



SURVEILLANCE REPORT



HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe

2008

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Suggested citation for full report:

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control/WHO Regional Office for Europe. HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2008. Stockholm: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control; 2009.

Tables and figures should be referenced:

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control/WHO Regional Office for Europe: HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2008.

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ISBN 978-92-9193-197-2

doi 10.2900/26002

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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 several European countries. Overall, despite incomplete reporting, the number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported for 2008 has increased, while the number of diagnosed AIDS cases has continued to decline in the WHO European Region, except in the East, where the number of AIDS cases has increased.

- In 2008, 51600 cases of HIV were diagnosed and reported by 48 of the 53 countries in the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein (data not available from Austria, Denmark, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Russia or Turkey). The highest rates were reported from Estonia, Latvia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Portugal, Ukraine and United Kingdom.
- 7565 cases of AIDS were reported by 47 countries (data not available from Denmark, Sweden, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Russia or Turkey).
- In 2008, 25656 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection were reported by the countries of the European Union and European Economic Area (EU/EEA) (data not available from Austria, Denmark or Liechtenstein). In the EU/EEA, the highest rates were reported from Estonia, Latvia, Portugal and United Kingdom.
- In the EU/EEA, the predominant mode of transmission for HIV infection is sex between men, followed by heterosexual contact. Around 40% of the cases reported to be heterosexually acquired were diagnosed in individuals originating from countries with generalised HIV/AIDS epidemics.
- In the three geographical/epidemiological areas, the predominant transmission mode varies by area, illustrating the wide diversity in the epidemiology of HIV in Europe. In the East, injecting drug use is still the main mode of transmission, while in the Centre the predominant mode of HIV transmission is sex between men followed by heterosexual contact. In the West, the predominant transmission mode is sex between men, followed by heterosexual contact, when cases originating from countries with generalised epidemics are excluded.
- Since 2000, the rate of newly diagnosed cases of HIV reported per million population has more than doubled from 44 per million in 2000 to 89 per million in 2008, based on the 43 countries that have consistently reported HIV surveillance data.
- Among the 46 countries consistently reporting AIDS data for 2000–08, the number of reported AIDS diagnoses declined from 12 072 cases (19/million) to 7564 cases (12/million).
- The data presented here have some limitations, due to incomplete reporting and missing data from a number of countries and because the data are subject to reporting

delays. This limits the conclusions that can be drawn with respect to the size and scope of the HIV and AIDS epidemics in Europe. If the data were to be corrected for these limitations, the overall number of HIV infections would most likely double for 2008. Furthermore, the number reported for 2008 is expected to be updated in the coming years due to the reporting delay in several countries.

Recommendations for HIV/AIDS surveillance: HIV/AIDS surveillance data are vital to monitor the trends of the HIV epidemic and evaluate the public health response. Therefore all countries in Europe should:

- implement case-based national reporting systems for HIV and AIDS cases and ensure data completeness and timeliness; and
- 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 geographical area. From the surveillance data available it is reasonable to recommend the following:

- For the countries in the East: interventions to control HIV among injecting drug users, including harm reduction programmes, should be the cornerstone of HIV prevention strategies. Measures should also be strengthened to prevent heterosexual transmission targeted at those with high-risk partners.
- For the countries in the Centre: prevention should be adapted to each country's circumstances in order to limit the epidemic to its current low level. However, as the epidemic among men who have sex with men is increasing, interventions to control HIV in this group should be strengthened as a priority.
- For the countries in the West: interventions to control HIV among men who have sex with men should be the cornerstone of HIV prevention strategies, including innovative programmes for this group. Interventions for prevention, treatment and care must be adapted to reach migrant populations.
- Overall, HIV counselling and testing should be promoted to ensure early diagnosis and access to treatment and counselling to help prevent or reduce further transmission and improve the longer term treatment outcomes for the individuals concerned. Equity in access to HIV treatment and care for all population groups in need should be ensured in order for countries to reach the global goal of Universal Access to prevention, treatment and care.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Основные положения: ВИЧ-инфекция остается важнейшей проблемой общественного здравоохранения в Европе; об этом свидетельствуют имеющиеся фактические данные о продолжающемся распространении инфекции в ряде европейских стран. В целом, несмотря на неполную отчетность, число вновь диагностированных случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, зарегистрированных в 2008 году, возросло; при этом число диагностированных случаев СПИДа в Европейском регионе ВОЗ продолжало снижаться, за исключением восточной части Региона, где число случаев СПИДа увеличилось.

- В 2008 году о 51600 диагностированных случаях ВИЧ-инфекции сообщили 48 стран (из 53 стран, входящих в Европейский регион ВОЗ, и Лихтенштейна) (не представили данные Австрия, Дания, Лихтенштайн, Монако, Россия и Турция). Самые высокие показатели зарегистрированы в Эстонии, Латвии, Казахстане, Республике Молдова, Португалии, Украине и Соединенном Королевстве.
- О 7565 случаях СПИДа сообщили 47 стран (не представили данные Дания, Швеция, Казахстан, Лихтенштайн, Монако, Россия и Турция).
- В 2008 году о 25 656 диагностированных случаях ВИЧ-инфекции сообщили страны Европейского Союза и Европейской экономической зоны (в этом докладе ЕС/ЕЭЗ) (не представили данные Австрия, Дания и Лихтенштайн). В ЕС/ЕЭЗ самые высокие показатели зарегистрированы в Эстонии, Латвии, Португалии и Соединенном Королевстве.
- В ЕС/ЕЭЗ преобладающим способом передачи ВИЧ является секс между мужчинами, на втором месте – гетеросексуальные контакты. Около 40% зарегистрированных случаев заражения ВИЧ-инфекцией при гетеросексуальном контакте диагностированы у выходцев из стран с генерализованной эпидемией ВИЧ/СПИДа.
- В трех географических/эпидемиологических областях доминирует разный путь передачи ВИЧ, иллюстрируя широкое разнообразие эпидемиологии ВИЧ-инфекции в Европе. Если на Востоке основным путем передачи остается потребление инъекционных наркотиков, то в Центре преобладающим способом передачи является секс между мужчинами, за которым следует гетеросексуальный контакт. На Западе основной путь передачи – секс между мужчинами, за ним следует гетеросексуальный контакт при условии исключения случаев у лиц, являющихся выходцами из стран с генерализованной эпидемией.
- Начиная с 2000 года, частота вновь диагностированных случаев ВИЧ-инфекции на миллион населения увеличилась более чем вдвое (с 44

случаев на миллион в 2000 году до 89 случаев на миллион в 2008 году); подсчет основан на данных, полученных от 43 стран, постоянно сообщавших данные эпиднадзора за ВИЧ-инфекцией.

- В 46 странах, постоянно сообщавших данные по СПИДу в период с 2000 по 2008 год, число зарегистрированных случаев СПИДа снизилось с 12 072 (19 на миллион) до 7 564 (12 на миллион).
- Представленные здесь данные имеют ряд ограничений в связи с неполной регистрацией и отсутствием данных из некоторых стран, а также в связи с задержкой сообщения данных. Это не позволяет сделать окончательные выводы, характеризующие размер и масштабы эпидемии ВИЧ/СПИДа в Европе. Если скорректировать данные с учетом этих ограничений, то общее число случаев ВИЧ-инфекции для 2008 года, скорее всего, должно быть удвоено. Кроме того, в связи с задержкой сообщений из некоторых стран, ожидается, что данные о числе зарегистрированных случаев за 2008 год в ближайшие годы будут обновлены.

Рекомендации по проведению эпиднадзора за ВИЧ/СПИДом: данные эпиднадзора за ВИЧ/СПИДом имеют исключительное значение для отслеживания тенденций в развитии эпидемии ВИЧ-инфекции и оценки ответных действий систем общественного здравоохранения. Исходя из этого, всем европейским странам необходимо:

- внедрять национальные системы регистрации на основе случая для случаев ВИЧ-инфекции и СПИДа и обеспечивать полноту и своевременное представление данных;
- улучшать качество регистрируемых данных, особенно в отношении возможных путей передачи инфекции.

Рекомендации для общественного здравоохранения: мероприятия по борьбе с эпидемией должны быть основаны на фактических данных и адаптированы к условиям страны и географической области. На основании имеющихся данных эпиднадзора целесообразно рекомендовать следующее:

- Для стран, расположенных на Востоке: мероприятия по борьбе с распространением ВИЧ-инфекции среди потребителей инъекционных наркотиков, включая программы снижения вреда, должны быть краеугольным камнем стратегий профилактики ВИЧ-инфекции. Необходимо также усилить меры по предупреждению гетеросексуальной передачи ВИЧ, предназначенные для лиц, имеющих партнеров из групп высокого риска.

- Для стран, расположенных в Центре: профилактические мероприятия необходимо адаптировать к условиям каждой конкретной страны для того, чтобы остановить эпидемию на сегодняшнем низком уровне. Однако, поскольку эпидемия среди мужчин, практикующих секс с мужчинами, разрастается, меры по борьбе с распространением ВИЧ-инфекции в этой группе должны быть усилены и рассматриваться как приоритетные.
- Для стран, расположенных на Западе: мероприятия по борьбе с распространением ВИЧ-инфекции среди мужчин, практикующих секс с мужчинами, должны быть краеугольным камнем стратегий профилактики ВИЧ-инфекции, включая инновационные программы, специально предназначенные для этой группы. Мероприятия по профилактике, лечению и помощи необходимо адаптировать к нуждам мигрантов.
- В целом, необходимо расширять практику консультирования и тестирования на ВИЧ для того, чтобы обеспечить раннюю диагностику, а также ранний доступ к лечению и консультированию с целью предупреждения или ограничения дальнейшего распространения инфекции и улучшения отдаленных результатов лечения у тех, кто в нем нуждается. Справедливый доступ к лечению и помощи при ВИЧ-инфекции для всех рассматриваемых групп населения должен быть обеспечен для того, чтобы страны могли достигнуть глобальной цели - универсального доступа к профилактике, лечению и помощи.

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Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ECDC	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
EEA	European Economic Area
EU	European Union
HAART	Highly active antiretroviral therapy
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
IDU	Injecting drug user/injecting drug use
MSM	Men who have sex with men
TESSy	The European Surveillance System
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
WHO	World Health Organization

1 Introduction

Since 2008, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe ('WHO Regional Office') have been jointly carrying out the enhanced HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe. Both strive to ensure a high quality of standardised HIV/AIDS surveillance data from the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein, including the 27 countries of the European Union (EU) and the additional three countries of the European Economic Area (EEA) (in this report referred to together as EU/EEA). Until 2008, the HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe was coordinated by the EuroHIV project, funded by the European Commission (Directorate General for Health and Consumers) and the Institut de veille sanitaire. Upon the end of the project, ECDC and the WHO Regional Office agreed to continue the surveillance activities in a joint European surveillance network for HIV/AIDS. The surveillance data for all countries are hosted by ECDC in a joint database for HIV/AIDS surveillance on behalf of both organisations and the participating countries of the WHO European Region.

The long-term surveillance strategy (2008–2013) for the European Union has been published by ECDC¹, outlining the future framework for strengthening surveillance at both EU level and in the EU Member States. General objectives for the surveillance of communicable diseases in the EU have been developed, together with a roadmap for the implementation of this strategy. The surveillance activities of ECDC should add value at all levels, through initiatives such as the application of the EU case definitions, the integration of all dedicated surveillance networks into ECDC and by better harmonising the reporting methods, systems and practices in use for surveillance. ECDC will now regularly review the disease-specific surveillance objectives with Member States and will strive to harmonise them as far as possible, while still acknowledging the specific characteristics of each disease. The regular review of the surveillance objectives aims to keep the surveillance activities as accurate and relevant as possible. They should take into account the public health needs associated with the geographical and political diversities of the EU Member States across Europe.

The WHO Regional Office has the mandate to conduct surveillance of HIV and AIDS and other communicable diseases in the 53 countries of the WHO European Region as laid out in the resolutions of the World Health Assembly and the WHO Regional Committee for Europe. It serves as the entry point into global communicable disease surveillance and monitoring activities, such

as the monitoring of progress towards achieving universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care; global data collection on the structure, policies, performance and impact of national immunisation systems; guiding the implementation of the International Health Regulations and strengthening the communicable disease outbreak preparedness and response in the Region. In 2007, the revised WHO case definitions for HIV surveillance and revised clinical staging and immunological classification of HIV-related disease in adults and children were published². WHO recommends that all national programmes review and standardise their HIV and AIDS case reporting and case definitions in the light of these revisions. The EU and WHO case definitions are compatible.

This is the second report based on the presentation and interpretation of data submitted to the joint database for HIV/AIDS surveillance. It includes the following data as reported by the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein:

- Cases of HIV infection by date of diagnosis.
- Cases of AIDS by date of diagnosis and deaths among AIDS cases.
- Annual numbers of diagnostic HIV tests performed (excluding tests undertaken to screen blood donations and unlinked anonymous testing).

Reporting HIV cases is a key surveillance instrument for describing the HIV epidemic in Europe. It has complemented and progressively replaced AIDS surveillance which, since the introduction of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) in 1996 and its increasingly widespread use, had become a less accurate reflection of the current trends in HIV infection. However, a major limitation of using HIV diagnoses to monitor the HIV epidemic is that this measure does not represent real incidence. Newly reported HIV diagnoses include recently infected individuals as well as those who were infected several years ago. This is influenced by several factors such as the uptake of HIV testing, patterns of reporting, the long incubation period and a slow progression of the disease. In order to better interpret trends in HIV case reporting data, the total numbers of HIV tests performed annually for diagnostic purposes (excluding unlinked anonymous tests and screening of blood donations) are presented as background information on HIV testing patterns.

¹ European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Surveillance of Communicable Diseases in the European Union—A long-term strategy: 2008–2013. Stockholm: ECDC; 2008. Available at: http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/aboutus/Key%20Documents/o8-13_KD_Surveillance_of_CD.pdf

² World Health Organization. WHO case definitions for HIV surveillance and revised clinical staging and immunological classification of HIV-related disease in adults and children. Geneva: WHO; 2007.

2 Data collection, analysis and presentation

2.1 Reporting in the joint database for HIV/AIDS surveillance

In the EU/EEA countries, the Member States' competent bodies for surveillance have nominated national contact points for HIV/AIDS surveillance to work with ECDC and the WHO Regional Office for Europe on the reporting of surveillance data to the joint database for HIV/AIDS surveillance. For the non-EU/EEA countries, nominations for national HIV/AIDS surveillance focal points were received directly by the WHO Regional Office via the respective ministries of health. Data are submitted to a joint database using the platform of The European Surveillance System (TESSy). Three types of data are collected: HIV case-based, HIV aggregated and AIDS case-based. The main changes as compared with the 2007 data collection were the implementation of the improved validation rules and the addition of one new pilot variable 'probable country of infection'. National data are uploaded directly by the reporting country into the database. The set of validation rules implies the verification of the data within the database by an automated procedure. This verification of the data during the uploading process improves the quality of the data and allows each country to test their datasets before submission.

A list of variables for the HIV/AIDS data collection is included in Annex 1. For HIV/AIDS, different dates are collected in the dataset, including date of onset of infection, date of HIV diagnosis, date of report of HIV diagnosis (date of notification), date of AIDS diagnosis, date of report of AIDS diagnosis, date of death and date of report of death. It was acknowledged that not all dates are available at the national level and that, therefore, as many dates should be reported as are available. In the reporting protocol two dates were highlighted as mandatory: 'date used for statistics' and 'date of diagnosis', however, for the latter there was no validation rule installed. In the process of improving the comparability and accuracy of reporting and coding of variables, the exact dates (YYYY-MM-DD) are the preferred format.

The 'date used for statistics' is a variable that is included in the dataset for all communicable diseases under EU surveillance. This date accords with the date that is used for national reports concerning all diseases. It is of utmost importance and one of the few compulsory variables to ensure the comparability of national and international reporting. However, for HIV/AIDS, it makes a substantial difference whether the HIV epidemic is described by 'date of diagnosis' or 'date of notification' because of the delay in reporting new diagnoses to the national level. In the annual meeting of the European HIV surveillance network in 2008, the use of these dates was discussed in detail, and it was subsequently

agreed to use the 'date of diagnosis' as a basis for reporting. For the 2008 data collection, countries were therefore encouraged to submit the HIV data by 'date of diagnosis' rather than by 'date of notification'. The majority of countries were able to do so. For only two countries (Poland and the Netherlands) the 'date of notification' was used because 'date of diagnosis' was not available for a significant number of cases. For some countries it was not possible to report by 'date of diagnosis' when aggregated data were reported or when this date was missing for historical data. If countries could not provide this date, the 'date of notification' or 'date of statistics' was used instead (Bulgaria up to 2006; Belarus up to 1998; Estonia up to 2006; Ireland up to 2002; Italy 2004–08; Moldova up to 2006; Uzbekistan up to 2004; Kazakhstan, San Marino and Ukraine up to 2008). In other countries, a subset of cases had missing values for 'date of diagnosis' for HIV and an alternative available date was used hence enabling inclusion of all reported data in the tables (Andorra, nine cases; Albania, three cases; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 17 cases; Montenegro, four cases; Malta, 24 cases; Romania, 14 cases; Tajikistan, 331 cases). In this report the HIV and AIDS data are presented by 'date of diagnosis'.

Regarding the geographical information, reporting 'country of nationality' and 'country of birth' is preferred above the less accurate 'region of origin'. Information at country level (rather than region) provides more accurate information and allows better comparison and grouping. For the time being all three variables are collected in the HIV/AIDS collection so that countries have time to comply with the more accurate reporting of cases from countries rather than regions.

2.2 National reporting of HIV/AIDS data

To describe the national source of data and specify the national surveillance system from which the reported data originate, the variable 'data source' is included as a compulsory part of reporting. International comparisons are hampered by differences in surveillance systems as the quality and coverage of national surveillance are not consistent. Some countries have no national HIV/AIDS data or have only recently established or substantially modified the national reporting systems. Interpretation and cross-country comparisons should be made with caution as the amount of underdiagnosis and under-reporting varies across countries.

When interpreting the data presented in this report, the following should be noted:

- In the EU/EEA: No national HIV data are reported from Italy or Spain because, contrary to AIDS surveillance, the surveillance systems have no national coverage

(i.e. they cover certain regions/provinces only). No data on HIV/AIDS are reported from Liechtenstein. In Italy, the notification of new cases of HIV infection is compulsory for all regions/provinces from 2009 and their national data are expected to be included from then onwards. No national data on HIV or historical HIV data could be reported by Austria due to national legal issues concerning data confidentiality. (However, these have been resolved and data reporting is expected in 2010.) Denmark did not report national HIV/AIDS data for 2008 because of competing national priorities caused by the pandemic influenza H1N1. For 2008, no AIDS data are reported from Sweden because the national AIDS surveillance system has been discontinued. Thus, the presented data will underestimate the true number of diagnosed infections in the EU/EEA and Europe overall.

- In the non-EU/EEA: No national data on HIV/AIDS are reported from Monaco and Russia. No HIV/AIDS data are reported from Turkey for 2008, no AIDS data are reported from Montenegro or San Marino for 2008, or from Kazakhstan for 2007–08. Due to a recent change in the surveillance system in Ukraine, the number of AIDS cases reported for 2007 and 2008 are underreported. This means that the total number of reported cases will be underestimated.
- The probable mode of HIV transmission was not reported by Estonia (from 2003 to 2007 Estonia has supplied information on injecting drug use (IDU) only; from 2008 information on heterosexual transmission has also been supplied).
- HIV surveillance systems have been established or substantially modified since 2000 in seven countries (Andorra, France, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain).

More detailed information regarding the country-specific HIV and AIDS case reporting systems is available in Annex 2.

2.3 Data collection, validation and analysis

Data collection 2008

The 2008 data submission for HIV and AIDS surveillance took place between 5 August and 25 September 2009. In September 2009, countries were reminded individually to submit their data and technical support was offered with uploading the data. The data collection was closed on 16 October 2009. Data presented in this report were extracted from the joint database on 5 November 2009.

Individual country datasets

Data were uploaded, validated and approved in the joint database for HIV/AIDS surveillance by the countries. Once the data were submitted, individual datasets were validated. Some countries have prepared full datasets for submission to the joint database (datasets that include updated historical data) while others have used

an updated dataset containing cases diagnosed in 2008 only. Four countries (Italy, Kazakhstan, San Marino and Ukraine) continued to report an aggregated HIV dataset (as compared to 11 countries in 2007) which has an impact on the data presentation and analysis and the epidemiological overview of HIV/AIDS in Europe because fewer variables are available from the aggregated dataset hence reducing the amount of data that can be presented in selected tables.

Reporting delay

Reporting delay refers to the time between HIV/AIDS diagnosis (or death) and the report of this event at national level. In previous HIV/AIDS surveillance reports³ it was stated that around 50% of AIDS cases and 65% of AIDS deaths are reported within six months of the diagnosis or death, while around 12% and 10%, respectively, are reported more than one year after diagnosis or death and data were adjusted accordingly. In this report, AIDS and mortality data are not adjusted for reporting delay nor are the HIV data; this will be developed for future reports.

Underreporting and underdiagnosis

No adjustments are made for underreporting or underdiagnosis, and thus data presented do not take into account cases which are not reported or not diagnosed. Previous estimates of underreporting range from 0% to 25% for AIDS cases⁴, while national estimates of under-reporting can range from 10% (Iceland, Italy) to around 40% (Germany, UK)⁵. In France underreporting has been estimated at 34% for 2004–06⁶. For HIV cases and AIDS deaths, estimates are generally not available; less than 40% of European countries had evaluated their surveillance systems for underreporting and only two had published the results⁵. For HIV, underreporting could range from less than 2% in Belarus to 37% in France⁵. More recent data for France show a decrease of HIV underreporting to 29% in 2008⁶.

The symptomatic late-stage HIV infection inevitably leads to care-seeking, limiting the level of underdiagnosis of AIDS cases, at least in countries with universal healthcare coverage and adequate diagnostic facilities. The overall true proportion of HIV infections that have been diagnosed in Europe is unknown and is believed to differ widely between countries and between subpopulations within countries. The proportion depends heavily on HIV testing patterns among high-risk populations, access to voluntary counselling and testing and access to treatment and care, all of which may vary from country to country. UNAIDS and WHO estimate

³ EuroHIV. HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe. End-year report 2006. Saint-Maurice: Institut de veille sanitaire; 2007. No. 75.

⁴ EuroHIV. Completeness of AIDS case reporting in Europe. HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe, Quarterly Report 1996. Paris: Institut de médecine et d'épidémiologie africaines; 1996. No.49:30–33

⁵ EuroHIV. EuroHIV 2006 survey on HIV and AIDS surveillance in the WHO European Region. Saint-Maurice: Institut de veille sanitaire; 2007.

⁶ Personal communication to ECDC. F. Cazein, 2/11/09.

that 2.2 million people were living with HIV in Europe in 2007⁷.

HIV tests

Total numbers of HIV tests performed annually for diagnostic purposes (i.e. unlinked anonymous and blood donations excluded) are collected and presented together with the HIV/AIDS surveillance data to help interpret HIV case 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. Firstly, they provide no information on who is being tested or to what extent testing is targeted at high-risk populations. Previous surveys indicated that, despite the provision of routine HIV testing services to a wide range of different populations, only very few countries – primarily in the Centre and the East (see Section 2.4 for definition of the geographical areas) – were able to provide data on the number of tests done in specific populations such as IDU or patients seeking care for sexually transmitted infections^{8,9}. Secondly, the presented data on HIV tests are derived from different sources in different countries and may not be exhaustive in all countries, and hence will not always be comparable. In general, compliance with reporting of these data is still to be improved.

For 2008, only 21 countries submitted data on the number of HIV tests performed. The prospect for collecting HIV testing data will be discussed in the future.

Mode of transmission: heterosexual transmission and origin

The data are presented by transmission mode stratified by cases originating from countries with generalised epidemics, using an adjusted (and recoded) variable of ‘region of origin’. In previous reports this stratification was done only for heterosexually acquired infections. In this report the impact on other transmission modes is also shown. Despite its limitations, this approach enables a better reflection of the transmission patterns in Europe. As a proxy of origin from country with generalised epidemic, several variables were used to recode the cases reported from countries with generalised epidemic, including ‘region of origin’, ‘country of birth’ and ‘country of nationality’. Additional information on origin and ‘probable source of infection’ were available mainly for the EU/EEA and the West (see Section 2.4 for definition of the geographical areas). Therefore, this information is presented in detail only in the paragraphs

on HIV cases by transmission mode in EU/EEA and the West.

The recoded values were taken into account, presenting cases by heterosexual transmission. In Table 8 detailed information is presented on heterosexual transmission and the ‘probable source of infection’ using the following categories: ‘case from country with generalised HIV epidemic’, ‘case with high-risk partner’ (i.e. sex with an IDU, a bisexual male or a haemophiliac), ‘case with partner from country with generalised epidemic’, ‘other or undetermined’. Cases in the variable ‘heterosexual transmission’ were recoded into ‘case from country with generalised epidemic’, according to the value of ‘persons originating from countries with generalised epidemic’ in the variable ‘region of origin’, ‘country of birth’, ‘country of nationality’ as discussed above.

Probable country of infection – evaluation of a new variable

In 2008, it was agreed to start collecting data on probable country of infection. Among 48 countries that provided the HIV data, probable country of infection was available from 17 countries. Overall, information was available for 27% of all HIV reported cases. Four countries reported probable country of infection for more than half of the cases (Finland 58%, Israel 78%, Latvia 96%, Netherlands 78%), another three countries reported for more than 20% (Azerbaijan 22%, Cyprus 44%, Tajikistan 25%). The rest of the countries reported for less than 10% of cases.

2.4 Data presentation

Geographical presentation

Data are presented for the WHO European Region and the EU and EEA countries. The EU comprises 27 Member States, EEA comprises an additional three countries (Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein), which are included in the overview of the EU/EEA. The tables are presented by EU/EEA countries, non-EU/EEA countries, by individual countries and by total. Further, the 53 countries and Liechtenstein are also subdivided into three geographical areas based on epidemiological considerations and in accordance with the division used in previous reports on HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe: West (24 countries), Centre (15 countries) and East (15 countries) (see Figure A). In this report these geographical/epidemiological areas are referred to as ‘by geographical area’. In the EU/EEA countries, 16 Member States are classified as being in the West, eight in the Centre and three in the East.

Absolute numbers and rates per million population

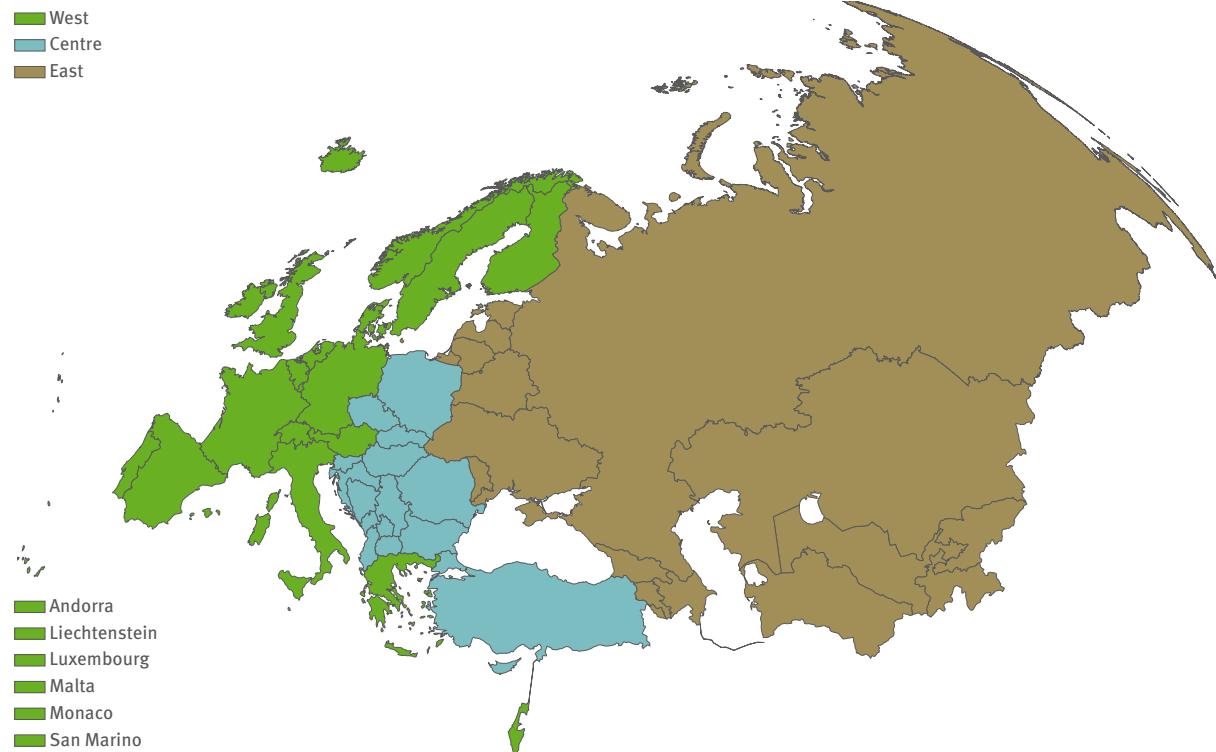
Data are presented in absolute numbers and as rates per million population where appropriate.

- The population estimates up to 2008 were derived from Eurostat for all countries except the six central Asian republics and Israel, for which Eurostat data

⁷ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and World Health Organization (WHO). 2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic. Geneva: UNAIDS; 2008.

⁸ EuroHIV. AIDS. HIV testing and case reporting in Europe. HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe, Quarterly Report 1997. Paris: Institut de médecine et d'épidémiologie africaines; 1997. No.56:40-47.

⁹ Devaux I, Alix J, Likatavicius G, Herida M, Nielsen S, Hamers FF, et al. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) case reporting in the World Health Organization European Region in 2006. Euro Surveill. 2008;13(39):pii=18988. Available online: <http://www.eurosurveillance.org/ViewArticle.aspx?ArticleId=18988>.

Figure A: Geographical and epidemiological areas in the WHO European Region

The countries covered by the report are grouped as follows:

- West, 24 countries: Andorra, Austria*, Belgium*, Denmark*, Finland*, France*, Germany*, Greece*, Iceland, Ireland*, Israel, Italy*, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg*, Malta*, Monaco, Netherlands*, Norway, Portugal*, San Marino, Spain*, Sweden*, Switzerland, United Kingdom*.
- Centre, 15 countries : Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria*, Croatia, Cyprus*, Czech Republic*, Hungary*, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland*, Romania*, Serbia, Slovakia*, Slovenia*, Turkey.
- East, 15 countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia*, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia*, Lithuania*, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

* Countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 January 2007.

were not available. United Nations (UN) Population Division data were used for those countries¹⁰. The Eurostat data are based on mid-year estimates (www.eurostat.europa.eu) which are consistent with the UN population data.

- Data are presented by year but also as cumulative totals per country. The cumulative total includes all data reported by that particular country since the beginning of national reporting and is not limited to the selected number of years presented.
- Rates are presented per million population. The population data used for HIV for Spain and Italy were adjusted according to the extent of regional coverage.

Tables, figures and maps

Tables and graphs are presented in a separate section. HIV data are shown in Tables 1–10, AIDS data in Tables 11–23 and additional data (including number of HIV tests and CD4 cell count) in Tables 24–25. Geographical

distribution of HIV/AIDS transmission by main modes of transmission is illustrated in Figures 1–3. More technical tables are available in the Annexes.

Comparability with previous HIV/AIDS surveillance reports

The comparability of this report with past data from previous reports on HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe may be hampered for the following reasons:

- Clustering of countries in EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries by alphabetical order in this report. To facilitate comparison with previous reports the geographical areas (West, Centre and East) are included as well as total numbers per area.
- Population estimates from Eurostat were used in this report, while in previous reports UN population estimates were used; this may result in small differences in rates per million population.
- The date by which the results are being presented. In this year's report the 'date of diagnosis' is used for presenting the data; data are not presented by 'date used for statistics' as was done in the previous report.

¹⁰ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2009). World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision Population Database. Available at <http://esa.un.org/unpp/index.asp?panel=2>.

2.5 Data limitations

The data in the report are to be considered as provisional because of reporting delays and because previously reported data are subject to regular updates (e.g. detection and deletion of duplicate cases, inclusion of new information about cases already reported). The data limitations described below need to be taken into account when interpreting the HIV and AIDS surveillance data in the WHO European Region and the EU/EEA countries as presented in this report.

The use of ‘date of diagnosis’ (see Section 2.1) has some important implications for the interpretation of trends. This date can provide a more accurate picture of trends in HIV/AIDS but also depends on national reporting patterns and reporting delays which are known to differ widely between countries. Therefore, the decreasing trends in the most recent years should be interpreted with caution as they may largely be explained by reporting delays.

As previously described, several countries did not report HIV and AIDS surveillance data for 2008 for various reasons. Hence the data presented in this report are not complete and do not represent all cases of HIV and AIDS that have been diagnosed in the WHO European Region, limiting the conclusions that can be drawn from the data. If data from non-reporting countries had been submitted to the joint database for HIV and AIDS surveillance, the total number of reported HIV infections could have more than doubled in 2008. In previous years, Russia has reported large numbers of HIV cases; for 2008 the Russian Federal AIDS Centre published a number of 54 046 HIV infections newly diagnosed in the country¹¹. Therefore, the overall number of cases included in the current report is greatly underestimated, notably in the East. Had these data been taken into account in describing the mode of transmission for HIV infection, the relative proportion contributed by the various transmission modes would change and injecting drug use would have accounted for more infections in the whole Region and in the East in particular. As a consequence, the relative contribution of sexual transmission (both heterosexual and among men who have sex with men (MSM)) would have decreased slightly. Finally, the increasing trend in HIV infections in the East would have been more pronounced.

The same is true for the number of diagnosed AIDS cases; the number would have been substantially higher for 2008 if the data from the eight missing countries had been included. Since 2004, Ukraine has been reporting high numbers of AIDS cases and, due to a change in the surveillance system, the numbers for 2007 and 2008 are underreported. Trends in AIDS cases would not have changed dramatically, although inclusion of the missing data would have reinforced the increase

in absolute numbers and presumably also in rates per million population, notably so in the East.

¹¹ Federal scientific-methodological centre on prophylaxis and fight with AIDS. ВИЧ-инфекция. Информационный бюллетень #33 [HIV-infection. Informational Bulletin #33]. Moscow: Federal scientific-methodological centre on prophylaxis and fight with AIDS; 2009.

3 HIV case reporting in Europe

3.1 HIV case reports in the WHO European Region

HIV case reports in 2008

In 2008, 51600 HIV cases were diagnosed and reported by 48 of the 53 countries of the WHO European Region (Table 1) and Liechtenstein (no data from: Austria, Denmark, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Russia and Turkey). The rate of HIV cases diagnosed in the WHO European Region was 87 per million population. The rate of HIV cases varied widely among the three geographical areas in Europe. The highest rate was reported in the East (179/million), more than twice that reported in the West (72/million) and more than ten times that in the Centre (15/million).

Similarly, rates of HIV cases diagnosed in 2008 varied widely between countries. Three countries reported rates of more than 200 cases per million population: Estonia (406/million), Ukraine (341/million) and Moldova (219/million). Rates greater than 100 per million population were observed in eight countries: Latvia (158/million), Kazakhstan (150/million), United Kingdom (119/million), Uzbekistan (113/million), Portugal (106/million), Switzerland (103/million), Kyrgyzstan (102/million), and Belgium (101/million).

Thirteen per cent of HIV infections diagnosed in 2008 (with information on age) were in 15- to 24-year-old individuals and 35% (with information on gender) were female (Table A).

Data on transmission mode (when HIV diagnoses in individuals from countries with generalised epidemics are excluded) indicate the following:

- The highest number of HIV cases was reported as due to heterosexual transmission, with 42% (21912 cases) of the total number of cases reported in this category,

although at sub-regional level this transmission mode is not predominant (Table 6). Further, when HIV cases reported in persons from countries with generalised epidemics (i.e. who may have been infected outside Europe) are excluded, the percentage decreases to 37% (Table A, Table B).

- Almost one fifth of the infections were among MSM (19%; 8920 cases) (Table A, Table B).
- More than a quarter of the HIV cases were diagnosed in IDU (27%; 12 597) (Table A, Table B).
- Of the remaining cases, 653 were infected through mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) (1%) and 129 cases through other routes (nosocomial infection, transfusion or use of other blood products) (Table B).
- Data on transmission mode were missing for 6 812 cases (15%).

Thirty-five countries provided information on the origin of the cases and separately on the probable source of infection when the infection was acquired through heterosexual contact (Table 8). It appears that individuals from generalised epidemic countries disproportionately influence the figures on mode of transmission. Overall, 10% of all HIV infections were reported among individuals from countries with generalised HIV epidemics, while for the heterosexually acquired cases this proportion is 21% and for MTCT, 12% (Table B). Among the 21912 heterosexually acquired cases, 4528 (21%) were diagnosed in individuals from countries with generalised epidemics, 307 (1%) have (or have had) a high-risk partner and 450 (2%) have a partner from countries with generalised epidemics. Additional information on the source of infection was not specified for 76% of cases. Across the three geographical areas, the level of information not specified was particularly high in the East (98%) and the Centre (88%), while in the West information was not specified for 52% of cases.

Table A: Characteristics of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported in the WHO European Region and by geographical area, 2008

	WHO European Region*	West*	Centre*	East*
Number of HIV cases	51600	24296	1762	25542
Rate per million population	87	72	15	179
Percentage of cases**				
Age 15–24 years	13%	10%	19%	15%
Female	35%	30%	22%	41%
Transmission mode***				
Heterosexual	37%	30%	19%	44%
MSM	19%	43%	27%	0.5%
IDU	27%	5%	7%	45%
Unknown	15%	21%	46%	8%

* No data from countries West: Austria, Denmark, Liechtenstein, Monaco; Centre: Turkey; East: Russia.

** Cases with unknown age/gender are excluded from the percentages.

*** Excludes individuals originating from countries with generalised epidemics.

Table B: Number and percentage of HIV diagnoses with origin in countries with generalised epidemics, by transmission mode, WHO European Region*, 2008

Reported HIV cases	Transmission mode						
	Heterosexual	IDU	MSM	MTCT	Other	Unknown	Total
Total number of HIV diagnoses	21912	12619	9102	743	152	7072	51680
Number excluding HIV cases originating from countries with generalised epidemics	17384	12597	8920	653	129	6812	46582
Percentage originating from countries with generalised epidemics	20.6%	0.2%	2.0%	12.1%	15.1%	3.6%	9.9%

* No data from Austria, Denmark, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Russia, Turkey.

Trends in HIV cases

The rate of diagnosed cases of HIV infection per million population doubled between 2000 and 2008, from 44/million (21123 cases) to 89/million in 2008 (43961 cases) among the 43 countries that have consistently reported HIV surveillance data since 2000.

Among the 47 countries reporting consistently for the period 2004–08, data on transmission mode show that:

- the number of heterosexually acquired cases (including those with origin in countries with generalised epidemics) has increased by 16% from 18880 in 2004 to 21912 in 2008;
- the number of HIV diagnoses among MSM has increased by 22% from 7487 in 2004 to 9102 in 2008;
- the number of HIV diagnoses among IDU has increased by 19% from 10570 in 2004 to 12619 in 2008;
- the number of HIV diagnoses in MTCT remained stable: 401 in 2004 and 399 in 2008 (cases from Ukraine reported only for 2007–08 and are excluded here);
- the number of HIV diagnoses due to other reasons (nosocomial, transfusion of blood and its products) has increased by 22% from 132 in 2004 to 152 cases in 2008; and
- the number of cases with unknown risk factors has increased 22% from 5815 in 2004 to 7072 in 2008.

The trends need to be interpreted with caution as the numbers of HIV diagnoses reported in recent years (e.g. 2007/2008) will most likely increase in the coming years due to reporting delay.

Trends in HIV cases by transmission mode, country of origin and geographical area are presented in Figure 1.

3.2 HIV case reports in the EU/EEA

HIV cases in the EU/EEA, 2008

In the EU/EEA, 25 656 HIV cases were diagnosed in 2008 and reported by 27 of 30 countries (no data from Austria, Denmark or Liechtenstein), a rate of 61 per million population (Table 1). The three countries with the highest rates of HIV cases in 2008 are Estonia (406/million; 545 cases), Latvia (158/million; 358 cases) and United Kingdom (119/million; 7298 cases). Furthermore, rates

of around 100 HIV cases per million population were reported by Portugal (106/million; 1124 cases), Belgium (101/million; 1079 cases), Luxembourg (97/million; 47 cases) and Italy (97/million; 1958 cases). The lowest rates were reported by Slovakia (10/million; 53 cases) and Romania (8/million; 179 cases).

Thirteen per cent of HIV infections diagnosed in 2008 (with information on age) were reported in 15- to 24-year-old individuals and 30% (with information on gender) were female (Table C).

Data on transmission mode (when HIV diagnoses in individuals from countries with generalised epidemics are excluded) indicate the following:

- Heterosexual contact accounts for 29% of the HIV diagnoses in 2008 (Table C).
- Sex between men is the predominant mode of transmission in EU/EEA countries accounting for 40% of the HIV diagnoses in 2008 (Table C).
- Six per cent of HIV cases were reported in IDU (Table C).
- The remaining cases (2%) included 198 cases of HIV infected through MTCT (1%) (Table 5) and 64 cases by other routes (nosocomial infection, transfusion or use of other blood products) (Table 6). Of those 198 cases infected through MTCT, 41% were diagnosed in individuals originating from countries with generalised epidemics.
- Transmission mode was unknown for 5325 cases (24%).

Table C: Characteristics of diagnosed cases of HIV infection in EU/EEA countries, 2008

	EU/EEA countries*
Number of HIV cases	25656
Rate per million population	61
Percentage of cases**	
Age 15–24 years	13%
Female	30%
Transmission mode***	
Heterosexual	29%
MSM	40%
IDU	6%
Unknown	24%

* No data from: Austria, Denmark, Liechtenstein.

** Cases with unknown age/gender are excluded from the percentages.

*** Excludes individuals originating from countries with generalised epidemics.

In 2008, 25 countries provided information on the origin of the cases and on the probable source of infection when the infection was acquired through heterosexual contact (Table 8). In those countries, 10 270 cases of heterosexually acquired cases of HIV were reported with individual information. Of those, 4 267 (42%) were among individuals originating from countries with generalised epidemics, 113 (1%) have (or have had) a high-risk partner and 382 (4%) have had a partner from countries with generalised epidemics. The probable source of infection was not specified for 54% of cases. The proportion of heterosexually transmitted cases from countries with generalised epidemics varied from 0% in Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia to 67% in Ireland and 69% in Norway (Table 8). Around 50% of the heterosexually transmitted cases in Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom were diagnosed in individuals from countries with generalised epidemics.

Trends in HIV cases in EU/EEA

Among the 23 EU/EEA countries (Table 1) that have consistently reported HIV data since 2000, the rate of diagnosed cases of HIV per million has increased by 37% from 42 per million in 2000 (13 265 cases) to 56 per million (18 019 cases) in 2008 (Figure C). Rates of diagnosed cases of HIV have doubled in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Slovenia; rates have increased by more than 50% in Germany, Norway, Lithuania and the United Kingdom and rates have decreased by more than 20% in Latvia, Portugal and Romania.

Since 2004, 26 EU/EEA countries have consistently reported data on transmission mode. Trends in transmission mode indicate the following when cases from countries with generalised epidemics are excluded (Figure B):

- The number of heterosexually acquired cases has remained stable at around 6 000 cases.

- The number of HIV diagnoses among MSM has increased by 19%, from 7 003 in 2004 to 8 329 in 2008.
- The number of HIV diagnoses among IDU has declined by 46%, from 2 359 in 2004 to 1 273 in 2008.
- The number HIV diagnoses decreased by 50% in MTCT, from 232 in 2004 to 116 in 2008.
- The number of HIV diagnoses due to other reasons (nosocomial, transfusion of blood and its products) has decreased by 51%, from 92 in 2004 to 45 cases in 2008.
- The number of cases with unknown risk factors has increased 33%, from 3 817 in 2004 to 5 083 in 2008.

The trends need to be interpreted with caution as the numbers of HIV diagnoses reported in recent years (e.g. 2007/2008) will most likely increase in the coming years due to reporting delay.

3.3 HIV case reports by geographical area

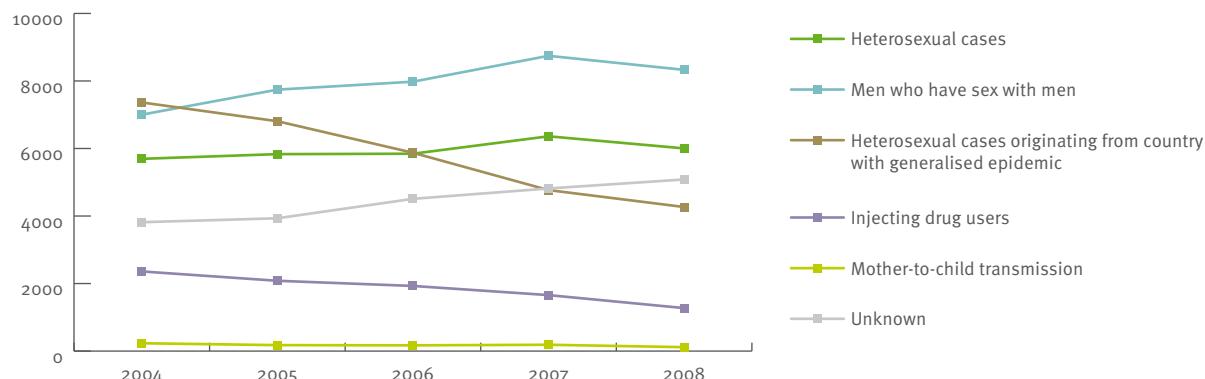
The HIV epidemics in the three geographical areas show notable differences (Table A, Figure C).

HIV cases in the East, 2008

In the East, where the highest rate of diagnosed cases of HIV has been reported, the predominant mode of transmission is through injecting drug use: 45% of the cases. However, due to incomplete reporting, the total number of HIV cases presented here is greatly underestimated as no data were received from Russia. In 2008, nearly 55 000 cases were reported according to the Russian Federal AIDS Centre¹².

¹² Federal scientific-methodological centre on prophylaxis and fight with AIDS. ВИЧ-инфекция. Информационный бюллетень #33 [HIV-infection. Informational Bulletin #33]. Moscow: Federal scientific-methodological centre on prophylaxis and fight with AIDS, 2009.

Figure B: HIV infections by transmission group* and origin, by year of diagnosis, EU/EEA, 2004–08



* Cases originating from countries with generalised epidemic are excluded for all transmission groups except for 'heterosexual cases originating from countries with generalised epidemics'.

Fifteen per cent of the HIV cases diagnosed in 2008 were in individuals aged 15 to 24 years and 41% were female (Table A).

In 2008, 25 542 HIV cases were diagnosed and reported in the East from 14 of 15 countries, a rate of 179 per million population (Table 1), the highest rate in the European Region. Three countries reported rates higher than 200 per million population: Estonia (406/million), Ukraine (341/million) and Moldova (219/million). Sixty-one per cent of the HIV cases in the East were reported by Ukraine. Information on transmission mode indicates the following:

- The predominant mode of transmission in the East is injecting drug use, accounting for 45% (11 432 cases) of the HIV cases (Table 3).
- Heterosexual contact was the second most common mode of transmission: 44% of the HIV infections (11 295 cases) (Table 4).
- Less than 1% of cases were reported among MSM (124 cases) (Table 2).
- Transmission mode was unknown for 2 070 cases (8%) (Table 6).

Thirteen countries provided information on the origin of the cases and on the probable source of infection when the infection was acquired through heterosexual contact (11 295 cases) (Table 8). However, in 11 039 (98%) cases the information on the probable source of infection was not specified. In two countries, the information was available for more than 20% of the cases: Georgia (70%), Azerbaijan (28%) (Table 8). This variable could provide important information on the extent to which the increasing number of new cases reported as heterosexually acquired in the East is related to sexual contact with high-risk partners such as IDU, thus providing crucial information to guide future prevention efforts. Therefore, the completeness of reporting should be improved.

Trends in HIV cases in the East

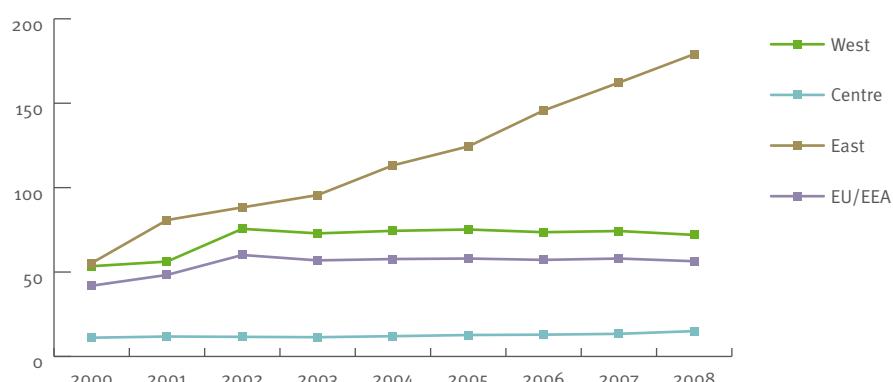
Overall rates in the East do not reflect the true rates of HIV diagnoses, since data from Russia are not available. In the 14 countries that have consistently reported HIV data since 2000, the rate of reported cases of HIV infection has increased from 55 per million in 2000 to 179 per million in 2008 (Figure C).

The Baltic countries (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) were most affected by the rapid increase in 2001–02, since then they have reported declines in the rates of HIV diagnoses, although a small increase was observed in Latvia during 2006–08. Among the other countries that also experienced a peak of cases in 2001, rates have greatly increased since 2003/2004 in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. In other countries, steady increases since 2000 have been reported (e.g. Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova and Ukraine).

Information on transmission modes in the 13 countries in the East that have consistently provided data on HIV transmission modes since 2004 (Estonia provided information only on IDU-related cases) (Figure D, Figure 1) indicate the following:

- The number of HIV diagnoses among IDU has increased by 34%, from 8 505 in 2004 to 11 432 in 2008. However, declines were reported in Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Moldova (Table 3). By contrast, the numbers of HIV cases among IDU have increased in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.
- The number of HIV cases that were acquired through heterosexual contact has increased by 115%, from 5 251 cases in 2004 to 11 295 in 2008 (Table 4). An increase has been reported in all eastern European countries except Turkmenistan (zero cases reported since 2000).

Figure C: HIV infections per million population in the three geographical areas and EU/EEA, by year of diagnosis, 2000–08



Includes countries that have consistently reported HIV data since 2000: West (15 of 24): Belgium, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom; Centre (14 of 15): Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia; East (14 of 15): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

- Although very low numbers, the number of HIV cases in MSM has increased from 41 in 2004 to 124 in 2008 (Table 2).
- The number of HIV cases transmitted from mother-to-child has increased by 41%, from 51 in 2004 to 196 in 2008 (cases from Ukraine reported only for 2007–08 and are excluded here).
- The number of cases with unknown mode of transmission remained constant at around 2000.

HIV cases in the Centre, 2008

The HIV epidemic in the Centre remains at low and stable levels, although there is evidence of increasing sexual (both heterosexual and homosexual) transmission in many countries. Nineteen per cent of newly diagnosed cases in 2008 were in individuals aged 15 to 24 years old and 22% were female (Table A).

In 2008, 1762 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection were reported (from 14 of 15 countries), a rate of 15 per million population (Table 1, Table A). Information on transmission mode indicates that:

- one fifth of the infections were acquired through heterosexual contact (19%; 343 cases) (Table 4); only 3% (13 cases) of these were reported in individuals originating from countries with generalised epidemics;
- MSM accounted for 27% of the infections (466 cases) (Table 2);
- seven per cent were diagnosed among IDU (124 cases) (Table 3); and
- transmission mode was unknown for 805 cases (46%) (Table 6).

The epidemic in the Centre is characterised by its heterogeneity, with different transmission modes predominating in different countries. In 2008, heterosexually acquired cases of HIV represented more than 50% of all diagnoses in Albania, Bosnia and

Herzegovina, Romania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. However, more than 50% of all diagnoses were reported among MSM in six countries: Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Serbia, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Trends in HIV cases in the Centre

Of the 14 countries in the Centre that have consistently reported data since 2000, trends in the rate of HIV cases have remained stable at levels between 10 and 15 per million population (Table 1, Figure C). Among the eight countries that reported more than 50 HIV cases in 2008, the number of cases has more than doubled in Bulgaria (from 49 cases in 2000 to 122 cases in 2008), Czech Republic (from 58 to 148), Hungary (from 48 to 145) and Slovakia (from 19 to 53) (Table 1).

Since 2004, trends in transmission mode in these 14 countries (Figure 1) have shown that:

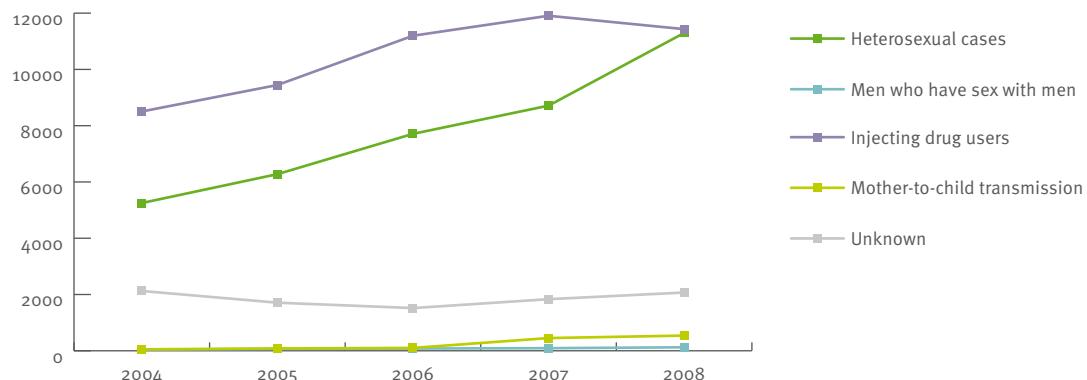
- the number of heterosexually acquired cases has remained stable (386 cases in 2004; 343 cases in 2008);
- the number of HIV cases among MSM has more than doubled, from 209 in 2004 to 466 in 2008;
- among IDU, reports of new diagnoses have declined, from 231 in 2004 to 124 in 2008; and
- the number of cases with unknown transmission mode increased by 66%, from 531 in 2004 to 805 in 2008.

HIV cases in the West, 2008

The reported data suggest that the HIV epidemic in the West is characterised by a continuing increase in sexual transmission of HIV infection. Ten per cent of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2008 were reported in individuals 15 to 24 years old and 30% were female (Table A).

In the West, 24 296 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection were reported in 2008 from 21 of 24 countries, a rate of 72 per million population (Table 1, Table A). In the West, the distribution by transmission mode is

Figure D: HIV infections by transmission group and year of diagnosis, the East 2004–08



influenced by the number of cases diagnosed in individuals originating from countries with generalised epidemics, especially for heterosexually acquired infections and MSM. Information with respect to transmission mode indicates that:

- forty-two per cent of the HIV cases were acquired through heterosexual contact (10 274 cases) (Table 4); when cases originating from countries with generalised epidemics are excluded (4 515 cases), this percentage decreases to 30% (Table A);
- overall, sexual contact among MSM accounted for 35% of the infections (8 512 cases) (Table 2); however, when cases from countries with generalised epidemics are excluded, this percentage increases to 43%, making it the predominant mode of transmission (Table A);
- four per cent of HIV infections were acquired through IDU (1 063 cases) (Table 3); and
- transmission mode was unknown for 4 197 cases (17%) (Table 6).

Trends in HIV cases in the West

Among the 15 countries in the West that have consistently reported HIV data since 2000, the rate of HIV cases has increased from 53 per million population in 2000 (12 015 cases) to 72 per million (16 657 cases) in 2008 (Figure C). Regarding the transmission groups, the distribution mirrors the pattern for the whole of the EU/EEA as described above. Trends by transmission mode and geographical area are also presented in Figure 1.

3.4 CD4 cell counts

In 2008, 22 countries (compared with 13 countries in 2007) provided information on CD4 cell count at time of HIV diagnosis: ten from the West, eight from the Centre and four from the East; eighteen of the 22 countries are in the EU.

Six countries provided CD4 cell count information for more than 50% of all diagnosed HIV cases, including the historical data, which resulted in an overall increase in the number of HIV cases reported with information on CD4 cell count for 2008.

For 2008, thirteen countries provided CD4 cell count information for more than half of reported HIV cases. In seven countries the percentage of all cases diagnosed with CD4 cell count < 350 per mm³ blood was less than 20%, while in two countries (Malta and Slovenia) this percentage was more than 50% (Table 25).

CD4 cell count data by transmission mode show the highest percentage of cases with CD4 < 350 at diagnosis in individuals infected through heterosexual contact (15 of 21 countries with information on transmission mode for 2008) and in MSM (five of 21 countries) and both MSM/heterosexual contact (two countries).

4 AIDS case reporting in Europe

4.1 AIDS cases in the WHO European Region

AIDS cases diagnosed and reported in the WHO European Region, 2008

For 2008, a total of 7565 AIDS cases were reported in 47 of the 54 countries (no data from Denmark, Sweden, Liechtenstein, Kazakhstan, Monaco, Russia or Turkey), representing a rate of nine cases per million population. More AIDS cases were diagnosed in the West (4724 cases) than in the East (2311 cases). The number of AIDS cases remains low in the Centre (530 cases) (Table 11). However, due to incomplete reporting, the number of AIDS cases is greatly underestimated, particularly in the East. The rates of reported AIDS diagnoses in 2008 varied widely between countries. A rate of AIDS cases higher than 30 per million population was observed in five countries: Belarus (36/million; 351 cases), Estonia (46/million; 61 cases), Georgia (53/million; 232 cases), Latvia (44/million; 99 cases) and Portugal (36/million; 387 cases).

Trends in AIDS cases diagnosed and reported in the WHO European Region

Trends in reported AIDS diagnoses per million population are presented in Figure E for the 46 countries in the WHO European Region that have consistently reported for 2000–08 (Table 11). The decrease in the number of reported diagnosed AIDS cases has continued in the West and Centre, and can be partially attributed to reporting delay and the availability of HAART. Among those 46 countries reporting for the whole period since 2000, the number of reported AIDS diagnoses has declined from 12 072 cases (19/million) to 7564 cases (12/million) in 2008. However, during this period, the number of reported AIDS diagnoses has increased in 22 countries.

In the East, the number of reported AIDS diagnoses has continued to increase, from 835 cases (6.6/million) in 2000 to 2311 cases (18.2/million) in 2008 (Figure E). In contrast, the number of reported AIDS cases in the rest of Europe has declined since 2000 by more than a third in the Centre and by more than half in the West.

Trends in AIDS cases by transmission mode, country of origin and geographical area are presented in Figure 3.

4.2 AIDS cases in the EU/EEA

AIDS cases diagnosed and reported in the EU/EEA, 2008

In 2008, a total of 5 218 cases of AIDS were diagnosed in the EU/EEA countries (no data from Denmark, Sweden or Liechtenstein), representing a rate of 11 cases per

million population (Table 11). The highest rates were reported by Estonia (46/million; 61 cases), Latvia (44/million; 99 cases), Portugal (36/million; 387 cases), and Spain (29/million; 1170 cases).

Trends in AIDS cases diagnosed and reported in the EU/EEA

The steady decrease in the number of reported AIDS cases diagnosed in recent years has continued in 2008. This could be due to the availability of HAART, under-reporting or reporting delay. Since 2000, the number of reported AIDS cases diagnosed has declined, in those 27 countries that reported consistently over time, by more than 50%, from 10 868 cases (23/million) to 5 218 cases (11/million) in 2008. During this period, the number of reported AIDS cases diagnosed has increased in 10 and decreased in 17 countries. Of the fifteen countries that reported more than 30 AIDS cases diagnosed in 2008, the largest increase was reported by Estonia, from three cases in 2000 (2/million) to 61 (46/million) in 2008. Other substantial increases (doubled or more) were observed in Latvia and Lithuania. Decreases of reported AIDS cases by more than 50% over the period 2000 to 2008 were reported by Spain (59%, from 2 880 to 1 170), Portugal (63%, from 1 038 to 387), France (64%, from 1 741 to 624) and Germany (70%, from 830 to 246) although these decreases have not been adjusted for reporting delays. It is expected that in the coming years some countries will report an updated number of AIDS cases diagnosed in 2008, especially those with long reporting delays.

4.3 AIDS cases diagnosed and reported by geographical area

AIDS case reports in the East, 2008

In 2008, a total of 2 311 cases of AIDS were diagnosed and reported by 13 of the 15 countries in the East, a rate of eight per million (Table 11). In 2008, the highest rates were reported by Georgia (53/million; 232 cases), Estonia (46/million; 61 cases), Latvia (44/million; 99 cases), Belarus (36/million; 351 cases), Armenia (26/million; 83 cases) and Ukraine (22/million; 1 031 cases).

Thirteen countries in the East have consistently reported AIDS cases diagnosed over time since 2000 (Table 11); this excludes Kazakhstan and Russia. The rate of AIDS cases diagnosed in the East has exceeded the rate in the West since 2004 (Figure E) and increased from seven per million (835 cases) in 2000 to 43 per million (5 443 cases) in 2006. The total number of AIDS cases in the East then appears to have dropped to 1 422 in 2007 and to 2 311 in 2008. This decrease, however, is mainly due to a reporting artefact, i.e. a change in the AIDS surveillance system in Ukraine, which has resulted in

substantial underreporting of AIDS cases in that country. All countries that consistently provided data over time, reported an increase in the number of AIDS cases since 2000, with the exception of Turkmenistan. A more than 20-fold increase was reported by Armenia and Uzbekistan and more than a 10-fold increase in Estonia, Georgia and Moldova.

AIDS case reports in the Centre, 2008

In 2008, 530 diagnosed cases of AIDS were reported by 14 of the 15 countries in the Centre, a rate of five per million (Table 11), with the highest rate reported in Romania (10/million; 224 cases). In the other countries, AIDS rates were around or below five per million.

Fourteen countries in the Centre have consistently reported AIDS cases diagnosed over time since 2000 (Table 11); this excludes Turkey. The steady decrease in the number of reported AIDS diagnoses has continued in 2008. There were 530 diagnosed cases of AIDS reported for 2008 (5/million) as compared with 922 cases in 2000 (8/million); a decrease of 43%. Eight countries (with relatively low total numbers) have reported a decrease in numbers and six countries reported an increase. During this period, the largest increases in AIDS rates were reported by Bulgaria (from 2/million (16 cases) in 2000 to 4/million (29 cases) in 2008) and Albania (from 1/million (3 cases) in 2000 to 8/million (24 cases) in 2008) (Table 11).

AIDS case reports in the West, 2008

For 2008, a total of 4724 diagnosed cases of AIDS were reported by 19 of the 24 countries in the West (Table 11), representing a rate of 12 per million population. Trends in the West mirror the pattern for the EU/EEA as previously described. Among the 19 countries that provided the data consistently over time, the number of AIDS diagnoses has declined from 10 315 cases (26/million) in 2000 to 4 723 cases (12/million) in 2008. Trends in AIDS

cases by transmission mode and geographical area are presented in Figure 3.

4.4 AIDS-indicative diseases and mortality

AIDS-indicative diseases

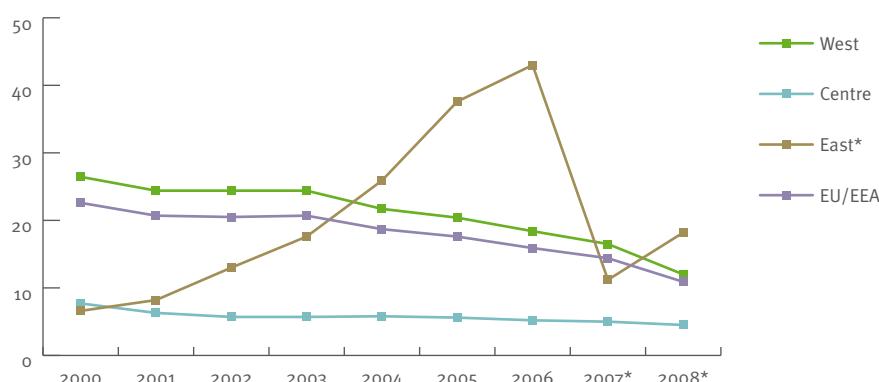
Indicative diseases for diagnosis of an AIDS case are listed in the EU case definitions for adults and adolescents and children, and in the WHO revised case definitions for HIV surveillance and revised clinical staging and immunological classification of HIV-related disease in adults and children. AIDS cases can be reported with one or more AIDS-indicative diseases present at, or within the two months following, the AIDS diagnosis.

The most common indicative diseases among adults and adolescent AIDS cases diagnosed in 2008 were pneumocystis pneumonia (16%), tuberculosis (15%) and wasting syndrome due to HIV (10%) (Table 18).

In the EU/EEA, the most common AIDS-indicative disease diagnosed in 2008 was pneumocystis pneumonia (22%), wasting syndrome due to HIV (9%) and tuberculosis (9%). In contrast, in the non-EU/EEA countries, the most common AIDS-indicative diseases were pulmonary tuberculosis (29%), wasting syndrome due to HIV (13%) and extrapulmonary tuberculosis (11%) (Table 19).

In the East of the WHO European Region, the most common indicative disease among adults and adolescents was pulmonary tuberculosis (32%), wasting syndrome due to HIV (12%) and extrapulmonary tuberculosis (12%). In the Centre, the most common AIDS-indicative disease diagnosed was wasting syndrome due to HIV (32%), pneumocystis pneumonia (11%), *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (10%).

Figure E: AIDS cases per million population in the three geographical areas and EU/EEA, by year of diagnosis 2000–08



Countries included that have consistently reported AIDS cases since 2000: **West (19 of 24)**: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, San Marino, Switzerland, United Kingdom; **Centre (14 of 15)**: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia; **East (13 of 15)**: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine*, Uzbekistan.
* the trend in 2007–08 in the East is affected by a change in the reporting system in Ukraine (see Section 4.3).

AIDS mortality data

In the WHO European Region, 2800 individuals diagnosed with AIDS were reported to have died of AIDS during 2008 (Table 22). This figure is higher than the total reported for 2007 (2598) but much lower than in previous years. Since the beginning of the AIDS epidemic, a cumulative total of 342768 individuals have been reported as diagnosed with AIDS in the WHO European Region by the end of 2008 (Table 11). The cumulative total of cases reported as known to have died by the end of 2008 is 185139 (Table 22). These figures suggest that around 150 000 people were living with an AIDS diagnosis by the end of 2008 in the WHO European Region based on the 49 countries that have reported cumulative AIDS and mortality figures.

5 Number of HIV tests performed

The figures on HIV tests performed are derived from different sources, ranging from annual activity reports from HIV testing sites in a country, to extrapolations from information systematically gathered in laboratory networks performing HIV tests, and to estimates based on surveys performed with a temporal spacing. The numbers presented may not completely cover the HIV testing activities in all countries. While describing testing rates in the countries, it is important to explain these above-mentioned differences.

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. With respect to the effort to increase the uptake of HIV testing in Europe, the lack of data on the number of HIV tests performed is complicating the evaluation of such efforts.

These numbers provide only a crude measure of HIV testing activities in the countries. They do not provide detailed information on who is being tested or to what extent testing is targeted at high-risk populations. The calculated testing rates are likely to overestimate the true rate of testing in the population as the numbers reported are not of individuals who have been tested but of tests performed. This includes repeated tests performed on the same individual.

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 24.

In 2008 only 21 countries submitted the number of HIV tests performed, with the highest rate being reported by Austria (90 per 1000 population) and France (78 per 1000 population).

Trends in HIV testing for the period between 2004 and 2008 can be observed for only 18 countries. Between 2007 and 2008, a nearly double increase of HIV tests performed was reported for Slovakia, from 85520 to 166926, and a more than double increase in Lithuania, from 60333 to 162382. In Lithuania, the increase is related to the doubling of the number of institutions that conduct HIV testing (i.e. improved surveillance in pregnant women) between 2008 (70) and 2007 (46).

Given the relatively low number of countries that were able to submit the data, the value and future of this data collection with respect to the number of HIV tests performed needs to be further discussed.

6 Conclusion

HIV infection remains of major public health importance in Europe with a continued increase in the number of HIV cases diagnosed and reported. In contrast, the number of AIDS cases diagnosed (not adjusted for reporting delays) has continued to decline, except in the East, where the number of AIDS cases has increased. This report provides an accurate picture of the HIV and AIDS surveillance data as provided by 48 countries of the WHO European Region. Due to incomplete reporting and non-reporting from a few large countries in the Region, this report does not present a complete overview of the HIV and AIDS epidemics in Europe.

The number of diagnosed and reported cases of HIV in 2008 (as reported in October 2009) is the highest number so far for the WHO European Region, despite not adjusting for the reporting delay and taking into account the limitations of the data as described in Section 2.5. The data suggest evidence of continuing HIV transmission in many countries. However, the predominant transmission mode varies by country and geographical/epidemiological area and these data illustrate the wide diversity in the epidemiology of HIV in Europe.

In EU/EEA countries, which closely correlate with the West, the highest proportion of the total number of HIV cases was diagnosed in MSM. Despite the relatively low absolute number of cases diagnosed in these groups, IDU and MSM are disproportionately affected by the HIV epidemic compared with the heterosexual population because of the relatively small sizes of the populations and the increased levels of HIV in these groups. National prevention programmes aimed at reducing HIV transmission within Europe should have a strong focus on MSM. In addition, heterosexual HIV transmission is important and is increasing in several countries in Europe. Around 40% of these cases were diagnosed in individuals originating from countries with generalised epidemics who may have been infected outside of Europe. These cases influence the nature of the HIV and AIDS epidemics in Europe. Individuals originating from countries with generalised epidemics as well as migrant populations should therefore be targeted in national prevention programmes and access to treatment and care services ensured. Among IDU, there seems to be a general decline in the number of HIV diagnoses. However, this is still the predominant transmission mode in the Baltic States.

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 is diverse, with sexual transmission among MSM dominating in some countries and heterosexual transmission dominating in other countries.

In the East, the number of HIV cases has increased substantially. The increase of the epidemic is mainly driven by an increase in cases acquired through IDU but the proportion of HIV cases acquired by heterosexual contact is increasing rapidly. The proportional increase in reported heterosexual transmission continues to exceed the increase among IDU. However, the amount of independent or IDU-related heterosexual transmission is unknown as information on the probable source of infection is missing for the majority of the heterosexual cases. Among IDU in the East, the number of cases of HIV infection has increased in almost all countries. The presented data confirm that the HIV epidemic in the East cannot be controlled and the goal of Universal Access to prevention, treatment and care cannot be reached without implementing comprehensive prevention strategies for IDU, including harm reduction interventions such as opioid substitution therapy and needle and syringe exchange programmes.

Enhanced surveillance of HIV and AIDS in Europe is essential to provide the information that is necessary to monitor the epidemic and evaluate the public health response to control the transmission of infections. In order to achieve this aim, countries in Europe need to ensure that surveillance data are of high quality, and need to provide, in particular, complete case reports with HIV and AIDS surveillance data. Achieving full coverage of reporting in the WHO European Region is of paramount importance.

Tables

Table 1: HIV infections and rates per million population by country and year of diagnosis (2000–08) and cumulative totals*, in EU/EEA, non-EU/EEA countries and geographical areas, WHO European Region

	Country	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		
		N	Rate									
EU												
W	Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Belgium	952	92.9	966	93.9	992	96.0	1052	101.4	1002	96.2	
C	Bulgaria	49	6.0	40	5.0	43	5.5	63	8.1	50	6.4	
C	Cyprus	29	41.8	22	31.4	16	22.5	24	33.2	25	33.8	
C	Czech Republic	58	5.6	51	5.0	50	4.9	63	6.2	72	7.0	
W	Denmark	260	48.7	319	59.5	289	53.8	270	50.1	306	56.6	
E	Estonia	390	284.8	1474	1080.6	899	661.7	840	620.6	743	550.7	
W	Finland	144	27.8	129	24.9	131	25.2	133	25.5	122	23.3	
W	France	-	-	-	-	-	-	5043	81.2	5735	91.7	
W	Germany	1688	20.5	1443	17.5	1718	20.8	1977	24.0	2223	26.9	
W	Greece	463	42.4	400	36.5	396	36.0	419	38.0	488	44.1	
C	Hungary	48	4.7	82	8.0	78	7.7	63	6.2	75	7.4	
W	Ireland	290	76.2	299	77.3	364	92.6	401	100.4	358	88.0	
W	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1667	84.3	
E	Latvia	466	196.4	807	342.7	542	231.8	403	173.3	323	139.7	
E	Lithuania	65	18.6	72	20.7	397	114.4	110	31.8	135	39.3	
W	Luxembourg	42	96.3	37	83.8	39	87.4	50	110.7	58	126.6	
W	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.5	19	47.3	
W	Netherlands	367	23.0	577	36.0	3423	212.0	1565	96.5	1309	80.4	
C	Poland	630	16.4	564	14.7	573	15.0	610	16.0	656	17.2	
W	Portugal	2789	272.7	2232	216.8	2103	202.8	1938	185.6	1836	174.8	
C	Romania	351	15.6	468	21.1	402	18.4	308	14.2	303	14.0	
C	Slovakia	19	3.5	8	1.5	11	2.0	13	2.4	15	2.8	
C	Slovenia	13	6.5	17	8.5	21	10.5	14	7.0	24	12.0	
W	Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	1257	93.7	1494	91.4	
W	Sweden	277	31.2	266	29.9	299	33.5	363	40.5	410	45.6	
W	United Kingdom	3950	67.1	5150	87.1	6322	106.6	7373	123.8	7849	131.1	
	Total EU	13 340	42.1	15 423	48.7	19 108	60.3	24 353	61.9	27 297	65.5	
EEA												
W	Iceland	10	35.6	10	35.1	7	24.3	9	31.1	4	13.7	
W	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
W	Norway	175	39.0	157	34.8	205	45.2	238	52.1	251	54.7	
	Total EU+EEA	13 525	42.0	15 590	48.5	19 320	60.0	24 600	61.8	27 552	65.3	
Non-EU/EEA												
C	Albania	7	2.3	8	2.6	14	4.6	20	6.5	21	6.8	
W	Andorra	0	0.0	1	15.1	0	0.0	2	28.7	9	120.6	
E	Armenia	29	9.4	28	9.1	42	13.7	29	9.5	49	16.0	
E	Azerbaijan	40	4.9	94	11.5	78	9.5	86	10.4	102	12.2	
E	Belarus	527	52.4	578	57.8	915	91.9	713	71.9	778	78.9	
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	0.5	11	2.9	9	2.4	12	3.2	9	2.4	
C	Croatia	36	8.1	26	5.9	43	9.7	50	11.3	52	11.7	
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	
E	Georgia	86	18.1	98	20.9	99	21.4	102	22.3	156	34.5	
W	Israel	295	48.5	367	59.1	343	54.2	307	47.6	317	48.2	
E	Kazakhstan	347	23.2	1175	78.8	694	46.5	747	49.8	699	46.3	
E	Kyrgyzstan	16	3.2	150	29.9	160	31.6	131	25.6	161	31.2	
E	Moldova	176	42.9	234	58.0	209	52.8	258	66.4	360	94.2	
W	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C	Montenegro	7	10.6	2	3.0	3	4.6	6	9.4	2	3.2	
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
W	San Marino	1	33.9	3	101.8	2	67.9	5	169.7	3	101.8	
C	Serbia	71	9.4	97	12.9	103	13.7	91	12.2	103	13.8	
W	Switzerland	572	79.6	639	88.4	785	107.8	756	103.0	746	101.0	
E	Tajikistan	7	1.1	38	6.1	29	4.6	41	6.4	198	30.7	
C	Turkey	111	1.6	142	2.1	154	2.2	140	2.0	199	2.8	
E	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
E	Ukraine	5485	112.2	6 086	125.7	7 385	153.8	8 179	171.7	10 218	216.1	
E	Uzbekistan	154	6.2	549	21.9	981	38.6	1836	71.4	2 055	79.0	
	Total non-EU/EEA	7 969	33.7	10 327	43.5	12 048	50.5	13 512	56.3	16 238	67.3	
Geographical area												
	West	12 275	53.3	12 995	56.2	17 418	75.1	23 159	75.0	26 206	78.7	
	Centre	1 431	7.7	1 539	8.2	1 520	8.1	1 478	7.9	1 607	8.5	
	East	7 788	55.0	11 383	80.5	12 430	87.9	13 475	95.3	15 977	112.9	
	Total WHO European Region	21 494	38.5	25 917	46.3	31 368	56.0	38 112	59.7	43 790	66.0	

* Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

2005		2006		2007		2008		Cumulative total*	Country
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
EU									
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Austria
1074	102.5	995	94.3	1052	99.0	1079	101.2	21021	Belgium
83	10.7	92	11.9	126	16.4	122	16.0	938	Bulgaria
43	56.7	35	45.3	46	58.7	37	46.9	602	Cyprus
90	8.8	91	8.9	121	11.7	148	14.3	1187	Czech Republic
264	48.7	245	45.1	306	56.0	-	-	5076	Denmark
621	461.3	668	497.2	633	471.8	545	406.4	6909	Estonia
143	27.3	191	36.3	190	35.9	154	29.1	2411	Finland
5950	94.4	5645	89.0	5592	87.6	4068	63.6	32033	France
2505	30.4	2663	32.3	2774	33.7	2806	34.1	34262	Germany
526	47.4	482	43.2	536	47.9	543	48.4	9336	Greece
106	10.5	81	8.0	119	11.8	145	14.4	1630	Hungary
326	78.4	353	82.8	391	89.7	405	92.0	4874	Ireland
1496	75.1	1556	77.6	1607	79.6	1958	96.6	8284	Italy
299	130.0	299	130.7	350	153.8	358	157.6	4339	Latvia
120	35.1	100	29.5	106	31.4	95	28.2	1401	Lithuania
46	98.9	44	93.1	38	79.2	47	97.1	886	Luxembourg
18	44.6	26	64.0	14	34.2	28	68.2	109	Malta
1298	79.5	1177	72.0	1300	79.4	1361	83.0	15588	Netherlands
654	17.1	749	19.6	714	18.7	804	21.1	12071	Poland
1662	157.5	1665	157.3	1551	146.2	1124	105.9	23313	Portugal
237	11.0	217	10.1	185	8.6	179	8.3	4431	Romania
21	3.9	27	5.0	39	7.2	53	9.8	277	Slovakia
38	19.0	33	16.4	37	18.3	48	23.9	404	Slovenia
1420	85.8	1534	91.7	1498	88.8	1583	81.9	8786	Spain
367	40.6	365	40.2	444	48.5	359	39.1	8449	Sweden
7975	132.4	7608	125.5	7495	122.9	7298	119.3	102707	United Kingdom
27382	65.4	26941	64.2	27264	64.8	25347	60.6	311324	Total EU
EEA									
8	27.0	11	36.2	13	41.7	10	31.7	218	Iceland
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Liechtenstein
219	47.4	276	59.2	248	52.7	299	63.1	4086	Norway
27609	65.2	27228	64.1	27525	64.6	25656	60.6	315628	Total EU+EEA
Non-EU/EEA									
24	7.7	24	7.7	27	8.6	25	8.0	196	Albania
5	64.3	1	12.5	4	48.7	2	24.1	49	Andorra
75	24.5	67	21.8	107	34.8	136	44.2	674	Armenia
206	24.4	241	28.2	441	51.1	436	49.9	1815	Azerbaijan
751	76.5	733	75.0	993	102.1	878	90.7	9064	Belarus
13	3.4	11	2.9	3	0.8	8	2.1	156	Bosnia and Herzegovina
66	14.9	57	12.8	47	10.6	66	14.9	733	Croatia
1	0.5	7	3.4	3	1.5	4	2.0	26	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
237	53.1	272	61.7	340	78.0	350	81.3	1851	Georgia
353	52.7	332	48.7	361	52.1	390	55.3	5751	Israel
964	63.4	1745	114.1	1979	128.4	2335	150.4	11685	Kazakhstan
171	32.8	244	46.2	409	76.5	551	101.8	2030	Kyrgyzstan
533	141.8	621	167.4	731	199.3	795	218.8	4951	Moldova
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monaco
9	14.4	4	6.4	11	17.7	7	11.3	86	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
4	134.1	2	66.3	0	0.0	4	130.8	61	San Marino
104	14.0	88	11.9	91	12.3	116	15.7	2317	Serbia
718	96.5	755	100.9	764	101.2	778	102.5	30933	Switzerland
189	28.9	204	30.8	305	45.3	331	48.4	1346	Tajikistan
267	3.7	269	3.8	299	4.3	-	-	2273	Turkey
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	Turkmenistan
11272	240.2	13256	284.4	13496	291.6	15671	340.7	120224	Ukraine
2159	82.0	2205	82.9	3169	117.8	3061	112.6	16207	Uzbekistan
18121	74.8	21138	87.4	23580	97.7	25944	151.2	212430	Total non-EU/EEA
Geographical area									
26377	78.9	25926	77.1	26178	77.5	24296	72.4	318233	West
1756	9.3	1785	9.5	1868	10.0	1762	15.0	27327	Centre
17597	124.2	20655	145.6	23059	162.3	25542	179.4	182498	East
45730	68.7	48366	72.6	51105	76.6	51600	86.7	528058	Total WHO European Region

Table 2: HIV infections in men who have sex with men, by country and year of diagnosis (2004–08) and cumulative totals*, in EU/EEA, non-EU/EEA countries and geographical areas, WHO European Region

	Country	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total*
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
EU							
W	Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Belgium	199	240	255	276	332	4224
C	Bulgaria**	0	4	10	24	7	76
C	Cyprus	8	16	7	20	9	197
C	Czech Republic	31	53	55	76	92	671
W	Denmark	147	120	100	142	-	1997
E	Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	93
W	Finland	45	32	63	68	46	800
W	France	1208	1343	1320	1401	996	7259
W	Germany	1077	1251	1383	1552	1555	14531
W	Greece	199	220	207	236	235	4333
C	Hungary	45	56	38	61	93	847
W	Ireland	63	60	89	80	100	1118
W	Italy	373	364	381	402	566	2086
E	Latvia	7	14	15	15	22	189
E	Lithuania	4	3	9	4	9	92
W	Luxembourg	20	6	11	15	22	321
W	Malta	3	5	6	0	0	17
W	Netherlands	605	659	662	790	843	8421
C	Poland	36	43	41	28	52	797
W	Portugal	194	209	264	235	196	2553
C	Romania	6	14	11	8	25	88
C	Slovakia	12	9	14	25	33	170
C	Slovenia	15	31	25	30	34	245
W	Spain	431	474	528	624	614	3008
W	Sweden	75	99	94	110	96	2932
W	United Kingdom	2437	2637	2581	2785	2433	45058
Total EU		7240	7962	8169	9007	8410	102123
EEA							
W	Iceland	2	3	2	0	2	97
W	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Norway	70	56	90	77	92	1278
Total EU+EEA		7312	8021	8261	9084	8504	103498
Non-EU/EEA							
C	Albania	0	0	0	1	2	14
W	Andorra	0	3	0	2	2	13
E	Armenia	0	2	2	2	3	11
E	Azerbaijan	4	0	3	3	1	14
E	Belarus	0	2	1	4	5	37
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	3	5	0	1	26
C	Croatia	26	32	37	30	50	347
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	0	1	1	0	4
E	Georgia	6	8	4	11	6	50
W	Israel	67	89	76	121	121	1101
E	Kazakhstan	2	3	8	4	12	43
E	Kyrgyzstan	0	0	1	1	0	2
E	Moldova	0	5	2	0	2	18
W	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Montenegro	0	3	2	5	3	24
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	1	0	0	0	0	17
C	Serbia	30	42	45	39	65	473
W	Switzerland	168	225	263	273	261	3334
E	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	Turkey	11	25	28	25	-	183
E	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Ukraine	9	20	35	48	64	222
E	Uzbekistan	9	10	0	0	0	28
Total non-EU/EEA		333	472	513	570	598	5961
Geographical area							
	West	7384	8095	8375	9189	8512	104498
	Centre	220	331	319	373	466	4162
	East	41	67	80	92	124	799
	Total WHO European Region	7645	8493	8774	9654	9102	109459

* Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting
 ** See Annex 2

Table 3: HIV infections in injecting drug users, by country and year of diagnosis (2004–08) and cumulative totals*, in EU/EEA, non-EU/EEA countries and geographical areas, WHO European Region

	Country	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total*
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
EU							
W	Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Belgium	25	13	11	13	16	732
C	Bulgaria	7	12	34	43	52	160
C	Cyprus	0	1	0	2	1	9
C	Czech Republic	6	4	4	12	8	62
W	Denmark	13	17	10	21	-	450
E	Estonia	247	192	191	115	36	3523
W	Finland	10	16	9	13	7	339
W	France	187	177	165	147	96	972
W	Germany	131	140	163	154	123	2847
W	Greece	14	20	9	9	7	319
C	Hungary	2	2	0	3	2	22
W	Ireland	72	66	58	50	36	1195
W	Italy	192	149	144	137	152	774
E	Latvia	146	114	108	141	100	2615
E	Lithuania	101	85	62	59	42	1028
W	Luxembourg	1	6	2	6	4	118
W	Malta	2	0	3	0	2	8
W	Netherlands	49	27	22	24	9	672
C	Poland	197	170	123	90	46	5685
W	Portugal	521	469	385	287	220	9318
C	Romania	0	1	3	1	1	19
C	Slovakia	0	0	1	1	3	7
C	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	13
W	Spain	297	229	218	137	146	1265
W	Sweden	27	19	33	61	22	1090
W	United Kingdom	148	180	187	166	152	5023
Total EU		2395	2109	1945	1692	1283	38265
EEA							
W	Iceland	0	0	1	1	0	22
W	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Norway	15	20	7	13	12	553
Total EU+EEA		2410	2129	1953	1706	1295	38840
Non-EU/EEA							
C	Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	11
E	Armenia	33	46	24	32	36	292
E	Azerbaijan	45	106	172	311	256	1104
E	Belarus	359	276	242	300	195	4989
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	2	1	0	0	21
C	Croatia	2	3	3	1	1	56
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	0	1	0	0	2
E	Georgia	99	127	152	184	196	1100
W	Israel	67	58	45	39	38	818
E	Kazakhstan	433	636	1162	1246	1410	8078
E	Kyrgyzstan	126	103	168	254	293	1354
E	Moldova	182	228	236	224	136	2459
W	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Montenegro	0	0	0	1	0	3
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	11
C	Serbia	15	11	8	12	10	921
W	Switzerland	76	71	55	49	21	2706
E	Tajikistan	105	142	99	138	157	730
C	Turkey	3	6	5	4	-	82
E	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Ukraine	5778	6270	7127	7087	7014	73720
E	Uzbekistan	851	1120	1454	1816	1561	8948
Total non-EU/EEA		8176	9205	10954	11698	11324	107405
Geographical area							
	West	1847	1677	1527	1327	1063	29243
	Centre	234	212	183	170	124	7062
	East	8505	9445	11197	11907	11432	109940
	Total WHO European Region	10586	11334	12907	13404	12619	146245

* Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

Table 4: HIV infections in persons infected through heterosexual contact, by country and year of diagnosis (2004–08) and cumulative totals*, in EU/EEA, non-EU/EEA countries and geographical areas, WHO European Region

	Country	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total*
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
EU							
W	Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Belgium	447	431	334	380	350	7848
C	Bulgaria	43	65	47	58	28	633
C	Cyprus	17	25	28	21	21	366
C	Czech Republic	31	29	26	29	45	369
W	Denmark	130	110	127	130	-	2236
E	Estonia	0	0	0	0	3	363
W	Finland	53	73	91	76	64	924
W	France	2799	2725	2301	2178	1644	14235
W	Germany	629	700	697	671	699	9131
W	Greece	141	159	143	107	119	2149
C	Hungary	13	20	14	15	17	279
W	Ireland	179	171	181	159	184	2023
W	Italy	780	668	715	774	911	3848
E	Latvia	66	96	87	126	163	838
E	Lithuania	24	20	16	27	26	184
W	Luxembourg	36	33	29	16	21	349
W	Malta	8	11	14	12	24	69
W	Netherlands	499	489	392	379	364	5013
C	Poland	47	78	75	63	52	755
W	Portugal	1075	930	973	987	670	10751
C	Romania	154	130	119	106	93	1365
C	Slovakia	2	12	8	12	8	73
C	Slovenia	4	3	4	3	5	76
W	Spain	669	616	675	615	675	3841
W	Sweden	256	193	182	201	176	3603
W	United Kingdom	4921	4825	4397	3973	3717	45662
Total EU		13 023	12 612	11 675	11 118	10 079	116 983
EEA							
W	Iceland	2	5	7	0	6	76
W	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Norway	163	134	164	141	185	2060
Total EU+EEA		13 188	12 751	11 846	11 259	10 270	119 119
Non-EU/EEA							
C	Albania	19	20	17	22	19	149
W	Andorra	2	2	1	1	0	12
E	Armenia	15	25	37	70	86	328
E	Azerbaijan	29	64	42	75	87	416
E	Belarus	387	428	464	658	653	3812
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	8	4	3	7	88
C	Croatia	21	26	15	14	14	273
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	1	0	5	2	3	16
E	Georgia	48	81	109	123	131	621
W	Israel	158	172	184	171	201	3108
E	Kazakhstan	203	236	325	498	680	2426
E	Kyrgyzstan	34	58	71	107	161	507
E	Moldova	169	291	366	500	590	2302
W	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Montenegro	2	4	1	5	3	45
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0	1	0	0	16
C	Serbia	26	26	24	24	28	535
W	Switzerland	426	360	336	292	264	5137
E	Tajikistan	14	28	52	91	119	315
C	Turkey	118	154	151	251	-	1317
E	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Ukraine	4 041	4 586	5 646	5 736	7 880	41 522
E	Uzbekistan	221	364	495	701	716	2923
Total non-EU/EEA		5 940	6 933	8 346	9 344	11 642	65 868
Geographical area							
	West	13 373	12 807	11 944	11 263	10 274	122 091
	Centre	504	600	538	628	343	6 339
	East	5 251	6 277	7 710	8 712	11 295	56 557
	Total WHO European Region	19 128	19 684	20 192	20 603	21 912	184 987

* Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

Table 5: HIV infections in persons infected through mother-to-child transmission, by country and year of diagnosis (2004–08) and cumulative totals*, in EU/EEA, non-EU/EEA countries and geographical areas, WHO European Region

	Country	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total*
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
EU							
W	Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Belgium	9	7	5	17	7	381
C	Bulgaria	0	1	0	1	0	7
C	Cyprus	0	1	0	0	0	2
C	Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	4
W	Denmark	5	3	2	7	-	77
E	Estonia	7	4	4	2	8	33
W	Finland	1	1	1	0	0	14
W	France	36	39	26	37	17	189
W	Germany	19	24	20	25	11	230
W	Greece	4	2	3	3	1	57
C	Hungary	0	2	0	2	0	7
W	Ireland	3	3	2	6	7	50
W	Italy	30	9	6	4	5	54
E	Latvia	4	2	5	8	8	33
E	Lithuania	0	0	0	1	0	1
W	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	4
W	Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	Netherlands	25	23	7	13	9	175
C	Poland	11	8	16	20	6	135
W	Portugal	13	8	8	11	6	138
C	Romania	9	13	12	4	5	176
C	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	Slovenia	1	0	0	0	0	5
W	Spain	3	2	3	0	4	16
W	Sweden	15	10	8	8	8	131
W	United Kingdom	154	126	129	117	92	1815
Total EU		349	288	257	286	194	3734
EEA							
W	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	1
W	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Norway	1	5	6	9	4	59
Total EU+EEA		350	293	263	295	198	3794
Non-EU/EEA							
C	Albania	0	0	5	3	2	14
W	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	1
E	Armenia	1	2	4	3	0	12
E	Azerbaijan	1	3	1	3	5	16
E	Belarus	20	34	19	25	17	138
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	1	0	0	1
C	Croatia	0	0	1	1	0	11
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	1	0	0	0	2
E	Georgia	2	7	6	15	12	45
W	Israel	9	16	12	11	14	194
E	Kazakhstan	6	9	15	32	43	112
E	Kyrgyzstan	0	2	2	8	25	37
E	Moldova	6	9	14	7	17	66
W	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	1	3
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	1
C	Serbia	3	1	0	1	1	36
W	Switzerland	4	5	1	7	3	146
E	Tajikistan	0	0	0	7	4	11
C	Turkey	8	5	3	3	-	40
E	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Ukraine	0	0	0	257	344	601
E	Uzbekistan	4	11	31	84	57	194
Total non-EU/EEA		64	105	115	467	545	1681
Geographical area							
	West	331	283	239	275	188	3733
	Centre	32	32	38	35	15	443
	East	51	83	101	452	540	1299
	Total WHO European Region	414	398	378	762	743	5475

* Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

Table 6: HIV infections by sex, transmission mode and year of diagnosis (2004–08)**Table 6a: EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries**

Transmission mode	2004		2005		2006		2007		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
EU/EEA									
Men who have sex with men	7312	0	8020	0	8261	0	9083	0	
Injecting drug use	1880	525	1693	429	1549	399	1308	392	
Heterosexual contact	5649	7525	5452	7274	5243	6589	5114	6127	
Mother-to-child	173	177	145	147	116	147	125	168	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	36	54	44	44	38	36	38	26	
Nosocomial infection	9	16	9	13	6	11	12	15	
Other/undetermined	2642	1503	2706	1556	3119	1650	3342	1702	
Total EU/EEA	17701	9 800	18 069	9 463	18 332	8 832	19 022	8 430	
Non-EU/EEA									
Men who have sex with men	333	0	472	0	513	0	570	0	
Injecting drug use	6505	1671	7543	1662	8925	2029	9464	2228	
Heterosexual contact	2274	3666	2624	4309	3197	5149	4024	5318	
Mother-to-child	40	24	61	44	59	56	116	94	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	10	11	9	14	10	11	8	7	
Nosocomial infection	0	1	4	1	29	14	39	22	
Other/undetermined	1257	439	924	449	731	403	781	632	
Total non-EU/EEA	10 419	5 812	11 637	6 479	13 464	7 662	15 002	8 301	
Total WHO European Region	28 120	15 612	29 706	15 942	31 796	16 494	34 024	16 731	

Table 6b: Geographical areas, WHO European Region

Transmission mode	2004		2005		2006		2007		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
West									
Men who have sex with men	7384	0	8094	0	8375	0	9188	0	
Injecting drug use	1442	401	1331	341	1194	328	1007	316	
Heterosexual contact	5722	7637	5456	7327	5251	6679	5077	6167	
Mother-to-child	168	163	144	138	105	134	117	157	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	37	55	44	45	40	37	36	27	
Nosocomial infection	4	10	5	12	5	11	10	13	
Other/undetermined	2001	1139	2153	1229	2436	1288	2648	1363	
Total West	16 758	9 405	17 227	9 092	17 406	8 477	18 083	8 043	
Centre									
Men who have sex with men	220	0	331	0	319	0	373	0	
Injecting drug use	181	52	153	57	147	36	134	34	
Heterosexual contact	277	227	326	273	304	234	387	241	
Mother-to-child	15	17	13	19	19	19	14	20	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	7	9	4	5	3	5	9	4	
Nosocomial infection	5	7	6	1	4	1	2	4	
Other/undetermined	400	178	391	153	490	175	473	139	
Total Centre	1105	490	1224	508	1286	470	1392	442	
East									
Men who have sex with men	41	0	67	0	80	0	92	0	
Injecting drug use	6762	1743	7752	1693	9133	2064	9631	2270	
Heterosexual contact	1924	3327	2294	3983	2885	4825	3674	5037	
Mother-to-child	30	21	49	34	51	50	110	85	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	2	1	5	8	5	5	1	2	
Nosocomial infection	0	0	2	1	26	13	39	20	
Other/undetermined	1498	625	1086	623	924	590	1002	832	
Total East	10 257	5 717	11 255	6 342	13 104	7 547	14 549	8 246	
Total WHO European Region	28 120	15 612	29 706	15 942	31 796	16 494	34 024	16 731	

* Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

	2008			Cumulative total*				Transmission mode
	Men	Women	Unknown	Men	Women	Unknown	Total	
	8502	0	2	103491	0	7	103498	EU/EEA
	1039	253	3	29358	8826	656	38840	Men who have sex with men
	4707	5538	25	52895	65692	532	119119	Injecting drug use
	96	102	0	1834	1944	16	3794	Heterosexual contact
	20	26	0	2793	1042	7	3842	Mother-to-child
	13	5	0	877	796	0	1673	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
	3606	1632	87	29522	14109	1231	44862	Nosocomial infection
	17983	7556	117	220770	92409	2449	315628	Total EU/EEA
								Non-EU/EEA
	598	0	0	5961	0	0	5961	Men who have sex with men
	9091	2138	95	82961	22428	2016	107405	Injecting drug use
	4305	7308	29	26595	38778	495	65868	Heterosexual contact
	101	96	348	555	492	634	1681	Mother-to-child
	7	4	0	238	140	105	483	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
	33	32	12	115	80	13	208	Nosocomial infection
	1085	645	17	18819	9027	2978	30824	Other/undetermined
	15220	10223	501	135244	70945	6241	212430	Total non-EU/EEA
	33203	17779	618	356014	163354	8690	528058	Total WHO European Region

	2008			Cumulative total*				Transmission mode
	Men	Women	Unknown	Men	Women	Unknown	Total	
	8512	0	0	104496	0	2	104498	West
	846	214	3	21749	6893	601	29243	Men who have sex with men
	4688	5561	25	53940	67595	556	122091	Injecting drug use
	87	101	0	1804	1914	15	3733	Heterosexual contact
	22	25	0	2668	964	7	3639	Mother-to-child
	11	4	0	91	96	0	187	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
	2873	1306	18	34755	16465	3622	54842	Nosocomial infection
	17039	7211	46	219503	93927	4803	318233	Total West
								Centre
	464	0	2	4157	0	5	4162	Men who have sex with men
	109	15	0	4710	1468	884	7062	Injecting drug use
	186	157	0	3252	2745	342	6339	Heterosexual contact
	8	7	0	211	204	28	443	Mother-to-child
	3	3	0	330	187	103	620	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
	2	1	0	795	705	0	1500	Nosocomial infection
	560	166	79	4873	1853	475	7201	Other/undetermined
	1332	349	81	18328	7162	1837	27327	Total Centre
								East
	124	0	0	799	0	0	799	Men who have sex with men
	9175	2162	95	85860	22893	1187	109940	Injecting drug use
	4138	7128	29	22298	34130	129	56557	Heterosexual contact
	102	90	348	374	318	607	1299	Mother-to-child
	2	2	0	33	31	2	66	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
	33	32	12	106	75	13	194	Nosocomial infection
	1258	805	7	8713	4818	112	13643	Other/undetermined
	14832	10219	491	118183	62265	2050	182498	Total East
	33203	17779	618	356014	163354	8690	528058	Total WHO European Region

Table 7: HIV infections by sex, age category and year of diagnosis (2004–08)**Table 7a: EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries**

Age category	2004		2005		2006		2007		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
EU/EEA									
<15	217	216	160	172	132	166	143	171	
15–19	290	506	295	377	242	314	251	324	
20–24	1180	1235	1294	1149	1278	991	1497	955	
25–29	2445	2185	2533	2028	2576	1792	2842	1705	
30–39	6892	3460	6761	3373	6676	3222	6751	3028	
40–49	4051	1283	4293	1432	4664	1380	4726	1484	
50+	2196	743	2410	776	2412	800	2675	735	
Unknown	430	172	323	156	352	167	137	28	
Total EU/EEA	17701	9800	18069	9463	18332	8832	19022	8430	
Non-EU/EEA									
<15	53	34	100	72	202	142	230	244	
15–19	153	348	180	418	178	422	152	470	
20–24	248	223	365	292	335	327	417	525	
25–29	394	196	839	335	752	370	981	649	
30–39	4068	1613	4603	1839	5576	2260	6422	2820	
40–49	1592	472	1904	622	2247	794	2744	967	
50+	408	160	444	176	574	215	715	302	
Unknown	3503	2766	3202	2725	3600	3132	3341	2324	
Total non-EU/EEA	10419	5812	11637	6479	13464	7662	15002	8301	
Total WHO European Region	28120	15612	29706	15942	31796	16494	34024	16731	

Table 7b: Geographical areas, WHO European Region

Age category	2004		2005		2006		2007		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
West									
<15	189	187	151	158	121	150	131	157	
15–19	185	348	193	282	177	230	211	247	
20–24	1036	1157	1161	1073	1146	938	1258	812	
25–29	2307	2168	2367	1979	2398	1745	2505	1597	
30–39	6732	3459	6598	3352	6417	3199	6517	2982	
40–49	4036	1291	4280	1436	4641	1377	4680	1490	
50+	2200	755	2418	782	2438	807	2673	735	
Unknown	73	40	59	30	68	31	108	23	
Total West	16758	9405	17227	9092	17406	8477	18083	8043	
Centre									
<15	35	28	18	23	20	20	19	24	
15–19	45	66	46	45	34	34	37	41	
20–24	132	88	157	95	172	81	177	77	
25–29	193	92	249	120	273	120	309	92	
30–39	359	124	388	126	443	123	443	123	
40–49	191	35	193	49	198	51	214	38	
50+	100	28	133	35	106	30	146	35	
Unknown	50	29	40	15	40	11	47	12	
Total Centre	1105	490	1224	508	1286	470	1392	442	
East									
<15	46	35	91	63	193	138	223	234	
15–19	213	440	236	468	209	472	155	506	
20–24	260	213	341	273	295	299	479	591	
25–29	339	121	756	264	657	297	1009	665	
30–39	3869	1490	4378	1734	5392	2160	6213	2743	
40–49	1416	429	1724	569	2072	746	2576	923	
50+	304	120	303	135	442	178	571	267	
Unknown	3810	2869	3426	2836	3844	3257	3323	2317	
Total East	10257	5717	11255	6342	13104	7547	14549	8246	
Total WHO European Region	28120	15612	29706	15942	31796	16494	34024	16731	

* Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

2008			Cumulative total*				Age category
Men	Women	Unknown	Men	Women	Unknown	Total	
116	116	1	3 670	3 240	74	6 984	<15
264	248	4	4 760	4 389	32	9 181	15–19
1 414	812	10	19 032	12 512	116	31 660	20–24
2 481	1 368	17	36 372	20 394	211	56 977	25–29
5 627	2 529	24	81 567	31 440	337	113 344	30–39
4 297	1 268	11	44 558	11 622	148	56 328	40–49
2 353	730	2	24 426	6 363	75	30 864	50+
1 431	485	48	6 385	2 449	1 456	10 290	Unknown
17 983	7 556	117	220 770	92 409	2 449	315 628	Total EU/EEA
							Non-EU/EEA
575	365	361	1 605	1 282	659	3 546	<15
114	414	2	3 743	4 580	17	8 340	15–19
1 179	2 094	9	5 854	6 031	144	12 029	20–24
3 178	2 625	27	11 628	7 039	238	18 905	25–29
6 528	3 192	70	49 777	20 238	342	70 357	30–39
2 871	1 147	20	18 300	5 767	106	24 173	40–49
746	367	3	5 228	1 934	36	7 198	50+
29	19	9	39 109	24 074	4 699	67 882	Unknown
15 220	10 223	501	135 244	70 945	6 241	212 430	Total non-EU/EEA
33 203	17 779	618	356 014	163 354	8 690	528 058	Total WHO European Region

2008			Cumulative total*				Age category
Men	Women	Unknown	Men	Women	Unknown	Total	
101	109	0	2 690	2 421	113	5 224	West
217	199	2	2 998	3 228	43	6 269	15–19
1 207	689	3	17 768	12 770	222	30 760	20–24
2 169	1 278	9	36 734	21 721	383	58 838	25–29
5 323	2 481	14	83 012	32 979	576	116 567	30–39
4 256	1 253	8	45 726	11 988	218	57 932	40–49
2 339	718	1	25 459	6 654	104	32 217	50+
1 427	484	9	5 116	2 166	3 144	10 426	Unknown
17 039	7 211	46	219 503	93 927	4 803	318 233	Total West
							Centre
14	12	1	1 371	1 200	2	2 573	<15
41	25	2	714	696	4	1 414	15–19
179	60	7	2 960	1 468	29	4 457	20–24
303	73	8	3 663	1 289	38	4 990	25–29
464	103	10	5 284	1 379	26	6 689	30–39
193	39	4	2 290	513	16	2 819	40–49
113	34	1	1 229	338	3	1 570	50+
25	3	48	817	279	1 719	2 815	Unknown
1 332	349	81	18 328	7 162	1 837	27 327	Total Centre
							East
576	360	361	1 214	901	618	2 733	<15
120	438	2	4 791	5 045	2	9 838	15–19
1 207	2 157	9	4 158	4 305	9	8 472	20–24
3 187	2 642	27	7 603	4 423	28	12 054	25–29
6 368	3 137	70	43 048	17 320	77	60 445	30–39
2 719	1 123	19	14 842	4 888	20	19 750	40–49
647	345	3	2 966	1 305	4	4 275	50+
8	17	0	39 561	24 078	1 292	64 931	Unknown
14 832	10 219	491	118 183	62 265	2 050	182 498	Total East
33 203	17 779	618	356 014	163 354	8 690	528 058	Total WHO European Region

Table 8: HIV infections in individuals infected through heterosexual contact, by country and probable source of infection, diagnosed in 2008, in EU/EEA, non-EU/EEA countries and geographical areas, WHO European Region

	Country	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	%	
EU										
W	Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Belgium	211	60.3	1	0.3	30	8.6	108	30.9	350
C	Bulgaria	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.7	25	89.3	28
C	Cyprus	4	19.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	81.0	21
C	Czech Republic	5	11.1	5	11.1	6	13.3	29	64.4	45
W	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Estonia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	3
W	Finland	22	34.4	0	0.0	7	10.9	35	54.7	64
W	France	729	44.3	20	1.2	273	16.6	622	37.8	1644
W	Germany	296	42.3	14	2.0	35	5.0	354	50.6	699
W	Greece	45	37.8	7	5.9	2	1.7	65	54.6	119
C	Hungary	2	11.8	2	11.8	2	11.8	11	64.7	17
W	Ireland	124	67.4	7	3.8	13	7.1	40	21.7	184
W	Italy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	911	100.0	911
E	Latvia	0	0.0	44	27.0	0	0.0	119	73.0	163
E	Lithuania	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	15.4	22	84.6	26
W	Luxembourg	11	52.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	47.6	21
W	Malta	3	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	87.5	24
W	Netherlands	189	51.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	175	48.1	364
C	Poland	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	51	98.1	52
W	Portugal	175	26.1	7	1.0	0	0.0	488	72.8	670
C	Romania	1	1.1	3	3.2	0	0.0	89	95.7	93
C	Slovakia	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	6	75.0	8
C	Slovenia	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	3	60.0	5
W	Spain	169	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	506	75.0	675
W	Sweden	95	54.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	81	46.0	176
W	United Kingdom*	2056	55.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	1660	44.7	3717
	Total EU	4138	41.1	112	1.1	378	3.8	5451	54.1	10079
EEA										
W	Iceland	2	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	66.7	6
W	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Norway	127	68.6	1	0.5	4	2.2	53	28.6	185
	Total EU+EEA	4267	41.5	113	1.1	382	3.7	5508	53.6	10270
Non-EU/EEA										
C	Albania	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	100.0	19
W	Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Armenia	0	0.0	6	7.0	0	0.0	80	93.0	86
E	Azerbaijan	0	0.0	21	24.1	3	3.4	63	72.4	87
E	Belarus	0	0.0	72	11.0	0	0.0	581	89.0	653
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	7
C	Croatia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	100.0	14
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	2	66.7	3
E	Georgia	0	0.0	67	51.1	24	18.3	40	30.5	131
W	Israel	161	80.1	3	1.5	3	1.5	34	16.9	201
E	Kazakhstan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	680	100.0	680
E	Kyrgyzstan	0	0.0	3	1.9	0	0.0	158	98.1	161
E	Moldova	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	590	100.0	590
W	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Montenegro	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	3
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
C	Serbia	0	0.0	2	7.1	0	0.0	26	92.9	28
W	Switzerland	100	37.9	7	2.7	38	14.4	119	45.1	264
E	Tajikistan	0	0.0	12	10.1	0	0.0	107	89.9	119
C	Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
E	Ukraine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7880	100.0	7880
E	Uzbekistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	716	100.0	716
	Total non-EU/EEA	261	2.2	194	1.7	68	0.6	11119	95.5	11642
Geographical area										
	West	4515	43.9	68	0.7	405	3.9	5286	51.5	10274
	Centre	13	3.8	14	4.1	14	4.1	302	88.0	343
	East	0	0.0	225	2.0	31	0.3	11039	97.7	11295
	Total WHO European Region	4528	20.7	307	1.4	450	2.1	16627	75.9	21912

* See Annex 2

Table 9: HIV infections by country of report and country or subcontinent of origin, diagnosed in 2008, in EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries, and by geographical areas, WHO European Region

	Country	Country of report		Western Europe		Central & Eastern Europe		Sub-Saharan Africa	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU									
W	Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Belgium	357	33.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	234	21.7
C	Bulgaria	0	0.0	0	0.0	119	97.5	0	0.0
C	Cyprus	20	54.1	3	8.1	6	16.2	7	18.9
C	Czech Republic	109	73.6	0	0.0	28	18.9	5	3.4
W	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Estonia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
W	Finland	89	57.8	7	4.5	20	13.0	19	12.3
W	France	1610	39.6	72	1.8	35	0.9	770	18.9
W	Germany	1730	61.7	60	2.1	176	6.3	257	9.2
W	Greece	409	75.3	5	0.9	51	9.4	29	5.3
C	Hungary	98	67.6	3	2.1	5	3.4	2	1.4
W	Ireland	127	31.4	29	7.2	25	6.2	124	30.6
W	Italy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Latvia	0	0.0	0	0.0	276	77.1	0	0.0
E	Lithuania	92	96.8	0	0.0	2	2.1	0	0.0
W	Luxembourg	21	44.7	17	36.2	0	0.0	7	14.9
W	Malta	7	25.0	1	3.6	2	7.1	0	0.0
W	Netherlands	779	57.2	93	6.8	44	3.2	200	14.7
C	Poland	755	93.9	0	0.0	3	0.4	0	0.0
W	Portugal	866	77.0	9	0.8	15	1.3	163	14.5
C	Romania	176	98.3	0	0.0	2	1.1	1	0.6
C	Slovakia	48	90.6	2	3.8	1	1.9	0	0.0
C	Slovenia	46	95.8	0	0.0	1	2.1	0	0.0
W	Spain	985	62.2	78	4.9	45	2.8	175	11.1
W	Sweden	120	33.4	13	3.6	26	7.2	119	33.1
W	United Kingdom	1788	24.5	297	4.1	162	2.2	2078	28.5
	Total EU	10 232	40.4	689	2.7	1044	4.1	4 190	16.5
EEA									
W	Iceland	0	0.0	3	30.0	3	30.0	1	10.0
W	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Norway	112	37.5	5	1.7	17	5.7	119	39.8
	Total EU+EEA	10 344	40.3	697	2.7	1064	4.1	4 310	16.8
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	25	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
W	Andorra	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Armenia	0	0.0	0	0.0	136	100.0	0	0.0
E	Azerbaijan	0	0.0	0	0.0	436	100.0	0	0.0
E	Belarus	878	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Croatia	64	97.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0
E	Georgia	343	98.0	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0
W	Israel	0	0.0	122	31.3	76	19.5	146	37.4
E	Kazakhstan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Kyrgyzstan	531	96.4	0	0.0	20	3.6	0	0.0
E	Moldova	0	0.0	0	0.0	795	100.0	0	0.0
W	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Montenegro	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Serbia	115	99.1	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0
W	Switzerland	281	36.1	68	8.7	11	1.4	106	13.6
E	Tajikistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	331	100.0	0	0.0
C	Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Ukraine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Uzbekistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 061	100.0	0	0.0
	Total non-EU/EEA	2 246	8.7	191	0.7	4 873	18.8	252	1.0
Geographical area									
	West	9 281	38.2	880	3.6	708	2.9	4 547	18.7
	Centre	1 465	83.1	8	0.5	170	9.6	15	0.9
	East	1 844	7.2	0	0.0	5 059	19.8	0	0.0
	Total WHO European Region	12 590	24.4	888	1.7	5 937	11.5	4 562	8.8

Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Country
N	Rate	N	%	N	%	N	%		
EU									
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Austria
0	0.0	0	0.0	148	13.7	340	31.5	1079	Belgium
0	0.0	1	0.8	2	1.6	0	0.0	122	Bulgaria
1	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	Cyprus
0	0.0	6	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	148	Czech Republic
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Denmark
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	545	100.0	545	Estonia
3	1.9	7	4.5	1	0.6	8	5.2	154	Finland
174	4.3	31	0.8	51	1.3	1325	32.6	4068	France
46	1.6	69	2.5	46	1.6	422	15.0	2806	Germany
1	0.2	4	0.7	12	2.2	32	5.9	543	Greece
0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.1	34	23.4	145	Hungary
8	2.0	5	1.2	3	0.7	84	20.7	405	Ireland
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1958	100.0	1958	Italy
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	82	22.9	358	Latvia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	95	Lithuania
2	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	47	Luxembourg
0	0.0	1	3.6	12	42.9	5	17.9	28	Malta
155	11.4	42	3.1	43	3.2	5	0.4	1361	Netherlands
0	0.0	0	0.0	9	1.1	37	4.6	804	Poland
52	4.6	1	0.1	1	0.1	17	1.5	1124	Portugal
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	179	Romania
1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	53	Slovakia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1	48	Slovenia
254	16.0	0	0.0	31	2.0	15	0.9	1583	Spain
18	5.0	35	9.7	14	3.9	14	3.9	359	Sweden
227	3.1	172	2.4	133	1.8	2441	33.4	7298	United Kingdom
942	3.7	374	1.5	509	2.0	7367	29.1	25347	Total EU
EEA									
0	0.0	2	20.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	10	Iceland
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Liechtenstein
8	2.7	29	9.7	6	2.0	3	1.0	299	Norway
950	3.7	405	1.6	516	2.0	7370	28.7	25656	Total EU+EEA
Non-EU/EEA									
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	Albania
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	2	Andorra
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	136	Armenia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	436	Azerbaijan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	878	Belarus
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	Bosnia and Herzegovina
1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	66	Croatia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
0	0.0	4	1.1	1	0.3	0	0.0	350	Georgia
10	2.6	5	1.3	29	7.4	2	0.5	390	Israel
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2335	100.0	2335	Kazakhstan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	551	Kyrgyzstan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	795	Moldova
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monaco
0	0.0	0	0.0	6	85.7	0	0.0	7	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	4	San Marino
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	116	Serbia
33	4.2	23	3.0	7	0.9	249	32.0	778	Switzerland
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	331	Tajikistan
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turkey
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	Turkmenistan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15 671	100.0	15 671	Ukraine
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 061	Uzbekistan
44	0.2	32	0.1	43	0.2	18 263	70.4	25944	Total non-EU/EEA
Geographical area									
991	4.1	426	1.8	538	2.2	6 925	28.5	24 296	West
3	0.2	7	0.4	20	1.1	74	4.2	1 762	Centre
0	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0	18 634	73.0	25 542	East
994	1.9	437	0.8	559	1.1	25 633	49.7	51 600	Total WHO European Region

Table 10: HIV infections by transmission mode and country or subcontinent of origin, diagnosed in 2008**Table 10a:** EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Transmission mode	Country of report		Western Europe		Central & Eastern Europe		Sub-Saharan Africa	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU/EEA								
Men who have sex with men	5278	62.1	392	4.6	241	2.8	112	1.3
Injecting drug use	675	52.1	41	3.2	220	17.0	23	1.8
Heterosexual contact	2822	27.5	173	1.7	410	4.0	3845	37.4
Mother-to-child	57	28.8	1	0.5	11	5.6	86	43.4
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	11	23.9	3	6.5	2	4.3	15	32.6
Nosocomial infection	5	27.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	27.8
Other/undetermined	1496	28.1	87	1.6	180	3.4	224	4.2
Total EU/EEA	10344	40.3	697	2.7	1064	4.1	4310	16.8
Non-EU/EEA								
Men who have sex with men	290	48.5	127	21.2	24	4.0	2	0.3
Injecting drug use	685	6.0	10	0.1	2199	19.4	0	0.0
Heterosexual contact	1096	9.4	41	0.4	1632	14.0	226	1.9
Mother-to-child	59	10.8	5	0.9	84	15.4	8	1.5
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	4	36.4	0	0.0	2	18.2	4	36.4
Nosocomial infection	72	93.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	40	2.3	8	0.5	932	53.3	12	0.7
Total non-EU/EEA	2246	8.7	191	0.7	4873	18.8	252	1.0
Total WHO European Region	12590	24.4	888	1.7	5937	11.5	4562	8.8

Table 10b: Geographical areas, WHO European Region

Transmission mode	Country of report		Western Europe		Central & Eastern Europe		Sub-Saharan Africa	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
West								
Men who have sex with men	5117	60.1	516	6.1	220	2.6	113	1.3
Injecting drug use	589	55.4	51	4.8	117	11.0	23	2.2
Heterosexual contact	2692	26.2	211	2.1	245	2.4	4060	39.5
Mother-to-child	50	26.6	6	3.2	4	2.1	94	50.0
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	8	17.0	3	6.4	2	4.3	19	40.4
Nosocomial infection	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	26.7
Other/undetermined	822	19.6	93	2.2	120	2.9	234	5.6
Total West	9281	38.2	880	3.6	708	2.9	4547	18.7
Centre								
Men who have sex with men	431	92.5	3	0.6	20	4.3	1	0.2
Injecting drug use	66	53.2	0	0.0	56	45.2	0	0.0
Heterosexual contact	263	76.7	3	0.9	55	16.0	11	3.2
Mother-to-child	13	86.7	0	0.0	1	6.7	0	0.0
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nosocomial infection	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3
Other/undetermined	684	85.0	2	0.2	38	4.7	2	0.2
Total Centre	1465	83.1	8	0.5	170	9.6	15	0.9
East								
Men who have sex with men	20	16.1	0	0.0	25	20.2	0	0.0
Injecting drug use	705	6.2	0	0.0	2246	19.6	0	0.0
Heterosexual contact	963	8.5	0	0.0	1742	15.4	0	0.0
Mother-to-child	53	9.8	0	0.0	90	16.7	0	0.0
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	1	25.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0
Nosocomial infection	72	93.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	30	1.4	0	0.0	954	46.1	0	0.0
Total East	1844	7.2	0	0.0	5059	19.8	0	0.0
Total WHO European Region	12590	24.4	888	1.7	5937	11.5	4562	8.8

Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Transmission mode
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
EU/EEA									
473	5.6	115	1.4	236	2.8	1657	19.5	8504	Men who have sex with men
9	0.7	5	0.4	24	1.9	298	23.0	1295	Injecting drug use
397	3.9	239	2.3	159	1.5	2225	21.7	10270	Heterosexual contact
0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	42	21.2	198	Mother-to-child
0	0.0	1	2.2	5	10.9	9	19.6	46	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0.0	7	38.9	1	5.6	0	0.0	18	Nosocomial infection
71	1.3	37	0.7	91	1.7	3139	58.9	5325	Other/undetermined
950	3.7	405	1.6	516	2.0	7370	28.7	25656	Total EU/EEA
Non-EU/EEA									
27	4.5	8	1.3	13	2.2	107	17.9	598	Men who have sex with men
1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	8427	74.4	11324	Injecting drug use
14	0.1	21	0.2	21	0.2	8591	73.8	11642	Heterosexual contact
0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.2	387	71.0	545	Mother-to-child
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	11	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	6.5	77	Nosocomial infection
2	0.1	2	0.1	6	0.3	745	42.6	1747	Other/undetermined
44	0.2	32	0.1	43	0.2	18263	70.4	25944	Total non-EU/EEA
994	1.9	437	0.8	559	1.1	25633	49.7	51600	Total WHO European Region

Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Transmission mode
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
West									
500	5.9	123	1.4	245	2.9	1678	2.0	8512	Men who have sex with men
10	0.9	4	0.4	24	2.3	245	2.3	1063	Injecting drug use
410	4.0	252	2.5	175	1.7	2229	2.2	10274	Heterosexual contact
0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	33	1.8	188	Mother-to-child
0	0.0	1	2.1	5	10.6	9	1.9	47	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0.0	7	46.7	1	6.7	0	0.0	15	Nosocomial infection
71	1.7	38	0.9	88	2.1	2731	6.5	4197	Other/undetermined
991	4.1	426	1.8	538	2.2	6925	2.9	24296	Total West
Centre									
0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.9	7	0.2	466	Men who have sex with men
0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.8	0	0.0	124	Injecting drug use
1	0.3	5	1.5	5	1.5	0	0.0	343	Heterosexual contact
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	0	0.0	15	Mother-to-child
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	Nosocomial infection
2	0.2	1	0.1	9	1.1	67	0.8	805	Other/undetermined
3	0.2	7	0.4	20	1.1	74	0.4	1762	Total Centre
East									
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	79	6.4	124	Men who have sex with men
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	8480	7.4	11432	Injecting drug use
0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	8587	7.6	11295	Heterosexual contact
0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	396	7.3	540	Mother-to-child
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	4	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.6	77	Nosocomial infection
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1086	5.2	2070	Other/undetermined
0	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0	18634	7.3	25542	Total East
994	1.9	437	0.8	559	1.1	25633	5.0	51600	Total WHO European Region

Table 11: AIDS cases and rates per million population by country and year of diagnosis (2000–08) and cumulative totals*, in EU/EEA, non-EU/EEA countries and geographical areas, WHO European Region

	Country	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		
		N	Rate									
EU												
W	Austria	87	10.9	92	11.4	94	11.6	50	6.2	67	8.2	
W	Belgium	145	14.1	141	13.7	133	12.9	126	12.1	121	11.6	
C	Bulgaria	16	2.0	14	1.7	13	1.7	13	1.7	22	2.8	
C	Cyprus	11	15.8	4	5.7	4	5.6	5	6.9	2	2.7	
C	Czech Republic	15	1.5	8	0.8	8	0.8	9	0.9	13	1.3	
W	Denmark	59	11.0	71	13.2	45	8.4	40	7.4	61	11.3	
E	Estonia	3	2.2	2	1.5	6	4.4	10	7.4	29	21.5	
W	Finland	16	3.1	19	3.7	21	4.0	24	4.6	21	4.0	
W	France	1741	28.7	1683	27.5	1653	26.8	1484	23.9	1390	22.2	
W	Germany	830	10.1	763	9.3	715	8.7	695	8.4	726	8.8	
W	Greece	132	12.1	93	8.5	99	9.0	94	8.5	87	7.9	
C	Hungary	27	2.6	20	2.0	26	2.6	26	2.6	23	2.3	
W	Ireland	13	3.4	26	6.7	35	8.9	39	9.8	44	10.8	
W	Italy	1962	32.9	1840	31.0	1819	30.9	2169	37.0	1626	28.0	
E	Latvia	23	9.7	40	17.0	57	24.4	80	34.4	90	38.9	
E	Lithuania	7	2.0	10	2.9	9	2.6	9	2.6	21	6.1	
W	Luxembourg	12	27.5	9	20.4	6	13.4	6	13.3	14	30.6	
W	Malta	3	7.8	0	0.0	4	10.1	2	5.0	1	2.5	
W	Netherlands	249	15.6	263	16.4	300	18.6	293	18.1	286	17.6	
C	Poland	126	3.3	132	3.5	124	3.2	145	3.8	176	4.6	
W	Portugal	1038	101.5	1022	99.3	1038	100.1	941	90.1	818	77.9	
C	Romania	599	26.7	445	20.1	370	17.0	382	17.6	337	15.5	
C	Slovakia	5	0.9	5	0.9	2	0.4	2	0.4	2	0.4	
C	Slovenia	7	3.5	5	2.5	3	1.5	6	3.0	10	5.0	
W	Spain	2880	63.6	2495	55.6	2324	52.7	2256	52.0	2031	47.6	
W	Sweden	61	6.9	50	5.6	62	6.9	53	5.9	66	7.3	
W	United Kingdom	885	15.0	784	13.3	980	16.5	1022	17.2	974	16.3	
	Total EU	10 952	22.3	10 036	20.4	9 950	20.3	9 981	20.4	9 058	18.5	
EEA												
W	Iceland	1	3.6	1	3.5	0	0.0	1	3.5	3	10.3	
W	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
W	Norway	35	7.8	33	7.3	34	7.5	53	11.6	36	7.8	
	Total EU+EEA	10 988	22.2	10 070	20.3	9 984	20.2	10 035	20.3	9 097	18.4	
Non-EU/EEA												
C	Albania	3	1.0	12	3.9	9	2.9	2	0.6	11	3.5	
W	Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13.4	
E	Armenia	3	0.9	4	1.2	4	1.2	10	3.1	23	7.2	
E	Azerbaijan	9	1.1	7	0.9	7	0.9	11	1.3	20	2.4	
E	Belarus	0	0.0	6	0.6	21	2.1	32	3.2	90	9.2	
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	1.1	10	2.6	5	1.3	6	1.6	5	1.3	
C	Croatia	19	4.3	7	1.6	19	4.3	10	2.3	13	2.9	
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	5	2.5	3	1.5	4	2.0	0	0.0	5	2.5	
E	Georgia	16	3.6	12	2.7	47	10.8	47	10.8	112	25.9	
W	Israel	70	11.5	63	10.1	82	12.9	79	12.2	34	5.2	
E	Kazakhstan	10	0.7	18	1.2	33	2.2	68	4.5	74	4.9	
E	Kyrgyzstan	0	0.0	1	0.2	9	1.8	10	2.0	14	2.7	
E	Moldova	4	1.1	11	3.0	19	5.2	46	12.7	58	16.1	
W	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C	Montenegro	7	11.4	2	3.2	1	1.6	3	4.8	1	1.6	
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
W	San Marino	0	0.0	1	33.9	1	33.9	1	33.9	0	0.0	
C	Serbia	78	10.4	79	10.5	78	10.4	61	8.2	58	7.8	
W	Switzerland	216	30.1	219	30.3	209	28.7	216	29.4	214	29.0	
E	Tajikistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
C	Turkey	48	0.7	43	0.6	44	0.6	44	0.6	54	0.8	
E	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	
E	Ukraine	766	15.7	925	19.1	1455	30.3	1946	40.9	2785	58.9	
E	Uzbekistan	4	0.2	9	0.4	7	0.3	10	0.4	22	0.8	
	Total non-EU/EEA	1262	3.3	1432	3.7	2055	5.4	2602	6.8	3594	9.3	
Geographical area												
	West	10 435	25.8	9 668	23.9	9 654	23.8	9 644	23.8	8 621	21.2	
	Centre	970	5.2	789	4.2	710	3.8	714	3.8	732	3.9	
	East	845	2.9	1045	3.6	1675	5.9	2279	8.0	3338	11.7	
	Total WHO European Region	12 250	13.9	11 502	13.1	12 039	13.7	12 637	14.4	12 691	14.4	

* Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

2005		2006		2007		2008		Cumulative total*	Country
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
EU									
56	6.8	56	6.8	64	7.7	65	7.8	2664	Austria
140	13.4	80	7.6	81	7.6	100	9.4	3822	Belgium
19	2.5	16	2.1	22	2.9	29	3.8	230	Bulgaria
7	9.2	5	6.5	4	5.1	6	7.6	185	Cyprus
13	1.3	15	1.5	23	2.2	29	2.8	269	Czech Republic
44	8.1	51	9.4	32	5.9	-	-	2669	Denmark
29	21.5	32	23.8	57	42.5	61	45.5	252	Estonia
26	5.0	26	4.9	33	6.2	29	5.5	522	Finland
1335	21.2	1136	17.9	957	15.0	624	9.8	64292	France
671	8.1	661	8.0	578	7.0	246	3.0	26837	Germany
98	8.8	86	7.7	84	7.5	89	7.9	2946	Greece
33	3.3	22	2.2	23	2.3	23	2.3	573	Hungary
42	10.1	40	9.4	36	8.3	28	6.4	999	Ireland
1513	26.3	1428	25.0	1357	23.8	977	17.2	60918	Italy
118	51.3	89	38.9	77	33.8	99	43.6	724	Latvia
10	2.9	27	8.0	28	8.3	55	16.3	206	Lithuania
11	23.6	8	16.9	10	20.8	6	12.4	229	Luxembourg
3	7.4	4	9.8	2	4.9	8	19.5	78	Malta
336	20.6	278	17.0	275	16.8	206	12.6	2721	Netherlands
152	4.0	161	4.2	133	3.5	114	3.0	2188	Poland
778	73.7	665	62.8	540	50.9	387	36.4	15020	Portugal
328	15.2	283	13.1	279	12.9	224	10.4	11342	Romania
3	0.6	4	0.7	6	1.1	1	0.2	50	Slovakia
10	5.0	5	2.5	9	4.5	11	5.5	150	Slovenia
1779	42.4	1659	40.2	1476	36.2	1170	29.1	77669	Spain
46	5.1	55	6.1	62	6.8	-	-	2168	Sweden
920	15.3	828	13.7	748	12.3	611	10.0	25271	United Kingdom
8520	17.4	7720	15.8	6996	14.3	5198	10.6	304994	Total EU
EEA									
1	3.4	3	9.9	0	0.0	2	6.3	62	Iceland
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Liechtenstein
32	6.9	32	6.9	9	1.9	18	3.8	957	Norway
8553	17.3	7755	15.7	7005	14.2	5218	10.5	306013	Total EU+EEA
Non-EU/EEA									
6	1.9	8	2.5	17	5.4	24	7.6	109	Albania
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.0	2	Andorra
39	12.1	46	14.3	59	18.3	83	25.7	293	Armenia
18	2.1	14	1.7	201	23.4	59	6.9	351	Azerbaijan
163	16.7	331	34.0	308	31.7	351	36.2	1328	Belarus
6	1.6	4	1.0	4	1.0	5	1.3	101	Bosnia and Herzegovina
18	4.1	19	4.3	9	2.0	14	3.2	284	Croatia
10	4.9	10	4.9	10	4.9	9	4.4	96	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
140	32.1	162	36.8	183	41.7	232	52.9	984	Georgia
58	8.7	57	8.4	42	6.1	45	6.4	1205	Israel
100	6.6	132	8.6	-	-	-	-	464	Kazakhstan
23	4.4	27	5.1	23	4.3	35	6.5	143	Kyrgyzstan
60	16.7	93	25.9	215	60.1	78	21.8	609	Moldova
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monaco
1	1.6	3	4.8	3	4.8	3	4.8	45	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
1	33.5	1	33.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	San Marino
54	7.3	52	7.0	42	5.7	38	5.2	1436	Serbia
183	24.6	150	20.0	159	21.1	112	14.7	8832	Switzerland
0	0.0	1	0.2	31	4.6	43	6.3	76	Tajikistan
30	0.4	30	0.4	24	0.3	-	-	647	Turkey
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Turkmenistan
4140	88.2	4608	98.7	205	4.4	1031	22.3	19427	Ukraine
11	0.4	13	0.5	35	1.3	184	6.8	302	Uzbekistan
5061	13.1	5761	15.0	1570	4.1	2347	6.1	36755	Total non-EU/EEA
Geographical area									
8073	19.9	7304	18.0	6545	16.1	4724	11.6	299903	West
690	3.6	637	3.4	608	3.2	530	2.8	17705	Centre
4851	17.0	5575	19.6	1422	5.0	2311	8.1	25160	East
13614	15.5	13516	15.4	8575	9.8	7565	8.6	342768	Total WHO European Region

Table 12: AIDS cases in men who have sex with men, by country and year of diagnosis (2004–08) and cumulative totals*, in EU/EEA, non-EU/EEA countries and geographical areas, WHO European Region

	Country	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total*
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
EU							
W	Austria	16	13	16	18	12	933
W	Belgium	25	37	18	24	20	1251
C	Bulgaria	1	7	4	4	3	35
C	Cyprus	0	0	1	3	2	82
C	Czech Republic	5	6	3	8	7	139
W	Denmark	19	18	17	13	-	1644
E	Estonia	2	1	1	0	1	25
W	Finland	6	10	8	13	10	274
W	France	306	329	279	231	138	26465
W	Germany	360	305	310	261	109	16156
W	Greece	39	46	33	34	42	1645
C	Hungary	15	18	10	12	16	384
W	Ireland	5	6	8	6	7	306
W	Italy	306	307	301	303	231	9971
E	Latvia	5	4	3	2	2	60
E	Lithuania	7	0	1	2	7	58
W	Luxembourg	6	2	1	2	0	101
W	Malta	0	0	1	0	1	36
W	Netherlands	113	145	115	126	102	1157
C	Poland	23	23	13	16	19	406
W	Portugal	61	62	62	46	48	1903
C	Romania	2	6	7	5	8	108
C	Slovakia	1	1	3	2	0	30
C	Slovenia	4	5	3	6	7	79
W	Spain	329	268	283	267	237	10911
W	Sweden	16	8	9	17	-	1085
W	United Kingdom	212	221	212	220	160	13768
Total EU		1884	1848	1722	1641	1189	89012
EEA							
W	Iceland	2	0	2	0	1	43
W	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Norway	10	11	11	2	6	436
Total EU+EEA		1896	1859	1735	1643	1196	89491
Non-EU/EEA							
C	Albania	1	0	0	0	6	11
W	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Armenia	0	1	0	1	3	5
E	Azerbaijan	0	0	0	2	1	4
E	Belarus	0	0	0	0	0	3
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	1	0	0	0	14
C	Croatia	2	3	10	4	7	123
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	3	2	2	2	20
E	Georgia	5	5	3	3	7	32
W	Israel	4	11	7	5	4	266
E	Kazakhstan	0	0	0	-	-	0
E	Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	1	0	1
E	Moldova	1	0	0	2	0	4
W	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Montenegro	1	0	2	2	2	16
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	1	0	0	0	8
C	Serbia	8	16	14	12	15	235
W	Switzerland	57	48	40	58	34	3000
E	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	Turkey	2	4	4	4	-	64
E	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Ukraine	1	7	14	0	3	49
E	Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total non-EU/EEA		82	100	96	96	84	3856
Geographical area							
	West	1892	1848	1733	1646	1162	91359
	Centre	65	93	76	80	94	1746
	East	21	18	22	13	24	242
Total WHO European Region		1978	1959	1831	1739	1280	93347

* Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

Table 13: AIDS cases in injecting drug users, by country and year of diagnosis (2004–08) and cumulative totals*, in EU/EEA, non-EU/EEA countries and geographical areas, WHO European Region

	Country	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total*
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
EU							
W	Austria	12	13	4	11	16	644
W	Belgium	7	6	5	3	7	240
C	Bulgaria	1	1	0	1	4	7
C	Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	3
C	Czech Republic	2	0	4	3	5	19
W	Denmark	4	4	3	3	-	227
E	Estonia	18	16	23	45	41	151
W	Finland	5	7	1	8	1	44
W	France	167	122	97	82	51	13423
W	Germany	75	49	69	52	20	3614
W	Greece	2	5	5	2	3	117
C	Hungary	0	2	0	1	0	6
W	Ireland	7	9	8	11	4	339
W	Italy	541	442	394	363	222	32744
E	Latvia	66	71	51	42	58	451
E	Lithuania	4	7	17	21	36	90
W	Luxembourg	1	3	0	2	0	37
W	Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	Netherlands	11	18	11	10	6	121
C	Poland	83	76	85	71	39	1113
W	Portugal	326	342	252	165	108	7133
C	Romania	2	2	2	3	2	14
C	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	1
C	Slovenia	1	0	1	0	0	9
W	Spain	944	811	701	599	402	47735
W	Sweden	9	4	3	6	-	242
W	United Kingdom	29	28	26	26	10	1356
Total EU		2317	2038	1762	1530	1035	109880
EEA							
W	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	5
W	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Norway	4	4	4	0	2	149
Total EU+EEA		2321	2042	1766	1530	1037	110034
Non-EU/EEA							
C	Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	Andorra	1	0	0	0	1	2
E	Armenia	18	25	28	25	30	153
E	Azerbaijan	18	10	8	133	40	233
E	Belarus	52	97	216	198	191	799
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	1	1	0	18
C	Croatia	2	1	1	0	0	21
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	1	2	1	0	9
E	Georgia	76	79	105	103	135	610
W	Israel	4	5	12	6	10	181
E	Kazakhstan	0	0	102	-	-	102
E	Kyrgyzstan	11	17	18	19	26	108
E	Moldova	43	42	45	100	51	352
W	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	1
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	6
C	Serbia	18	11	9	14	5	603
W	Switzerland	31	40	28	15	13	3200
E	Tajikistan	0	0	0	15	27	43
C	Turkey	1	1	1	2	-	48
E	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Ukraine	2109	3106	3436	117	543	14413
E	Uzbekistan	12	3	9	20	116	179
Total non-EU/EEA		2397	3439	4021	769	1188	21081
Geographical area							
	West	2180	1912	1623	1364	876	111559
	Centre	111	96	106	97	55	1872
	East	2427	3473	4058	838	1294	17684
	Total WHO European Region	4718	5481	5787	2299	2225	131115

* Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

Table 14: AIDS cases in persons infected through heterosexual contact, by country and year of diagnosis (2004–08) and cumulative totals*, in EU/EEA, non-EU/EEA countries and geographical areas, WHO European Region

	Country	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total*
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
EU							
W	Austria	29	17	26	19	25	534
W	Belgium	79	84	49	50	63	1918
C	Bulgaria	20	11	12	17	16	173
C	Cyprus	2	6	4	0	4	87
C	Czech Republic	5	7	6	11	14	83
W	Denmark	36	22	29	16	-	625
E	Estonia	5	10	8	10	17	65
W	Finland	10	8	15	11	13	163
W	France	744	704	585	506	353	16 806
W	Germany	178	185	168	166	66	3 113
W	Greece	32	41	38	30	33	719
C	Hungary	4	8	11	5	5	105
W	Ireland	27	25	21	15	13	247
W	Italy	651	655	616	607	433	13 493
E	Latvia	12	31	21	21	23	148
E	Lithuania	6	3	3	4	6	38
W	Luxembourg	7	5	7	6	6	78
W	Malta	1	1	2	2	5	19
W	Netherlands	110	133	110	101	73	1 057
C	Poland	37	33	30	29	15	370
W	Portugal	415	357	338	320	219	5 361
C	Romania	105	114	106	113	76	1 539
C	Slovakia	1	2	1	3	1	17
C	Slovenia	3	3	0	2	2	35
W	Spain	586	557	517	436	408	13 083
W	Sweden	37	23	36	30	-	665
W	United Kingdom	663	608	526	440	390	8 046
Total EU		3 805	3 653	3 285	2 970	2 279	68 587
EEA							
W	Iceland	1	1	1	0	0	11
W	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Norway	20	16	16	7	10	318
Total EU+EEA		3 826	3 670	3 302	2 977	2 289	68 916
Non-EU/EEA							
C	Albania	10	6	8	12	18	92
W	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Armenia	5	9	17	32	46	123
E	Azerbaijan	2	8	5	56	14	99
E	Belarus	29	51	103	99	145	448
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	4	3	3	5	58
C	Croatia	7	11	8	5	6	118
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	5	6	6	4	4	54
E	Georgia	27	41	53	60	75	284
W	Israel	24	37	33	28	30	625
E	Kazakhstan	0	0	19	-	-	19
E	Kyrgyzstan	2	5	8	0	6	25
E	Moldova	11	15	43	106	21	222
W	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Montenegro	0	1	1	1	1	24
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	5
C	Serbia	14	13	13	7	11	299
W	Switzerland	119	88	79	79	49	2 208
E	Tajikistan	0	0	0	10	13	23
C	Turkey	39	15	15	15	-	327
E	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Ukraine	592	931	902	72	350	4 075
E	Uzbekistan	2	0	2	6	51	75
Total non-EU/EEA		892	1 241	1 318	595	845	9 203
Geographical area							
	West	3 769	3 567	3 212	2 869	2 189	69 094
	Centre	256	240	224	227	178	3 381
	East	693	1 104	1 184	476	767	5 644
	Total WHO European Region	4 718	4 911	4 620	3 572	3 134	78 119

* Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

Table 15: AIDS cases in persons infected through mother-to-child transmission, by country and year of diagnosis (2004–08) and cumulative totals*, in EU/EEA, non-EU/EEA countries and geographical areas, WHO European Region

	Country	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total*
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
EU							
W	Austria	0	0	0	0	0	26
W	Belgium	1	0	1	1	3	115
C	Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	1
C	Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	1
C	Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	Denmark	0	0	2	0	-	23
E	Estonia	1	0	0	0	0	2
W	Finland	0	0	0	1	0	5
W	France	10	10	6	8	6	727
W	Germany	1	2	1	1	0	104
W	Greece	2	0	1	0	0	23
C	Hungary	0	1	0	0	0	3
W	Ireland	1	0	0	1	3	33
W	Italy	3	4	9	2	2	726
E	Latvia	1	1	2	0	5	12
E	Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	2
W	Malta	0	0	0	0	0	1
W	Netherlands	3	2	0	1	0	30
C	Poland	7	3	4	1	3	52
W	Portugal	1	3	3	2	1	88
C	Romania	6	5	6	3	1	364
C	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	2
W	Spain	6	7	6	7	8	940
W	Sweden	1	1	1	2	-	22
W	United Kingdom	36	33	30	29	13	724
Total EU		80	72	72	59	45	4026
EEA							
W	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Norway	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total EU+EEA		80	72	72	59	45	4032
Non-EU/EEA							
C	Albania	0	0	0	0	0	1
W	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Armenia	0	2	1	1	0	5
E	Azerbaijan	0	0	0	2	0	2
E	Belarus	8	13	10	7	12	55
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	3
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	0	0	1	0	3
E	Georgia	2	6	1	13	10	34
W	Israel	1	2	2	1	0	35
E	Kazakhstan	0	0	1	-	-	1
E	Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	2	2
E	Moldova	1	1	4	7	6	24
W	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	1
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	Serbia	1	1	1	1	2	23
W	Switzerland	0	1	0	1	1	103
E	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	Turkey	0	1	0	0	-	9
E	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Ukraine	0	1	2	6	11	60
E	Uzbekistan	0	0	2	3	6	11
Total non-EU/EEA		13	28	24	43	50	372
Geographical area							
	West	66	65	62	57	37	3733
	Centre	14	11	11	6	6	463
	East	13	24	23	39	52	208
Total WHO European Region		93	100	96	102	95	4404

* Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

Table 16: AIDS cases by sex, transmission mode and year of diagnosis (2004–08) and cumulative totals***Table 16a: EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries**

Transmission mode	2004		2005		2006		2007		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
EU/EEA									
Men who have sex with men	1896	0	1859	0	1735	0	1642	0	
Injecting drug use	1825	496	1649	393	1426	340	1227	303	
Heterosexual contact	2107	1719	2042	1628	1810	1492	1713	1263	
Mother-to-child	30	50	36	36	40	32	32	27	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	36	27	42	17	25	20	22	16	
Nosocomial infection	10	6	6	5	3	5	3	3	
Other/undetermined	663	232	599	241	595	232	556	196	
Total EU/EEA	6567	2530	6233	2320	5634	2121	5195	1808	
Non-EU/EEA									
Men who have sex with men	82	0	100	0	96	0	96	0	
Injecting drug use	1867	530	2668	771	3283	738	660	109	
Heterosexual contact	466	426	631	610	664	654	329	266	
Mother-to-child	7	6	15	13	15	9	23	20	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	3	3	6	2	1	1	10	2	
Nosocomial infection	1	0	0	1	2	1	3	1	
Other/undetermined	165	38	177	66	185	112	39	12	
Total non-EU/EEA	2591	1003	3597	1463	4246	1515	1160	410	
Total WHO European Region	9158	3533	9830	3783	9880	3636	6355	2218	

Table 16b: Geographical areas, WHO European Region

Transmission mode	2004		2005		2006		2007		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
West									
Men who have sex with men	1892	0	1848	0	1733	0	1645	0	
Injecting drug use	1719	461	1560	352	1308	315	1090	274	
Heterosexual contact	2058	1711	1987	1580	1757	1455	1634	1234	
Mother-to-child	27	39	31	34	36	26	31	26	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	23	17	30	7	17	10	10	7	
Nosocomial infection	1	1	0	1	2	3	2	1	
Other/undetermined	540	132	486	157	493	149	461	128	
Total West	6260	2361	5942	2131	5346	1958	4873	1670	
Centre									
Men who have sex with men	65	0	93	0	76	0	80	0	
Injecting drug use	86	25	76	20	90	16	72	25	
Heterosexual contact	179	77	157	83	131	93	151	76	
Mother-to-child	4	10	6	5	6	5	3	3	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	15	13	15	10	9	10	14	9	
Nosocomial infection	9	5	6	4	1	2	1	3	
Other/undetermined	144	100	126	89	114	84	106	65	
Total Centre	502	230	479	211	427	210	427	181	
East									
Men who have sex with men	21	0	18	0	22	0	13	0	
Injecting drug use	1887	540	2681	792	3311	747	725	113	
Heterosexual contact	336	357	529	575	586	598	257	219	
Mother-to-child	6	7	14	10	13	10	21	18	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	1	0	3	2	0	1	8	2	
Nosocomial infection	1	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	
Other/undetermined	144	38	164	61	173	111	28	15	
Total East	2396	942	3409	1441	4107	1468	1055	367	
Total WHO European Region	9158	3533	9830	3783	9880	3636	6355	2218	

* Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

	2008			Cumulative total*				Transmission mode
	Men	Women	Unknown	Men	Women	Unknown	Total	
EU/EEA								
1196	0	0	89490	0	1	89491	89491	Men who have sex with men
832	205	0	87098	22936	0	110034	110034	Injecting drug use
1295	994	0	38928	29985	3	68916	68916	Heterosexual contact
27	18	0	2068	1964	0	4032	4032	Mother-to-child
21	18	0	6528	2721	0	9249	9249	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
19	22	0	3113	2287	0	5400	5400	Nosocomial infection
421	150	0	14586	4305	0	18891	18891	Other/undetermined
3811	1407	0	241811	64198	4	306013	Total EU/EEA	
Non-EU/EEA								
84	0	0	3856	0	0	3856	3856	Men who have sex with men
1043	141	4	16521	4553	7	21081	21081	Injecting drug use
443	402	0	4939	4264	0	9203	9203	Heterosexual contact
27	23	0	193	178	1	372	372	Mother-to-child
66	11	0	345	107	0	452	452	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	1	0	8	8	0	16	16	Nosocomial infection
73	29	0	1274	426	75	1775	1775	Other/undetermined
1736	607	4	27136	9536	83	36755	Total non-EU/EEA	
5547	2014	4	268947	73734	87	342768	Total WHO European Region	

	2008			Cumulative total*				Transmission mode
	Men	Women	Unknown	Men	Women	Unknown	Total	
West								
1162	0	0	91358	0	1	91359	91359	Men who have sex with men
700	175	1	87952	23606	1	111559	111559	Injecting drug use
1240	949	0	38899	30192	3	69094	69094	Heterosexual contact
22	15	0	1869	1864	0	3733	3733	Mother-to-child
12	11	0	5500	1943	0	7443	7443	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
3	2	0	31	24	0	55	55	Nosocomial infection
338	94	0	13412	3248	0	16660	16660	Other/undetermined
3477	1246	1	239021	60877	5	299903	Total West	
Centre								
94	0	0	1746	0	0	1746	1746	Men who have sex with men
43	12	0	1461	411	0	1872	1872	Injecting drug use
102	76	0	2079	1302	0	3381	3381	Heterosexual contact
4	2	0	280	182	1	463	463	Mother-to-child
10	8	0	1289	867	0	2156	2156	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
16	20	0	3084	2264	0	5348	5348	Nosocomial infection
88	55	0	1592	1144	3	2739	2739	Other/undetermined
357	173	0	11531	6170	4	17705	Total Centre	
East								
24	0	0	242	0	0	242	242	Men who have sex with men
1132	159	3	14206	3472	6	17684	17684	Injecting drug use
396	371	0	2889	2755	0	5644	5644	Heterosexual contact
28	24	0	112	96	0	208	208	Mother-to-child
65	10	0	84	18	0	102	102	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	1	0	6	7	0	13	13	Nosocomial infection
68	30	0	856	339	72	1267	1267	Other/undetermined
1713	595	3	18395	6687	78	25160	Total East	
5547	2014	4	268947	73734	87	342768	Total WHO European Region	

Table 17: AIDS cases by sex, age category at diagnosis and year of diagnosis (2004–08) and cumulative totals***Table 17a:** EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Age category	2004		2005		2006		2007		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
EU/EEA									
<15	63	76	47	41	40	37	28	26	
15–19	60	92	74	80	74	79	62	57	
20–24	127	131	142	110	108	92	139	71	
25–29	474	321	421	300	396	266	373	229	
30–39	2403	1048	2232	902	1909	804	1654	654	
40–49	2160	594	2126	605	1991	573	1852	508	
50+	1279	268	1188	281	1110	270	1084	262	
Unknown	1	0	3	1	6	0	3	1	
Total EU/EEA	6567	2530	6233	2320	5634	2121	5195	1808	
Non-EU/EEA									
<15	9	6	20	13	21	14	25	23	
15–19	8	5	5	10	22	15	1	3	
20–24	116	96	180	120	149	116	25	32	
25–29	582	240	741	341	720	299	164	75	
30–39	1152	444	1640	700	2129	727	554	161	
40–49	555	178	807	240	979	283	282	88	
50+	141	33	193	38	222	59	109	28	
Unknown	28	1	11	1	4	2	0	0	
Total Non-EU/EEA	2591	1003	3597	1463	4246	1515	1160	410	
Total WHO European Region	9158	3533	9830	3783	9880	3636	6355	2218	

Table 17b: Geographical areas, WHO European Region

Age category	2004		2005		2006		2007		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
West									
<15	30	35	32	30	33	24	24	23	
15–19	13	32	18	27	19	17	14	20	
20–24	105	110	120	84	81	80	105	56	
25–29	431	297	365	269	347	235	304	201	
30–39	2286	1029	2137	867	1810	775	1529	613	
40–49	2135	593	2085	585	1950	569	1805	505	
50+	1259	265	1182	268	1101	258	1089	251	
Unknown	1	0	3	1	5	0	3	1	
Total West	6260	2361	5942	2131	5346	1958	4873	1670	
Centre									
<15	34	41	16	13	9	11	5	5	
15–19	46	54	58	54	57	63	49	38	
20–24	12	21	18	16	20	11	28	10	
25–29	49	21	57	30	47	26	48	29	
30–39	168	56	139	45	136	47	144	50	
40–49	113	22	118	37	87	27	91	27	
50+	73	15	72	16	67	23	62	22	
Unknown	7	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	
Total Centre	502	230	479	211	427	210	427	181	
East									
<15	8	6	19	11	19	16	24	21	
15–19	9	11	3	9	20	14	0	2	
20–24	126	96	184	130	156	117	31	37	
25–29	576	243	740	342	722	304	185	74	
30–39	1101	407	1596	690	2092	709	535	152	
40–49	467	157	730	223	933	260	238	64	
50+	88	21	127	35	164	48	42	17	
Unknown	21	1	10	1	1	0	0	0	
Total East	2396	942	3409	1441	4107	1468	1055	367	
Total WHO European Region	9158	3533	9830	3783	9880	3636	6355	2218	

* Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

2008			Cumulative total*				Age category
Men	Women	Unknown	Men	Women	Unknown	Total	
49	43	0	6907	5321	0	12228	<15
27	40	0	1361	865	0	2226	15–19
97	68	0	9044	4449	0	13493	20–24
269	148	0	37002	13332	1	50335	25–29
1198	472	0	105117	26042	0	131159	30–39
1358	424	0	52141	8946	2	61089	40–49
810	210	0	30046	5200	0	35246	50+
3	2	0	193	43	1	237	Unknown
3811	1407	0	241811	64198	4	306 013	Total EU/EEA
							Non-EU/EEA
27	23	0	231	198	1	430	<15
3	3	0	130	84	0	214	15–19
54	40	0	1281	856	2	2139	20–24
275	119	1	4937	2152	2	7091	25–29
830	280	3	12480	4337	6	16 823	30–39
418	110	0	5832	1445	0	7277	40–49
128	32	0	2128	445	1	2574	50+
1	0	0	117	19	71	207	Unknown
1736	607	4	27136	9536	83	36 755	Total Non-EU/EEA
5547	2014	4	268 947	73 734	87	342 768	Total WHO European Region

2008			Cumulative total*				Age category
Men	Women	Unknown	Men	Women	Unknown	Total	
21	11	0	2283	1982	0	4265	West
10	16	0	1034	524	0	1558	15–19
65	45	0	8953	4301	0	13254	20–24
214	130	0	37154	13 440	1	50 595	25–29
1079	440	1	106 244	26 445	1	132 690	30–39
1288	406	0	52 635	8 933	2	61 570	40–49
797	196	0	30 524	5 209	0	35 733	50+
3	2	0	194	43	1	238	Unknown
3477	1246	1	239 021	60 877	5	299 903	Total West
							Centre
27	30	0	4724	3426	1	8 151	<15
18	23	0	379	360	0	739	15–19
31	21	0	334	346	0	680	20–24
37	16	0	952	492	0	1444	25–29
101	45	0	2557	893	0	3450	30–39
90	19	0	1579	404	0	1983	40–49
52	19	0	960	242	1	1203	50+
1	0	0	46	7	2	55	Unknown
357	173	0	11 531	6 170	4	17 705	Total Centre
							East
28	25	0	131	111	0	242	<15
2	4	0	78	65	0	143	15–19
55	42	0	1038	658	2	1698	20–24
293	121	1	3833	1552	2	5 387	25–29
848	267	2	8796	3 041	5	11 842	30–39
398	109	0	3759	1054	0	4 813	40–49
89	27	0	690	194	0	884	50+
0	0	0	70	12	69	151	Unknown
1713	595	3	18 395	6 687	78	25 160	Total East
5547	2014	4	268 947	73 734	87	342 768	Total WHO European Region

Table 18: AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2008 in adult/adolescent men and women, total adults/adolescents and in children, sorted by frequency, WHO European Region

Diseases	Men		Women		Total		Children	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pneumocystis pneumonia	931	17.0	284	14.6	1215	16.4	6	4.2
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	869	15.9	270	13.9	1139	15.4	6	4.2
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	552	10.1	208	10.7	760	10.2	38	26.8
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , extrapulmonary	463	8.5	157	8.1	620	8.4	8	5.6
Candidiasis, oesophageal	393	7.2	149	7.6	542	7.3	14	9.9
Toxoplasmosis of brain	225	4.1	140	7.2	365	4.9	10	7.0
Kaposi's sarcoma	230	4.2	28	1.4	258	3.5	0	0.0
Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs	180	3.3	59	3.0	239	3.2	6	4.2
Encephalopathy, HIV-related	155	2.8	53	2.7	208	2.8	7	4.9
Pneumonia, recurrent in an adult or an adolescent	116	2.1	42	2.2	158	2.1	-	-
CMV disease (other than liver, spleen or nodes)	103	1.9	37	1.9	140	1.9	2	1.4
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	100	1.8	30	1.5	130	1.8	0	0.0
Lymphoma, immunoblastic	97	1.8	19	1.0	116	1.6	0	0.0
Cryptococcosis	82	1.5	24	1.2	106	1.4	0	0.0
Bacterial infections, multiple or recurrent	47	0.9	15	0.8	62	0.8	9	6.3
Lymphoma, Burkitt's	53	1.0	8	0.4	61	0.8	1	0.7
Lymphoma(s), not specified	50	0.9	8	0.4	58	0.8	0	0.0
Herpes simplex virus disease	35	0.6	17	0.9	52	0.7	3	2.1
Cytomegalovirus retinitis	26	0.5	12	0.6	38	0.5	0	0.0
<i>Mycobacterium avium</i> complex or <i>M. kansasi</i>	24	0.4	13	0.7	37	0.5	0	0.0
<i>Mycobacterium</i> , other species or unidentified species	24	0.4	11	0.6	35	0.5	0	0.0
Cryptosporidiosis	21	0.4	8	0.4	29	0.4	1	0.7
Cervical cancer, invasive in an adult or an adolescent	0	0.0	28	1.4	28	0.4	0	0.0
Lymphoma, primary, of brain	20	0.4	4	0.2	24	0.3	0	0.0
Iso sporiasis, intestinal with diarrhoea	12	0.2	3	0.2	15	0.2	0	0.0
Histoplasmosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary	7	0.1	4	0.2	11	0.1	0	0.0
<i>Salmonella</i> (non-typhoid) septicaemia, recurrent	5	0.1	3	0.2	8	0.1	0	0.0
Coccidioidomycosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0
Lymphoid interstitial pneumonia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	4.2
Opportunistic infection(s), not specified	841	15.4	401	20.6	1242	16.7	23	16.2

Table 19: The most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2008 by geographical area sorted by frequency**Table 19a:** EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Diseases	Men		Women		Total		Children	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU/EEA								
Pneumocystis pneumonia	850	22.6	259	19.0	1109	21.6	3	3.3
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	334	8.9	138	10.1	472	9.2	6	6.5
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	354	9.4	116	8.5	470	9.2	34	37.0
Candidiasis, oesophageal	322	8.6	111	8.1	433	8.4	3	3.3
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , extrapulmonary	262	7.0	105	7.7	367	7.2	6	6.5
Toxoplasmosis of brain	202	5.4	132	9.7	334	6.5	10	10.9
Kaposi's sarcoma	210	5.6	25	1.8	235	4.6	0	0.0
Encephalopathy, HIV-related	118	3.1	36	2.6	154	3.0	6	6.5
CMV disease (other than liver, spleen or nodes)	98	2.6	35	2.6	133	2.6	2	2.2
Pneumonia, recurrent in an adult or an adolescent	90	2.4	37	2.7	127	2.5	-	-
Opportunistic infection(s), not specified	598	15.9	296	21.7	894	17.4	14	15.2
Non-EU/EEA								
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	535	31.3	132	22.6	667	29.1	0	0.0
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	198	11.6	92	15.8	290	12.6	4	8.0
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , extrapulmonary	201	11.8	52	8.9	253	11.0	2	4.0
Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea or lungs	170	9.9	55	9.4	225	9.8	6	12.0
Candidiasis, oesophageal	71	4.2	38	6.5	109	4.8	11	22.0
Pneumocystis pneumonia	81	4.7	25	4.3	106	4.6	3	6.0
Bacterial infections, multiple or recurrent	47	2.8	15	2.6	62	2.7	5	10.0
Encephalopathy, HIV-related	37	2.2	17	2.9	54	2.4	1	2.0
Pneumonia, recurrent in an adult or an adolescent	26	1.5	5	0.9	31	1.4	-	-
Toxoplasmosis of brain	23	1.3	8	1.4	31	1.4	0	0.0
Opportunistic infection(s), not specified	243	14.2	105	18.0	348	15.2	9	18.0

Table 19b: Geographical areas, WHO European Region

Diseases	Men		Women		Total		Children	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
West								
Pneumocystis pneumonia	838	24.2	255	20.6	1093	23.3	1	3.1
Candidiasis, oesophageal	301	8.7	104	8.4	405	8.6	3	9.4
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	257	7.4	112	9.1	369	7.9	0	0.0
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , extrapulmonary	249	7.2	102	8.3	351	7.5	5	15.6
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	270	7.8	78	6.3	348	7.4	5	15.6
Toxoplasmosis of brain	196	5.7	123	10.0	319	6.8	0	0.0
Kaposi's sarcoma	209	6.0	24	1.9	233	5.0	0	0.0
Encephalopathy, HIV-related	106	3.1	33	2.7	139	3.0	1	3.1
CMV disease (other than liver, spleen or nodes)	99	2.9	35	2.8	134	2.9	1	3.1
Opportunistic infection(s), not specified	557	16.1	274	22.2	831	17.7	12	37.5
Centre								
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	109	33.0	40	28.0	149	31.5	31	54.4
Pneumocystis pneumonia	42	12.7	8	5.6	50	10.6	2	3.5
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	29	8.8	19	13.3	48	10.1	3	5.3
Candidiasis, oesophageal	15	4.5	7	4.9	22	4.7	0	0.0
Pneumonia, recurrent in an adult or an adolescent	18	5.5	4	2.8	22	4.7	-	-
Encephalopathy, HIV-related	13	3.9	4	2.8	17	3.6	5	8.8
Toxoplasmosis of brain	8	2.4	8	5.6	16	3.4	10	17.5
Cryptococcosis	8	2.4	2	1.4	10	2.1	0	0.0
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , extrapulmonary	4	1.2	6	4.2	10	2.1	1	1.8
Opportunistic infection(s), not specified	42	12.7	27	18.9	69	14.6	0	0.0
East								
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	583	34.6	139	24.4	722	32.0	3	5.7
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	173	10.3	90	15.8	263	11.7	2	3.8
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , extrapulmonary	210	12.5	49	8.6	259	11.5	2	3.8
Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea or lungs	170	10.1	55	9.6	225	10.0	6	11.3
Candidiasis, oesophageal	77	4.6	38	6.7	115	5.1	11	20.8
Pneumocystis pneumonia	51	3.0	21	3.7	72	3.2	3	5.7
Bacterial infections, multiple or recurrent	47	2.8	15	2.6	62	2.7	5	9.4
Encephalopathy, HIV-related	36	2.1	16	2.8	52	2.3	1	1.9
Toxoplasmosis of brain	21	1.2	9	1.6	30	1.3	0	0.0
Opportunistic infection(s), not specified	242	14.4	100	17.5	342	15.2	11	20.8

Table 20: AIDS cases diagnosed in 2008 by country of report and country or subcontinent of origin, in EU/EEA, non-EU/EEA countries and geographical areas, WHO European Region

	Country	Country of report		Western Europe		Central & Eastern Europe		Sub-Saharan Africa	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU									
W	Austria	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
W	Belgium	28	28.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	52	52.0
C	Bulgaria	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	96.6	0	0.0
C	Cyprus	3	50.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	2	33.3
C	Czech Republic	18	62.1	1	3.4	5	17.2	2	6.9
W	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Estonia	61	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
W	Finland	18	62.1	1	3.4	3	10.3	3	10.3
W	France	358	57.4	16	2.6	4	0.6	148	23.7
W	Germany	169	68.7	6	2.4	20	8.1	27	11.0
W	Greece	73	82.0	1	1.1	4	4.5	8	9.0
C	Hungary	20	87.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.3
W	Ireland	12	42.9	4	14.3	0	0.0	9	32.1
W	Italy	724	74.1	2	0.2	41	4.2	117	12.0
E	Latvia	0	0.0	0	0.0	82	82.8	0	0.0
E	Lithuania	54	98.2	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0
W	Luxembourg	0	0.0	2	33.3	0	0.0	3	50.0
W	Malta	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
W	Netherlands	110	53.4	14	6.8	4	1.9	32	15.5
C	Poland	112	98.2	0	0.0	2	1.8	0	0.0
W	Portugal	297	76.7	9	2.3	5	1.3	65	16.8
C	Romania	223	99.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
C	Slovakia	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Slovenia	10	90.9	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0
W	Spain	752	64.3	45	3.8	16	1.4	111	9.5
W	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	United Kingdom	215	35.2	21	3.4	10	1.6	292	47.8
Total EU		3260	62.7	123	2.4	226	4.3	873	16.8
EEA									
W	Iceland	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
W	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Norway	8	44.4	1	5.6	0	0.0	8	44.4
Total EU+EEA		3268	62.6	125	2.4	227	4.4	881	16.9
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	24	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
W	Andorra	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Armenia	83	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Azerbaijan	0	0.0	0	0.0	59	100.0	0	0.0
E	Belarus	351	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Croatia	12	85.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	100.0	0	0.0
E	Georgia	157	67.7	1	0.4	69	29.7	0	0.0
W	Israel	0	0.0	8	17.8	14	31.1	20	44.4
E	Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Kyrgyzstan	35	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Moldova	0	0.0	0	0.0	78	100.0	0	0.0
W	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Montenegro	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Serbia	38	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
W	Switzerland	48	42.9	12	10.7	2	1.8	14	12.5
E	Tajikistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	100.0	0	0.0
C	Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Ukraine	0	0.0	0	0.0	1031	100.0	0	0.0
E	Uzbekistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	184	100.0	0	0.0
Total non-EU/EEA		753	32.1	22	0.9	1489	63.4	34	1.4
Geographical area									
	West	2814	59.6	144	3.0	124	2.6	909	19.2
	Centre	466	87.9	2	0.4	45	8.5	6	1.1
	East	741	32.1	1	0.0	1547	66.9	0	0.0
	Total WHO European Region	4021	53.2	147	1.9	1716	22.7	915	12.1

Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Country
N	Rate	N	%	N	%	N	%		
EU									
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	65	100.0	65	Austria
0	0.0	0	0.0	18	18.0	2	2.0	100	Belgium
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.4	0	0.0	29	Bulgaria
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	Cyprus
0	0.0	3	10.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	Czech Republic
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Denmark
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	61	Estonia
2	6.9	2	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	Finland
37	5.9	8	1.3	20	3.2	33	5.3	624	France
2	0.8	6	2.4	3	1.2	13	5.3	246	Germany
0	0.0	2	2.2	1	1.1	0	0.0	89	Greece
0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.7	0	0.0	23	Hungary
0	0.0	3	10.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	Ireland
47	4.8	12	1.2	13	1.3	21	2.1	977	Italy
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	17.2	99	Latvia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	55	Lithuania
0	0.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	Luxembourg
0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	4	50.0	8	Malta
28	13.6	13	6.3	5	2.4	0	0.0	206	Netherlands
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	114	Poland
8	2.1	2	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.3	387	Portugal
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	224	Romania
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Slovakia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	Slovenia
128	10.9	4	0.3	5	0.4	109	9.3	1170	Spain
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sweden
12	2.0	26	4.3	5	0.8	30	4.9	611	United Kingdom
264	5.1	82	1.6	75	1.4	295	5.7	5198	Total EU
EEA									
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	Iceland
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Liechtenstein
0	0.0	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	Norway
264	5.1	83	1.6	75	1.4	295	5.7	5218	Total EU+EEA
Non-EU/EEA									
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	Albania
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Andorra
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	83	Armenia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	59	Azerbaijan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	351	Belarus
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	Bosnia and Herzegovina
1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	14	Croatia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
0	0.0	4	1.7	1	0.4	0	0.0	232	Georgia
1	2.2	1	2.2	1	2.2	0	0.0	45	Israel
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kazakhstan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	Kyrgyzstan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	78	Moldova
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monaco
0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	San Marino
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38	Serbia
2	1.8	4	3.6	1	0.9	29	25.9	112	Switzerland
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	Tajikistan
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turkey
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	Turkmenistan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1031	Ukraine
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	184	Uzbekistan
4	0.2	9	0.4	6	0.3	30	1.3	2347	Total non-EU/EEA
Geographical area									
267	5.7	85	1.8	74	1.6	307	6.5	4724	West
1	0.2	3	0.6	6	1.1	1	0.2	530	Centre
0	0.0	4	0.2	1	0.0	17	0.7	2311	East
268	3.5	92	1.2	81	1.1	325	4.3	7565	Total WHO European Region

Table 21: AIDS cases diagnosed in 2008 by transmission mode and country or subcontinent of origin**Table 21a:** EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Transmission mode	Country of report		Western Europe		Central & Eastern Europe		Sub-Saharan Africa	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU/EEA								
Men who have sex with men	927	77.5	38	3.2	19	1.6	15	1.3
Injecting drug use	837	80.7	25	2.4	68	6.6	9	0.9
Heterosexual contact	1040	45.4	48	2.1	93	4.1	778	34.0
Mother-to-child	17	37.8	0	0.0	6	13.3	16	35.6
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	24	61.5	0	0.0	3	7.7	6	15.4
Nosocomial infection	38	92.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.9
Other/undetermined	385	67.4	14	2.5	38	6.7	55	9.6
Total EU/EEA	3268	62.6	125	2.4	227	4.4	881	16.9
Non-EU/EEA								
Men who have sex with men	53	63.1	10	11.9	9	10.7	0	0.0
Injecting drug use	359	30.2	2	0.2	823	69.3	0	0.0
Heterosexual contact	293	34.7	10	1.2	487	57.6	32	3.8
Mother-to-child	25	50.0	0	0.0	24	48.0	0	0.0
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	1	1.3	0	0.0	75	97.4	1	1.3
Nosocomial infection	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	21	20.6	0	0.0	71	69.6	1	1.0
Total non-EU/EEA	753	32.1	22	0.9	1489	63.4	34	1.4
Total WHO European Region	4021	53.2	147	1.9	1716	22.7	915	12.1

Table 21b: Geographical areas, WHO European Region

Transmission mode	Country of report		Western Europe		Central & Eastern Europe		Sub-Saharan Africa	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
West								
Men who have sex with men	880	75.7	47	4.0	15	1.3	15	1.3
Injecting drug use	729	83.2	27	3.1	24	2.7	9	1.0
Heterosexual contact	927	42.3	56	2.6	58	2.6	804	36.7
Mother-to-child	14	37.8	0	0.0	1	2.7	16	43.2
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	8	34.8	0	0.0	2	8.7	7	30.4
Nosocomial infection	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	40.0
Other/undetermined	254	58.8	14	3.2	24	5.6	56	13.0
Total West	2814	59.6	144	3	124	2.6	909	19.2
Centre								
Men who have sex with men	84	89.4	1	1.1	6	6.4	0	0.0
Injecting drug use	48	87.3	0	0.0	5	9.1	0	0.0
Heterosexual contact	143	80.3	1	0.6	24	13.5	6	3.4
Mother-to-child	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	17	94.4	0	0.0	1	5.6	0	0.0
Nosocomial infection	36	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	132	92.3	0	0.0	9	6.3	0	0.0
Total Centre	466	87.9	2	0.4	45	8.5	6	1.1
East								
Men who have sex with men	16	66.7	0	0.0	7	29.2	0	0.0
Injecting drug use	419	32.4	0	0.0	862	66.6	0	0.0
Heterosexual contact	263	34.3	1	0.1	498	64.9	0	0.0
Mother-to-child	22	42.3	0	0.0	29	55.8	0	0.0
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	0	0.0	0	0.0	75	100.0	0	0.0
Nosocomial infection	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	20	20.4	0	0.0	76	77.6	0	0.0
Total East	741	32.1	1	0.0	1547	66.9	0	0.0
Total WHO European Region	4021	53.2	147	1.9	1716	22.7	915	12.1

Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Transmission mode
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
108	9.0	15	1.3	17	1.4	57	4.8	1196	Men who have sex with men
5	0.5	1	0.1	17	1.6	75	7.2	1037	Injecting drug use
122	5.3	64	2.8	35	1.5	109	4.8	2289	Heterosexual contact
1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	11.1	45	Mother-to-child
1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	12.8	39	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0.0	1	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	Nosocomial infection
27	4.7	2	0.4	6	1.1	44	7.7	571	Other/undetermined
264	5.1	83	1.6	75	1.4	295	5.7	5218	Total EU/EEA
								Non-EU/EEA	
2	2.4	0	0.0	2	2.4	8	9.5	84	Men who have sex with men
0	0.0	2	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1	1188	Injecting drug use
1	0.1	5	0.6	3	0.4	14	1.7	845	Heterosexual contact
0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	50	Mother-to-child
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	77	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Nosocomial infection
1	1.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	7	6.9	102	Other/undetermined
4	0.2	9	0.4	6	0.3	30	1.3	2347	Total non-EU/EEA
268	3.5	92	1.2	81	1.1	325	4.3	7565	Total WHO European Region

Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Transmission mode
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
110	9.5	15	1.3	16	1.4	64	0.6	1162	Men who have sex with men
5	0.6	0	0.0	16	1.8	66	0.8	876	Injecting drug use
122	5.6	66	3.0	37	1.7	119	0.5	2189	Heterosexual contact
1	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.4	37	Mother-to-child
1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.2	23	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	Nosocomial infection
28	6.5	3	0.7	5	1.2	48	1.1	432	Other/undetermined
267	5.7	85	1.8	74	1.6	307	0.6	4724	Total West
								Centre	
0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.2	0	0.0	94	Men who have sex with men
0	0.0	1	1.8	1	1.8	0	0.0	55	Injecting drug use
1	0.6	2	1.1	1	0.6	0	0.0	178	Heterosexual contact
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	Mother-to-child
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	Nosocomial infection
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.1	143	Other/undetermined
1	0.2	3	0.6	6	1.1	1	0.0	530	Total Centre
								East	
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	24	Men who have sex with men
0	0.0	2	0.2	1	0.1	10	0.1	1294	Injecting drug use
0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1	767	Heterosexual contact
0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	52	Mother-to-child
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	75	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Nosocomial infection
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	98	Other/undetermined
0	0.0	4	0.2	1	0.0	17	0.1	2311	Total East
268	3.5	92	1.2	81	1.1	325	0.4	7565	Total WHO European Region

Table 22: Deaths among AIDS cases, by country and year of death (2004–08) and cumulative totals* in EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries and geographical areas, WHO European Region

	Country	Year of death					Cumulative total*
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
EU							
W	Austria	26	36	16	23	11	1474
W	Belgium	42	41	15	7	8	1845
C	Bulgaria	10	12	8	6	9	80
C	Cyprus	2	7	3	3	-	95
C	Czech Republic	4	10	5	9	12	147
W	Denmark	31	27	19	20	1	2003
E	Estonia	15	12	18	11	8	90
W	Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	France	423	397	319	231	154	35389
W	Germany	206	142	152	144	75	13975
W	Greece	26	49	37	40	26	1588
C	Hungary	13	6	6	10	4	296
W	Ireland	8	8	8	6	3	411
W	Italy	588	526	460	199	147	36122
E	Latvia	20	32	27	28	80	223
E	Lithuania	10	5	9	15	19	89
W	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	Malta	1	2	5	1	0	57
W	Netherlands	34	39	26	14	6	425
C	Poland	66	65	43	61	52	967
W	Portugal	345	280	231	198	141	7273
C	Romania	218	233	196	167	96	5188
C	Slovakia	3	0	4	3	-	31
C	Slovenia	2	2	-	2	5	83
W	Spain	809	749	623	600	437	43472
W	Sweden	17	19	8	6	-	1323
W	United Kingdom	302	363	305	298	234	14884
Total EU		3221	3062	2543	2102	1528	167530
EEA							
W	Iceland	1	0	1	0	0	37
W	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Norway	14	15	6	1	3	618
Total EU+EEA		3236	3077	2550	2103	1531	168185
Non-EU/EEA							
C	Albania	0	1	3	6	2	57
W	Andorra	0	0	0	0	1	1
E	Armenia	11	7	15	22	30	114
E	Azerbaijan	20	18	14	44	23	158
E	Belarus	59	78	138	141	140	632
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	3	5	1	0	54
C	Croatia	2	3	6	1	6	136
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	1	4	5	2	1	59
E	Georgia	49	56	37	67	75	360
W	Israel	25	29	33	33	25	745
E	Kazakhstan	64	77	85	-	-	358
E	Kyrgyzstan	8	24	16	18	14	97
E	Moldova	19	19	17	28	13	161
W	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Montenegro	1	0	1	1	0	26
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	8
C	Serbia	27	25	24	15	22	945
W	Switzerland	88	69	56	50	31	5778
E	Tajikistan	0	0	0	11	30	41
C	Turkey	7	4	2	0	-	74
E	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	1
E	Ukraine	965	1535	1500	36	732	6932
E	Uzbekistan	22	9	9	19	124	217
Total non-EU/EEA		1371	1961	1966	495	1269	16954
Geographical area							
	West	2986	2791	2320	1871	1303	167428
	Centre	359	375	311	287	209	8238
	East	1262	1872	1885	440	1288	9473
	Total WHO European Region	4607	5038	4516	2598	2800	185139

* Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

Table 23: Deaths among AIDS cases, by transmission mode and year of death (2004–08) and cumulative totals***Table 23a:** EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Transmission mode	2004		2005		2006		2007		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
EU/EEA									
Men who have sex with men	588	0	587	0	485	0	423	0	
Injecting drug use	994	223	912	214	742	143	617	136	
Heterosexual contact	580	382	563	366	504	297	374	239	
Mother-to-child	5	7	18	10	14	6	7	3	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	37	22	35	17	25	11	12	11	
Nosocomial infection	39	27	37	26	40	22	26	26	
Other/undetermined	259	73	215	77	189	72	164	65	
Total EU/EEA	2502	734	2367	710	1999	551	1623	480	
Non-EU/EEA									
Men who have sex with men	34	0	30	0	26	0	15	0	
Injecting drug use	715	224	1099	332	1153	272	257	39	
Heterosexual contact	138	134	185	164	213	189	94	48	
Mother-to-child	1	2	4	3	3	1	5	3	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	1	1	3	0	1	0	4	1	
Nosocomial infection	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	
Other/undetermined	97	24	105	34	65	42	19	7	
Total non-EU/EEA	986	385	1427	534	1461	505	397	98	
Total WHO European Region	3488	1119	3794	1244	3460	1056	2020	578	

Table 23b: Geographical areas, WHO European Region

Transmission mode	2004		2005		2006		2007		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
West									
Men who have sex with men	582	0	584	0	487	0	406	0	
Injecting drug use	974	222	877	205	707	139	558	131	
Heterosexual contact	551	372	528	338	475	282	365	224	
Mother-to-child	5	4	12	11	8	3	2	3	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	22	10	20	6	18	5	6	5	
Nosocomial infection	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Other/undetermined	211	33	168	41	146	48	131	39	
Total West	2345	641	2189	602	1841	479	1468	403	
Centre									
Men who have sex with men	28	0	28	0	20	0	29	0	
Injecting drug use	40	8	40	9	32	6	40	8	
Heterosexual contact	61	36	64	42	64	34	48	24	
Mother-to-child	1	3	7	0	7	3	5	0	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	16	13	18	11	8	6	9	7	
Nosocomial infection	39	27	37	25	40	20	26	25	
Other/undetermined	49	38	57	37	46	25	39	27	
Total Centre	234	125	251	124	217	94	196	91	
East									
Men who have sex with men	12	0	5	0	4	0	3	0	
Injecting drug use	695	217	1094	332	1156	270	276	36	
Heterosexual contact	106	108	156	150	178	170	55	39	
Mother-to-child	0	2	3	2	2	1	5	3	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Nosocomial infection	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	
Other/undetermined	96	26	95	33	62	41	13	6	
Total East	909	353	1354	518	1402	483	356	84	
Total WHO European Region	3488	1119	3794	1244	3460	1056	2020	578	

* Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

	2008			Cumulative total*				Transmission mode
	Men	Women	Unknown	Men	Women	Unknown	Total	
EU/EEA								
267	0	0	53 641	0	0	0	53 641	Men who have sex with men
455	113	0	54 036	13 440	0	0	67 476	Injecting drug use
279	188	0	15 463	11 325	0	0	26 788	Heterosexual contact
13	1	0	1 016	919	0	0	1 935	Mother-to-child
18	1	0	4 860	1 791	0	0	6 651	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
16	14	0	1 617	1 055	0	0	2 672	Nosocomial infection
117	49	0	7 255	1 767	0	0	9 022	Other/undetermined
1165	366	0	137 888	30 297	0	168 185	Total EU/EEA	
Non-EU/EEA								
26	0	0	2 470	0	0	0	2 470	Men who have sex with men
629	117	1	7 338	2 304	2	9 644	Injecting drug use	
206	217	0	1 909	1 589	0	3 498	Heterosexual contact	
8	4	0	91	75	1	167	Mother-to-child	
10	1	0	217	62	0	279	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	
0	0	0	4	5	0	9	Nosocomial infection	
37	13	0	664	219	4	887	Other/undetermined	
916	352	1	12 693	4 254	7	16 954	Total non-EU/EEA	
2081	718	1	150 581	34 551	7	185 139	Total WHO European Region	

	2008			Cumulative total*				Transmission mode
	Men	Women	Unknown	Men	Women	Unknown	Total	
West								
254	0	0	55 097	0	0	0	55 097	Men who have sex with men
375	100	0	55 198	14 134	0	0	69 332	Injecting drug use
262	176	0	15 653	11 543	0	0	27 196	Heterosexual contact
12	2	0	914	893	0	0	1 807	Mother-to-child
10	1	0	4 323	1 398	0	0	5 721	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
2	0	0	12	14	0	0	26	Nosocomial infection
83	26	0	6 824	1 425	0	0	8 249	Other/undetermined
998	305	0	138 021	29 407	0	167 428	Total West	
Centre								
28	0	0	920	0	0	0	920	Men who have sex with men
30	6	0	822	203	0	0	1 025	Injecting drug use
33	19	0	742	476	0	0	1 218	Heterosexual contact
2	0	0	154	75	1	0	230	Mother-to-child
9	0	0	740	452	0	0	1 192	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
14	14	0	1 605	1 041	0	0	2 646	Nosocomial infection
32	22	0	618	388	1	0	1 007	Other/undetermined
148	61	0	5 601	2 635	2	8 238	Total Centre	
East								
11	0	0	94	0	0	0	94	Men who have sex with men
679	124	1	5 354	1 407	2	0	6 763	Injecting drug use
190	210	0	977	895	0	0	1 872	Heterosexual contact
7	3	0	39	26	0	0	65	Mother-to-child
9	1	0	14	3	0	0	17	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0	0	4	5	0	0	9	Nosocomial infection
39	14	0	477	173	3	0	653	Other/undetermined
935	352	1	6 959	2 509	5	9 473	Total East	
2081	718	1	150 581	34 551	7	185 139	Total WHO European Region	

Table 24: Total number of HIV tests performed, excluding unlinked anonymous testing and testing of blood donations, by country and year (2004–08) and number of tests per 1000 population in 2008, by EU/EEA, non-EU/EEA and geographical areas, WHO European Region

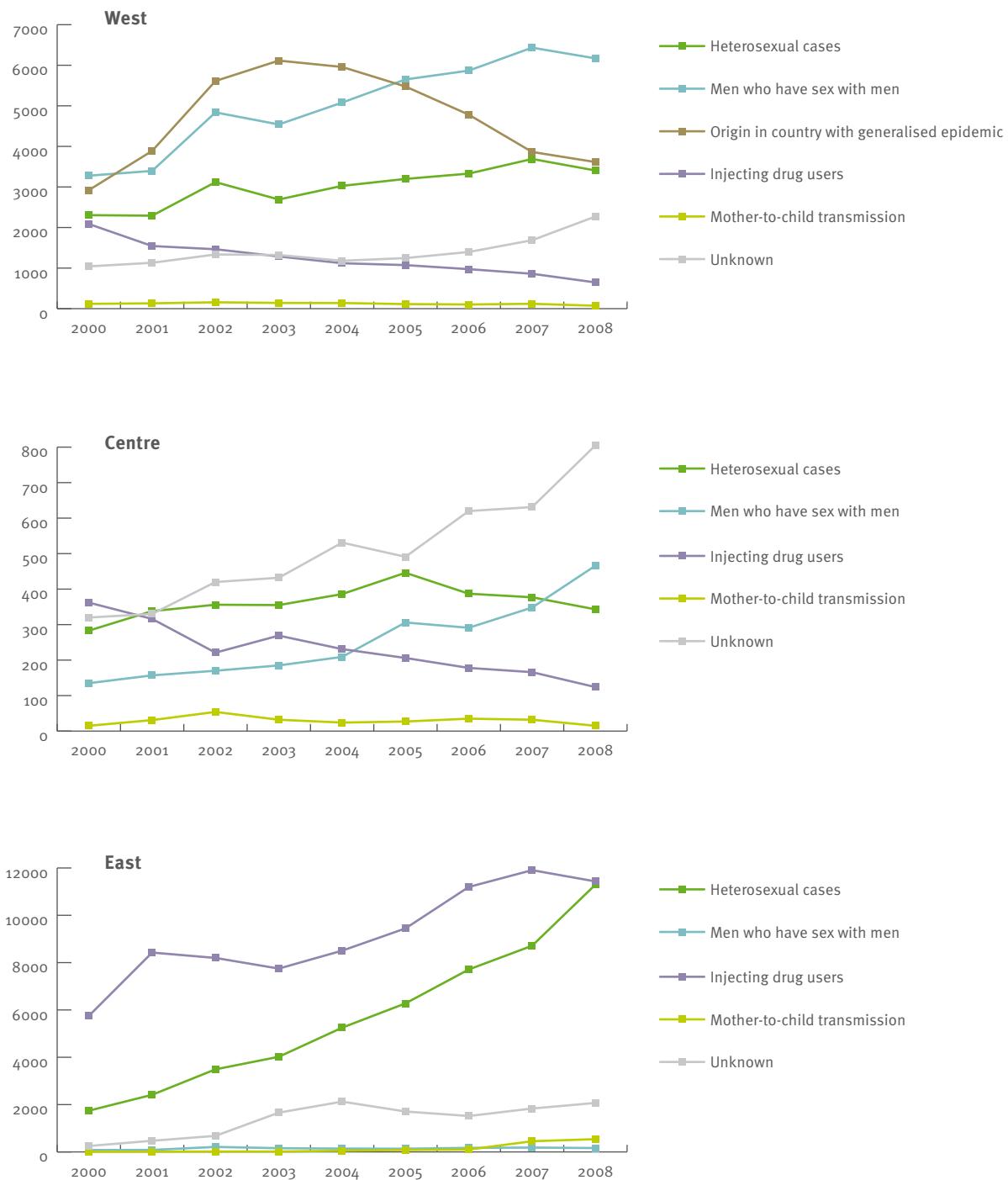
	Country	Number of HIV tests					Tests/1000 population
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
EU							
W	Austria	698 099	667 825	659 693	777 935	751 749	90.4
W	Belgium	593 054	591 193	578 717	595 394	619 418	58.1
C	Bulgaria	110 000	110 000	105 000	160 000	-	-
C	Cyprus	38 796	38 708	37 763	41 913	42 294	53.6
C	Czech Republic	322 267	330 233	317 823	344 874	342 223	33.0
W	Denmark	137 708	143 671	154 332	-	-	-
E	Estonia	59 474	61 249	65 861	68 478	74 357	55.5
W	Finland	144 613	142 427	147 601	153 478	-	-
W	France	4 900 000	5 300 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	78.1
W	Germany	227 700	-	-	-	-	-
W	Greece	9 629	9 169	9 840	17 374	-	-
C	Hungary	109 992	70 512	80 168	65 980	83 408	8.3
W	Ireland	-	-	-	63 000	-	-
W	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Latvia	84 054	85 538	85 117	79 279	-	-
E	Lithuania	59 822	58 424	52 988	60 333	162 381	48.2
W	Luxembourg	14 794	13 975	14 339	13 379	13 366	27.6
W	Malta	6 194	6 197	10 309	11 957	-	-
W	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Poland	126 738	136 040	159 180	176 728	195 724	5.1
W	Portugal	-	917 117	-	-	-	-
C	Romania	220 734	188 279	191 223	220 226	-	-
C	Slovakia	94 173	103 718	93 426	85 520	166 926	30.9
C	Slovenia	22 014	24 522	25 624	31 120	31 183	15.5
W	Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total EU		10 029 155	8 998 797	7 789 004	7 966 968	7 483 029	
EEA							
W	Iceland	9 001	9 397	9 106	9 351	-	-
W	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Norway	187 606	193 075	188 550	-	-	-
Total EU+EEA		10 225 762	9 201 269	7 986 660	7 976 319	7 483 029	
Non-EU/EEA							
C	Albania	2 862	3 700	3 098	-	-	-
W	Andorra	1 460	1 884	3 077	3 546	-	-
E	Armenia	14 415	39 469	50 221	55 342	60 701	19.7
E	Azerbaijan	202 271	237 027	237 183	293 086	322 525	36.9
E	Belarus	449 479	440 675	441 299	-	-	-
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	15 755	10 834	20 904	16 858	-	-
C	Croatia	27 926	26 085	26 124	32 698	38 996	8.8
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	4 983	7 526	11 172	10 574	-	-
E	Georgia	24 311	26 026	16 989	16 989	18 792	4.4
W	Israel	203 537	234 835	242 484	269 071	-	-
E	Kazakhstan	893 642	987 866	1194 677	1762 768	-	-
E	Kyrgyzstan	144 927	162 075	179 407	227 879	-	-
E	Moldova	160 978	185 922	216 566	-	-	-
W	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Montenegro	3 376	3 594	3 988	-	4 229	6.8
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	4 893	4 723	5 061	3 600	-	-
C	Serbia	27 021	35 083	37 829	42 573	44 555	6.0
W	Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Tajikistan	50 721	72 114	91 310	92 474	129 330	18.9
C	Turkey	1 207 258	1 881 750	1 908 257	1 998 163	-	-
E	Turkmenistan	121 398	153 090	136 145	211 789	-	-
E	Ukraine	1 527 181	1 555 511	1 661 600	1 937 440	2 280 442	49.6
E	Uzbekistan	446 317	515 972	545 240	619 130	796 371	29.3
Total non-EU/EEA		553 4711	658 5761	703 2631	759 3980	3 695 941	
Geographical area							
West		918 7588	823 5488	7 023 109	6 918 085	6 384 533	
Centre		233 3895	297 0584	3 021 579	3 227 227	9 495 38	
East		423 8990	458 0958	4 974 603	5 424 987	3 844 899	
Total WHO European Region		15 760 473	15 787 030	15 019 291	15 570 299	11 178 970	

Table 25: CD4 cell counts reported by country for all diagnosed cases of HIV and for cases diagnosed in 2008, percentage of CD4 less than 350 by transmission mode, in EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Country	Completeness (%)		CD4 < 350 per mm ³ blood in 2008 (%)								
	CD4 (all years)	CD4 (2008)	All cases	Haemo	Hetero	IDU	MSM	MTCT	Noso	Blood transf.	Unknown
EU											
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	2.2	42.3	16.5	0.1	10.5	0.2	4.4	0.1	-	0.5	0.7
Bulgaria	66.3	73.0	42.6	-	18.0	9.0	2.5	-	-	-	13.1
Cyprus	19.4	73.0	32.4	-	16.2	0.0	10.8	-	0.0	0.0	5.4
Czech Republic	53.6	56.1	21.6	-	8.1	2.0	10.8	-	-	-	0.7
Denmark	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	2.1	20.8	11.7	-	5.2	0.0	5.2	-	-	-	1.3
France	9.3	47.3	25.8	-	15.5	1.3	6.4	0.1	-	0.0	2.5
Germany	13.7	34.5	18.1	-	5.7	0.6	9.2	0.0	-	-	2.5
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	0.3	3.4	0.8	-	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.3
Lithuania	7.8	56.8	22.1	-	9.5	3.2	6.3	-	-	-	3.2
Luxembourg	41	76.6	31.9	-	19.1	4.3	8.5	-	-	-	-
Malta	40.4	100.0	100.0	-	85.7	7.1	-	-	-	-	7.1
Netherlands	68.9	75.5	34.2	-	12.0	0.2	18.7	0.2	-	-	3.1
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	44.3	11.7	7.3	-	3.9	1.6	1.6	0.0	-	0.0	0.2
Romania	74.8	79.3	30.2	-	12.3	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	12.8
Slovakia	10.5	54.7	13.2	-	1.9	0.0	11.3	-	-	-	0.0
Slovenia	68.1	87.5	56.3	-	4.2	-	43.8	-	-	-	8.3
Spain	84.4	85.0	42.1	-	20.8	3.8	13.6	0.1	-	-	3.8
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	33	53.6	30.7	-	19.5	0.7	8.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4
EEA											
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-EU/EEA											
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	22.7	56.6	35.3	-	19.1	12.5	0.0	-	-	-	3.7
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.9	25.0	25.0	-	25.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	7.7	50.0	25.0	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	9.6	39.0	15.7	-	7.6	6.3	-	0.0	-	0.3	1.5
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Blood transf.: blood transfusion recipient; Haemo: haemophiliac; Hetero: heterosexual contact; IDU: injecting drug user; MSM: men who have sex with men; MTCT: mother-to-child transmission; Noso: nosocomial infection

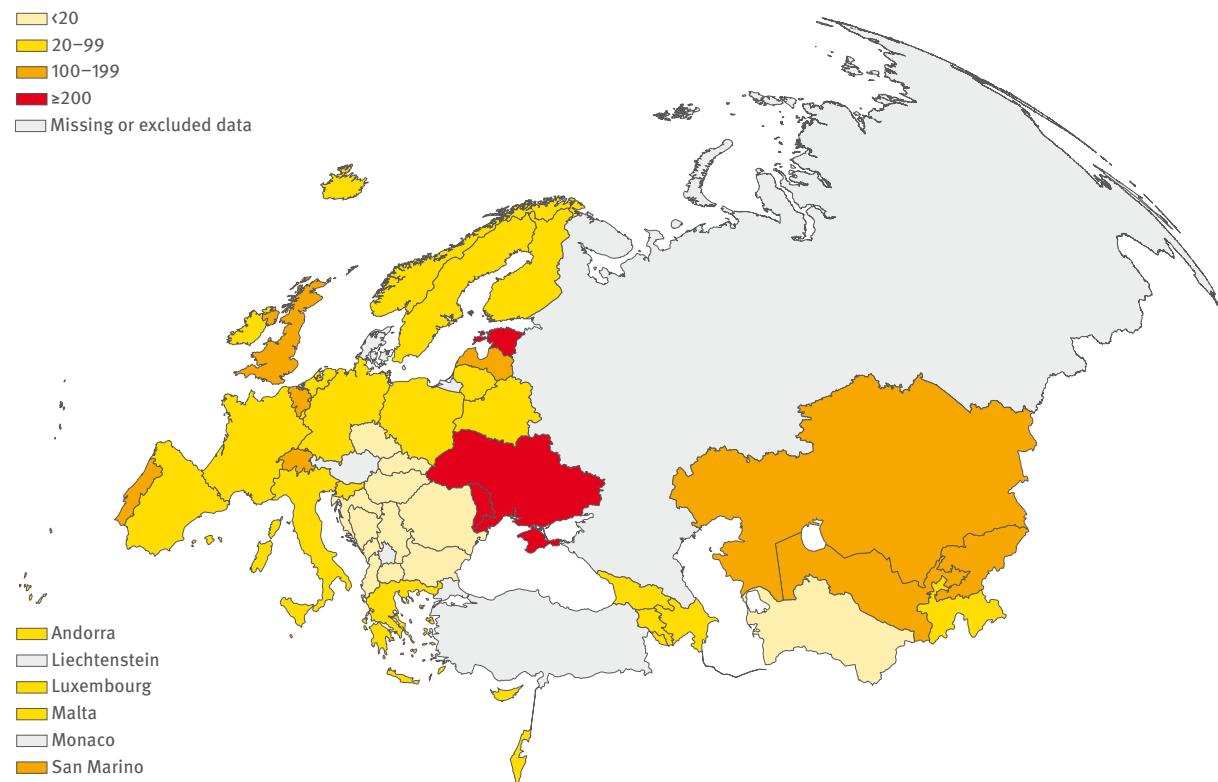
Figures

Figure 1: HIV infections by transmission group and geographical area, as reported for 2000–08

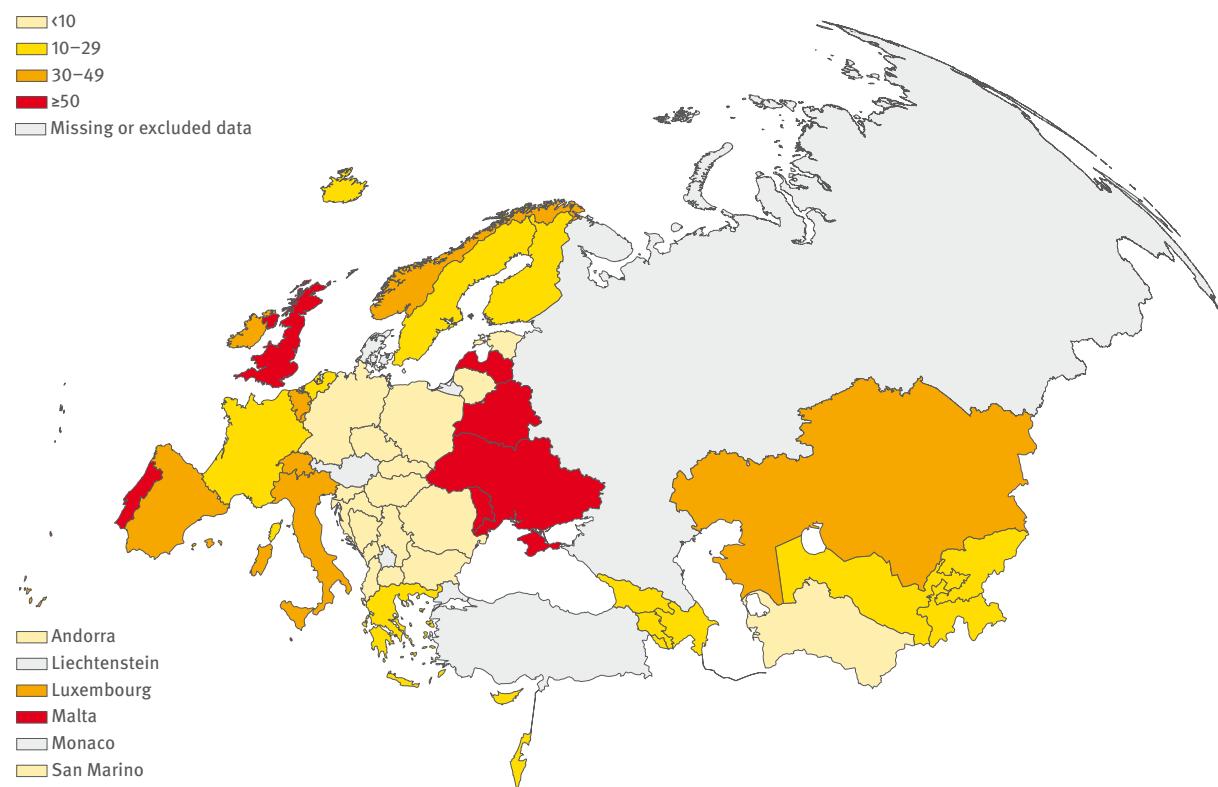
Data not included from: **West:** Andorra, Austria, Denmark, France, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Spain; **Centre:** Turkey; **East:** Russia

Figure 2: HIV infections, per million population, reported for 2008 (maps): all cases; heterosexual cases; injecting drug users cases; men who have sex with men cases

Map: HIV infections, per million population, reported for 2008: All cases

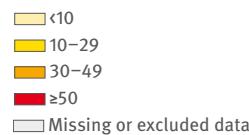


Map: HIV infections, per million population, reported for 2008: Heterosexual cases

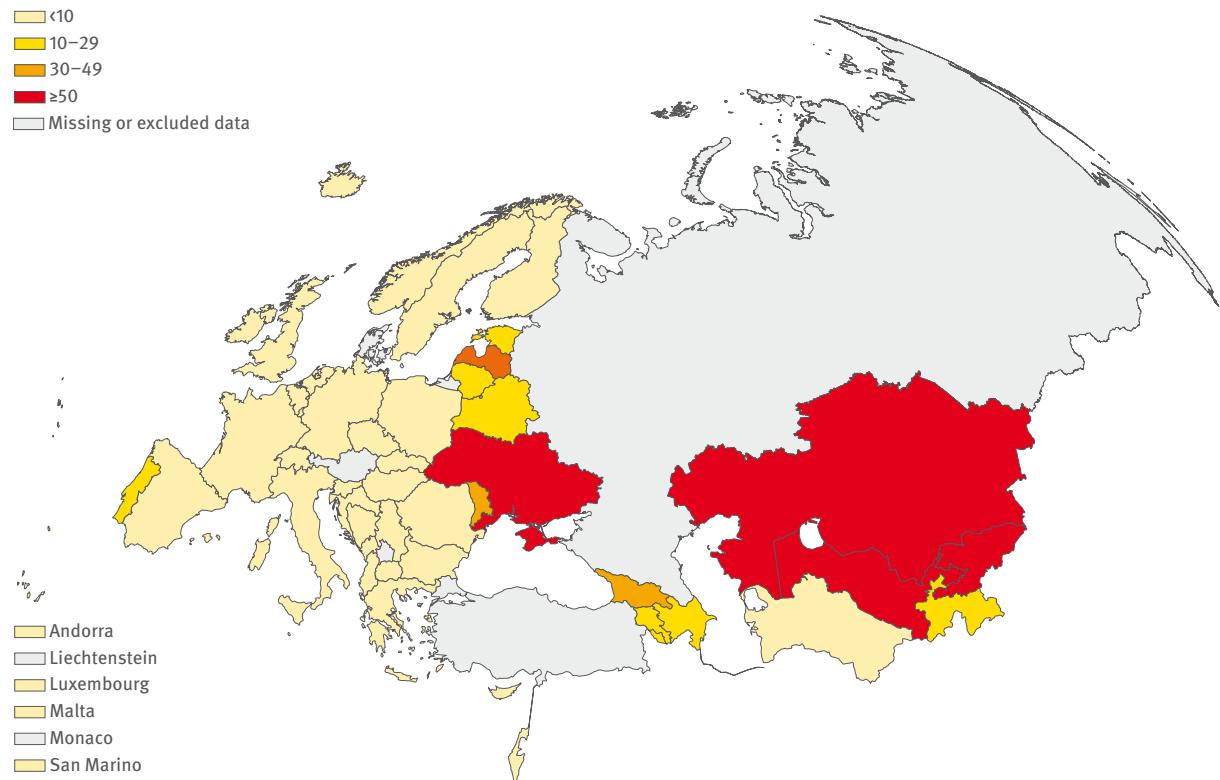


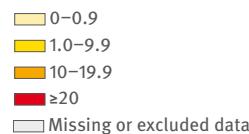
Excludes persons originating from countries with generalised epidemics.

Map: HIV infections, per million population, reported for 2008: Injecting drug users cases



 <10
 10–29
 30–49
 ≥50
 Missing or excluded data

**Map: HIV infections, per million population, reported for 2008: Men who have sex with men cases**



 0–0.9
 1.0–9.9
 10–19.9
 ≥20
 Missing or excluded data

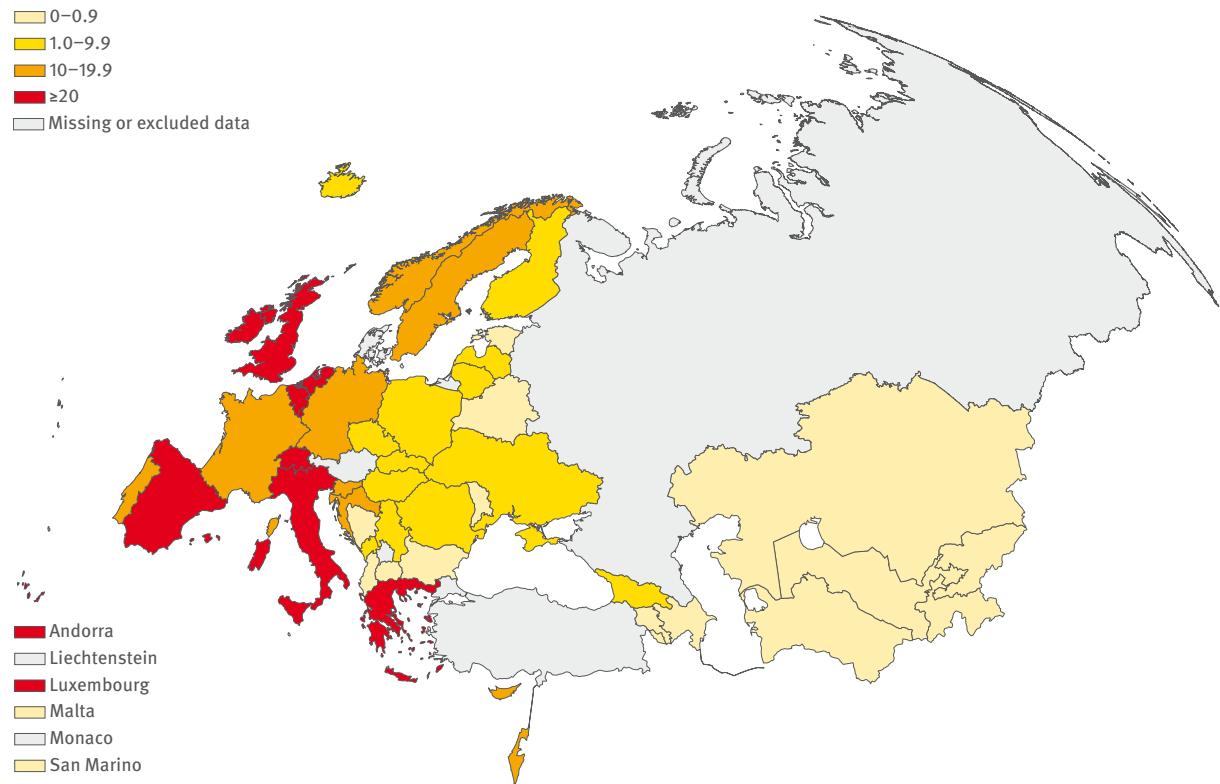
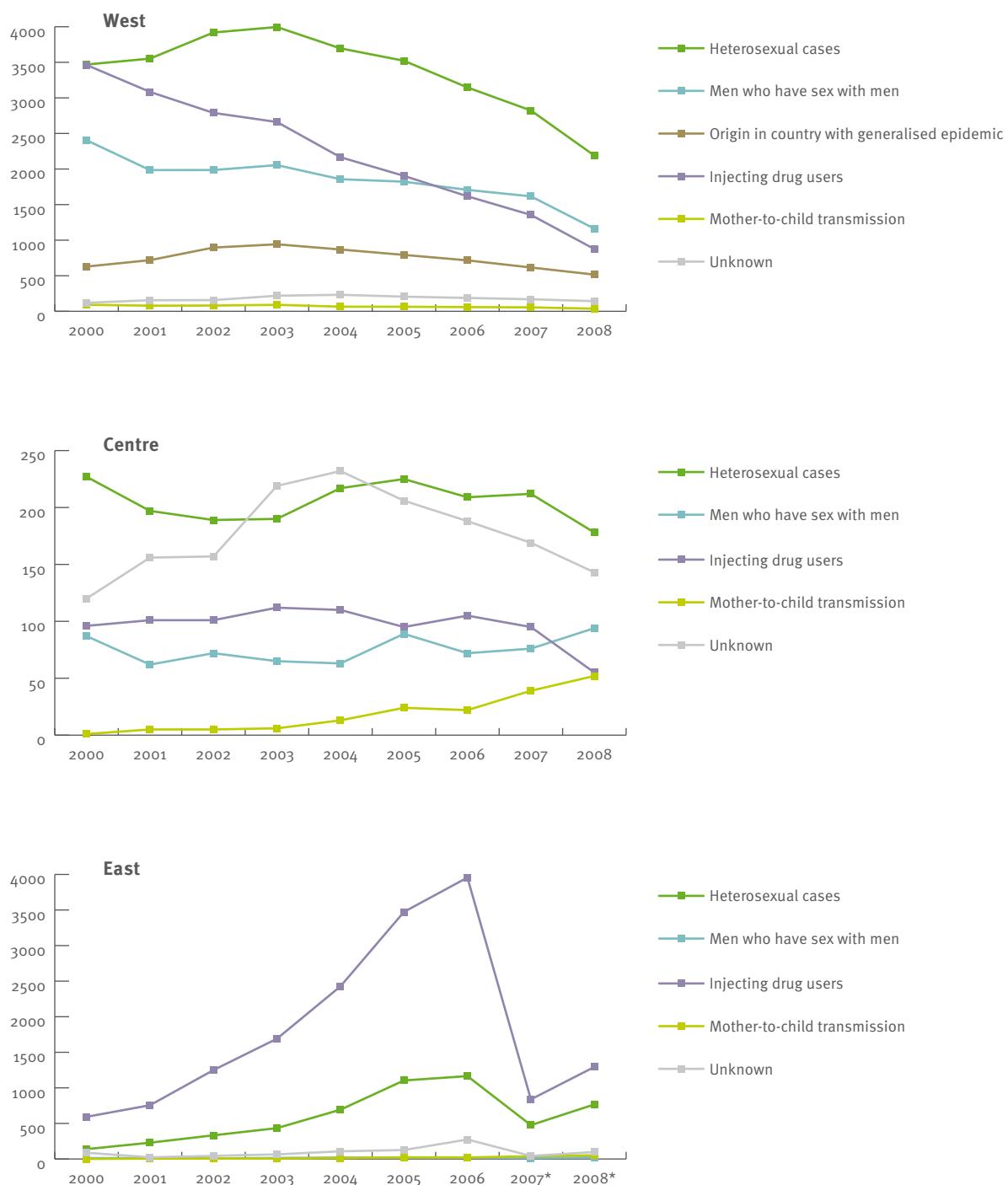


Figure 3: AIDS cases diagnosed by transmission group and geographical area, 2000–08

Data not included from: **West:** Andorra, Denmark, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Sweden; **Centre:** Turkey; **East:** Kazakhstan, Russia
 * the trend in 2007–08 in the East is affected by a change in the reporting system in Ukraine.

Annexes

Annex 1: List of variables in the new TESSy format for the 2009 collection of HIV/AIDS data for 2008

HIV case-based	AIDS case-based	HIV aggregated	HIV tests (aggregated)
Common set of variables			
1. RecordID	1. RecordID	1. RecordType	1. RecordType
2. RecordType	2. RecordType	2. RecordTypeVersion	2. RecordTypeVersion
3. RecordTypeVersion	3. RecordTypeVersion	3. Subject	3. Subject
4. Subject	4. Subject	4. DataSource	4. DataSource
5. Status	5. Status	5. AgeClass	-
6. DataSource	6. DataSource	6. Gender	-
7. Age	7. Age	7. Classification	-
8. Gender	8. Gender	8. DateUsedForStatistics	5. DateUsedForStatistics
9. Outcome	9. Outcome	9. ReportingCountry	6. ReportingCountry
10. DateOfOnset	10. DateOfOnset	10. Number of cases	7. NumberOfTests
11. DateOfDiagnosis	11. DateOfDiagnosis	-	
12. DateOfNotification	12. DateOfNotification	-	
13. DateUsedForStatistics	13. DateUsedForStatistics	-	
14. ReportingCountry	14. ReportingCountry	-	
15. Classification	15. Classification	-	
16. ClinicalCriteria	16. ClinicalCriteria	-	
17. LaboratoryResult	17. LaboratoryResult	-	
18. EpiLinked	18. EpiLinked	-	
Disease-specific set of variables			
19. HIVType	19. HIVType	-	
20. Stage	-	-	
-	20. ARTTreatment	-	
21. Transmission	21. Transmission	11. Transmission	
22. TransmissionHetero	22. TransmissionHetero		
23. TransmissionMTCT	23. TransmissionMTCT		
24. HIVStatus	-		
25. DateOfAIDSDiagnosis	24. DateOfHIVDiagnosis		
-	25. DateOfDeath		
26. DateOfDeath	26. DateOfReportDeath		
-	27. CountryOfBirth		
27. CountryOfBirth	28. CountryOfNationality		
28. CountryOfNationality	29. RegionOfOrigin		
29. RegionOfOrigin	-		
30. CD4Cells	30. AIDSIndicatorDisease		
-	-		
31. Probable country of infection	31. AgeClass		

Annex 2: Country-specific comments regarding national HIV and AIDS reporting

Country	Comments
EU	
Austria	
Belgium	
Bulgaria	Case-based reporting of HIV is available from 2007 onwards. A retrospective data review, conducted after the submission of country data, has indicated that the actual number of HIV cases attributed to the MSM transmission category in 2008 is 17 (Ministry of Health of Bulgaria, Directorate for Prevention and Control of AIDS, TB and STIs)
Cyprus	
Czech Republic	Foreigners with short-time stay in Czech Republic are not included in reported data
Denmark	
Estonia	Data not available by transmission group, except for IDU
Finland	
France	New HIV reporting system started in 2003 (data March–December); data in the MSM transmission group include cases that are both MSM and IDU
Germany	
Greece	Retrospective reporting before 1999; data for 1999 include many cases diagnosed in previous years
Hungary	
Ireland	HIV is not notifiable in Ireland and date of notification is the date of reporting of a new infection. Additional 369 HIV cases are reported with no date of reporting, making total number of HIV cases 5243.
Italy	HIV reporting exists in 10 of the 22 Italian regions (Bolzano, Friuli Venezia-Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Modena, Piemonte, Rimini, Sassari, Trento, Veneto); rates based on the population of the 10 regions: 19.61 million in 2005 (34% of total population); data (presented by year of diagnosis) available for all 10 regions for 2002–05 only; other years not shown
Latvia	
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	
Malta	New HIV reporting system started in 2004
Netherlands	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
Poland	
Portugal	HIV reporting system modified in 2000; data for 2000 include many cases diagnosed in previous years; data prior to 2000 not available by year
Romania	
Slovakia	
Slovenia	
Spain	HIV reporting has existed since the 1980s in some of the 19 Autonomous Regions of Spain. For 2003, data are only available for eight Regions: Balearic Islands, Basque Country, Canary Islands, Catalonia, Ceuta, Extremadura, La Rioja and Navarre; for 2004–07, data are available for nine Regions (+Galicia); for 2008, data are available for 12 Regions (+Aragón, Asturias, Melilla); rates based on the populations of the 12 Regions, adjusted accordingly
Sweden	Due to changes in HIV/AIDS surveillance system, AIDS reporting has not been mandatory since 2000
United Kingdom	It was estimated that >80% of heterosexuals acquired their infection in a high prevalence country
EEA	
Iceland	
Liechtenstein	
Norway	
Non-EU/EFTA	
Albania	
Andorra	New HIV reporting system started in 2004; 2004 data include many cases diagnosed in previous years
Armenia	
Azerbaijan	
Belarus	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Croatia	
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	
Georgia	
Israel	
Kazakhstan	
Kyrgyzstan	
Moldova	
Monaco	
Montenegro	
Russia	
San Marino	
Serbia	
Switzerland	
Tajikistan	
Turkey	
Turkmenistan	
Ukraine	Due to changes in AIDS reporting system, data for 2007–08 are incomplete
Uzbekistan	

Annex 3: HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe: participating countries and national institutions

Country	National institutions
EU	
Austria	Federal Ministry of Health, Family and Youth
Belgium	Scientific Institute of Public Health Department Epidemiology
Bulgaria	Ministry of Health
Cyprus	Ministry of Health
Czech Republic	National Institute of Public Health
Denmark	Statens Serum Institut
Estonia	Health Protection Inspectorate
Finland	National Public Health Institute (KTL)
France	Institut de veille sanitaire
Germany	Robert Koch Institute
Greece	Hellenic Center for Disease Control and Prevention
Hungary	National Center for Epidemiology (Országos Epidemiológiai Központ)
Ireland	Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC)
Italy	Ministry of Health DG Prevention - Unit V
Latvia	Public Health Agency
Lithuania	Center for Communicable Diseases and AIDS
Luxembourg	National Service of Infectious Diseases, Centre Hospitalier
Malta	Department of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention
Netherlands	National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM)
Poland	National Institute of Public Health – National Institute of Hygiene (NIZP-PZH)
Portugal	National Institute of Health Dr Ricardo Jorge (Instituto Nacional de Saúde Doutor Ricardo Jorge, I.P.)
Romania	Institute of Public Health
Slovakia	Regional Public Health Authority of capital Bratislava
Slovenia	National Institute of Public Health
Spain	Instituto de Salud Carlos III Centro Nacional de Epidemiología
Sweden	Swedish Institute for Infectious Disease Control
United Kingdom	Health Protection Agency Centre for Infections
EEA	
Iceland	Health Protection Agency Centre for Infections
Liechtenstein	
Norway	Norwegian Institute of Public Health – Department of Infectious Disease Epidemiology
Non-EU/EEA	
Albania	National Institute of Public Health
Andorra	Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Family
Armenia	National Center for AIDS Prevention
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan AIDS Center
Belarus	National Centre for Hygiene, Epidemiology and Public Health
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Federal Ministry of Health, Republika Srpska Federal Ministry of Health, Sarajevo
Croatia	Croatian National Institute of Public Health
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	Public Health Institute
Georgia	Infectious Diseases, AIDS & Clinical Immunology Research Center
Israel	Ministry of Health
Kazakhstan	Committee of State sanitary-epidemiological surveillance
Kyrgyzstan	Republic Centre for AIDS Prevention and Control
Moldova	National AIDS Center; National Center for Preventative Care
Monaco	Ministry of Social Health
Montenegro	Institute of Public Health of Montenegro
Russia	Russian Federal AIDS Center
San Marino	Ospedale di Stato
Serbia	Institute for Public Health of Serbia
Switzerland	Bundesamt für Gesundheit
Tajikistan	Republican HIV/AIDS Center
Turkey	Ministry of Health
Turkmenistan	National AIDS Prevention Center
Ukraine	National AIDS Center
Uzbekistan	Republican AIDS Center

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Publications Office

ISBN 978-92-9193-197-2

A standard linear barcode representing the ISBN number 978-92-9193-197-2.

9 789291 931972