

HIV / AIDS

Surveillance in Europe

EuroHIV

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



INSTITUT DE
VEILLE SANITAIRE

HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe

HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe is a half-yearly report prepared by EuroHIV (European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of AIDS) and presents information provided by the national coordinators for the surveillance of HIV/AIDS in the WHO European Region.

Single copies and regular mailing can be requested from the address below; the report is also accessible on EuroHIV web site: www.eurohiv.org.

Suggested citation:

EuroHIV. HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe. End-year report 2003. Saint-Maurice: Institut de veille sanitaire, 2004. No. 70.

EuroHIV

Françoise Hamers, Medical epidemiologist – Project leader

Jane Alix, Scientific assistant

Véronique Baum-Parmentier, Bilingual assistant

Angela Downs, Biomathematician

Giedrius Likatavičius, Medical epidemiologist

EuroHIV receives financial support from the European Commission (DG-SANCO).

Neither the European Commission nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission is liable for the use that may be made of the information contained in this report.

EuroHIV – Institut de veille sanitaire (InVS)
12 rue du Val d'Osne – 94415 Saint-Maurice cedex – France

Telephone: +33 (0)1 41 79 68 12 – Fax: +33 (0)1 41 79 68 02
Email: eurohiv@invs.sante.fr – Internet: www.eurohiv.org

Contents

Reporting of cases of HIV infection and AIDS	5
---	----------

Tables – HIV reporting

1. HIV infections newly diagnosed and rates by country and year (1996-2003)	10
2. HIV infections newly diagnosed in homo/bisexual men by country and year (1999-2003)	12
3. HIV infections newly diagnosed in injecting drug users by country and year (1999-2003)	13
4. HIV infections newly diagnosed in persons infected through heterosexual contact by country and year (1999-2003)	14
5. HIV infections newly diagnosed in persons infected through mother-to-child transmission by country and year (1999-2003)	15
6. HIV infections newly diagnosed by geographic area, sex, transmission group and year (1999-2003)	16
7. HIV infections newly diagnosed by geographic area, sex, age at diagnosis and year (1999-2003)	17
8. HIV infections newly diagnosed in persons infected through heterosexual contact, by country and transmission subcategory, cases reported in 2003	19
9. HIV infections newly diagnosed by country of report and country or subcontinent of origin, cases reported in 2003	20
10. HIV infections newly diagnosed by geographic area, transmission group and country or subcontinent of origin, cases reported in 2003	22

Tables – AIDS reporting

11. AIDS cases and incidence rates by country and year (1996-2003)	24
12. AIDS cases in homo/bisexual men by country and year (1999-2003)	26
13. AIDS cases in injecting drug users by country and year (1999-2003)	27
14. AIDS cases in persons infected through heterosexual contact by country and year (1999-2003)	28
15. AIDS cases in persons infected through mother-to-child transmission by country and year (1999-2003)	29
16. Male adult and adolescent AIDS cases by geographic area, transmission group and year (1999-2003)	30
17. Female adult and adolescent AIDS cases by geographic area, transmission group and year (1999-2003)	31
18. Paediatric AIDS cases by geographic area, transmission group and year (1999-2003)	32
19. AIDS cases by geographic area, sex, age at diagnosis and year (1999-2003)	33
20. AIDS indicative diseases diagnosed in 2003 in adult/adolescent men and women and in children	34
21. The ten most common AIDS indicative diseases diagnosed in 2003 by geographic area	35
22. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003 by country of report and country or subcontinent of origin	36
23. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003 by geographic area, transmission group and country or subcontinent of origin	38

Tables – AIDS deaths

24. Deaths among AIDS cases by country and year (1999-2003)	40
25. Deaths among AIDS cases by geographic area, transmission group and year (1999-2003)	41

Tables – HIV tests

26. Total number of HIV tests performed, excluding unlinked anonymous testing and testing of blood donations, by country and year (1999-2003), and rate of testing per 1000 population (2003)	42
---	-----------

Figures

1. HIV infections newly diagnosed (1993-2003), AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1987-2003) per million population by geographic area	44
2. HIV infections newly diagnosed (1993-2003) and AIDS cases (1987-2003) by geographic area and transmission group	45
3. HIV infections newly diagnosed, per million population, reported in 2003 (maps): all cases; homo/bisexual cases; IDU cases; heterosexual cases	46
4. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003, per million population (maps): all cases; homo/bisexual cases; IDU cases; heterosexual cases	48
5. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1989-2003) in countries of the WHO European Region – West	50
6. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1989-2003) in countries of the WHO European Region – Centre	54
7. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1989-2003) in countries of the WHO European Region – East	56
Prevalence of HIV infection among injecting drug users	59

Tables – HIV prevalence among injecting drug users

27. HIV prevalence studies and diagnostic testing among injecting drug users: numbers tested and HIV prevalence, by country (1998-2003), West	64
28. HIV prevalence studies and diagnostic testing among injecting drug users: numbers tested and HIV prevalence, by country (1998-2003), Centre	68
29. HIV prevalence studies and diagnostic testing among injecting drug users: numbers tested and HIV prevalence, by country (1998-2003), East	70

Figure

8. HIV prevalence studies and diagnostic testing among injecting drug users: HIV prevalence in selected countries, regions and cities (1991-2003)	72
---	----

Technical note.....	75
----------------------------	-----------

Reporting of cases of HIV infection and AIDS

This report presents data on cases of newly diagnosed HIV infections and AIDS reported by 31 December 2003 in the 52 countries of the WHO European Region. Most data are presented and discussed within three geographic areas: the West, the Centre and the East (see Technical note); sub-totals are also shown for the 25 countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 May 2004. HIV data are shown in Tables 1-10; AIDS data in Tables 11-25. Time trends are illustrated in Figures 1, 2 and 5 and geographic distributions in Figures 3 and 4 (maps).

Reporting of HIV diagnoses has become a key surveillance instrument to monitor the HIV epidemic in Europe. It has progressively replaced AIDS surveillance which, since 1996 with the introduction and widespread use highly active antiretroviral treatment (HAART), has become less reflective of the HIV underlying trends. Although widely implemented in Europe, the coverage of HIV case reporting remains incomplete in western Europe where two of the most affected countries—Italy and Spain—have not yet implemented HIV reporting at national level. In countries with recently implemented HIV reporting systems such as Greece (HIV reporting started in 1999), Portugal (existing system substantially modified in 2000) and the Netherlands (HIV reporting introduced in 2002), reported HIV infections may include a large, but decreasing over time, proportion of prevalent infections diagnosed several years ago (see Table 1). In France, a new reporting system was launched and progressively implemented during 2003 but the data were not available for the whole of 2003.

Surveillance data on reported HIV infections should be interpreted with further caution because they do not represent HIV incidence. These data include many individuals infected in previous years and depend on uptake of HIV testing and patterns of reporting, both of which may vary between countries and over time. To help interpreting HIV reporting data, total numbers of HIV tests performed annually for diagnostic purposes (i.e. unlinked anonymous tests and blood donations excluded) are collected as background information on HIV testing patterns (Table 26). These numbers provide, however, only a crude measure of HIV testing activities and do not inform on who is being tested nor to what extent testing is targeted at high risk populations. Furthermore, they are derived from different sources in different countries and may not be exhaustive in all countries, and hence may not always be comparable.

West

Recent trends in HIV diagnoses

Time trends can be examined for countries where HIV reporting has been in place for several years. In the 16 (out of 23) countries for which HIV reporting data are available at least since 1998 (see Table 1), the total number of reported HIV diagnoses, which had been rising slowly since 1998, increased markedly in 2002 (from 9 657 in 2001 to 12 135 cases, +26%) and continued to increase in 2003 (to 13 184, +9%). The number of cases infected through heterosexual contact (HC) has been rising continually over time and that among homo/bisexual men (HBM) increased markedly in 2002 and remained at a similar level in 2003, after a slow and continuing decline in the previous years. In contrast, the number of cases among injecting drug users (IDU) has been slowly declining since 1998. Consequently, HC accounts for an increasing proportion of new diagnoses, from 43% in 1998 to 59% in 2003, after excluding cases with no transmission group reported; similarly, the proportion of females rose from 27% in 1998 to 36% in 2003.

Data from the 11 countries which have provided individual HIV data since 1998 (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom), indicate that the rise in diagnoses of heterosexual infections is largely due to an increasing number of cases among persons originating from countries with generalised HIV epidemics: from 30% of heterosexual infections in 1998 to 53% in 2003, over 90% of which were in migrants from sub-Saharan Africa.

Trends in the West are largely driven by the United Kingdom which accounts for 28% of the population but for 53% of all reported HIV infections in 2003 in the 16 countries.

HIV diagnoses reported in 2003

A total of 18 030 newly diagnosed HIV infections were reported in 2003 in 19 countries of the West. Among these cases, 5215 (29%) were less than 30 years of age and 6592 (37%) were females. Overall, the largest proportion of cases were diagnosed in persons infected by HC (8310 cases, 58% after excluding cases with no transmission group reported), followed by HBM (4330, 30%) and IDU (1533, 11%); for 3579 cases (20% of the total), the transmission group was not reported. The vast majority of females were infected by HC (4887; 91% after excluding cases with no transmission group reported) while the largest proportion of males were HBM (4330; 48%); women accounted for 59% of all reported HC cases.

With the exception of Germany and the Netherlands where HBM continue to account for the largest proportion of diagnosed HIV infections, HC is now the most frequent transmission group in all countries including Portugal where the IDU-related epidemic has been particularly severe. This country presents by far the highest HIV reporting rate (228 cases per million population), and six other countries (Belgium, Ireland, Luxembourg, San Marino, Switzerland, United Kingdom) had a reporting rate higher than 100 per million. However, as mentioned earlier, some of the most affected countries (i.e. France, Italy, Spain) have no or incomplete data for 2003.

In a subset of 14 countries that provided individual data (see Technical note and list of countries in Table 9), 5402 (33%) of the 16 463 HIV-infected persons diagnosed in 2003 originated from the country of report and 5703 (35%) originated from another country, while for the remaining 5358 cases (32%), the information on country of origin was not reported. Overall, migrants from sub-Saharan Africa accounted for 26% of all new HIV diagnoses (and for 47% of those infected through HC) while migrants from other countries accounted for much smaller proportions of cases (western Europe: 2.4%; Latin America and Caribbean: 1.7%; South and South East Asia: 1.6%; central and eastern Europe; 1.4%; other: 1.8%). These features are a reflection of the global pandemic and migration patterns.

Total HIV tests performed

In the West, information on HIV testing remains relatively incomplete. While data for at least 1 year during the period 1999-2003 are available for 15 of 23 countries, data for 2003 are as yet available for only seven countries. The number of tests performed per 1000 population ranges from 6 in Ireland (2000 data) to 86 in Austria (San Marino excluded since small numbers result in large statistical variations). Over the past 2 to 3 years, the number of tests increased in both Austria and Norway, while they decreased in Finland; in the few other countries with serial data, rates varied from year to year without any clear time trends.

Recent trends in AIDS diagnoses

After several years of decline, AIDS incidence has levelled off in many countries of the West. The large decrease observed in 2003 in Spain may be due to the inability to adjust data for reporting delays due to irregular reporting in this country. Furthermore, 2003 data are incomplete for France and were not available in the Netherlands because of disruption in AIDS case reporting concomitantly with the recent implementation of HIV case reporting in these two countries.

AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003

Among the total 6496 AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003, 829 (13%) were less than 30 years of age, 1136 (17%) were 50 years or older, and 1741 (27%) were females; 2815 (46% after excluding cases with no transmission group reported) were HC, 1890 (31%) were IDU, 1268 (21%) were HBM; for 399 (6% of the total), the transmission group was not reported. The highest incidence by far was observed in Portugal. Tuberculosis and *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia were the most frequent AIDS indicative diseases, each present in 25% of adult cases diagnosed in 2003.

AIDS deaths and estimated number of persons living with AIDS by end 2003

Among the 2525 AIDS deaths that occurred in 2003, the largest proportion (1081, 43%) were IDU. By the end of 2003, a cumulative total of 260 573 people with AIDS had been diagnosed, of whom 149 960 (58%) were known to have died, leaving an estimated 110 000 persons alive who had experienced an AIDS defining illness by the end of 2003.

Centre

Recent trends in HIV and AIDS diagnoses

Examination of HIV and AIDS reporting data by year did not reveal notable time trends in the Centre which appears to remain a low prevalence geographic region.

HIV diagnoses reported in 2003

Among the 1440 new HIV diagnoses reported in 2003, 643 (45%) were less than 30 years of age and 448 (31%) were females. Overall, 413 (44% after excluding cases with no transmission group reported) were infected by HC, 247 (27%) were IDU, and 178 (19%) were HBM; for 507 (35% of the total) the transmission group was not reported. Women accounted for 171 (41%) of all reported heterosexual infections. By country, IDU was the predominant transmission group in Poland, HC in all Balkan countries except Slovenia, and HBM in the five remaining countries of the Centre. The highest HIV reporting rates were observed in Poland (16 per million population) and Romania (11 per million) where rates remained, however, lower than in any country of the West. In a subset of the 10 countries which provided individual data, the majority of reported new HIV diagnoses were in persons originating from the country of report (926 of 1037; 89%).

Total number of HIV tests performed

Data on annual numbers of HIV tests were available for at least 1 year during the 1999-2003 period for all countries

except Bosnia and Herzegovina. Testing rates were generally lower in the Centre than in the West and in the East, varying from 3 or less tests per 1000 population in Albania (1999 data), Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Poland (2002 data) and Serbia to 30 in the Czech Republic and 72 in Cyprus. In recent years, the annual number of HIV tests performed decreased in Slovakia (from 83 251 in 2001 to 51 276 in 2003, -38%), while it increased in Bulgaria (from 102 000 in 2000 to 120 000 in 2003, +18%), and particularly in Turkey (from 548 301 in 1999 to 1.14 million in 2003, +108%); elsewhere, no obvious trends were apparent.

AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003

Among the 559 AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003, 221 (40%) were less than 30 years of age and 182 (33%) were female. Romania still presents the highest AIDS incidence, largely due to the high number of infants infected by nosocomial transmission in the late 1980s to early 1990s who are now developing AIDS as adolescents (71 [92%] of 77 nosocomial AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003 in Romania were aged 13 to 19 years). Tuberculosis was the first AIDS indicative disease in the Centre, present in 31% of AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003.

East

Recent trends in HIV diagnoses

In the East, the number of new HIV diagnoses increased steeply during the late 1990s and early 2000s, to peak in 2001 (100 578 cases) and decline in 2002 (64 354; -36% compared with 2001), and in 2003 (54 504 cases, -15%). This decrease was due to a sharp decline of cases reported among IDU (from 56 661 in 2001 to 19 605 cases in 2003, -65%) while, at the same time, the number of cases attributed to HC continued to increase (from 5181 in 2001 to 7689 in 2003, +48%). These overall trends largely reflect the situation in the Russian Federation which account for 50% of the population and for 268 367 (76%) of all 354 641 cases reported in the East. An analysis by country reveals, however, a more heterogeneous picture. While trends declined in some countries (e.g. Latvia, Lithuania), they were stable in some other countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia where rates remained less than 20 per million), and increased or re-increased after previous declines in yet other countries (e.g. Uzbekistan, Ukraine).

The number of reports concerning children born to HIV-infected mothers continued to increase, with a 17% rise in 2003 (4934 cases) compared to 2002 (4200 cases). Virtually all these cases were reported in the Russian Federation (in 2003: 3091; 63%) and Ukraine (1830; 37%), two countries where all seropositive children born

to HIV infected mothers are initially reported. Many of these children will subsequently be found to be uninfected, but the trend is nevertheless alarming. Although children confirmed as uninfected at age 18 months may be removed from national statistics, they remain in the data reported here, which thus provide an indication of the trend in births to HIV-infected mothers, but not of the numbers of infected children.

HIV diagnoses reported in 2003

A total of 54 504 new HIV diagnoses were reported in 2003 in the East, of which 39 692 (73%) were in persons less than 30 years of age and 20 680 (38%) were in females. IDU accounted for the largest proportion of cases (19 605, 61% after excluding cases with no transmission group reported) followed by HC (7689, 24%) while only a minute proportion (106, 0.3%) were reported among HBM; a large number of cases (22 155, 41% of the total) were reported with no transmission group. Women account for 5052 (66%) of all heterosexual infections reported in 2003. Estonia presented the highest reporting rate in 2003 (635 cases per million), followed by the Russian Federation (276 per million) which accounts for 39 470 (72%) of all new HIV diagnoses reported in 2003, Ukraine (206 per million) and Latvia (175 per million).

A sub-analysis including the six countries with individual data available (see Table 9) reveals that virtually all (1420 of 1427) reported HIV infections were diagnosed in persons originating within the country of report. In Belarus, 45% (114 of 253) of HC cases reported in 2003 were known to have a sex partner belonging to a known high risk group, most frequently an IDU; in most other countries in the East, the transmission sub-category for HC cases was undetermined or not reported.

Total HIV tests performed

In the East, where data are available for all 15 countries, HIV testing rates vary considerably, from less than 3 tests per 1000 population in Armenia and Tajikistan to 126 in the Russian Federation. The most striking changes in HIV testing patterns occurred in the early 1990s when the previous large-scale mandatory testing of various sub-populations was progressively abandoned (data not shown). More recently, while in some countries, the annual number of tests increased (Republic of Moldova: +135% during 2000-2003; Azerbaijan: +80% during 1999-2003; Lithuania: +69% during 2001-2003; Estonia: +46% during 1999-2002; Ukraine: +38% during 1999-2003), in Belarus, the declining trend initiated in the early 1990s continued (-33% between 1999 and 2003). In other countries, variations were erratic, with no clear time trends.

Recent trends in AIDS diagnoses

AIDS incidence, previously extremely low, is now increasing rapidly with a 31% increase between 2002 (1536 cases) and 2003 (2011 cases). This increase is essentially due to an increase in Ukraine, one of the earliest affected country that accounts for 88% (4603 of 5246) of all AIDS cases reported in the East in the last 4 years. Since 2000, AIDS surveillance data are no longer available in the Russian Federation. The true AIDS incidence in the East is thus likely to be higher than that reported and the rising number of reported AIDS cases is expected to continue for the next several years.

AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003

Among the 2011 AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003, 637 (32%) were less than 30 years of age and 500 (25%) were females; 1557 (80% after excluding cases with no transmission group reported) were IDU, 377 (19%) were infected by HC, and only 9 (0.5%) were HBM; for 62 cases (3% of the total), the transmission group was not reported. The highest incidence was observed in Ukraine (37 cases per million population), where AIDS incidence is now higher than in any country of the West except Portugal. As in the West and Centre, tuberculosis was the most frequent AIDS indicative disease, but it was present in a much higher proportion—58% of AIDS diagnoses.

AIDS deaths

In parallel with the increase in AIDS incidence, AIDS deaths are rising rapidly, with a 55% increase between 2002 (504 deaths) and 2003 (783 deaths, Table 24). Again, the majority of these deaths were reported in Ukraine (in 2003: 673; 86%).

Conclusions

These data illustrate the diversity of the HIV situation in the WHO European Region. In the West, affected populations have changed since the early epidemic phase in the 1980s when HIV spread rapidly among HBM and IDU. Today, HC is the most frequent transmission route, and migrants from sub-Saharan Africa bear a disproportionate and increasing share of HIV throughout western Europe and account for the majority of heterosexually acquired HIV infections diagnosed in recent years. Nevertheless, because of the relative size of the populations, IDU and HBM remain at much greater risk than most heterosexuals.¹ After a long period of falling incidence, HIV transmission may now be increasing among HBM. A total of 580 000 persons were estimated to be living with HIV in western Europe at the end of 2003.² Improved survival of HIV infected persons due to wide use of antiretroviral treatment coupled with rising numbers of

imported infections and a possible increasing HIV incidence means that the number of persons living with HIV is likely to continue to rise in the near future.

UNAIDS estimated that 1.3 million persons were living with HIV in central and eastern Europe and central Asia at the end of 2003.² While this part of the world was spared by HIV until the early 1990s, the situation has since evolved very differently in the Centre and in the East.³ Despite an earlier outbreak of HIV among injecting drug users in Poland and the conspicuous nosocomial epidemic among children in Romania, the Centre remains a low level epidemic region, able to sustain its epidemiological advantages. While IDU remains the predominant transmission group in Poland, HC accounts for the majority of HIV diagnoses in the Balkan countries and HBM in the other countries of the Centre.

In the East, after several years of rapid spread of HIV among IDU, the number of new HIV diagnoses is declining. As stated earlier, caution should be used in interpreting HIV reporting data because these are heavily dependant on HIV testing. Although no obvious trends in total number of tests could be detected to explain the sudden drop in HIV diagnoses observed in several countries, additional data are needed to describe testing patterns among high risk populations. Patterns in HIV diagnoses observed in the East are nevertheless typical of epidemics concentrated in relatively limited populations (injecting drug users in this case) where persons most at risk become rapidly infected and are not replaced by equal numbers of new “susceptibles” (i.e. a saturation effect). This situation can be compared to earlier HIV epidemics among IDU in several western European countries where HIV incidence increased rapidly, to peak at high levels and subsequently decline in the 1990s.⁴ Another reason for declining HIV diagnoses, could be the beneficial effects of prevention programmes to reduce risk behaviour. But in any case, the situation in the East remains alarming due to the large numbers of young people currently living with HIV. These people can potentially transmit their infection to their sex partners, and indeed, the number of heterosexual infections is rising rapidly in the East. Furthermore, they will require extensive health care and, unless they receive effective antiretroviral treatment, will soon become severely ill with AIDS.

References

1. Hamers FF, Downs AM. The changing face of the HIV epidemic in western Europe: what are the implications for public health policies? *Lancet* 2004; 364:83-94.
2. UNAIDS. 2004 report on the global HIV/AIDS epidemic: 4th global report. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2004.
3. Hamers FF, Downs AM. HIV in central and eastern Europe. *Lancet* 2003; 361:1035-44.
4. Downs AM, Heisterkamp SH, Rava L, Houweling H, Jager JC, Hamers FF. Back-calculation by birth cohort, incorporating age-specific disease progression, pre-AIDS mortality and change in European AIDS case definition. *AIDS* 2000; 14:2179-2189.

TABLES

Table 1. HIV infections newly diagnosed and rates per million population by country and year of report (1996-2003), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003

		Year of report							
Geographic area	Year reporting	1996		1997		1998		1999	
Country	started	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
West									
Andorra †	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU Austria	1998	—	—	—	—	313	38.6	339	41.9
EU Belgium	1986	719	70.7	694	68.1	752	73.7	800	78.2
EU Denmark	1990	269	51.3	273	51.8	212	40.1	286	53.9
EU Finland	1986	69	13.5	71	13.8	80	15.5	142	27.5
EU France ‡	2003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU Germany	1993	1 967	24.0	2 014	24.5	2 217	27.0	1 794	21.8
EU Greece §	1999	449	42.6	515	48.4	668	62.2	1 279	118.0
Iceland	1985	6	22.2	9	32.9	8	28.9	12	42.9
EU Ireland	1985	98	26.9	109	29.6	116	31.1	186	49.3
Israel	1983	186	33.8	241	42.7	379	65.6	277	46.9
EU Italy ¶	1985	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 222	74.7
EU Luxembourg ††	1999	25	60.8	22	52.7	29	68.5	30	69.9
EU Malta ‡‡	1985	7	18.4	7	18.3	8	20.8	6	15.5
Monaco †	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU Netherlands §§	2002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	1986	107	24.4	117	26.6	101	22.8	136	30.6
EU Portugal ¶¶	1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Marino	1983	3	118.2	3	116.5	1	38.3	2	75.7
EU Spain ***	1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU Sweden	1985	224	25.3	240	27.1	249	28.1	211	23.8
Switzerland	1985	929	130.0	849	118.5	619	86.3	626	87.3
EU United Kingdom	1984	3 093	53.4	2 856	49.2	2 963	50.8	3 143	53.7
Total West		8 151		8 020		8 715		10 491	
Centre									
Albania	1992	7	2.2	3	1.0	5	1.6	4	1.3
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1989	0	0.0	2	0.6	23	6.2	9	2.3
Bulgaria	1987	34	4.1	30	3.6	26	3.2	27	3.3
Croatia	1986	1	0.2	17	3.9	36	8.1	48	10.8
EU Cyprus †	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU Czech Republic	1985	50	4.8	63	6.1	31	3.0	50	4.9
EU Hungary	1985	62	6.1	71	7.0	74	7.3	62	6.2
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	1987	4	2.0	0	0.0	9	4.5	5	2.5
EU Poland	1985	551	14.3	579	15.0	637	16.5	527	13.6
Romania	1992	699	30.9	650	28.8	648	28.8	364	16.2
Serbia & Montenegro	1985	103	9.7	103	9.7	105	9.9	85	8.0
EU Slovakia	1985	4	0.7	8	1.5	11	2.0	2	0.4
EU Slovenia	1986	9	4.5	8	4.0	14	7.0	15	7.5
Turkey	1985	119	1.9	141	2.2	110	1.7	120	1.8
Total Centre		1 643		1 675		1 729		1 318	
East									
Armenia	1988	27	8.2	37	11.5	9	2.8	35	11.1
Azerbaijan	1987	3	0.4	13	1.6	66	8.2	81	10.0
Belarus	1987	1 021	99.9	653	64.2	554	54.7	411	40.8
EU Estonia †††	1988	8	5.6	9	6.4	10	7.2	12	8.7
Georgia	1989	8	1.5	21	3.9	25	4.7	35	6.6
Kazakhstan	1987	48	2.9	437	27.0	299	18.7	185	11.7
Kyrgyzstan	1987	2	0.4	2	0.4	6	1.3	10	2.1
EU Latvia	1987	32	13.0	25	10.3	162	67.1	242	101.1
EU Lithuania	1988	12	3.4	31	8.8	52	14.8	66	18.8
Moldova, Republic of	1987	48	11.1	404	93.6	408	94.8	155	36.1
Russian Federation †††	1987	1 516	10.3	4 361	29.6	4 049	27.6	19 940	136.3
Tajikistan	1987	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0
Turkmenistan	1989	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Ukraine †††	1987	5 400	105.4	8 913	175.1	8 575	169.8	5 827	116.3
Uzbekistan	1987	0	0.0	7	0.3	3	0.1	28	1.1
Total East		8 125		14 914		14 219		27 028	
Total European Union (EU)		7 648		7 595		8 598		10 414	
Total WHO European Region		17 919		24 609		24 663		38 837	

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

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

† Data not available

‡ New HIV reporting system started gradually in 2003; data from March to September 2003

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

|| Excluding mother-to-child cases before 2000

¶ HIV reporting exists in 6 out of 20 regions/provinces (Friuli Venezia-Giulia, Lazio, Modena, Piemonte, Trento, Veneto); rates based on the population of the 6 regions: 16.35 million; data available for all 6 regions for 1999-2002 only; other years not shown

Table 1. HIV infections newly diagnosed and rates per million population by country and year of report (1996-2003), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003
(Cont.)

Year of report								Cumulative total reported *	Geographic area Country
2000		2001		2002		2003			
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
West									
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Andorra †
428	52.8	402	49.6	442	54.5	423	52.1	2 347	EU Austria
953	93.0	962	93.6	987	95.9	1 032	100.0	15 762	EU Belgium
260	48.9	319	59.8	290	54.2	241	44.9	3 929	EU Denmark
146	28.2	128	24.7	130	25.0	134	25.7	1 625	EU Finland
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 714	—	1 714	‡ EU France ‡
1 693	20.6	1 342	16.3	1 867	22.7	1 823	22.1	21 608	EU Germany
505	46.3	428	39.1	403	36.7	431	39.3	6 706	EU Greece §
10	35.4	11	38.6	7	24.4	10	34.5	171	Iceland
290	75.9	299	77.4	364	93.1	399	100.9	3 408	EU Ireland
289	47.8	359	58.2	333	52.8	297	46.2	3 970	Israel
1 160	71.0	1 136	69.5	1 202	73.5	—	—	4 720	** EU Italy ¶
44	101.1	41	92.9	33	73.8	47	103.7	592	EU Luxembourg ††
15	38.5	11	28.1	12	30.6	9	22.8	210	EU Malta ‡‡
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monaco †
—	—	—	—	3 335	207.6	834	—	8 419	EU Netherlands §§
169	37.8	163	36.3	203	45.0	225	49.6	2 755	Norway
4 203	419.6	2 465	245.7	2 546	253.4	2 298	228.4	23 374	EU Portugal ¶¶
3	112.1	3	110.9	1	36.6	4	144.9	43	EU San Marino
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EU Spain ***
242	27.3	270	30.5	286	32.3	382	43.0	6 306	EU Sweden
590	82.3	630	87.8	753	105.0	774	108.0	27 126	Switzerland
3 508	59.8	4 289	72.8	6 024	102.0	6 953	117.3	61 179	EU United Kingdom
14 508		13 258		19 218		18 030		195 964	Total West
Centre									
10	3.2	20	6.4	26	8.3	21	6.6	119	Albania
2	0.5	6	1.5	8	1.9	12	2.9	70	Bosnia & Herzegovina
49	6.1	40	5.0	43	5.4	63	8.0	465	Bulgaria
33	7.4	31	7.0	44	9.9	45	10.2	416	Croatia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EU Cyprus †
57	5.6	51	5.0	50	4.9	61	6.0	662	EU Czech Republic
47	4.7	82	8.2	80	8.1	63	6.4	1 104	EU Hungary
7	3.5	5	2.5	4	2.0	1	0.5	64	Macedonia, F.Y.R.
630	16.3	564	14.6	574	14.9	610	15.8	8 495	EU Poland
290	12.9	440	19.6	335	15.0	244	10.9	5 708	Romania
71	6.7	97	9.2	88	8.4	96	9.1	1 816	Serbia & Montenegro
19	3.5	8	1.5	11	2.0	13	2.4	192	EU Slovakia
13	6.5	16	8.0	22	11.1	14	7.1	220	EU Slovenia
158	2.3	184	2.7	192	2.7	197	2.8	1 712	Turkey
1 386		1 544		1 477		1 440		21 043	Total Centre
East									
29	9.3	29	9.4	41	13.3	29	9.5	239	Armenia
64	7.8	128	15.6	105	12.7	116	13.9	597	Azerbaijan
527	52.5	578	57.9	915	92.1	713	72.1	5 485	Belarus
390	285.3	1 474	1 089.7	899	671.9	541	—	3 400	EU Estonia †††
79	15.0	93	17.8	95	18.3	100	19.5	475	Georgia
347	22.2	1 175	75.6	694	44.9	747	48.4	4 001	Kazakhstan
16	3.3	149	29.8	162	32.0	130	25.3	494	Kyrgyzstan
466	196.4	807	343.3	542	232.7	403	174.7	2 710	EU Latvia
65	18.6	72	20.7	397	114.6	110	31.9	845	EU Lithuania
176	41.1	234	54.7	209	48.9	258	60.5	1 946	Moldova, Republic of
59 162	406.3	88 253	609.2	50 529	350.7	39 470	275.5	268 367	Russian Federation†††
7	1.1	37	6.0	29	4.7	42	6.7	119	Tajikistan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	—	—	2	** Turkmenistan
6 212	125.0	7 000	142.0	8 756	179.1	10 009	206.3	62 365	Ukraine †††
154	6.2	549	21.7	981	38.2	1 836	70.4	3 596	Uzbekistan
67 694		100 578		64 354		54 504		354 641	Total East
15 134		15 166		20 496		18 535		179 527	Total European Union (EU)
83 588		115 380		85 049		73 974		571 648	Total WHO European Region

** December 2002 data

†† Retrospective reporting before 1999

‡‡ From 2000, 40%-80% cases were non-residents

§§ New HIV reporting system started in 2002; 2002 data include many cases diagnosed in previous years; cases reported among adults/adolescents only

|| June 2003 data

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

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

††† An additional 299 cases were reported from July-December 2003 (total for 2003=840); detailed information not available

‡‡‡ Includes all seropositive children born to HIV-infected mothers (see Table 5)

Table 2. HIV infections newly diagnosed in homo/bisexual men by country and year of report (1999-2003), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003

Geographic area Country		Year of report					Cumulative total reported *
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
West							
EU	Andorra †	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Austria ‡	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Belgium	95	152	142	151	136	2 838
EU	Denmark	93	72	110	91	96	1 468
EU	Finland	12	24	27	38	30	489
EU	France §	–	–	–	–	322	322§
EU	Germany	677	642	499	743	753	7 690
EU	Greece	385	183	147	140	130	2 997
	Iceland	3	4	2	3	3	88
EU	Ireland	39	72	73	46	59	516
EU	Israel	20	24	30	27	31	569
EU	Italy ¶	197	200	193	249	–	839**
EU	Luxembourg	10	17	11	14	6	221
EU	Malta	3	4	2	4	2	61
	Monaco †	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Netherlands ††	–	–	–	1 222	310	4 147††
	Norway	33	32	37	33	52	880
EU	Portugal §§	–	388	177	231	213	1 009
	San Marino	0	3	1	0	3	11
EU	Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Sweden	59	73	67	69	79	2 399
	Switzerland	124	117	116	135	138	2 903
EU	United Kingdom	1 362	1 464	1 534	1 966	1 967	30 986
Total West		3 112	3 471	3 168	5 162	4 330	60 433
Centre							
	Albania	1	1	0	1	2	13
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	2	1	0	3	3	14
	Bulgaria	0	1	0	1	1	31
	Croatia	12	11	12	17	24	94
EU	Cyprus †	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Czech Republic	19	27	29	27	37	356
EU	Hungary	26	17	34	35	32	544
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	2	1	1	0	0	7
EU	Poland	43	31	24	28	16	568
	Romania	4	1	2	5	4	90
	Serbia & Montenegro ¶	–	–	–	–	26	26
EU	Slovakia	2	10	4	6	10	77
EU	Slovenia	6	7	8	11	8	110
	Turkey	5	7	9	19	15	141
Total Centre		122	115	123	153	178	2 071
East							
	Armenia	0	1	1	0	0	2
	Azerbaijan	1	2	0	1	0	4
	Belarus	1	1	3	3	0	26
EU	Estonia	4	9	26	13	0	93††
	Georgia	1	2	3	2	3	13
	Kazakhstan	0	2	0	4	0	14
	Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Latvia	10	5	7	7	12	113
EU	Lithuania	9	9	4	5	3	63
	Moldova, Republic of	0	0	0	3	1	9
	Russian Federation	79	72	82	56	84	934
	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	–	0**
	Ukraine	1	4	3	2	3	46
	Uzbekistan	1	0	6	2	0	9
Total East		107	107	135	98	106	1 326
Total European Union (EU)		3 051	3 406	3 118	5 096	4 221	57 906
Total WHO European Region		3 341	3 693	3 426	5 413	4 614	63 830

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

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

† Data not available

‡ Data not available by transmission group

§ New HIV reporting system started gradually in 2003; data from March to September 2003

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

¶ HIV reporting exists in 6 out of 20 regions/provinces (Friuli Venezia-Giulia, Lazio, Modena, Piemonte, Trento, Veneto); population: 16.35 million; data available for all 6 regions for 1999-2002 only

** December 2002 data

†† New HIV reporting system started in 2002; 2002 data include many cases diagnosed in previous years; cases reported among adults/adolescents only

‡‡ June 2003 data

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

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

¶¶ Data not available by transmission group before 2003

Table 3. HIV infections newly diagnosed in injecting drug users by country and year of report (1999-2003), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003

Geographic area Country		Year of report					Cumulative total reported *
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
West							
	Andorra †	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Austria ‡	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Belgium	17	25	17	21	23	630
EU	Denmark	26	20	31	31	21	386
EU	Finland	86	57	49	27	22	287
EU	France §	–	–	–	–	70	70§
EU	Germany	200	178	101	134	121	2 191
EU	Greece	44	19	13	14	9	244
	Iceland	0	0	2	1	1	19
EU	Ireland	69	70	38	50	36	421
	Israel	34	41	59	65	41	518
EU	Italy ¶	229	209	166	185	–	789**
EU	Luxembourg	6	2	7	5	3	89
EU	Malta	0	6	6	4	3	26
	Monaco †	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Netherlands ††	–	–	–	183	39	504††
	Norway	12	7	8	13	15	484
EU	Portugal §§	0	2 450	1 287	1 163	889	5 789
	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	12
EU	Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Sweden	16	16	38	31	26	901
	Switzerland	71	58	77	63	105	3 282
EU	United Kingdom	133	111	117	140	109	4 054
Total West		943	3 269	2 016	2 130	1 533	20 696
Centre							
	Albania	0	0	0	1	–	1
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	3	1	1	1	0	8
	Bulgaria	1	1	0	2	0	12
	Croatia	9	1	4	1	2	26
EU	Cyprus †	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Czech Republic	2	4	5	2	5	35
EU	Hungary	0	1	3	1	1	12
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	1	0	0	0	0	6
EU	Poland	271	333	270	179	212	4 972
	Romania	0	0	2	3	4	11
	Serbia & Montenegro ¶	–	–	–	–	18	18
EU	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	2
EU	Slovenia	0	1	1	0	0	12
	Turkey	5	6	1	5	5	104
Total Centre		292	348	287	195	247	5 219
East							
	Armenia	20	18	19	27	14	121
	Azerbaijan	27	30	72	41	39	250
	Belarus	286	378	414	583	448	4 053
EU	Estonia	0	354	1 340	702	48	2 444††
	Georgia	22	52	74	64	65	328
	Kazakhstan	151	295	1 037	500	502	3 191
	Kyrgyzstan	8	14	143	131	108	410
EU	Latvia	192	382	661	396	220	1 979
EU	Lithuania	46	49	55	380	85	681
	Moldova, Republic of	132	149	172	140	138	1 453
	Russian Federation	11 147	38 471	48 231	18 503	12 174	134 400
	Tajikistan	0	6	32	15	31	86
	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	–	0**
	Ukraine	3 771	3 881	3 964	4 587	4 815	40 444
	Uzbekistan	15	134	447	631	918	2 146
Total East		15 817	44 213	56 661	26 700	19 605	191 986
Total European Union (EU)		1 337	4 287	4 205	3 648	1 942	26 518
Total WHO European Region		17 052	47 830	58 964	29 025	21 385	217 901

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

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

† Data not available

‡ Data not available by transmission group

§ New HIV reporting system started gradually in 2003; data from March to September 2003

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

¶ HIV reporting exists in 6 out of 20 regions/provinces (Friuli Venezia-Giulia, Lazio, Modena, Piemonte, Trento, Veneto); population: 16.35 million; data available for all 6 regions for 1999-2002 only

** December 2002 data

†† New HIV reporting system started in 2002; 2002 data include many cases diagnosed in previous years; cases reported among adults/adolescents only

‡‡ June 2003 data

§§ System modified in 2000: data for 2000 include many cases diagnosed in previous years; data prior to 2000 not available by year or by transmission group

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

¶¶ Data not available by transmission group before 2003

Table 4. HIV infections newly diagnosed in persons infected through heterosexual contact by country and year of report (1999-2003), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003

Geographic area Country		Year of report					Cumulative total reported *
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
West							
	Andorra †	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU	Austria ‡	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU	Belgium	286	391	384	426	373	5 722
EU	Denmark	147	147	148	150	112	1 734
EU	Finland	28	43	25	40	52	555
EU	France §	—	—	—	—	783	783§
EU	Germany	594	590	461	628	548	5 749
EU	Greece	209	119	99	81	98	1 265
	Iceland	9	5	7	2	6	56
EU	Ireland	49	123	171	231	157	912
	Israel ¶	172	177	208	169	171	2 157
EU	Italy ¶¶	489	424	458	511	—	1 882**
EU	Luxembourg	9	21	20	14	35	192
EU	Malta	2	4	2	2	3	28
	Monaco †	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU	Netherlands ††	—	—	—	1 061	239	2 197††
	Norway	88	122	112	149	149	1 255
EU	Portugal §§	0	1 213	932	1 089	1 119	4 353
	San Marino	1	0	2	0	1	14
EU	Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Sweden	113	122	144	153	198	2 471
	Switzerland	252	255	273	317	394	4 212
EU	United Kingdom	1 468	1 720	2 443	3 446	3 872	20 961
Total West		3 916	5 476	5 889	8 469	8 310	56 498
Centre							
	Albania	2	9	12	22	16	86
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	4	0	5	3	9	29
	Bulgaria	25	46	40	37	62	392
	Croatia	22	20	11	22	13	113
EU	Cyprus †	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU	Czech Republic	23	21	13	21	17	202
EU	Hungary	12	14	20	25	17	193
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	1	6	4	3	0	39
EU	Poland	25	35	27	20	27	372
	Romania	74	43	60	150	113	736
	Serbia & Montenegro ¶¶¶	—	—	—	—	33	33
EU	Slovakia	0	7	4	3	3	31
EU	Slovenia	4	2	5	6	2	47
	Turkey	74	84	114	91	101	867
Total Centre		266	287	315	403	413	3 140
East							
	Armenia	14	9	5	14	13	94
	Azerbaijan	25	7	45	22	22	143
	Belarus	123	141	157	317	253	1 336
EU	Estonia	8	27	105	182	2	362††
	Georgia	11	23	16	29	30	123
	Kazakhstan	15	27	65	154	161	484
	Kyrgyzstan	2	2	6	29	19	76
EU	Latvia	26	46	64	66	66	301
EU	Lithuania	4	6	7	5	13	69
	Moldova, Republic of	22	24	47	57	110	386
	Russian Federation	823	1 498	2 744	3 294	3 686	13 277
	Tajikistan	0	1	5	2	1	11
	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	—	0**
	Ukraine	1 323	1 427	1 885	2 499	3 043	13 633
	Uzbekistan	5	6	30	110	270	426
Total East		2 401	3 244	5 181	6 780	7 689	30 721
Total European Union (EU)		3 496	5 075	5 532	8 160	7 736	50 381
Total WHO European Region		6 583	9 007	11 385	15 652	16 412	90 359

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

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

† Data not available

‡ Data not available by transmission group

§ New HIV reporting system started gradually in 2003; data from March to September 2003

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

¶ HIV reporting exists in 6 out of 20 regions/provinces (Friuli Venezia-Giulia, Lazio, Modena, Piemonte, Trento, Veneto); population: 16.35 million; data available for all 6 regions for 1999-2002 only

** December 2002 data

†† New HIV reporting system started in 2002; 2002 data include many cases diagnosed in previous years; cases reported among adults/adolescents only

‡‡ June 2003 data

§§ System modified in 2000: data for 2000 include many cases diagnosed in previous years; data prior to 2000 not available by year or by transmission group

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

¶¶ Data not available by transmission group before 2003

Table 5. HIV infections newly diagnosed in persons infected through mother-to-child transmission by country and year of report (1999-2003), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003

Geographic area Country		Year of report					Cumulative total reported *
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
West							
	Andorra †	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU	Austria ‡	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU	Belgium	17	16	23	12	12	334
EU	Denmark	3	6	9	7	3	63
EU	Finland	1	2	0	3	1	11
EU	France §	—	—	—	—	23	23§
EU	Germany	6	17	12	21	11	121
EU	Greece	10	1	2	2	1	44
	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	1
EU	Ireland ¶	—	4	6	8	12	30
	Israel	11	9	12	8	8	110
EU	Italy **	34	45	43	24	—	146††
EU	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	2
EU	Malta	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Monaco †	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU	Netherlands ‡‡	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Norway	3	3	3	2	2	31
EU	Portugal §§	0	22	6	19	16	63
	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	1
EU	Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU	Sweden	3	7	0	5	4	74
	Switzerland	5	2	5	17	8	148
EU	United Kingdom	82	101	83	99	90	1 061
Total West		175	235	204	227	191	2 264
Centre							
	Albania	0	0	0	1	3	5
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bulgaria	1	1	0	1	0	5
	Croatia	2	1	1	0	1	6
EU	Cyprus †	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU	Czech Republic	1	1	0	0	1	4
EU	Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	1	0	0	0	0	3
EU	Poland	3	1	6	29	11	71
	Romania	16	5	12	10	12	190
	Serbia & Montenegro ¶	—	—	—	—	1	1
EU	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Slovenia	0	1	0	1	0	3
	Turkey	3	3	4	4	4	27
Total Centre		27	13	23	46	33	318
East							
	Armenia	0	0	2	0	0	2
	Azerbaijan	1	0	0	3	0	7
	Belarus	1	5	4	0	0	23
EU	Estonia	0	0	3	2	1	6***
	Georgia	1	1	0	0	0	2
	Kazakhstan	0	1	1	1	3	7
	Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Latvia	1	1	0	2	2	6
EU	Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Moldova, Republic of	0	1	0	2	7	13
	Russian Federation †††	212	376	1 109	2 814	3 091	7 735
	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	—	0††
	Ukraine †††	527	727	914	1 371	1 830	6 054
	Uzbekistan	0	0	2	5	0	7
Total East		743	1 112	2 035	4 200	4 934	13 862
Total European Union (EU)		161	225	193	234	188	2 066
Total WHO European Region		945	1 360	2 262	4 473	5 158	16 444

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

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

† Data not available

‡ Data not available by transmission group

§ New HIV reporting system started gradually in 2003; data from March to September 2003

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

¶ Data on mother-to-child cases not available before 2000

** HIV reporting exists in 6 out of 20 regions/provinces (Friuli Venezia-Giulia, Lazio, Modena, Piemonte, Trento, Veneto); population: 16.35 million; data available for all 6 regions for 1999-2002 only

†† December 2002 data

‡‡ Complete data not available

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

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

¶¶ Data not available by transmission group before 2003

*** June 2003 data

††† Includes all seropositive children born to HIV-infected mothers

Table 6. HIV infections newly diagnosed by geographic area*, sex, transmission group and year of report (1999-2003), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003*

Geographic area		Year of report					Cumulative total reported †
Sex	Transmission group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
West							
Male							
	Homo/bisexual	3 112	3 471	3 168	5 162	4 330	60 433
	Injecting drug user	654	2 673	1 645	1 661	1 193	15 198
	Haemophilic/Transfusion recipient	46	55	39	68	39	2 627
	Heterosexual contact	1 654	2 496	2 545	3 513	3 396	25 311
	Mother-to-child	84	110	102	108	90	1 092
	Nosocomial infection	1	1	0	10	3	91
	Other / Undetermined	1 290	954	966	1 691	1 904	23 031
Total West – male		6 841	9 760	8 465	12 213	10 955	127 783
Female							
	Injecting drug user	267	578	360	466	338	5 266
	Transfusion recipient	41	76	35	71	43	857
	Heterosexual contact	2 166	2 917	3 279	4 938	4 887	30 692
	Mother-to-child	90	125	102	119	100	1 159
	Nosocomial infection	0	2	0	0	2	54
	Other / Undetermined	579	496	475	913	1 222	10 470
Total West – female		3 143	4 194	4 251	6 507	6 592	48 498
Centre							
Male							
	Homo/bisexual	122	115	123	153	178	2 071
	Injecting drug user	221	252	211	148	170	3 933
	Haemophilic/Transfusion recipient	29	7	18	17	11	367
	Heterosexual contact	142	168	169	204	242	1 718
	Mother-to-child	15	7	10	24	20	189
	Nosocomial infection	1	1	118	52	18	290
	Other / Undetermined	357	334	376	400	343	5 609
Total Centre – male		887	884	1 025	998	982	14 177
Female							
	Injecting drug user	69	88	75	47	77	1 239
	Transfusion recipient	13	8	16	10	10	177
	Heterosexual contact	124	119	146	199	171	1 422
	Mother-to-child	12	6	13	22	13	129
	Nosocomial infection	2	0	86	44	23	225
	Other / Undetermined	202	131	177	154	154	2 838
Total Centre – female		422	352	513	476	448	6 030
East							
Male							
	Homo/bisexual	107	107	135	98	106	1 326
	Injecting drug user	12 555	35 926	44 440	21 236	15 576	151 799
	Haemophilic/Transfusion recipient	3	2	8	5	10	41
	Heterosexual contact	1 058	1 383	2 232	2 625	2 637	13 004
	Mother-to-child	384	552	1 077	2 150	2 587	7 184
	Nosocomial infection	0	2	0	1	1	175
	Other / Undetermined	6 122	14 584	26 705	16 927	12 900	80 127
Total East – male		20 229	52 556	74 597	43 042	33 817	253 656
Female							
	Injecting drug user	3 262	8 275	11 184	5 464	4 028	39 100
	Transfusion recipient	3	2	13	5	4	37
	Heterosexual contact	1 343	1 861	2 884	4 155	5 052	17 618
	Mother-to-child	359	560	957	2 049	2 347	6 675
	Nosocomial infection	4	2	0	0	0	117
	Other / Undetermined	1 827	4 416	9 763	9 631	9 249	36 017
Total East – female		6 798	15 116	24 801	21 304	20 680	99 564
Total WHO European Region ‡		38 837	83 588	115 380	85 049	73 974	571 648

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

† Cumulative totals since the beginning of reporting

‡ Includes cases with unknown sex

Table 7. HIV infections newly diagnosed by geographic area*, sex, age at diagnosis and year of report (1999-2003), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003*

Geographic area		Year of report					Cumulative total reported †
Sex	Age at diagnosis (years)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
West							
Male							
	<15	118	140	123	124	107	1 923
	15-19	104	142	122	124	127	1 840
	20-29	1 552	2 645	2 000	2 683	2 319	35 634
	30-39	2 829	3 900	3 490	4 908	4 401	48 937
	40-49	1 281	1 754	1 632	2 427	2 473	22 711
	50+	841	1 079	1 018	1 368	1 337	12 771
Total West – male ‡		6 841	9 760	8 465	12 213	10 955	127 783
Female							
	<15	116	146	121	131	120	1 584
	15-19	95	129	138	245	218	1 627
	20-29	1 189	1 563	1 544	2 300	2 306	19 888
	30-39	1 169	1 526	1 576	2 430	2 553	16 540
	40-49	354	504	539	770	874	4 767
	50+	178	284	279	368	437	2 644
Total West – female ‡		3 143	4 194	4 251	6 507	6 592	48 498
Centre							
Male							
	<15	155	54	76	52	43	2 271
	15-19	39	44	80	74	43	644
	20-29	245	287	298	282	320	4 477
	30-39	212	223	246	277	260	3 175
	40-49	102	121	136	124	155	1 308
	50+	53	69	63	69	101	666
Total Centre – male ‡		887	884	1 025	998	982	14 177
Female							
	<15	109	49	62	51	41	1 661
	15-19	39	38	65	67	47	572
	20-29	133	152	178	168	147	1 881
	30-39	61	46	85	85	108	773
	40-49	21	23	61	38	38	321
	50+	18	23	17	13	31	182
Total Centre – female ‡		422	352	513	476	448	6 030
East							
Male							
	<15	470	709	1 327	2 271	2 730	8 131
	15-19	3 911	11 152	12 589	4 460	1 782	36 763
	20-29	11 862	32 179	47 310	25 300	18 697	150 215
	30-39	3 055	6 322	10 145	8 056	7 637	43 609
	40-49	620	1 580	2 590	2 418	2 391	11 384
	50+	168	338	621	527	566	2 518
Total East – male ‡		20 229	52 556	74 597	43 042	33 817	253 656
Female							
	<15	401	632	1 088	2 171	2 430	7 243
	15-19	1 628	4 067	5 867	3 464	2 508	18 863
	20-29	3 522	8 366	14 446	11 969	11 543	55 744
	30-39	950	1 532	2 585	2 722	3 054	13 363
	40-49	175	319	585	710	848	2 992
	50+	74	121	227	263	287	1 068
Total East – female ‡		6 798	15 116	24 801	21 304	20 680	99 564
Total WHO European Region §		38 837	83 588	115 380	85 049	73 974	571 648

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

† Cumulative totals since the beginning of reporting

‡ Includes cases with unknown age group

§ Includes cases with unknown sex

Table 8. HIV infections newly diagnosed in persons infected through heterosexual contact, by country and transmission subcategory *, cases reported in 2003, WHO European Region (30 countries†)

Geographic area		Case from country with generalised HIV epidemic		Case with high risk partner ‡		Case with partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic		Other/Undetermined		Total
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	
Country		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N
West										
EU	Belgium	251	(67.3)	1	(0.3)	28	(7.5)	93	(24.9)	373
EU	Denmark	38	(33.9)	1	(0.9)	38	(33.9)	35	(31.3)	112
EU	Finland	15	(28.8)	2	(3.8)	13	(25.0)	22	(42.3)	52
EU	France §	367	(46.9)	20	(2.6)	83	(10.6)	313	(40.0)	783
EU	Germany	315	(57.5)	8	(1.5)	36	(6.6)	189	(34.5)	548
EU	Greece	51	(52.0)	9	(9.2)	5	(5.1)	33	(33.7)	98
	Iceland	5	(83.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(16.7)	6
EU	Ireland	134	(85.4)	2	(1.3)	3	(1.9)	18	(11.5)	157
EU	Luxembourg	9	(25.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	26	(74.3)	35
	Norway	90	(60.4)	1	(0.7)	7	(4.7)	51	(34.2)	149
EU	Portugal	181	(16.2)	23	(2.1)	36	(3.2)	879	(78.6)	1 119
EU	Sweden	137	(69.2)	0	(0.0)	16	(8.1)	45	(22.7)	198
	Switzerland	175	(44.4)	24	(6.1)	67	(17.0)	128	(32.5)	394
EU	United Kingdom	2 019	(52.1)	29	(0.7)	745	(19.2)	1 079	(27.9)	3 872
Total West (14 countries)		3 787	(48.0)	120	(1.5)	1 077	(13.6)	2 912	(36.9)	7 896
Centre										
	Albania	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	16	(100.0)	16
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	8	(88.9)	9
	Croatia	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(7.7)	12	(92.3)	13
EU	Czech Republic	4	(23.5)	0	(0.0)	9	(52.9)	4	(23.5)	17
EU	Hungary	1	(5.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	16	(94.1)	17
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0
EU	Poland	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	27	(100.0)	27
EU	Slovakia	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(66.7)	1	(33.3)	3
EU	Slovenia	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(50.0)	1	(50.0)	2
	Turkey	5	(5.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	96	(95.0)	101
Total Centre (10 countries)		11	(5.4)	0	(0.0)	13	(6.3)	181	(88.3)	205
East										
	Armenia	0	(0.0)	2	(15.4)	0	(0.0)	11	(84.6)	13
	Belarus	0	(0.0)	114	(45.1)	2	(0.8)	137	(54.2)	253
	Kyrgyzstan	2	(10.5)	1	(5.3)	0	(0.0)	16	(84.2)	19
EU	Latvia	0	(0.0)	3	(4.5)	0	(0.0)	63	(95.5)	66
EU	Lithuania	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(15.4)	11	(84.6)	13
	Tajikistan	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	1
Total East (6 countries)		2	(0.5)	120	(32.9)	4	(1.1)	239	(65.5)	365
Total European Union (EU) (18 countries)										
		3 522	(47.0)	98	(1.3)	1 017	(13.6)	2 855	(38.1)	7 492
Total WHO European Region (30 countries†)										
		3 800	(44.9)	240	(2.8)	1 094	(12.9)	3 332	(39.4)	8 466

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

* See Technical note

† Countries providing individual HIV data (EHIDS, see Technical note) except Turkmenistan (data for 2003 not available)

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

§ New system started gradually in 2003; data from March to September 2003

Table 9. HIV infections newly diagnosed by country of report and country or subcontinent of origin, cases reported in 2003, WHO European Region (30 countries*)

Geographic area Country of report			Country or subcontinent of origin					
			Country of report		Western Europe †		Central & Eastern Europe †	
							N	(%)
Information used in national surveillance to determine country or subcontinent of origin			N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
West								
EU	Belgium	Nationality	234	(22.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Denmark	Place of birth	155	(64.3)	11	(4.6)	4	(1.7)
EU	Finland	Nationality	94	(70.1)	5	(3.7)	4	(3.0)
EU	France ‡	Nationality	656	(38.3)	21	(1.2)	14	(0.8)
EU	Germany	Nationality / Country of origin §	816	(44.8)	54	(3.0)	97	(5.3)
EU	Greece	Nationality	296	(68.7)	12	(2.8)	21	(4.9)
	Iceland	Nationality	4	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Ireland	Place of birth	98	(24.6)	15	(3.8)	1	(0.3)
EU	Luxembourg	Nationality	4	(8.5)	24	(51.1)	7	(14.9)
	Norway	Place of birth	72	(32.0)	8	(3.6)	8	(3.6)
EU	Portugal	Place of birth	1 383	(60.2)	9	(0.4)	7	(0.3)
EU	Sweden	Nationality	129	(33.8)	14	(3.7)	17	(4.5)
	Switzerland	Nationality	303	(39.1)	60	(7.8)	24	(3.1)
EU	United Kingdom	Place of birth	1 158	(16.7)	156	(2.2)	26	(0.4)
Total West (14 countries)			5 402	(32.8)	389	(2.4)	230	(1.4)
Centre								
	Albania	Nationality	21	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Nationality / Place of birth	1	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	6	(50.0)
	Croatia ¶	Nationality	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Czech Republic	Nationality	53	(86.9)	0	(0.0)	4	(6.6)
EU	Hungary	Nationality	52	(82.5)	1	(1.6)	4	(6.3)
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	Nationality	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Poland	Nationality	609	(99.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Slovakia	Nationality / Place of birth	13	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Slovenia	Nationality	11	(78.6)	1	(7.1)	1	(7.1)
	Turkey	Place of residence	165	(83.8)	3	(1.5)	5	(2.5)
Total Centre (10 countries)			926	(89.3)	5	(0.5)	20	(1.9)
East								
	Armenia ¶¶	Nationality	29	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Belarus	Nationality	713	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Kyrgyzstan	Place of birth	123	(94.6)	0	(0.0)	7	(5.4)
EU	Latvia	Nationality	403	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Lithuania	Place of birth	110	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Tajikistan	Place of birth	42	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Total East (6 countries)			1 420	(99.5)	0	(0.0)	7	(0.5)
Total European Union (EU) (18 countries)			6 274	(37.5)	323	(1.9)	207	(1.2)
Total WHO European Region (30 countries*)			7 748	(40.9)	394	(2.1)	257	(1.4)

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

* Countries providing individual HIV data (EHIDS, see Technical note)

† Other than country of report

‡ New system started gradually in 2003; data from March to September 2003

§ Definition not specified

¶ Foreigners excluded

Table 9. HIV infections newly diagnosed by country of report and country or subcontinent of origin, cases reported in 2003, WHO European Region (30 countries*)

Country or subcontinent of origin											Geographic area Country of report
Sub-Saharan Africa		Latin America & Carribean		South & South-East Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	
N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	
West											
352	(34.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	96	(9.3)	350	(33.9)	1 032	EU Belgium
42	(17.4)	1	(0.4)	16	(6.6)	5	(2.1)	7	(2.9)	241	EU Denmark
15	(11.2)	0	(0.0)	5	(3.7)	11	(8.2)	0	(0.0)	134	EU Finland
470	(27.4)	62	(3.6)	7	(0.4)	31	(1.8)	453	(26.4)	1 714	EU France ‡
260	(14.3)	22	(1.2)	63	(3.5)	19	(1.0)	492	(27.0)	1 823	EU Germany
37	(8.6)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	9	(2.1)	54	(12.5)	431	EU Greece
5	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(10.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	10	Iceland
145	(36.3)	1	(0.3)	2	(0.5)	5	(1.3)	132	(33.1)	399	EU Ireland
11	(23.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.1)	0	(0.0)	47	EU Luxembourg
93	(41.3)	9	(4.0)	28	(12.4)	7	(3.1)	0	(0.0)	225	Norway
309	(13.4)	18	(0.8)	3	(0.1)	2	(0.1)	567	(24.7)	2 298	EU Portugal
157	(41.1)	9	(2.4)	31	(8.1)	11	(2.9)	14	(3.7)	382	EU Sweden
194	(25.1)	20	(2.6)	33	(4.3)	5	(0.6)	135	(17.4)	774	Switzerland
2 151	(30.9)	139	(2.0)	80	(1.2)	89	(1.3)	3 154	(45.4)	6 953	EU United Kingdom
4 241	(25.8)	282	(1.7)	270	(1.6)	291	(1.8)	5 358	(32.5)	16 463	Total West (14 countries)
Centre											
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	21	Albania
1	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	12	Bosnia & Herzegovina
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	45	(100.0)	45	Croatia ¶
3	(4.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.6)	0	(0.0)	61	EU Czech Republic
2	(3.2)	0	(0.0)	2	(3.2)	0	(0.0)	2	(3.2)	63	EU Hungary
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	Macedonia, F.Y.R.
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.2)	610	EU Poland
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	13	EU Slovakia
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(7.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	14	EU Slovenia
3	(1.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	20	(10.2)	1	(0.5)	197	Turkey
9	(0.9)	0	(0.0)	3	(0.3)	25	(2.4)	49	(4.7)	1 037	Total Centre (10 countries)
East											
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	29	Armenia ¶¶
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	713	Belarus
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	130	Kyrgyzstan
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	403	EU Latvia
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	110	EU Lithuania
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	42	Tajikistan
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1 427	Total East (6 countries)
3 954	(23.6)	253	(1.5)	211	(1.3)	280	(1.7)	5 226	(31.2)	16 728	Total European Union (EU) (18 countries)
4 250	(22.5)	282	(1.5)	273	(1.4)	316	(1.7)	5 407	(28.6)	18 927	Total WHO European Region (30 countries*)

Table 10. HIV infections newly diagnosed by geographic area*, transmission group and country or subcontinent of origin, cases reported in 2003, WHO European Region (30 countries*)

Geographic area Transmission Group	Country or subcontinent of origin							
	Country of report		Western Europe †		Central & Eastern Europe †		Sub-Saharan Africa	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
West								
Homo/bisexual male	2 245	(56.4)	174	(4.4)	44	(1.1)	69	(1.7)
Injecting drug user	971	(67.0)	69	(4.8)	40	(2.8)	47	(3.2)
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	17	(24.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.4)	37	(52.9)
Heterosexual contact	1 663	(21.1)	113	(1.4)	95	(1.2)	3 735	(47.3)
Mother-to-child	59	(32.2)	1	(0.5)	1	(0.5)	97	(53.0)
Other/Undetermined	447	(15.5)	32	(1.1)	49	(1.7)	256	(8.9)
Total West (14 countries)	5 402	(32.8)	389	(2.4)	230	(1.4)	4 241	(25.8)
Centre								
Homo/bisexual male	115	(78.2)	1	(0.7)	3	(2.0)	0	(0.0)
Injecting drug user	218	(96.9)	0	(0.0)	3	(1.3)	1	(0.4)
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Heterosexual contact	157	(76.6)	0	(0.0)	8	(3.9)	5	(2.4)
Mother-to-child	19	(95.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Other/Undetermined	416	(94.8)	4	(0.9)	6	(1.4)	3	(0.7)
Total Centre (10 countries)	926	(89.3)	5	(0.5)	20	(1.9)	9	(0.9)
East								
Homo/bisexual male	15	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Injecting drug user	900	(99.3)	0	(0.0)	6	(0.7)	0	(0.0)
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Heterosexual contact	365	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Mother-to-child	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Other/Undetermined	134	(99.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.7)	0	(0.0)
Total East (6 countries)	1 420	(99.5)	0	(0.0)	7	(0.5)	0	(0.0)
Total 30 countries*	7 748	(40.9)	394	(2.1)	257	(1.4)	4 250	(22.5)

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

† Other than country of report

Table 10. HIV infections newly diagnosed by geographic area*, transmission group and country or subcontinent of origin, cases reported in 2003, WHO European Region (30 countries*)

Country or subcontinent of origin									Geographic area Transmission Group
Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-East Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	
N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	
89	(2.2)	42	(1.1)	96	(2.4)	1 225	(30.7)	3 984	West
5	(0.3)	11	(0.8)	20	(1.4)	287	(19.8)	1 450	Homo/bisexual male
0	(0.0)	2	(2.9)	3	(4.3)	10	(14.3)	70	Injecting drug user
171	(2.2)	188	(2.4)	122	(1.5)	1 809	(22.9)	7 896	Haemophilic/Transfusion recipient
3	(1.6)	2	(1.1)	1	(0.5)	19	(10.4)	183	Heterosexual contact
14	(0.5)	25	(0.9)	49	(1.7)	2 008	(69.7)	2 880	Mother-to-child
									Other/Undetermined
282	(1.7)	270	(1.6)	291	(1.8)	5 358	(32.5)	16 463	Total West (14 countries)
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(2.0)	25	(17.0)	147	Centre
0	(0.0)	1	(0.4)	0	(0.0)	2	(0.9)	225	Homo/bisexual male
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	Injecting drug user
0	(0.0)	1	(0.5)	20	(9.8)	14	(6.8)	205	Haemophilic/Transfusion recipient
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.0)	20	Heterosexual contact
0	(0.0)	1	(0.2)	2	(0.5)	7	(1.6)	439	Mother-to-child
									Other/Undetermined
0	(0.0)	3	(0.3)	25	(2.4)	49	(4.7)	1 037	Total Centre (10 countries)
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	15	East
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	906	Homo/bisexual male
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	Injecting drug user
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	365	Haemophilic/Transfusion recipient
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	Heterosexual contact
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	135	Mother-to-child
									Other/Undetermined
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1 427	Total East (6 countries)
282	(1.5)	273	(1.4)	316	(1.7)	5 407	(28.6)	18 927	Total 30 countries*

Table 11. AIDS cases and incidence rates per million population by country and year of diagnosis (1996-2003) adjusted for reporting delays*, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003

Geographic area Country	Year of diagnosis							
	1996		1997		1998		1999	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
West								
Andorra ‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU Austria	138	17.1	100	12.4	99	12.2	101	12.5
EU Belgium §	209	20.6	127	12.5	119	11.7	114	11.1
EU Denmark	159	30.3	109	20.7	74	14.0	75	14.1
EU Finland	24	4.7	19	3.7	15	2.9	10	1.9
EU France	4 018	67.0	2 281	37.9	1 933	32.0	1 818	29.9
EU Germany	1 618	19.8	1 076	13.1	927	11.3	825	10.0
EU Greece	234	22.2	172	16.2	120	11.2	128	11.8
Iceland	3	11.1	1	3.7	2	7.2	0	0.0
EU Ireland	55	15.1	30	8.1	18	4.8	25	6.6
Israel	61	11.1	63	11.2	70	12.1	49	8.3
EU Italy	5 047	87.9	3 375	58.7	2 437	42.4	2 117	36.8
EU Luxembourg	13	31.6	10	24.0	9	21.3	5	11.6
EU Malta	4	10.5	2	5.2	4	10.4	1	2.6
Monaco	1	31.2	1	30.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
EU Netherlands	459	29.5	339	21.7	238	15.1	178	11.3
Norway	56	12.8	34	7.7	39	8.8	29	6.5
EU Portugal	968	97.5	966	97.1	971	97.4	1 022	102.2
San Marino	2	78.8	5	194.2	3	115.0	0	0.0
EU Spain §	6 628	165.3	4 854	120.6	3 618	89.5	3 037	74.8
EU Sweden	135	15.3	78	8.8	59	6.7	67	7.6
Switzerland	518	72.5	349	48.7	264	36.8	273	38.0
EU United Kingdom	1 436	24.8	1 073	18.5	784	13.4	747	12.8
Total West	21 786		15 064		11 803		10 621	
Centre								
Albania	1	0.3	2	0.6	1	0.3	1	0.3
Bosnia & Herzegovina	3	0.9	3	0.9	3	0.8	6	1.6
Bulgaria	10	1.2	8	1.0	3	0.4	11	1.3
Croatia	18	4.1	17	3.9	12	2.7	16	3.6
EU Cyprus ‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU Czech Republic	19	1.8	20	1.9	8	0.8	16	1.6
EU Hungary	46	4.5	31	3.1	36	3.6	37	3.7
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	3	1.5	0	0.0	3	1.5	5	2.5
EU Poland	112	2.9	122	3.2	128	3.3	134	3.5
Romania	666	29.5	724	32.1	767	34.0	592	26.3
Serbia & Montenegro	92	8.7	69	6.5	95	9.0	55	5.2
EU Slovakia	0	0.0	5	0.9	3	0.6	2	0.4
EU Slovenia	8	4.0	2	1.0	13	6.5	9	4.5
Turkey	38	0.6	35	0.5	40	0.6	25	0.4
Total Centre	1 016		1 038		1 112		909	
East								
Armenia	7	2.1	2	0.6	2	0.6	8	2.5
Azerbaijan	4	0.5	3	0.4	2	0.2	9	1.1
Belarus	0	0.0	2	0.2	4	0.4	5	0.5
EU Estonia	7	4.9	3	2.1	4	2.9	2	1.4
Georgia	4	0.7	4	0.8	2	0.4	6	1.1
Kazakhstan	3	0.2	8	0.5	9	0.6	1	—
Kyrgyzstan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
EU Latvia	5	2.0	4	1.6	12	5.0	18	7.5
EU Lithuania	5	1.4	3	0.9	9	2.6	6	1.7
Moldova, Republic of	1	0.2	10	2.3	6	1.4	3	0.7
Russian Federation	50	0.3	71	0.5	66	0.5	40	0.3
Tajikistan	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
Ukraine	149	2.9	185	3.6	293	5.8	585	11.7
Uzbekistan	0	0.0	2	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0
Total East	235		297		412		684	
Total European Union (EU)	21 347		14 801		11 638		10 494	
Total WHO European Region	23 037		16 399		13 327		12 213	

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

* See Technical note

† Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted

‡ Data not available

§ Data unadjusted due to irregular reporting

|| September 2003 data

¶ December 2002 data

Table 11. AIDS cases and incidence rates per million population by country and year of diagnosis (1996-2003) adjusted for reporting delays*, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003

Year of diagnosis								Cumulative total reported †	Geographic area
2000		2001		2002		2003			
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
West									
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Andorra ‡
83	10.2	50	6.2	66	8.1	42	5.2	2 253	EU Austria
130	12.7	130	12.7	102	9.9	87	8.4	3 173	EU Belgium §
58	10.9	72	13.4	44	8.2	41	7.6	2 469	EU Denmark
17	3.3	17	3.3	21	4.0	26	4.9	378	EU Finland
1 707	28.0	1 656	27.0	1 578	25.6	686	—	57 583	EU France
736	8.9	693	8.4	655	7.9	353	4.3	22 678	EU Germany
127	11.6	89	8.1	90	8.2	72	6.5	2 433	EU Greece
1	3.5	1	3.5	0	0.0	1	3.5	53	Iceland
13	3.4	27	7.0	32	8.2	8	2.1	775	EU Ireland
63	10.4	58	9.3	77	12.2	79	12.2	915	Israel
1 936	33.6	1 794	31.2	1 740	30.3	1 759	30.6	52 836	EU Italy
10	23.0	4	9.1	1	2.2	8	17.7	165	EU Luxembourg
3	7.7	0	0.0	4	10.2	2	5.1	57	EU Malta
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	Moncao
243	15.3	226	14.1	247	15.4	—	—	6 015 ¶	EU Netherlands
38	8.5	28	6.2	33	7.3	39	8.6	813	Norway
919	91.8	941	93.8	959	95.5	818	81.3	10 724	EU Portugal
0	0.0	1	37.0	1	36.6	0	—	17 **	San Marino
2 743	67.3	2 314	56.6	2 009	49.0	1 363	33.2	67 466	EU Spain §
59	6.7	47	5.3	58	6.5	52	5.9	1 910	EU Sweden
205	28.6	219	30.6	200	27.9	222	31.0	7 724	Switzerland
813	13.9	716	12.2	861	14.6	838	14.1	20 096	EU United Kingdom
9 904		9 082		8 779		6 496		260 573	Total West
Centre									
3	1.0	12	3.8	10	3.2	5	1.6	42	Albania
2	0.5	6	1.5	3	0.7	5	1.2	54	Bosnia & Herzegovina
16	2.0	14	1.7	13	1.6	5	—	115 **	Bulgaria
19	4.3	7	1.6	20	4.5	12	2.7	210	Croatia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EU Cyprus ‡
14	1.4	7	0.7	8	0.8	9	0.8	172	EU Czech Republic
27	2.7	20	2.0	26	2.6	26	2.7	449	EU Hungary
4	2.0	3	1.5	5	2.4	0	0.0	48	Macedonia, F.Y.R.
120	3.1	130	3.4	123	3.2	167	4.3	1 366	EU Poland
601	26.7	355	15.8	247	11.0	201	9.0	8 467	Romania
71	6.7	66	6.3	73	6.9	67	6.4	1 223	Serbia & Montenegro
4	0.7	5	0.9	2	0.4	2	0.4	36	EU Slovakia
7	3.5	5	2.5	3	1.5	6	3.0	105	EU Slovenia
48	0.7	43	0.6	44	0.6	53	0.7	504	Turkey
936		673		577		559		12 791	Total Centre
East									
3	1.0	4	1.3	4	1.3	10	3.3	43	Armenia
18	2.2	17	2.1	15	1.8	20	2.4	90	Azerbaijan
0	0.0	6	0.6	21	2.1	31	3.1	84	Belarus
3	2.2	2	1.5	5	3.7	10	7.6	43	EU Estonia
14	2.7	8	1.5	51	9.9	43	8.4	147	Georgia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 ††	Kazakhstan
0	0.0	1	0.2	10	2.0	6	1.2	18	Kyrgyzstan
23	9.7	40	17.0	55	23.6	58	25.3	227	EU Latvia
7	2.0	10	2.9	9	2.6	9	2.6	65	EU Lithuania
4	0.9	11	2.6	19	4.4	43	10.1	103	Moldova, Republic of
22	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	451 ††	Russian Federation
0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Tajikistan
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	—	—	1 ¶	Turkmenistan
649	13.1	843	17.1	1 339	27.4	1 772	36.5	5 967	Ukraine
4	0.2	9	0.4	7	0.3	8	—	35 **	Uzbekistan
747		952		1 536		2 011		7 300	Total East
9 802		8 995		8 698		6 443		253 474	Total European Union (EU)
11 586		10 707		10 892		9 066		280 664	Total WHO European Region

** June 2003 data

†† June 1999 data; an additional 60 cases were reported by 31 December 2002, individual data not available

‡‡ December 2000 data, after which individual data were no longer available. An additional 151 cases were reported in 2001, 203 in 2002, 510 in January-June 2003

Table 12. AIDS cases in homo/bisexual men* by country and year of diagnosis (1999-2003) adjusted for reporting delays†, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003

Geographic area Country	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported ‡
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
West						
Andorra §	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU Austria	27	12	12	9	5	810
EU Belgium	24	28	26	15	18	1 104
EU Denmark	32	17	19	14	5	1 549
EU Finland	6	4	8	5	9	222
EU France	544	480	410	374	184	24 212 ¶
EU Germany	428	374	310	289	161	14 180
EU Greece	56	60	40	44	28	1 375
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	38
EU Ireland	7	7	10	12	1	268
Israel	6	8	9	6	10	224
EU Italy	344	377	293	313	318	7 602
EU Luxembourg	2	5	2	0	1	80
EU Malta	1	2	0	3	0	31
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	17
EU Netherlands	75	99	92	98	–	3 661**
Norway	12	9	8	5	9	388
EU Portugal	79	71	56	69	73	1 525
San Marino	0	0	1	0	0	5 ††
EU Spain	368	339	303	264	202	9 206 ‡‡
EU Sweden	22	18	12	16	7	1 026
Switzerland	65	59	42	45	57	2 708
EU United Kingdom	311	308	207	213	179	12 079
Total West	2 409	2 277	1 861	1 795	1 268	82 310
Centre						
Albania	0	1	1	0	1	4
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	2	8
Bulgaria	1	3	1	1	1	16 ††
Croatia	6	11	4	7	5	96
EU Cyprus §	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU Czech Republic	9	8	2	4	4	108
EU Hungary	25	19	15	12	17	314
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	0	1	0	0	0	4
EU Poland	30	16	12	19	7	295
Romania	2	1	1	0	0	19
Serbia & Montenegro	7	10	5	14	12	159
EU Slovakia	2	1	3	2	2	23
EU Slovenia	5	3	2	1	4	54
Turkey	1	0	2	3	4	47
Total Centre	88	74	48	63	59	1 147
East						
Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	0	1	0	1	0	2
Belarus	0	0	1	1	1	3
EU Estonia	2	0	1	0	1	20
Georgia	0	2	0	0	2	7
Kazakhstan	0	–	–	–	–	3 §§
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU Latvia	5	3	4	2	4	44
EU Lithuania	2	5	5	4	1	36
Moldova, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	1
Russian Federation	4	0	–	–	–	119
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	–	0 **
Ukraine	1	2	0	0	0	23
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	0	1 ††
Total East	14	13	11	8	9	259
Total European Union (EU)	2 406	2 256	1 845	1 782	1 232	79 824
Total WHO European Region	2 511	2 364	1 920	1 866	1 336	83 716

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

* Excluding homo/bisexual injecting drug users

† See Technical note

‡ Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted

§ Data not available

|| Data unadjusted due to erratic reporting

¶ September 2003 data

** December 2002 data

†† June 2003 data

‡‡ Data for 2003 may be under-adjusted due to erratic reporting

§§ June 1999 data

|||| December 2000 data

Table 13. AIDS cases in injecting drug users* by country and year of diagnosis (1999-2003) adjusted for reporting delays†, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003

Geographic area Country	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported ‡
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
West						
Andorra §	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU Austria	23	19	13	10	9	554
EU Belgium	7	15	8	5	4	202
EU Denmark	7	7	10	4	12	212
EU Finland	0	1	1	3	6	22
EU France	301	244	256	195	80	12 724 ¶
EU Germany	106	107	90	85	61	3 349
EU Greece	4	10	2	2	5	95
Iceland	0	0	0	0	1	5
EU Ireland	7	1	3	4	0	290
Israel	8	8	3	16	12	120
EU Italy	922	727	679	615	608	30 027
EU Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	1	28
EU Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	16
EU Netherlands	24	12	11	3	–	592 **
Norway	7	7	5	3	7	139
EU Portugal	598	518	501	454	336	5 300
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	6 ††
EU Spain	1 747	1 495	1 195	1 020	669	42 204 ††
EU Sweden	8	4	8	6	4	215
Switzerland	77	61	66	56	56	2 920
EU United Kingdom	30	38	24	26	19	1 187
Total West	3 877	3 275	2 876	2 509	1 890	100 207
Centre						
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2	1	1	3	0	10
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0 ††
Croatia	1	1	0	2	0	17
EU Cyprus §	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	2
EU Hungary	1	0	0	0	0	2
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	0	0	0	0	0	5
EU Poland	76	61	68	69	109	700
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	3
Serbia & Montenegro	28	23	23	23	18	491
EU Slovakia	0	0	1	0	0	1
EU Slovenia	1	0	0	0	1	6
Turkey	1	1	0	3	1	42
Total Centre	110	87	93	100	129	1 279
East						
Armenia	4	1	2	3	9	27
Azerbaijan	6	10	12	7	13	52
Belarus	0	0	5	14	25	45
EU Estonia	0	0	0	2	6	8
Georgia	3	10	8	36	37	107
Kazakhstan	0	–	–	–	–	15 §§
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	1	9	6	16
EU Latvia	10	16	28	45	44	147
EU Lithuania	1	1	2	0	5	9
Moldova, Republic of	3	3	5	12	35	72
Russian Federation	19	6	–	–	–	29
Tajikistan	0	0	1	0	0	1
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	–	0 **
Ukraine	493	515	637	1 059	1 372	4 587
Uzbekistan	0	2	4	6	5	17 ††
Total East	539	564	705	1 193	1 557	5 132
Total European Union (EU)	3 874	3 277	2 902	2 550	1 979	97 876
Total WHO European Region	4 526	3 926	3 674	3 802	3 576	106 618

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

* Excluding homo/bisexual injecting drug users

† See Technical note

‡ Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted

§ Data not available

|| Data unadjusted due to erratic reporting

¶ September 2003 data

** December 2002 data

†† June 2003 data

††† Data for 2003 may be under-adjusted due to erratic reporting

§§ June 1999 data

||| December 2000 data

Table 14. AIDS cases in persons infected through heterosexual contact by country and year of diagnosis (1999-2003) adjusted for reporting delays*, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003

Geographic area Country		Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported †
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
West							
	Andorra ‡	–	–	–	–	–	
EU	Austria	31	28	13	31	17	379
EU	Belgium §	73	75	88	77	61	1 509
EU	Denmark	28	27	35	24	23	518
EU	Finland	3	9	5	10	7	104
EU	France	728	763	783	810	344	13 335
EU	Germany	114	100	112	89	53	2 016
EU	Greece	44	36	32	25	30	476
	Iceland	0	1	1	0	0	8
EU	Ireland	8	2	14	15	4	128
	Israel	30	41	44	48	52	438
EU	Italy	727	722	705	710	745	9 815
EU	Luxembourg	2	3	1	0	5	35
EU	Malta	0	1	0	1	1	8
	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	4
EU	Netherlands	39	102	92	88	–	842 ¶
	Norway	10	21	15	25	23	233
EU	Portugal	308	303	339	414	385	3 256
	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	5 **
EU	Spain	643	620	566	552	377	10 020 ††
EU	Sweden	32	30	22	34	37	522
	Switzerland	119	79	97	89	102	1 671
EU	United Kingdom	326	388	422	564	550	4 910
Total West		3 265	3 350	3 387	3 606	2 815	50 232
Centre							
	Albania	1	2	10	9	1	31
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	4	1	5	0	2	17
	Bulgaria	10	13	13	10	4	90 **
	Croatia	8	7	2	8	6	80
EU	Cyprus ‡	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Czech Republic	6	4	3	3	4	38
EU	Hungary	3	5	4	11	9	71
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	3	3	2	5	0	28
EU	Poland	17	27	24	21	27	219
	Romania	131	158	100	102	74	1 103
	Serbia & Montenegro	10	17	18	13	21	226
EU	Slovakia	0	2	1	0	0	10
EU	Slovenia	2	2	1	0	0	24
	Turkey	17	30	25	15	27	238
Total Centre		212	271	208	197	176	2 175
East							
	Armenia	4	2	1	1	1	14
	Azerbaijan	2	6	5	7	3	29
	Belarus	3	0	0	5	3	20
EU	Estonia	0	3	1	3	2	14
	Georgia	3	1	0	13	2	26
	Kazakhstan	0	–	–	–	–	2 ††
	Kyrgyzstan	1	0	0	1	0	2
EU	Latvia	3	4	7	7	9	33
EU	Lithuania	2	1	1	4	3	15
	Moldova, Republic of	0	0	6	5	7	24
	Russian Federation	6	3	–	–	–	72 §§
	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	–	0 ¶
	Ukraine	76	112	185	255	344	1 076
	Uzbekistan	0	1	3	1	3	14 **
Total East		100	133	209	302	377	1 341
Total European Union (EU)		3 139	3 257	3 272	3 493	2 693	48 297
Total WHO European Region		3 577	3 755	3 804	4 105	3 368	53 748

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

* See Technical note

† Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted

‡ Data not available

§ Data unadjusted due to erratic reporting

|| September 2003 data

¶ December 2002 data

** June 2003 data

†† Data for 2003 may be under-adjusted due to erratic reporting

‡‡ June 1999 data

§§ December 2000 data

Table 15. AIDS cases in persons infected through mother-to-child transmission by country and year of diagnosis (1999-2003) adjusted for reporting delays*, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003

Geographic area Country		Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported †
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
West							
	Andorra ‡	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Austria	0	0	0	0	0	26
EU	Belgium §	2	2	0	0	0	109
EU	Denmark	1	2	3	2	0	22
EU	Finland	1	0	0	1	0	4
EU	France	8	5	4	6	1	664
EU	Germany	1	1	0	0	0	97
EU	Greece	1	0	1	0	0	20
	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Ireland	1	2	0	0	3	28
	Israel	3	2	0	2	0	25
EU	Italy	7	9	6	9	6	682
EU	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	1
EU	Malta	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Netherlands	2	0	0	0	–	36 ¶
	Norway	0	0	0	0	0	6
EU	Portugal	4	1	1	5	0	74
	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0 **
EU	Spain	17	12	10	9	4	897 ††
EU	Sweden	1	0	0	0	0	17
	Switzerland	0	1	1	0	2	96
EU	United Kingdom	34	43	39	29	46	505
Total West		83	80	65	64	61	3 310
Centre							
	Albania	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bulgaria	0	0	0	1	0	1 **
	Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	3
EU	Cyprus ‡	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Hungary	1	0	0	0	0	2
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	0	0	0	0	0	2
EU	Poland	4	3	8	1	4	30
	Romania	16	15	3	4	2	261
	Serbia & Montenegro	0	1	1	2	1	11
EU	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Turkey	0	2	2	1	0	8
Total Centre		21	21	14	9	9	322
East							
	Armenia	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Belarus	1	0	0	1	1	5
EU	Estonia	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Georgia	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Kazakhstan	0	–	–	–	–	1 ††
	Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	Latvia	0	0	1	1	1	3
EU	Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Moldova, Republic of	0	0	0	2	1	5
	Russian Federation	2	0	–	–	–	7 §§
	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	–	0 ¶
	Ukraine	7	0	0	0	0	35
	Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	0	0 **
Total East		10	1	2	4	5	61
Total European Union (EU)		85	80	73	64	65	3 221
Total WHO European Region		114	102	81	77	75	3 693

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

* See Technical note

† Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted

‡ Data not available

§ Data unadjusted due to erratic reporting

|| September 2003 data

¶ December 2002 data

** June 2003 data

†† Data for 2003 may be under-adjusted due to erratic reporting

‡‡ June 1999 data

§§ December 2000 data

Table 16. Male adult and adolescent AIDS cases by geographic area*, transmission group and year of diagnosis (1999-2003) adjusted for reporting delays†, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003*

Geographic area Transmission group - male	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported ‡
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
West						
Homo/bisexual	2 409	2 277	1 861	1 795	1 268	82 310
Injecting drug user (IDU)	3 086	2 623	2 320	2 023	1 507	78 637
Homo/bisexual IDU	66	66	56	37	26	3 242
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	66	53	58	45	21	5 248
Heterosexual contact	1 910	1 856	1 942	2 047	1 564	27 673
• Case from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	409	521	613	701	477	6 850
• Case with high risk partner §	92	71	62	62	40	2 137
• Case with partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	175	100	96	74	56	3 164
• Other / Undetermined	1 234	1 164	1 171	1 209	991	15 522
Other ¶ / Undetermined	651	628	600	566	341	11 778
Total West	8 188	7 503	6 837	6 514	4 728	208 888
Centre						
Homo/bisexual	88	74	48	63	59	1 147
Injecting drug user (IDU)	84	66	71	79	83	990
Homo/bisexual IDU	1	0	0	4	2	15
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	12	20	15	18	8	267
Heterosexual contact	111	178	135	100	109	1 261
• Case from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	3	3	2	2	1	35
• Case with high risk partner §	4	0	3	0	1	19
• Case with partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	8	16	7	3	2	94
• Other / Undetermined	96	159	123	95	104	1 113
Other ¶ / Undetermined	41	70	97	107	104	679
Total Centre	337	408	367	372	365	4 359
East						
Homo/bisexual	14	13	11	8	9	259
Injecting drug user (IDU)	424	449	577	931	1 262	4 098
Homo/bisexual IDU	1	1	1	1	1	10
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	0	0	0	1	0	5
Heterosexual contact	58	87	126	177	190	764
• Case from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	1	1	0	0	1	13
• Case with high risk partner §	0	0	0	2	3	10
• Case with partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	2	3	2	9	6	37
• Other / Undetermined	55	83	124	166	180	704
Other ¶ / Undetermined	12	19	23	18	48	205
Total East	510	569	738	1 136	1 510	5 341
Total WHO European Region	9 036	8 480	7 942	8 023	6 603	218 588

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

† See Technical note

‡ Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted

§ Sex partner: IDU or transfusion recipient

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

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

N.B.223 cases could not be classified as either male or female adult/adolescent or as paediatric

Table 17. Female adult and adolescent AIDS cases by geographic area*, transmission group and year of diagnosis (1999-2003) adjusted for reporting delays†, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003*

Geographic area Transmission group - female	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported ‡
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
West						
Injecting drug user (IDU)	791	651	557	486	383	21 568
Transfusion recipient	39	28	22	14	14	1 828
Heterosexual contact	1 354	1 495	1 445	1 559	1 249	22 556
• Case from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	366	598	650	747	571	5 690
• Case with high risk partner §	214	190	135	130	119	5870
• Case with partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	155	61	44	68	49	1 707
• Other ¶ / Undetermined	619	645	615	614	511	9 289
Other ¶ / Undetermined	157	149	153	142	70	2 049
Total West	2 341	2 323	2 177	2 201	1 717	48 001
Centre						
Injecting drug user (IDU)	26	21	22	21	46	289
Transfusion recipient	22	21	8	8	5	165
Heterosexual contact	101	93	73	97	67	914
• Case from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	2	0	0	1	0	12
• Case with high risk partner §	6	5	4	4	4	82
• Case with partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	5	0	3	1	1	28
• Other ¶ / Undetermined	88	88	66	91	62	792
Other ¶ / Undetermined	12	28	38	36	59	308
Total Centre	161	163	141	162	178	1 676
East						
Injecting drug user (IDU)	114	113	128	261	294	1 031
Transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0	0	5
Heterosexual contact	42	46	83	125	188	577
• Case from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	0	0	0	0	0	1
• Case with high risk partner §	3	3	2	11	2	26
• Case with partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	2	1	0	4	0	27
• Other ¶ / Undetermined	36	42	81	110	186	523
Other ¶ / Undetermined	7	13	1	9	14	84
Total East	162	172	212	395	496	1 697
Total WHO European Region	2 664	2 658	2 530	2 758	2 391	51 374

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

† See Technical note

‡ Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted

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

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

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

N.B.223 cases could not be classified as either male or female adult/adolescent or as paediatric

Table 18. Paediatric AIDS cases by geographic area*, transmission group and year of diagnosis (1999-2003) adjusted for reporting delays†, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003*

Geographic area Transmission group	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported ‡
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
West						
Mother-to-child	81	70	62	54	47	3 249
Mother's transmission group:						
• <i>Injecting drug user</i>	14	5	2	3	0	1 174
• <i>Originating from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic</i>	37	39	37	27	37	604
• <i>Heterosexual contact</i>	12	12	11	11	4	937
• <i>Other § / Undetermined</i>	18	14	12	12	6	534
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	1	1	0	1	1	341
Nosocomial infection	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other / Undetermined	7	5	5	6	2	73
Total West	89	76	67	61	50	3 663
Centre						
Mother-to-child	20	21	14	8	9	319
Mother's transmission group:						
• <i>Injecting drug user</i>	1	1	1	1	0	11
• <i>Originating from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic</i>	0	0	0	0	0	2
• <i>Heterosexual contact</i>	10	13	6	2	3	155
• <i>Other § / Undetermined</i>	9	7	7	5	6	151
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	74	51	16	4	1	1 583
Nosocomial infection	288	275	119	29	4	4 473
Other / Undetermined	29	18	16	2	2	256
Total Centre	411	365	165	43	16	6 631
East						
Mother-to-child	10	1	2	4	5	60
Mother's transmission group:						
• <i>Injecting drug user</i>	3	0	1	3	0	20
• <i>Originating from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
• <i>Heterosexual contact</i>	2	1	1	1	4	23
• <i>Other § / Undetermined</i>	5	0	0	0	1	17
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	0	1	0	0	0	3
Nosocomial infection	0	2	0	0	0	116
Other / Undetermined	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total East	10	4	2	4	5	185
Total WHO European Region	510	445	234	108	71	10 479

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

† See Technical note

‡ Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted

§ Includes transfusion recipients

N.B.223 cases could not be classified as either male or female adult/adolescent or as paediatric

Table 19. AIDS cases by geographic area*, sex, age at diagnosis and year of diagnosis (1999-2003) adjusted for reporting delays†, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003

Geographic area	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported ‡
Sex	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Age at diagnosis (years)						
West						
Male						
<13	44	33	38	32	26	1 899
13-19	28	22	24	23	18	1 081
20-29	1 015	818	692	629	407	43 343
30-39	3 888	3 455	3 011	2 700	1 874	96 379
40-49	1 917	1 995	1 947	1 997	1 482	43 030
50+	1 332	1 213	1 163	1 163	946	24 893
Total West – male §	8 233	7 536	6 876	6 548	4 754	210 794
Female						
<13	45	43	29	29	24	1 764
13-19	18	26	23	34	19	411
20-29	522	485	432	425	335	15 817
30-39	1 143	1 134	1 014	1 005	736	21 966
40-49	436	465	466	508	436	5 944
50+	218	213	240	230	190	3 831
Total West – female §	2 387	2 367	2 207	2 231	1 741	49 774
Centre						
Male						
<13	237	209	99	21	12	3 893
13-19	12	28	50	55	61	290
20-29	63	62	64	67	46	808
30-39	132	150	115	116	115	1 662
40-49	82	104	90	81	67	980
50+	47	63	42	50	64	585
Total Centre – male §	574	617	467	394	377	8 254
Female						
<13	174	156	65	21	4	2 736
13-19	14	21	30	33	51	199
20-29	53	55	33	44	47	539
30-39	60	51	42	45	44	571
40-49	22	22	20	28	21	231
50+	11	14	14	9	14	130
Total Centre – female §	335	319	206	183	182	4 412
East						
Male						
<13	5	4	1	3	1	105
13-19	7	6	4	4	7	53
20-29	178	218	254	372	433	1 750
30-39	245	224	335	524	707	2 401
40-49	71	96	126	189	314	942
50+	9	26	18	47	48	193
Total East – male §	515	573	739	1 139	1 511	5 448
Female						
<13	5	0	1	1	4	80
13-19	5	5	2	4	3	38
20-29	71	71	79	145	189	648
30-39	64	66	104	172	209	739
40-49	16	25	24	62	78	224
50+	6	4	3	12	17	48
Total East – female §	167	172	213	396	500	1 781
Total WHO European Region	12 213	11 586	10 707	10 892	9 066	280 664

* See Table 11 for list of countries and completeness of data per country
† See Technical note
‡ Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted
§ Includes cases with unknown age group
|| Includes cases with unknown sex

Table 20. AIDS indicative diseases diagnosed in 2003 in adult/adolescent men and women and in children, arranged by frequency in total adults/adolescents, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003*

AIDS indicative diseases	Adults/Adolescents			Children	
	Men	Women	Total		
	N = 5 427	N = 1 935	N = 7 362	N = 47	
Pulmonary tuberculosis †	1 458 (26.9)	482 (24.9)	1 940 (26.4)	–	–
Oesophageal candidiasis	1 000 (18.4)	368 (19.0)	1 368 (18.6)	4	(8.5)
<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia	1 002 (18.5)	352 (18.2)	1 354 (18.4)	12	(25.5)
HIV wasting syndrome	934 (17.2)	318 (16.4)	1 252 (17.0)	11	(23.4)
Extrapulmonary tuberculosis	441 (8.1)	169 (8.7)	610 (8.3)	2	(4.3)
Recurrent pneumonia †	309 (5.7)	136 (7.0)	445 (6.0)	–	–
HIV encephalopathy	296 (5.5)	99 (5.1)	395 (5.4)	3	(6.4)
Toxoplasmosis	261 (4.8)	110 (5.7)	371 (5.0)	0	(0.0)
Kaposi's sarcoma	291 (5.4)	30 (1.6)	321 (4.4)	0	(0.0)
Cryptococcosis	155 (2.9)	55 (2.8)	210 (2.9)	0	(0.0)
CMV disease or retinitis	143 (2.6)	58 (3.0)	201 (2.7)	6	(12.8)
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	102 (1.9)	24 (1.2)	126 (1.7)	0	(0.0)
Immunoblastic lymphoma	83 (1.5)	21 (1.1)	104 (1.4)	1	(2.1)
Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs	65 (1.2)	26 (1.3)	91 (1.2)	1	(2.1)
<i>Mycobacterium</i> other or unidentified species	54 (1.0)	28 (1.4)	82 (1.1)	0	(0.0)
Herpes simplex virus disease	54 (1.0)	22 (1.1)	76 (1.0)	0	(0.0)
<i>Mycobacterium avium</i> complex or <i>M. kansasii</i>	51 (0.9)	25 (1.3)	76 (1.0)	0	(0.0)
Lymphoma, not specified	64 (1.2)	8 (0.4)	72 (1.0)	0	(0.0)
Burkitt's lymphoma	39 (0.7)	21 (1.1)	60 (0.8)	1	(2.1)
Cryptosporidiosis	40 (0.7)	13 (0.7)	53 (0.7)	2	(4.3)
Primary lymphoma of brain	32 (0.6)	7 (0.4)	39 (0.5)	0	(0.0)
Salmonella septicaemia	23 (0.4)	6 (0.3)	29 (0.4)	1	(2.1)
Invasive cervical cancer †	–	21 (1.1)	21 (0.3)	–	–
Isosporiasis	10 (0.2)	4 (0.2)	14 (0.2)	0	(0.0)
Histoplasmosis	2 (0.0)	4 (0.2)	6 (0.1)	3	(6.4)
Coccidioidomycosis	1 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	2 (0.0)	0	(0.0)
Multiple or recurrent bacterial infections ‡	–	–	–	15	(31.9)
Lymphoid interstitial pneumonia ‡	–	–	–	12	(25.5)

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

N = Total number of cases diagnosed (unadjusted)

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

† In adults/adolescents

‡ In children

Table 21. The ten most common AIDS indicative diseases diagnosed in 2003 by geographic area*, arranged by frequency in total adults/adolescents, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003

Geographic area	Adults/Adolescents			Children
	Men	Women	Total	
West	N = 3 633	N = 1 294	N = 4 927	N = 27
Tuberculosis †	892 (24.6)	367 (28.4)	1 259 (25.6)	2 (7.4)
<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia	904 (24.9)	322 (24.9)	1 226 (24.9)	9 (33.3)
Oesophageal candidiasis	586 (16.1)	212 (16.4)	798 (16.2)	0 (0.0)
HIV wasting syndrome	330 (9.1)	81 (6.3)	411 (8.3)	6 (22.2)
Toxoplasmosis	246 (6.8)	106 (8.2)	352 (7.1)	0 (0.0)
Kaposi's sarcoma	266 (7.3)	25 (1.9)	291 (5.9)	0 (0.0)
HIV encephalopathy	163 (4.5)	41 (3.2)	204 (4.1)	1 (3.7)
Recurrent pneumonia ‡	133 (3.7)	56 (4.3)	189 (3.8)	– –
CMV disease or retinitis	131 (3.6)	54 (4.2)	185 (3.8)	5 (18.5)
Cryptococcosis	141 (3.9)	42 (3.2)	183 (3.7)	0 (0.0)
Centre	N = 300	N = 149	N = 449	N = 15
Tuberculosis †	96 (32.0)	45 (30.2)	141 (31.4)	0 (0.0)
HIV wasting syndrome	87 (29.0)	50 (33.6)	137 (30.5)	3 (20.0)
Oesophageal candidiasis	52 (17.3)	19 (12.8)	71 (15.8)	2 (13.3)
<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia	44 (14.7)	20 (13.4)	64 (14.3)	2 (13.3)
HIV encephalopathy	22 (7.3)	22 (14.8)	44 (9.8)	1 (6.7)
Recurrent pneumonia ‡	19 (6.3)	20 (13.4)	39 (8.7)	– –
Cryptococcosis	8 (2.7)	7 (4.7)	15 (3.3)	0 (0.0)
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	9 (3.0)	4 (2.7)	13 (2.9)	0 (0.0)
Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs	8 (2.7)	4 (2.7)	12 (2.7)	1 (6.7)
Toxoplasmosis	8 (2.7)	4 (2.7)	12 (2.7)	0 (0.0)
East	N = 1 494	N = 492	N = 1 986	N = 5
Tuberculosis †	911 (61.0)	239 (48.6)	1 150 (57.9)	0 (0.0)
HIV wasting syndrome	517 (34.6)	187 (38.0)	704 (35.4)	2 (40.0)
Oesophageal candidiasis	362 (24.2)	137 (27.8)	499 (25.1)	2 (40.0)
Recurrent pneumonia ‡	157 (10.5)	60 (12.2)	217 (10.9)	– –
HIV encephalopathy	111 (7.4)	36 (7.3)	147 (7.4)	1 (20.0)
<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia	54 (3.6)	10 (2.0)	64 (3.2)	1 (20.0)
Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs	24 (1.6)	5 (1.0)	29 (1.5)	0 (0.0)
Kaposi's sarcoma	16 (1.1)	5 (1.0)	21 (1.1)	0 (0.0)
Herpes simplex virus disease	12 (0.8)	3 (0.6)	15 (0.8)	0 (0.0)
Cryptococcosis	6 (0.4)	6 (1.2)	12 (0.6)	0 (0.0)

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

N = Total number of cases diagnosed (unadjusted)

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

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

‡ In adults/adolescents

Table 22. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003 adjusted for reporting delays*, by country of report and country or subcontinent of origin, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003

Geographic area Country of report		Information used in national surveillance to determine country or subcontinent of origin	Country or subcontinent of origin					
			Country of report		Western Europe †		Central & Eastern Europe †	
			N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
West								
	Andorra ‡	–	–	–	–	–	–	
EU	Austria	Nationality	36	(85.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Belgium §	Nationality	27	(31.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Denmark	Place of birth	26	(63.6)	1	(2.6)	0	(0.0)
EU	Finland	Nationality	16	(64.2)	2	(7.8)	1	(3.9)
EU	France	Nationality	415	(60.5)	20	(3.0)	6	(0.9)
EU	Germany	Nationality	272	(77.0)	8	(2.2)	14	(4.0)
EU	Greece	Nationality	52	(72.6)	3	(4.6)	4	(5.3)
	Iceland	Nationality	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Ireland	Place of birth	3	(36.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Israel	Place of birth	17	(22.2)	0	(0.0)	11	(14.6)
EU	Italy	Nationality	1 519	(86.3)	6	(0.3)	24	(1.4)
EU	Luxembourg	Nationality	7	(87.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Malta ¶	Nationality	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Monaco	Not known	0	–	0	–	0	–
EU	Netherlands **	Place of birth	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Norway	Place of birth	21	(53.8)	1	(2.6)	1	(2.6)
EU	Portugal	Place of birth	575	(70.3)	3	(0.4)	5	(0.6)
	San Marino ¶ ††	Place of birth	0	–	0	–	0	–
EU	Spain §	Nationality	0	(0.0)	36	(2.6)	3	(0.2)
EU	Sweden	Nationality	28	(53.3)	2	(4.4)	0	(0.0)
	Switzerland	Nationality	158	(71.2)	9	(4.2)	6	(2.6)
EU	United Kingdom	Place of birth	211	(25.2)	21	(2.5)	0	(0.0)
Total West			3 385	(52.1)	113	(1.7)	76	(1.2)
Centre								
	Albania	Nationality	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Nationality / Place of birth	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)
	Bulgaria ††	Place of birth	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Croatia ¶	Nationality	12	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Cyprus ‡	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Czech Republic	Nationality	9	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Hungary	Nationality	25	(96.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	Nationality	0	–	0	–	0	–
EU	Poland	Nationality	167	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Romania	Nationality	201	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Serbia & Montenegro	Nationality	67	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Slovakia	Nationality / Place of birth	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Slovenia	Nationality	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Turkey	Place of residence	53	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Total Centre			553	(98.9)	0	(0.0)	2	(0.4)
East								
	Armenia ¶	Nationality	10	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Azerbaijan	Place of birth	20	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Belarus	Nationality	30	(96.8)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.2)
EU	Estonia	Nationality	6	(60.0)	1	(10.0)	3	(30.0)
	Georgia	Nationality	41	(95.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Kazakhstan **	Nationality	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Kyrgyzstan	Place of birth	6	(100.0)	0	–	0	–
EU	Latvia	Nationality	58	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU	Lithuania	Place of birth	9	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Moldova, Republic of ¶	Not known	42	(97.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Russian Federation ¶ **	Nationality / Place of residence	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Tajikistan	Not known	0	–	0	–	0	–
	Turkmenistan **	Nationality	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ukraine	Nationality	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
	Uzbekistan ††	Place of birth	2	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(75.0)
Total East			224	(11.2)	1	(0.0)	10	(0.5)
Total European Union (EU)			3 471	(53.9)	103	(1.6)	60	(0.9)
Total WHO European Region			4 163	(38.3)	114	(1.3)	88	(1.0)

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

* See Technical note

† Other than country of report

‡ Data not available

§ Data unadjusted due to erratic reporting

|| September 2003 data

¶ Foreigners excluded

Table 22. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003 adjusted for reporting delays*, by country of report and country or subcontinent of origin, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003
(Cont.)

Country or subcontinent of origin											Geographic area Country of report
Sub-Saharan Africa		Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-East Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	
N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	
West											West
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
5	(11.2)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	42	EU Andorra ‡
43	(49.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	16	(18.4)	1	(1.1)	87	EU Austria
9	(20.8)	0	(0.0)	4	(10.4)	1	(2.6)	0	(0.0)	41	EU Belgium §
4	(16.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(8.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	26	EU Denmark
165	(24.1)	34	(5.0)	5	(0.7)	30	(4.4)	10	(1.5)	686	EU Finland
34	(9.7)	2	(0.4)	5	(1.5)	9	(2.5)	10	(2.8)	353	EU France
11	(16.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.5)	0	(0.0)	72	EU Germany
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	EU Greece
4	(51.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(12.0)	0	(0.0)	8	EU Iceland
42	(52.9)	3	(3.4)	0	(0.0)	5	(7.0)	0	(0.0)	79	EU Ireland
119	(6.8)	55	(3.1)	7	(0.4)	23	(1.3)	6	(0.3)	1 759	EU Israel
1	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	8	EU Italy
1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	EU Luxembourg
0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	EU Malta ¶
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Monaco
12	(30.8)	1	(2.6)	2	(5.1)	1	(2.6)	0	(0.0)	39	EU Netherlands **
129	(15.8)	6	(0.7)	2	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	98	(12.0)	818	EU Norway
0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	EU Portugal
43	(3.2)	66	(4.8)	0	(0.0)	20	(1.5)	1 195	(87.7)	1 363	EU San Marino ¶ ¶
14	(27.4)	0	(0.0)	6	(11.3)	0	(0.0)	2	(3.6)	52	EU Spain §
29	(13.1)	2	(1.0)	12	(5.3)	0	(0.0)	6	(2.7)	222	EU Sweden
451	(53.8)	21	(2.5)	28	(3.3)	13	(1.5)	93	(11.1)	838	EU Switzerland
											EU United Kingdom
1 116	(17.2)	189	(2.9)	75	(1.2)	121	(1.9)	1 421	(21.9)	6 496	Total West
Centre											Centre
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	5	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(60.0)	5	Albania
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	5	Bosnia & Herzegovina
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	5	Bulgaria ††
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	12	Croatia ¶
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EU Cyprus ‡
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	9	EU Czech Republic
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	26	EU Hungary
0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	Macedonia, F.Y.R.
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	167	EU Poland
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	201	Romania
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	67	Serbia & Montenegro
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	EU Slovakia
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	6	EU Slovenia
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	53	Turkey
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	3	(0.5)	559	Total Centre
East											East
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	10	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	20	Armenia ¶
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	31	Azerbaijan
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	31	Belarus
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	10	EU Estonia
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.7)	0	(0.0)	43	Georgia
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kazakhstan **
0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	6	Kyrgyzstan
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	58	EU Latvia
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	9	EU Lithuania
1	(2.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	43	Moldova, Republic of ¶
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Russian Federation ¶ **
0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	Tajikistan
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Turkmenistan **
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1 772	(100.0)	1 772	Ukraine
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	8	Uzbekistan ††
1	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(0.1)	1 772	(88.1)	2 011	Total East
1 034	(16.0)	183	(2.8)	61	(1.0)	114	(1.8)	1 415	(22.0)	6 443	Total European Union (EU)
1 117	(12.3)	189	(2.1)	76	(0.8)	123	(1.4)	3 197	(35.3)	9 066	Total WHO European Region

** Data for 2003 not available

†† June 2003 data

Table 23. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003 adjusted for reporting delays*, by geographic area†, transmission group and country or subcontinent of origin, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003

Geographic area Transmission group	Country or subcontinent of origin							
	Country of report		Western Europe ‡		Central & Eastern Europe ‡		Sub-Saharan Africa	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
West								
Homo/bisexual male	889	(70.1)	24	(1.9)	13	(1.0)	18	(1.4)
Injecting drug user	1 091	(57.7)	41	(2.2)	16	(0.9)	26	(1.4)
Homo/bisexual male IDU	14	(52.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.8)
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	17	(47.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(10.1)
Heterosexual contact	1 149	(40.8)	38	(1.3)	32	(1.1)	977	(34.7)
Mother-to-child	19	(31.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	35	(58.0)
Other/Undetermined	206	(51.7)	9	(2.3)	15	(3.7)	56	(13.9)
Total West	3 385	(52.1)	113	(1.7)	76	(1.2)	1 116	(17.2)
Centre								
Homo/bisexual male	56	(94.9)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.7)	0	(0.0)
Injecting drug user	129	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Homo/bisexual male IDU	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	14	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Heterosexual contact	174	(98.9)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.6)	0	(0.0)
Mother-to-child	9	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Other/Undetermined	169	(99.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Total Centre	553	(98.9)	0	(0.0)	2	(0.4)	0	(0.0)
East								
Homo/bisexual male	9	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Injecting drug user	176	(11.3)	1	(0.1)	6	(0.4)	0	(0.0)
Homo/bisexual male IDU	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Heterosexual contact	28	(7.5)	0	(0.0)	4	(1.1)	1	(0.3)
Mother-to-child	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Other/Undetermined	5	(8.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Total East	224	(11.2)	1	(0.0)	10	(0.5)	1	(0.0)
Total WHO European Region	4 163	(45.9)	114	(1.3)	88	(1.0)	1 117	(12.3)

* See Technical note

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

‡ Other than country of report

Table 23. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003 adjusted for reporting delays*, by geographic area†, transmission group and country or subcontinent of origin, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003
(Cont.)

Country or subcontinent of origin									Geographic area Transmission group
Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-East Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	
N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	
77	(6.0)	6	(0.5)	27	(2.1)	215	(16.9)	1 268	West
1	(0.1)	5	(0.2)	17	(0.9)	694	(36.7)	1 890	Homo/bisexual male
1	(4.8)	0	(0.0)	2	(5.9)	8	(31.5)	26	Injecting drug user
1	(2.7)	2	(4.3)	0	(0.0)	13	(35.7)	37	Homo/bisexual male IDU
94	(3.4)	60	(2.1)	64	(2.3)	401	(14.2)	2 815	Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient
1	(1.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(9.1)	61	Heterosexual contact
14	(3.4)	3	(0.7)	11	(2.9)	86	(21.5)	399	Mother-to-child
									Other/Undetermined
189	(2.9)	75	(1.2)	121	(1.9)	1 421	(21.9)	6 496	Total West
0	(0.0)	1	(1.7)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.7)	59	Centre
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	129	Homo/bisexual male
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	Injecting drug user
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	14	Homo/bisexual male IDU
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.6)	176	Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	9	Heterosexual contact
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.6)	170	Mother-to-child
0	(0.0)	1	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	3	(0.5)	559	Total Centre
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	9	East
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(0.1)	1 372	(88.1)	1 557	Homo/bisexual male
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	Injecting drug user
0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	Homo/bisexual male IDU
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	344	(91.2)	377	Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	5	Heterosexual contact
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	57	(91.4)	62	Mother-to-child
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(0.1)	1 772	(88.1)	2 011	Total East
189	(2.1)	76	(0.8)	123	(1.4)	3 197	(35.3)	9 066	Total WHO European Region

Table 24. Deaths among AIDS cases by country and year of death (1999-2003) adjusted for reporting delays*, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003

Geographic area Country		Year of death					Cumulative total reported †
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
West							
	Andorra ‡	–	–	–	–	–	
EU	Austria	33	48	30	17	22	1 339
EU	Belgium §	32	45	47	33	12	1 703
EU	Denmark	39	21	29	24	31	1 901
EU	Finland	7	10	5	1	5	243
EU	France	707	618	589	681	293	33 569
EU	Germany	261	240	200	184	124	12 977
EU	Greece	59	68	51	34	42	1 380
	Iceland	1	1	1	0	0	35
EU	Ireland	17	10	6	6	0	374
	Israel	22	27	31	28	43	568
EU	Italy	755	637	635	529	636	33 783
EU	Luxembourg	5	4	3	5	3	99
EU	Malta	1	1	0	2	1	48
	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	16
EU	Netherlands ¶	–	9	11	22	–	41 **
	Norway	14	18	11	11	3	567
EU	Portugal	467	481	477	506	306	5 707
	San Marino	1	0	1	0	0	6 ††
EU	Spain §	1 333	1 129	1 054	791	432	36 134
EU	Sweden	24	13	20	22	12	1 237
	Switzerland	129	123	116	102	282	5 394
EU	United Kingdom	308	295	277	222	278	12 839
Total West		4 215	3 798	3 595	3 220	2 525	149 960
Centre							
	Albania	0	2	4	6	1	24 ‡
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	3	2	2	3	1	29
	Bulgaria	4	1	4	4	1	32 ††
	Croatia	3	9	4	4	6	111
EU	Cyprus ‡	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU	Czech Republic	12	2	5	8	3	105
EU	Hungary	11	15	8	10	10	257
	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	5	4	2	5	0	45
EU	Poland	60	44	42	49	63	666
	Romania	185	199	211	168	121	3 671
	Serbia & Montenegro	47	35	42	23	16	746
EU	Slovakia	0	2	4	2	0	23
EU	Slovenia	6	3	6	3	1	73
	Turkey	0	8	4	4	6	87
Total Centre		336	326	338	289	229	5 869
East							
	Armenia	1	3	3	6	5	25
	Azerbaijan	2	8	9	5	8	39
	Belarus	8	2	2	18	28	71
EU	Estonia	1	2	1	0	5	26
	Georgia	6	10	10	17	7	62
	Kazakhstan	1	–	–	–	–	21 ††
	Kyrgyzstan	1	0	1	6	8	16
EU	Latvia	2	4	6	4	11	32
EU	Lithuania	3	7	3	4	2	26
	Moldova, Republic of	3	3	2	15	28	68
	Russian Federation	35	36	–	–	–	323 §§
	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	1	–	1 **
	Ukraine	78	260	293	423	673	2 012
	Uzbekistan	0	4	8	5	8	32 ††
Total East		141	339	338	504	783	2 754
Total European Union (EU)		4 143	3 708	3 510	3 159	2 293	144 582
Total WHO European Region		4 692	4 463	4 271	4 014	3 538	158 583

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

* See Technical note

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

‡ AIDS data not available

§ Data unadjusted due to irregular reporting

|| September 2003 data

¶ Mortality data not available before 2000

** December 2002 data

†† June 2003 data

‡‡ June 1999 data

§§ December 2000 data

Table 25. Deaths among AIDS cases by geographic area*, transmission group and year of death (1999-2003) adjusted for reporting delays†, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003*

Geographic area Transmission group	Year of death					Cumulative total reported ‡
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
West						
Homo/bisexual male	902	818	687	667	515	50 678
Injecting drug user (IDU)	1 991	1 710	1 633	1 410	1 081	60 663
Homo/bisexual male IDU	43	34	37	24	18	2 191
Haemophiliac/Coagulation disorder	34	35	26	19	11	2 836
Transfusion recipient §	32	18	21	13	16	2 740
Heterosexual contact	927	921	913	855	717	22 101
Mother-to-child	32	21	25	7	11	1 710
Nosocomial infection	0	0	1	3	0	49
Other / Undetermined	254	241	250	223	156	6 992
Total West	4 215	3 798	3 595	3 220	2 525	149 960
Centre						
Homo/bisexual male	44	34	17	25	20	673
Injecting drug user (IDU)	57	35	43	42	50	741
Homo/bisexual male IDU	0	0	0	4	0	8
Haemophiliac/Coagulation disorder	5	4	3	3	0	110
Transfusion recipient §	32	25	26	31	12	918
Heterosexual contact	53	70	84	74	57	783
Mother-to-child	6	8	12	5	3	143
Nosocomial infection	106	113	112	79	65	2 088
Other / Undetermined	33	37	41	26	23	405
Total Centre	336	326	338	289	229	5 869
East						
Homo/bisexual male	6	7	5	0	3	136
Injecting drug user (IDU)	92	241	235	367	609	1 778
Homo/bisexual male IDU	0	2	1	0	0	6
Haemophiliac/Coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfusion recipient §	0	1	1	0	0	9
Heterosexual contact	20	64	82	107	147	532
Mother-to-child	6	0	2	3	3	43
Nosocomial infection	3	3	0	1	0	97
Other / Undetermined	14	21	12	26	21	153
Total East	141	339	338	504	783	2 754
Total WHO European Region	4 692	4 463	4 271	4 014	3 538	158 583

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

† See Technical note

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

§ Includes recipients of blood components or tissue

Table 26. Total number of HIV tests performed, excluding unlinked anonymous testing and testing of blood donations, by country and year (1999-2003), and rate of testing per 1000 population (2003), WHO European Region

Geographic area		Number of HIV tests					Tests/1000 population 2003
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Country							
West							
	Andorra *	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU	Austria	600 650	566 472	593 439	643 359	697 869	86.0
EU	Belgium	515 289	521 437	572 102	541 302	—	52.6 †
EU	Denmark	129 934	134 116	137 451	131 076	—	24.5 †
EU	Finland	130 505	143 933	140 858	138 932	132 983	25.5
EU	France ‡	—	—	4 300 000	4 500 000	—	73.1 †
EU	Germany ‡	2 000 000	—	—	—	—	24.3 †
EU	Greece *	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Iceland	10 586	—	—	—	—	37.9 †
EU	Ireland	17 188	21 787	—	—	—	5.7 †
	Israel	164 118	190 663	200 660	210 730	207 016	32.2
EU	Italy *	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU	Luxembourg	15 650	15 632	16 345	16 037	13 317	29.4
EU	Malta	5 593	4 950	5 423	5 734	4 648	11.8
	Monaco *	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU	Netherlands *	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Norway §	196 395	175 002	172 960	180 586	183 000	40.4
EU	Portugal	167 495	176 434	—	—	—	17.6 †
	San Marino	2 915	1 480	3 640	4 747	3 517	127.4
EU	Spain *	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU	Sweden	140 000	—	—	—	—	15.8 †
	Switzerland *	—	—	—	—	—	—
EU	United Kingdom *	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total West		4 096 318	1 951 906	6 142 878	6 372 503	1 242 350	
Centre							
	Albania	4 284	4 944	—	—	—	1.6 †
	Bosnia & Herzegovina *	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bulgaria	106 000	102 000	105 000	110 000	120 000	15.2
	Croatia	16 604	23 858	23 800	29 317	—	6.6 †
EU	Cyprus	52 037	46 590	56 619	—	—	71.7 †
EU	Czech Republic	275 459	281 326	288 951	309 234	309 270	30.2
EU	Hungary	86 606	85 073	103 844	106 158	93 304	9.4
	Macedonia, F.Y.R. ¶	12 514	3 434	2 458	2 808	4 322	2.1
EU	Poland	114 909	111 260	109 751	119 531	—	3.1 †
	Romania	147 930	193 378	127 768	175 194	175 717	7.9
	Serbia & Montenegro **	29 367	7 512	—	—	20 087	2.7
EU	Slovakia	48 832	78 713	83 251	68 088	51 276	9.5
EU	Slovenia	16 829	19 651	19 371	20 730	22 023	11.1
	Turkey	548 301	704 897	846 454	963 859	1 139 508	16.0
Total Centre		1 459 672	1 662 636	1 767 267	1 904 919	1 935 507	
East							
	Armenia	10 996	7 580	4 671	9 651	8 778	2.9
	Azerbaijan	103 051	125 536	127 487	164 170	185 513	22.2
	Belarus	505 986	425 380	499 826	374 668	337 900	34.1
EU	Estonia	39 752	40 459	51 555	57 969	—	43.3 †
	Georgia	14 586	14 268	25 547	51 135	30 371	5.9
	Kazakhstan	722 591	685 845	723 026	720 616	568 462	36.8
	Kyrgyzstan	134 689	151 218	152 325	133 681	137 781	26.8
EU	Latvia	70 381	88 556	89 204	81 940	82 424	35.7
EU	Lithuania	63 076	58 501	52 481	77 244	88 912	25.8
	Moldova, Republic of	44 179	40 459	66 227	60 337	95 188	22.3
	Russian Federation	18 274 872	20 511 604	19 988 733	20 442 828	18 088 625	126.3
	Tajikistan	14 627	12 469	13 333	8 491	13 811	2.2
	Turkmenistan	38 404	68 635	92 347	96 673	—	20.2 †
	Ukraine	1 068 535	1 159 570	1 138 491	1 327 736	1 472 542	30.3
	Uzbekistan	253 946	230 684	240 646	317 666	—	12.4 †
Total East		21 359 671	23 620 764	23 265 899	23 924 805	21 110 307	
Total European Union (EU)		4 490 185	2 394 890	6 620 645	6 817 334	1 496 026	
Total WHO European Region		26 915 661	27 235 306	31 176 044	32 202 227	24 288 164	

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

* Data not available

† Relates to most recent year with available data

‡ Estimates

§ Discontinuation of testing of military recruits in 2000

|| Data from 3 out of 5 health regions, plus 1 city

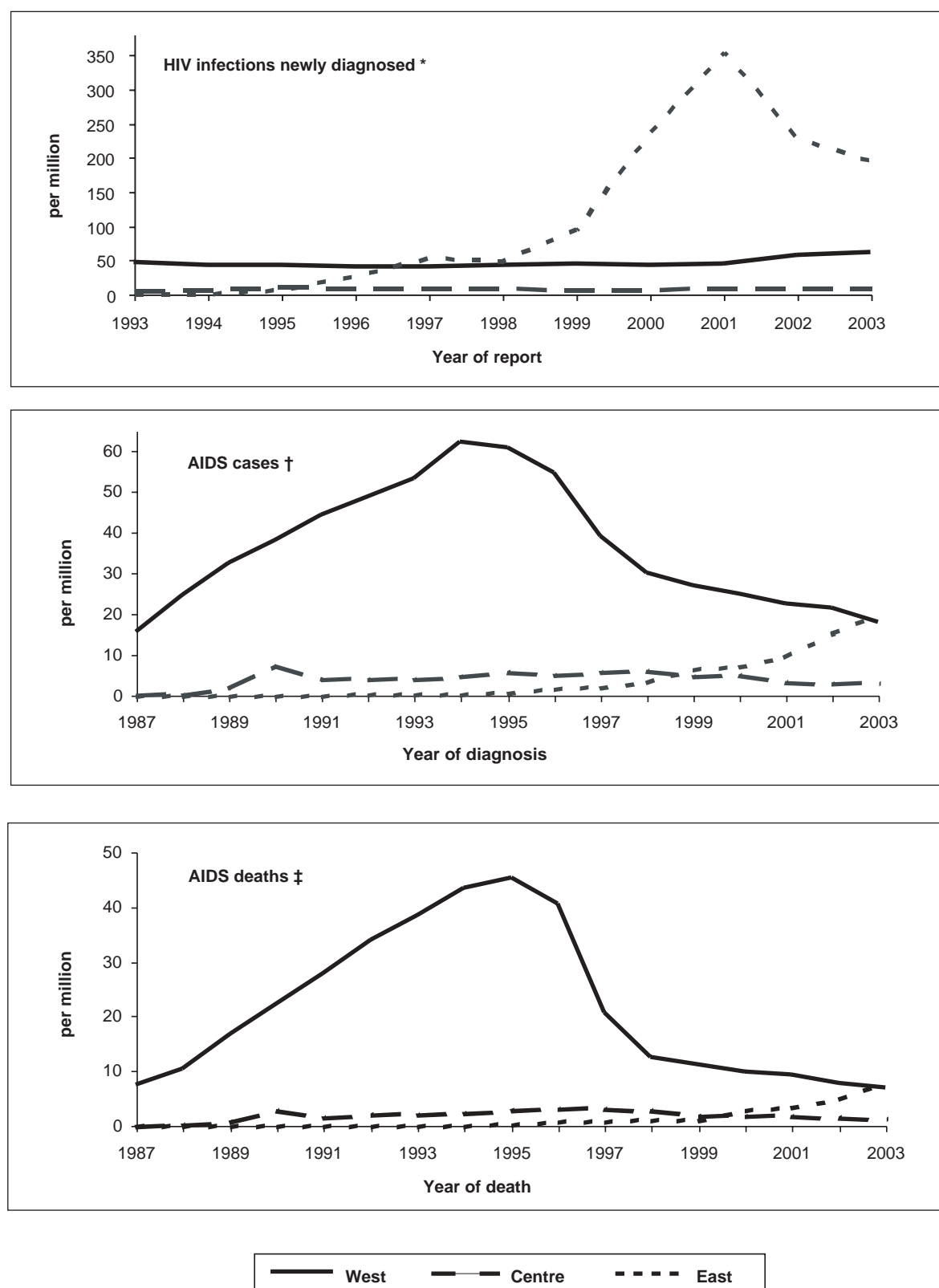
¶ 1999 data includes 8723 tests performed on refugees from Kosovo

** Data for 1999 are for Serbia & Montenegro; data for 2000 and 2003 for Serbia only



FIGURES

Figure 1. HIV infections newly diagnosed (1993-2003), AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1987-2003) per million population, by geographic area, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003



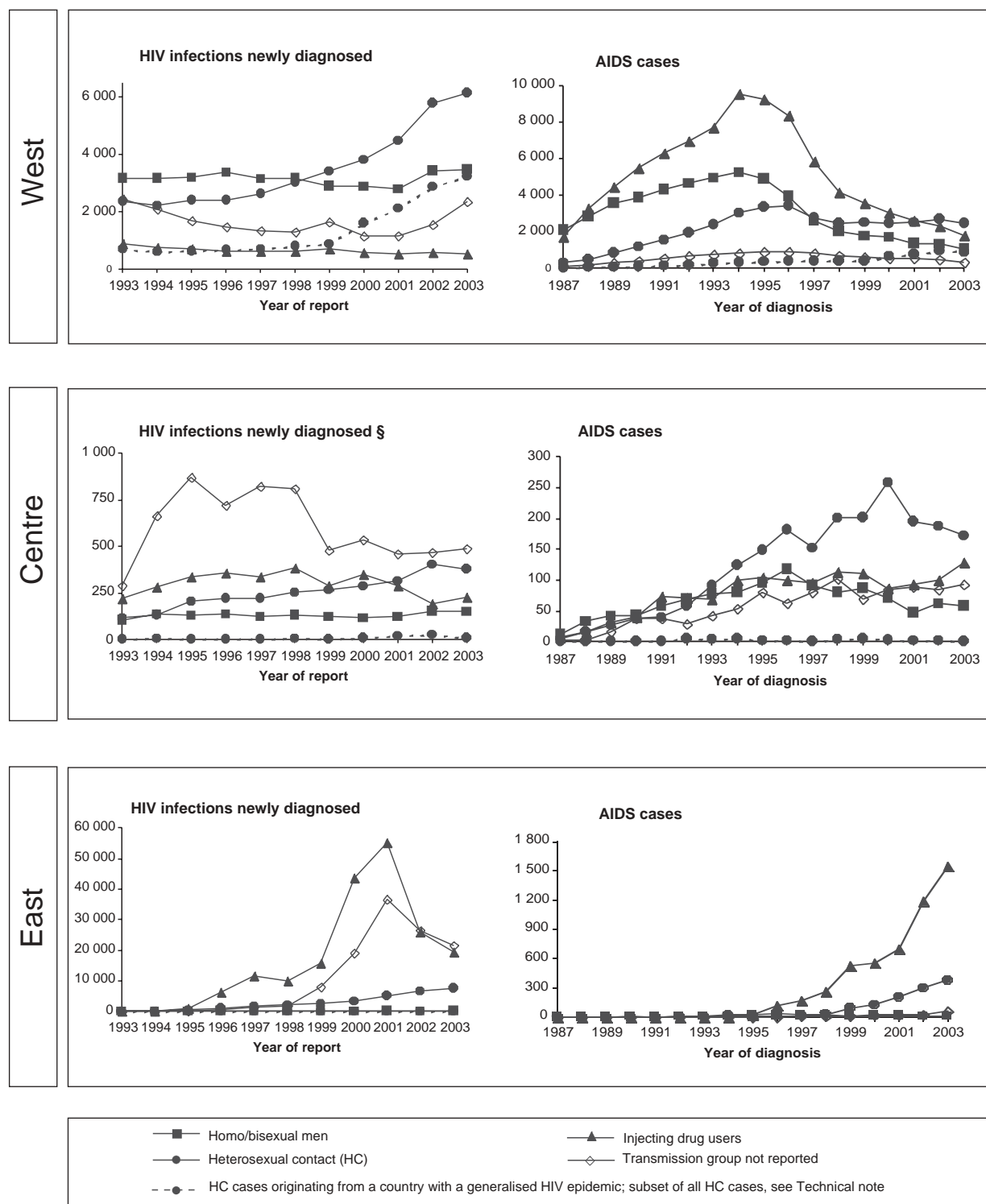
Graphs include countries providing data for the entire periods shown; see Table 1 for HIV, Table 11 for AIDS and Table 24 for AIDS deaths

* Data by year of report

† Data by year of diagnosis adjusted for reporting delays

‡ Data by year of death adjusted for reporting delays

Figure 2. HIV infections newly diagnosed* (1993-2003) and AIDS cases† (1987-2003) by geographic area and transmission group‡, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2003



Different scale for each figure

Graphs include countries providing data for the entire periods shown; see Table 1 for HIV and Table 11 for AIDS

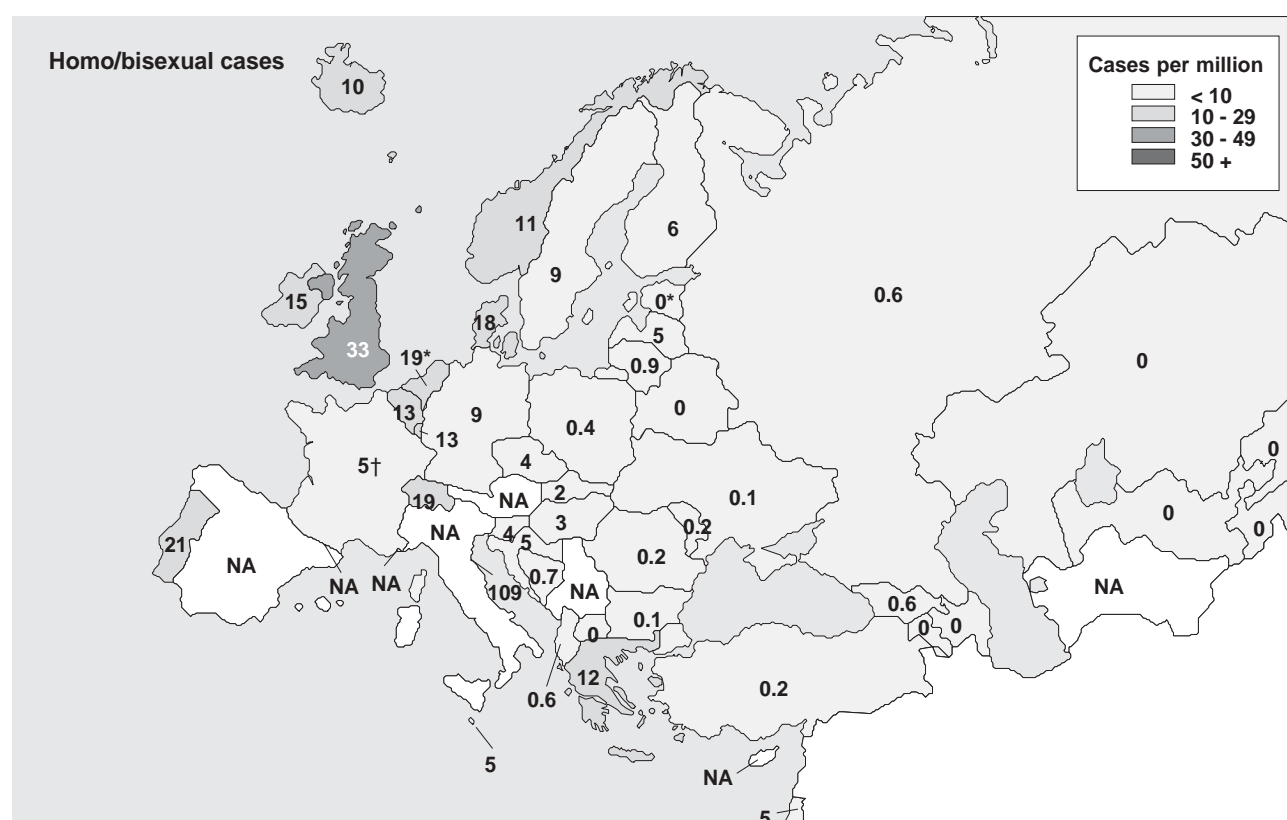
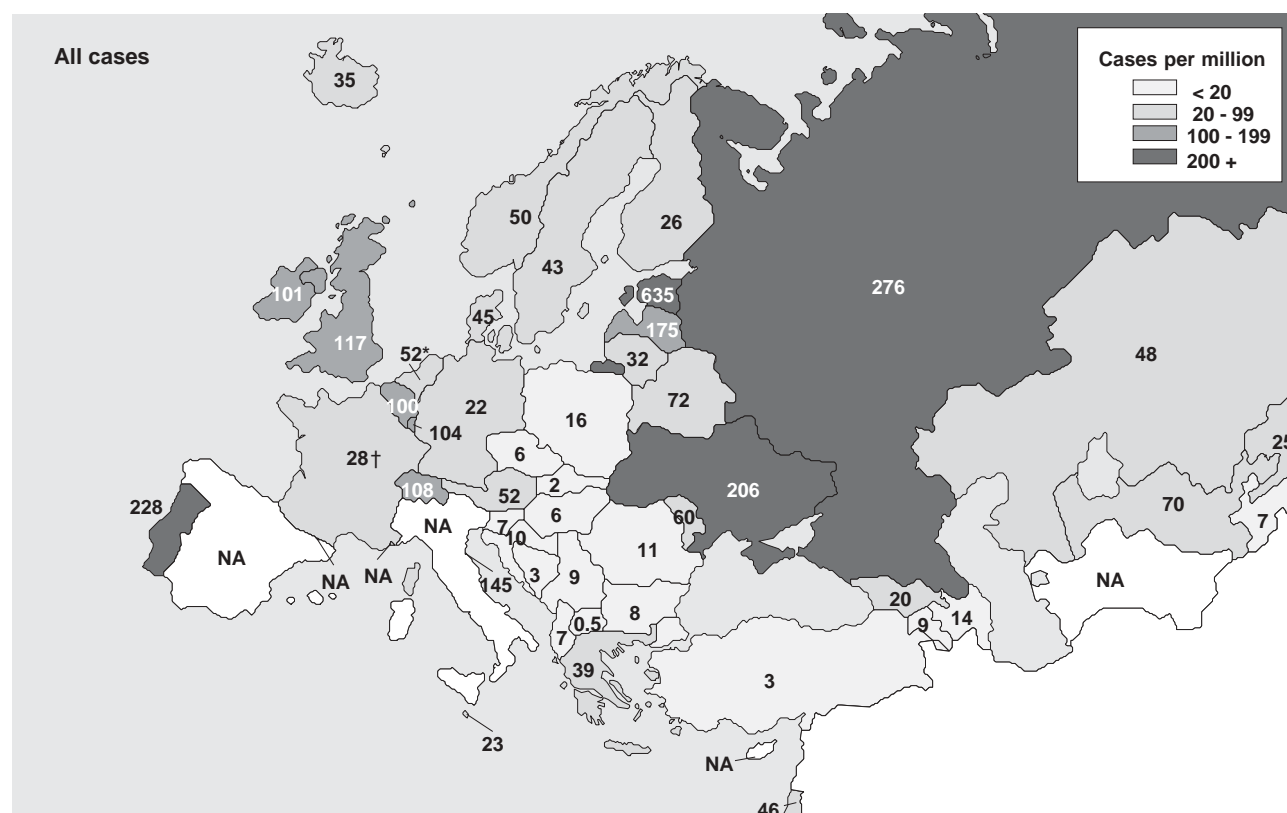
* Data by year of report

† Data by year of diagnosis adjusted for reporting delays

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

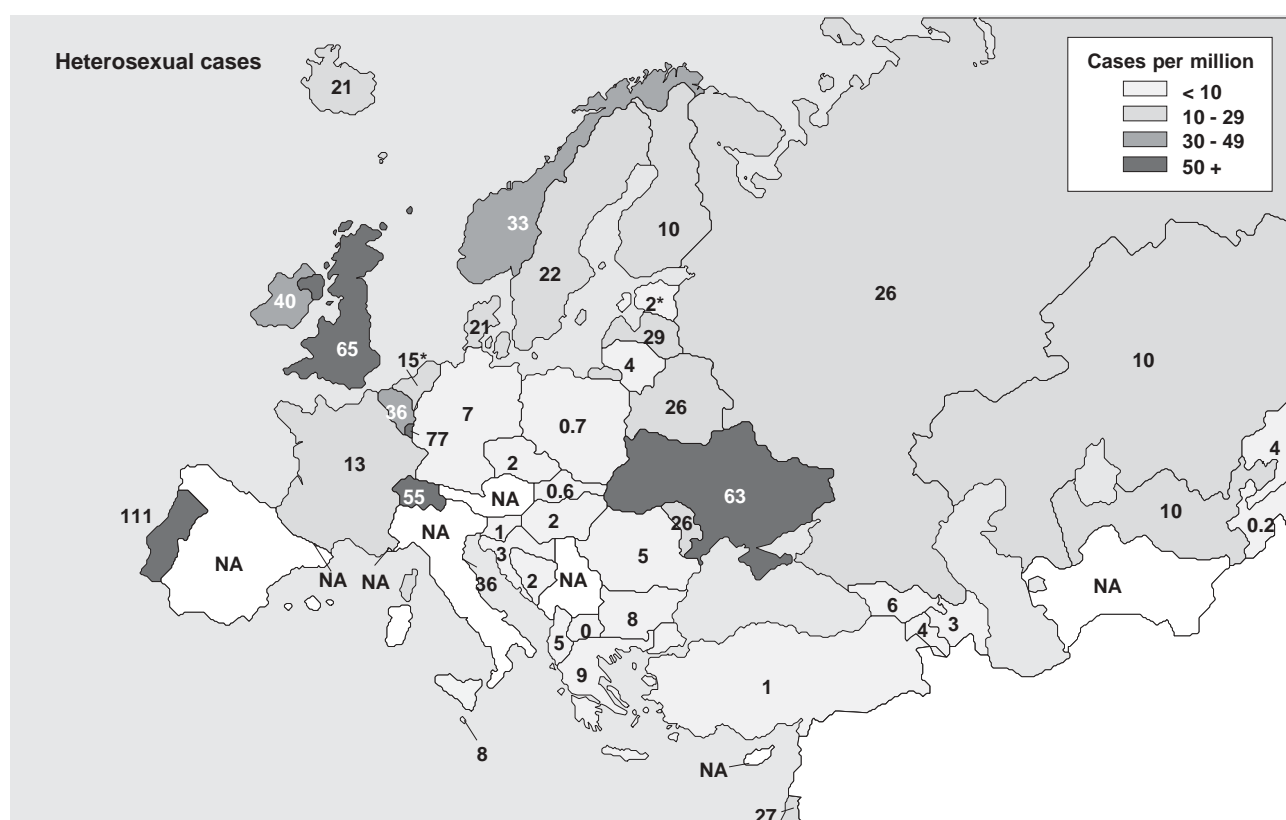
§ The majority of cases reported with no transmission group were from Romania and concern children

Figure 3. HIV infections newly diagnosed, per million population, WHO European Region, cases reported in 2003



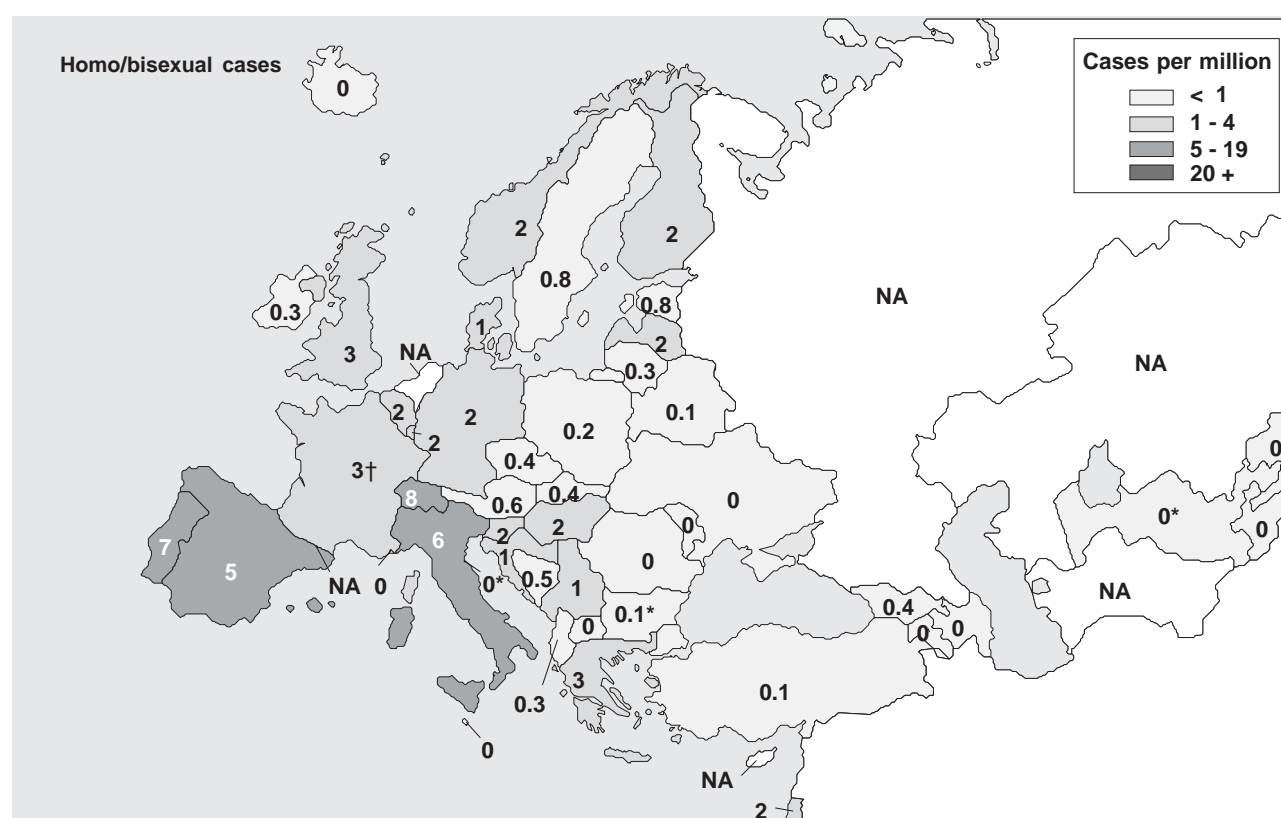
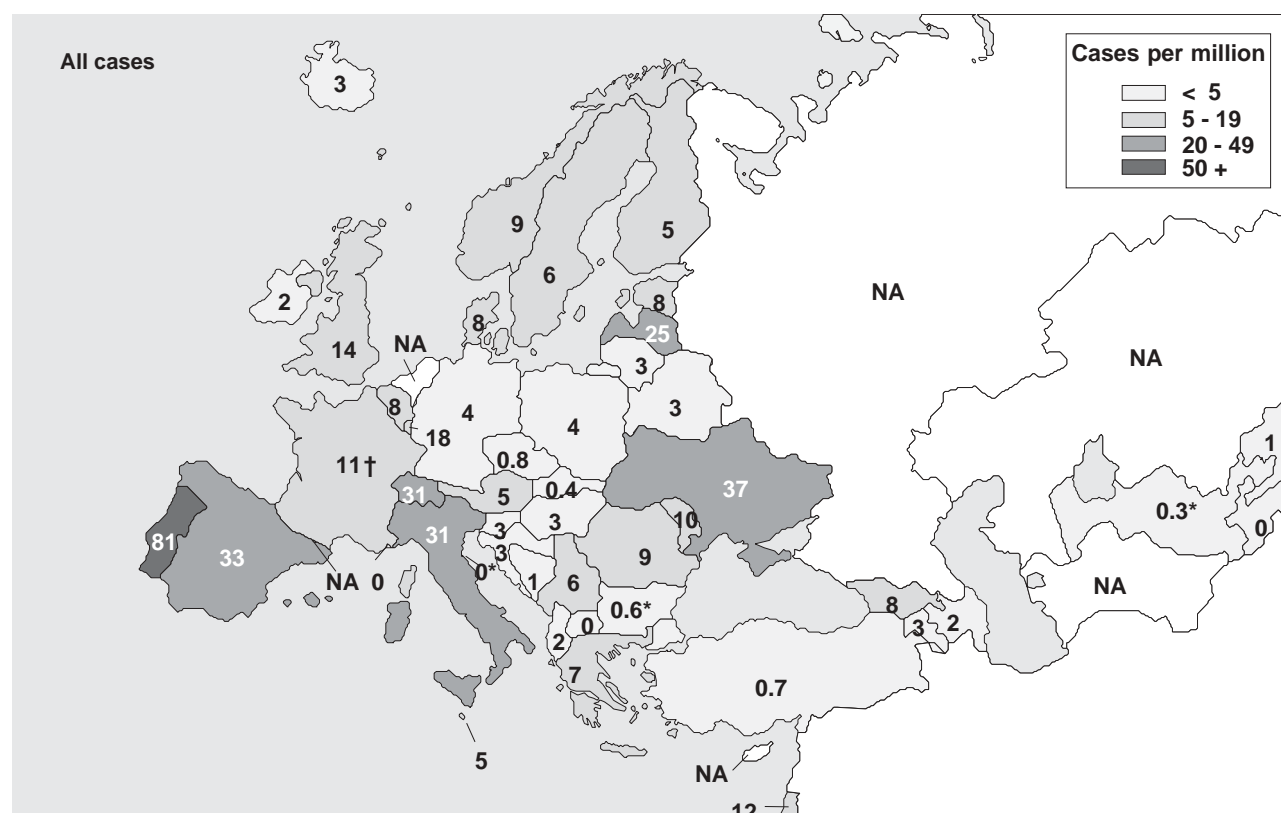
NA: Data not available
* June 2003 data
† September 2003 data

Figure 3. HIV infections newly diagnosed, per million population, WHO European Region, cases reported in 2003
(Cont.)



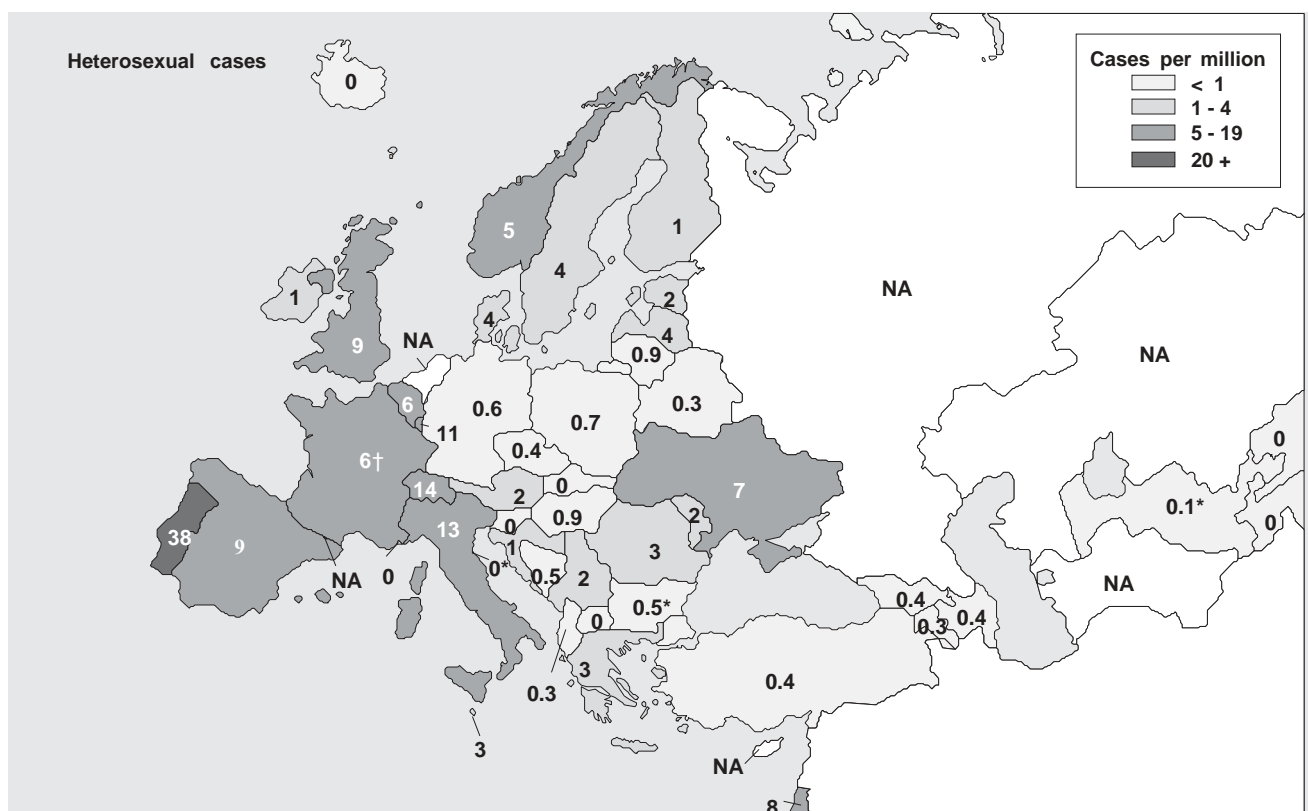
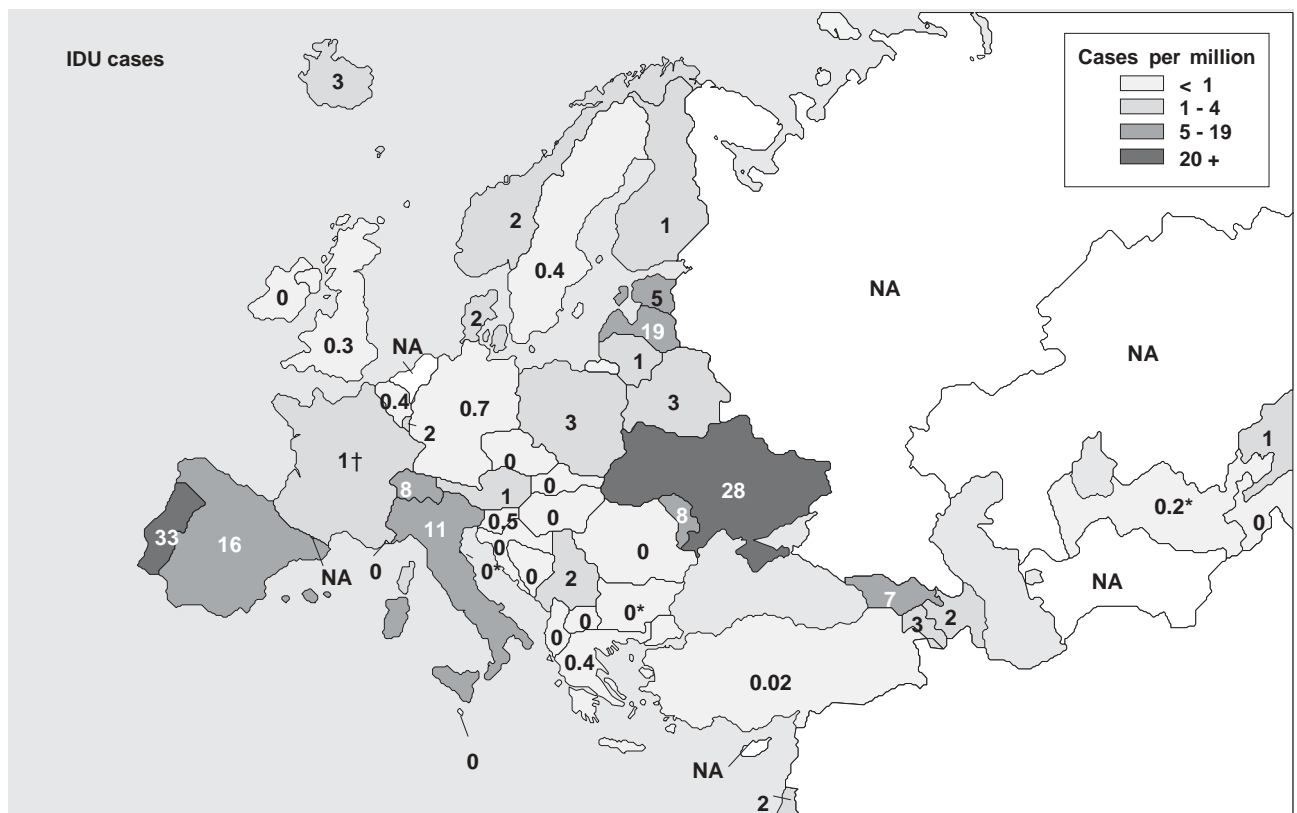
NA: Data not available
* June 2003 data
† Data for March-September 2003

Figure 4. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003, per million population, WHO European Region, cases reported by 31 December 2003, adjusted for reporting delays



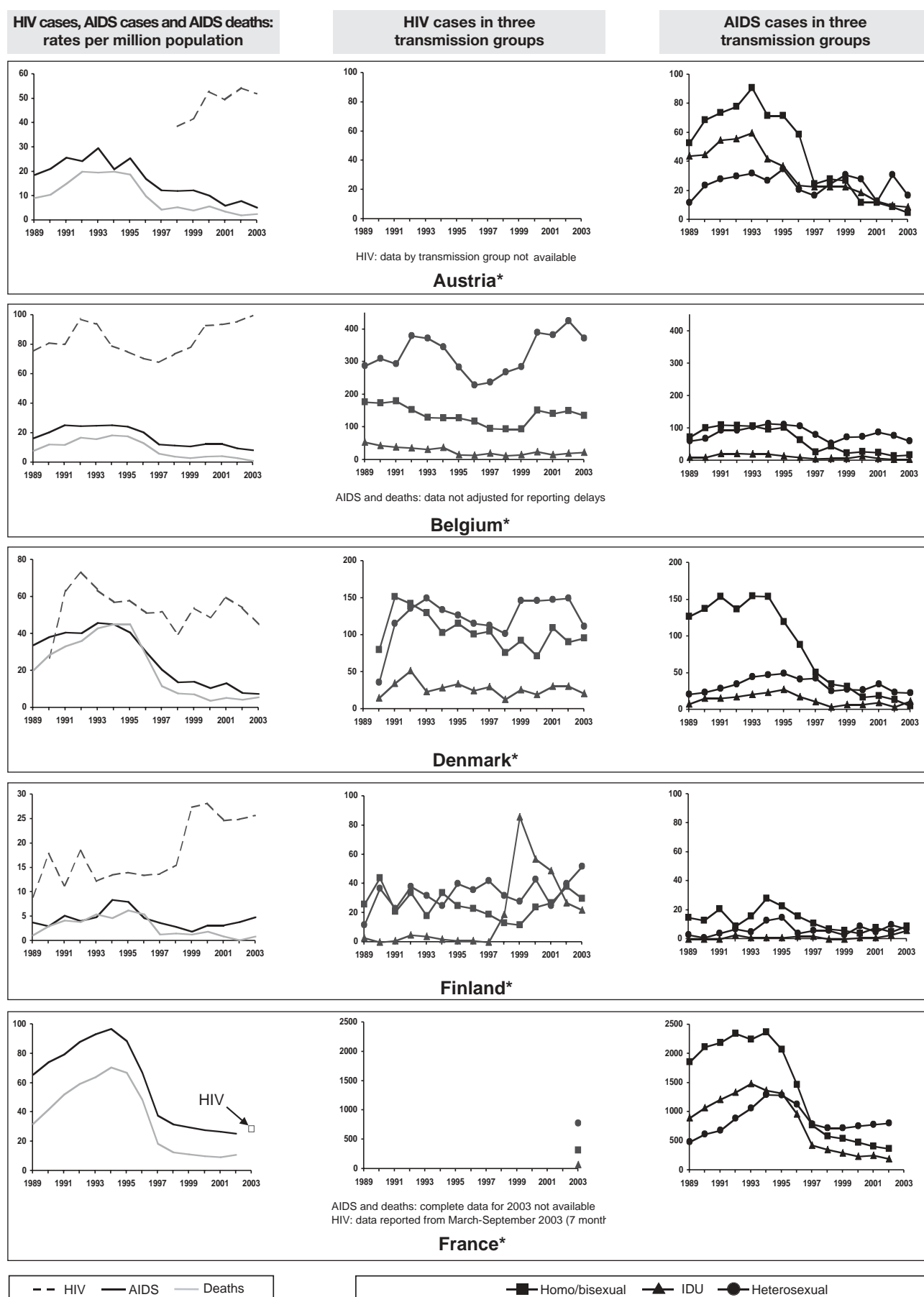
NA: Data not available
* June 2003 data
† September 2003 data

Figure 4. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003, per million population, WHO European Region, cases reported by 31 December 2003, adjusted for reporting delays
(Cont.)



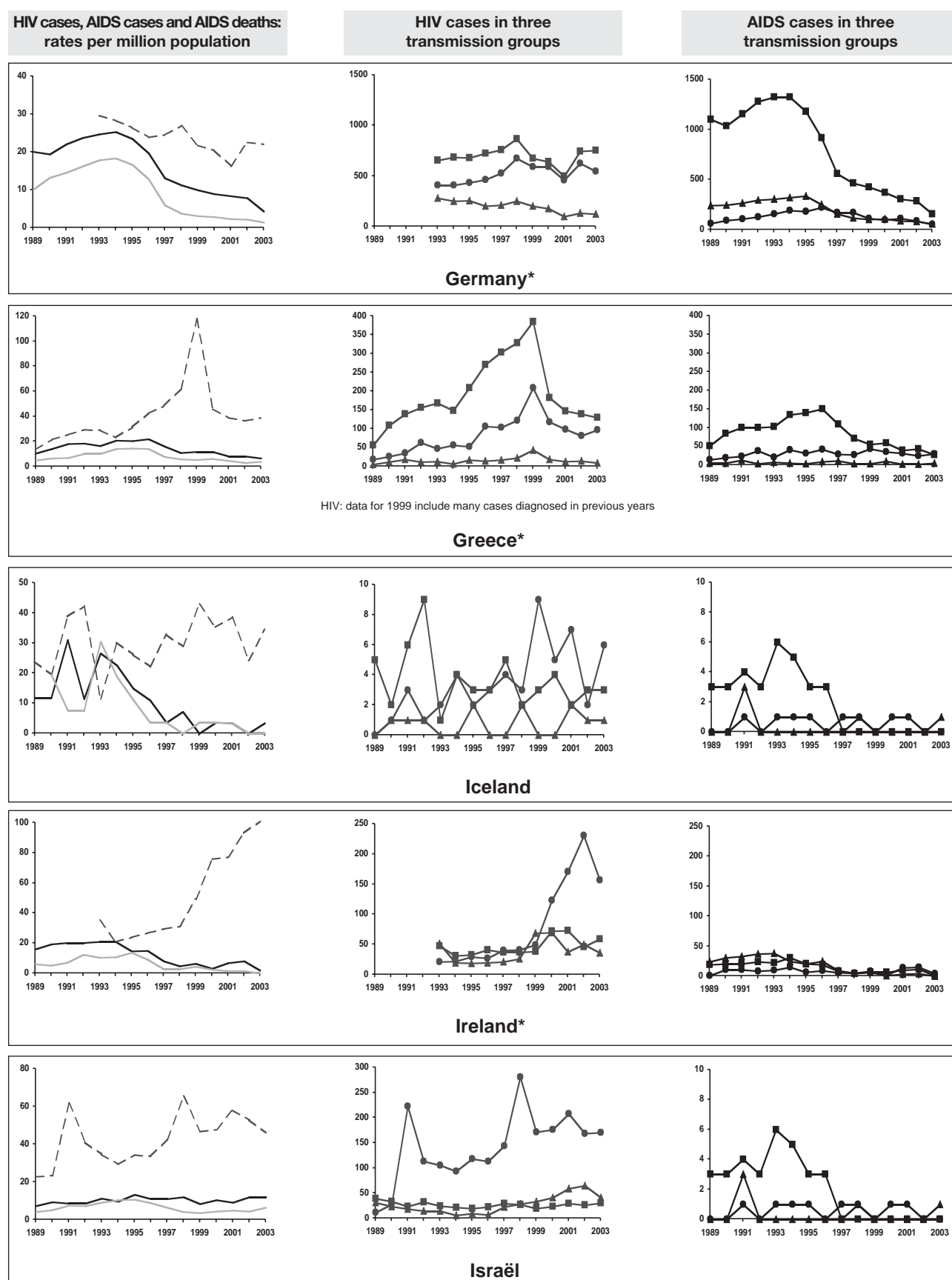
NA: Data not available
* June 2003 data
† September 2003 data

Figure 5. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1989-2003) in countries of the WHO European Region – West, data reported by 31 December 2003



* European Union member state

Figure 5. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1989-2003) in countries of the WHO European Region – West, data reported by 31 December 2003



* European Union member state

Figure 5. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1989-2003) in countries of the WHO European Region – West, data reported by 31 December 2003

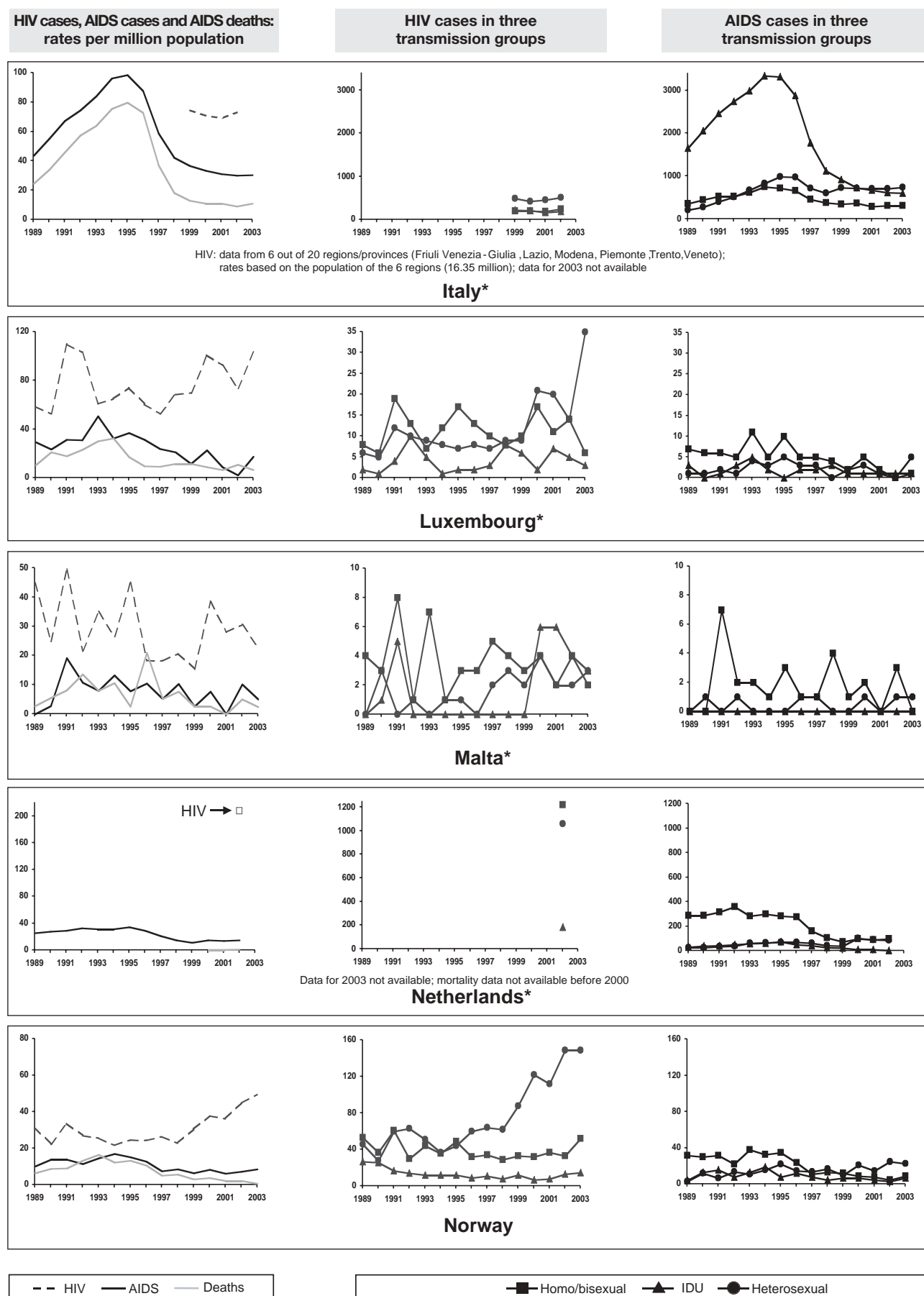


Figure 5. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1989-2003) in countries of the WHO European Region – West, data reported by 31 December 2003

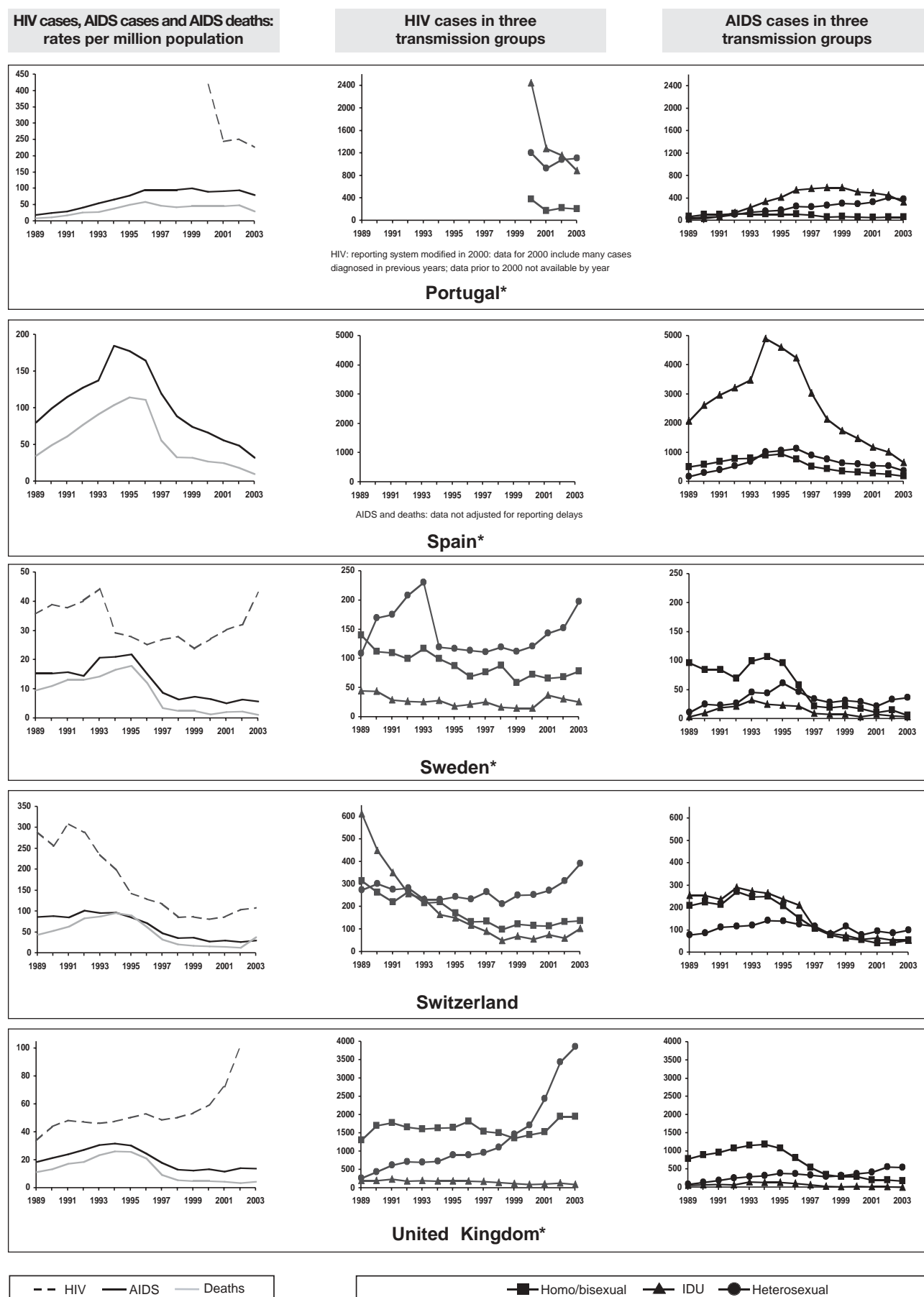
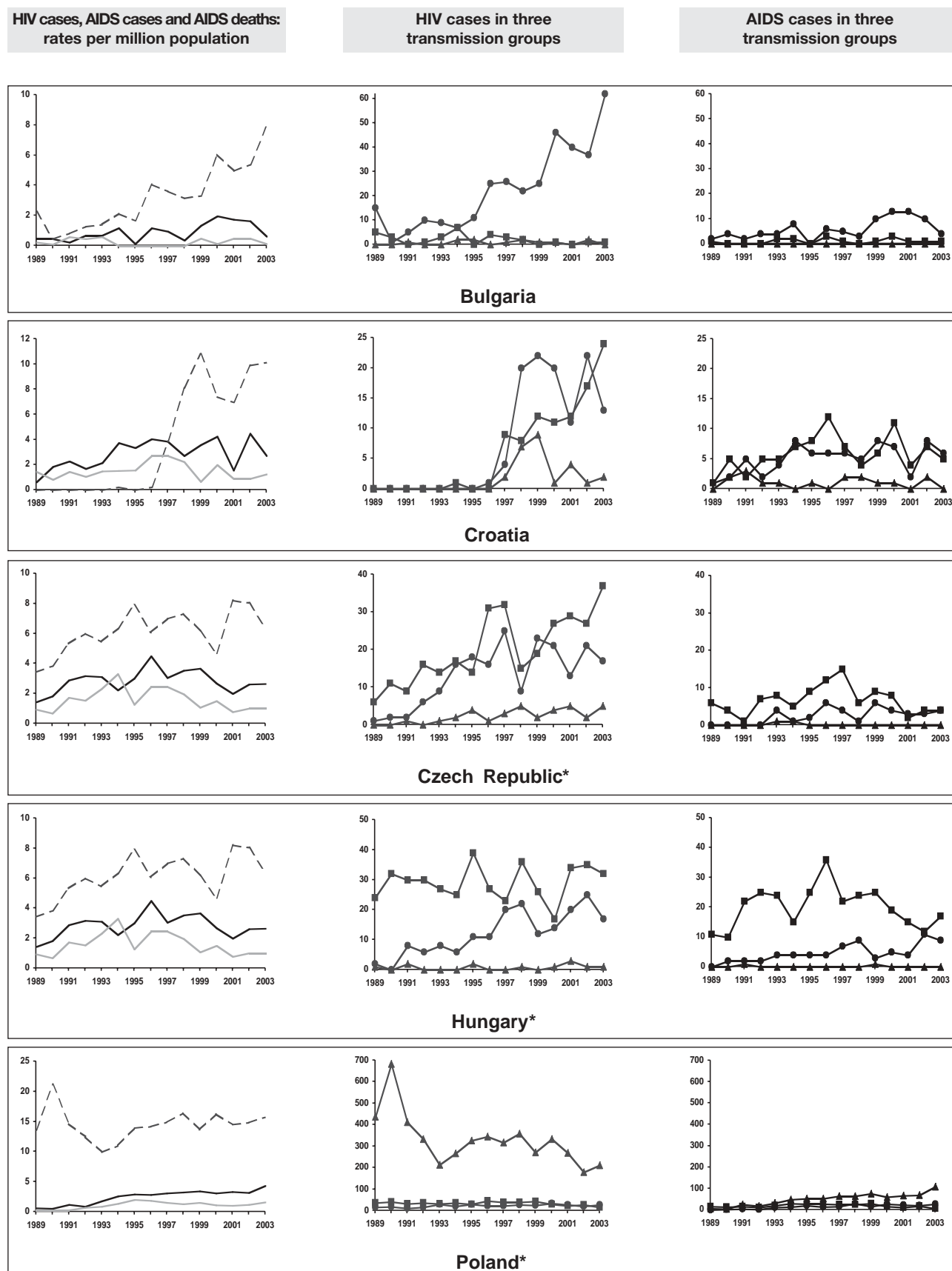
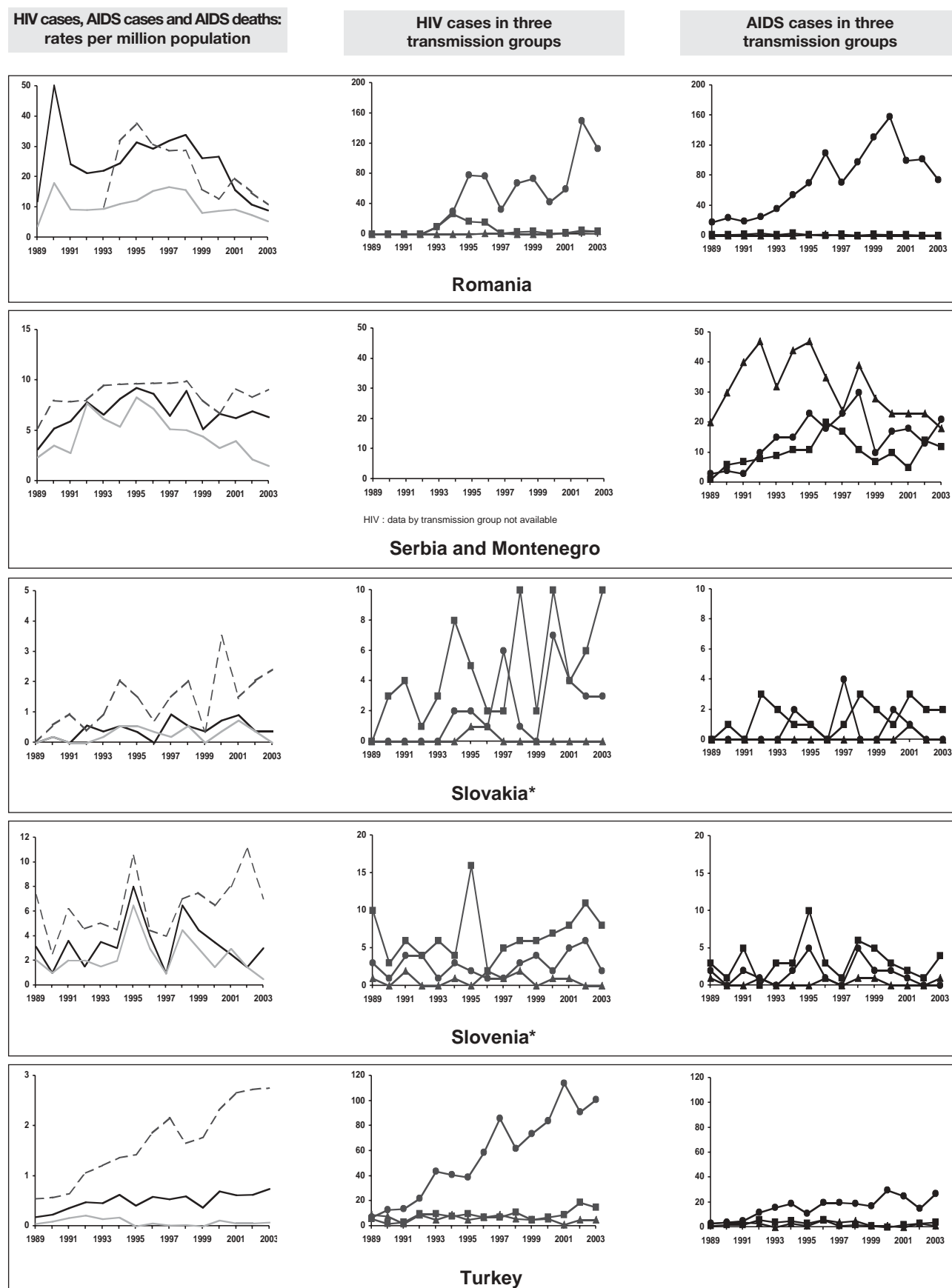


Figure 6. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1989-2003) in countries of the WHO European Region – Centre, data reported by 31 December 2003



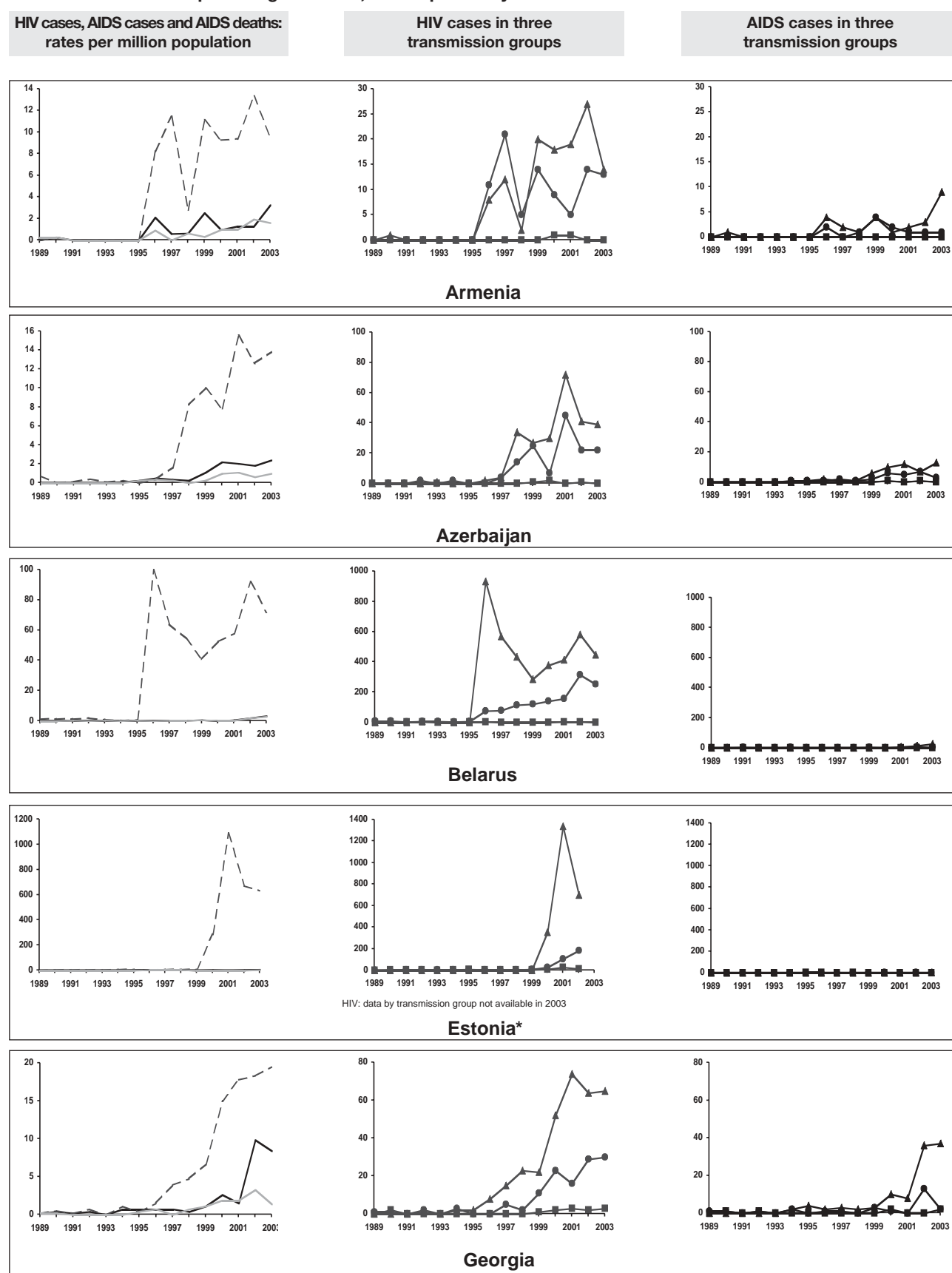
* European Union member state

Figure 6. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1989-2003) in countries of the WHO European Region – Centre, data reported by 31 December 2003



* European Union member state

Figure 7. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1989-2003) in countries of the WHO European Region – East, data reported by 31 December 2003

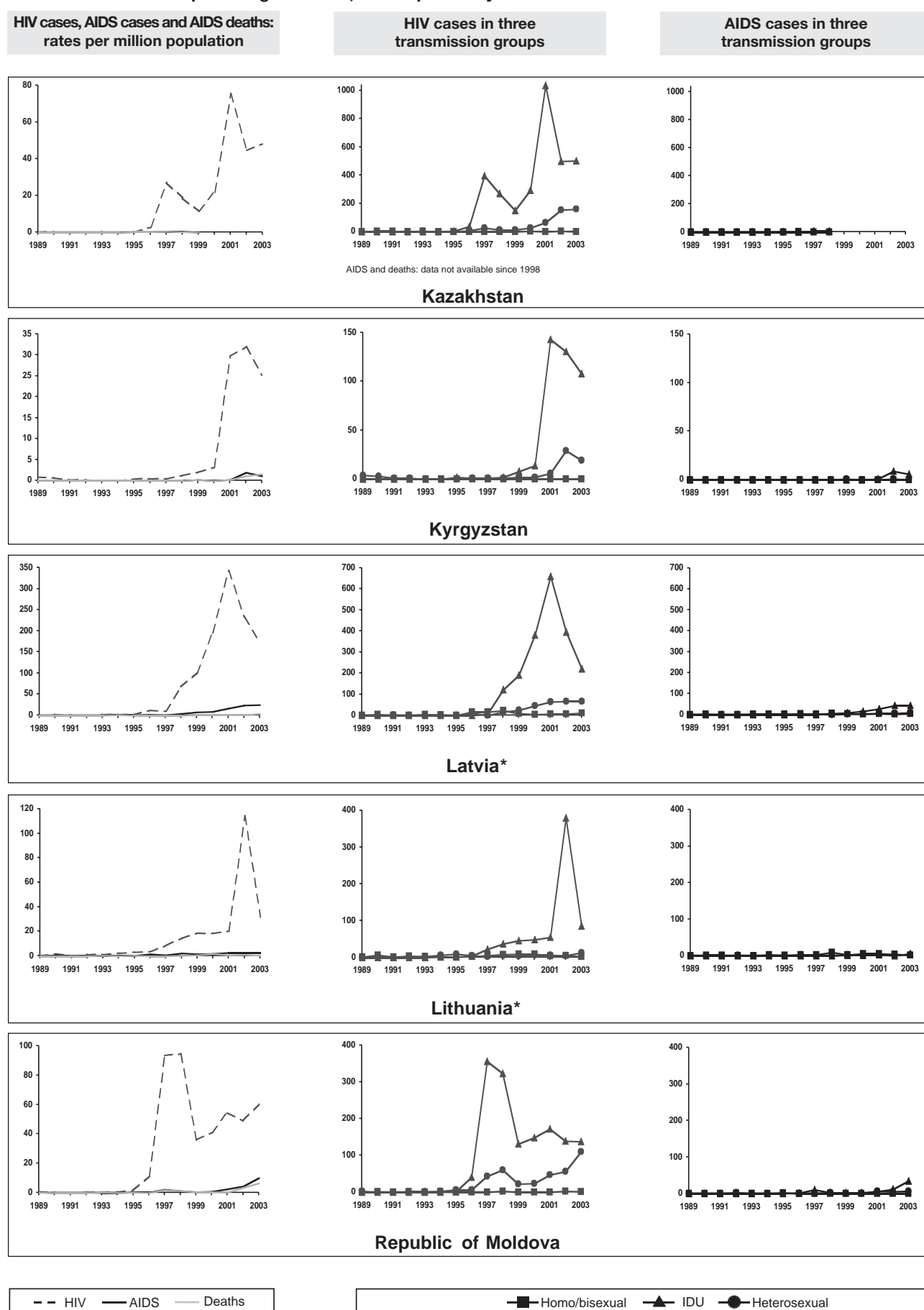


-- HIV — AIDS — Deaths

■ Homo/bisexual ▲ IDU ● Heterosexual

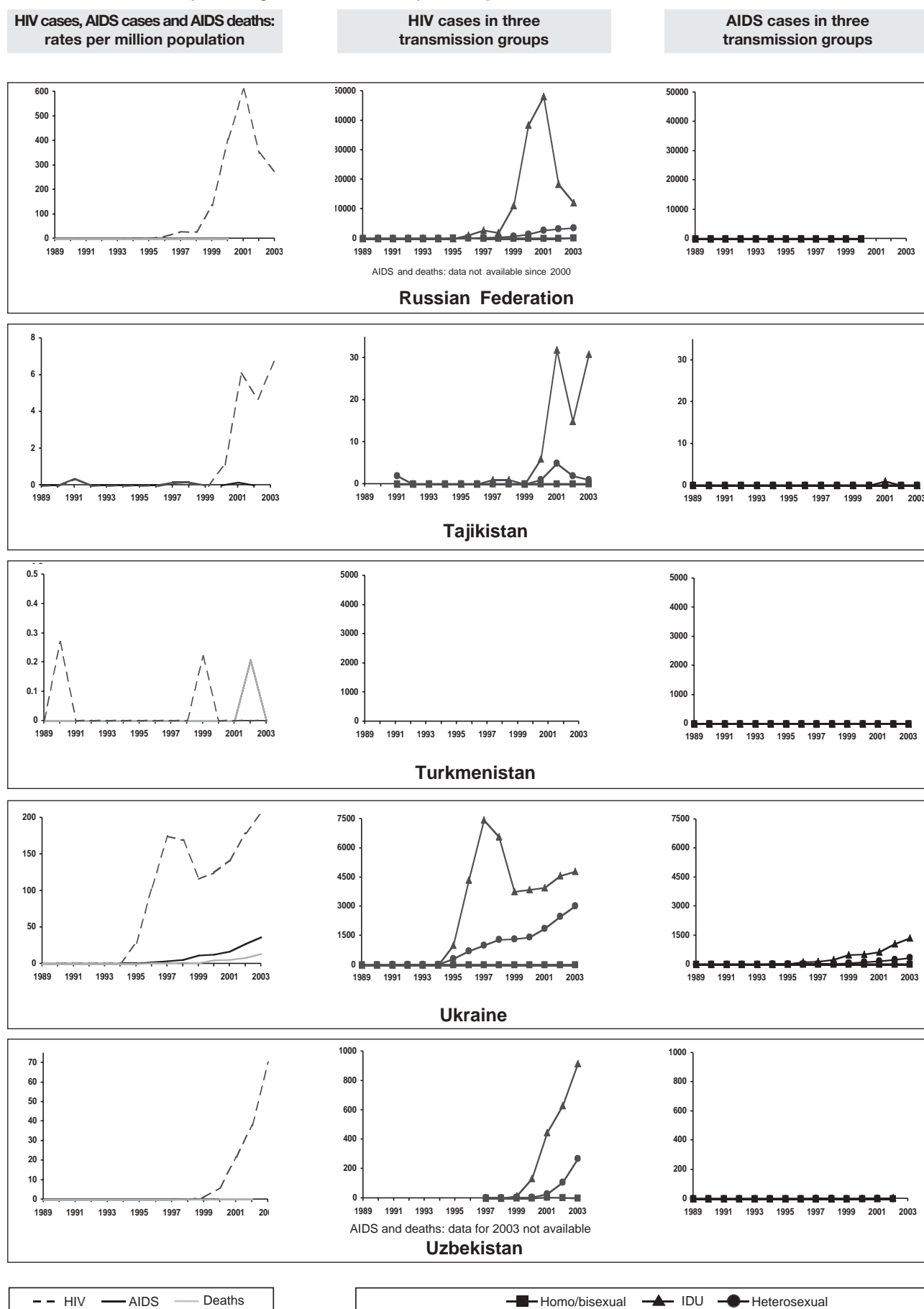
* European Union member state

Figure 7. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1989-2003) in countries of the WHO European Region – East, data reported by 31 December 2003



* European Union member state

Figure 7. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1989-2003) in countries of the WHO European Region – East, data reported by 31 December 2003



* European Union member state

Prevalence of HIV infection among injecting drug users

Data on HIV prevalence among injecting drug users (IDU) included in the European HIV Prevalence Database (see Technical note) have been supplemented by additional data obtained from the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction¹. For the period 1998-2003, data from a total of 90 studies or data collection systems in 36 countries, together with details of the tested populations, surveillance methods used and references,¹⁻⁵⁵ are presented in Tables 27-29. Selected trends since 1991 are presented in Figure 8. Important differences in methods and settings must be taken into account in interpreting these data. The most reliable data come from studies designed specifically to measure seroprevalence, some of which are based on unlinked anonymous testing that reduces participation bias. In the past, such studies were mainly conducted in the western part of Europe, but in the last few years an increasing number have been initiated in the East. Although not a measure of true prevalence, self-reported HIV serostatus can also provide a useful indicator of prevalence levels and trends. These data are typically collected in behavioural studies designed primarily to study drug use and treatment. Results from diagnostic testing are the most difficult to interpret as they depend on a variety of factors, including HIV testing patterns and policies, and are subject to strong participation biases, probably increasing over time as persons already known to be HIV positive are excluded. Data with national coverage are frequently, though not always, the results from diagnostic testing.

Data are collected in a variety of settings, including specialised centres providing treatment for drug addiction or other (low threshold) services for drug users, harm reduction programmes, community outreach programmes, prisons, clinics for sexually transmitted infections and voluntary HIV counselling and testing sites. Some studies include not only current or former IDU but also drug users who have never injected and are thus less at risk for HIV infection.

West

For the period 1998-2003 data are available from 16 of 23 countries, with geographical coverage ranging from individual cities to regional or national level. Data are most often obtained from drug treatment centres and rehabilitation facilities. In addition, specific prevalence studies have been conducted in needle exchange facilities, street outreach programs or prisons in ten countries and three countries have performed HIV testing among drug overdose deaths or emergencies.

In five countries, HIV prevalence levels greater than 20% have been found in at least one city or region. The highest

levels were reported from Portugal (10-20% nationally; 20-60% in parts of Lisbon and as high as 67% in Setubal in 1998) and Spain (30-50% in Catalonia and Bilbao). Diagnostic testing data from Catalonia show that, while only about 16% of IDU tested were women, prevalence was consistently higher among female than among male IDU. In Italy HIV prevalence among drug users attending treatment centres is around 15% nationally and varies from 2-4% in Campania to 20-30% in Lombardy and Sardinia. In three national studies on drug use in France, self-reported HIV prevalence was 14-20% in 1998 and 1999; local studies found much higher levels in the south (Marseille, Nice, Toulouse: 16-29%) than in the north (Lens, Lille: 2-6%).⁷ In the Netherlands, a prevalence study repeated in different cities each year found levels of 26% in Amsterdam (1998) and 22% in Heerlen (1999), 9.5% in Rotterdam (2002) and below 5% elsewhere.

In the remaining 11 countries, reported prevalences were under 5% with the exception of Austria (up to 6% among overdose deaths and emergencies), Ireland (6% among IDU entering prison in 1999), Antwerp (around 6% in 2001 and 2002), Helsinki (7% among IDU attending needle exchange facilities in Helsinki in 1999) and among IDU in methadone maintenance programmes in the Oslo area (15% in 2001, but probably biased upwards as patients with severe somatic conditions, predominantly HIV/AIDS, are given priority access to the programmes).

Available data for young IDU (<25 years or <30 years) or for recent injectors (<2 years) show levels consistently lower (typically much lower) than those for IDU who are older or who have injected for more than 2 years. Nevertheless, levels of 10-20% have been reported from diagnostic testing of young or recent IDU in both Catalonia and Spain as a whole.

During 1991-1998, HIV prevalence among IDU decreased in Lombardy, Tuscany and Italy as a whole, in France and in Spain (Figure 8). Since 1998, however, seroprevalence and self-reported studies show no clear trends, with the possible exception of Sardinia, where prevalence has increased slightly.

Centre

Data are available from 16 studies or systems in nine of the 14 countries of the Centre. Among these, seven systems in four countries (Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland) have national coverage, while seroprevalence or self-reported studies at city or regional level have been conducted in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia. As in the West, drug treatment centres are the main source of data, but data have also been collected through harm reduction

and outreach programmes, hospitals and clinics, prisons and voluntary counselling and testing sites.

Reported prevalence levels remained below 3% in all countries except Poland, where prevalence in national diagnostic testing data ranged from 6% to 11% (with a peak in 2000) and a seroprevalence study in 2002 found a prevalence of 36% among 105 IDU attending drug dependency centres in the Gdansk region.

East

Data are available from 22 studies or systems in 11 of the 15 countries of the East. Most countries collect the results of diagnostic testing at national level, with most data coming from drug treatment centres, hospitals or voluntary counselling and testing sites. Over the last few years, however, there has been a marked increase in the number of specific seroprevalence studies, usually conducted at more local level in the context of harm reduction or street outreach programmes. Since 2000, seroprevalence studies have been conducted in cities or regions of Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

At national level, prevalence levels in the range 10-20% in at least some years have been reported from Armenia, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia and Ukraine. In the Russian Federation, prevalence increased from 0.4% in 1998 to 6.1% in 2001, but decreased to 3.1% in 2002, while in the remaining countries with national diagnostic testing data (Belarus, Lithuania, Moldova) reported prevalence did not exceed 5%.

However, at subnational level much higher levels have been found, particularly in seroprevalence studies conducted in Ukraine, the Russian Federation and Belarus. In Ukraine, studies among IDU participating in harm reduction and outreach programmes since 2000 found prevalence levels of over 50% in Odessa and Nikolaiev and of 20-40% in five other cities, with similar levels in 2000 and 2002; in the Kiev region, the prevalence reported from diagnostic testing in 2002 was 23%, compared with 12% nationally. In the Russian Federation, in 2001, 56% of 418 IDU tested in community settings in Togliatti City and 36% of 252 IDU attending needle exchange points in Saint-Petersburg were HIV-positive; in the Saint-Petersburg study, prevalence had increased from 12% in 1999 and 19% in 2000. In Belarus, prevalence among IDU in harm reduction programmes was extremely high (66% of 250) in Svetlogorsk (2000) and 16-23% in Minsk and Pinsk, but was much lower (less than 6%) in seven other cities. In the Republic of Moldova, the overall prevalence estimated from residual blood in used needles in five cities was 28% in 2001 and

22% in 2003. The high levels found in some cities of Belarus and Moldova contrast strongly with those of less than 5% found in national diagnostic testing data from both countries. In Latvia, in 2000-2003, 18-22% among successive samples of around 250 IDU in harm reduction programmes in and around Riga were HIV-positive. Finally, in 2003, prevalence levels of 13-20% were reported from two cities of Azerbaijan (Baku, Lenkoran) and of around 6% in two large regions of Kazakhstan.

Very few data are available separately for young people. However, limited data from Latvia (Riga) and from the Russian Federation (Togliatti City) suggest that—in sharp contrast to the situation in the West—prevalence is at least as high, if not higher, among younger (<25 years) than among older IDU.

Conclusion

Levels of HIV prevalence among IDU are extremely heterogeneous, not only between countries but also between cities or regions within countries. For this reason, and particularly in large countries, relatively low prevalence at national level may mask much higher levels in certain cities or regions, as can be seen in some of the data presented here. Furthermore, data from diagnostic testing do not accurately reflect HIV prevalence, particularly in long-established epidemics where many of the IDU now living with HIV may have been diagnosed many years ago and are no longer included in the data. Since such selection bias is likely to increase over time, declining trends revealed in prevalence in diagnostic testing data do not necessarily imply declining prevalence among IDU as a whole. Specific surveys at local level are therefore essential for accurate monitoring. While such surveys have increased in recent years, particularly in the East, many gaps remain, including in countries with rapidly developing HIV epidemics.

Available data confirm that the Mediterranean countries (Portugal, Spain, Italy and the south of France) continue to bear the brunt of the epidemic among IDU in the West, while the spread of HIV among IDU in the Centre appears to remain largely confined to Poland where particularly high prevalence has recently been found in the port of Gdansk.

In most countries of the East, where HIV spread is more recent and drug injection represents by far the main route of transmission, high prevalence levels are reported from an increasing number of cities and regions. These levels are similar to those found 10 to 15 years ago in some cities of the West where extensive public health interventions resulted in curbing the epidemic. With the exception of Kazakhstan, no data are available from the

central Asian republics of the former Soviet Union, where low health care expenditure and proximity to major opium-producing regions and trafficking routes provide fertile ground for new and expanding drug-related HIV epidemics. In Kazakhstan, prevalence in individual cities may well be higher than the 6% reported for two of the four large regions of the country in 2003.

In the East, young people are particularly at risk and the extremely limited data available suggest that prevalence levels among young IDU (less than 25 years of age) are at least as high as those among older IDU. In the West, earlier prevention efforts appear to have been largely successful in reducing both the uptake and continuation of injection practices and the rate of transmission of HIV among those who continue to inject. Nevertheless, levels among young IDU remain relatively high in some parts of southern Europe.

References

- European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA). Annual report 2004 - the state of the drugs problem in the European Union and Norway. Lisbon: EMCDDA (in press).
- Liitsola K, Ristola M, Holmström P, *et al.* An outbreak of circulating recombinant form AECM240 HIV32-1 in the Finnish injection drug user population. *AIDS* 2000; 14:2613-2615.
- Tellier S. La prise en charge des toxicomanes dans les structures sanitaires et sociales, novembre 1999. Paris : Direction de la Recherche, des Etudes, de l'Evaluation et des Statistiques, Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité, 2001. Document de travail No. 19.
- Six C, Hamers F, Brunet JB. Infections à VIH et VHC et mortalité chez les résidents des centres de soins spécialisés pour toxicomanes avec hébergement. *Bulletin Epidémiologique Hebdomadaire* 1997; 16:67-68.
- Emmanuelli J, Lert F, Valenciano M. Caractéristiques sociales, consommations et risques d'échanges chez les usagers de drogues fréquentant les programmes d'échange de seringues en France. *Bulletin Epidémiologique Hebdomadaire* 2000; 13:53-57.
- Valenciano M, Emmanuelli J, Lert F. Unsafe injecting practices among attendees of syringe exchange programmes in France. *Addiction* 2001; 96:597-606.
- Chevallier, E. Estimations locales de la prévalence de l'usage d'opiacés et cocaïne en France. Une étude multicentrique à Lens, Lille Marseille, Nice et Toulouse. Paris: Observatoire français des drogues et des toxicomanies, 2001.
- Guichard A, Lert F, Calderon C, *et al.* Illicit drug use and injection practices among drug users on methadone and buprenorphine maintenance treatment in France. *Addiction* 2003; 98:1585-1597.
- Emmanuelli J, Jauffret-Roustide M. Etude multicentrique multisites sur les fréquences et les déterminants des pratiques à risque de transmission des VIH et VHC chez les usagers de drogues (étude Coquelicot) : phase de faisabilité, janvier 2001-septembre 2002. Saint-Maurice: Institut de Veille Sanitaire, 2003.
- Allwright S, Barry J, Bradley F, Long J, Thornton L. Hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV in Irish prisoners: prevalence and risk. Dublin: Trinity College, Department of Community Health and General Practice, 1999.
- Allwright F, Bradley F, Long J, *et al.* Prevalence of antibodies to hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV and risk factors in Irish prisoners: results of a national cross sectional study. *Br Med J* 2000; 321:78-82.
- Long J, Allwright S, Barry J, *et al.* Hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV in Irish prisoners, part II: prevalence and risk in committal prisoners 1999. Dublin: Trinity College, Department of Community Health and General Practice, 2000.
- Long J, Allwright S, Barry J, *et al.* Prevalence of antibodies to hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV and risk factors in entrants to Irish prisons: a national cross sectional study. *Br Med J* 2001; 323:1209-1213.
- Suligoi B, Magliochetti N, Nicoletti G, Pezzotti P, Rezza G. Trends in HIV prevalence among drug-users attending public drug-treatment centres in Italy; 1990-2000. *J Med Virol* 2004; 73:1-6.
- Origer A. L'état du phénomène de la drogue au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. Luxembourg: RELIS, CRP-Santé / Point focal OEDT, 2003.
- Schlink J. Etude épidémiologique des infections à l'HIV et à l'hépatite virale C dans les prisons luxembourgeoises. Luxembourg: Centre Pénitentiaire Luxembourg, 1999.
- Beuker RJ, Berns MPH, Rozendaal CM van, *et al.* Surveillance of HIV-infection among injecting drug users in The Netherlands: results Amsterdam 1998 [in Dutch]. Bilthoven: National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Protection (RIVM), 2000. Report no. 441100011.
- Berns MPG, Snijders BM, Rozendaal CM van, *et al.* Surveillance of HIV-infection among injecting drug users in The Netherlands: Eindhoven/Helmond/'s-Hertogenbosch 1999 [in Dutch]. Bilthoven: National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Protection (RIVM), 2000. Report no. 441100012.
- Berns MPG, Snijders BM, Rozendaal CM van, *et al.* Surveillance of HIV-infection among injecting drug users in The Netherlands: Groningen 1997/98 [in Dutch]. Bilthoven: National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Protection (RIVM), 1999. Report no. 441100009.
- Beuker RJ, Berns MPH, Watzeels JCM, *et al.* Surveillance of HIV infection among injecting drug users in The Netherlands: results The Hague 2000 [in Dutch]. Bilthoven: National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Protection (RIVM), 2001. Report no. 441100015.
- Beuker RJ, Berns MPH, Rozendaal CM van, *et al.* Surveillance of HIV-infection among injecting drug users in The Netherlands: Heerlen/Maastricht 1998/1999 [in Dutch]. Bilthoven: National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Protection (RIVM), 2001. Report no. 441100014.
- de Boer IM, Op de Coul ELM, Beuker RJ, *et al.* Trends in HIV prevalentie en risicogedrag onder injecterende druggebruikers in Rotterdam. *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde* (in press).
- Haks K, Berns MPH, Snijders BM, *et al.* Surveillance of HIV-infection among injecting drug users in The Netherlands: results Almelo/Enschede/-Hengelo 2000 [in Dutch]. Bilthoven: National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Protection (RIVM), 2001. Report no. 441100016.
- Melberg HO, Lauritzen G, Ravndal E. Hvilken nytte, for hvem og til hvilken kostnad? Oslo: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research (SIRUS), 2003. Report no. 4/2003.
- Instituto de Salud "Carlos III". Proyecto EPI-VIH : Evolución de la prevalencia de VIH en pacientes de diez centros de enfermedades de transmisión sexual y/o de diagnóstico del VIH, 1992-2002. Madrid: Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo. <http://cancer.isciii.es/sida/vih2.htm> (accessed 5 May 2004).
- Barrasa A, del Romero J, Pueyo I, *et al.* and the EPI-VIH Group. Sentinel surveillance of HIV infection in testing clinics, Spain, 1992-2002. *Eurosurveillance* 2004; 9:3-4.
- Instituto de Salud "Carlos III". Proyecto EPI-VIH : Estudio prospectivo de prevalencia de VIH en pacientes de una red de centros de diagnóstico del VIH, 2000-2002. Madrid: Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo. <http://cancer.isciii.es/sida/vih2.htm> (accessed 5 May 2004).
- Secretaría del Plan Nacional sobre el Sida, Dirección General de Salud Pública. Infección por VIH y sida en España. Plan multisectorial 2001-2005. Indicadores, November 2003 update. Madrid: Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo, http://www.msc.es/profesional/preProSalud/sida/planesEstrategicos/pdfs/Indicadores_nov2003.pdf (accessed 5 May 2004).
- CEESCAT. Integrated HIV/AIDS surveillance system of Catalonia, SIVES 2001 (Technical Document no. 14). Barcelona: Generalitat de Catalunya, Departament de Sanitat i Seguretat Social, 2002, <http://www.gencat.net/sanitat/portal/cat/sives2001.htm> (accessed 5 May 2004).
- CEESCAT. SIVES. Informe anual 2003. (Technical Document CEESCAT 16). Barcelona: Generalitat de Catalunya, Departament de Sanitat i Seguretat Social, 2003.
- Käll K, Thorstensson R. Low HIV seroprevalence in spite of high risk behaviour in nine Swedish prisons. 12th International Conference on AIDS, Geneva, July 1998 [Abstract 23552].
- Federal Office of Public Health. Sida et VIH en Suisse 2002 (report). Bern: Swiss Federal Office of Public Health, 2003.
- Health Protection Agency, SCIEH, National Public Health Service for Wales, CDSC Northern Ireland, CRDHB and the UASSG. Shooting Up; infections among injecting drug users in the United Kingdom 2002. London: Health Protection Agency, 2003.

34. Health Protection Agency. Supplementary data tables of the Unlinked Anonymous Prevalence Monitoring Programme: data to the end of 2002, Unlinked Anonymous Survey of injecting drug users. London: Health Protection Agency, 2003, http://www.hpa.org.uk/infections/topics_az/hiv_and_sti/publications/annual2003/hiv_ua_idu_supp_data_2001.pdf (accessed 5 May 2004).
35. Judd A, Stimson GV, Hickman M *et al.* Prevalence of HIV infection in a multi-site sample of injecting drug users not in contact with treatment services in England. *AIDS* 2000; 14, 2413-2415.
36. Weild AR, Gill ON, Bennett D, *et al.* Prevalence of HIV, hepatitis B and hepatitis C antibodies in prisoners in England and Wales: a national survey. *Communicable Disease and Public Health* 2000; 3, 121-126.
37. Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health (SCIEH), Glasgow Scotland. Surveillance of diagnostic HIV-antibody testing in Scotland (The Denominator Study); data to 31 December 2003, http://www.show.scot.nhs.uk/scieh/infectious/aidshiv/trend_tables/trend_tables.html (accessed 20 August 2004).
38. Hagan H, Vassilev Z, Lyubenova A, *et al.* Successful HIV prevention in Eastern Europe: the case of Bulgaria. 15th International Conference on AIDS. Bangkok, July 2004 [Abstract C11579].
39. Croatian National Institute of Public Health. Anti-HIV tested in Croatia 2000 In: Croatian Health Service Yearbook 2001. Zagreb: Croatian National Institute of Public Health, 2002. (Data for earlier years in previous yearbooks).
40. Ujhelyi E, Tarjan V, Szomor K, *et al.* Prevalence of HIV, HBsAg, and HCV infection among Hungarian drug users. 12th International Conference on AIDS. Geneva, July 1998 [Abstract 60099].
41. Gyarmathy VA, Neaigus A, Feher B, *et al.* HIV prevalence and syringe sharing among young drug injectors in Budapest, Hungary. 14th International Conference on AIDS. Barcelona, July 2002 [Abstract MoPeC3407].
42. Rosi M, Werbi B. AIDS and HIV infection in Poland in 2002. *Przegląd Epidemiologiczny* (Warsaw) 2004; 58:171-181. (Results for 2002 only; data for previous years in *Przegląd Epidemiologiczny*, vols 44-57).
43. Klavs I, Poljak M. Unlinked anonymous monitoring of human immunodeficiency virus prevalence in high- and low-risk groups in Slovenia, 1993-2002. *Croat Med J* 2003, 44:545-549.
44. Grigoryan S, Hakobyan A, Manukyan A, *et al.* HIV surveillance in the Republic of Armenia 2000-2002. Yerevan: Tigran Mets, 2002.
45. National Centre for AIDS Prevention. Annual Report, Minsk. National Centre for Hygiene, Epidemiology and Health, 2003.
46. Rytik PG, Kliutchenovic VI, Zdanovksaja OM, *et al.* Evaluation of HIV infection in selected target groups of Belarus population [in Russian]. *The Russian journal of HIV/AIDS and related problems* 2004; 8:54-58.
47. Selakova L, Upmace I, Dievberna I. Large fall in new HIV diagnoses in Latvia in 2002. *Eurosurveillance Weekly* 2003, 7/6 <http://www.eurosurveillance.org/ew/2003/030206.asp> (accessed 7 May 2004).
48. Ferdats A, Upmace I, Dievberna I, Selakova L, Brokere I. Development of the response to HIV epidemic among injecting drug users in Latvia. 3rd Baltic Region conference. Riga, September 2003 [Abstract p.35].
49. National Epidemiology Research Institute. HIV-infection Information Bulletin n° 25 [in Russian]. Moscow: Ministry of Health, 2003.
50. Abdala N, Carney JM, Durante AJ, *et al.* Estimating the prevalence of syringe-borne and sexually transmitted diseases among injection drug users in St Petersburg, Russia. *Int J of STD AIDS* 2003; 14:697-703.
51. Smolskaia TT, Khodakevich LN, Kobysheva IuV, *et al.* An HIV prevalence study by means of sentinel epidemiological surveillance among injection narcotic abusers in Saint Petersburg [in Russian]. *Zh Mikrobiol Epidemiol Immunobiol*. 2000 Jul-Aug;(4):31-33.
52. Rhodes T, Lowndes C, Judd A, *et al.* Explosive spread and high prevalence of HIV infection among injecting drug users in Togliatti City, Russia. *AIDS* 2002; 16:F25-F31.
53. Rhodes T, Mikhailova L, Sarang A, *et al.* Injecting equipment sharing among injecting drug users in Togliatti City, Russian Federation: maximizing the protective effects of syringe distribution. *Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2004; 1; 35:293-300.
54. Molotilov V, Sofronova R, Gusseyanova N, Laricheva N. Rapid Increase in HIV rates - Orel Oblast, Russian Federation, 1999-2001. *MMWR* 2003; 52(28):657-660.
55. Molotilov V, Sofronova R, Gusseyanova N, *et al.* Implementation of modern HIV surveillance methods in Ukraine. Kiev 2003 [in Russian].

Table 27. HIV prevalence studies and diagnostic testing among injecting drug users (IDU): numbers tested and HIV prevalence by country, 1998-2003, WHO European Region - West

Country	Surveillance methods and population studied			1998	
	Data ¹	Population	Site ²	N tested	%HIV+
Andorra					
Austria					
National	DT	Overdose deaths/emergencies	Autopsies, emergency services	117	0.9
Vienna	DT	IDU	NEP, LTS	100	2.0
Belgium					
French Community	SR	IDU	DTC	255	2.7
Flemish Community	DT	IDU	DTC	–	–
Flemish Community	DT	IDU	DTC, LTS, hospitals	373	1.9
– <25 years				124	0.0
Antwerp (Flemish Community)	SP	IDU	DTC, NEP	–	–
Denmark					
Finland					
National	SP	Overdose deaths	Autopsies	–	–
National	SP	Suspected drug users ⁴	Police services	325	0.9
Helsinki, Tampere, Vantaa	DT	IDU	NEP	–	–
– Helsinki				–	–
– Tampere, Vantaa ⁵				–	–
Helsinki, Vantaa	SP (UAT) ⁶	IDU	NEP	–	–
– Helsinki				135	3.0
France					
National	SR	Drug users ⁷	DTC, hospitals, LTS	–	–
– IDU				–	–
– IDU <25 years				–	–
National	SR	Former IDU	Residential centres ⁸	1 537	13.6
National	SR	Current IDU	NEP	894	19.4
– <25 years				158	7.6
– new injectors (<2 years)				111	9.9
Five cities ⁹	SR	Drug users (includes non injectors)	DTC, LTS, GP, prisons, police (arrests)	–	–
– Lille				–	–
– Toulouse				–	–
– injectors only (Toulouse)				–	–
Montpellier, Mulhouse, Paris	SR	Drug users in drug treatment ¹⁰	DTC, GP, NEP	–	–
Marseille	SP (UAT) ¹¹	Current and former drug users ¹²	DTC, NEP, street, GP, residential centres	–	–
Germany					
National	SR ¹⁴	IDU in drug treatment	Drug treatment reporting system	–	–
National	DT	Overdose deaths	Autopsies ¹⁵	–	–
Greece					
National	DT	IDU	DTC, LTS, STI, VCT	–	–
– Athens				–	–
– Thessaloniki				–	–
– <25 years				–	–
National	DT	IDU	DTC	–	–
– Athens				–	–
– Thessaloniki				–	–
Athens	DT	IDU	DTC	–	–
Iceland					
Ireland					
National	SP (UAT) ⁶	IDU prisoners	Prisons	509	3.5
– <30 years				382	1.6
National	SP (UAT) ⁶	IDU prison entrants	Prisons	–	–
– <30 years				–	–
Israel					
Italy					
National ¹⁶	SP	Drug users in drug treatment ¹⁷	DTC	71 759	16.2
– Campania				6 489	3.8
– Lombardy				15 524	27.7
– Sardinia				2 732	21.7
– Tuscany				3 999	12.2
Luxembourg					
National	SR	IDU	DTC, NEP, prisons	142	3.5
National	SP ⁶	IDU prisoners	Prisons	116	4.3
Malta					
Monaco					

¹ DT = Diagnostic testing
SP = Seroprevalence study
SR = Self-reported HIV serostatus
UAT = Unlinked anonymous testing
² DTC = Drug treatment centres
LTS = Low threshold services for drug users
GP = General practitioners
NEP = Needle exchange programmes
STI = Sexually transmitted infection clinics
VCT = HIV voluntary counselling and testing centres

³ Ref. = References, see Commentary
⁴ Traffic offenders suspected of drug abuse
⁵ 2002: data for Vantaa only
⁶ Saliva testing
⁷ 47% never injected (1999)
⁸ Residential centres for former drug users
⁹ Sample size unknown in 3 cities; reported %HIV+ in 1999: Lens 6.2%; Marseille 22.4%; Nice 28.9%
¹⁰ 26% injected in last month (2002)

Table 27. HIV prevalence studies and diagnostic testing among injecting drug users (IDU): numbers tested and HIV prevalence by country, 1998-2003, WHO European Region - West
(Cont.)

1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		Ref. ³	Country
N tested	%HIV+	N tested	%HIV+	N tested	%HIV+	N tested	%HIV+	N tested	%HIV+		
Andorra											
Austria											
136	4.4	167	3.6	139	5.8	139	3.6	–	–	1	National
144	2.1	125	3.2	153	1.3	151	4.0	–	–	1	Vienna
Belgium											
217	2.3	128	3.1	267	3.4	180	0.0	–	–	1	French Community
186	0.5	161	1.2	118	1.7	–	–	–	–	1	Flemish Community
628	1.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Flemish Community
478	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– <25 years
–	–	–	–	254	5,9	259	6.2	–	–	1	Antwerp (Flemish Community)
Denmark											
Finland											
146	1.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	National
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	National
–	–	855	1.2	1 131	0.8	–	–	–	–	1	Helsinki, Tampere, Vantaa
75	6.7	388	2.6	615	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	– Helsinki
–	–	467	0.0	516	0.0	227	0.0	–	–	–	– Tampere, Vantaa ⁵
–	–	–	–	139	0.7	296	0.7	–	–	1, 2	Helsinki, Vantaa
–	–	–	–	59	0.0	212	0.9	–	–	–	– Helsinki
France											
15 784	16.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1, 3	National
8 339	15.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– IDU
770	2.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– IDU <25 years
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	National
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1, 5, 6	National
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– <25 years
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– new injectors (<2 years)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	Five cities ⁹
478	2.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– Lille
472	16.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– Toulouse
213	17.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– injectors only (Toulouse)
–	–	–	–	–	–	326	23.0	–	–	8	Montpellier, Mulhouse, Paris
–	–	–	–	–	–	133	21.8 ¹³	–	–	9	Marseille
Germany											
1 795	3.8	320	2.8	225	4.0	–	–	–	–	1	National
–	–	2 030	3.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	National
Greece											
–	–	–	–	–	–	1 328	0.4	–	–	1	National
–	–	–	–	–	–	996	0.5	–	–	–	– Athens
–	–	–	–	–	–	330	0.0	–	–	–	– Thessaloniki
154	0.0	–	–	–	–	354	0.0	–	–	–	– <25 years
286	0.0	–	–	–	–	258	0.8	–	–	1	National
–	–	–	–	–	–	127	0.0	–	–	–	– Athens
–	–	–	–	–	–	61	3.3	–	–	–	– Thessaloniki
–	–	–	–	–	–	109	0.0	–	–	1	Athens
Iceland											
Ireland											
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10, 11	National
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– <30 years
173	5.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12, 13	National
143	3.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– <30 years
Israel											
Italy											
68 937	15.3	67 725	15.8	71 769	14.8	70 075	14.7	–	–	14	National ¹⁵
8 141	2.0	7 293	2.3	9 161	3.6	8 627	2.7	–	–	–	– Campania
15 624	26.0	14 702	27.8	14 670	26.1	14 039	27.2	–	–	–	– Lombardy
1 982	23.7	1 912	29.7	1 889	26.5	1 528	25.7	–	–	–	– Sardinia
3 855	12.2	5 027	10.2	4 170	10.0	4 237	11.9	–	–	–	– Tuscany
Luxembourg											
150	3.3	169	4.1	205	3.4	245	4.1	–	–	15	National
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	National
Malta											
Monaco											

¹¹ Dried blood spots¹² 22% current injectors (2002)¹³ Self-reported prevalence: 23% (36/159)¹⁴ 54% with known HIV-test result (2000)¹⁵ Autopsy rates 25-100% by state¹⁶ Data from 21 regions (4 shown separately to reflect range of levels and trends)¹⁷ Drug users attending public DTC; 5-10% non-injectors

Table 27. HIV prevalence studies and diagnostic testing among injecting drug users (IDU): numbers tested and HIV prevalence by country, 1998-2003, WHO European Region - West
(Cont.)

Country	Surveillance methods and population studied			1998	
	Data ¹	Population	Site ²	N tested	%HIV+
Netherlands					
Cities or regions	SP (UAT) ⁴	Current IDU	DTC, street	197	25.9
– Amsterdam				–	–
– Brabant ⁵				196	0.5
– Groningen				–	–
– The Hague				–	–
– South Limburg ⁶				–	–
– Heerlen				–	–
– Rotterdam				–	–
– Twente				–	–
Norway					
National	SP	IDU in drug treatment ⁷	Rehabilitation centres	–	–
– East region				–	–
Oslo area	SR	Drug users starting drug treatment ⁸	DTC	–	–
Oslo	SP	IDU	NEP	–	–
Portugal					
National	DT	Drug users starting drug treatment ⁸	DTC, rehabilitation centres	–	–
– Lisbon				–	–
– North				–	–
– Centre				–	–
– Algarve				–	–
National	DT	Drug users ⁸	DTC, therapeutic communities	–	–
National	DT	Drug users ⁸	DTC, detoxification units	–	–
Urban areas	DT	Drug users ⁸	DTC	–	–
– Lisbon: Xabregas				–	–
– Lisbon: Taipas				–	–
– Porto				–	–
Lisbon	DT	Drug users ⁸	LTS	–	–
Lisbon: Xabregas	DT	IDU	DTC	205	12.2
Lisbon: Casal Ventoso	SP	Drug users ⁸	LTS	–	–
Central region	DT	IDU	DTC, ante-natal services	–	–
Setubal	DT	IDU	DTC	254	33.9
Setubal	DT	Drug users ⁸	DTC	142	66.9
San Marino					
Spain					
National (9 cities) ⁹	DT	IDU seeking HIV testing	VCT, STI	184	25.0
National (18 cities) ⁹	DT	IDU seeking HIV testing	VCT, STI	–	–
National, excl. Madrid, La Rioja	DT	IDU in drug treatment	DTC	8 133	34.8
– <25 years				1 313	16.2
– new injectors (<2 years)				190	15.3
Bilbao	SR	IDU	NEP	191	39.3
Catalonia	DT	IDU starting drug treatment	DTC	1 619	36.8
– male				1 377	35.9
– female				242	42.1
– <25 years				270	14.1
Barcelona	SP (UAT) ¹⁰	Current IDU	Street	214	39.7
Sweden					
Stockholm region	SP ¹⁰	IDU prisoners	Prisons ¹¹	196	2.6
Switzerland					
National	DT	IDU seeking HIV testing	VCT	111	0.9
United Kingdom					
England & Wales ¹²	SP (UAT) ¹⁰	IDU	DTC, NEP, LTS, street, hospitals	3366	0.9
– London				655	3.2
– outside London				2 711	0.3
– <25 years				834	0.1
– new injectors (<3 years)				743	0.4
England & Wales	SP ¹⁰	Current IDU not in drug treatment	Community	753	1.9
– London				244	3.3
– outside London				509	1.2
– new injectors (<2 years)				122	0.0
England & Wales	SP (UAT) ¹⁰	Prisoners, ever-IDU	Prisons	775	0.5
Scotland ¹³	DT	IDU seeking HIV testing	VCT, DTC, STI, hospitals, GP, prisons	1 971	1.0
– Greater Glasgow				647	0.9
– Lothian (Edinburgh)				307	2.0
– Tayside (Dundee)				151	3.3
– <25 years				741	0.0

¹ DT = Diagnostic testing
SP = Seroprevalence study
SR = Self-reported HIV serostatus
UAT = Unlinked anonymous testing
² DTC = Drug treatment centres
GP = General practitioners
LTS = Low threshold services for drug users
NEP = Needle exchange programmes
STI = Sexually transmitted infection clinics
VCT = HIV voluntary counselling and testing centres

³ Ref. = References, see Commentary
⁴ Serum or saliva testing
⁵ Eindhoven, Helmond, s'Hertogenbosch
⁶ Heerlen, Maastricht
⁷ Patients with severe somatic conditions, predominantly HIV/AIDS, have priority: prevalence therefore is biased upwards
⁸ IDU status unknown
⁹ "Proyecto EPI-VIH"
¹⁰ Saliva testing
¹¹ European Network on HIV and hepatitis prevention in prisons, data for 1997/98

Table 27. HIV prevalence studies and diagnostic testing among injecting drug users (IDU): numbers tested and HIV prevalence by country, 1998-2003, WHO European Region - West
(Cont.)

1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		Ref. ³	Country
N tested	%HIV+	N tested	%HIV+	N tested	%HIV+	N tested	%HIV+	N tested	%HIV+		
Netherlands											
Cities or regions											
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	— Amsterdam
130	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	— Brabant ⁵
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	— Groningen
—	—	211	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	— The Hague
214	14.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	— South Limburg ⁶
116	21.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— Heerlen
—	—	—	—	—	—	423	10.2	—	—	22	— Rotterdam
—	—	79	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	— Twente
Norway											
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 774	5.1	—	—	1	National
—	—	—	—	411	14.6	932	7.7	—	—	—	— East region
—	—	424	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	Oslo area
—	—	—	—	186	0.5	410	1.2	—	—	1	Oslo
Portugal											
—	—	5 765	14.5	2 683	13.6	1 688	10.8	—	—	1	National
—	—	539	23.4	728	19.6	—	—	—	—	—	— Lisbon
—	—	782	17.9	877	17.4	—	—	—	—	—	— North
—	—	823	9.5	908	6.1	—	—	—	—	—	— Centre
—	—	380	6.1	133	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	— Algarve
—	—	3 398	16.5	3 863	17.8	3 930	16.0	—	—	1	National
—	—	3 214	14.0	2 694	16.8	2 764	13.3	—	—	1	National
408	19.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Urban areas
358	17.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— Lisbon: Xabregas
416	11.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— Lisbon: Taipas
194	56.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— Porto
181	8.3	106	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Lisbon
252	48.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Lisbon: Xabregas
227	9.3	106	13.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Lisbon: Casal Ventoso
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Central region
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Setubal
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Setubal
San Marino											
Spain											
153	30.7	91	23.1	92	20.7	127	14.2	94	21.3	25,26	National (9 cities) ⁸
—	—	1 239	14.2	902	14.2	760	9.7	—	—	27	National (18 cities) ⁸
7 581	34.1	7 028	35.8	6 018	34.7	—	—	—	—	1	National, excl. Madrid, La Rioja
1 140	16.3	827	16.8	667	14.7	—	—	—	—	—	— <25 years
196	14.8	136	23.5	163	21.5	—	—	—	—	—	— new injectors (<2 years)
—	—	104	47.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	Bilbao
1 418	35.9	1 450	39.9	1 244	37.5	961	33.0	—	—	29,30	Catalonia
1 199	33.9	1 201	38.2	1 038	36.9	805	32.2	—	—	—	— male
219	47.0	249	47.8	206	40.8	156	37.2	—	—	—	— female
198	13.6	184	18.5	120	13.3	98	11.2	—	—	—	— <25 years
—	—	300	39.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,30	Barcelona
Sweden											
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	Stockholm region
Switzerland											
119	1.7	74	2.7	73	2.7	97	3.1	—	—	32	National
United Kingdom											
3 731	0.8	3 425	0.8	2 855	1.0	2 796	0.9	—	—	33,34	England & Wales ¹²
791	2.9	559	3.6	515	4.5	608	3.6	—	—	—	— London
2 940	0.3	2 866	0.2	2 340	0.3	2 188	0.2	—	—	—	— outside London
938	0.1	815	0.0	625	0.5	467	0.4	—	—	—	— <25 years
849	0.1	787	0.0	551	0.4	400	0.3	—	—	—	— new injectors (<3 years)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	England & Wales
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— London
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— outside London
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— new injectors (<2 years)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	England & Wales
2 330	0.6	2 182	0.7	2 154	0.8	2 040	0.4	2 008	0.4	33,37	Scotland ¹³
712	1.0	685	0.7	660	0.5	615	0.0	553	0.5	—	— Greater Glasgow
376	1.1	321	1.6	337	2.4	371	1.1	373	0.3	—	— Lothian (Edinburgh)
182	0.5	158	2.5	146	2.1	170	0.0	148	2.0	—	— Tayside (Dundee)
864	0.3	757	0.5	686	0.3	649	0.2	584	0.2	—	— <25 years

¹² N. Ireland included from 2002¹³ "Denominator study"

Table 28. HIV prevalence studies and diagnostic testing among injecting drug users (IDU): numbers tested and HIV prevalence by country, 1998-2003, WHO European Region - Centre

Country	Surveillance methods and population studied			1998	
	Data ¹	Population	Site ²	N tested	%HIV+
Albania					
Bosnia & Herzegovina					
Sarajevo, Mostar	DT	Drug users in drug treatment	DTC, hospitals	–	–
Bulgaria					
Sofia	SP	IDU	NEP	–	–
Croatia					
National	DT	IDU seeking HIV testing	STI, hospitals, VCT, DTC, NEP	761	1.2
Cyprus					
Czech Republic					
National	DT	IDU	DTC, NEP, LTS, STI, hospitals	2 158	0.0
National	DT	IDU prisoners	Prisons	–	–
National	SR	IDU in drug treatment	DTC ⁴	–	–
– <25 years				–	–
National	DT	Drug users ⁵	LTS	–	–
Prague, Bohemia, Moravia	SP ⁶	IDU	DTC ⁷ , NEP, LTS, street	1 124	0.0
Hungary					
National	SP	IDU	DTC	–	–
Budapest	SP ⁸ , SR ⁹	IDU	Street, DTC	–	–
Macedonia, F.Y.R.					
Poland					
National ¹⁰	DT	IDU seeking HIV testing	VCT, DTC, STI	5 656	6.3
Gdansk region	SP	IDU	DTC, street	–	–
– drug treatment centres				–	–
Romania					
Serbia & Montenegro					
Belgrade	DT	Drug users seeking medical assistance	DTC	676	2.8
Slovakia					
Bratislava, Kosice	DT	Drug users seeking medical assistance	DTC	847	0.0
Slovenia					
Ljubljana and Koper regions ¹¹	SP (UAT) ⁶	Drug users in drug treatment	DTC	135	0.0
Ljubljana	SP (UAT) ⁶	IDU	NEP	–	–
Turkey					

¹ DT = Diagnostic testing
SP = Seroprevalence study
SR = Self-reported HIV serostatus
UAT = Unlinked anonymous testing

² DTC = Drug treatment centres
LTS = Low threshold services for drug users
NEP = Needle exchange programmes
STI = Sexually transmitted infection clinics
VCT = HIV voluntary counselling and testing centres

Table 28. HIV prevalence studies and diagnostic testing among injecting drug users (IDU): numbers tested and HIV prevalence by country, 1998-2003, WHO European Region - Centre
(Cont.)

1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		Ref. ³	Country
N tested	%HIV+	N tested	%HIV+	N tested	%HIV+	N tested	%HIV+	N tested	%HIV+		
											Albania
											Bosnia & Herzegovina
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	255	0.8		Sarajevo, Mostar
											Bulgaria
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	312	0.3	38	Sofia
											Croatia
984	0.6	1 047	0.5	724	0.7	785	1.3	–	–	39	National
											Cyprus
											Czech Republic
2 320	0.0	2 091	0.0	2 169	0.05	1 536	0.0	–	–	1	National
–	–	–	–	–	–	674	0.4	–	–	1	National
–	–	–	–	–	–	307	1.3	–	–	1	National
–	–	–	–	–	–	173	0.0	–	–		– <25 years
–	–	–	–	–	–	522	0.0	–	–	1	National
1 219	0.0	1 001	0.1	961	0.0	735	0.0	652	0.0		Prague, Bohemia, Moravia
											Hungary
–	–	–	–	315	0.0	–	–	–	–	40	National
179	2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	Budapest
											Macedonia, F.Y.R.
											Poland
3 848	6.9	3 106	10.7	2 952	9.1	2 626	6.8	–	–	42	National ¹⁰
–	–	–	–	–	–	166	29.5	–	–		Gdansk region
–	–	–	–	–	–	105	36.2	–	–		– drug treatment centres
											Romania
											Serbia & Montenegro
458	1.5	549	1.5	902	0.4	853	1.2	–	–		Belgrade
											Slovakia
954	0.0	801	0.0	590	0.0	911	0.0	970	0.0		Bratislava, Kosice
											Slovenia
126	0.0	147	0.7	153	0.0	182	0.0	185	0.0	43	Ljubljana and Koper regions ¹¹
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	148	0.0		Ljubljana
											Turkey

³ Ref. = References, see Commentary

⁴ Opiate substitution centres

⁵ IDU status unknown

⁶ Saliva testing

⁷ At first or repeat (6 monthly) visits

⁸ Street, saliva testing (63% of sample)

⁹ DTC attendees (37% of sample)

¹⁰ Data from all HIV testing labs

¹¹ Ljubljana only in 2003

Table 29. HIV prevalence studies and diagnostic testing among injecting drug users (IDU): numbers tested and HIV prevalence by country, 1998-2003, WHO European Region - East

Country	Surveillance methods and population studied			1998	
	Data ¹	Population	Site ²	N tested	%HIV+
Armenia					
National	SP (UAT)	IDU	VCT, DTC, street	–	–
National	DT	IDU	DTC	–	–
Azerbaijan					
Cities	SP	IDU	–	–	–
– Baku				–	–
– Lenkoran				–	–
Belarus					
National	DT	IDU	DTC, hospitals	7 062	2.7
– Gomel region				1 357	9.1
– Minsk region				2 811	0.6
Cities or regions	SP (UAT) ⁴	IDU in harm reduction programmes	NEP, street	–	–
– Baranovich				–	–
– Borisov				–	–
– Brest				–	–
– Minsk				–	–
– Mogilev				–	–
– Molodechno				–	–
– Pinsk				–	–
– Soligorsk				–	–
– Svetlogorsk				–	–
– Vitebsk				–	–
Estonia					
National	DT	IDU	DTC, NEP, GP, STI, hospitals, VCT	–	–
Georgia					
National	DT	IDU	DTC	1 895	0.4
National	SP	IDU	DTC, NEP, hospitals, VCT, prisons	–	–
Kazakhstan					
4 regions	SP ⁵	IDU	NEP, street	–	–
– Karagandinskaya				–	–
– Pavlodarskaya				–	–
– South Kazakhstanskaya				–	–
– West Kazakhstanskaya				–	–
Kyrgyzstan					
Latvia					
National	DT	IDU	DTC, hospitals	310	10.3
National	DT	IDU	Hospitals, police (arrests)	307	6.8
Riga (region) and Tukums	SP	IDU in harm reduction programmes	NEP, street	–	–
– <25 years				–	–
Riga, Olaine	SP	IDU outreach clients	Street	–	–
Lithuania					
National	DT	IDU	DTC, NEP, hospitals	1 389	1.7
Moldova, Republic of					
National	DT	IDU	DTC, VCT	5 492	4.9
5 cities ⁶	SP ⁷	IDU	NEP	–	–
Russian Federation					
National	DT	IDU	–	224 862	0.4
Saint-Petersburg	SP (UAT)	IDU outreach clients	NEP	–	–
Togliatti City	SP (UAT)	IDU	Community	–	–
– <25 years				–	–
Orel region	DT	IDU	DTC, prisons	–	–
Tadjikistan					
Turkmenistan					
Ukraine					
National	DT	IDU	–	64 968	8.6
– Kiev region				3 462	15.7
– Nikolaiev				2 704	22.3
– Odessa				3 591	14.9
Cities or regions	SP ⁸	IDU	NEP, street	–	–
– Donetsk				–	–
– Donetsk region ⁹				–	–
– Kharkiv				–	–
– Krivoy Rog				–	–
– Luck				–	–
– Nikolaiev				–	–
– Odessa				–	–
– Poltava				–	–
– Simferopol				–	–
Uzbekistan					

¹ DT = Diagnostic testing
SP = Seroprevalence study
UAT = Unlinked anonymous testing
² DTC = Drug treatment centres
GP = General practitioners
LTS = Low threshold services for drug users
NEP = Needle exchange programmes
STI = Sexually transmitted infection clinics
VCT = HIV voluntary counselling and testing centres

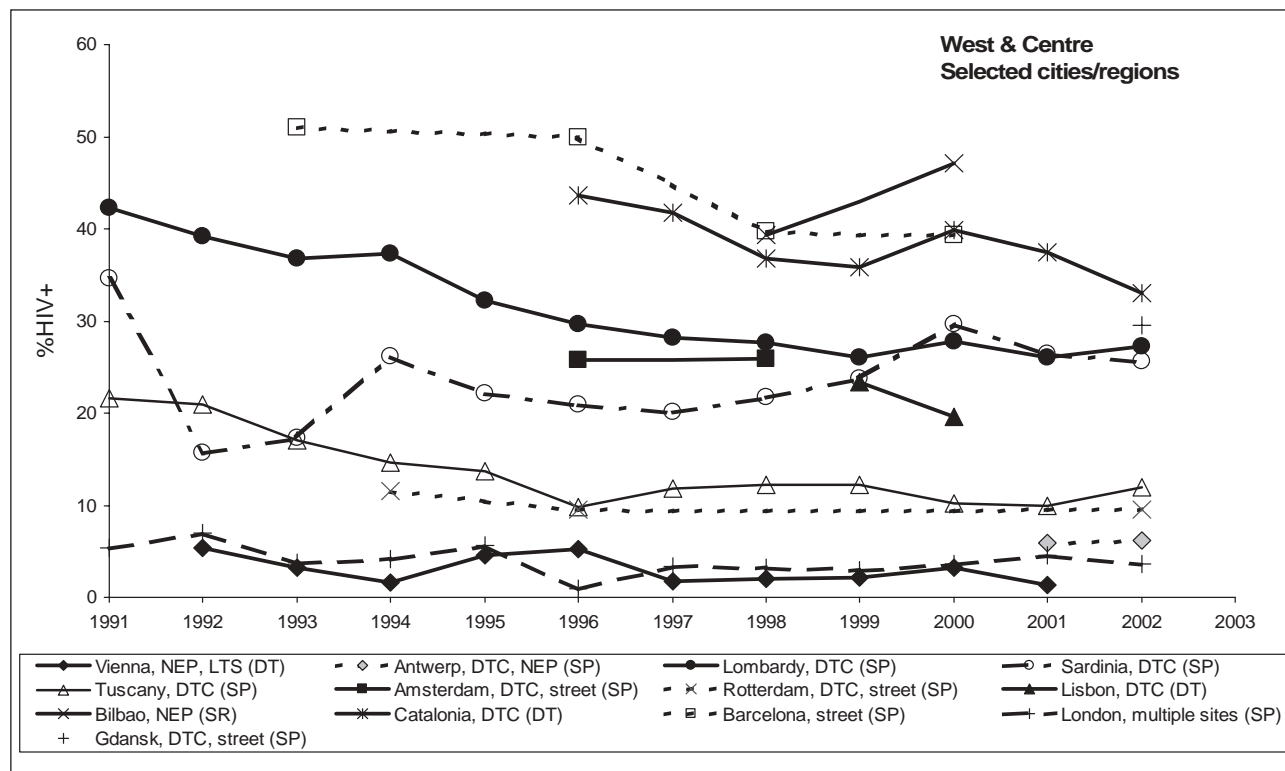
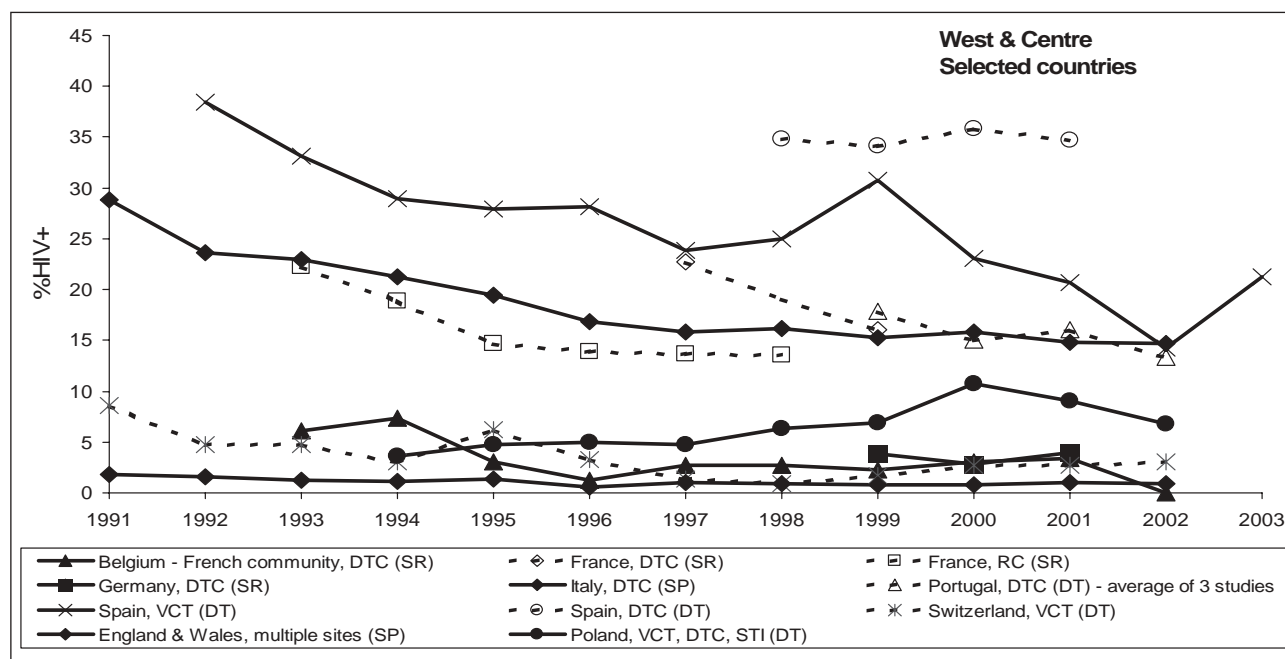
³ Ref. = References, see Commentary
⁴ Residual blood in used needles (2000), dried blood spots (2002)

Table 29. HIV prevalence studies and diagnostic testing among injecting drug users (IDU): numbers tested and HIV prevalence by country, 1998-2003, WHO European Region - East
(Cont.)

1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		Ref. ³	Country	
N tested	%HIV+	N tested	%HIV+	N tested	%HIV+	N tested	%HIV+	N tested	%HIV+			
Armenia												
–	–	148	13.5	–	–	201	14.9	–	–	44	National	
–	–	363	5.0	–	–	226	7.1	–	–		National	
Azerbaijan												
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200	13.0		Cities	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200	19.5		– Baku	
Belarus												
6 261	3.8	6 489	2.1	5 558	3.2	4 604	4.4	3 589	3.7	45	National	
1 156	6.7	1 036	6.9	1 269	7.2	746	8.4	518	8.3		– Gomel region	
2 282	5.4	2 506	1.4	1 953	3.3	1 618	5.9	1 328	4.7	46	– Minsk region	
–	–	–	–	–	–	100	6.0	–	–		Cities or regions	
–	–	–	–	–	–	100	1.0	–	–		– Baranovich	
–	–	–	–	–	–	200	5.0	–	–		– Borisov	
–	–	224	22.3	–	–	400	23.0	–	–		– Brest	
–	–	224	1.8	–	–	133	4.5	–	–		– Minsk	
–	–	–	–	–	–	112	2.7	–	–		– Mogilev	
–	–	260	16.5	–	–	–	–	–	–		– Molodechno	
–	–	202	3.5	–	–	–	–	–	–		– Pinsk	
–	–	250	65.6	–	–	–	–	–	–		– Soligorsk	
–	–	200	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–		– Svetlogorsk	
Estonia												
–	–	–	–	2 078	13.0	1 186	6.2	–	–		National	
Georgia												
203	2.0	204	20.1	207	22.2	572	7.0	–	–		National	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 660	3.9		National	
Kazakhstan												
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 040	3.9		4 regions	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	270	2.2		– Karagandinskaya	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	250	6.4		– Pavlodarskaya	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	270	5.9		– South Kazakhstanskaya	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	250	1.2		– West Kazakhstanskaya	
Kyrgyzstan												
Latvia												
590	6.8	1 447	8.8	2 203	13.7	1 178	13.1	987	6.6	47.48	National	
743	4.0	848	7.8	687	12.2	185	14.6	–	–		National	
–	–	263	18.3	–	–	250	20.8	205	22.0		Riga (region) and Tukums	
–	–	–	–	–	–	159	24.5	107	19.6		– <25 years	
–	–	101	12.9	–	–	–	–	–	–		Riga, Olaine	
Lithuania												
1 953	1.6	2 018	1.4	1 543	1.7	2 831	1	1 112	2.4		National	
Moldova, Republic of												
4 548	2.6	3 676	3.4	3 865	3.6	4 697	1.6	4 648	1.6		National	
–	–	–	–	1 053	27.6	–	–	524	22.1		5 cities ⁶	
Russian Federation												
357 950	1.7	524 359	5.0	491 526	6.1	331 112	3.1	–	–	49	National	
300	12.0	300	19.3	252	35.7	–	–	–	–		50.51	Saint-Petersburg
–	–	–	–	418	56.0	–	–	–	–	52.53	Togliatti City	
–	–	–	–	197	58.4	–	–	–	–		– <25 years	
–	–	–	–	2 700	11.6	–	–	–	–	54	Orel region	
Tadjikistan												
Turkmenistan												
Ukraine												
45 955	8.6	47 122	9.6	40 747	11.1	21 472	12.1	–	–	55	National	
2 253	21.4	1 887	19.7	3 015	22.1	1 956	23.5	–	–		– Kiev region	
948	22.7	1 935	24.9	1 637	27.3	840	24.5	–	–		– Nikolaiev	
4 214	15.6	4 753	14.5	964	15.4	612	14.7	–	–		– Odessa	
–	–	252	39.7	–	–	250	40.0	252	38.1		Cities or regions	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	426	17.6		– Donetsk	
–	–	250	18.0	–	–	250	16.8	–	–		– Donetsk region ⁹	
–	–	249	28.1	–	–	–	–	–	–		– Kharkiv	
–	–	–	–	–	–	250	32.0	–	–		– Krivoy Rog	
–	–	–	–	–	–	250	53.2	–	–		– Luck	
–	–	293	64.2	–	–	259	58.3	–	–		– Nikolaiev	
259	37.8	259	41.7	–	–	250	31.6	–	–		– Odessa	
–	–	261	27.2	–	–	250	28.0	–	–		– Poltava	
Uzbekistan												

⁵ Dried blood spots⁶ Chisinau, Balti, Falesti, Soroca, Orche⁷ Residual blood in used needles⁸ Residual blood in used needles, serum⁹ Gorlovka, Konstantinovka, Makeevka, Mariupol

Figure 8. HIV prevalence studies and diagnostic testing among IDU: HIV prevalence (%) in selected countries and cities, WHO European Region, 1991-2003



DT = Diagnostic testing

DTC = Drug treatment centres

RC = residential centres for ex drug users

VCT = HIV voluntary counselling and testing centres

SP = Seroprevalence studies

LTS = Low threshold services for drug users

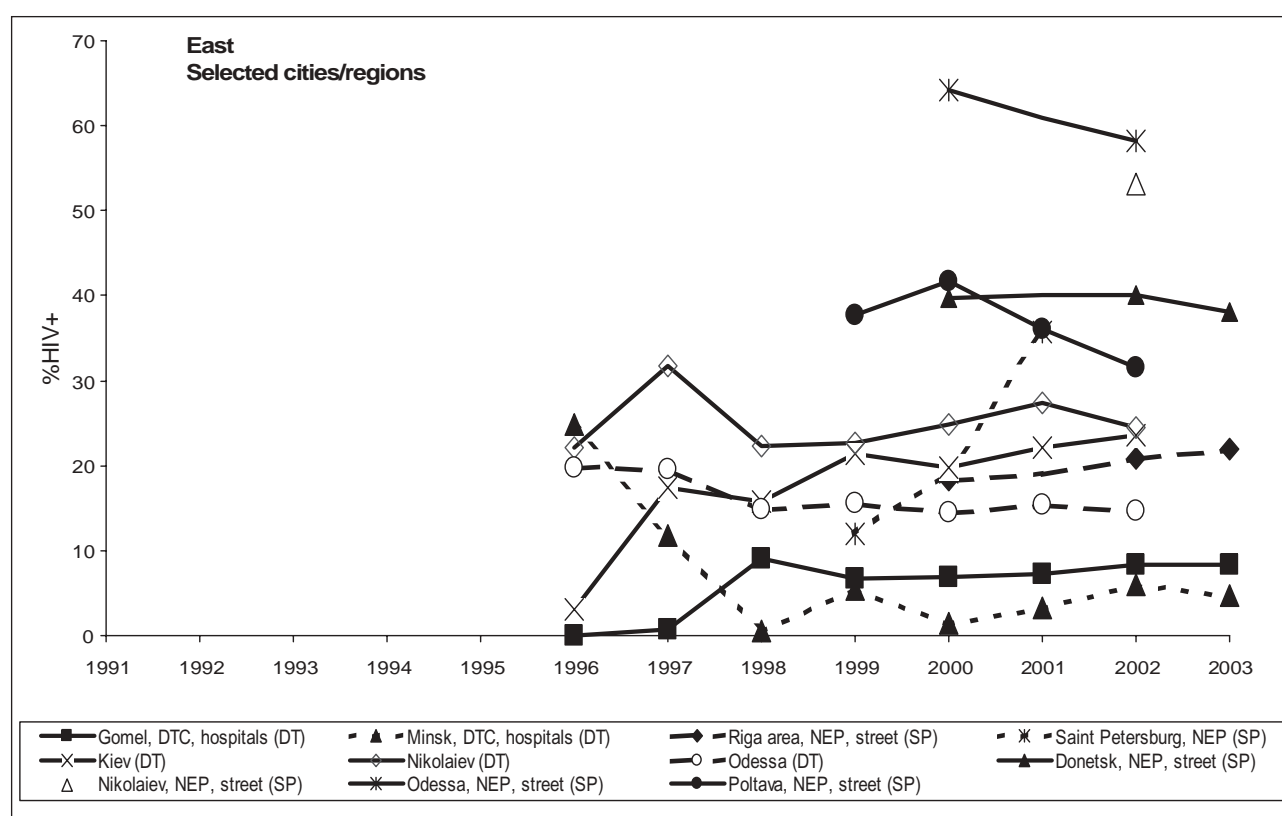
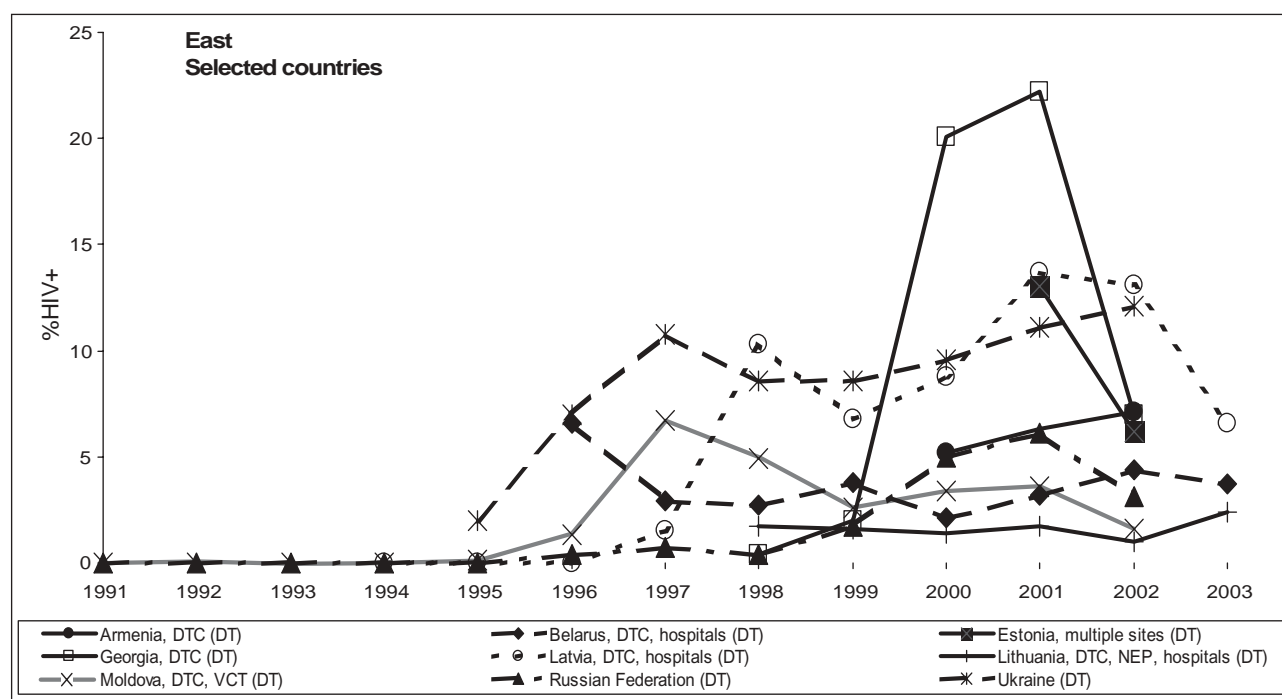
STI = Sexually transmitted infection clinics

Multiple sites = NEP, DTC, LTS, street, hospitals

SR = Self reported HIV status

NEP = Needle exchange programmes

Figure 8. HIV prevalence studies and diagnostic testing among IDU: HIV prevalence (%) in selected countries and cities, WHO European Region, 1991-2003
(Cont.)



DT = Diagnostic testing
DTC = Drug treatment centres
VCT = HIV voluntary counselling and testing centres

SP = Seroprevalence studies
NEP = Needle exchange programmes
Multiple sites = NEP, DTC, VCT, General practitioners, STI clinics

Technical note

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

Reporting of AIDS and HIV infection

Data collection and management

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

AIDS

Anonymous, individual data on all cases reported in each of the 52 countries since the beginning of the epidemic are reported to EuroHIV every 6 months, according to a standard data file specification. After validation, these data are merged to form the European Non-Aggregate AIDS Data Set (ENAAADS).

HIV infection

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

Anonymous, individual data on all reported cases are sent to EuroHIV every 6 months, according to a standard data file specification, by countries able to provide individual data. After validation, these data are merged into the European HIV Infection Data Set (EHIDS). From other countries, aggregate data (by sex, age and transmission group) on new cases reported are provided every 6 months, with no updating of previously reported data.

Case definitions

AIDS

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

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

HIV infection

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

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

Transmission groups

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

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

"Nosocomial infection" refers to patients infected in healthcare settings. The category "other/undetermined" includes cases of occupational exposure in healthcare workers, cases with unusual modes of transmission not classifiable in other categories and cases with no or

insufficient information to allow classification; those with undetermined transmission modes may subsequently be reclassified into other transmission groups.

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

AIDS indicative diseases

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

Data presentation

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

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

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

Based on geopolitical and epidemiological considerations, the 52 countries have been grouped into three geographic areas: the West, 23 countries: Andorra, Austria*, Belgium*, Denmark*, Finland*, France*, Germany*, Greece*, Iceland, Ireland*, Israel, Italy*, Luxembourg*, Malta*, Monaco, Netherlands*, Norway, Portugal*, San Marino, Spain*, Sweden*, Switzerland, United Kingdom*; the East, the 15 countries of the former Soviet Union: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia*, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia*, Lithuania*, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan; and the Centre, the 14 remaining countries of the WHO European Region: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus*, Czech Republic*, Hungary*, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Poland*, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia*, Slovenia*, Turkey. The respective populations of these three areas are 401, 287 and 193 million. In most tables, data are presented by geographic area; sub-totals are also shown for the 25 countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 May 2004 (population 456 million).

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

Reporting delays

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

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

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

Under-reporting and under-diagnosis

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

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

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

(see below), access to voluntary counselling and testing, and access to care, all of which vary by country.

HIV tests

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

HIV prevalence assessment in specific populations

Data on HIV prevalence from the participating countries are updated once a year and compiled in the European

HIV Prevalence Database. This database contains aggregate data on HIV prevalence in various populations (e.g. pregnant women, blood donors) in the countries of the WHO European Region. Data included must comply with specific quality criteria and availability of information on the study methods (e.g. representativity of the study population, minimum sample size, availability of data by periods of 1 year or less). In addition to classical epidemiological surveys where testing may be unlinked and anonymous, prevalence may be assessed through data obtained from HIV testing programmes which, in turn, may be voluntary or mandatory (e.g. testing of blood donations), or through self-reported HIV serostatus (e.g. among participants in behaviour surveys). Studies are conducted nationally, locally or both; some are continuous (notably those based on testing programmes) while others are periodical or occasional.

For each study, the following information is recorded: characteristics of the population tested (target population, geographic coverage, recruitment site); sampling and testing methods; and numbers of subjects tested (or, for self-reported data, ever-tested) and found (or reported) to be HIV positive. For studies which have been published, bibliographical references are also included in the database.

References

- Centers for Disease Control. Update on acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) – United States. MMWR 1982; 31: 507-514.
- Centers for Disease Control. Revision of the case definition of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome for national reporting – United States. MMWR 1985; 34: 373-375.
- World Health Organization. WHO/CDC case definition for AIDS. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 1986; 61: 69-72.
- Centers for Disease Control. Revision of the CDC surveillance case definition for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. MMWR 1987; 36: No.1S.
- World Health Organization. 1987 revision of CDC/WHO case definition for AIDS. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 1988; 63: 1-7
- Ancelle-Park R. Expanded European AIDS case definition. Lancet 1993; 341: 441.
- European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of AIDS. 1993 revision of the European AIDS surveillance case definition. AIDS Surveillance in Europe, Quarterly Report 1993; No. 37: 23-28.
- European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of AIDS. European case definition for AIDS surveillance in children - revision 1995. HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe, Quarterly Report 1995; No. 48: 46-53.
- UNAIDS/WHO Working Group on Global HIV/AIDS and STI Surveillance. Guidelines for second generation HIV surveillance. Geneva: UNAIDS/WHO, 2000
- United Nations Population Division. Annual Populations 1950-2050 (The 2002 Revision), United Nations, New York 2002.
- Heisterkamp SH, Jager JC, Downs AM, Van Druten JAM, Ruitenberg EJ. Correcting reported AIDS incidence: a statistical approach. Stat Med 1989; 8: 963-76.
- European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of AIDS. Completeness of AIDS case reporting in Europe. HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe, Quarterly Report 1996; No. 49: 30-33.
- European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of AIDS. HIV testing and case reporting in Europe. HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe, Quarterly Report 1997; No. 56: 40-47.

Notes

Notes

Notes

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

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



INSTITUT DE
VEILLE SANITAIRE

Département des maladies infectieuses

12, rue du Val d'Osne - 94415 Saint-Maurice cedex
Tél. : 33 (0) 1 41 79 67 00 - Fax : 33 (0) 1 41 79 67 67
<http://www.invs.sante.fr>



ISSN : 1025-8965
Tirage : 2000 exemplaires
Prix : 4,28 € - non vendu
Imprimé par CARACTERE SAS - Aurillac
Dépôt légal : Novembre 2004