	7.4	90	8.8	827	EU Czech Republic
80	7.9	63	6.2	71	7.0	110	10.9	1,285	EU Hungary
4	2.0	1	0.5	6	3.0	12	5.9	82	Macedonia, F.Y.R.
573	14.8	610	15.8	656	17.0	652	16.9	9,801	EU Poland
335	15.3	244	11.2	293	13.4	205	9.4	6,433	Romania
101	12.4	108	13.2	105	12.9	112	13.8	2,079	Serbia & Montenegro †††
11	2.0	13	2.4	15	2.8	21	3.9	158	EU Slovakia
22	11.2	14	7.1	25	12.7	36	18.3	281	EU Slovenia
192	2.7	197	2.8	210	2.9	332	4.5	2,254	Turkey
1,505		1,477		1,633		1,806		25,115	Total Centre
East									
41	13.4	29	9.5	49	16.2	75	24.9	363	Armenia
105	12.7	115	13.9	122	14.6	210	25.0	928	Azerbaijan
915	92.2	713	72.3	778	79.3	751	77.0	7,014	Belarus
899	666.8	840	626.3	743	556.5	621	467.0	5,063	EU Estonia
95	20.6	100	21.9	163	36.1	242	54.1	880	Georgia
694	46.6	747	50.3	699	47.1	964	65.0	5,657	Kazakhstan
162	31.9	130	25.3	157	30.2	171	32.5	822	Kyrgyzstan
542	231.4	403	172.9	323	139.3	299	129.6	3,332	EU Latvia
397	114.5	110	31.8	135	39.2	120	35.0	1,100	EU Lithuania
209	49.2	258	61.0	360	85.4	533	126.7	2,838	Moldova, Republic of
47,715	328.3	36,379	251.6	33,969	236.1	35,379	247.1	329,980	Russian Federation †††
29	4.6	42	6.6	198	30.8	189	29.0	506	Tajikistan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	Turkmenistan
7,385	153.7	8,179	172.2	10,218	217.5	11,272	242.5	77,801	Ukraine †††
981	38.5	1,836	71.1	2,016	76.9	2,198	82.7	7,810	Uzbekistan
60,169		49,881		49,930		53,024		444,096	Total East
20,469		22,374		25,611		23,620		231,622	Total European Union (EU)
80,847		72,903		76,237		77,553		714,803	Total WHO European Region

** New HIV reporting system started in 2004

†† Data not available

‡‡ New HIV reporting system started in 2002; 2002 data include many cases diagnosed in previous years. Data prior to 2002 are from a national cohort of HIV positive adults receiving antiretroviral therapy; 1999 data include many cases diagnosed in previous years

§§ December 2003 data

|| || HIV reporting system modified in 2000: data for 2000 include many cases diagnosed in previous years; data prior to 2000 not available by year

¶¶ HIV reporting exists in some regions only; data not available

*** 40% cases were non residents

††† Data not available from Kosovo from 1999

‡‡‡ Excluding mother-to-child cases

Table 2. HIV infections newly diagnosed in homo/bisexual men by country and year of report (2001-2005), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005

Geographic area		Year of report					Cumulative total reported*
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Country							
West							
	Andorra †	–	–	–	5	5	10
EU	Austria ‡	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Belgium	146	152	181	197	231	3,344
EU	Denmark	106	94	101	150	127	1,746
EU	Finland	27	38	30	44	31	564
EU	France §	–	–	669	1,143	632	2,444§
EU	Germany	475	760	823	1,094	1,220	10,050
EU	Greece	159	154	157	140	175	3,406
	Iceland	2	3	3	2	3	93
EU	Ireland	73	46	75	64	57	885
	Israel	30	27	31	63	87	719
EU	Italy	198	268	238	225	–	1,338
EU	Luxembourg	11	14	7	21	13	257
EU	Malta †	–	–	–	2	5	7
	Monaco ¶	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Netherlands **	326	1,478	690	576	571	5,939
	Norway	37	33	52	–	–	880††
EU	Portugal	175	223	211	308	294	1,587
	San Marino	1	0	3	3	0	14
EU	Spain ‡‡	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Sweden	68	68	78	83	97	2,580
	Switzerland	116	134	143	177	198	3,303
EU	United Kingdom	1,434	1,965	2,160	2,176	2,696	35,767
Total West		3,384	5,457	5,652	6,473	6,442	74,933
Centre							
	Albania	0	1	2	1	1	15
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	1	2	4	1	2	18
	Bulgaria	0	1	1	0	4	35
	Croatia	12	17	24	26	37	157
EU	Cyprus	8	4	7	8	17	159
EU	Czech Republic	31	28	37	31	50	444
EU	Hungary	34	35	32	43	58	645
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	1	0	0	0	1	8
EU	Poland	24	28	19	22	39	633
	Romania	2	5	4	6	10	106
	Serbia & Montenegro §§	–	27	29	31	44	141
EU	Slovakia	4	6	10	12	9	98
EU	Slovenia	8	11	8	16	28	154
	Turkey	9	19	15	10	31	182
Total Centre		134	184	192	207	331	2,795
East							
	Armenia	1	0	0	0	2	4
	Azerbaijan	0	1	0	4	0	8
	Belarus	3	3	0	0	2	28
EU	Estonia	26	13	–	–	–	93
	Georgia	3	2	3	6	8	29
	Kazakhstan	0	4	0	2	3	19
	Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Latvia	7	8	14	7	15	138
EU	Lithuania	4	5	3	4	3	70
	Moldova, Republic of	0	3	1	0	5	14
	Russian Federation	82	56	84	116	75	1,125
	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ukraine	3	2	3	9	20	75
	Uzbekistan	6	2	0	9	10	28
Total East		135	99	108	157	143	1,631
Total European Union (EU)		3,344	5,398	5,550	6,366	6,368	72,348
Total WHO European Region		3,653	5,740	5,952	6,837	6,916	79,359

EU Countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 May 2004

* Cumulative totals available since the beginning of reporting (see Table 1)

† New HIV reporting system started in 2004

‡ Data not available by transmission group

§ New HIV reporting system started in 2003 (data March-December); 2005 data from January-June

|| HIV reporting exists in 8 of the 20 regions/provinces (Bolzano, Friuli Venezia-Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Modena, Piemonte, Trento, Veneto); data presented for 2001-2004 for 7 regions (Liguria excluded: data only available for 2004)

¶ Data not available

** New HIV reporting system started in 2002; 2002 data include many cases diagnosed in previous years. Data prior to 2002 are from a national cohort of HIV positive adults receiving antiretroviral therapy

†† December 2003 data

‡‡ HIV reporting exists in some regions only; data not available

§§ Data not available by transmission group before 2002; data not available from Kosovo from 1999

||| Data not available by transmission group for adult cases after 2002

Table 3. HIV infections newly diagnosed in injecting drug users by country and year (2001-2005), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005

Geographic area		Year of report					Cumulative total reported *
Country		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
West							
	Andorra †	–	–	–	8	1	9
EU	Austria ‡	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Belgium	18	22	30	25	12	686
EU	Denmark	30	32	23	14	19	421
EU	Finland	49	27	23	10	15	313
EU	France §	–	–	125	197	90	412§
EU	Germany	99	131	136	134	136	2,470
EU	Greece	15	15	10	9	19	277
	Iceland	2	1	1	1	0	20
EU	Ireland	38	50	49	71	66	1,270
	Israel	59	65	41	56	51	625
EU	Italy	169	197	153	145	–	1,115
EU	Luxembourg	7	5	4	3	7	100
EU	Malta †	–	–	–	2	0	2
	Monaco ¶	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Netherlands **	24	174	80	49	29	598
	Norway	8	13	15	–	–	484††
EU	Portugal	1,247	1,132	865	987	857	7,449
	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	12
EU	Spain ‡‡	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Sweden	39	31	32	31	25	966
	Switzerland	78	67	109	83	59	3,447
EU	United Kingdom	122	144	125	165	168	4,392
Total West		2,004	2,106	1,821	1 990	1,554	25,068
Centre							
	Albania	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	2	1	0	3	2	16
	Bulgaria	0	2	0	7	13	32
	Croatia	4	1	2	4	1	31
EU	Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	5
EU	Czech Republic	3	1	4	7	4	38
EU	Hungary	3	1	1	2	2	17
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	0	0	0	0	2	8
EU	Poland	274	182	220	187	151	5,337
	Romania	2	3	4	0	2	13
	Serbia & Montenegro §§	–	15	17	15	11	61
EU	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	2
EU	Slovenia	1	0	0	0	0	12
	Turkey	1	5	5	6	8	118
Total Centre		290	212	253	231	196	5,691
East							
	Armenia	19	27	14	33	46	200
	Azerbaijan	72	41	43	66	110	430
	Belarus	414	583	448	359	276	4,688
EU	Estonia	1,340	702	–	–	–	2,396
	Georgia	73	64	64	105	128	560
	Kazakhstan	1,037	500	502	433	636	4,260
	Kyrgyzstan	143	131	108	124	106	640
EU	Latvia	665	397	233	145	111	2,257
EU	Lithuania	55	379	85	101	85	866
	Moldova, Republic of	172	140	138	182	228	1,863
	Russian Federation	48,231	18,503	12,174	10,200	10,283	154,883
	Tajikistan	31	16	31	105	142	333
	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ukraine	3,964	4,587	4,815	5,778	6,270	52,492
	Uzbekistan	447	631	918	831	1,140	4,117
Total East		56,663	26,701	19,573	18,462	19,561	229,985
Total European Union (EU)		4,198	3,622	2,198	2,284	1,796	31,401
Total WHO European Region		58,957	29,019	21,647	20,683	21,311	260,744

EU Countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 May 2004

* Cumulative totals available since the beginning of reporting (see Table 1)

† New HIV reporting system started in 2004

‡ Data not available by transmission group

§ New HIV reporting system started in 2003 (data March-December); 2005 data from January-June

|| HIV reporting exists in 8 of the 20 regions/provinces (Bolzano, Friuli Venezia-Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Modena, Piemonte, Trento, Veneto); data presented for 2001-2004 for 7 regions (Liguria excluded: data only available for 2004)

¶ Data not available

** New HIV reporting system started in 2002; 2002 data include many cases diagnosed in previous years. Data prior to 2002 are from a national cohort of HIV positive adults receiving antiretroviral therapy

†† December 2003 data

‡‡ HIV reporting exists in some regions only; data not available

§§ Data not available by transmission group before 2002; data not available from Kosovo from 1999

||| Data not available by transmission group for adult cases after 2002

Table 4. HIV infections newly diagnosed in persons infected through heterosexual contact by country and year (2001-2005), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005

Geographic area		Year of report					Cumulative total reported*
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Country							
West							
	Andorra †	–	–	–	7	3	10
EU	Austria ‡	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Belgium	391	443	472	445	404	6,756
EU	Denmark	159	146	122	129	118	1,978
EU	Finland	24	41	54	56	63	676
EU	France §	–	–	1,701	2,713	1,407	5,821 §
EU	Germany	453	620	573	613	681	7,053
EU	Greece	107	99	125	102	148	1,611
	Iceland	7	2	6	2	5	63
EU	Ireland	173	231	223	178	159	1,487
	Israel	208	169	171	149	175	2,481
EU	Italy	464	516	528	495	–	2,933
EU	Luxembourg	20	14	33	35	39	263
EU	Malta †	–	–	–	8	11	19
	Monaco ¶	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Netherlands **	183	1,300	546	453	448	3,666
	Norway	112	149	149	–	–	1,255 ††
EU	Portugal	916	1,070	1,101	1,411	1,409	7,093
	San Marino	2	0	1	0	0	14
EU	Spain ‡‡	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Sweden	143	152	207	261	194	2,931
	Switzerland	276	321	403	435	322	4,996
EU	United Kingdom	2,379	3,484	4,287	4,485	4,750	30,388
Total West		6,017	8,757	10,702	11,977	10,336	81,494
Centre							
	Albania	12	22	16	25	26	137
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	6	4	9	10	9	65
	Bulgaria	40	37	62	43	65	500
	Croatia	11	22	13	17	22	152
EU	Cyprus	10	10	17	17	25	291
EU	Czech Republic	13	21	18	34	28	265
EU	Hungary	20	25	18	13	19	226
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	4	3	0	6	8	53
EU	Poland	29	20	30	36	70	488
	Romania	60	150	113	178	146	1,060
	Serbia & Montenegro §§	–	37	41	27	28	152
EU	Slovakia	4	3	3	2	12	45
EU	Slovenia	5	6	2	5	2	54
	Turkey	114	91	101	126	187	1,180
Total Centre		328	451	443	539	647	4,668
East							
	Armenia	5	14	13	15	25	134
	Azerbaijan	45	18	26	32	84	259
	Belarus	157	317	253	387	428	2,151
EU	Estonia	105	182	–	–	–	360
	Georgia	17	29	30	49	85	256
	Kazakhstan	65	154	161	203	236	923
	Kyrgyzstan	6	29	19	32	59	167
EU	Latvia	63	67	66	66	94	458
EU	Lithuania	7	6	13	24	20	114
	Moldova, Republic of	47	57	110	169	291	846
	Russian Federation	2,744	3,294	3,686	4,431	4,883	22,591
	Tajikistan	5	2	1	14	28	53
	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ukraine	1,885	2,499	3,043	4,041	4,586	22,260
	Uzbekistan	30	110	270	202	383	1,011
Total East		5,181	6,778	7,691	9,665	11,202	51,583
Total European Union (EU)		5,668	8,456	10,139	11,581	10,101	74,976
Total WHO European Region		11,526	15,986	18,836	22,181	22,185	137,745

EU Countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 May 2004

* Cumulative totals available since the beginning of reporting (see Table 1)

† New HIV reporting system started in 2004

‡ Data not available by transmission group

§ New HIV reporting system started in 2003 (data March-December); 2005 data from January-June

|| HIV reporting exists in 8 of the 20 regions/provinces (Bolzano, Friuli Venezia-Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Modena, Piemonte, Trento, Veneto); data presented for 2001-2004 for 7 regions (Liguria excluded: data only available for 2004)

¶ Data not available

** New HIV reporting system started in 2002; 2002 data include many cases diagnosed in previous years. Data prior to 2002 are from a national cohort of HIV positive adults receiving antiretroviral therapy

†† December 2003 data

‡‡ HIV reporting exists in some regions only; data not available

§§ Data not available by transmission group before 2002; data not available from Kosovo from 1999

|| || Data not available by transmission group for adult cases after 2002

Table 5. HIV infections newly diagnosed in persons infected through mother-to-child transmission by country and year (2001-2005), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005

Geographic area		Year of report					Cumulative total reported *
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Country							
West							
	Andorra †	–	–	–	1	0	1
EU	Austria ‡	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Belgium	23	12	12	9	7	351
EU	Denmark	7	10	3	4	4	71
EU	Finland	0	3	1	1	0	12
EU	France §	–	–	44	52	20	116§
EU	Germany	14	22	11	18	17	162
EU	Greece	2	2	2	3	1	49
	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	1
EU	Ireland	6	8	12	3	3	36
	Israel	12	8	8	8	13	131
EU	Italy ¶	38	23	7	9	–	136¶
EU	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	2
EU	Malta †	–	–	–	0	0	0
	Monaco **	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Netherlands ††	0	58	27	16	10	111
	Norway	3	2	2	–	–	31‡‡
EU	Portugal	6	19	16	20	6	89
	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	1
EU	Spain §§	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Sweden	0	5	4	14	12	101
	Switzerland	6	17	9	4	5	159
EU	United Kingdom	103	117	141	140	69	1,353
Total West		220	306	299	302	167	2,913
Centre							
	Albania	0	1	3	0	0	5
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bulgaria	0	1	0	0	1	6
	Croatia	1	0	1	0	0	6
EU	Cyprus	4	0	0	0	1	6
EU	Czech Republic	0	0	1	0	0	4
EU	Hungary	0	0	0	0	2	5
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	0	0	0	0	1	4
EU	Poland	6	29	11	10	8	88
	Romania	12	10	12	7	4	201
	Serbia & Montenegro II	–	3	2	3	1	11
EU	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Slovenia	0	1	0	1	0	4
	Turkey	4	4	4	8	8	43
Total Centre		27	49	34	29	26	383
East							
	Armenia	2	0	0	1	2	5
	Azerbaijan	0	3	0	1	3	11
	Belarus	4	0	0	20	34	77
EU	Estonia	3	2	3	7	4	19
	Georgia	0	0	1	2	7	12
	Kazakhstan	1	1	3	6	9	22
	Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	2	2
EU	Latvia	0	2	2	4	2	12
EU	Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Moldova, Republic of	0	2	7	6	9	28
	Russian Federation ¶ ¶	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ukraine ¶ ¶	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uzbekistan	2	5	0	4	11	22
Total East		12	15	16	51	83	210
Total European Union (EU)		212	313	297	311	166	2,727
Total WHO European Region		259	370	349	382	276	3,506

EU Countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 May 2004

* Cumulative totals available since the beginning of reporting (see Table 1)

† New HIV reporting system started in 2004

‡ Data not available by transmission group

§ New HIV reporting system started in 2003 (data March-December); 2005 data from January-June

|| Cumulative total since 2000 (data on mother-to-child cases not available prior to 2000)

¶ HIV reporting exists in 8 of the 20 regions/provinces (Bolzano, Friuli Venezia-Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Modena, Piemonte, Trento, Veneto); data presented for 2001-2004 for 7 regions (Liguria excluded: data only available for 2004)

** Data not available

†† New HIV reporting system started in 2002; 2002 data include many cases diagnosed in previous years. Data prior to 2002 are from a national cohort of HIV positive adults receiving antiretroviral therapy

‡‡ December 2003 data

§§ HIV reporting exists in some regions only; data not available

|| || Data not available by transmission group before 2002; data not available from Kosovo from 1999

¶¶ Data on mother-to-child cases not available

Table 6. HIV infections newly diagnosed by geographic area*, sex, transmission group and year of report (2001-2005) and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005*

Geographic area Sex Transmission group	Year of report					Cumulative total reported †
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
West						
Male						
Homo/bisexual	3,384	5,457	5,652	6,473	6,442	74,933
Injecting drug user	1,628	1,653	1,401	1,559	1,221	18,075
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	42	74	61	50	44	2,721
Heterosexual contact	2,605	3,605	4,457	5,054	4,352	35,781
Mother-to-child	108	145	156	154	83	1,431
Nosocomial infection	1	13	4	6	8	108
Other / Undetermined	963	1,236	1,575	2,107	2,215	26,279
Total West – male	8,731	12,183	13,306	15,403	14,365	159,328
Female						
Injecting drug user	365	450	418	426	328	6,149
Transfusion recipient	36	70	58	65	40	970
Heterosexual contact	3,349	5,135	6,218	6,909	5,966	45,074
Mother-to-child	111	161	143	147	83	1,467
Nosocomial infection	0	1	2	1	3	57
Other / Undetermined	466	672	907	1,207	1,433	12,355
Total West – female	4,327	6,489	7,746	8,755	7,853	66,072
Centre						
Male						
Homo/bisexual	134	184	192	207	331	2,795
Injecting drug user	213	158	178	180	137	4,285
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	18	18	11	14	7	394
Heterosexual contact	173	229	252	301	362	2,558
Mother-to-child	10	27	21	14	11	220
Nosocomial infection	118	52	18	6	7	303
Other / Undetermined	368	348	332	413	431	6,378
Total Centre – male	1,034	1,016	1,004	1,135	1,286	16,933
Female						
Injecting drug user	76	54	75	50	57	1,355
Transfusion recipient	16	10	10	11	3	195
Heterosexual contact	155	222	191	238	284	2,108
Mother-to-child	17	22	13	15	15	163
Nosocomial infection	86	44	23	6	1	232
Other / Undetermined	175	134	151	166	136	3,107
Total Centre – female	525	486	463	486	496	7,160
East						
Male						
Homo/bisexual	135	99	108	157	143	1,631
Injecting drug user	44,440	21,235	15,587	14,533	15,699	182,045
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	8	5	9	5	7	52
Heterosexual contact	2,233	2,626	2,640	3,217	3,763	19,985
Mother-to-child	2	10	6	30	49	113
Nosocomial infection	0	1	1	0	2	177
Other / Undetermined	26,703	16,926	13,133	11,798	11,793	103,949
Total East – male	73,521	40,902	31,484	29,740	31,456	307,952
Female						
Injecting drug user	11,186	5,466	3,985	3,929	3,862	46,853
Transfusion recipient	13	5	4	2	12	51
Heterosexual contact	2,883	4,152	5,051	6,448	7,439	31,499
Mother-to-child	9	5	10	21	34	95
Nosocomial infection	0	0	0	0	1	118
Other / Undetermined	9,763	9,631	9,340	9,787	10,220	56,115
Total East – female	23,854	19,259	18,390	20,187	21,568	134,731
Total WHO European Region ‡	113,716	80,847	72,903	76,237	77,553	714,803

* See Table 1 for list of countries and completeness of data per country

† Cumulative totals since the beginning of reporting

‡ Includes cases with unknown sex

Table 7. HIV infections newly diagnosed by geographic area*, sex, age at diagnosis and year (2001-2005), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005*

Geographic area Sex	Year of report					Cumulative total reported †
	Age at diagnosis (years)	2001	2002	2003	2004	
West						
Male						
<15	131	164	177	164	99	2,296
15-19	124	125	158	172	141	2,175
20-29	2,056	2,753	2,718	3,094	2,958	41,918
30-39	3,588	5,071	5,330	6,114	5,570	61,429
40-49	1,704	2,495	3,080	3,757	3,523	30,546
50+	1,050	1,419	1,699	2,003	1,961	17,105
Total West – male ‡	8,731	12,183	13,306	15,403	14,365	159,328
Female						
<15	132	182	168	167	90	1,933
15-19	137	270	273	279	241	2,216
20-29	1,556	2,335	2,714	3,033	2,630	25,883
30-39	1,633	2,471	2,954	3,253	3,020	23,190
40-49	535	772	1,044	1,247	1,205	7,366
50+	281	382	527	723	616	4,074
Total West – female ‡	4,327	6,489	7,746	8,755	7,853	66,072
Centre						
Male						
<15	77	55	44	22	19	2,323
15-19	79	75	44	66	49	765
20-29	304	301	325	303	383	5,278
30-39	251	304	267	345	389	4,040
40-49	138	145	160	195	201	1,770
50+	65	85	106	108	138	956
Total Centre – male ‡	1,034	1,016	1,004	1,135	1,286	16,933
Female						
<15	62	51	41	20	22	1,705
15-19	65	69	47	69	46	689
20-29	185	174	156	174	202	2,333
30-39	86	104	111	113	118	1,047
40-49	61	42	41	36	42	419
50+	19	15	31	31	32	256
Total Centre – female ‡	525	486	463	486	496	7,160
East						
Male						
<15	252	131	153	95	144	1,225
15-19	12,588	4,460	1,814	1,114	945	38,852
20-29	47,310	25,298	18,866	16,081	15,998	182,461
30-39	10,144	8,058	7,668	8,661	10,204	62,509
40-49	2,590	2,415	2,396	2,850	3,301	17,537
50+	621	528	567	888	826	4,233
Total East – male ‡	73,521	40,902	31,484	29,740	31,456	307,952
Female						
<15	140	127	95	68	93	771
15-19	5,868	3,464	2,547	2,331	2,342	23,576
20-29	14,446	11,969	11,599	12,332	12,870	81,003
30-39	2,586	2,722	3,014	3,824	4,463	21,609
40-49	584	708	836	1,116	1,326	5,419
50+	227	263	285	509	472	2,047
Total East – female ‡	23,854	19,259	18,390	20,187	21,568	134,731
Total WHO European Region §	113,716	80,847	72,903	76,237	77,553	714,803

* See Table 1 for list of countries and completeness of data per country

† Cumulative totals since the beginning of reporting

‡ Includes cases with unknown age group

§ Includes cases with unknown sex

Table 8. HIV infections newly diagnosed in persons infected through heterosexual contact, by country and transmission subcategory*, cases reported in 2005, WHO European Region (36 countries †)

Geographic area	Case from country with generalised HIV epidemic		Case with high risk partner ‡		Case with partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic		Other/Undetermined		Total
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N
West									
Andorra	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(100.0)	3
EU Belgium	268	(66.3)	1	(0.2)	26	(6.4)	109	(27.0)	404
EU Denmark	43	(36.4)	3	(2.5)	44	(37.3)	28	(23.7)	118
EU Finland	23	(36.5)	1	(1.6)	17	(27.0)	22	(34.9)	63
EU France §	642	(45.6)	34	(2.4)	160	(11.4)	571	(40.6)	1,407
EU Germany II	339	(49.8)	12	(1.8)	49	(7.2)	281	(41.3)	681
EU Greece	56	(37.8)	7	(4.7)	1	(0.7)	84	(56.8)	148
Iceland	4	(80.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	5
EU Ireland	104	(65.4)	2	(1.3)	5	(3.1)	48	(30.2)	159
EU Luxembourg	20	(51.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	19	(48.7)	39
EU Malta	7	(63.6)	0	(0.0)	4	(36.4)	0	(0.0)	11
EU Portugal	233	(16.5)	32	(2.3)	21	(1.5)	1,123	(79.7)	1,409
EU Sweden	135	(69.6)	0	(0.0)	25	(12.9)	34	(17.5)	194
Switzerland	121	(37.6)	16	(5.0)	58	(18.0)	127	(39.4)	322
EU United Kingdom	2,548	(53.6)	55	(1.2)	915	(19.3)	1,232	(25.9)	4,750
Total West	4,543	(46.8)	163	(1.7)	1,325	(13.6)	3,682	(37.9)	9,713
Centre									
Albania	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	26	(100.0)	26
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	9	(100.0)	9
Croatia II	1	(4.5)	3	(13.6)	2	(9.1)	16	(72.7)	22
EU Czech Republic	4	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	5	(17.9)	19	(67.9)	28
EU Hungary	5	(26.3)	1	(5.3)	3	(15.8)	10	(52.6)	19
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	8	(100.0)	8
EU Poland	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	70	(100.0)	70
Serbia & Montenegro ¶	0	(0.0)	1	(3.6)	2	(7.1)	25	(89.3)	28
EU Slovakia **	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	7	(58.3)	5	(41.7)	12
EU Slovenia	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(100.0)	2
Turkey	2	(1.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	185	(98.9)	187
Total Centre	12	(2.9)	5	(1.2)	19	(4.6)	375	(91.2)	411
East									
Armenia **	0	(0.0)	8	(32.0)	0	(0.0)	17	(68.0)	25
Azerbaijan	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	84	(100.0)	84
Belarus	0	(0.0)	8	(1.9)	0	(0.0)	420	(98.1)	428
Georgia	0	(0.0)	13	(15.3)	4	(4.7)	68	(80.0)	85
Kyrgyzstan	0	(0.0)	7	(11.9)	0	(0.0)	52	(88.1)	59
EU Latvia	0	(0.0)	7	(7.4)	0	(0.0)	87	(92.6)	94
EU Lithuania	0	(0.0)	1	(5.0)	4	(20.0)	15	(75.0)	20
Tajikistan	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	28	(100.0)	28
Turkmenistan	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0
Uzbekistan	0	(0.0)	63	(16.4)	0	(0.0)	320	(83.6)	383
Total East	0	(0.0)	107	(8.9)	8	(0.7)	1,091	(90.5)	1,206
Total European Union (EU) (19 countries)	4,427	(46.0)	156	(1.6)	1,286	(13.4)	3,759	(39.0)	9,628
Total WHO European Region (36 countries †)	4,555	(40.2)	275	(2.4)	1,352	(11.9)	5,148	(45.4)	11,330

EU Countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 May 2004

* See Technical note

† Countries providing individual HIV data (EHIDS, see Technical note) except Norway (data for 2005 not available)

‡ Sex partner: bisexual male, IDU, haemophilic or transfusion recipient

§ Data for January–June 2005

II Non-residents excluded

¶ Foreigners excluded in Montenegro

** Foreigners excluded

Table 9. HIV infections newly diagnosed by country of report and country or subcontinent of origin, cases reported in 2005, WHO European Region (36 countries*)

Geographic area		Information used in national surveillance to determine country or subcontinent of origin	Country or subcontinent of origin					
			Country of report		Western Europe †		Central & Eastern Europe †	
Country of report		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	
West								
	Andorra	Place of birth	1	(10.0)	9	(90.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Belgium	Nationality	273	(25.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Denmark	Nationality	174	(61.1)	6	(2.1)	3	(1.1)
EU	Finland	Nationality	74	(54.0)	2	(1.5)	12	(8.8)
EU	France ‡	Nationality	1,232	(38.9)	40	(1.3)	26	(0.8)
EU	Germany §	Nationality / Country of origin ll	1,336	(54.5)	47	(1.9)	131	(5.3)
EU	Greece	Nationality	389	(69.5)	8	(1.4)	40	(7.1)
	Iceland	Nationality	4	(50.0)	1	(12.5)	0	(0.0)
EU	Ireland	Place of birth	127	(39.9)	15	(4.7)	7	(2.2)
EU	Luxembourg	Nationality	10	(15.9)	26	(41.3)	4	(6.3)
EU	Malta	Nationality	7	(36.8)	2	(10.5)	0	(0.0)
EU	Portugal	Place of birth	2,145	(81.4)	27	(1.0)	18	(0.7)
EU	Sweden	Place of birth	114	(29.1)	10	(2.6)	20	(5.1)
	Switzerland	Nationality	269	(37.3)	77	(10.7)	18	(2.5)
EU	United Kingdom	Place of birth	1,556	(17.5)	242	(2.7)	45	(0.5)
Total West			7,711	(37.3)	512	(2.5)	324	(1.6)
Centre								
	Albania	Nationality	31	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Nationality / Place of birth	11	(84.6)	0	(0.0)	2	(15.4)
	Croatia §	Nationality	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.5)
EU	Czech Republic	Nationality	77	(85.6)	0	(0.0)	9	(10.0)
EU	Hungary	Nationality	72	(65.5)	2	(1.8)	8	(7.3)
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	Nationality	12	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Poland	Nationality	632	(96.9)	4	(0.6)	2	(0.3)
	Serbia & Montenegro ¶ll	Nationality	110	(98.2)	2	(1.8)	0	(0.0)
EU	Slovakia **	Nationality / Place of birth	21	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Slovenia	Nationality	34	(94.4)	0	(0.0)	2	(5.6)
	Turkey	Nationality	273	(82.2)	4	(1.2)	44	(13.3)
Total Centre			1,273	(86.3)	12	(0.8)	68	(4.6)
East								
	Armenia **	Nationality	75	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Azerbaijan	Place of birth	210	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Belarus	Nationality	751	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Georgia	Nationality	241	(99.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.4)
	Kyrgyzstan	Place of birth	169	(98.8)	0	(0.0)	2	(1.2)
EU	Latvia	Nationality	299	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Lithuania	Place of birth	114	(95.0)	1	(0.8)	5	(4.2)
	Tajikistan	Place of birth	189	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Turkmenistan	Nationality	0	–	0	–	0	–
	Uzbekistan	Place of birth	2,194	(99.8)	0	(0.0)	4	(0.2)
Total East			4,242	(99.7)	1	(0.0)	12	(0.3)
Total European Union (EU) (19 countries)			8,686	(40.8)	432	(2.0)	332	(1.6)
Total WHO European Region (36 countries*)			13,226	(50.0)	525	(2.0)	404	(1.5)

EU Countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 May 2004

* Countries providing individual HIV data (EHIDS, see Technical note) except Norway (data for 2005 not available)

† Other than country of report

‡ Data for January-June 2005

§ Non-residents excluded

|| Definition not specified

¶ Foreigners excluded in Montenegro

** Foreigners excluded

Table 9. HIV infections newly diagnosed by country of report and country or subcontinent of origin, cases reported (Cont.) in 2005, WHO European Region (36 countries*)

Country or subcontinent of origin										Total	Geographic area	
Sub-Saharan Africa		Latin America & Carribean		South & South-East Asia		Other		Unknown				
N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	Country of report	
West												
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	10	Andorra	
328	(30.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	103	(9.7)	362	(34.0)	1,066	EU Belgium	
55	(19.3)	7	(2.5)	16	(5.6)	10	(3.5)	14	(4.9)	285	EU Denmark	
17	(12.4)	1	(0.7)	9	(6.6)	22	(16.1)	0	(0.0)	137	EU Finland	
777	(24.5)	162	(5.1)	10	(0.3)	63	(2.0)	855	(27.0)	3,165	EU France ‡	
289	(11.8)	36	(1.5)	70	(2.9)	32	(1.3)	510	(20.8)	2,451	EU Germany §	
54	(9.6)	1	(0.2)	9	(1.6)	12	(2.1)	47	(8.4)	560	EU Greece	
2	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	8	Iceland	
117	(36.8)	2	(0.6)	5	(1.6)	5	(1.6)	40	(12.6)	318	EU Ireland	
20	(31.7)	0	(0.0)	2	(3.2)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.6)	63	EU Luxembourg	
6	(31.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.3)	3	(15.8)	0	(0.0)	19	EU Malta	
350	(13.3)	57	(2.2)	3	(0.1)	2	(0.1)	33	(1.3)	2,635	EU Portugal	
158	(40.3)	10	(2.6)	39	(9.9)	13	(3.3)	28	(7.1)	392	EU Sweden	
139	(19.3)	26	(3.6)	27	(3.7)	6	(0.8)	160	(22.2)	722	Switzerland	
2,671	(30.1)	165	(1.9)	117	(1.3)	95	(1.1)	3,977	(44.8)	8,868	EU United Kingdom	
4,983	(24.1)	467	(2.3)	308	(1.5)	367	(1.8)	6,027	(29.1)	20,699	Total West	
Centre												
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	31	Albania	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	13	Bosnia & Herzegovina	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	65	(98.5)	66	Croatia §	
2	(2.2)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.1)	1	(1.1)	0	(0.0)	90	EU Czech Republic	
7	(6.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(1.8)	19	(17.3)	110	EU Hungary	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	12	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(0.3)	12	(1.8)	0	(0.0)	652	EU Poland	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	112	Serbia & Montenegro ¶	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	21	EU Slovakia **	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	36	EU Slovenia	
3	(0.9)	1	(0.3)	1	(0.3)	6	(1.8)	0	(0.0)	332	Turkey	
12	(0.8)	1	(0.1)	4	(0.3)	21	(1.4)	84	(5.7)	1,475	Total Centre	
East												
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	75	Armenia **	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	210	Azerbaijan	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	751	Belarus	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	242	Georgia	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	171	Kyrgyzstan	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	299	EU Latvia	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	120	EU Lithuania	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	189	Tajikistan	
0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	Turkmenistan	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2,198	Uzbekistan	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4,255	Total East	
4,851	(22.8)	441	(2.1)	284	(1.3)	375	(1.8)	5,886	(27.7)	21,287	Total European Union (EU) (19 countries)	
4,995	(18,9)	468	(1.8)	312	(1.2)	388	(1.5)	6,111	(23.1)	26,429	Total WHO European Region (36 countries*)	

Table 10. HIV infections newly diagnosed by geographic area*, transmission group and country or subcontinent of origin, cases reported in 2005, WHO European Region (36 countries*)

Geographic area	Country or subcontinent of origin							
	Country of report		Western Europe †		Central & Eastern Europe †		Sub-Saharan Africa	
Transmission group	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
West								
Homo/bisexual male	3,386	(58.5)	263	(4.5)	81	(1.4)	95	(1.6)
Injecting drug user	1,106	(75.0)	65	(4.4)	68	(4.6)	42	(2.8)
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	23	(28.8)	2	(2.5)	1	(1.3)	35	(43.8)
Heterosexual contact	2,577	(26.5)	158	(1.6)	123	(1.3)	4,496	(46.3)
Mother-to-child	47	(32.6)	2	(1.4)	0	(0.0)	69	(47.9)
Other/Undetermined	572	(16.3)	22	(0.6)	51	(1.5)	246	(7.0)
Total West	7,711	(37.3)	512	(2.5)	324	(1.6)	4,983	(24.1)
Centre								
Homo/bisexual male	246	(82.0)	4	(1.3)	7	(2.3)	0	(0.0)
Injecting drug user	177	(97.8)	1	(0.6)	2	(1.1)	0	(0.0)
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Heterosexual contact	324	(78.8)	1	(0.2)	48	(11.7)	9	(2.2)
Mother-to-child	20	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Other/Undetermined	500	(89.8)	6	(1.1)	11	(2.0)	3	(0.5)
Total Centre	1,273	(86.3)	12	(0.8)	68	(4.6)	12	(0.8)
East								
Homo/bisexual male	40	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Injecting drug user	2,138	(99.7)	0	(0.0)	6	(0.3)	0	(0.0)
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	9	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Heterosexual contact	1,202	(99.7)	0	(0.0)	4	(0.3)	0	(0.0)
Mother-to-child	61	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Other/Undetermined	792	(99.6)	1	(0.1)	2	(0.3)	0	(0.0)
Total East	4,242	(99.7)	1	(0.0)	12	(0.3)	0	(0.0)
Total WHO European Region (36 countries*)	13,226	(50.0)	525	(2.0)	404	(1.5)	4,995	(18.9)

* See Table 9 for list of countries and for information on how country or subcontinent of origin is determined in each country

† Other than country of report

Table 10. HIV infections newly diagnosed by geographic area*, transmission group and country or subcontinent of origin, cases reported in 2005, WHO European Region (36 countries*)
(Cont.)

Country or subcontinent of origin									
Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-East Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Geographic area
N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	Transmission group
West									
152	(2.6)	61	(1.1)	145	(2.5)	1,601	(27.7)	5,784	Homo/bisexual male
6	(0.4)	14	(0.9)	18	(1.2)	155	(10.5)	1,474	Injecting drug user
1	(1.3)	3	(3.8)	8	(10.0)	7	(8.8)	80	Haemophilic/Transfusion recipient
286	(2.9)	193	(2.0)	142	(1.5)	1,738	(17.9)	9,713	Heterosexual contact
0	(0.0)	1	(0.7)	1	(0.7)	24	(16.7)	144	Mother-to-child
22	(0.6)	36	(1.0)	53	(1.5)	2,502	(71.4)	3,504	Other/Undetermined
467	(2.3)	308	(1.5)	367	(1.8)	6,027	(29.1)	20,699	Total West
Centre									
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(1.3)	39	(13.0)	300	Homo/bisexual male
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.6)	181	Injecting drug user
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	6	Haemophilic/Transfusion recipient
1	(0.2)	3	(0.7)	4	(1.0)	21	(5.1)	411	Heterosexual contact
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	20	Mother-to-child
0	(0.0)	1	(0.2)	13	(2.3)	23	(4.1)	557	Other/Undetermined
1	(0.1)	4	(0.3)	21	(1.4)	84	(5.7)	1,475	Total Centre
East									
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	40	Homo/bisexual male
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2,144	Injecting drug user
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	9	Haemophilic/Transfusion recipient
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1,206	Heterosexual contact
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	61	Mother-to-child
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	795	Other/Undetermined
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4,255	Total East
468	(1.8)	312	(1.2)	388	(1.5)	6,111	(23.1)	26,429	Total WHO European Region (36 countries*)

Table 11. AIDS cases and incidence rates per million population by country and year of diagnosis (1998-2005) adjusted for reporting delays*, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005

Geographic area Country	Year of diagnosis							
	1998		1999		2000		2001	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
West								
Andorra ‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU Austria	99	12.2	101	12.5	85	10.5	91	11.2
EU Belgium	121	11.8	118	11.5	140	13.6	137	13.3
EU Denmark	74	14.0	75	14.1	58	10.9	71	13.2
EU Finland	15	2.9	10	1.9	17	3.3	18	3.5
EU France	1,944	32.1	1,833	30.2	1,730	28.4	1,666	27.2
EU Germany	938	11.4	831	10.1	788	9.6	746	9.1
EU Greece	125	11.5	130	11.9	130	11.8	93	8.4
Iceland	2	7.3	0	0.0	1	3.6	1	3.5
EU Ireland	18	4.9	25	6.7	13	3.4	26	6.7
Israel	71	12.2	50	8.4	68	11.2	63	10.1
EU Italy	2,440	42.4	2,130	37.0	1,949	33.8	1,804	31.2
EU Luxembourg	9	21.3	5	11.6	10	23.0	4	9.1
EU Malta	4	10.3	1	2.6	3	7.7	0	0.0
Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
EU Netherlands	238	15.1	178	11.3	248	15.6	255	16.0
Norway	39	8.8	29	6.5	38	8.4	28	6.2
EU Portugal	1,023	101.0	1,095	107.6	994	97.2	976	95.0
San Marino	3	113.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	36.8
EU Spain	3,679	91.4	3,115	77.0	2,823	69.3	2,441	59.4
EU Sweden	60	6.8	69	7.8	60	6.8	48	5.4
Switzerland	272	38.3	280	39.2	206	28.7	216	30.1
EU United Kingdom	793	13.6	756	12.9	830	14.1	731	12.4
Total West	11,967		10,831		10,191		9,416	
Centre								
Albania	1	0.3	1	0.3	3	1.0	12	3.9
Bosnia & Herzegovina	3	0.8	11	2.9	3	0.8	10	2.6
Bulgaria	3	0.4	11	1.4	16	2.0	14	1.8
Croatia	13	2.8	16	3.5	19	4.2	7	1.6
EU Cyprus ¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU Czech Republic	8	0.8	17	1.7	14	1.4	7	0.7
EU Hungary	36	3.5	37	3.6	27	2.6	20	2.0
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	3	1.5	5	2.5	4	2.0	3	1.5
EU Poland	129	3.3	137	3.5	124	3.2	132	3.4
Romania	835	37.4	659	29.7	655	29.6	433	19.7
Serbia & Montenegro **	95	9.0	56	6.7	71	8.5	66	7.9
EU Slovakia	3	0.6	2	0.4	5	0.9	5	0.9
EU Slovenia	13	6.6	9	4.6	7	3.6	5	2.5
Turkey	40	0.6	26	0.4	48	0.7	43	0.6
Total Centre	1,182		987		996		757	
East								
Armenia	2	0.6	8	2.6	3	1.0	4	1.3
Azerbaijan	2	0.2	9	1.1	18	2.2	17	2.1
Belarus	4	0.4	5	0.5	0	0.0	6	0.6
EU Estonia	4	2.9	2	1.5	3	2.2	2	1.5
Georgia	2	0.4	6	1.3	14	3.0	8	1.7
Kazakhstan	9	0.6	5	0.3	10	0.7	18	1.2
Kyrgyzstan	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
EU Latvia	12	5.0	18	7.5	23	9.7	40	17.0
EU Lithuania	9	2.5	6	1.7	7	2.0	10	2.9
Moldova, Republic of	6	1.4	3	0.7	4	0.9	11	2.6
Russian Federation	66	0.4	40	0.3	22	0.1	—	—
Tajikistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ukraine	293	5.8	586	11.8	649	13.2	842	17.3
Uzbekistan	3	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.2	9	0.4
Total East	412		689		757		969	
Total European Union (EU)	11,794		10,700		10,088		9,328	
Total WHO European Region	13,561		12,507		11,944		11,142	

EU Countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 May 2004

* See Technical note; due to differences in estimation methods, data adjusted may differ slightly from those presented in national reports

† Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted

‡ HIV/AIDS surveillance system started in 2004

§ June 2005 data

|| December 2003 data

¶ Data not available

Table 11. AIDS cases and incidence rates per million population by country and year of diagnosis (1998-2005) adjusted for reporting delays*, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005
(Cont.)

Year of diagnosis								Cumulative total reported †	Geographic area
2002		2003		2004		2005			
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
N									
Country									
West									
–	–	–	–	1	14.9	0	0.0	1	Andorra ‡
93	11.4	56	6.8	88	10.7	103	12.5	2,468	EU Austria
129	12.5	122	11.8	124	11.9	162	15.5	3,511	EU Belgium
44	8.2	38	7.1	58	10.8	49	8.9	2,573	EU Denmark
20	3.8	25	4.8	19	3.6	28	5.4	422	EU Finland
1,631	26.5	1,469	23.8	1,367	22.0	633	–	60,212 §	EU France
713	8.6	758	9.2	851	10.3	673	8.1	24,335	EU Germany
98	8.9	94	8.4	89	8.0	101	9.1	2,669	EU Greece
0	0.0	1	3.5	3	10.3	1	3.4	57	Iceland
34	8.6	38	9.6	56	13.7	47	11.2	876	EU Ireland
79	12.4	78	12.0	38	5.7	90	13.5	1,035	Israel
1,744	30.1	1,706	29.4	1,620	27.9	1,475	25.4	56,076	EU Italy
1	2.2	8	17.7	12	26.1	8	17.4	185	EU Luxembourg
4	10.1	2	5.0	1	2.5	3	7.5	61	EU Malta
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	Monaco
294	18.3	271	16.8	260	16.0	198	12.1	6,845	EU Netherlands
33	7.2	39	8.5	–	–	–	–	813	Norway
982	95.1	894	86.0	802	76.8	834	79.5	12,702	EU Portugal
1	36.5	1	36.2	0	0.0	1	35.6	19	San Marino
2,270	54.5	2,217	52.6	2,049	48.0	1,549	36.0	72,099	EU Spain
60	6.7	51	5.7	64	7.1	46	5.1	2,033	EU Sweden
213	29.5	232	32.1	257	35.4	269	37.1	8,251	Switzerland
879	14.8	931	15.7	884	14.8	795	13.3	21,898	EU United Kingdom
9,321		9,030		8,643		7,065		279,181	Total West
Centre									
10	3.2	5	1.6	6	1.9	9	2.9	57	Albania
3	0.8	5	1.3	5	1.3	6	1.5	83	Bosnia & Herzegovina
13	1.6	13	1.7	22	2.8	19	2.5	164	Bulgaria
19	4.2	10	2.2	12	2.7	12	2.7	234	Croatia
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EU Cyprus ¶
8	0.8	8	0.8	13	1.3	11	1.1	196	EU Czech Republic
26	2.6	26	2.6	23	2.3	33	3.3	505	EU Hungary
5	2.5	0	0.0	3	1.5	12	5.9	63	Macedonia, F.Y.R.
122	3.2	147	3.8	180	4.7	165	4.3	1,725	EU Poland
323	14.7	350	16.0	290	13.3	270	12.4	9,825	Romania
73	9.0	62	7.6	58	7.2	56	6.9	1,334	Serbia & Montenegro **
2	0.4	2	0.4	2	0.4	3	0.6	40	EU Slovakia
3	1.5	6	3.0	10	5.1	10	5.1	125	EU Slovenia
44	0.6	44	0.6	54	0.7	30	0.4	588	Turkey
651		678		679		637		14,939	Total Centre
East									
4	1.3	10	3.3	23	7.6	39	12.9	105	Armenia
15	1.8	21	2.5	24	2.8	60	7.2	166	Azerbaijan
21	2.1	33	3.3	89	9.1	129	13.2	303	Belarus
6	4.5	10	7.5	29	21.7	27	20.3	100	EU Estonia
52	11.3	50	11.0	121	26.7	119	26.7	383	Georgia
34	2.3	68	4.6	74	5.0	99	6.7	332	Kazakhstan
10	2.0	6	1.2	–	–	–	–	18	Kyrgyzstan
56	23.9	75	32.2	79	34.3	85	37.0	394	EU Latvia
9	2.6	9	2.6	21	6.1	10	3.0	96	EU Lithuania
19	4.5	46	10.9	58	13.8	64	15.2	220	Moldova, Republic of
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	451 ††	Russian Federation
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Tajikistan
1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Turkmenistan
1,340	27.9	1,863	39.2	2,541	54.1	–	–	8,614 ††	Ukraine
7	0.3	10	0.4	22	0.8	11	0.4	70	Uzbekistan
1,574		2,201		3,081		644		11,254	Total East
9,228		8,963		8,703		7,048		272,146	Total European Union (EU)
11,546		11,910		12,403		8,346		305,374	Total WHO European Region

** Data not available from Kosovo from 1999

†† December 2000 data; since 2001, only aggregate data are available, which cannot be adjusted for reporting delays; 151 cases were reported in 2001, 203 in 2002, 191 in 2003, 221 in 2004 and 592 in 2005

‡‡ December 2004 data

Table 12. AIDS cases in homo/bisexual men* by country and year of diagnosis (2001-2005) adjusted for reporting delays †, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005

Geographic area		Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported ‡
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Country							
West							
	Andorra §	–	–	–	0	0	0
EU	Austria	21	19	8	18	21	862
EU	Belgium	28	20	21	25	44	1,183
EU	Denmark	19	15	8	18	18	1,587
EU	Finland	8	5	9	5	11	236
EU	France	409	394	385	297	158	24,846 II
EU	Germany	352	332	348	435	311	15,050
EU	Greece	47	49	39	35	43	1,488
	Iceland	0	0	0	2	0	40
EU	Ireland	10	12	6	6	3	279
	Israel	9	10	10	5	28	246
EU	Italy	293	312	325	309	305	8,934
EU	Luxembourg	2	0	1	5	1	86
EU	Malta	0	3	0	0	0	31
	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	17
EU	Netherlands	101	114	109	101	83	3,987
	Norway	8	5	9	–	–	388 ¶
EU	Portugal	58	66	81	58	52	1,684
	San Marino	1	1	1	0	1	8
EU	Spain	317	308	338	331	250	9,919
EU	Sweden	12	15	11	17	8	1,058
	Switzerland	41	47	49	62	51	2,822
EU	United Kingdom	216	226	211	187	201	12,808
Total West		1,952	1,952	1,969	1,915	1,589	87,559
Centre							
	Albania	1	0	1	0	0	4
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	2	1	0	0	1	13
	Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	7	24
	Croatia	4	7	3	2	4	102
EU	Cyprus **	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Czech Republic	2	4	4	5	6	118
EU	Hungary	15	12	17	15	18	347
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	0	0	0	0	2	6
EU	Poland	13	19	17	24	24	351
	Romania	1	0	0	0	0	18
	Serbia & Montenegro ††	5	15	11	7	15	182
EU	Slovakia	3	2	2	1	1	26
EU	Slovenia	2	1	4	4	5	63
	Turkey	2	3	4	2	5	53
Total Centre		51	65	64	61	87	1,307
East							
	Armenia	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Azerbaijan	0	1	0	0	0	2
	Belarus	1	1	1	0	0	3
EU	Estonia	1	0	1	2	1	23
	Georgia	0	0	2	5	5	17
	Kazakhstan ‡‡	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	–	–	0 ¶
EU	Latvia	4	2	5	5	1	50
EU	Lithuania	6	4	5	7	0	48
	Moldova, Republic of	0	0	0	1	0	2
	Russian Federation §§	–	–	–	–	–	119 §§
	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ukraine	0	0	0	0	–	23 II II
	Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total East		12	8	14	21	9	289
Total European Union (EU)		1,939	1,933	1,955	1,910	1,564	85,064
Total WHO European Region		2,015	2,025	2,048	1,997	1,685	89,155

EU Countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 May 2004

* Excluding homo/bisexual injecting drug users

† See Technical note; due to differences in estimation methods, data adjusted may differ slightly from those presented in national reports

‡ Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted

§ HIV/AIDS surveillance system started in 2004

II June 2005 data

¶ December 2003 data

** Data not available

†† Data not available from Kosovo from 1999

‡‡ Data not available by transmission group

§§ Data not available; cumulative total at end 2000

II II December 2004 data

Table 13. AIDS cases in injecting drug users* by country and year of diagnosis (2001-2005) adjusted for reporting delays †, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005

Geographic area	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported ‡
	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
West						
	Andorra §	–	–	–	1	0
EU	Austria	25	18	13	16	24
EU	Belgium	9	10	7	8	5
EU	Denmark	10	4	11	4	6
EU	Finland	1	3	6	4	8
EU	France	256	204	170	159	68
EU	Germany	98	79	93	85	51
EU	Greece	2	2	5	2	5
EU	Iceland	0	0	1	0	0
EU	Ireland	3	4	10	9	11
	Israel	4	18	11	4	4
EU	Italy	683	616	567	531	399
EU	Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	2
EU	Malta	0	0	0	0	0
	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Netherlands	8	6	12	7	14
	Norway	5	3	7	–	–
EU	Portugal	518	467	383	312	375
	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Spain	1,268	1,150	1,080	940	713
EU	Sweden	8	7	5	7	5
	Switzerland	65	63	59	46	55
EU	United Kingdom	23	29	23	21	16
Total West		2,987	2,683	2,464	2,157	1,760
Centre						
	Albania	0	0	0	0	0
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	2	0	0	1	1
	Bulgaria	0	0	0	1	1
	Croatia	0	2	0	2	0
EU	Cyprus **	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Czech Republic	0	0	0	2	0
EU	Hungary	0	0	0	0	1
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	0	0	0	0	1
EU	Poland	69	68	90	81	81
	Romania	0	0	0	2	2
	Serbia & Montenegro ††	23	23	17	17	12
EU	Slovakia	1	0	0	0	0
EU	Slovenia	0	0	1	1	0
	Turkey	0	3	1	0	1
Total Centre		95	96	109	107	100
East						
	Armenia	2	3	9	18	25
	Azerbaijan	12	7	14	17	35
	Belarus	5	14	26	51	77
EU	Estonia	0	2	6	18	14
	Georgia	8	36	42	82	67
	Kazakhstan ‡‡	–	–	–	–	–
	Kyrgyzstan	1	9	6	–	–
EU	Latvia	27	45	57	60	54
EU	Lithuania	2	0	1	5	7
	Moldova, Republic of	5	12	34	43	48
	Russian Federation §§	–	–	–	–	–
	Tajikistan	1	0	0	0	0
	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0
	Ukraine	636	1,059	1,438	1,922	–
	Uzbekistan	4	6	7	12	3
Total East		703	1,193	1,640	2,227	330
Total European Union (EU)		3,012	2,714	2,540	2,273	1,859
Total WHO European Region		3,785	3,972	4,212	4,492	2,190

EU Countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 May 2004

* Excluding homo/bisexual injecting drug users

† See Technical note; due to differences in estimation methods, data adjusted may differ slightly from those presented in national reports

‡ Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted

§ HIV/AIDS surveillance system started in 2004

|| June 2005 data

¶ December 2003 data

** Data not available

†† Data not available from Kosovo from 1999

‡‡ Data not available by transmission group

§§ Data not available; cumulative total at end 2000

|| December 2004 data

Table 14. AIDS cases in persons infected through heterosexual contact by country and year of diagnosis (2001-2005) adjusted for reporting delays*, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005

Geographic area		Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported †
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Country							
West							
	Andorra ‡	–	–	–	0	0	0
EU	Austria	33	39	24	37	33	459
EU	Belgium	91	91	89	80	101	1,720
EU	Denmark	35	23	18	35	23	573
EU	Finland	6	10	7	10	9	122
EU	France	787	825	736	734	321	14,679 §
EU	Germany	160	168	163	181	149	2,281
EU	Greece	34	32	38	27	38	571
	Iceland	1	0	0	1	1	10
EU	Ireland	13	17	19	35	29	188
	Israel	49	45	54	26	54	515
EU	Italy	670	680	688	650	673	11,439
EU	Luxembourg	1	0	5	6	4	45
EU	Malta	0	1	1	1	1	10
	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	4
EU	Netherlands	97	118	88	98	69	1,138
	Norway	15	25	23	–	–	233
EU	Portugal	354	427	402	411	383	4,194
	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	5
EU	Spain	587	612	602	589	476	11,283
EU	Sweden	23	37	34	36	20	584
	Switzerland	95	91	116	142	154	1,934
EU	United Kingdom	429	565	632	619	533	6,117
Total West		3,480	3,806	3,740	3,718	3,070	58,104
Centre							
	Albania	10	9	1	6	7	44
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	6	1	4	4	4	38
	Bulgaria	13	10	12	20	11	129
	Croatia	2	8	6	6	6	91
EU	Cyprus ¶	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Czech Republic	3	3	4	5	5	48
EU	Hungary	4	11	9	4	8	83
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	2	5	0	3	8	39
EU	Poland	24	21	21	38	34	284
	Romania	116	128	128	136	151	1,556
	Serbia & Montenegro **	18	13	20	12	13	253
EU	Slovakia	1	0	0	1	2	12
EU	Slovenia	1	0	0	3	2	29
	Turkey	25	15	24	39	13	292
Total Centre		225	224	229	277	265	2,898
East							
	Armenia	1	1	1	5	9	28
	Azerbaijan	5	7	3	4	20	51
	Belarus	0	5	4	29	38	88
EU	Estonia	1	4	2	5	10	30
	Georgia	0	13	2	30	33	84
	Kazakhstan ††	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Kyrgyzstan	0	1	0	–	–	2
EU	Latvia	7	8	12	13	21	68
EU	Lithuania	1	4	3	5	3	24
	Moldova, Republic of	6	5	10	11	13	51
	Russian Federation ‡‡	–	–	–	–	–	72 ‡‡
	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ukraine	185	256	367	536	–	1,636 §§
	Uzbekistan	3	1	3	2	0	16
Total East		209	305	407	639	148	2,150
Total European Union (EU)		3,362	3,696	3,598	3,623	2,947	55,981
Total WHO European Region		3,914	4,335	4,376	4,633	3,483	63,152

EU Countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 May 2004

* See Technical note; due to differences in estimation methods, data adjusted may differ slightly from those presented in national reports

† Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted

‡ HIV/AIDS surveillance system started in 2004

§ June 2005 data

|| December 2003 data

¶ Data not available

** Data not available from Kosovo from 1999

†† Data not available by transmission group

‡‡ Data not available; cumulative total at end 2000

§§ December 2004 data

Table 15. AIDS cases in persons infected through mother-to-child transmission by country and year of diagnosis (2001-2005) adjusted for reporting delays*, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005

Geographic area	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported †
	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
West						
	Andorra ‡	–	–	–	0	0
EU	Austria	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Belgium	0	0	0	1	0
EU	Denmark	3	2	0	0	0
EU	Finland	0	1	0	0	0
EU	France	6	7	9	10	5
EU	Germany	0	0	0	0	4
EU	Greece	1	0	0	2	0
	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Ireland	0	0	3	1	0
	Israel	0	2	1	1	2
EU	Italy	6	10	6	3	2
EU	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Malta	0	0	0	0	0
	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Netherlands	5	1	6	3	0
	Norway	0	0	0	–	–
EU	Portugal	2	5	0	1	0
	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Spain	11	9	9	4	8
EU	Sweden	0	0	0	1	1
	Switzerland	1	1	3	0	0
EU	United Kingdom	43	37	38	31	18
Total West		78	75	76	59	40
Centre						
	Albania	0	0	2	0	0
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0
	Bulgaria	0	1	0	0	0
	Croatia	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Cyprus ¶	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Hungary	0	0	0	0	1
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	0	0	0	0	1
EU	Poland	8	1	4	7	1
	Romania	4	6	6	3	2
	Serbia & Montenegro **	1	2	1	1	1
EU	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0
	Turkey	2	1	0	0	1
Total Centre		15	11	13	11	7
East						
	Armenia	1	0	0	0	2
	Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	1
	Belarus	0	1	1	8	12
EU	Estonia	0	0	1	1	0
	Georgia	0	1	2	2	4
	Kazakhstan ††	–	–	–	–	–
	Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	–	–
EU	Latvia	1	1	1	0	1
EU	Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0
	Moldova, Republic of	0	2	1	1	1
	Russian Federation ‡‡	–	–	–	–	–
	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0
	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0
	Ukraine	0	0	0	0	–
	Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	0
Total East		2	5	6	12	22
Total European Union (EU)		86	74	77	66	42
Total WHO European Region		95	91	95	83	70

EU Countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 May 2004
* See Technical note; due to differences in estimation methods, data adjusted may differ slightly from those presented in national reports
† Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted
‡ HIV/AIDS surveillance system started in 2004
§ June 2005 data

|| December 2003 data
¶ Data not available
** Data not available from Kosovo from 1999
†† Data not available by transmission group
‡‡ Data not available; cumulative total at end 2000
§§ December 2004 data

Table 16. Male adult and adolescent AIDS cases by geographic area*, transmission group and year of diagnosis (2001-2005) adjusted for reporting delays †, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005*

Geographic area	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported ‡
Transmission group – male	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
West						
Homo/bisexual	1,952	1,952	1,969	1,915	1,589	87,559
Injecting drug user (IDU)	2,404	2,158	1,983	1,691	1,454	82,652
Homo/bisexual IDU	63	38	41	36	35	3,218
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	56	48	29	23	25	5,287
Heterosexual contact	2,014	2,157	2,085	2,048	1,680	32,798
• Case from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	573	663	607	583	436	7,742
• Case with high risk partner §	63	67	64	47	35	2,364
• Case with partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	102	96	106	105	93	3,555
• Other / Undetermined	1,276	1,331	1,307	1,313	1,116	19,137
Other ¶ / Undetermined	589	551	543	556	398	10,984
Total West	7,078	6,905	6,650	6,268	5,180	222,498
Centre						
Homo/bisexual	51	65	64	61	87	1,307
Injecting drug user (IDU)	73	75	80	83	73	1,167
Homo/bisexual IDU	0	4	2	5	1	23
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	18	22	12	16	20	317
Heterosexual contact	144	117	142	183	166	1,716
• Case from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	2	3	1	3	3	41
• Case with high risk partner §	3	0	1	2	1	22
• Case with partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	7	3	2	2	4	99
• Other / Undetermined	132	111	138	176	158	1,554
Other ¶ / Undetermined	103	128	129	121	99	968
Total Centre	389	411	429	469	446	5,498
East						
Homo/bisexual	12	8	14	21	9	289
Injecting drug user (IDU)	575	931	1,330	1,747	278	6,163
Homo/bisexual IDU	2	1	1	0	4	15
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	0	1	0	1	0	6
Heterosexual contact	126	180	203	322	75	1,172
• Case from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	0	1	1	1	1	16
• Case with high risk partner §	0	2	3	4	6	20
• Case with partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	2	9	6	6	10	53
• Other / Undetermined	124	168	193	311	57	1,083
Other ¶ / Undetermined	35	49	97	142	95	561
Total East	750	1,170	1,645	2,232	461	8,206
Total WHO European Region	8,217	8,486	8,724	8,970	6,088	236,202

* See Table 11 for list of countries and completeness of data per country

† See Technical note

‡ Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted

§ Sex partner: IDU or transfusion recipient

|| Includes cases with known HIV+ sex partner not belonging to above heterosexual sub-categories

¶ Includes cases of nosocomial infection and mother-to-child transmission

N.B. 217 cases could not be classified as either male or female adult/adolescent or as paediatric

Table 17. Female adult and adolescent AIDS cases by geographic area*, transmission group and year of diagnosis (2001-2005) adjusted for reporting delays †, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005*

Geographic area	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported ‡
Transmission group – female	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
West						
Injecting drug user (IDU)	583	525	480	467	306	22,688
Transfusion recipient	20	12	19	13	8	1,848
Heterosexual contact	1,466	1,650	1,655	1,670	1,390	25,303
• Case from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	611	734	701	698	572	6,688
• Case with high risk partner §	144	138	130	123	121	6,404
• Case with partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	50	83	91	88	57	1,986
• Other / Undetermined	661	695	732	761	639	10,225
Other ¶ / Undetermined	188	155	155	169	145	2,975
Total West	2,258	2,341	2,310	2,318	1,849	52,814
Centre						
Injecting drug user (IDU)	22	21	29	24	27	335
Transfusion recipient	9	12	11	8	10	194
Heterosexual contact	80	107	87	94	99	1,181
• Case from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	0	1	0	0	1	13
• Case with high risk partner §	4	5	5	1	4	91
• Case with partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	3	1	1	0	1	30
• Other / Undetermined	73	100	81	93	92	1,047
Other ¶ / Undetermined	46	48	94	63	39	470
Total Centre	157	188	221	190	174	2,180
East						
Injecting drug user (IDU)	128	262	310	481	52	1,574
Transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0	2	7
Heterosexual contact	83	125	204	317	74	978
• Case from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	0	0	0	0	0	1
• Case with high risk partner §	2	11	2	19	23	65
• Case with partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	0	4	0	6	1	34
• Other / Undetermined	81	110	202	293	49	878
Other ¶ / Undetermined	6	12	34	37	27	181
Total East	217	399	548	835	155	2,740
Total WHO European Region	2,632	2,928	3,079	3,343	2,178	57,734

* See Table 11 for list of countries and completeness of data per country

† See Technical note

‡ Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted

§ Sex partner: bisexual male, IDU, haemophilic or transfusion recipient

|| Includes cases with known HIV+ sex partner not belonging to above heterosexual sub-categories

¶ Includes cases of nosocomial infection and mother-to-child transmission

N.B. 217 cases could not be classified as either male or female adult/adolescent or as paediatric

Table 18. Paediatric AIDS cases by geographic area*, transmission group and year of diagnosis (2001-2005) adjusted for reporting delays †, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005*

Geographic area	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported ‡
Transmission group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
West						
Mother-to-child	73	66	62	50	34	3,418
Mother's transmission group:						
• <i>Injecting drug user</i>	3	3	1	0	0	1,178
• <i>Originating from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic</i>	45	43	39	36	17	869
• <i>Heterosexual contact</i>	8	8	7	1	3	816
• <i>Other § / Undetermined</i>	17	12	15	13	14	555
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	1	1	3	0	0	345
Nosocomial infection	0	2	1	1	0	5
Other / Undetermined	7	5	3	5	1	87
Total West	81	74	70	57	35	3,855
Centre						
Mother-to-child	15	10	13	11	6	357
Mother's transmission group:						
• <i>Injecting drug user</i>	1	1	0	2	0	13
• <i>Originating from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic</i>	0	0	0	0	0	2
• <i>Heterosexual contact</i>	6	3	7	5	2	166
• <i>Other § / Undetermined</i>	8	6	6	4	4	176
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	22	3	2	3	0	1,644
Nosocomial infection	153	37	9	5	5	4,831
Other / Undetermined	21	2	4	1	5	307
Total Centre	211	52	28	20	17	7,139
East						
Mother-to-child	2	5	6	12	22	95
Mother's transmission group:						
• <i>Injecting drug user</i>	1	3	0	2	5	27
• <i>Originating from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic</i>	0	0	0	1	0	2
• <i>Heterosexual contact</i>	1	1	4	9	13	44
• <i>Other § / Undetermined</i>	0	1	2	0	3	22
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0	3	6
Nosocomial infection	0	0	0	0	0	116
Other / Undetermined	0	0	0	1	2	10
Total East	2	5	6	13	27	227
Total WHO European Region	294	131	104	90	79	11,221

* See Table 11 for list of countries and completeness of data per country

† See Technical note

‡ Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted

§ Includes transfusion recipients

N.B. 217 cases could not be classified as either male or female adult/adolescent or as paediatric

Table 19. AIDS cases by geographic area*, sex, age at diagnosis and year of diagnosis (2001-2005) adjusted for reporting delays †, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005*

Geographic area Sex	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported ‡
	Age at diagnosis (years)	2001	2002	2003	2004	
West						
Male						
<13	47	39	43	27	21	2,001
13-19	27	27	25	11	13	1,124
20-29	729	678	560	531	424	44,665
30-39	3,110	2,888	2,671	2,297	1,948	101,685
40-49	2,008	2,095	2,140	2,164	1,809	47,488
50+	1,202	1,213	1,254	1,265	986	27,387
Total West – male §	7,125	6,945	6,693	6,295	5,201	224,506
Female						
<13	34	35	27	30	15	1,854
13-19	30	35	26	34	30	482
20-29	446	447	449	397	329	16,710
30-39	1,067	1,080	1,016	1,021	778	24,117
40-49	472	536	568	597	498	7,123
50+	242	243	250	269	214	4,350
Total West – female §	2,292	2,377	2,337	2,348	1,863	54,670
Centre						
Male						
<13	121	25	18	9	3	4,172
13-19	55	79	99	66	59	496
20-29	66	65	57	59	79	970
30-39	124	124	119	161	133	2,016
40-49	93	85	81	108	110	1,236
50+	46	55	64	68	63	738
Total Centre – male §	512	437	447	478	449	9,674
Female						
<13	88	26	9	11	14	2,962
13-19	37	48	90	66	46	376
20-29	36	47	45	33	43	642
30-39	45	52	44	57	37	694
40-49	22	28	25	19	38	300
50+	15	11	16	14	11	162
Total Centre – female §	245	214	231	201	188	5,143
East						
Male						
<13	1	3	2	7	17	129
13-19	4	4	10	9	1	66
20-29	258	381	470	645	114	2,555
30-39	340	538	760	1,045	213	3,726
40-49	129	196	347	447	105	1,533
50+	19	51	58	86	27	321
Total East – male §	751	1,173	1,647	2,239	479	8,338
Female						
<13	1	2	4	6	9	97
13-19	2	4	3	10	10	57
20-29	82	147	210	305	59	1,036
30-39	106	174	229	355	63	1,179
40-49	24	62	89	146	15	394
50+	3	12	17	19	9	74
Total East – female §	218	401	552	841	164	2,841
Total WHO European Region II						
	11,142	11,546	11,910	12,403	8,346	305,374

* See Table 11 for list of countries and completeness of data per country

† See Technical note

‡ Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted

§ Includes cases with unknown age group

|| Includes cases with unknown sex

Table 20. AIDS indicative diseases diagnosed in 2005 in adult/adolescent men and women and in children, arranged by frequency in total adults/adolescents, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005*

	Adults/Adolescents						Children	
	Men		Women		Total			
	N = 3,684		N = 1,265		N = 4,949		N = 38	
<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia	860	(23.3)	256	(20.2)	1,116	(22.6)	8	(21.1)
Esophageal candidiasis	661	(17.9)	216	(17.1)	877	(17.7)	10	(26.3)
Pulmonary tuberculosis †	503	(13.7)	205	(16.2)	708	(14.3)	–	–
HIV wasting syndrome	523	(14.2)	137	(10.8)	660	(13.3)	9	(23.7)
Extrapulmonary tuberculosis	336	(9.1)	157	(12.4)	493	(10.0)	0	(0.0)
Toxoplasmosis	223	(6.1)	116	(9.2)	339	(6.8)	0	(0.0)
Kaposi's sarcoma	236	(6.4)	32	(2.5)	268	(5.4)	0	(0.0)
HIV encephalopathy	204	(5.5)	50	(4.0)	254	(5.1)	4	(10.5)
Recurrent pneumonia †	192	(5.2)	45	(3.6)	237	(4.8)	–	–
CMV disease or retinitis	167	(4.5)	62	(4.9)	229	(4.6)	3	(7.9)
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	130	(3.5)	31	(2.5)	161	(3.3)	0	(0.0)
Cryptococcosis	102	(2.8)	37	(2.9)	139	(2.8)	1	(2.6)
Immunoblastic lymphoma	87	(2.4)	20	(1.6)	107	(2.2)	0	(0.0)
Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs	71	(1.9)	28	(2.2)	99	(2.0)	2	(5.3)
Herpes simplex virus disease	67	(1.8)	30	(2.4)	97	(2.0)	1	(2.6)
<i>Mycobacterium avium</i> complex or <i>M. kansasii</i>	52	(1.4)	33	(2.6)	85	(1.7)	0	(0.0)
<i>Mycobacterium</i> , other or unidentified species	45	(1.2)	24	(1.9)	69	(1.4)	0	(0.0)
Burkitt's lymphoma	53	(1.4)	12	(0.9)	65	(1.3)	0	(0.0)
Cryptosporidiosis	53	(1.4)	12	(0.9)	65	(1.3)	0	(0.0)
Lymphoma, not specified	41	(1.1)	15	(1.2)	56	(1.1)	1	(2.6)
Primary lymphoma of brain	22	(0.6)	6	(0.5)	28	(0.6)	0	(0.0)
<i>Salmonella</i> septicaemia	15	(0.4)	4	(0.3)	19	(0.4)	0	(0.0)
Invasive cervical cancer †	–	–	15	(1.2)	15	(0.3)	–	–
Histoplasmosis	6	(0.2)	7	(0.6)	13	(0.3)	0	(0.0)
Isosporiasis	8	(0.2)	4	(0.3)	12	(0.2)	0	(0.0)
Coccidioidomycosis	1	(0.0)	1	(0.1)	2	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Multiple or recurrent bacterial infections ‡	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	(44.7)
Lymphoid interstitial pneumonia ‡	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	(10.5)

N.B. Data shown are the number of diseases; added percentages may exceed 100% because some persons were reported with >1 AIDS-indicative disease

N = Total number of cases diagnosed (unadjusted)

* See Table 11 for list of countries and completeness of data per country. Excluding data from countries which provided specific diagnoses for < 80% of the cases (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Latvia, Malta, FYR Macedonia, Netherlands, Romania, San Marino)

† In adults/adolescents

‡ In children

Table 21. The ten most common AIDS indicative diseases diagnosed in 2005 by geographic area*, arranged by frequency in total adults/adolescents, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005

Geographic area AIDS indicative disease	Adults/Adolescents			Children
	Men	Women	Total	
West	N = 3,218	N = 1,134	N = 4,352	N = 19
<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia	802 (24.9)	242 (21.3)	1,044 (24.0)	6 (31.6)
Tuberculosis †	662 (20.6)	309 (27.2)	971 (22.3)	0 (0.0)
Œsophageal candidiasis	536 (16.7)	180 (15.9)	716 (16.5)	3 (15.8)
HIV wasting syndrome	326 (10.1)	88 (7.8)	414 (9.5)	6 (31.6)
Toxoplasmosis	214 (6.7)	111 (9.8)	325 (7.5)	0 (0.0)
Kaposi's sarcoma	222 (6.9)	30 (2.6)	252 (5.8)	0 (0.0)
CMV disease or retinitis	151 (4.7)	59 (5.2)	210 (4.8)	2 (10.5)
HIV encephalopathy	159 (4.9)	42 (3.7)	201 (4.6)	3 (15.8)
Recurrent pneumonia ‡	157 (4.9)	37 (3.3)	194 (4.5)	– –
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	122 (3.8)	28 (2.5)	150 (3.4)	0 (0.0)
Centre	N = 228	N = 53	N = 281	N = 5
HIV wasting syndrome	64 (28.1)	11 (20.8)	75 (26.7)	0 (0.0)
Tuberculosis †	54 (23.7)	13 (24.5)	67 (23.8)	0 (0.0)
Œsophageal candidiasis	47 (20.6)	15 (28.3)	62 (22.1)	1 (20.0)
<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia	45 (19.7)	9 (17.0)	54 (19.2)	2 (40.0)
HIV encephalopathy	17 (7.5)	4 (7.5)	21 (7.5)	1 (20.0)
Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs	16 (7.0)	4 (7.5)	20 (7.1)	0 (0.0)
Recurrent pneumonia ‡	14 (6.1)	4 (7.5)	18 (6.4)	– –
CMV disease or retinitis	10 (4.4)	1 (1.9)	11 (3.9)	1 (20.0)
Cryptococcosis	10 (4.4)	1 (1.9)	11 (3.9)	0 (0.0)
Kaposi's sarcoma	8 (3.5)	2 (3.8)	10 (3.6)	0 (0.0)
East	N = 238	N = 78	N = 316	N = 14
HIV wasting syndrome	133 (55.9)	38 (48.7)	171 (54.1)	3 (21.4)
Tuberculosis †	123 (51.7)	40 (51.3)	163 (51.6)	0 (0.0)
Œsophageal candidiasis	78 (32.8)	21 (26.9)	99 (31.3)	6 (42.9)
HIV encephalopathy	28 (11.8)	4 (5.1)	32 (10.1)	0 (0.0)
Recurrent pneumonia ‡	21 (8.8)	4 (5.1)	25 (7.9)	– –
Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs	18 (7.6)	6 (7.7)	24 (7.6)	0 (0.0)
Herpes simplex virus disease	16 (6.7)	4 (5.1)	20 (6.3)	1 (7.1)
<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia	13 (5.5)	5 (6.4)	18 (5.7)	0 (0.0)
Toxoplasmosis	6 (2.5)	3 (3.8)	9 (2.8)	0 (0.0)
CMV disease or retinitis	6 (2.5)	2 (2.6)	8 (2.5)	0 (0.0)

N.B. Data shown are the number of diseases; added percentages may exceed 100% because some persons were reported with >1 AIDS-indicative disease

N = Total number of cases diagnosed (unadjusted)

* See Table 11 for list of countries and completeness of data per country. Excluding data from countries which provided specific diagnoses for <80% of the cases (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Latvia, Malta, FYR Macedonia, Netherlands, Romania, San Marino)

† Includes pulmonary and extrapulmonary tuberculosis in adults/adolescents and only extrapulmonary tuberculosis in children

‡ In adults/adolescents

Table 22. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005 adjusted for reporting delays*, by country of report and country or subcontinent of origin, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005

Geographic area	Information used in national surveillance to determine country or subcontinent of origin	Country or subcontinent of origin					
		Country of report		Western Europe †		Central & Eastern Europe †	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
West							
Andorra	Place of birth	0	–	0	–	0	–
EU Austria	Nationality	84	(81.8)	6	(5.9)	5	(5.1)
EU Belgium	Nationality	54	(33.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Denmark	Nationality	38	(78.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Finland	Nationality	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU France ‡	Nationality	399	(63.0)	10	(1.6)	10	(1.6)
EU Germany §	Nationality / Country of origin	424	(63.0)	21	(3.1)	31	(4.5)
EU Greece	Nationality	75	(74.3)	1	(1.5)	6	(6.3)
Iceland	Nationality	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Ireland	Place of birth	24	(52.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Israel	Place of birth	33	(36.4)	0	(0.0)	8	(8.8)
EU Italy	Nationality	1,169	(79.2)	4	(0.2)	20	(1.3)
EU Luxembourg	Place of birth	8	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Malta ¶	Nationality	2	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Monaco	Not known	0	–	0	–	0	–
EU Netherlands	Place of birth	122	(61.6)	8	(4.0)	4	(2.0)
Norway **	Place of birth	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU Portugal	Place of birth	676	(81.1)	6	(0.8)	6	(0.7)
San Marino ¶	Place of birth	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Spain	Nationality	1,225	(79.1)	41	(2.6)	5	(0.3)
EU Sweden	Place of birth	18	(40.0)	1	(2.4)	1	(2.5)
Switzerland	Nationality	128	(47.7)	61	(22.5)	15	(5.6)
EU United Kingdom	Place of birth	224	(28.2)	20	(2.5)	7	(0.9)
Total West		4,704	(66.6)	180	(2.5)	118	(1.7)
Centre							
Albania	Nationality	9	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Nationality / Place of birth	5	(83.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(16.7)
Bulgaria	Nationality	19	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Croatia §	Nationality	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Cyprus **	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU Czech Republic	Nationality	11	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Hungary	Nationality	26	(78.8)	0	(0.0)	3	(9.1)
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	Nationality	12	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Poland	Nationality	164	(99.3)	1	(0.7)	0	(0.0)
Romania	Nationality	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Serbia & Montenegro ††	Nationality	56	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Slovakia ¶	Nationality	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Slovenia	Nationality	10	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Turkey	Nationality	27	(90.0)	1	(3.5)	0	(0.0)
Total Centre		342	(53.8)	2	(0.3)	4	(0.6)
East							
Armenia ¶	Nationality	39	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Azerbaijan	Place of birth	60	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Belarus	Nationality	129	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Estonia	Nationality	27	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Georgia	Nationality	118	(99.1)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.9)
Kazakhstan	Nationality	99	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Kyrgyzstan **	Place of birth	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU Latvia	Nationality	85	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Lithuania	Place of birth	10	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Moldova, Republic of	Nationality	64	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Russian Federation ¶ **	Nationality / Place of residence	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	Not known	0	–	0	–	0	–
Turkmenistan	Nationality	0	–	0	–	0	–
Ukraine **	Nationality	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	Place of birth	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	11	(100.0)
Total East		632	(98.1)	0	(0.0)	12	(1.9)
Total European Union (EU)		4,879	(69.2)	120	(1.7)	98	(1.4)
Total WHO European Region		5,679	(68.0)	182	(2.2)	134	(1.6)

EU Countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 May 2004

* See Technical note; due to differences in estimation methods, data adjusted may differ slightly from those presented in national reports

† Other than country of report

‡ Data for January–June 2005

§ Non-residents excluded

|| Definition not specified

¶ Foreigners excluded

** Data not available

†† Data not available from Kosovo

Table 22. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005 adjusted for reporting delays*, by country of report and country or subcontinent of origin, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005
(Cont.)

Country or subcontinent of origin										Total		Geographic area	
Sub-Saharan Africa		Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-East Asia		Other		Unknown					
N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	Country of report		
West													
0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	Andorra		
3	(2.7)	0	(0.0)	2	(2.4)	2	(2.2)	0	(0.0)	103	EU Austria		
84	(52.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	23	(14.4)	0	(0.0)	162	EU Belgium		
11	(21.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	49	EU Denmark		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	28	(100.0)	28	EU Finland		
146	(23.1)	42	(6.6)	3	(0.5)	19	(3.0)	3	(0.5)	633	EU France ‡		
57	(8.4)	8	(1.1)	27	(4.0)	8	(1.1)	98	(14.6)	673	EU Germany §		
16	(15.4)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.0)	2	(1.5)	0	(0.0)	101	EU Greece		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	Iceland		
19	(41.4)	1	(3.2)	2	(3.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	47	EU Ireland		
43	(48.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(3.6)	3	(3.3)	90	Israel		
153	(10.4)	72	(4.9)	12	(0.8)	19	(1.3)	27	(1.9)	1,475	EU Italy		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	8	EU Luxembourg		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	EU Malta ¶		
0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	Monaco		
45	(22.7)	0	(0.0)	9	(4.5)	10	(5.1)	0	(0.0)	198	EU Netherlands		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Norway **		
128	(15.4)	8	(0.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	10	(1.1)	834	EU Portugal		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	San Marino ¶		
71	(4.6)	112	(7.3)	5	(0.3)	22	(1.4)	69	(4.4)	1,549	EU Spain		
16	(35.0)	1	(2.5)	3	(5.6)	0	(0.0)	6	(12.1)	46	EU Sweden		
27	(10.1)	8	(3.1)	19	(6.9)	4	(1.6)	7	(2.5)	269	Switzerland		
385	(48.4)	19	(2.4)	33	(4.2)	12	(1.5)	96	(12.1)	795	EU United Kingdom		
1,203	(17.0)	272	(3.8)	116	(1.6)	125	(1.8)	347	(4.9)	7,065	Total West		
Centre													
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	9	Albania		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	6	Bosnia & Herzegovina		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	19	Bulgaria		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	12	(100.0)	12	Croatia §		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EU Cyprus **		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	11	EU Czech Republic		
4	(12.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	33	EU Hungary		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	12	Macedonia, F.Y.R.		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	165	EU Poland		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	270	(100.0)	270	Romania		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	56	Serbia & Montenegro ††		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	EU Slovakia ¶		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	10	EU Slovenia		
0	(0.0)	2	(6.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	30	Turkey		
4	(0.6)	2	(0.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	282	(44.3)	637	Total Centre		
East													
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	39	Armenia ¶		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	60	Azerbaijan		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	129	Belarus		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	27	EU Estonia		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	119	Georgia		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	99	Kazakhstan		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kyrgyzstan **		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	85	EU Latvia		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	10	EU Lithuania		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	64	Moldova, Republic of		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Russian Federation ¶ **		
0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	Tajikistan		
0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	Turkmenistan		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ukraine **		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	11	Uzbekistan		
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	644	Total East		
1,137	(16.1)	263	(3.7)	97	(1.4)	117	(1.7)	337	(4.8)	7,048	Total European Union (EU)		
1,207	(14.5)	273	(3.3)	116	(1.4)	125	(1.5)	629	(7.5)	8,346	Total WHO European Region		

Table 23. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005 adjusted for reporting delays*, by geographic area †, transmission group and country or subcontinent of origin, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005

Geographic area Transmission group	Country or subcontinent of origin							
	Country of report		Western Europe ‡		Central & Eastern Europe ‡		Sub-Saharan Africa	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
West								
Homo/bisexual male	1,242	(78.2)	50	(3.2)	15	(0.9)	22	(1.4)
Injecting drug user (IDU)	1,562	(88.7)	40	(2.2)	33	(1.8)	35	(2.0)
Homo/bisexual male IDU	29	(82.7)	1	(3.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	14	(43.9)	1	(3.8)	5	(17.0)	7	(22.6)
Heterosexual contact	1,466	(47.8)	70	(2.3)	50	(1.6)	1,067	(34.8)
Mother-to-child	28	(68.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	8	(20.2)
Other/Undetermined	363	(67.5)	18	(3.3)	15	(2.8)	63	(11.7)
Total West	4,704	(66.6)	180	(2.5)	118	(1.7)	1,203	(17.0)
Centre								
Homo/bisexual male	83	(94.7)	1	(1.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Injecting drug user (IDU)	96	(95.8)	1	(1.2)	1	(1.0)	0	(0.0)
Homo/bisexual male IDU	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	5	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Heterosexual contact	102	(38.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(1.5)
Mother-to-child	5	(72.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Other/Undetermined	50	(34.4)	0	(0.0)	3	(2.0)	0	(0.0)
Total Centre	342	(53.8)	2	(0.3)	4	(0.6)	4	(0.6)
East								
Homo/bisexual male	9	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Injecting drug user (IDU)	326	(98.8)	0	(0.0)	4	(1.2)	0	(0.0)
Homo/bisexual male IDU	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Heterosexual contact	148	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Mother-to-child	22	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Other/Undetermined	118	(93.6)	0	(0.0)	8	(6.4)	0	(0.0)
Total East	632	(98.1)	0	(0.0)	12	(1.9)	0	(0.0)
Total WHO European Region	5,679	(68.0)	182	(2.2)	134	(1.6)	1,207	(14.5)

* See Technical note

† See Table 22 for list of countries and for information on how country or subcontinent of origin is determined in each country

‡ Other than country of report

Table 23. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005 adjusted for reporting delays*, by geographic area †, transmission group and country or subcontinent of origin, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005
(Cont.)

		Country or subcontinent of origin								Geographic area		
		Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-East Asia		Other		Unknown				Total
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)			N
		Transmission group										
West												
119	(7.5)	16	(1.0)	28	(1.8)	97	(6.1)	1,589	Homo/bisexual male			
10	(0.6)	5	(0.3)	20	(1.1)	55	(3.1)	1,760	Injecting drug user (IDU)			
1	(3.2)	1	(3.2)	3	(7.4)	0	(0.0)	35	Homo/bisexual male IDU			
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(8.8)	1	(3.8)	32	Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient			
134	(4.4)	87	(2.8)	54	(1.7)	142	(4.6)	3,070	Heterosexual contact			
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(11.5)	40	Mother-to-child			
7	(1.3)	7	(1.3)	17	(3.2)	47	(8.8)	538	Other/Undetermined			
272	(3.8)	116	(1.6)	125	(1.8)	347	(4.9)	7,065	Total West			
Centre												
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(4.0)	87	Homo/bisexual male			
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(2.0)	100	Injecting drug user (IDU)			
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	Homo/bisexual male IDU			
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	25	(83.3)	30	Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient			
2	(0.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	157	(59.2)	265	Heterosexual contact			
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(27.2)	7	Mother-to-child			
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	93	(63.5)	146	Other/Undetermined			
2	(0.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	282	(44.3)	637	Total Centre			
East												
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	9	Homo/bisexual male			
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	330	Injecting drug user (IDU)			
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	Homo/bisexual male IDU			
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	5	Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient			
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	148	Heterosexual contact			
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	22	Mother-to-child			
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	126	Other/Undetermined			
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	644	Total East			
273	(3.3)	116	(1.4)	125	(1.5)	629	(7.5)	8,346	Total WHO European Region			

Table 24. Deaths among AIDS cases by country and year of death (2001-2005) adjusted for reporting delays*, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005

Geographic area		Year of death					Cumulative total reported †
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Country							
West							
	Andorra ‡	–	–	–	0	0	0
EU	Austria	37	22	28	26	35	1,423
EU	Belgium	47	37	29	41	23	1,783
EU	Denmark	29	24	27	31	33	1,961
EU	Finland	5	5	8	8	8	263
EU	France	585	668	491	437	227	34,351 §
EU	Germany	202	193	184	233	145	13,349
EU	Greece	51	38	60	26	50	1,484
	Iceland	1	0	0	1	0	36
EU	Ireland	6	6	4	9	10	390
	Israel	32	29	44	20	23	628
EU	Italy	632	479	501	460	330	34,757
EU	Luxembourg	3	5	3	6	1	106
EU	Malta	0	2	1	1	2	51
	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	16
EU	Netherlands	12	31	41	43	34	170
	Norway	11	11	3	–	–	567 ¶
EU	Portugal	484	518	394	323	267	6,383
	San Marino	1	1	1	0	0	8
EU	Spain	1,158	1,052	884	621	566	38,792
EU	Sweden	22	26	23	18	22	1,306
	Switzerland	117	102	93	89	101	5,621
EU	United Kingdom	272	237	308	255	254	13,346
Total West		3,707	3,486	3,127	2,648	2,130	156,791
Centre							
	Albania	4	6	1	1	3	28
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	3	6	2	3	3	46
	Bulgaria	4	4	4	10	12	57
	Croatia	4	4	5	2	2	117
EU	Cyprus **	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Czech Republic	5	8	3	4	9	118
EU	Hungary	8	10	11	13	4	278
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	2	5	0	3	2	50
EU	Poland	42	47	61	66	62	797
	Romania	300	222	206	208	212	4,530
	Serbia & Montenegro ††	42	23	25	27	24	807
EU	Slovakia	4	2	0	3	0	25
EU	Slovenia	6	3	1	2	2	77
	Turkey	4	4	5	45	3	136
Total Centre		428	344	324	387	338	7,066
East							
	Armenia	3	6	5	7	3	35
	Azerbaijan	9	5	10	15	12	66
	Belarus	2	19	32	60	77	211
EU	Estonia	1	0	5	12	10	48
	Georgia	10	17	9	30	39	133
	Kazakhstan	14	38	51	63	75	273
	Kyrgyzstan	1	6	8	–	–	16 ¶
EU	Latvia	6	4	14	20	31	81
EU	Lithuania	3	6	5	10	5	46
	Moldova, Republic of	2	15	26	19	19	102
	Russian Federation	–	–	–	–	–	323 ††
	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Turkmenistan	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Ukraine	293	423	730	868	–	2,938 §§
	Uzbekistan	8	5	10	22	9	65
Total East		352	545	905	1,126	280	4,338
Total European Union (EU)		3,620	3,423	3,086	2,669	2,128	151,385
Total WHO European Region		4,487	4,375	4,356	4,161	2,748	168,195

EU Countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 May 2004

* See Technical note

† Cumulative totals of deaths reported since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted

‡ HIV/AIDS surveillance system started in 2004

§ June 2005 data

|| Cumulative total since 2000 (mortality data prior to 2000 not available)

¶ December 2003 data

** AIDS data not available

†† Data not available from Kosovo from 1999

‡‡ Cumulative total to December 2000 (individual AIDS data not available since 2002)

§§ December 2004 data

Table 25. Deaths among AIDS cases by geographic area*, transmission group and year of death (2001-2005) adjusted for reporting delays †, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005*

Geographic area	Year of death					Cumulative total reported ‡
Transmission group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
West						
Homo/bisexual male	711	700	624	550	467	52,729
Injecting drug user (IDU)	1,703	1,567	1,315	1,001	773	63,874
Homo/bisexual male IDU	34	30	31	21	17	2,154
Haemophiliac/Coagulation disorder	26	20	15	17	8	2,881
Transfusion recipient	21	13	20	13	8	2,754
Heterosexual contact	943	901	892	823	717	24,152
Mother-to-child	27	9	15	10	11	1,744
Nosocomial infection	1	2	1	0	0	50
Other / Undetermined	241	243	215	212	128	6,453
Total West	3,707	3,486	3,127	2,648	2,130	156,791
Centre						
Homo/bisexual male	17	26	26	27	17	732
Injecting drug user (IDU)	44	40	47	48	49	839
Homo/bisexual male IDU	0	4	0	1	0	11
Haemophiliac/Coagulation disorder	3	3	0	3	3	119
Transfusion recipient	48	38	23	28	35	1,052
Heterosexual contact	89	85	82	139	110	1,102
Mother-to-child	14	6	7	3	6	165
Nosocomial infection	166	111	109	88	84	2,521
Other / Undetermined	47	31	30	50	33	525
Total Centre	428	344	324	387	338	7,066
East						
Homo/bisexual male	6	1	6	9	4	151
Injecting drug user (IDU)	236	369	659	801	135	2,746
Homo/bisexual male IDU	1	0	0	0	0	6
Haemophiliac/Coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfusion recipient	1	0	0	0	0	9
Heterosexual contact	82	107	163	190	48	783
Mother-to-child	2	3	3	2	5	49
Nosocomial infection	0	1	0	0	0	96
Other / Undetermined	24	64	74	123	87	498
Total East	352	545	905	1,126	280	4,338
Total WHO European Region	4,487	4,375	4,356	4,161	2,748	168,195

* See Table 24 for list of countries and completeness of data per country

† See Technical note

‡ Cumulative totals of deaths reported since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted

Table 26. Total number of HIV tests performed, excluding unlinked anonymous testing and testing of blood donations, by country and year (2001-2005), number of tests per 1,000 population (2005), WHO European Region

Geographic area		Number of HIV tests					Tests/1,000 population 2005
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
West							
	Andorra	1,047	1,101	1,408	1,460	1,884	28.1
EU	Austria	593,439	643,359	697,869	698,099	667,825	81.5
EU	Belgium	572,102	541,360	559,740	593,054	591,193	56.7
EU	Denmark	137,451	153,967	136,420	137,708	136,266	25.1
EU	Finland	140,858	138,932	132,983	–	–	25.5
EU	France †	4,300,000	4,500,000	4,700,000	4,900,000	–	79.0
EU	Germany †	–	–	–	2,277,000	–	27.6
EU	Greece ‡	–	–	–	18,238	–	1.6
	Iceland II	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Ireland II	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Israel	200,660	210,730	207,016	203,537	234,835	34.9
EU	Italy II	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Luxembourg	16,345	16,037	13,317	14,794	13,975	30.1
EU	Malta	5,423	5,734	4,648	6,194	6,197	15.4
	Monaco II	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Netherlands II	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Norway	172,960	180,586	118,121	124,906	130,075	28.2
EU	Portugal	467,083	520,208	507,743	–	–	48.9
	San Marino	3,640	4,747	3,517	4,893	4,723	168.0
EU	Spain II	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Sweden II	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Switzerland †	284,300	311,000	319,000	–	–	44.1
EU	United Kingdom II	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total West		6,895,308	7,227,761	7,401,782	8,979,883	1,786,973	
Centre							
	Albania	3,210	3,630	3,959	2,862	–	0.9
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	–	–	–	15,755	10,834	2.8
	Bulgaria	105,000	110,000	120,000	110,000	110,000	14.2
	Croatia	23,800	29,317	28,168	27,925	24,897	5.5
EU	Cyprus	56,619	61,440	65,966	66,054	50,749	60.8
EU	Czech Republic	288,951	309,234	309,270	322,267	330,230	32.3
EU	Hungary	103,844	106,158	93,304	109,992	70,512	7.0
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	2,458	2,808	4,322	4,983	7,526	3.7
EU	Poland	109,751	119,531	123,725	126,738	–	3.3
	Romania	127,768	175,194	175,717	220,734	182,801	8.4
	Serbia & Montenegro	15,963	12,935	23,492	30,397	38,677	4.7
EU	Slovakia	83,251	68,088	51,276	94,173	103,718	19.2
EU	Slovenia	19,371	20,730	22,023	22,014	24,522	12.5
	Turkey	846,454	963,859	1,139,509	1,207,258	1,881,750	25.7
Total Centre		1,786,440	1,982,924	2,160,731	2,361,152	2,836,216	
East							
	Armenia	6,516	10,990	9,870	14,415	39,469	13.1
	Azerbaijan	127,487	164,170	185,513	–	–	22.3
	Belarus	499,826	374,668	337,900	449,479	440,675	45.2
EU	Estonia	51,555	57,969	52,109	59,474	61,249	46.1
	Georgia	25,547	51,135	30,371	24,311	26,026	5.8
	Kazakhstan	723,026	720,616	568,462	525,096	615,692	41.5
	Kyrgyzstan	152,325	133,681	137,781	109,092	–	21.0
EU	Latvia	89,204	81,940	82,424	84,054	85,538	37.1
EU	Lithuania	52,481	77,244	88,912	59,822	58,424	17.0
	Moldova, Republic of	66,227	60,337	95,188	160,978	185,922	44.2
	Russian Federation	19,988,733	20,442,828	18,088,625	17,909,234	17,744,347	123.9
	Tajikistan	13,333	8,491	13,811	–	–	2.2
	Turkmenistan	92,347	96,673	–	–	–	20.9
	Ukraine	1,140,052	1,327,736	1,472,542	1,527,181	–	32.5
	Uzbekistan	240,646	317,666	366,169	446,317	835,657	31.4
Total East		23,269,305	23,926,144	21,529,677	21,369,453	20,092,999	
Total European Union (EU)		7,087,728	7,421,931	7,641,729	9,589,675	2,200,398	
Total WHO European Region		31,951,053	33,136,829	31,092,190	32,710,488	24,716,188	

EU European Union Member States

* Relates to most recent year with available data

† Estimates

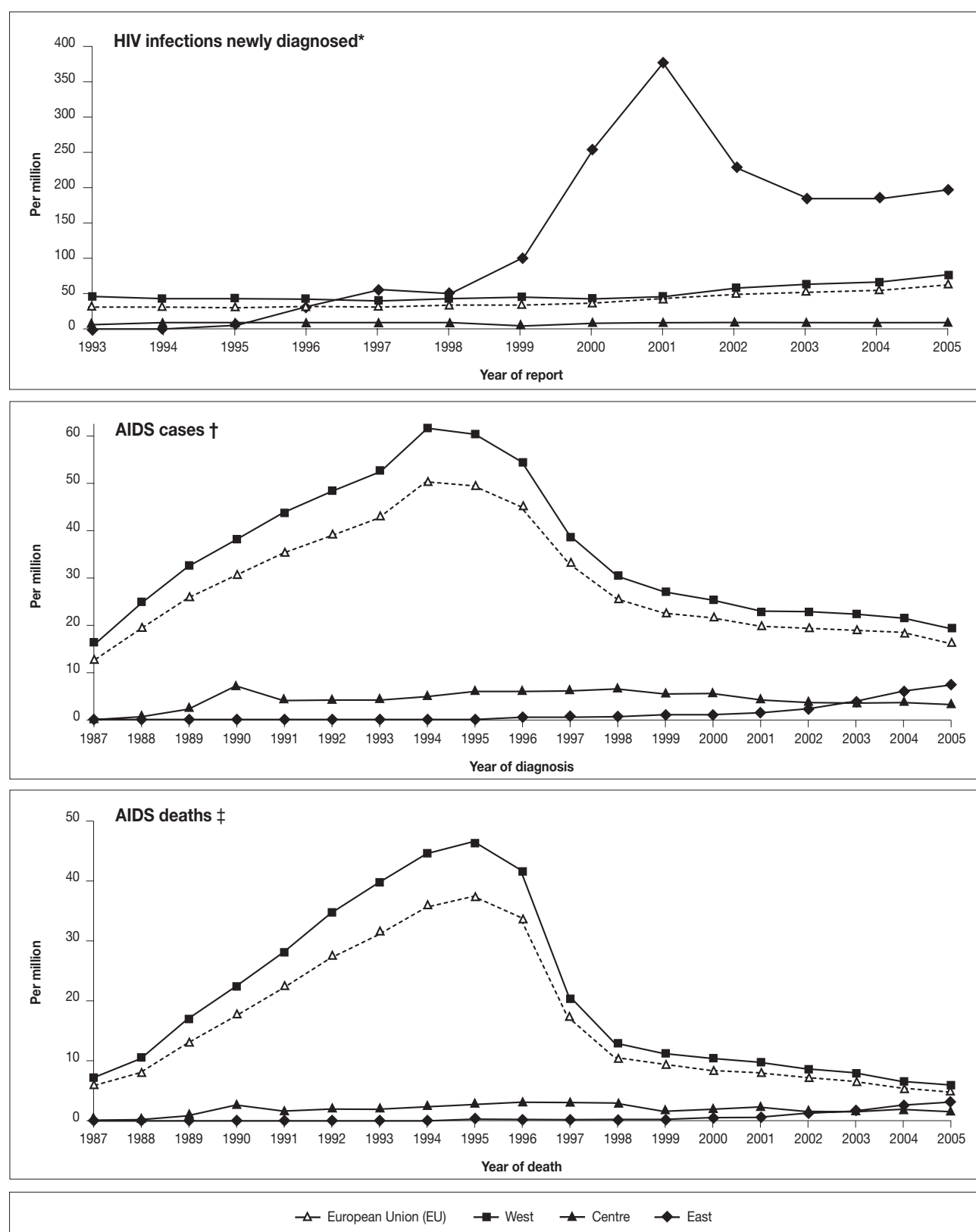
‡ Data from 5 out of 9 AIDS reference centres

II Data not available



FIGURES

Figure 1. HIV infections newly diagnosed (1993-2005), AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1987-2005) per million population by geographic area, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005



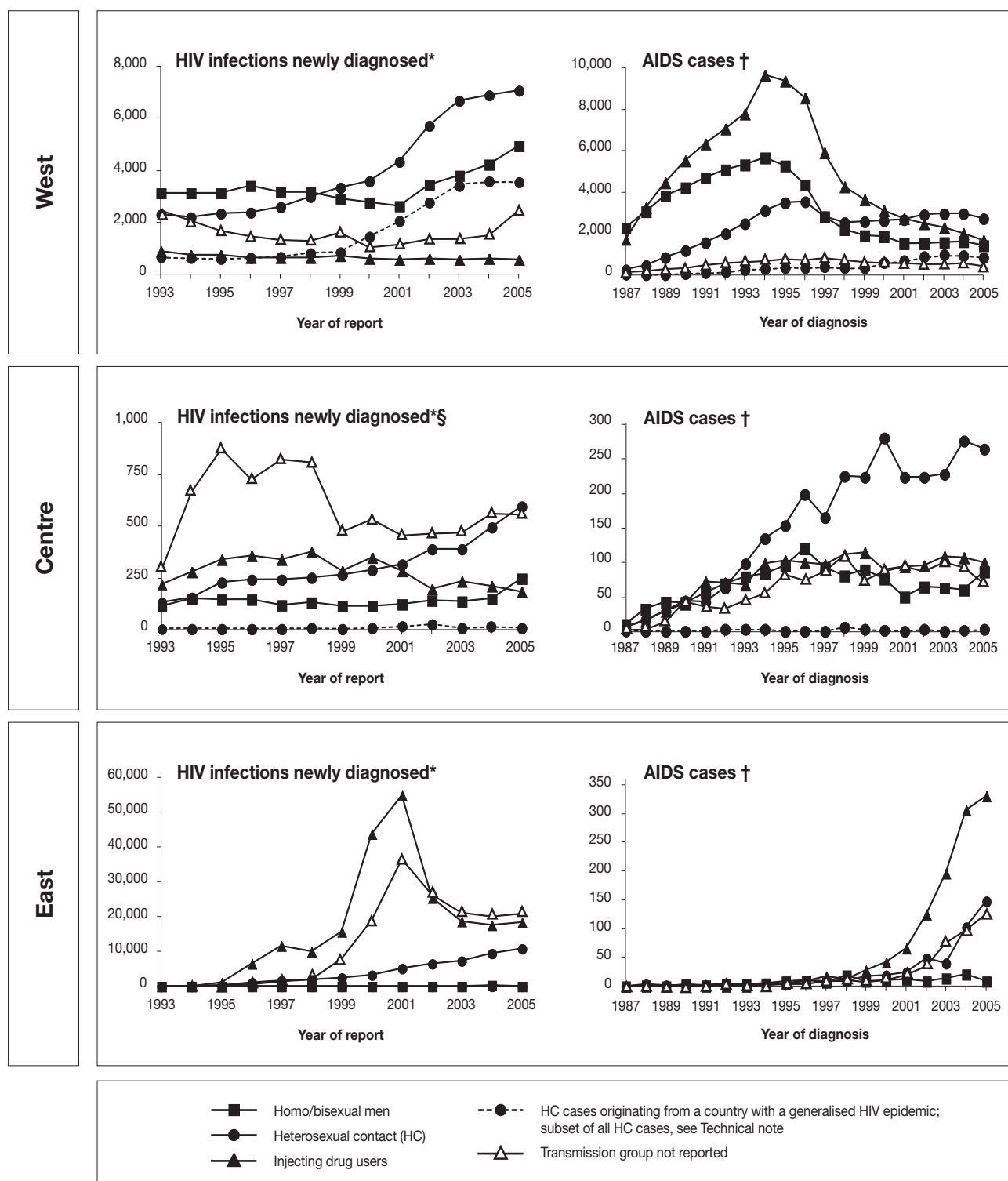
Note: graphs include countries providing data for the entire periods shown

* HIV data by year of report. Countries excluded: West: Andorra, Austria (EU), France (EU), Italy (EU), Malta (EU), Monaco, Netherlands (EU), Norway, Portugal (EU), Spain (EU); Centre: Croatia; East: Uzbekistan

† AIDS data by year of diagnosis adjusted for reporting delays. Countries excluded: West: Andorra, France (EU), Norway; Centre: Cyprus (EU); East: Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Ukraine

‡ AIDS deaths data by year of death adjusted for reporting delays. Countries excluded: West: Andorra, France (EU), Netherlands (EU), Norway; Centre: Cyprus (EU); East: Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Ukraine

Figure 2. HIV infections newly diagnosed* (1993-2005) and AIDS cases† (1987-2005) by geographic area and transmission group ‡, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2005



Note: different scale for each figure

Graphs include countries providing data for the entire periods shown

* HIV data by year of report. Countries excluded: West: Andorra, Austria, France, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain; Centre: Croatia, Serbia & Montenegro; East: Estonia, Uzbekistan

† AIDS data by year of diagnosis adjusted for reporting delays: Countries excluded: West: Andorra, France, Norway; Centre: Cyprus; East: Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Ukraine

‡ Data shown for the three main transmission groups and for cases with no transmission group reported

§ The majority of cases reported with no transmission group before 1999 were from Romania and concerned children

Figure 3. HIV infections newly diagnosed, per million population, WHO European Region, cases reported in 2005

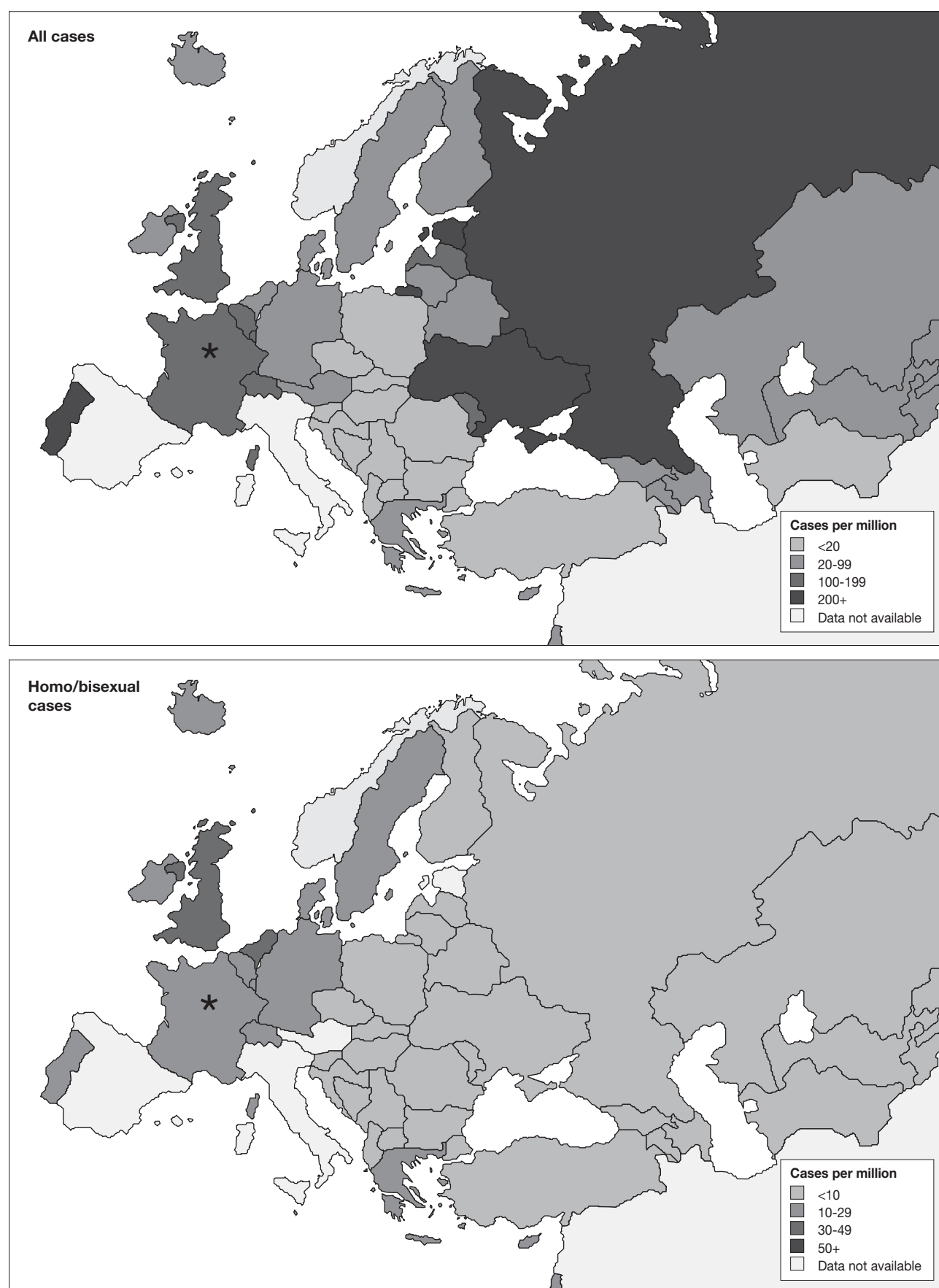
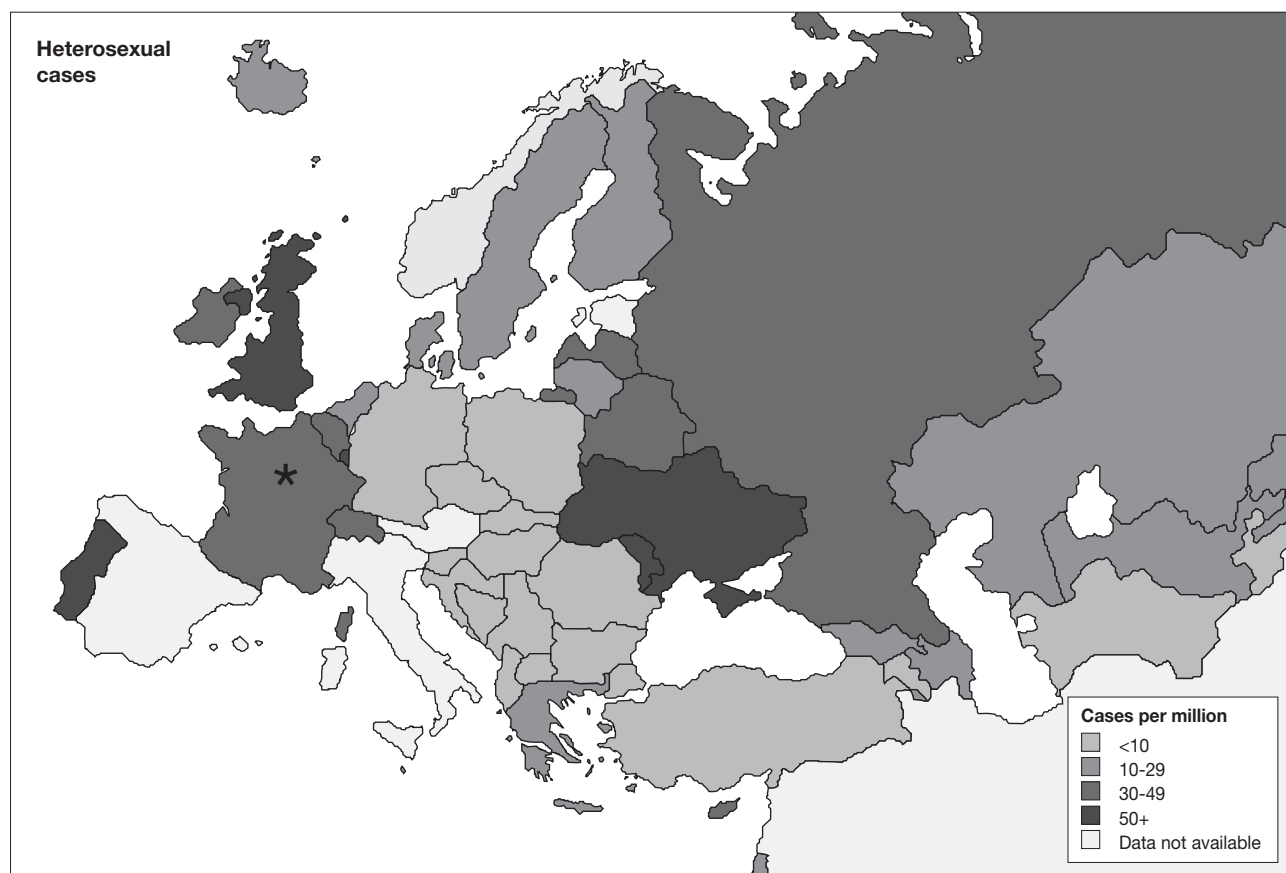
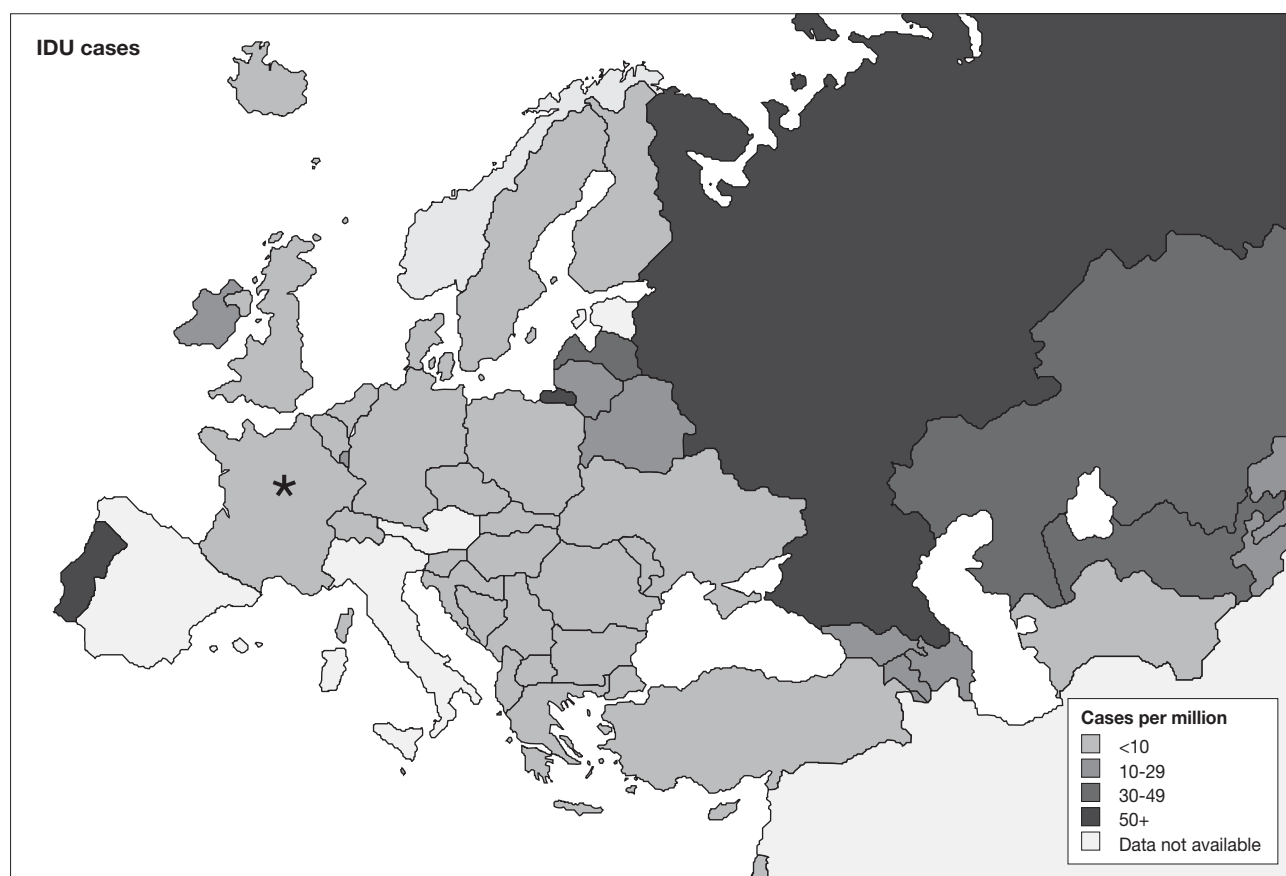


Figure 3. HIV infections newly diagnosed, per million population, WHO European Region, cases reported in 2005
(Cont.)



★ Estimate based on data for half a year

Figure 4. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005, per million population, WHO European Region, cases reported by 31 December 2005, adjusted for reporting delays



★ Estimate based on data for half a year

Figure 4. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005, per million population, WHO European Region, cases reported by 31 December 2005, (Cont.) adjusted for reporting delays

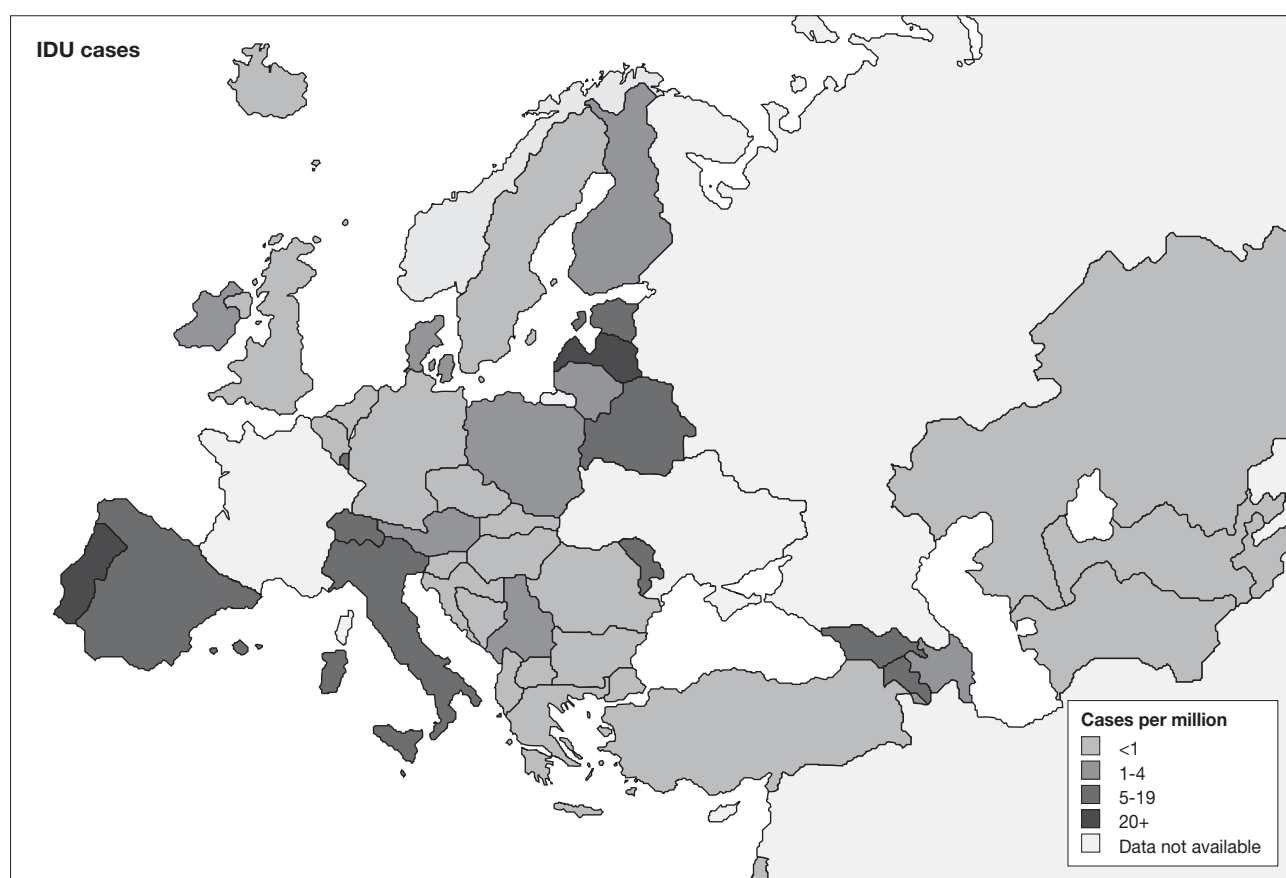
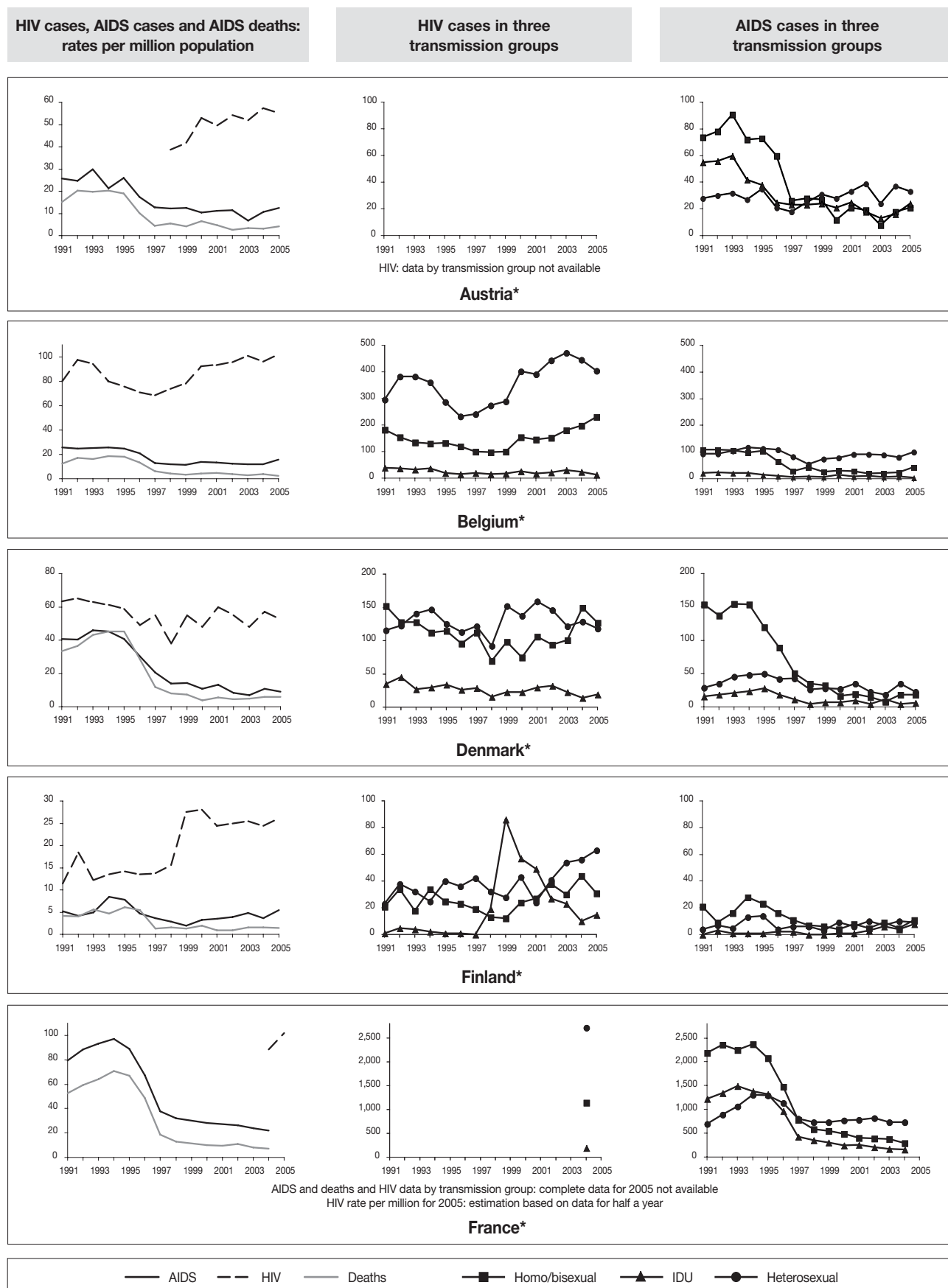
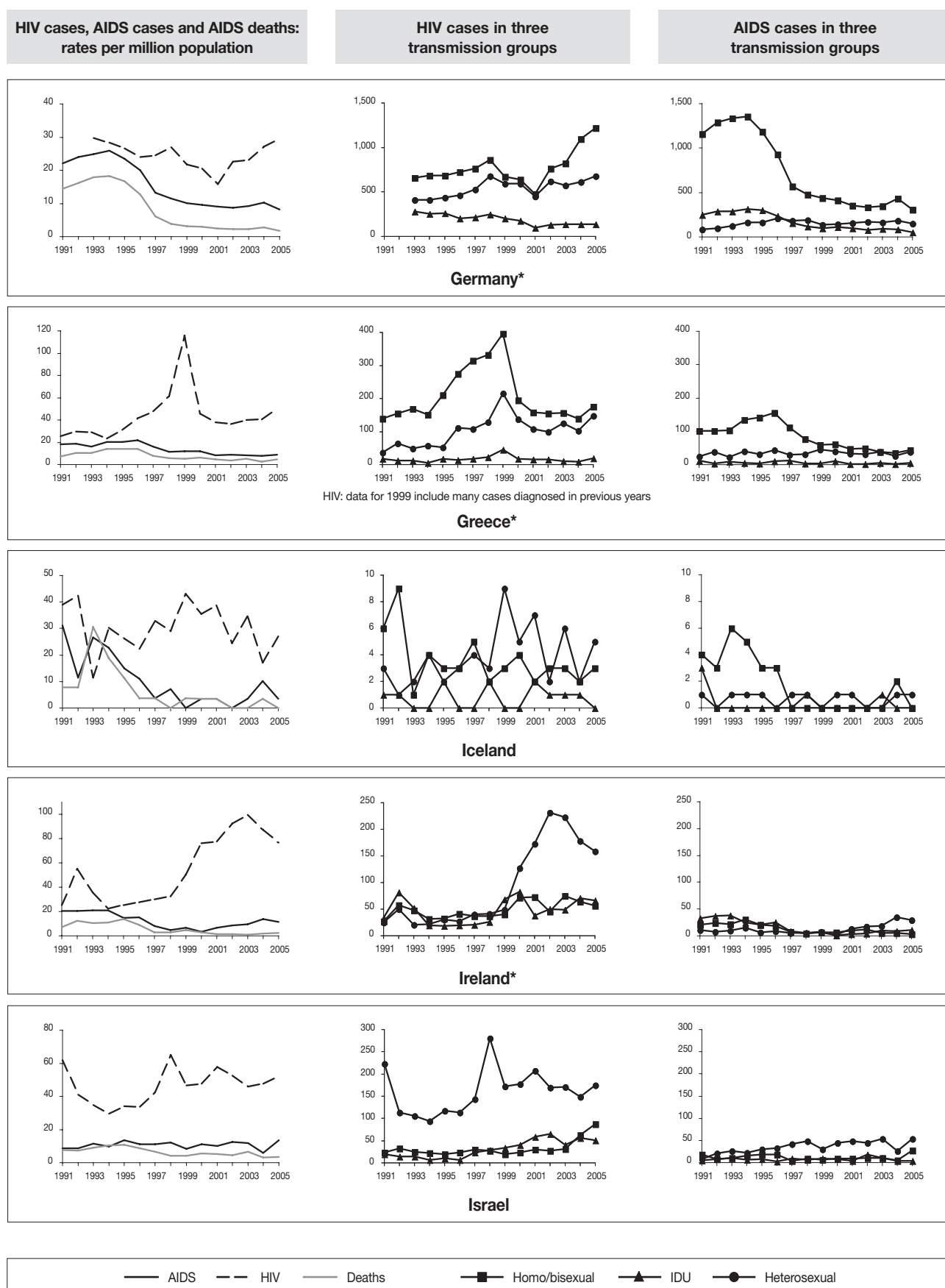


Figure 5. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1991-2005) in countries of the WHO European Region – West, data reported by 31 December 2005



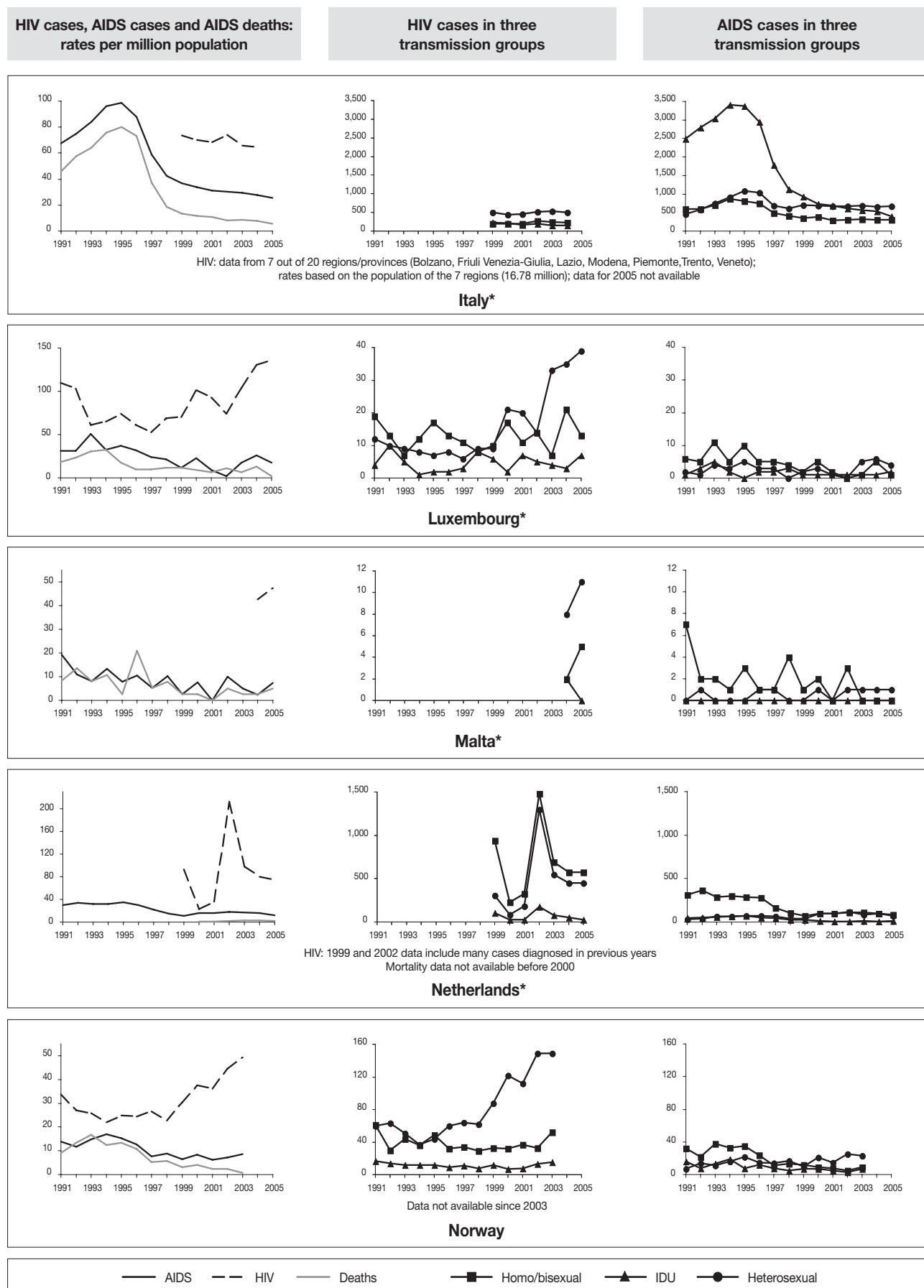
* European Union member state as of 1 May 2004

Figure 5. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1991-2005) in countries of the WHO (Cont.) European Region – West, data reported by 31 December 2005



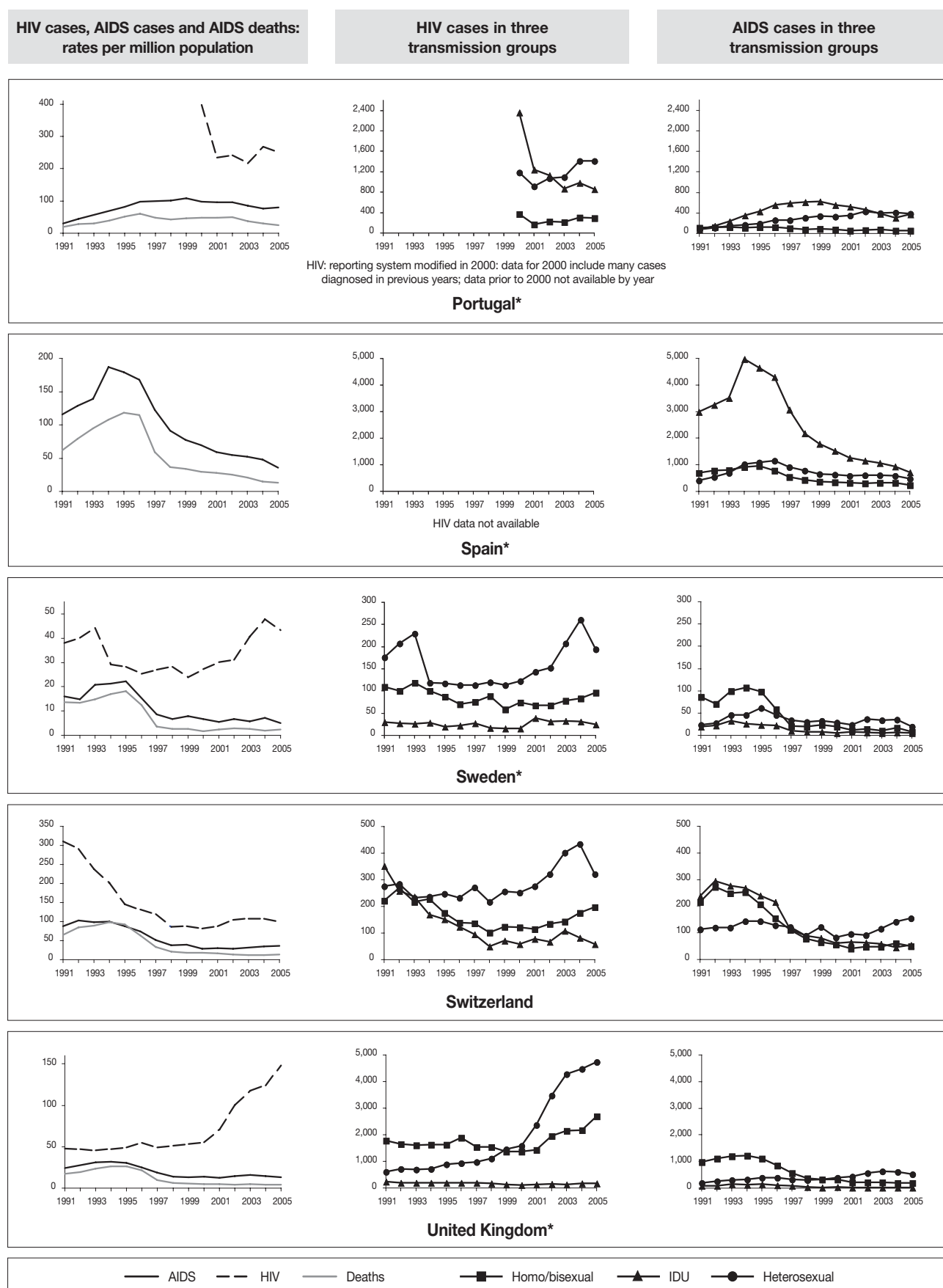
* European Union member state as of 1 May 2004

**Figure 5. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1991-2005) in countries of the WHO
(Cont.) European Region – West, data reported by 31 December 2005**



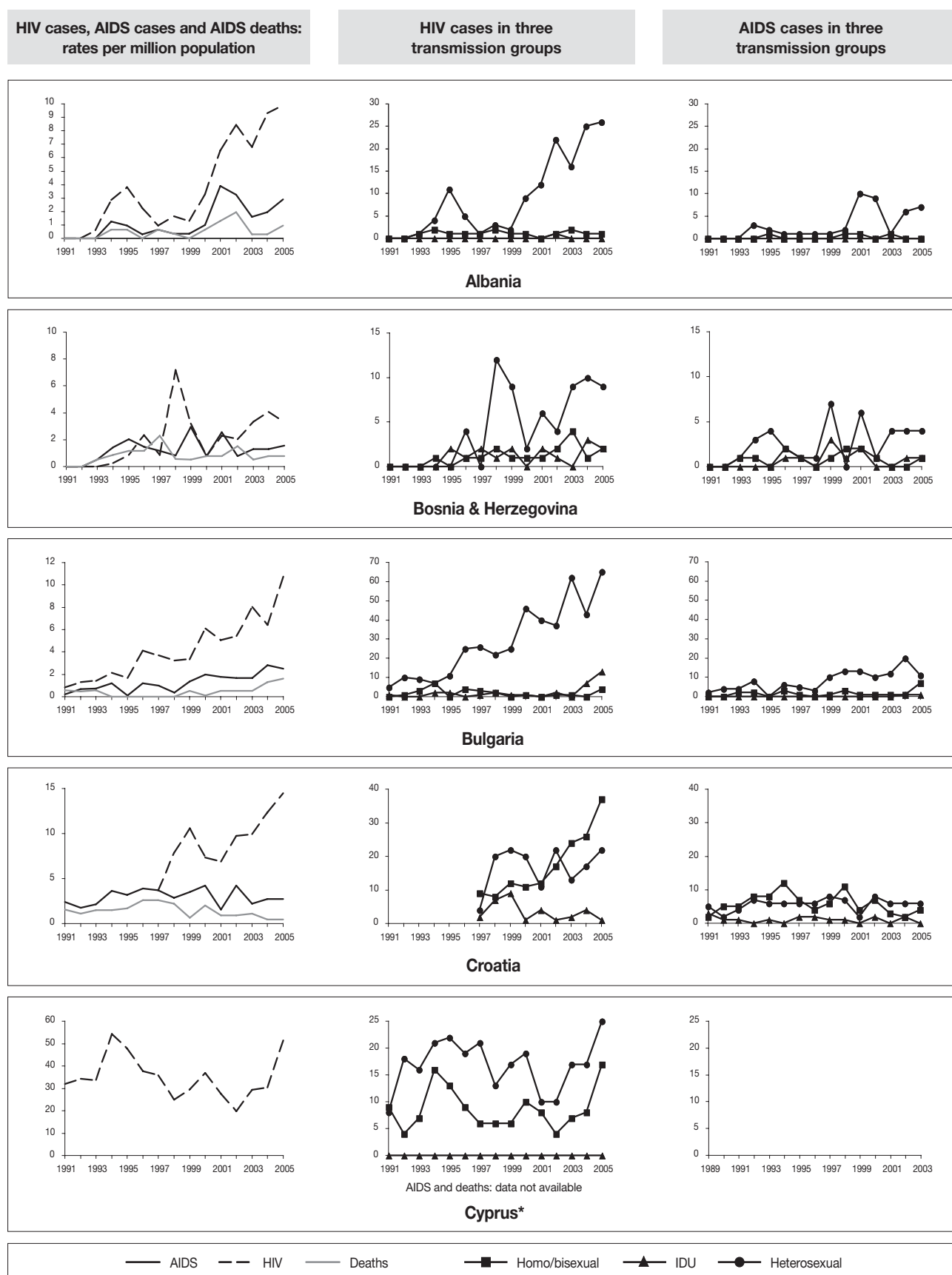
* European Union member state as of 1 May 2004

Figure 5. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1991-2005) in countries of the WHO European Region – West, data reported by 31 December 2005
(Cont.)



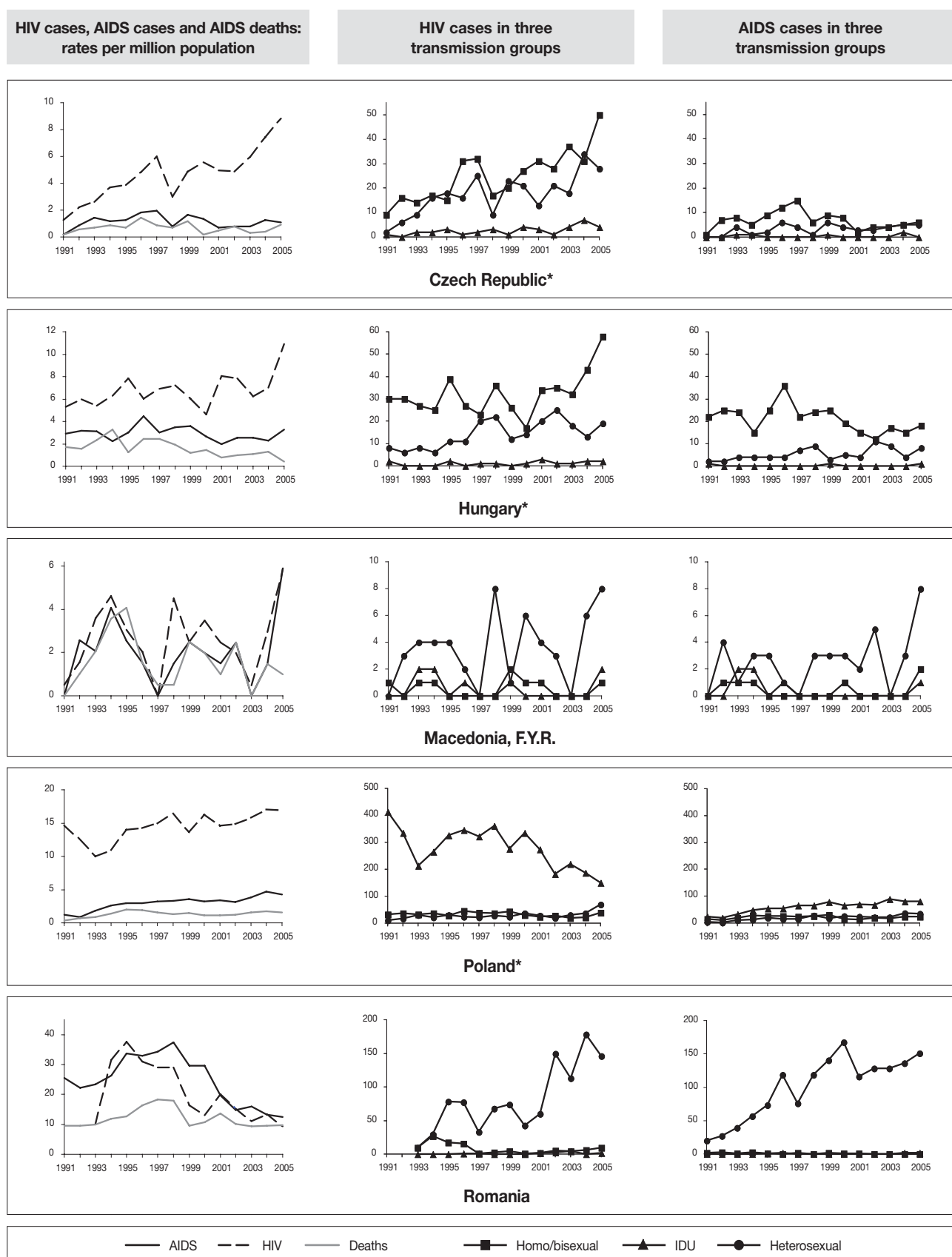
* European Union member state as of 1 May 2004

Figure 6. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1991-2005) in countries of the WHO European Region – Centre, data reported by 31 December 2005



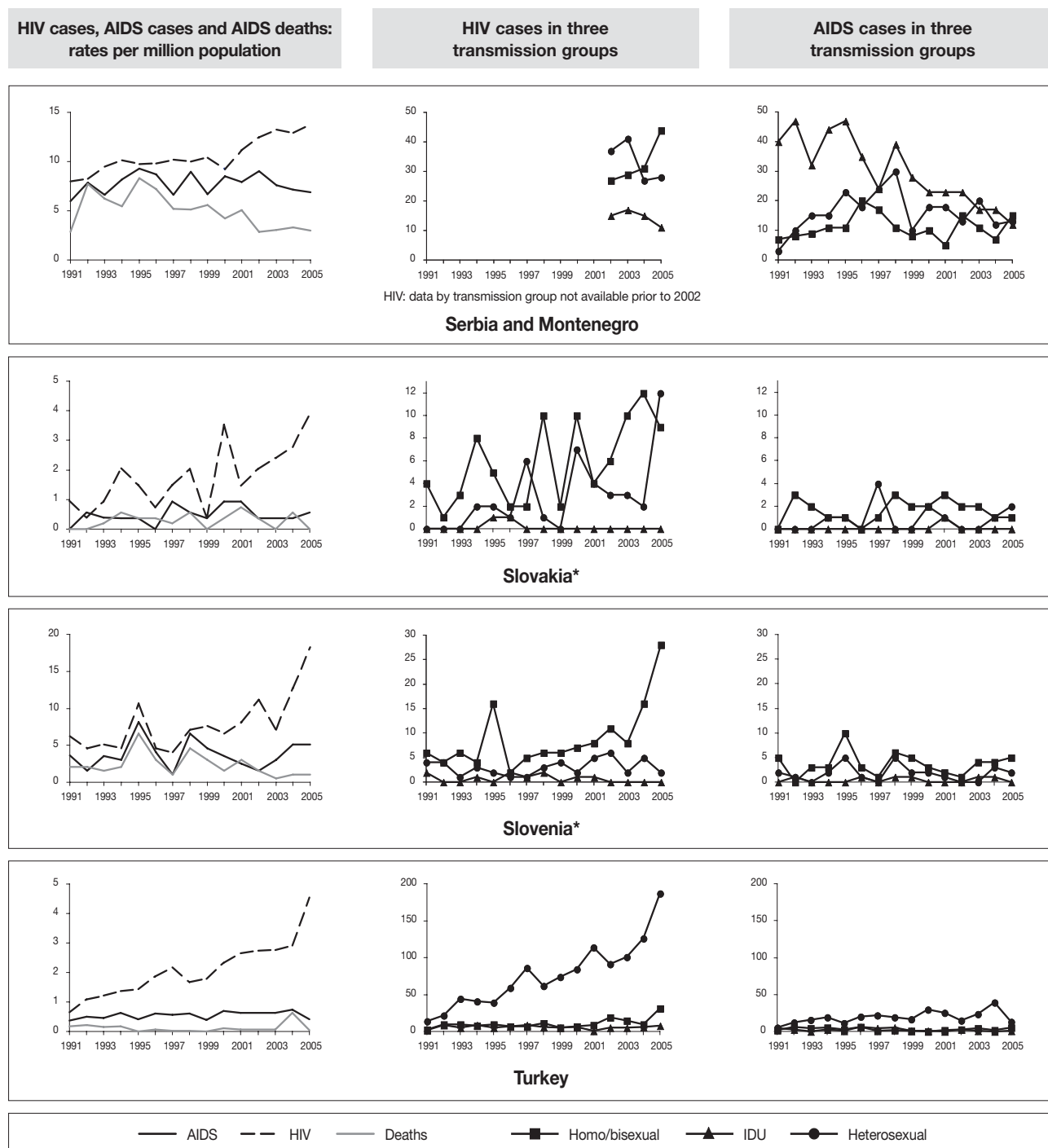
* European Union member state as of 1 May 2004

Figure 6. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1991-2005) in countries of the WHO (Cont.) European Region – Centre, data reported by 31 December 2005



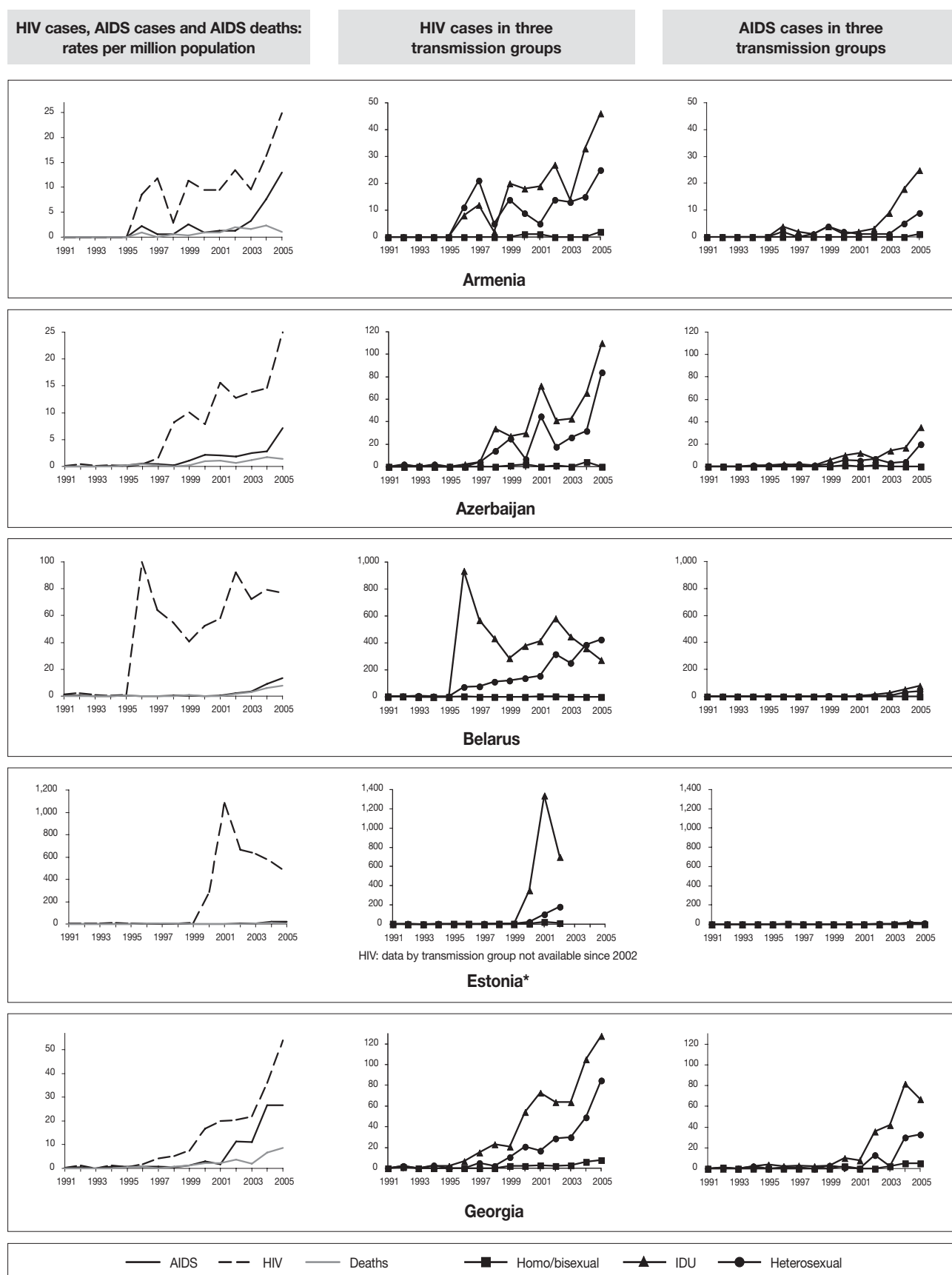
* European Union member state as of 1 May 2004

Figure 6. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1991-2005) in countries of the WHO (Cont.) European Region – Centre, data reported by 31 December 2005



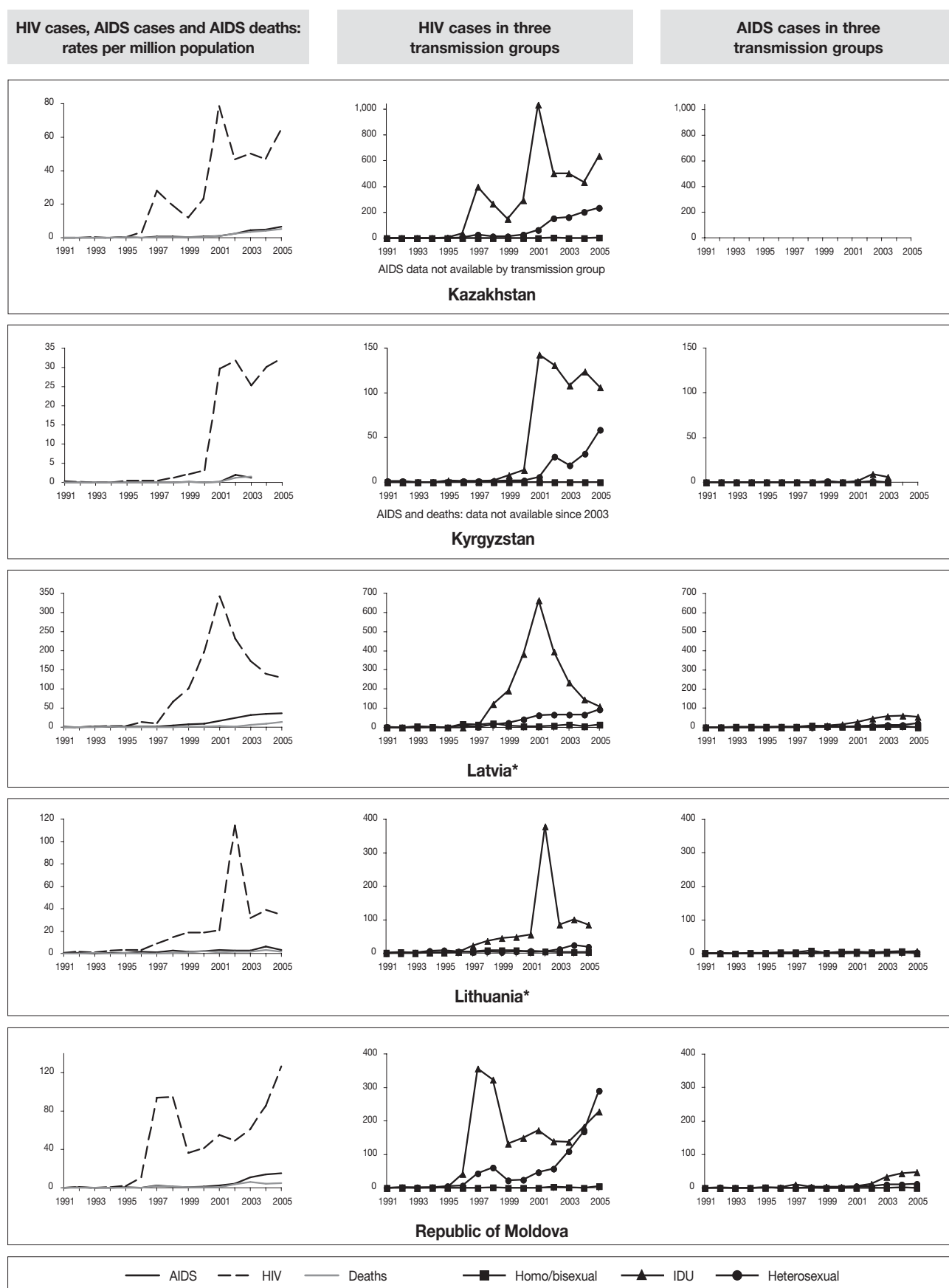
* European Union member state as of 1 May 2004

Figure 7. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1991-2005) in countries of the WHO European Region – East, data reported by 31 December 2005



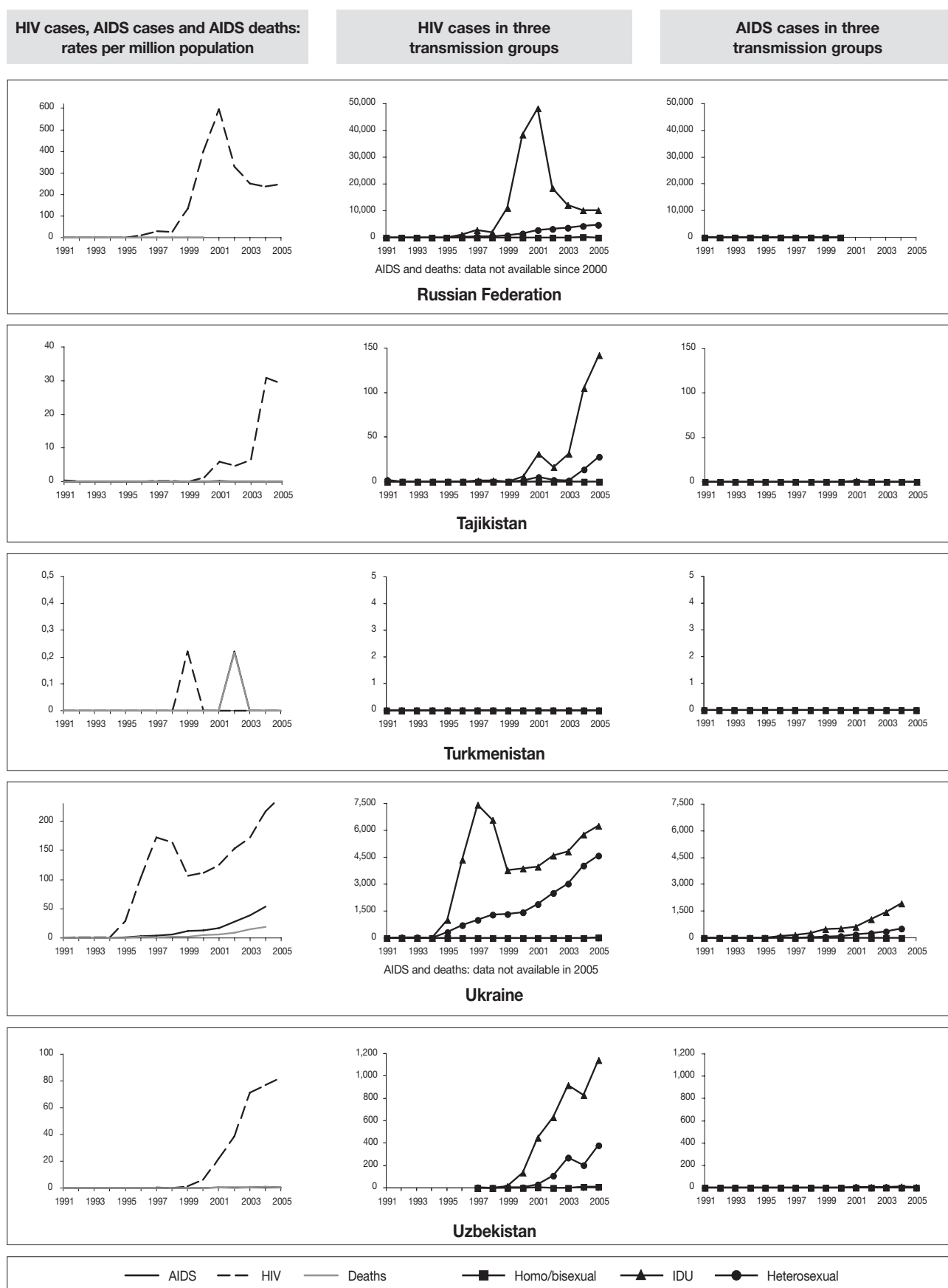
* European Union member state as of 1 May 2004

**Figure 7. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1991-2005) in countries of the WHO
(Cont.) European Region – East, data reported by 31 December 2005**



* European Union member state as of 1 May 2004

Figure 7. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1991-2005) in countries of the WHO European Region – East, data reported by 31 December 2005
(Cont.)



Technical note

All 52 countries of the WHO European Region participate in the HIV/AIDS surveillance activities coordinated by EuroHIV (European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of HIV/AIDS). A single institution in each country (see back cover) reports national data to EuroHIV and is responsible for the quality of the data provided.

Reporting of AIDS and HIV infection

Data collection and management

Data on HIV and AIDS cases are reported to EuroHIV in a standard format.

Individual data are reported without personal identifiers and elimination of duplicate reports between countries is therefore not possible. Since linkage between HIV and AIDS databases is not possible in all countries, two separate databases are maintained at European level (ENAADS, EHIDS: see below). New complete databases are provided at each update to allow validation and inclusion of follow-up data on previously reported cases.

AIDS

Anonymous, individual data on all cases reported in each of the 52 countries since the beginning of the epidemic are reported annually to EuroHIV, according to a standard data file specification. After validation, these data are merged to form the European Non-Aggregate AIDS Data Set (ENAADS).

HIV infection

Reporting of cases of newly diagnosed HIV infections started at different times in European countries and is now implemented in most of them (Table 1).

Anonymous, individual data on all reported cases are sent annually to EuroHIV, according to a standard data file specification, by countries able to provide individual data. After validation, these data are merged into the European HIV Infection Data Set (EHIDS). From other countries, aggregate data (by sex, age group, transmission group and half-year of report) on new cases reported are provided annually, with no updating of previously reported data.

Case definitions

AIDS case definition

Cases are reported according to a uniform AIDS case definition originally published in 1982¹ and revised in 1985,^{2,3} 1987^{4,5} and, for adults and adolescents (13 years and over), in 1993.^{6,7} The 1993 European AIDS surveillance case definition differs from the definition used in the USA

in that it does not include CD4 lymphocyte count criteria. For children (less than 13 years), the case definition used in Europe⁸ is essentially the same as that used in the USA.

HIV infection case definition

A case of HIV infection is defined as an individual with HIV infection confirmed by laboratory according to country definitions and requirements, diagnosed at any clinical stage including AIDS, and not previously reported in that country. For children aged under 18 months at diagnosis, at least one direct detection HIV test (non-antibody based) is also required. Adult/adolescent cases are defined as those aged 13 years and over, and paediatric cases as those under 13 years.

Reported HIV cases represent mostly new diagnoses; only a minority of reported cases have been diagnosed (but not reported) previously and, when this is the case, the previous diagnosis was frequently made anonymously or in another country.

Transmission groups

For surveillance purposes, cases attributable to more than one mode of transmission are counted once only in a hierarchy which is intended to correspond to the most probable route of transmission. This hierarchy varies slightly within the WHO European Region. Likewise, relative risks of infection among different transmission groups vary between countries. Furthermore, the definition for heterosexual transmission varies slightly between countries.

The category "heterosexual contact" proposed by EuroHIV includes persons in whom major risk factors for HIV infection other than heterosexual contact have not been recognised and who either (a) originate from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic (HIV prevalence consistently over 1% in pregnant women)⁹; or (b) had sex with either a bisexual male, an injecting drug user, a person with haemophilia (or other coagulation disorder), a transfusion recipient, a person originating from or living in a country with a generalised HIV epidemic, or an HIV-infected person not known to belong to one of the above categories; or (c) are strongly believed to have been infected through heterosexual transmission, although information on the partner(s) is not available.

"Nosocomial infection" refers to patients infected in healthcare settings. The category "other/undetermined" includes cases of occupational exposure in healthcare workers, cases with unusual modes of transmission not classifiable in other categories and cases with no or insufficient information to allow classification; those with undetermined transmission modes may subsequently be reclassified into other transmission groups.

Cases of HIV infection reported in the category “homo/bisexual male and injecting drug user” have been reclassified at country level as either “homo/bisexual male” or “injecting drug user” according to the most probable mode of transmission.

AIDS indicative diseases

AIDS cases may be reported with a maximum of four AIDS-indicative diseases present at or within 2 months following AIDS diagnosis.

Data presentation

The data in the report are provisional because of reporting delays (see below) and because previously reported data are subject to regular update (e.g. detection and deletion of duplicate cases, inclusion of new information about already reported cases).

AIDS data are presented by year of diagnosis or, for mortality, by year of death, with adjustment for reporting delays. HIV data are presented by year of report.

According to the case definitions, a person with HIV and AIDS diagnosed at the same time should be reported in both ENAADS and EHIDS. In addition, persons with HIV infection (reported in EHIDS) may subsequently be diagnosed and reported with AIDS (in ENAADS). Therefore, the two databases partially overlap.

Based on geopolitical and epidemiological considerations, the 52 countries have been grouped into three geographic areas:

- West, 23 countries: Andorra, Austria*, Belgium*, Denmark*, Finland*, France*, Germany*, Greece*, Iceland, Ireland*, Israel, Italy*, Luxembourg*, Malta*, Monaco, Netherlands*, Norway, Portugal*, San Marino, Spain*, Sweden*, Switzerland, United Kingdom*;
- Centre, 14 countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus*, Czech Republic*, Hungary*, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Poland*, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia*, Slovenia*, Turkey.
- East, the 15 countries of the former Soviet Union: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia*, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia*, Lithuania*, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan;

The respective populations of these three areas are 406, 191 and 285 million. In most tables, data are presented by geographic area; sub-totals are also shown for the 25 countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 May 2004 (population 461 million).

* Countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 May 2004.

Annual rates are calculated per million population. Country population denominators used to calculate rates are based on data from the United Nations Population Division.¹⁰

Reporting delays

Reporting delays refer to the time between diagnosis or death and report of this event at national level. Overall, around 50% of AIDS cases and 65% of AIDS deaths are reported by the end of the half-year within which they were diagnosed or died; respectively around 12% and 10% are reported more than 1 year after diagnosis or death. Reporting delays vary widely between countries and, for AIDS diagnosis, also between transmission groups. Therefore, recent trends in AIDS incidence and AIDS mortality are best assessed by analysing data by year of diagnosis and by year of death with adjustments for reporting delays rather than by year of report. The adjustments are made¹¹ only for countries with at least 50 cumulative AIDS cases, assuming a maximum delay of 3 years (5 years for AIDS diagnosis in Switzerland because cases may be reported through death certificates, leading to longer delays; 4 years for AIDS in Spain, in line with national practice). Adjustments are the least reliable for the most recent year.

A number of countries do not provide the date of death report – required to estimate reporting delays for deaths – and others have reported too few deaths for reliable estimation. For these countries, AIDS deaths are adjusted on the basis of delays in reporting of AIDS cases, reduced (by a factor 0.7) to take into account the more timely reporting generally associated with deaths.

Adjustment of HIV data is not feasible at present as many countries continue to provide only aggregate data. However, in countries providing individual data, delays are generally shorter than for AIDS cases.

Under-reporting and under-diagnosis

No adjustments are made for under-reporting or under-diagnosis, and thus data presented do not take into account cases which will never be reported or diagnosed. National estimates of under-reporting range from 0% to 25% for AIDS cases¹² and are not available for AIDS deaths or for HIV cases.

The seriousness of late-stage HIV infection inevitably leads to care seeking, which limits the amount of under-diagnosis of AIDS cases, at least in countries with universal health care coverage and adequate diagnostic facilities. The overall proportion of HIV infections that have been diagnosed is unknown, and is believed to differ widely between countries and between sub-populations within

countries. It is heavily dependent on HIV testing patterns among high risk populations (see below), access to voluntary counselling and testing, and access to care, all of which vary by country.

HIV tests

Total numbers of HIV tests performed annually for diagnostic purposes (*i.e.* unlinked anonymous and blood donations excluded) are collected and presented once a year in this report, to help in interpreting HIV reporting data. It must, however, be stressed that these data are only very crude measures of HIV testing activities and should be interpreted with caution. First, they provide no information on who is being tested nor to what extent testing is targeted at high risk populations. A survey carried out by EuroHIV in 1997 indicated that only very few countries – primarily in the Centre and the East – were able to provide data on the number of tests done in specific populations such as IDU or STD patients.¹³ Second, they are derived from different sources in different countries and may not be exhaustive in all countries, and hence may not always be comparable.

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Notes

Notes

HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe: participating countries and national institutions

Albania	Institute of Public Health, Tirana
Andorra	Ministry of Health and Welfare, Andorra la Vella
Armenia	National Centre for AIDS Prevention, Yerevan
Austria	Federal Ministry for Health and Women, Vienna
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan Centre for AIDS Prevention, Baku
Belarus	National Centre for AIDS Prevention, Minsk
Belgium	Scientific Institute of Public Health, Brussels
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Federal Ministry of Health, Sarajevo
	National Public Health Institute of Republic Srpska, Banja Luka
Bulgaria	Ministry of Health, Sofia
Croatia	Croatian National Institute of Public Health, Zagreb
Cyprus	Ministry of Health, Nicosia
Czech Republic	National Institute of Public Health, Prague
Denmark	Statens Serum Institute, Copenhagen
Estonia	Health Protection Inspectorate, Tallin
Finland	National Public Health Institute, Helsinki
France	Institut de veille sanitaire, Saint-Maurice
Georgia	Georgian AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Centre, Tbilisi
Germany	Robert Koch-Institut, Berlin
Greece	Hellenic Centre for Disease Prevention & Control, Athens
Hungary	National Centre for Epidemiology, Budapest
Iceland	General Directorate of Public Health, Reykjavik
Ireland	Health Protection Surveillance Centre, Dublin
Israel	Ministry of Health, Jerusalem
Italy	Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome
Kazakhstan	Centre for AIDS Prevention and Control, Almaty
Kyrgyzstan	National Centre for AIDS Prevention and Control, Bishkek
Latvia	AIDS Prevention Centre, Riga
Lithuania	Lithuanian AIDS Centre, Vilnius
Luxembourg	Direction de la Santé, Luxembourg
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	Republic Institute for Health Protection, Skopje
Malta	Department of Public Health, Msida
Moldova, Republic of	National Centre for AIDS Prevention and Control, Chisinau
Monaco	Direction de l'Action Sanitaire et Sociale, Monaco
Netherlands	National Institute for Public Health & the Environment, Bilthoven
Norway	Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo
Poland	National Institute of Hygiene, Warsaw
Portugal	National Institute of Health Dr Ricardo Jorge, Lisbon
Romania	Matei Bals Institute of Infectious Diseases, Bucharest
Russian Federation	Russian Federal AIDS Centre, Moscow
San Marino	San Marino State Hospital, San Marino
Serbia & Montenegro	Institute of Public Health of Serbia, Belgrade
	Institute of Public Health of Montenegro, Podgorica
Slovak Republic	State Public Health Institute, Bratislava
Slovenia	Institute of Public Health, Ljubljana
Spain	Instituto de Salud "Carlos III", Madrid
Sweden	Swedish Institute for Infectious Disease Control, Solna
Switzerland	Swiss Federal Office of Public Health, Bern
Tajikistan	National AIDS Centre, Dushanbe
Turkey	Ministry of Health, Ankara
Turkmenistan	National AIDS Prevention Centre, Ashgabat
Ukraine	Ukrainian AIDS Centre, Kiev
United Kingdom	Health Protection Agency, London
	Health Protection Scotland, Glasgow
Uzbekistan	Republican Centre for AIDS Prevention and Control, Tashkent