



HIV in Europe: Epidemiological data

HIV in Europe 2007

**Working Together for Optimal Testing and Earlier Care
Brussels, 25-27 November 2007**

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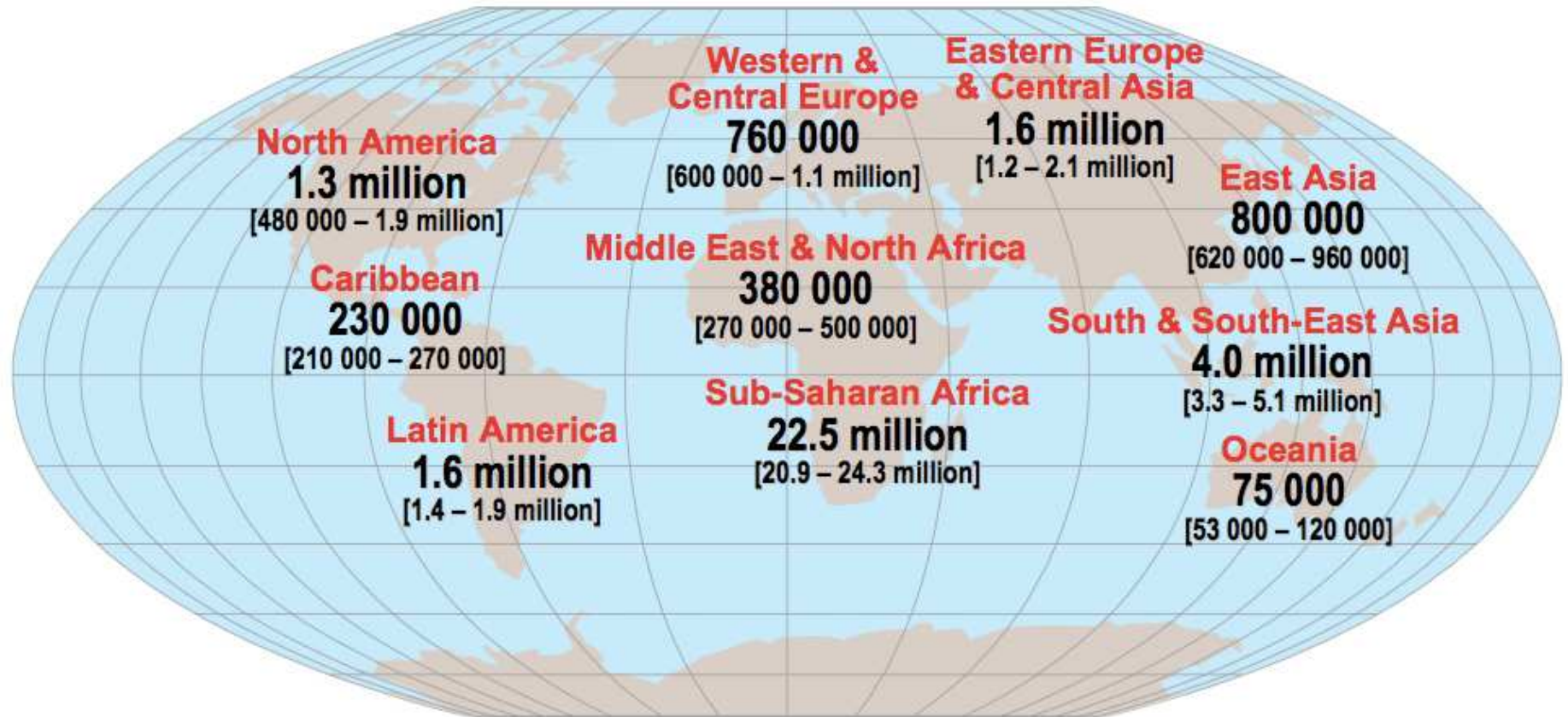
Presentation outline



- Geographic and time epidemiological trends
- Populations at highest risk in Europe
- Trends in delayed HIV diagnosis
- Conclusions



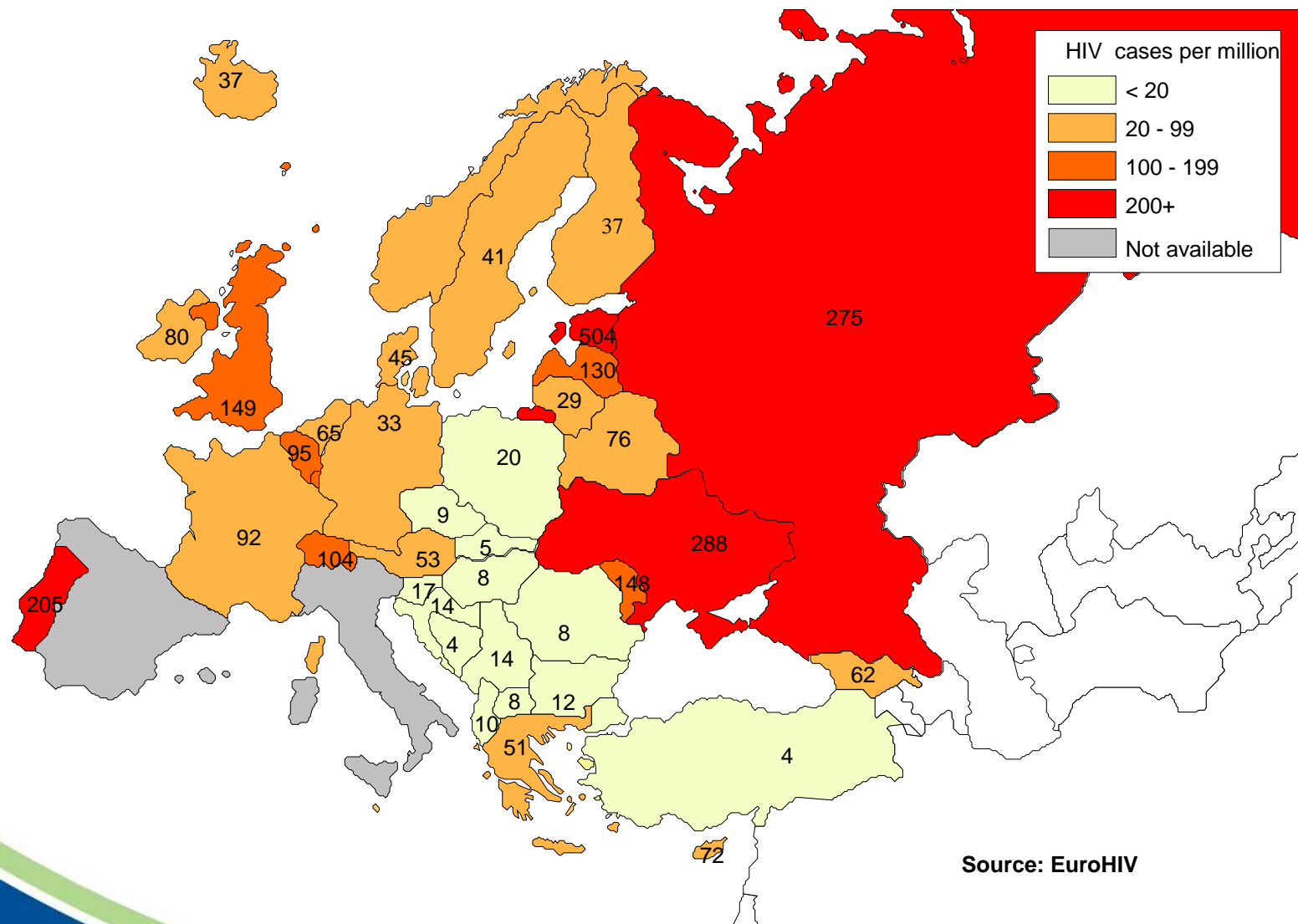
Adults and children estimated to be living with HIV in 2007



Source: UNAIDS/WHO

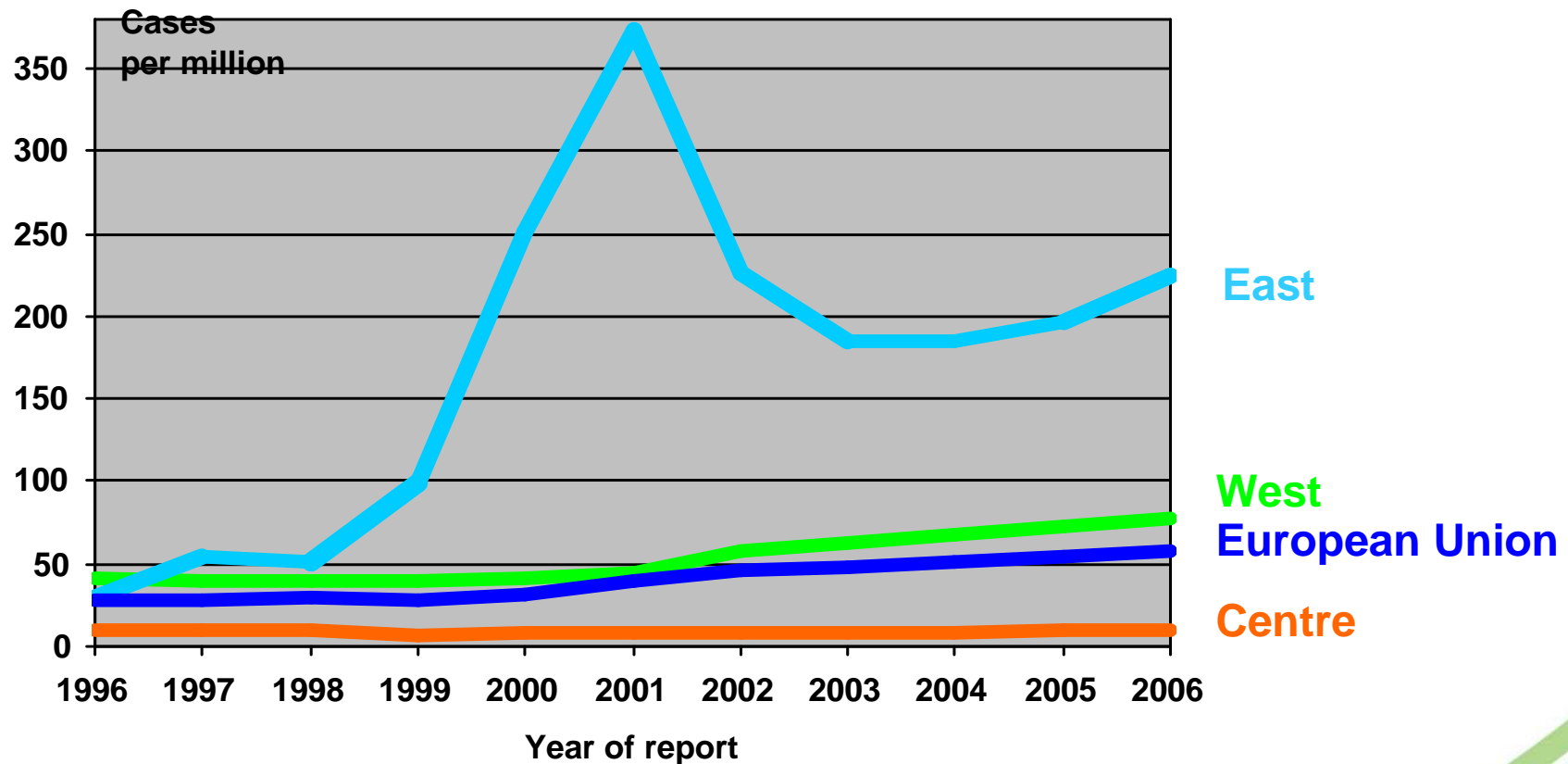
Total: 33.2 (30.6–36.1) million

New HIV diagnoses reported in 2006 per million population, WHO European Region



Source: EuroHIV

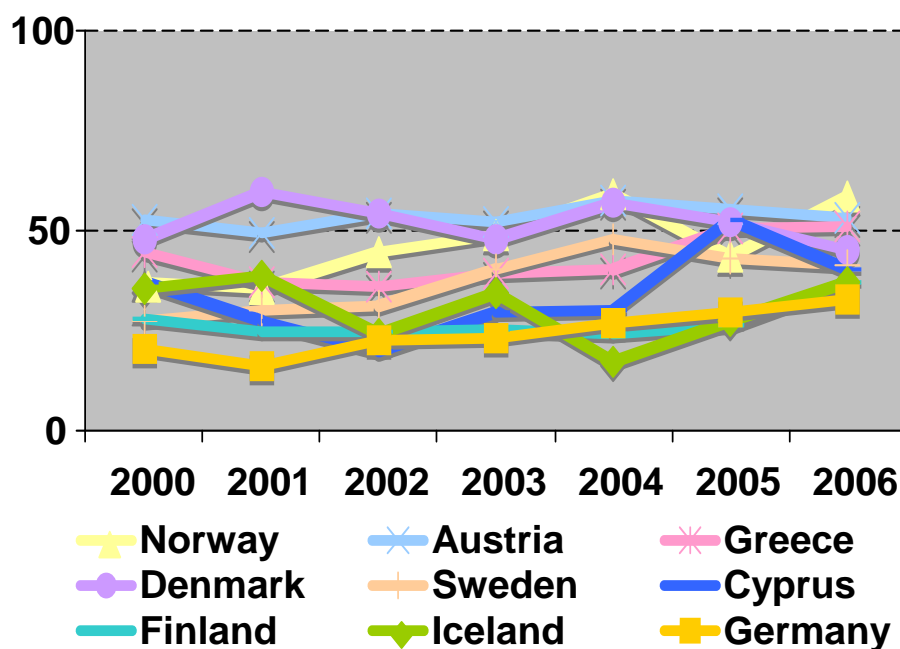
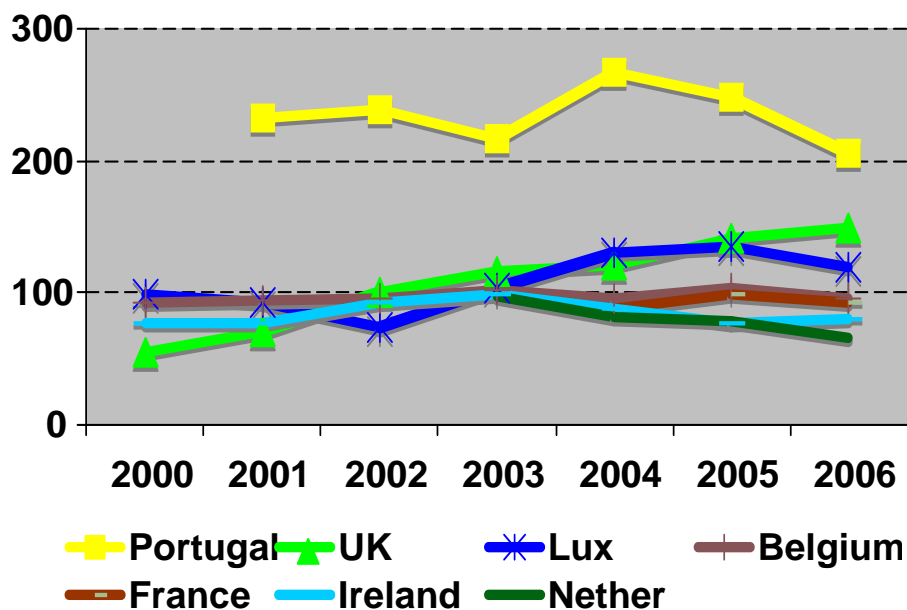
HIV infections newly diagnosed per million population by year of report (1996-2006) and geographic area - WHO European Region*



* Update at 31 December 2006

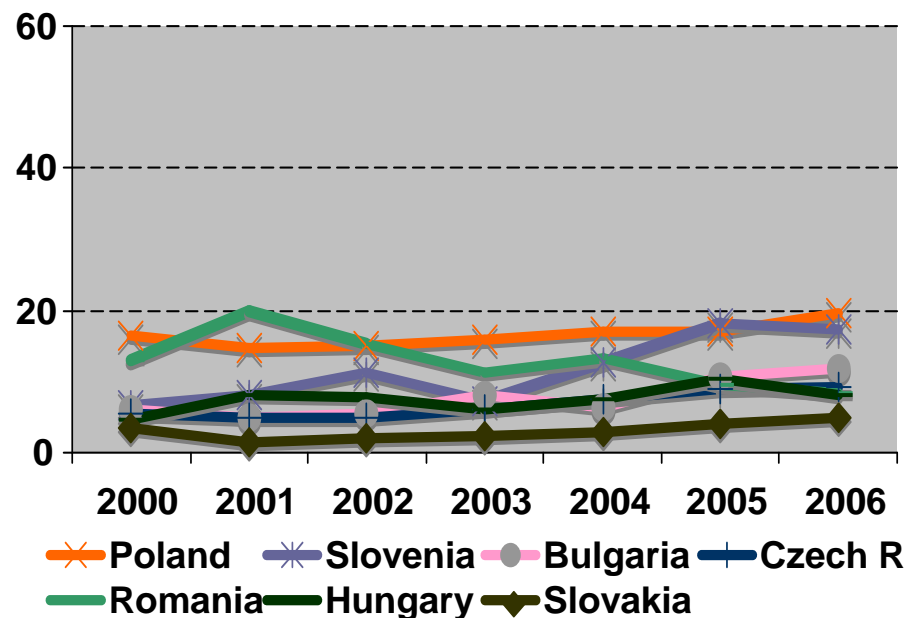
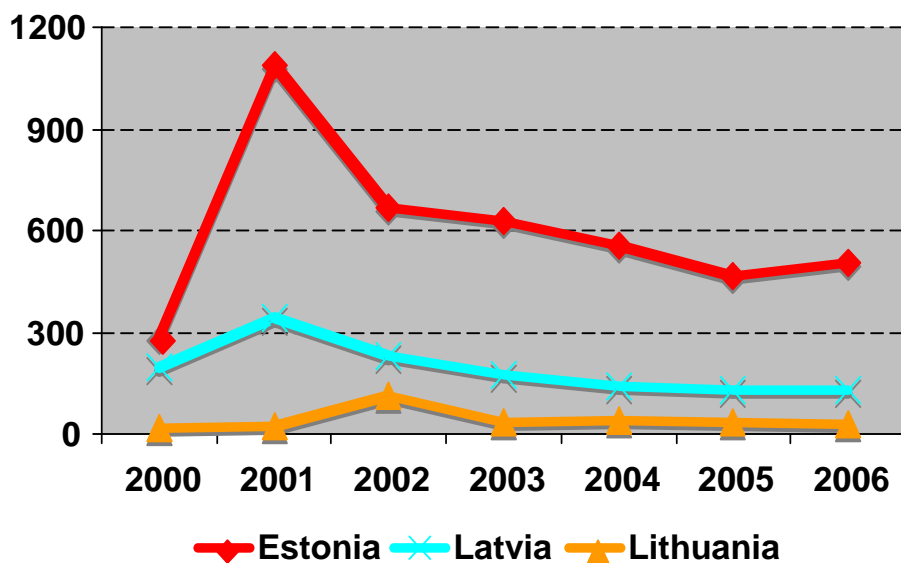
Countries excluded (data not available for the whole period): West: Andorra, Austria (EU), France (EU), Greece (EU), Italy (EU), Malta (EU), Monaco, Netherlands (EU), Norway, Portugal (EU), Spain (EU); East: Uzbekistan

New HIV diagnoses in the EU15 and EEA countries, 2000-06



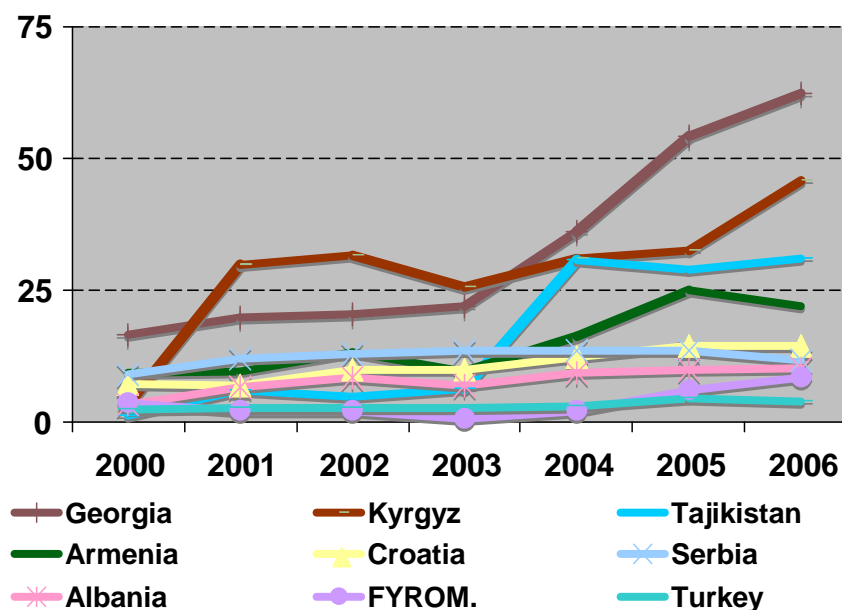
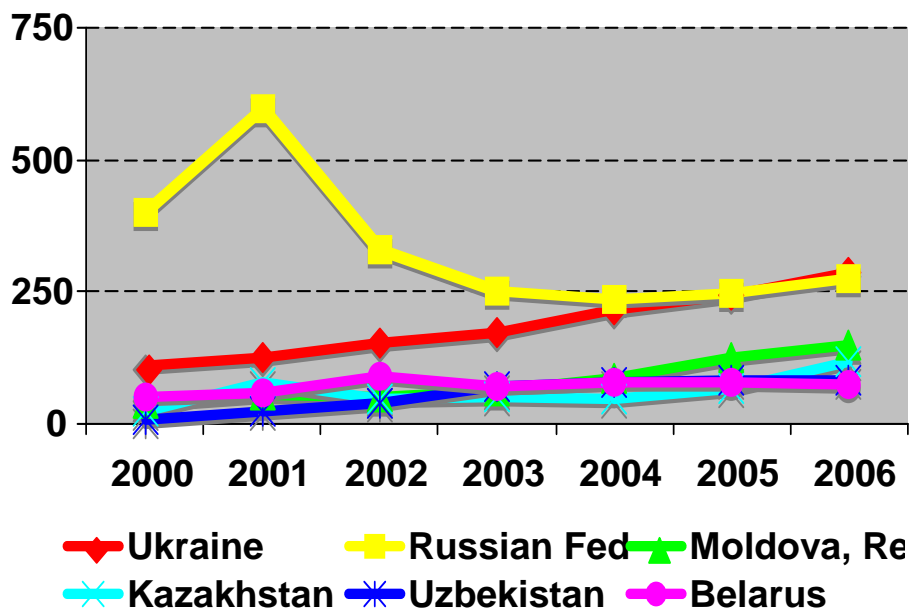
Note: 3-fold difference in scales in the 2 graphs!

New HIV diagnoses in countries which have joined EU since 2004, 2000-06



Note: 20-fold difference in scales of the 2 graphs!

New HIV diagnoses in EU neighbouring countries, 2000-06

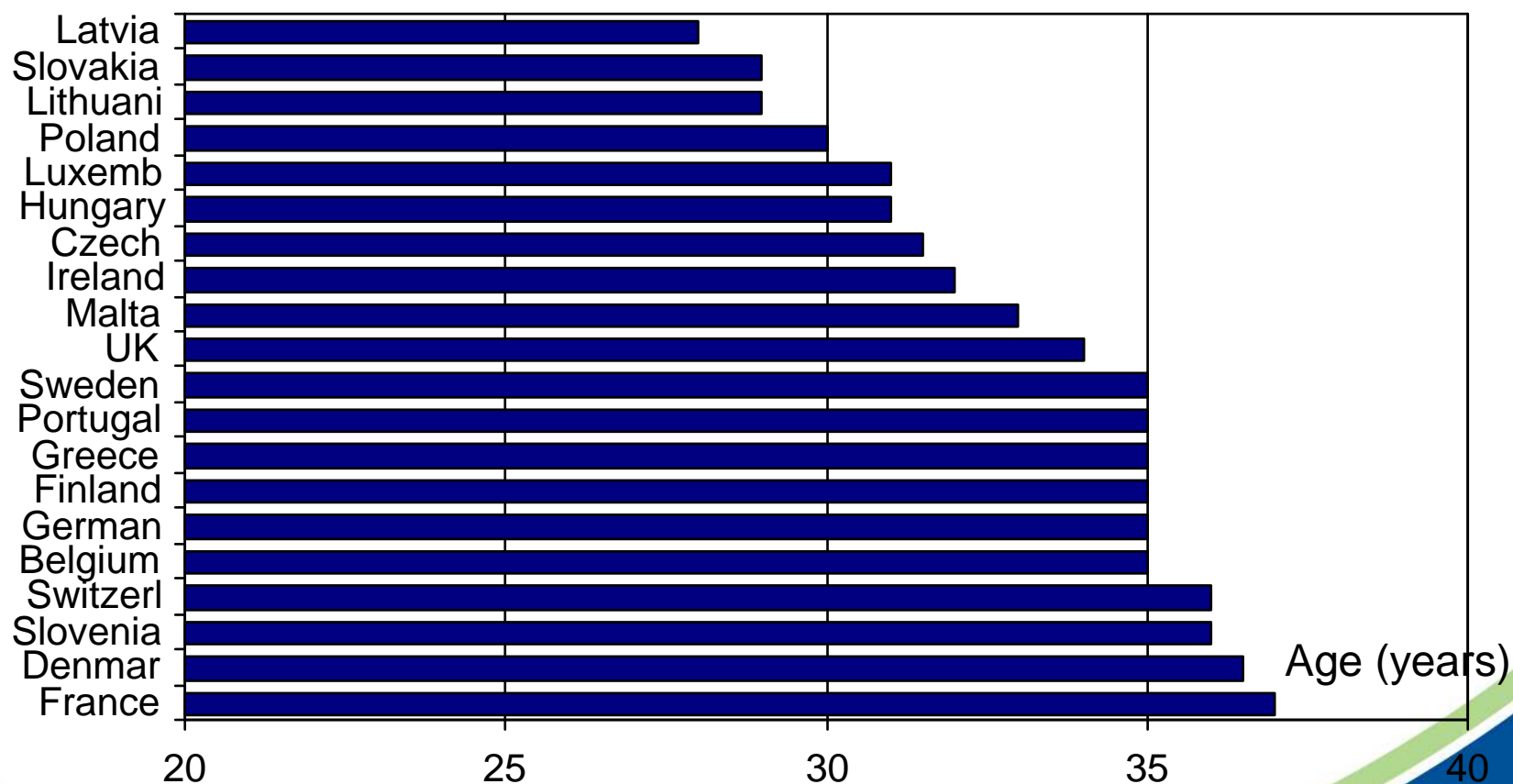


Note: 10-fold difference in scales in the 2 graphs!

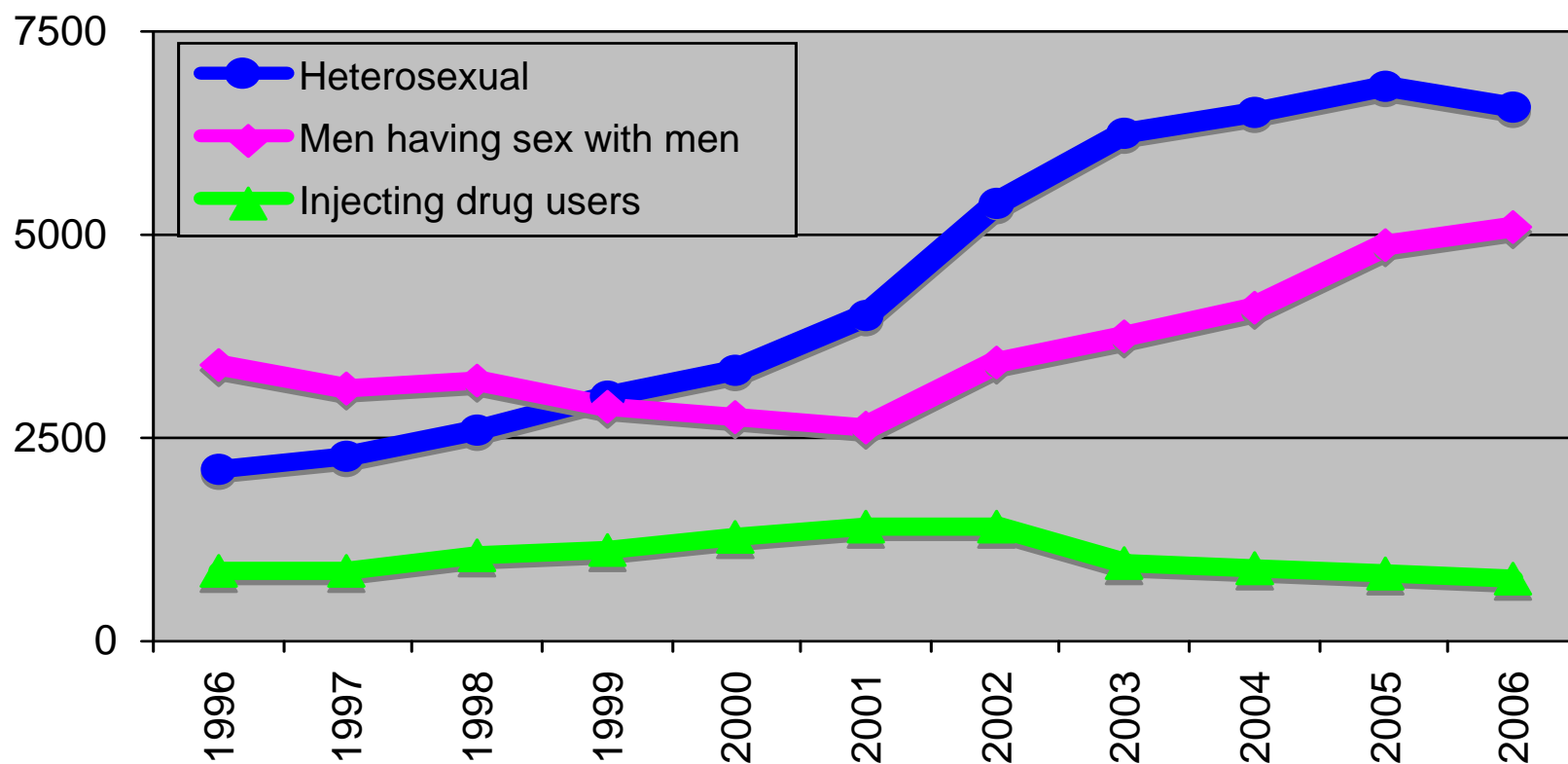
Median age at HIV diagnosis by country (2005)



Median age at HIV diagnosis in the EU: 35 years



New HIV diagnoses by mode of transmission, EU, 1996-2006



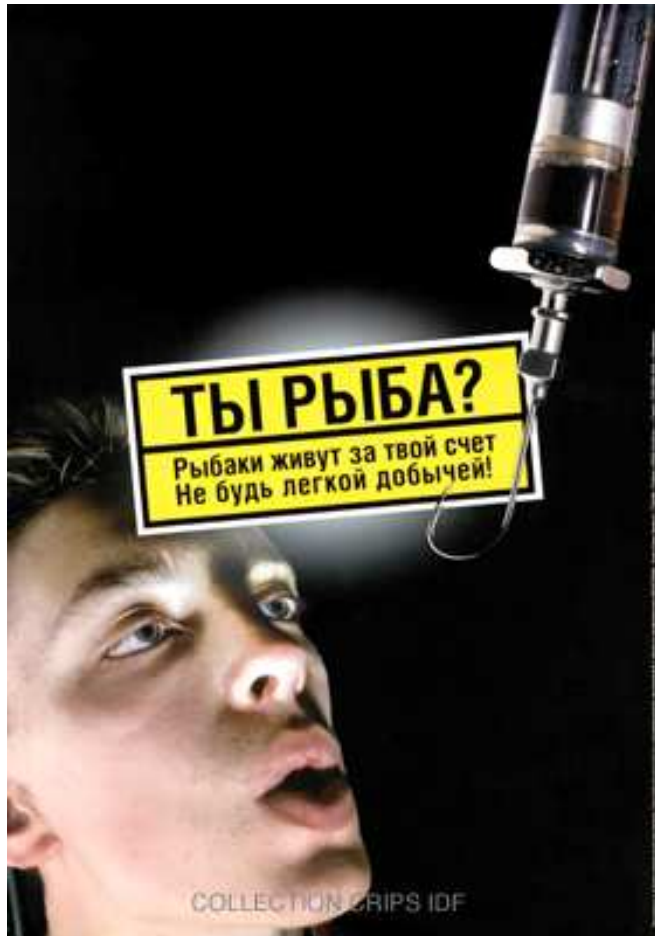
* Countries with data available for the whole period: Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Men having sex with men



- MSM are the group at highest risk for acquiring HIV in many countries;
- HIV prevalence: 5 - 15%;
- HIV incidence: ~3% per year;
- Multiple epidemics of other sexually transmitted infections;
- Resurgence of high risk sexual behaviours.

Injecting Drug Users



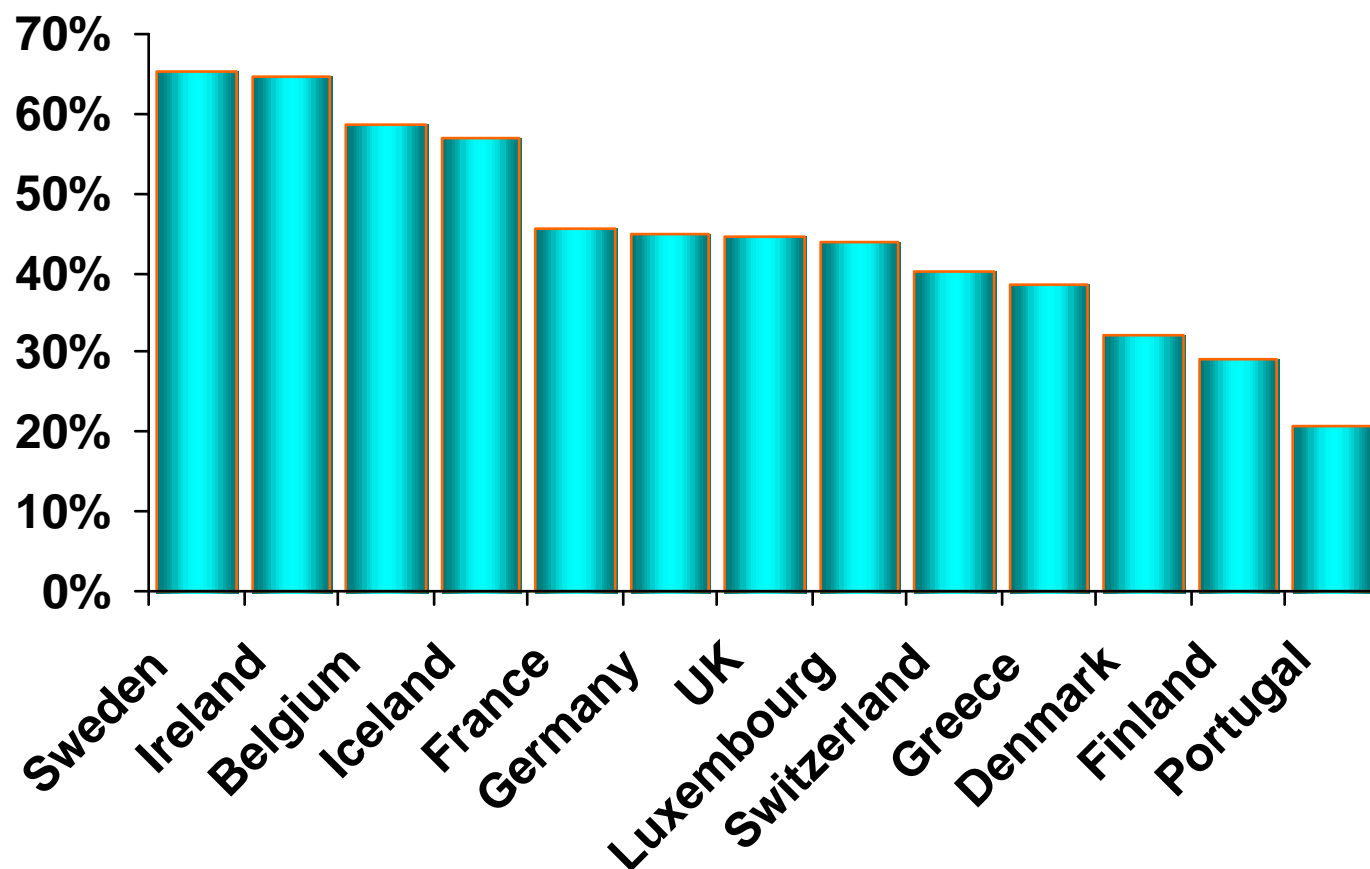
- Steady declines in unsafe injection practices and HIV prevalence in most western European countries;

BUT

- HIV prevalence remains very high (>25%) in eastern Europe and in some cities of western Europe;
- Very high prevalence of hepatitis C (>60%).

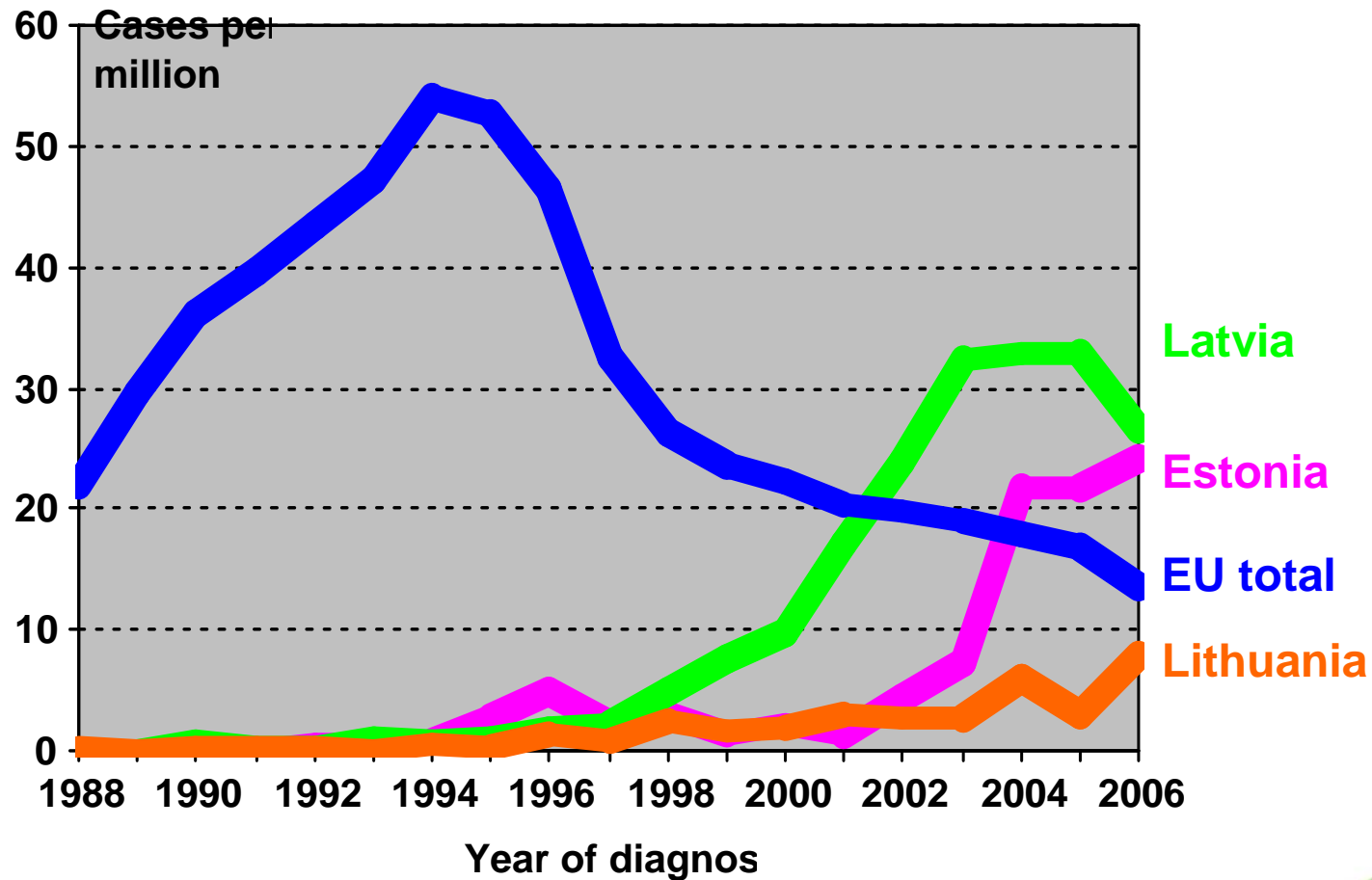
Migrant populations

% from a country with a originating generalised epidemic among heterosexually infected persons diagnosed with HIV in 2006



Source: EuroHIV

AIDS incidence 1988-2006 per million pop EU as a whole compared to Baltic States



Update at 31 December 2006

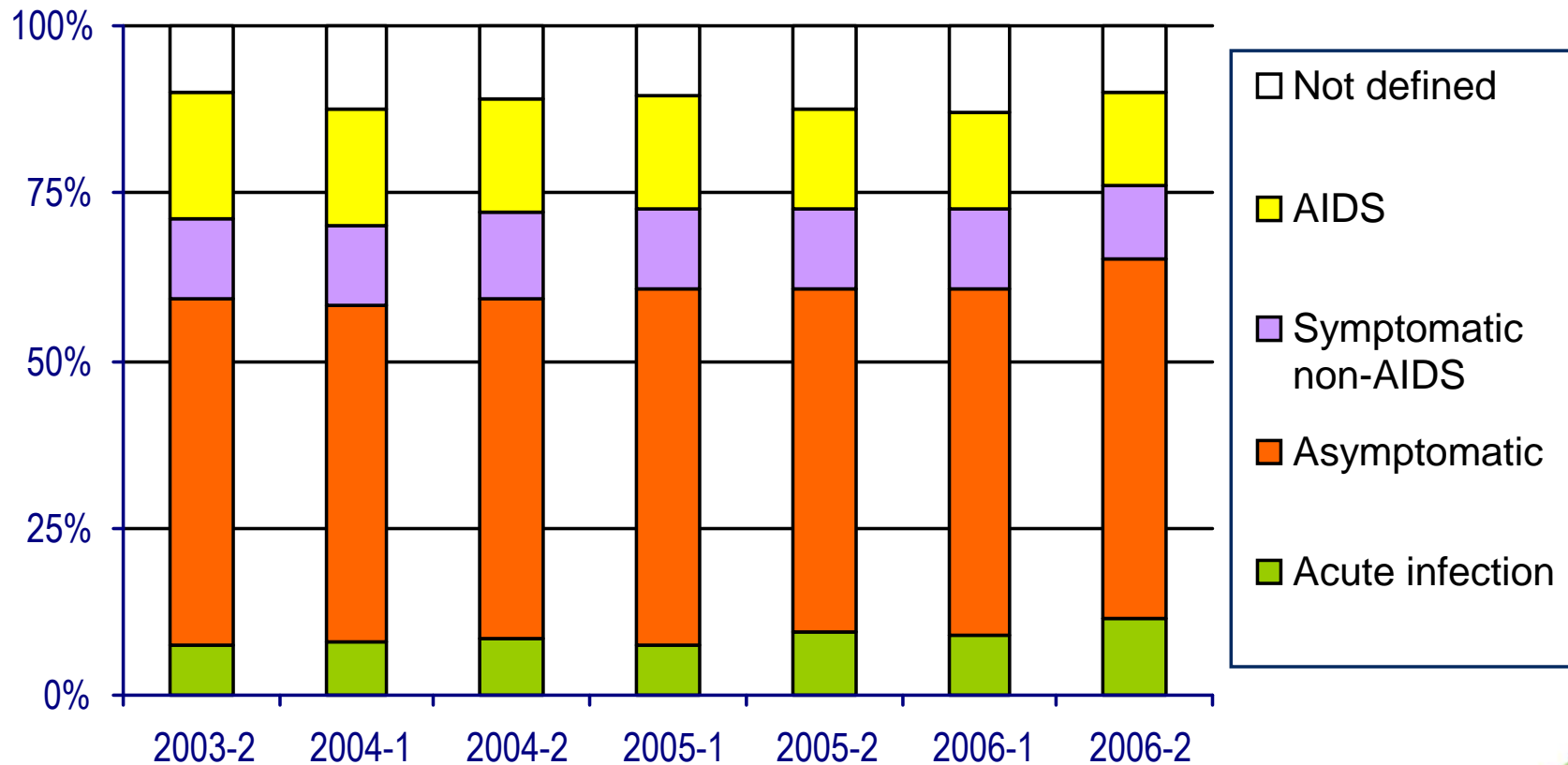
Data adjusted for reporting delays

Estimated proportion of HIV-infected persons unaware of their infection



Country	Estimated % HIV-infected persons unaware of their infection
Czech Republic	20-25%
Denmark	15-20%
France	30%
Germany	25-30%
Italy	25%
Latvia	50%
Netherland	40%
Poland	>50%
Slovakia	20-30%
Sweden	12-20%
UK	30%
Total EU	About 30%

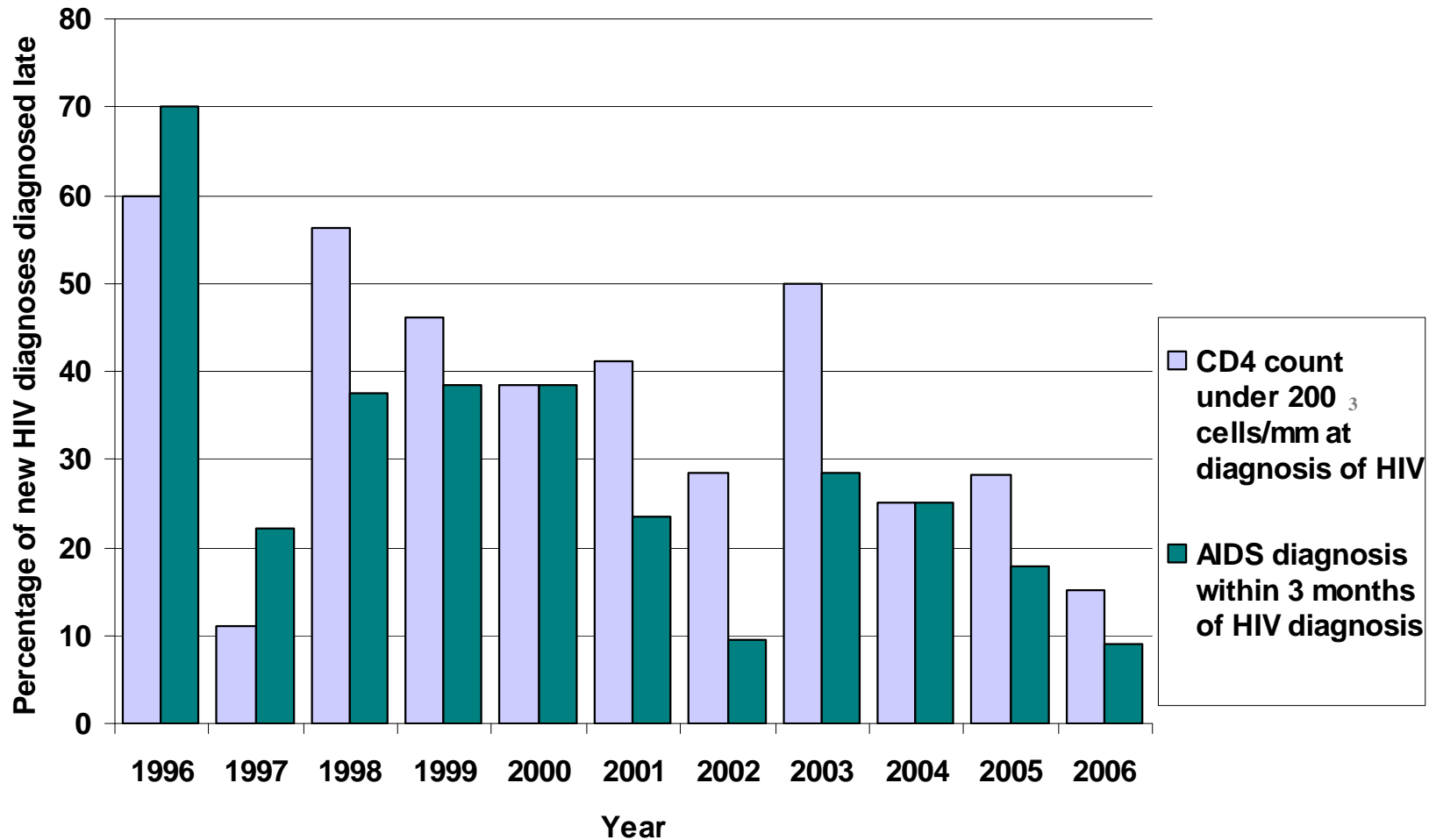
Clinical stage at HIV diagnosis, France, 2003-06



Source: InVS

Données au 31/03/2007, redressées pour les délais de déclaration mais non corrigées pour la sous déclaration

CD4 count and AIDS status at HIV diagnosis, Slovenia, 1996-2006



Data source: HIV/AIDS/death reports to the Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia. Reports received by the end of October 2007.



Conclusions



- The number of persons living with HIV is increasing in the EU and in neighbouring countries;
- The diversity of the epidemic across the region requires adapted local response;
- Levels of HIV transmission remains high in certain populations at increased risk, in particular MSM in western Europe and IDU in eastern Europe;
- A high proportion of HIV infected persons is unaware of their infection - about a third in the EU.



ECDC focus on HIV testing



- ECDC believes in scaling up access to HIV testing as a key strategy to curb the epidemic. All HIV testing services should ensure confidentiality, be accompanied by counselling and informed consent, and for persons diagnosed as HIV positive, be linked to adequate prevention, treatment, care and support services.
- ECDC, in collaboration with the University of Ghent, will assess HIV testing policies and practices to identify barriers to accessing HIV testing in the EU. The results, which will be available at the end of 2008, should provide key information on how to improve access to HIV testing and contribute to decreasing the undiagnosed population.
- ECDC will coordinate the surveillance of HIV/AIDS in Europe from January 2008 together with WHO-EURO. Information on late diagnosis will be added in the data.



Thank you !

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