

# HIV / AIDS

## Surveillance in Europe



***EuroHIV***

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





## ***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 HIV and 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](http://www.eurohiv.org).

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## Summary

**Key points:** HIV infection remains of major public health importance in Europe, with an increasing number of HIV cases being reported in many European countries.

- In 2006, 86,912 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection were reported from 50 of the 53 countries in the European Region of the World Health Organization (major exceptions being Italy and Spain) and 13,199 AIDS cases were diagnosed in 50 countries (major exceptions Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan).
- The number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported in the region continued to increase in 2006. The incidence of AIDS has continued to decline in western and central Europe, but has increased in eastern Europe.
- In 2006, the largest number of HIV cases were reported from eastern Europe (59,866; 211 per million), over twice that reported in western Europe (25,241; 83 per million) and twenty times that in central Europe (1,805; 9 per million).
- In eastern Europe, the predominant transmission group for HIV infection is still among injecting drug users (IDU), but there is evidence of increasing heterosexual transmission. In central and western Europe, the predominant transmission group is heterosexual, although there have been increases in the number of new cases reported among men who have sex with men (MSM).

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

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

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

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

## Résumé

**Points clés :** En Europe, l'infection à VIH reste d'une importance majeure en santé publique, avec une augmentation du nombre de cas de VIH déclarés dans plusieurs pays.

- En 2006, 86 912 cas d'infection à VIH nouvellement diagnostiqués ont été déclarés dans 50 des 53 pays de la région Europe de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé (les exceptions notables étant l'Espagne et l'Italie) et 13 199 cas de sida diagnostiqués dans 50 pays (les exceptions notables étant l'Azerbaïdjan et l'Ouzbékistan).
- Le nombre de cas de VIH nouvellement diagnostiqués a continué à augmenter dans la région en 2006. L'incidence du sida a continué à diminuer en Europe de l'ouest et au centre, mais a augmenté en Europe de l'Est.
- En 2006, la plupart des cas de VIH ont été déclarés en l'Europe de l'Est (59 866; 211 par million). Ce taux représente plus de deux fois le taux observé en Europe de l'Ouest (25 241; 83 par million) et vingt fois celui d'Europe centrale (1 805; 9 par million).
- Dans les pays d'Europe de l'Est, le groupe de transmission prédominant est celui des utilisateurs de drogues injectables, mais il y a évidence d'une augmentation de la transmission hétérosexuelle. Dans les pays d'Europe centrale et de l'Ouest, le groupe de transmission prédominant est celui des hétérosexuels; on assiste cependant à une augmentation du nombre de cas chez les homo/bisexuels masculins.

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

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

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

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

## Резюме

**Ключевые пункты:** ВИЧ инфекция остается одной из важнейших проблем здравоохранения в Европе, с признаками увеличения выявления новых случаев ВИЧ во многих европейских странах.

- В 2006, в 50 из 53 стран европейского региона ВОЗ (исключены страны : Италия, Норвегия и Испания) выявлено и сообщено 86 912 новых случаев ВИЧ инфекции, и в 50 странах (исключены страны : Азербайджан и Узбекистан) диагностировано 13 199 случаев СПИДа.
- По сравнению с предыдущими годами, число новых случаев ВИЧ инфекции сообщенных в 2006 году продолжало увеличиваться во всем регионе, а число диагностированных случаев СПИДа продолжало уменьшаться в Западной и Центральной Европе, а увеличиваются в Восточной Европе.
- Наибольшее число ВИЧ случаев сообщено в Восточной Европе (59 866; 211 на миллион), более чем в два раза больше чем в Западной Европе (25 241; 83 на миллион) и в двадцать раз больше, чем в центральной Европе (1 805; 9 на миллион).
- В Восточной Европе, преобладающий путь передачи ВИЧ инфекции остается потребление инъекционных наркотиков (ПИН), при этом отмечается увеличение удельного веса гетеросексуального пути передачи ВИЧ инфекций. В Центральной и Западной Европе, преобладающий путь передачи ВИЧ инфекции гетеросексуальный, также отмечено увеличение числа новых случаев среди мужчин гомо/бисексуального поведения.

**Рекомендации для эпиднадзора за ВИЧ/СПИДом:** Данные эпиднадзора за ВИЧ/СПИДом очень важны для мониторинга ВИЧ-эпидемии и для оценки ответных здравоохранительных мер, и все Европейские страны должны:

- Внедрить национальные отчетные системы по случаям ВИЧ и СПИДа
- Усовершенствовать качество данных, особенно по отношению вероятных путей передачи ВИЧ инфекции

**Рекомендации для здравоохранения:** вмешательства, направленные на контроль эпидемии, должны полагаться на научные данные и быть адаптированы к стране и географическому региону.

- Восточная Европа: вмешательства, направленные на контроль ВИЧ среди ПИН должны быть важной опорой в стратегий превенции ВИЧ; необходимо усилить профилактические меры по отношению гетеросексуальной передачи и сосредоточить эти меры особенно среди партнеров групп высокого риска; крайне важны превентивные меры среди молодых людей.
- Центральная Европа: профилактика должна быть адаптирована к стране для сохранения ее эпидемиологического преимущества.
- Западная Европа: меры, направленные на превенцию, медицинское обслуживание и лечение надо внедрить так чтобы охватить как можно большое число мигрантов; к мужчинам гомосексуального поведения должны быть обращены усовершенствованные средства информации о безопасном сексе.
- Во всех регионах очень важно привлечь внимание к ВИЧ тестированию и обеспечить своевременный доступ к лечению и консультации, чтобы предотвратить или снизить риск передачи вируса.



## Introduction

This report presents the following data reported to the end of 2006 for the 53 countries of the WHO European Region:

- cases of newly diagnosed HIV infection presented by year of report;
- cases of AIDS by year of diagnosis and mortality among AIDS cases adjusted for national reporting delays;
- annual numbers of diagnostic HIV tests performed (these data exclude tests undertaken to screen blood donations and unlinked anonymous testing).

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

### National reporting of HIV and AIDS data

In making international comparisons, an assumption is made that the quality and coverage of national surveillance are comparable. However, some countries have not reported HIV and/or AIDS data or have only recently established or substantially modified national HIV reporting systems. Where appropriate, such caveats are noted as footnotes (e.g. see Annex Tables 1 and 11).

The following caveats should be noted:

- no national HIV data are reported from Italy, Monaco and Spain. Regional data from Italy and Spain (representing approximately a third of the population in each country) are available. Thus, the number of new cases of HIV will be underestimated in western Europe;
- the probable route of HIV transmission has not been reported from Austria and Estonia. The absence of transmission group data from Estonia, site of a recent epidemic among injecting drug users, (IDU) may underestimate HIV in this group;
- HIV surveillance systems have been established or substantially modified since 1999 in 6 countries (Andorra, France, Greece, Malta, Netherlands and Portugal). These countries (as well as Italy, Monaco and Spain) have been excluded from HIV trends analysis;

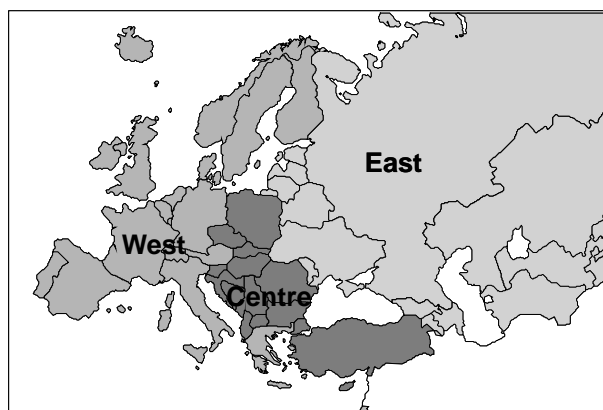
- since Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan have not yet reported 2006 AIDS data, the number of cases reported in the East will be underestimated. AIDS surveillance was only recently (2004) established in Andorra. AIDS trends analysis since 1999 will exclude these three countries.

### Data presentation

Most data are presented and discussed within three geographic areas: West (23 countries), Centre (15 countries) and East (15 countries) as well as for the 27 countries of the European Union (EU) (see Figure A and Technical note).

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

**Figure A: Geographic division of WHO European Region, 2006**



## HIV and AIDS case reports in the WHO European Region

### HIV case reports in 2006

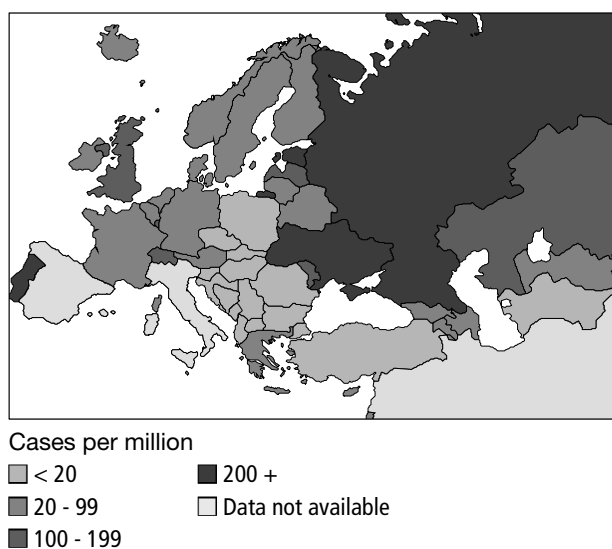
In 2006, 86,912 newly diagnosed HIV cases were reported from 50 of the 53 countries in the WHO European Region (Annex Table 1). The majority of newly diagnosed cases of HIV were reported from the East (69%, 59,866 cases), over a quarter (29%, 25,241) from the West and 2% (1,805) from the Centre. A total of 26,220 cases (30%) were reported in the EU.

In 2006, the rate of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported in the WHO European Region was 111.1 per million population and that reported in the EU was 67.2 per million. The rate of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection varied widely between the three sub-regions of Europe. The highest rate was observed in the East (210.8 per million population), nearly three times that reported in

the West (82.5 per million) and over twenty times that in the Centre (9.4 per million).

Similarly, rates of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported in 2006 varied widely between countries (Figure B). Four countries reported rates of more than 200 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection per million population: Estonia (504); Ukraine (288); Russian Federation (275); and Portugal (205). Rates greater than 100 per million population were observed in a further five countries: United Kingdom (148); Republic of Moldova (148); Latvia (130); Luxembourg (119); and Switzerland (104).

**Figure B: Rates of newly diagnosed cases of HIV per million population, WHO European Region, 2006**

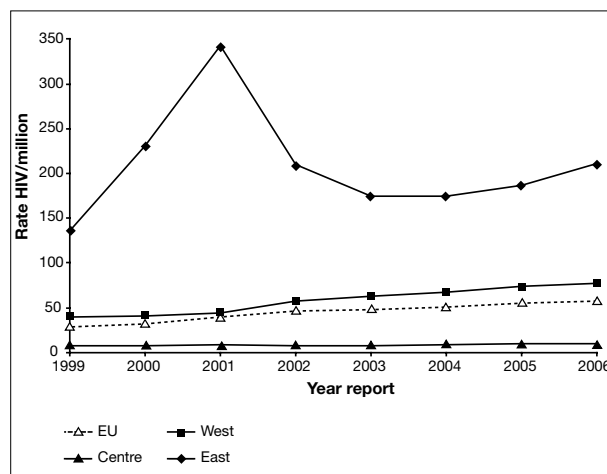


**Recent trends in HIV reporting**

Since 1999, the rates of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection per million population by year of report are presented in Figure C and limited to the 44 countries with consistent HIV surveillance systems since 1999 (see Annex Table 1).

In the East, the rate of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infections peaked in 2001 (342.4/million) and then declined to 174.3/million in 2003, since when the rate has steadily increased to 210.8/million reported in 2006. Since 1999, there has been almost a doubling of rates of newly diagnosed HIV in the West (from 39.7 to 76.4/million in 2006) and in the EU (from 28.8 to 57.5/million in 2006). In contrast, in the Centre, the rate of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection has remained stable since 1999 at <10/million.

**Figure C: Rate of newly diagnosed cases of HIV per million population in the WHO European Region (West, Centre and East) and in the European Union; 44 countries, 1999-2006**



**AIDS case reports in 2006**

In 2006, adjusting for national reporting delays, a total of 13,199 AIDS cases were diagnosed in 50 of the 53 countries in the WHO European Region. A total of 6,720 AIDS cases were diagnosed in the EU, representing an incidence rate of 13.7/million. Although more AIDS cases were diagnosed in the West (6,462) than in the East (6,208), the incidence was lower in the West (15.9/million compared to 25.0/million). The number and incidence of AIDS remain low in the Centre (530 cases; 2.8/million) (Annex Table 11).

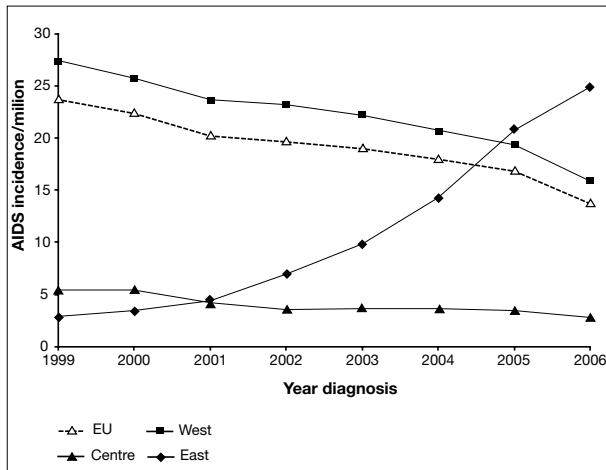
The rates of AIDS diagnosed in 2006 varied widely between countries and data are presented for individual countries in the Annex (Table 11 and Figure 4). In those countries with more than 20 AIDS cases in 2006, an adjusted AIDS incidence >30/million was observed in three countries: Ukraine (99); Portugal (66) and Spain (35).

**Recent trends in AIDS diagnoses**

The annual adjusted incidence of AIDS since 1999 are presented in Figure D and limited to the 49 countries in the WHO European Region with complete data for each year (Annex Table 11).

In the East, the AIDS incidence has continued to increase, from 2.9/million in 1999 to 24.9 in 2006 (Figure D) and is now the highest incidence in the WHO European Region. In contrast, the AIDS incidence in the Centre and West as well as the EU, has declined since 1999 by almost 50%.

**Figure D: Incidence rate of diagnosed AIDS per million population in the WHO European Region (West, Centre and East) and the EU, 49 countries, 1999-2006**



### AIDS indicative diseases

Indicative diseases for diagnosis of an AIDS case are listed in the European case definitions for adults and adolescents [1] and children [2]. AIDS cases can be reported with one or more (up to a maximum of four) AIDS indicative diseases present at or within two months following an AIDS diagnosis.

The most common indicative diseases among adults and adolescent AIDS cases diagnosed in 2006 were pulmonary tuberculosis (35%), HIV wasting syndrome (20%) and *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia (13%), with no differences by sex (Annex Table 20).

In western Europe, the most common AIDS indicative diseases diagnosed in 2006 were *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia (26%) and pulmonary and/or extrapulmonary tuberculosis (23%). In contrast, in central and eastern Europe, the most common diseases were pulmonary and/or extrapulmonary tuberculosis (26% and 64% respectively) and HIV wasting syndrome (25% and 30% respectively).

### AIDS mortality data

In the WHO European Region, 4,386 persons diagnosed with AIDS were known to have died in 2006, lower than the total reported for 2005 (4,959, a decline of 12%). These totals are an under-estimate as the data are reported as “known to have died” and adjustments for reporting delays have not been performed on the data of all countries.

By the end of 2006, a cumulative total of 327,068 persons had been reported as diagnosed with AIDS in the WHO European Region since the beginning of the epidemic. A cumulative total of 177,641 are known to have died by the end of 2006. These figures suggest that nearly 150,000

people may still be living in the WHO European Region by the end of 2006 after being diagnosed with an AIDS illness.

### HIV and AIDS case reports in the West

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

The HIV epidemic in the West is characterised by a continuing increase in HIV diagnoses with reported sexual (both heterosexual and homosexual) transmission.

### HIV cases in the West, 2006

In the West, 25,241 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection were reported in 2006, a rate of 82.5/million (Table A). A rate of over 100 per million population was observed in four countries: Portugal (205 per million); United Kingdom (149); Luxembourg (119); and Switzerland (104).

Only 10% of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2006 were reported in young people (15 to 24 years old) and 35% were female (Table A).

Of the 19,990 HIV cases reported in western Europe with information on transmission group (data missing for 5,332 cases, 21%):

- the predominant transmission group was heterosexual, with over half (54%, 10,722) of reported infections acquired through heterosexual contact;
- over a third of infections were among men who have sex with men (MSM) (37%, 7,410);
- >10% among IDU (8%, 1,487);
- the remaining 290 reports (1%) included 191 cases of HIV infected by mother-to-child transmission and 99 cases infected by other routes (transfusion or use of other blood products, nosocomial).

**Table A: Characteristics of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported in the West, 2006**

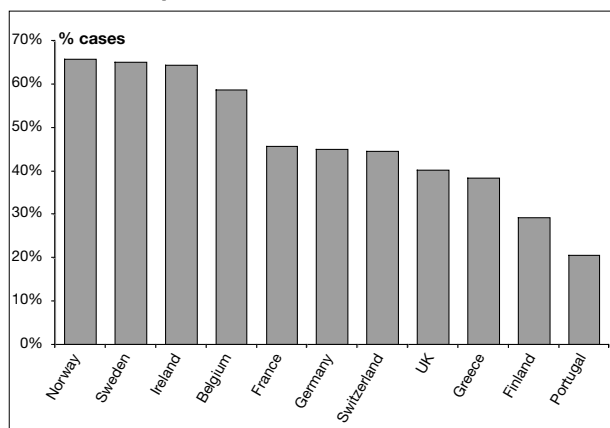
	West*
Number of HIV cases	25,241
Rate per million population	82.5
Percentage of cases:	
Aged 15-24 years old	10%
Female	35%
Predominant transmission mode	Heterosexual

\*Missing data: Italy, Monaco, Spain.

Sixteen countries provided individual HIV data which includes more detailed information on HIV transmission among cases of heterosexually acquired HIV infections (Annex Table 8). A total of 10,199 heterosexually acquired cases of HIV were reported by these 16 countries, of whom

43% (4,420) were individuals originating from countries with generalised epidemics. The proportion of heterosexually acquired cases of infection in persons known to originate from countries with generalised HIV epidemics varied from 21% in Portugal to 66% in Norway (Figure E; Annex Table 8). However, it should be noted that countries assign origin of cases using different criteria; usually by nationality or place of birth (see Annex Table 9).

**Figure E: Percentage of individuals from countries with generalised epidemics among cases of HIV infection acquired heterosexually in 11 selected western European countries, 2006**



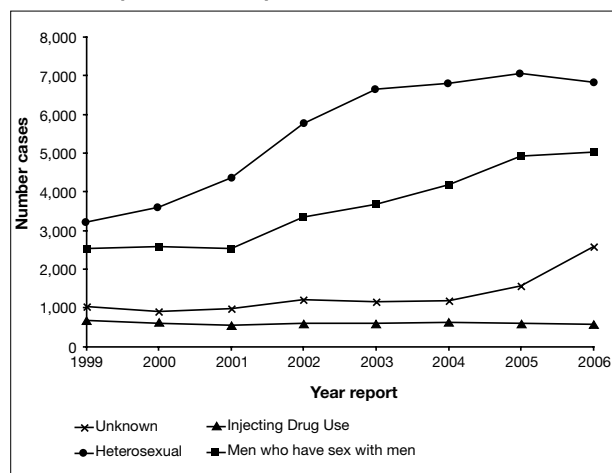
#### Recent trends in HIV reporting in the West

Among the 13 countries in the West that have consistently reported HIV data and transmission group since 1999 (Annex Table 1), the rate of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported per million population has nearly doubled, from 40 in 1999 (7,623 cases) to 77 (15,225 cases) in 2006. The largest increases have been reported in the United Kingdom (from 53 per million population in 1999 to 149 in 2006), Norway (31 to 58) and Luxembourg (70 to 119).

Since 1999, trends in HIV transmission group in these 13 countries (Figure F) have shown that:

- cases of HIV infection acquired by heterosexual contact have more than doubled since 1999 (from 3,215 cases to 6,825 in 2006), although numbers appear to have stabilised in recent years;
- among MSM, the number of new diagnoses of HIV has nearly doubled from 2,538 in 1999 to 5,016 in 2006;
- among IDU, the number of new HIV diagnoses has declined slightly (from 664 in 1999 to 581 in 2006). However, these trends do not include data for Italy, Spain and Portugal, where epidemics among IDU have been reported in the past. Nonetheless, recent national data from Portugal and regional data from both Italy and Spain do corroborate this decline in HIV diagnoses among IDU (Annex Table 2).

**Figure F: Number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection by transmission group and year of report in the West (13 countries), 1999-2006**



#### AIDS cases in the West, 2006

In 2006, a total of 6,462 cases of AIDS were diagnosed in 22 of the 23 countries in the West (Annex Table 11), representing an incidence of 15.9/million population. Among countries with more than 20 AIDS cases in 2006, the highest incidence rates were reported in Portugal (694 cases, 66/million), Spain (1,519 cases, 35/million) and Switzerland (156 cases, 22/million).

#### Recent trends in AIDS reporting in the West

Among the 21 countries in the West that have consistently reported AIDS data since 1999 (Annex Table 11), there has been a continued decline in the number of AIDS cases diagnosed, from 10,885 cases (27.4 /million) in 1999 to 6,463 (15.9/million) in 2006. During this period, decreases in the number of AIDS cases diagnosed were reported in 13 countries, the largest percentage decrease being in Germany (from 837 cases in 1999 to 367 in 2006). Among the seven countries that reported increases in the number of AIDS cases diagnosed since 1999, the largest percentage increase was observed in Finland (from 11 cases diagnosed in 1999 to 43 in 2006).

#### HIV and AIDS reporting in the Centre

The Centre comprises 15 of the 53 countries of the WHO European Region, of which eight are in the EU.

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

### HIV cases in the Centre, 2006

In 2006, 1,805 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection were reported, representing a rate of 9.4/million population (Table B). Only three countries reported more than 100 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection in 2006: Poland (750); Turkey (290) and Romania (180). However, the highest rate of new infections was reported in Cyprus (40/million) (Annex Table 1).

Seventeen per cent of newly diagnosed cases in 2006 were in young people (aged 15-24 years old) and 26% were female (Table B).

Of the 1,094 cases with information on transmission group (data missing for 711 cases, 39%):

- the predominant transmission group was heterosexual, with over half (52%; 572 cases) of reported HIV infections acquired through heterosexual contact;
- over a quarter of HIV cases were reported among MSM (27%, 295);
- under a fifth among IDU (16%, 177);
- the remaining 50 reports (5%) included 32 cases of HIV infected by mother-to-child transmission and 18 cases by other routes (transfusion or use of other blood products, nosocomial).

The epidemic in the Centre is characterised by its heterogeneity, with different transmission modes predominating in different countries. In 2006, heterosexually acquired cases of HIV infection represented more than 50% of all newly reported cases in six countries: Albania; Bulgaria; Cyprus; F.Y.R. Macedonia; Romania; and Turkey. However, more than 50% of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection were reported among MSM in seven countries: Croatia; Czech Republic; Hungary; Montenegro; Serbia; Slovakia; and Slovenia. In Poland, IDU represented the largest transmission group (112 cases, 15% of the total), although data on transmission group was missing for 534 (71%) of reports.

**Table B: Characteristics of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported in the Centre, 2006**

	Centre
Number of HIV cases	1,805
Rate per million population	9.4
Percentage of cases:	
Aged 15-24 years old	17%
Female	26%
Predominant transmission mode	Heterosexual

### Recent trends in HIV reporting in the Centre

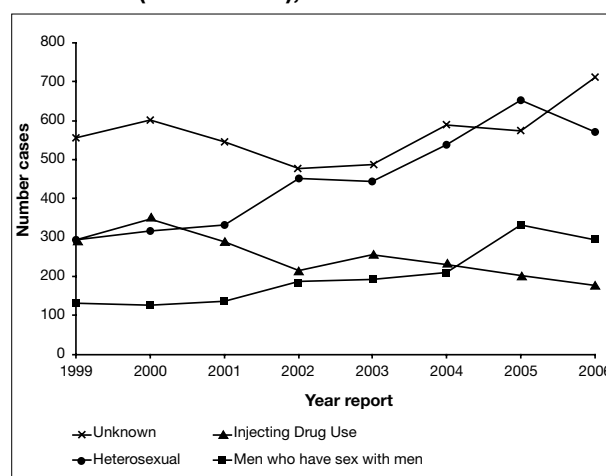
In the Centre, trends in the rate of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection have remained stable at <10/million; although there has been a small increase since 1999 (from 7.2 to 9.4/million, Figure C). Among countries that reported more

than 50 newly diagnosed cases of HIV in 2006, more than a doubling in the number of cases reported was observed in two countries: Bulgaria (from 27 cases in 1999 to 91 in 2006); and Turkey (from 120 to 290).

Since 1999, trends in HIV transmission group in these 15 countries (Figure G) have shown that:

- the number of heterosexually acquired cases has increased from 294 cases in 1999 to 572 cases in 2006;
- among MSM, the number of diagnoses has more than doubled, from 130 in 1999 to 295 in 2006;
- among IDU, reports of new diagnoses have declined, from 295 in 1999 to 177 in 2006.

**Figure G: Number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection by transmission group and year of report in the Centre (15 countries), 1999-2006**



### AIDS cases in the Centre, 2006

In 2006, 530 cases of AIDS were diagnosed in the 15 countries in the Centre, a rate of 2.8 per million population (Annex Table 11), with the largest rate being reported in Romania (211 cases, 9.8 per million).

### Recent trends in AIDS reporting in the Centre

The steady decrease in the number of AIDS cases diagnosed has continued in 2006. The number and rate of AIDS diagnoses in 2006 is just over half that reported in 1999 (1,013 cases, 5.4/million population). During this period, the largest percentage decrease in AIDS incidence was reported in Romania (from 30/million in 1999 to 10 in 2006) (Annex Table 11).

### HIV and AIDS case reports in the East

The East comprises 15 of the 53 countries of the WHO European Region, including the three Baltic States in the EU and five central Asian republics.

The largest number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV has been reported in the East. For the majority of these cases, the probable route of transmission has been reported as injecting drug use.

### HIV cases in the East, 2006

In 2006, 59,866 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection were reported in the East, a rate of 210.8 per million population. Nearly 90% of the HIV cases were reported from two countries: 65% from the Russian Federation (39,207) and 22% from Ukraine (13,256) (Annex Table 1). In both countries, the rate of HIV was over 200 per million population: 275 in the Russian Federation and 288 in Ukraine. However, the highest rate of HIV was reported in Estonia (504/million; 668 cases).

More than a quarter (27%) of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2006 were reported in young people (15 to 24 years old) and 41% were female (Table C).

Of the 35,739 HIV cases reported in 2006 with information on transmission group (data missing for 24,127 cases, 40%):

- nearly two-thirds (62%, 22,185) of reported cases were IDU. The vast majority were reported from the Russian Federation (11,161) and Ukraine (7,127);
- more than a third of infections were acquired through heterosexual contact (37%, 13,200);
- <1% among MSM (199);
- the remaining 155 reports (<1%) included 100 cases of HIV infected by mother-to-child transmission and 55 by other routes (nosocomial, transfusion or use of other blood products).

**Table C: Characteristics of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported in the East, 2006**

	East
Number of HIV cases	59,866
Rate per million population	210.8
Percentage of cases:	
Aged 15-24 years old	27%
Female	41%
Predominant transmission mode	Drug injection

### Recent trends in HIV reporting in the East

In the East, following the peak in newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported in 2001 (342.4/million), the rate declined to 174.3/million in 2003, since when it has increased to 210.8/million in 2006.

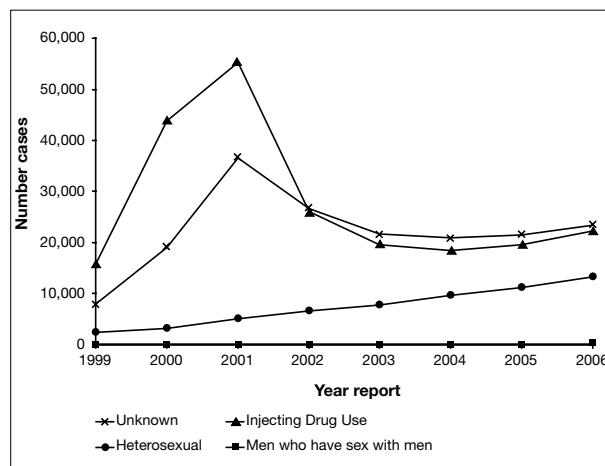
The three countries most affected by the epidemic peak of 2001 (Estonia, Latvia and Russian Federation) have since

reported declines in the rates of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection, although more recently small (approximately 10%) increases have been observed in Estonia and the Russian Federation. In contrast, in other countries, increases in rates have been reported (e.g. Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan).

Since 1999, trends in HIV transmission group in 14 eastern European countries (no information on transmission group of adult cases in Estonia) (Figure H) have shown that:

- among IDU, the number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection has declined from the peak of 55,314 reported in 2001 to 22,185 reported in 2006. The decline is most notable in the Russian Federation (from 48,231 in 2001 to 11,161 in 2006) and Latvia (from 665 to 108) (Annex Table 3). In contrast, increases in the number of HIV diagnoses among injecting drug users have been reported in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. Employing data from 2001 as a baseline, however, does ignore the continuing recent surge in reported cases in Kazakhstan (from 433 cases in 2004 to 1,162 in 2006);
- the number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection that were reported as heterosexually acquired has increased more than fivefold, from 2,379 reported cases in 1999 to 13,200 in 2006 (Annex Table 4). An increase has been reported in all eastern European countries except Turkmenistan (zero cases reported).

**Figure H: Number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection by transmission group and year of report in the East (14 countries), 1999-2006**



### AIDS cases in the East, 2006

In 2006, a total of 6,208 cases of AIDS were diagnosed in 13 of the 15 countries in the East (Annex Table 11), a rate of 25/million population. The largest incidences of AIDS in 2006 were reported in Ukraine (4,536 cases, 99/million), Georgia (134, 30/million) and Belarus (270 cases, 28/million).

### Recent trends in AIDS reporting in the East

Thirteen countries in the East have consistently reported AIDS data since 1999 (Annex Table 11). The adjusted annual incidence of AIDS in the East has exceeded that in the West since 2005 and has increased nearly 10-fold from 2.9/million (734 cases) in 1999 to 24.9/million (6,208 cases) in 2006. In this period, none of the thirteen countries reported a decline in the number of AIDS cases diagnosed.

### HIV and AIDS case reports in the European Union

The European Union (EU) comprises 27 Member States, of which 16 are classified in the West, eight in the Centre and three in the East.

Due to the large proportion of western European countries within the EU, the epidemiology of HIV reflects that of the West.

#### HIV cases in the European Union, 2006

In the EU, 26,220 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection were reported in 2006, a rate of 67.2/million (Table D). The two countries with among the largest rates of HIV in the whole of the WHO European Region reported in 2006 are to be found in the EU: Estonia (668, 504/million) and Portugal (2,162, 205/million). Furthermore, rates of more than 100 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported in 2006 were observed in a further three countries: United Kingdom (149); Latvia (130); and Luxembourg (119).

Eleven per cent of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2006 were reported in young people (15 to 24 years old) and 34% were female (Table D).

Of the 19,725 reported cases of HIV with information on transmission group (data missing for 6,495 cases, 25%):

- the predominant transmission group was heterosexual contact, with over half (53%, 10,489) of cases reported in this group;
- over a third of infections were among MSM (37%, 7,223);
- less than 10% of HIV cases were reported as IDU (9%, 1,713);
- the remaining 300 reports (2%) included 204 cases of HIV infected by mother-to-child transmission and 96 cases by other routes (transfusion or use of other blood products, nosocomial).

**Table D: Characteristics of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported in the European Union in 2006**

	European Union*
Number of HIV cases	26,220
Rate per million population	67.2
Percentage of cases:	
Aged 15-24 years old	11%
Female	34%
Predominant transmission mode	Heterosexual

\*Missing data: Italy, Spain.

Twenty countries provided individual HIV data including more detailed information on HIV transmission among cases of heterosexually acquired HIV infections (Annex Table 8). A total of 9,969 heterosexually acquired cases of HIV were reported by these countries, of whom nearly half were among individuals originating from countries with generalised epidemics (4,209; 42%). This proportion varied from 7% in the Czech Republic to 65% in Sweden (Annex Table 8).

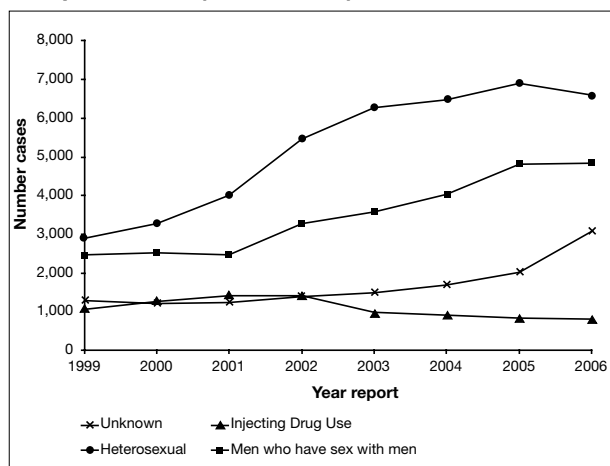
#### Recent trends in HIV reporting in the European Union

Among the 20 EU countries that have consistently reported HIV data since 1999, the rate of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection reported has nearly doubled, from 28.8/million in 1999 (8,295 cases) to 57.5 (16,640 cases) in 2006. Rates of HIV infection have more than doubled in four countries (Bulgaria, Slovakia, Slovenia and the United Kingdom).

Eighteen EU countries have consistently reported HIV transmission group data since 1999 (data not available from Austria and Estonia). Since 1999, trends in HIV transmission group in these 18 countries (Figure I) have shown that:

- the number of cases for whom infection was acquired by heterosexual contact has more than doubled, from 2,898 cases in 1999 to 6,593 cases in 2006. Among countries reporting more than 50 cases of heterosexually acquired infection in 2006, more than a twofold increase in the number of cases was observed in five countries: Finland (from 29 cases in 1999 to 92 in 2006), Ireland (from 49 to 169), Latvia (from 25 to 87), Poland (from 26 to 57) and the United Kingdom (from 1,455 to 4,514);
- the number of HIV reports among MSM has nearly doubled, from 2,480 in 1999 to 4,829 in 2006;
- the number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV among IDU has declined (1,063 in 1999 and 807 in 2006). However, this does hide an increase observed between 2000 and 2002 due to the epidemic among injecting drug users reported in the Baltic States of Latvia and Lithuania. Furthermore, data were not available for this period for Estonia, Italy, Spain and Portugal, where major epidemics among injecting drug users have been reported in the past.

**Figure I: Number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection by transmission group and year of report, European Union (18 countries), 1999-2006**



### AIDS cases in the European Union, 2006

In 2006, an estimated total of 6,720 cases of AIDS were diagnosed in the EU, an incidence rate of 13.7 per million population (Annex Table 11). The largest rates were reported in Portugal (694 cases, 66/million), Spain (1,519 cases, 35/million) and Latvia (61 cases, 27/million).

### Recent trends in AIDS diagnoses in the European Union

The steady decrease in the number of AIDS cases diagnosed in recent years has continued in 2006. Since 1999, AIDS incidence has declined by more than a third, from 11,448 cases (23.7/million) in 1999 to 6,720 cases (13.7/million) in 2006. During this period, the annual incidence of AIDS has increased in 11 countries, and of the five countries that diagnosed more than 30 AIDS cases in 2006, the largest percentage increase was observed in Estonia, from 2 cases diagnosed in 1999 (2/million) to 32 (24/million) in 2006.

### Total HIV tests performed

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

These figures provide a crude measure of HIV testing activities, but do not inform on who is being tested nor to what extent testing is targeted at high risk populations. The calculated testing rate is likely to overestimate the true rate of testing in the population as the numbers reported are not of persons who have tested but of tests performed, and thus will include repeat tests performed on the same person.

HIV testing data are derived from different sources in different countries and may not be exhaustive in all countries, and hence may not always be comparable. In contrast to the East and the Centre, many countries in the West do not systematically collect such data and in some cases only estimates are available. Estimates are provided for at least one year in the period 2002-2006 by only 15 of the 23 countries in the West, but by all in the Centre and the East and 21 of the 27 EU countries.

### Testing rates in 2006 (or latest year available)

In 2006, the Russian Federation still had one of the highest testing rates, with 130 tests per 1,000 population and the largest number of tests (18,535,043). San Marino, with a very small population, reported the high testing rate (179 per 1,000, 5,061 tests). Testing rates of more than 50 per 1,000 population were reported in six other countries: Austria (80/1,000), Belgium (55/1,000), France (80/1,000), Kazakhstan (58/1,000), Moldova (52/1,000) and Portugal (87/1,000 in 2005).

Three countries reported rates of less than 5 HIV tests per 1,000 population: Albania (1/1,000), Georgia (4/1,000) and Poland (4/1,000).

### Trends in the number of HIV tests performed

Trends in HIV testing could only be assessed 41 countries of the WHO European Region because of missing data (*i.e.* less than three years of data) for the period 2002-2006.

Between 2002 and 2006, 32 countries reported an increase in the number of HIV tests performed compared to 9 which reported a decrease. The largest increases were reported in Tajikistan (eight fold increase from 8,491 in 2002 to 69,126 in 2006), Armenia (from 10,990 to 50,221) and F.Y.R of Macedonia (from 2,808 to 11,172). In contrast, the largest declines were reported in Georgia (down 67% from 51,135 in 2002 to 16,989 in 2006), Lithuania (from 77,244 to 52,988) and Hungary (from 106,158 to 80,168).

### Conclusion

HIV infection remains of major public health importance in Europe, and the number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection has continued to increase. In contrast, the number of AIDS cases diagnosed (adjusted for reporting delays) has continued to decline, although not in eastern Europe.



The number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV reported in 2006 remains lower than that observed in the peak of 2001, but there are increasing numbers of cases being reported, especially through sexual transmission in many countries. However, the predominant transmission group varies by country and geographic region and these data illustrate the wide diversity in the epidemiology of HIV in Europe.

In the West, the number of cases reported as being infected heterosexually continues to increase. A large proportion of these cases were in persons born in countries with generalised epidemics, reinforcing the need to ensure that prevention and care services are adapted to reach migrant populations. However, because of the relative sizes of the populations, injecting drug users and men who have sex with men remain at greater risk than most heterosexuals [3]. Although there appears to be a decline in the number of new diagnoses among injecting drug users, there is evidence of increasing transmission among men who have sex with men, with high levels of HIV prevalence and risk behaviour reported among men recruited in community settings [4]. Renewed and better targeted health promotion campaigns are needed among homo/bisexual men.

In the Centre, levels of HIV remain low and stable, although there are increasing numbers of HIV diagnoses with reported sexual transmission (both heterosexual and homosexual) in many countries. The nature of the epidemic in this region demonstrates a wide diversity, with heterosexual transmission dominating in most countries, although homo/bisexual transmission predominates in some, mostly EU, countries and injecting drug use in Poland.

In the East, the number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV has declined since the peak observed in 2001, although there is evidence of numbers of cases increasing since the low reported in 2003. Trends in HIV reporting data are heavily dependent on HIV testing. For example, the decline in HIV notifications in the Russian Federation has been attributed to changes in HIV testing policies, especially in population groups with high-risk behaviour [5].

Among injecting drug users in the East, the number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection has declined in some countries (e.g. Estonia and Latvia), but increased in other countries (e.g. Ukraine, Uzbekistan). Thus, appropriate public health interventions among injecting drug users need to be maintained in countries with more mature epidemics and developed in those with more recent increases in HIV cases. However, there is evidence of increasing heterosexual transmission of HIV in eastern Europe [6, 7]. In contrast to both central and western Europe, the incidence of AIDS continues to increase, emphasising the need to assure proper health care and treatment of infected individuals.

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

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## **TABLES**

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**Table 1. HIV infections newly diagnosed and rates per million population by country and year of report (1999-2006), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006**

Geographic area	Year reporting started	Year of report							
		1999		2000		2001		2002	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>West</b>									
Andorra †	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU Austria	1998	339	41.9	428	52.9	402	49.6	442	54.4
EU Belgium	1986	801	78.0	952	92.4	966	93.5	992	95.8
EU Denmark	1990	286	53.8	255	47.8	321	59.9	292	54.3
EU Finland	1986	142	27.5	145	28.0	127	24.5	129	24.8
EU France ‡	2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU Germany	1993	1,786	21.7	1,684	20.5	1,308	15.9	1,867	22.6
EU Greece §	1999	1,180	108.0	492	44.8	409	37.1	396	35.8
Iceland	1985	12	43.1	10	35.6	11	38.7	7	24.4
EU Ireland	1985	190	50.7	290	76.3	299	77.4	364	92.6
Israel	1983	277	46.5	289	47.5	359	57.8	333	52.5
EU Italy	1985	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,637	86.0
EU Luxembourg	1999	30	69.9	43	98.8	41	92.9	33	73.8
EU Malta ¶	2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaco **	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU Netherlands ††	2002	1,474	93.2	364	22.9	572	35.8	3,361	209.2
Norway	1986	138	30.8	167	37.1	161	35.6	204	44.8
EU Portugal †††	1983	–	–	4,027	393.8	2,383	231.9	2,474	239.5
San Marino	1983	5	187.2	1	37.1	3	110.4	2	72.9
EU Spain §§	1985	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU Sweden	1985	211	23.8	242	27.3	270	30.3	278	31.1
Switzerland	1985	626	87.7	585	81.6	628	87.3	752	104.3
EU United Kingdom	1984	3,119	53.2	3,240	55.1	4,152	70.3	5,919	99.9
<b>Total West</b>		<b>10,616</b>		<b>13,214</b>		<b>12,412</b>		<b>19,482</b>	
<b>Centre</b>									
Albania	1992	4	1.3	10	3.3	20	6.5	26	8.4
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1989	12	3.2	3	0.8	9	2.3	8	2.0
EU Bulgaria	1987	27	3.4	49	6.1	40	5.0	43	5.5
Croatia	1986	48	10.6	33	7.3	31	6.9	44	9.8
EU Cyprus	1986	24	30.9	29	36.9	22	27.6	16	19.8
EU Czech Republic	1985	50	4.9	57	5.6	51	5.0	50	4.9
EU Hungary	1985	62	6.0	48	4.7	82	8.0	78	7.7
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	1987	5	2.5	7	3.5	4	2.0	4	2.0
Montenegro	1985	5	7.7	7	10.7	1	1.5	4	6.5
EU Poland	1985	527	13.6	630	16.3	564	14.6	574	14.9
EU Romania	1992	364	16.4	290	13.1	440	20.0	335	15.3
Serbia	1985	82	10.6	70	9.1	92	11.9	97	12.9
EU Slovakia	1985	2	0.4	19	3.5	8	1.5	11	2.0
EU Slovenia	1986	15	7.6	13	6.6	16	8.1	22	11.2
Turkey	1985	120	1.8	158	2.3	184	2.7	192	2.7
<b>Total Centre</b>		<b>1,347</b>		<b>1,423</b>		<b>1,564</b>		<b>1,504</b>	
<b>East</b>									
Armenia	1988	35	11.3	29	9.4	29	9.5	41	13.4
Azerbaijan	1987	34	4.2	38	4.7	99	12.1	82	9.9
Belarus	1987	411	40.8	527	52.5	578	57.9	915	92.2
EU Estonia	1988	12	8.7	390	285.3	1,474	1,086.4	899	666.8
Georgia	1989	35	7.3	79	16.7	93	19.9	95	20.6
Kazakhstan	1987	185	12.2	347	23.1	1,175	78.6	694	46.6
Kyrgyzstan	1987	10	2.1	16	3.2	149	29.7	160	31.5
EU Latvia	1987	242	101.2	466	196.4	807	342.4	542	231.4
EU Lithuania	1988	66	18.7	65	18.6	72	20.7	397	114.5
Moldova, Republic of	1987	155	36.1	176	41.2	234	54.9	209	49.2
Russian Federation ¶¶	1987	19,728	134.2	58,786	401.1	87,144	596.9	47,715	328.3
Tajikistan	1987	0	0.0	7	1.1	37	5.9	30	4.8
Turkmenistan	1989	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ukraine ¶¶¶	1987	5,300	106.7	5,485	111.7	6,086	125.3	7,385	153.7
Uzbekistan	1987	28	1.1	154	6.2	549	21.9	981	38.5
<b>Total East</b>		<b>26,242</b>		<b>66,565</b>		<b>98,526</b>		<b>60,145</b>	
<b>Total European Union (EU)</b>		<b>10,949</b>		<b>14,218</b>		<b>14,826</b>		<b>21,151</b>	
<b>Total WHO European Region</b>		<b>38,205</b>		<b>81,202</b>		<b>112,502</b>		<b>81,131</b>	

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

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

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

‡ New HIV reporting system started in 2003 (data March-December).

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

|| HIV reporting exists in 10 regions/provinces (Bolzano, Friuli Venezia-Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Modena, Piemonte, Rimini, Sassari, Trento, Veneto); rates based on the population of the 10 regions/provinces: 19.61 million in 2005 (34% of total population); data (presented by year of diagnosis) available for all 10 regions for 2002-2005 only; other years not shown.

¶ New HIV reporting system started in 2004.

\*\* Data not available.

**Table 1. HIV infections newly diagnosed and rates per million population by country and year of report (Cont.) (1999-2006), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006**

		Year of report						Cumulative	Geographic area	
2003		2004		2005		2006		total reported *		
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Country	
<b>West</b>										
–	–	31	–	10	148.9	1	14.9	42	Andorra †	
423	51.9	470	57.5	453	55.3	435	53.0	3,705	EU Austria	
1,052	101.4	1,002	96.3	1,074	103.1	995	95.3	18,890	EU Belgium	
259	48.0	308	56.9	283	52.1	245	45.0	4,746	EU Denmark	
133	25.5	128	24.4	138	26.3	195	37.1	2,082	EU Finland	
3,293	–	5,492	88.5	6,142	98.6	5,750	91.9	20,677	EU France ‡	
1,902	23.0	2,237	27.1	2,433	29.4	2,718	32.9	29,017	EU Germany	
436	39.4	447	40.3	564	50.7	569	51.1	8,164	EU Greece §	
10	34.6	5	17.1	8	27.2	11	37.0	195	Iceland	
399	99.6	356	87.3	318	76.7	337	80.0	4,419	EU Ireland	
297	45.9	315	47.7	350	52.0	336	49.1	4,999	Israel	
1,576	81.9	1,649	84.6	1,460	74.4	–	–	6,322	EU Italy	
47	103.7	60	130.7	63	135.5	56	118.9	770	EU Luxembourg	
–	–	17	42.5	19	47.3	29	71.9	65	EU Malta ¶	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Monaco **	
1,578	97.7	1,317	81.2	1,286	78.9	1,070	65.4	12,730	EU Netherlands ††	
223	48.7	272	59.2	201	43.5	271	58.4	3,496	Norway	
2,243	216.0	2,785	266.7	2,612	248.9	2,162	205.0	30,366	EU Portugal ‡‡	
5	180.8	3	107.6	4	142.3	2	70.6	57	San Marino	
1,124	81.3	1,106	80.0	952	68.8	–	–	3,182	EU Spain §§	
363	40.5	431	47.8	391	43.2	377	41.6	7,477	EU Sweden	
773	107.0	776	107.2	715	98.6	757	104.2	29,353	Switzerland	
6,902	116.1	7,211	120.9	8,431	140.9	8,925	148.8	84,816	EU United Kingdom	
<b>23,038</b>		<b>26,418</b>		<b>27,907</b>		<b>25,241</b>		<b>275,570</b>	<b>Total West</b>	
<b>Centre</b>										
21	6.8	29	9.3	31	9.9	32	10.2	211	Albania	
13	3.3	16	4.1	13	3.3	17	4.3	133	Bosnia & Herzegovina	
63	8.0	50	6.4	83	10.7	91	11.9	689	EU Bulgaria	
45	10.0	56	12.3	66	14.5	66	14.5	604	Croatia	
24	29.4	25	30.3	44	52.7	34	40.3	518	EU Cyprus	
61	6.0	76	7.4	90	8.8	93	9.1	920	EU Czech Republic	
63	6.2	75	7.4	106	10.5	81	8.0	1,366	EU Hungary	
1	0.5	4	2.0	12	5.9	17	8.3	96	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	
6	9.7	2	3.2	9	14.4	4	6.4	68	Montenegro	
610	15.8	656	17.0	654	17.0	750	19.5	10,555	EU Poland	
244	11.2	293	13.4	205	9.4	180	8.3	6,613	EU Romania	
102	13.5	103	13.7	103	13.7	89	11.8	2,104	Serbia	
13	2.4	15	2.8	21	3.9	27	5.0	185	EU Slovakia	
14	7.1	25	12.7	36	18.3	34	17.3	316	EU Slovenia	
197	2.8	210	2.9	332	4.5	290	3.9	2,544	Turkey	
<b>1,477</b>		<b>1,635</b>		<b>1,805</b>		<b>1,805</b>		<b>26,922</b>	<b>Total Centre</b>	
<b>East</b>										
29	9.5	49	16.2	75	24.9	66	21.9	429	Armenia	
96	11.6	111	13.3	207	24.6	242	28.6	965	Azerbaijan	
713	72.3	778	79.3	751	77.0	733	75.6	7,747	Belarus	
840	626.3	743	556.5	621	467.0	668	504.2	5,731	EU Estonia	
100	21.9	163	36.1	242	54.1	276	62.2	1,156	Georgia	
747	50.3	699	47.1	964	65.0	1,745	117.8	7,402	Kazakhstan	
132	25.7	161	30.9	171	32.5	244	45.8	1,070	Kyrgyzstan	
403	172.9	323	139.3	299	129.6	299	130.3	3,631	EU Latvia	
110	31.8	135	39.2	120	35.0	100	29.3	1,200	EU Lithuania	
258	61.0	360	85.4	533	126.7	621	148.0	3,464	Moldova, Republic of	
36,379	251.6	33,969	236.1	35,379	247.1	39,207	275.1	369,187	Russian Federation ¶¶	
41	6.4	198	30.8	189	29.0	204	31.0	710	Tajikistan	
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	Turkmenistan	
8,179	172.2	10,218	217.5	11,272	242.5	13,256	288.3	91,057	Ukraine ¶¶¶	
1,836	71.1	2,016	76.9	2,198	82.7	2,205	81.7	10,015	Uzbekistan	
<b>49,863</b>		<b>49,923</b>		<b>53,021</b>		<b>59,866</b>		<b>503,766</b>	<b>Total East</b>	
<b>24,175</b>		<b>27,432</b>		<b>28,898</b>		<b>26,220</b>		<b>269,152</b>	<b>Total European Union (EU)</b>	
<b>74,378</b>		<b>77,976</b>		<b>82,733</b>		<b>86,912</b>		<b>806,258</b>	<b>Total WHO European Region</b>	

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

‡‡ 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 of the 19 Autonomous regions but data (presented by year of diagnosis) are only available for 8 regions (Balearic Islands, Basque Country, Canary Islands, Catalonia, Ceuta, Extremadura, La Rioja, Navarre) for 2003-2005; rates based on the population of the 8 regions: 13.83 million in 2005 (32% of total population).

|| | Data not available from Kosovo from 1999.

¶¶ Excluding mother-to-child cases.

**Table 2. HIV infections newly diagnosed in men who have sex with men by country and year of report (2002-2006), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006**

Geographic area	Year of report					Cumulative total reported *
	Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	
<b>West</b>						
Andorra †	–	–	5	5	0	10
EU Austria ‡	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU Belgium	153	182	199	240	255	3,616
EU Denmark	94	101	150	127	105	1,846
EU Finland	38	30	45	32	58	625
EU France §	–	672	1,155	1,371	1,235	4,433
EU Germany	757	822	1,086	1,213	1,412	11,441
EU Greece	162	166	172	215	272	3,790
Iceland	3	3	2	3	2	95
EU Ireland	46	75	64	57	83	968
Israel	27	31	63	87	69	788
EU Italy	378	340	369	358	–	1,445
EU Luxembourg	14	7	21	14	16	274
EU Malta †	–	–	2	5	10	17
Monaco ¶	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU Netherlands **	1,473	696	597	639	584	6,625
Norway	33	51	77	51	88	1,097
EU Portugal	222	210	308	293	293	1,876
San Marino	0	4	1	0	0	17
EU Spain ††	–	302	335	321	–	958
EU Sweden	68	78	83	98	94	2,676
Switzerland	134	143	177	225	237	3,572
EU United Kingdom	1,980	2,151	2,229	2,786	2,597	38,392
<b>Total West</b>	<b>5,582</b>	<b>6,064</b>	<b>7,140</b>	<b>8,140</b>	<b>7,410</b>	<b>84,561</b>
<b>Centre</b>						
Albania	1	2	1	1	0	15
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2	4	1	2	5	23
EU Bulgaria	1	1	0	4	10	45
Croatia	17	24	26	37	35	192
EU Cyprus	6	6	7	17	8	169
EU Czech Republic	28	37	31	53	52	499
EU Hungary	35	34	45	55	37	688
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	0	0	0	1	3	11
Montenegro	0	0	0	3	2	15
EU Poland	28	19	23	39	33	667
EU Romania	5	4	6	10	8	114
Serbia ††	27	29	31	41	39	167
EU Slovakia	6	10	12	9	13	111
EU Slovenia	11	8	16	29	25	178
Turkey	19	15	10	31	25	207
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>3,101</b>
<b>East</b>						
Armenia	0	0	0	2	2	6
Azerbaijan	1	0	4	0	3	10
Belarus	3	0	0	2	1	29
EU Estonia §§	13	–	–	–	–	93
Georgia	2	3	6	8	4	33
Kazakhstan	4	0	2	3	8	27
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	1	1
EU Latvia	8	14	7	14	15	152
EU Lithuania	5	3	4	3	8	78
Moldova, Republic of	3	1	0	5	2	16
Russian Federation	56	84	116	75	120	1,245
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	2	3	9	20	35	110
Uzbekistan	2	0	9	10	0	28
<b>Total East</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>1,828</b>
<b>Total European Union (EU)</b>	<b>5,531</b>	<b>5,968</b>	<b>6,966</b>	<b>8,002</b>	<b>7,223</b>	<b>81,776</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region</b>	<b>5,867</b>	<b>6,365</b>	<b>7,506</b>	<b>8,614</b>	<b>7,904</b>	<b>89,490</b>

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

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

† New HIV reporting system started in 2004.

‡ Data not available by transmission group.

§ New HIV reporting system started in 2003 (data March-December).

|| HIV reporting exists in 10 regions/provinces (see Table 1); data (presented by year of diagnosis) available for all 10 regions/provinces for 2002-2005 only.

¶ Data not available.

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

†† HIV reporting exists in some of the 19 Autonomous regions but data (presented by year of diagnosis) are only available for 8 regions (see Table 1) for 2003-2005.

‡‡ Cumulative total since 2002 (data not available by transmission group prior to 2002); data not available from Kosovo from 1999.

§§ Data not available by transmission group for adult cases after 2002.

**Table 3. HIV infections newly diagnosed in injecting drug users by country and year of report (2002-2006), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006**

Geographic area	Year of report					Cumulative total reported *
	Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	
<b>West</b>						
Andorra †	-	-	8	1	0	9
EU Austria ‡	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU Belgium	22	32	25	13	11	703
EU Denmark	32	23	14	19	9	427
EU Finland	26	23	10	16	10	323
EU France §	-	127	198	174	167	666
EU Germany	131	135	133	135	168	2,635
EU Greece	17	11	11	20	17	301
EU Iceland	1	1	1	0	1	21
EU Ireland	50	49	71	66	57	1,327
EU Israel	65	41	56	51	37	662
EU Italy	239	207	190	138	-	774
EU Luxembourg	5	4	3	7	4	105
EU Malta †	-	-	2	0	2	4
EU Monaco ¶	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU Netherlands **	182	81	46	30	17	616
EU Norway	13	15	17	15	12	528
EU Portugal	1,125	860	985	846	703	8,082
EU San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	11
EU Spain ††	-	209	180	130	-	519
EU Sweden	31	32	31	25	35	1,001
EU Switzerland	68	109	83	71	50	3,513
EU United Kingdom	147	132	169	177	187	4,593
<b>Total West</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>2,091</b>	<b>2,233</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>26,820</b>
<b>Centre</b>						
Albania	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1	0	3	2	3	19
EU Bulgaria	2	0	7	13	34	66
EU Croatia	1	2	4	1	4	35
EU Cyprus	0	0	0	1	0	6
EU Czech Republic	1	4	7	4	5	43
EU Hungary	1	1	2	2	0	17
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	0	0	0	2	1	9
EU Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	3
EU Poland	184	223	187	157	112	5,461
EU Romania	3	4	0	2	3	16
EU Serbia ‡‡	15	18	15	11	7	66
EU Slovakia	0	0	0	0	1	3
EU Slovenia	0	0	0	0	1	13
EU Turkey	5	5	6	8	6	124
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>5,882</b>
<b>East</b>						
Armenia	27	14	33	46	24	224
Azerbaijan	39	43	61	110	186	573
Belarus	581	448	359	276	242	4,928
EU Estonia §§	702	-	-	-	-	2,396
Georgia	64	64	105	128	156	716
Kazakhstan	500	502	433	636	1,162	5,422
Kyrgyzstan	129	110	126	103	168	807
EU Latvia	397	233	145	114	108	2,368
EU Lithuania	379	85	101	85	62	928
Moldova, Republic of	140	138	182	228	236	2,099
Russian Federation	18,503	12,174	10,200	10,283	11,161	166,044
Tajikistan	17	33	105	142	99	435
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	4,587	4,815	5,778	6,270	7,127	59,619
Uzbekistan	631	918	831	1,140	1,454	5,571
<b>Total East</b>	<b>26,696</b>	<b>19,577</b>	<b>18,459</b>	<b>19,561</b>	<b>22,185</b>	<b>252,130</b>
<b>Total European Union (EU)</b>	<b>3,676</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>33,393</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region</b>	<b>29,064</b>	<b>21,925</b>	<b>20,923</b>	<b>21,698</b>	<b>23,849</b>	<b>284,832</b>

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

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

† New HIV reporting system started in 2004.

‡ Data not available by transmission group.

§ New HIV reporting system started in 2003 (data March-December).

|| HIV reporting exists in 10 regions/provinces (see Table 1); data (presented by year of diagnosis) available for all 10 regions/provinces for 2002-2005 only.

¶ Data not available.

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

†† HIV reporting exists in some of the 19 Autonomous regions but data (presented by year of diagnosis) are only available for 8 regions (see Table 1) for 2003-2005.

‡‡ Cumulative total since 2002 (data not available by transmission group prior to 2002); data not available from Kosovo from 1999.

§§ Data not available by transmission group for adult cases after 2002; numbers of IDU reported separately: 346 in 2003, 247, in 2004, 192 in 2005, 191 in 2006.

**Table 4. HIV infections newly diagnosed in persons infected through heterosexual contact by country and year of report (2002-2006), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006**

Geographic area	Year of report					Cumulative total reported *
	Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	
<b>West</b>						
Andorra †	-	-	7	3	1	11
EU Austria ‡	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU Belgium	441	464	447	431	334	7,118
EU Denmark	145	122	129	117	121	2,092
EU Finland	42	55	57	67	92	778
EU France §	-	1,712	2,754	2,774	2,284	9,524
EU Germany	619	574	621	687	714	7,786
EU Greece	109	140	122	183	143	1,885
EU Iceland	2	6	2	5	7	70
EU Ireland	231	223	178	168	169	1,665
EU Israel	169	171	149	175	181	2,662
EU Italy	691	728	768	648	-	2,835
EU Luxembourg	14	34	35	39	32	296
EU Malta †	-	-	8	11	14	33
EU Monaco ¶	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU Netherlands **	1,352	589	504	480	341	4,199
EU Norway	150	149	168	128	158	1,707
EU Portugal	1,066	1,100	1,403	1,400	1,114	8,169
EU San Marino	1	1	0	0	1	16
EU Spain ††	-	534	516	433	-	1,483
EU Sweden	152	207	262	195	198	3,131
EU Switzerland	324	404	436	358	304	5,344
EU United Kingdom	3,469	4,247	4,331	4,697	4,514	34,600
<b>Total West</b>	<b>8,977</b>	<b>11,460</b>	<b>12,897</b>	<b>12,999</b>	<b>10,722</b>	<b>95,404</b>
<b>Centre</b>						
Albania	22	16	25	26	27	164
Bosnia & Herzegovina	4	9	10	9	8	73
EU Bulgaria	37	62	43	65	46	546
Croatia	22	13	17	22	22	174
EU Cyprus	10	17	18	25	26	322
EU Czech Republic	21	18	34	29	27	293
EU Hungary	26	18	13	21	14	248
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	3	0	4	8	13	64
Montenegro	4	6	1	3	1	34
EU Poland	20	30	38	71	57	551
EU Romania	150	113	178	146	133	1,193
Serbia †††	34	34	26	25	22	141
EU Slovakia	3	3	2	12	9	54
EU Slovenia	6	3	4	4	4	71
Turkey	91	101	126	187	163	1,343
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>5,271</b>
<b>East</b>						
Armenia	14	13	15	25	37	171
Azerbaijan	18	25	32	83	27	242
Belarus	317	253	387	428	464	2,615
EU Estonia §§	182	-	-	-	-	360
Georgia	29	30	49	85	109	365
Kazakhstan	154	161	203	236	325	1,248
Kyrgyzstan	29	19	34	58	71	239
EU Latvia	67	66	66	96	87	547
EU Lithuania	6	13	24	20	16	130
Moldova, Republic of	57	110	169	291	366	1,212
Russian Federation	3,294	3,686	4,431	4,883	5,505	28,096
Tajikistan	2	1	14	28	52	105
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	2,499	3,043	4,041	4,586	5,646	27,906
Uzbekistan	110	270	202	383	495	1,506
<b>Total East</b>	<b>6,778</b>	<b>7,690</b>	<b>9,667</b>	<b>11,202</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>64,742</b>
<b>Total European Union (EU)</b>	<b>8,859</b>	<b>11,072</b>	<b>12,555</b>	<b>12,819</b>	<b>10,489</b>	<b>89,909</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region</b>	<b>16,208</b>	<b>19,593</b>	<b>23,103</b>	<b>24,854</b>	<b>24,494</b>	<b>165,417</b>

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

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

† New HIV reporting system started in 2004.

‡ Data not available by transmission group.

§ New HIV reporting system started in 2003 (data March-December).

|| HIV reporting exists in 10 regions/provinces (see Table 1); data (presented by year of diagnosis) available for all 10 regions/provinces for 2002-2005 only.

¶ Data not available.

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

†† HIV reporting exists in some of the 19 Autonomous regions but data (presented by year of diagnosis) are only available for 8 regions (see Table 1) for 2003-2005.

††† Cumulative total since 2002 (data not available by transmission group prior to 2002); data not available from Kosovo from 1999.

§§ Data not available by transmission group for adult cases after 2002.



**Table 5. HIV infections newly diagnosed in persons infected through mother-to-child transmission by country and year of report (2002-2006), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006**

Geographic area	Year of report					Cumulative total reported *
	Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	
<b>West</b>						
Andorra †	–	–	1	0	0	1
EU Austria ‡	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU Belgium	12	12	9	7	5	357
EU Denmark	8	3	4	4	2	70
EU Finland	3	1	1	1	1	14
EU France §	–	44	53	49	34	180
EU Germany	22	11	19	17	14	177
EU Greece	2	2	3	3	3	53
EU Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	1
EU Ireland	8	11	3	3	2	37
Israel	8	8	8	13	13	144
EU Italy ¶	24	14	30	9	–	77
EU Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	2
EU Malta †	–	–	0	0	0	0
Monaco **	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU Netherlands ††	59	32	20	24	7	142
Norway	2	2	4	5	5	45
EU Portugal	19	15	21	6	7	96
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	1
EU Spain ‡‡	–	4	2	1	–	7
EU Sweden	5	4	14	12	6	107
Switzerland	17	9	4	5	1	160
EU United Kingdom	115	146	153	119	91	1,504
<b>Total West</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>3,175</b>
<b>Centre</b>						
Albania	1	3	0	0	5	10
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	1	1
EU Bulgaria	1	0	0	1	0	6
Croatia	0	1	0	0	1	7
EU Cyprus	0	0	0	1	0	2
EU Czech Republic	0	1	0	0	0	4
EU Hungary	0	0	0	2	0	5
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	1	0	0	1	0	5
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	2
EU Poland	29	11	10	8	14	103
EU Romania	10	12	7	4	9	210
Serbia §§	3	2	3	1	0	9
EU Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU Slovenia	1	0	1	0	0	5
Turkey	4	4	8	8	2	45
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>414</b>
<b>East</b>						
Armenia	0	0	1	2	3	8
Azerbaijan	3	0	1	3	1	8
Belarus	0	0	20	34	19	96
EU Estonia	2	3	7	4	4	23
Georgia	0	1	2	7	6	18
Kazakhstan	1	3	6	9	15	37
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	2	2	4
EU Latvia	2	2	4	2	5	17
EU Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moldova, Republic of	2	7	6	9	14	42
Russian Federation	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	5	0	4	11	31	53
<b>Total East</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>306</b>
<b>Total European Union (EU)</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>3,198</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>3,895</b>

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

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

† New HIV reporting system started in 2004.

‡ Data not available by transmission group.

§ New HIV reporting system started in 2003 (data March-December).

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

¶ HIV reporting exists in 10 regions/provinces (see Table 1); data (presented by year of diagnosis) available for all 10 regions/provinces for 2002-2005 only.

\*\* Data not available.

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

‡‡ HIV reporting exists in some of the 19 Autonomous regions but data (presented by year of diagnosis) are only available for 8 regions (see Table 1) for 2003-2005.

§§ Cumulative total since 2002 (data not available by transmission group prior to 2002); data not available from Kosovo from 1999.

||| Data on mother-to-child cases not available.

Table 6. HIV infections newly diagnosed by geographic area\*, sex, transmission group and year of report (2002-2006), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006\*

Geographic area Sex	Transmission group	Year of report					Cumulative total reported †
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
<b>West</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
	Men who have sex with men	5,582	6,064	7,140	8,140	7,410	84,561
	Injecting drug user	1,693	1,617	1,736	1,525	1,186	19,497
	Haemophilic/Transfusion recipient	78	62	55	53	42	2,770
	Heterosexual contact	3,720	4,910	5,551	5,572	4,509	41,980
	Mother-to-child	142	162	182	140	77	1,541
	Nosocomial infection	13	5	6	4	5	111
	Other/Undetermined	1,196	1,636	2,047	2,438	2,938	28,675
<b>Total West – male</b>		<b>12,424</b>	<b>14,456</b>	<b>16,717</b>	<b>17,872</b>	<b>16,167</b>	<b>179,135</b>
<b>Female</b>							
	Injecting drug user	459	472	492	404	296	6,508
	Transfusion recipient	72	62	65	50	47	986
	Heterosexual contact	5,240	6,523	7,330	7,404	6,197	52,908
	Mother-to-child	162	156	166	137	113	1,618
	Nosocomial infection	2	4	2	3	5	65
	Other/Undetermined	622	890	1,129	1,528	1,933	13,957
<b>Total West – female</b>		<b>6,557</b>	<b>8,107</b>	<b>9,184</b>	<b>9,526</b>	<b>8,591</b>	<b>76,042</b>
<b>Centre</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
	Men who have sex with men	186	193	209	332	295	3,101
	Injecting drug user	159	182	180	144	142	4,441
	Haemophilic/Transfusion recipient	18	11	14	7	7	402
	Heterosexual contact	231	253	302	365	329	2,905
	Mother-to-child	27	21	14	11	17	239
	Nosocomial infection	52	18	6	7	3	306
	Other/Undetermined	342	327	413	418	522	6,859
<b>Total Centre – male</b>		<b>1,015</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>18,253</b>
<b>Female</b>							
	Injecting drug user	55	75	50	57	35	1,391
	Transfusion recipient	10	10	11	4	7	203
	Heterosexual contact	222	190	237	287	243	2,364
	Mother-to-child	23	13	15	15	15	175
	Nosocomial infection	44	23	6	0	1	232
	Other/Undetermined	132	151	166	134	159	3,256
<b>Total Centre – female</b>		<b>486</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>7,621</b>
<b>East</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
	Men who have sex with men	99	108	157	142	199	1,828
	Injecting drug user	21,229	15,593	14,527	15,679	17,702	199,687
	Haemophilic/Transfusion recipient	7	6	5	7	8	59
	Heterosexual contact	2,625	2,640	3,222	3,786	4,473	24,458
	Mother-to-child	10	6	30	49	51	162
	Nosocomial infection	1	1	0	2	26	203
	Other/Undetermined	16,908	13,117	11,792	11,791	12,766	116,650
<b>Total East – male</b>		<b>40,879</b>	<b>31,471</b>	<b>29,733</b>	<b>31,456</b>	<b>35,225</b>	<b>343,047</b>
<b>Female</b>							
	Injecting drug user	5,467	3,984	3,932	3,882	4,483	51,357
	Transfusion recipient	5	4	2	12	8	59
	Heterosexual contact	4,153	5,050	6,445	7,416	8,727	40,185
	Mother-to-child	5	10	21	34	49	142
	Nosocomial infection	0	0	0	1	13	131
	Other/Undetermined	9,629	9,341	9,787	10,220	11,357	67,440
<b>Total East – female</b>		<b>19,259</b>	<b>18,389</b>	<b>20,187</b>	<b>21,565</b>	<b>24,637</b>	<b>159,314</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region ‡</b>		<b>81,131</b>	<b>74,378</b>	<b>77,976</b>	<b>82,733</b>	<b>86,912</b>	<b>806,258</b>

\* 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 (2002-2006), and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006\***

Geographic area Sex	Age at diagnosis (years)	Year of report					Cumulative total reported †
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
<b>West</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
<15		163	191	200	151	85	2,409
15-19		126	167	185	178	137	2,330
20-29		2,848	2,967	3,370	3,585	3,232	45,777
30-39		5,191	5,790	6,672	6,882	5,977	68,901
40-49		2,555	3,371	4,025	4,467	4,306	35,923
50+		1,444	1,877	2,187	2,541	2,308	20,046
<b>Total West – male ‡</b>		<b>12,424</b>	<b>14,456</b>	<b>16,717</b>	<b>17,872</b>	<b>16,167</b>	<b>179,135</b>
<b>Female</b>							
<15		182	187	190	152	121	2,095
15-19		272	274	293	274	237	2,484
20-29		2,355	2,833	3,172	3,154	2,675	28,938
30-39		2,522	3,090	3,412	3,614	3,346	27,051
40-49		785	1,122	1,295	1,503	1,376	9,025
50+		388	559	782	791	795	5,075
<b>Total West – female ‡</b>		<b>6,557</b>	<b>8,107</b>	<b>9,184</b>	<b>9,526</b>	<b>8,591</b>	<b>76,042</b>
<b>Centre</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
<15		55	44	22	19	18	2,343
15-19		74	44	66	49	26	790
20-29		302	325	304	382	404	5,678
30-39		305	267	347	388	409	4,457
40-49		145	160	195	202	210	1,983
50+		83	107	108	139	115	1,071
<b>Total Centre – male ‡</b>		<b>1,015</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>18,253</b>
<b>Female</b>							
<15		51	41	20	22	17	1,721
15-19		69	47	69	46	28	718
20-29		174	156	173	203	171	2,507
30-39		104	110	113	118	114	1,159
40-49		42	41	36	42	58	475
50+		15	31	31	32	36	294
<b>Total Centre – female ‡</b>		<b>486</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>7,621</b>
<b>East</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
<15		130	151	95	144	252	1,472
15-19		4,458	1,815	1,115	945	867	39,714
20-29		25,291	18,865	16,079	15,997	15,984	198,411
30-39		8,048	7,659	8,654	10,205	12,879	75,327
40-49		2,413	2,395	2,852	3,302	4,074	21,600
50+		527	567	889	826	1,126	5,352
<b>Total East – male ‡</b>		<b>40,879</b>	<b>31,471</b>	<b>29,733</b>	<b>31,456</b>	<b>35,225</b>	<b>343,047</b>
<b>Female</b>							
<15		127	95	68	93	173	941
15-19		3,464	2,547	2,331	2,341	2,170	25,744
20-29		11,968	11,601	12,331	12,869	14,271	95,257
30-39		2,722	3,013	3,825	4,463	5,613	27,206
40-49		709	834	1,116	1,325	1,765	7,174
50+		263	285	509	472	637	2,680
<b>Total East – female ‡</b>		<b>19,259</b>	<b>18,389</b>	<b>20,187</b>	<b>21,565</b>	<b>24,637</b>	<b>159,314</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region §</b>		<b>81,131</b>	<b>74,378</b>	<b>77,976</b>	<b>82,733</b>	<b>86,912</b>	<b>806,258</b>

\* 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 2006, WHO European Region (39 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	(%)	
<b>West</b>									
Andorra	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	1
EU Belgium	196	(58.7)	1	(0.3)	33	(9.9)	104	(31.1)	334
EU Denmark	39	(32.2)	5	(4.1)	40	(33.1)	37	(30.6)	121
EU Finland	27	(29.3)	1	(1.1)	28	(30.4)	36	(39.1)	92
EU France	1,043	(45.7)	46	(2.0)	245	(10.7)	950	(41.6)	2,284
EU Germany	321	(45.0)	20	(2.8)	40	(5.6)	333	(46.6)	714
EU Greece	55	(38.5)	9	(6.3)	3	(2.1)	76	(53.1)	143
Iceland	4	(57.1)	0	(0.0)	2	(28.6)	1	(14.3)	7
EU Ireland	109	(64.5)	2	(1.2)	7	(4.1)	51	(30.2)	169
EU Luxembourg	14	(43.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	18	(56.3)	32
EU Malta	10	(71.4)	0	(0.0)	2	(14.3)	2	(14.3)	14
Norway	104	(65.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	54	(34.2)	158
EU Portugal	230	(20.6)	15	(1.3)	4	(0.4)	865	(77.6)	1,114
EU Sweden	129	(65.2)	1	(0.5)	32	(16.2)	36	(18.2)	198
Switzerland	122	(40.1)	15	(4.9)	63	(20.7)	104	(34.2)	304
EU United Kingdom	2,017	(44.7)	44	(1.0)	1,060	(23.5)	1,393	(30.9)	4,514
<b>Total West</b>	<b>4,420</b>	<b>(43.3)</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>(1.6)</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>(15.3)</b>	<b>4,061</b>	<b>(39.8)</b>	<b>10,199</b>
<b>Centre</b>									
Albania	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	27	(100.0)	27
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	8	(100.0)	8
Croatia	1	(4.5)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.5)	20	(90.9)	22
EU Cyprus	12	(46.2)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.8)	13	(50.0)	26
EU Czech Republic	2	(7.4)	0	(0.0)	5	(18.5)	20	(74.1)	27
EU Hungary	3	(21.4)	0	(0.0)	1	(7.1)	10	(71.4)	14
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	1	(7.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	12	(92.3)	13
Montenegro	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	1
EU Poland	0	(0.0)	1	(1.8)	0	(0.0)	56	(98.2)	57
Serbia	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	22	(100.0)	22
EU Slovakia	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	2	(22.2)	6	(66.7)	9
EU Slovenia	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(25.0)	2	(50.0)	4
Turkey	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	163	(100.0)	163
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>(5.3)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(0.3)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>(2.8)</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>(91.6)</b>	<b>393</b>
<b>East</b>									
Armenia	0	(0.0)	3	(8.1)	0	(0.0)	34	(91.9)	37
Azerbaijan	0	(0.0)	9	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	18	(66.7)	27
Belarus	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	464	(100.0)	464
Georgia	0	(0.0)	57	(52.3)	17	(15.6)	35	(32.1)	109
Kyrgyzstan	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	71	(100.0)	71
EU Latvia	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	87	(100.0)	87
EU Lithuania	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(12.5)	14	(87.5)	16
Tajikistan	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.9)	51	(98.1)	52
Turkmenistan	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0
Uzbekistan	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	495	(100.0)	495
<b>Total East</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>(5.1)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>(1.5)</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>(93.4)</b>	<b>1,358</b>
<b>Total European Union (EU) (20 countries)</b>	<b>4,209</b>	<b>(42.2)</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>(1.5)</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>(15.1)</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>(41.2)</b>	<b>9,969</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region (39 countries †)</b>	<b>4,441</b>	<b>(37.2)</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>(1.9)</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>(13.3)</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>(47.6)</b>	<b>11,950</b>

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

\* See Technical note.

† Countries providing individual HIV data (EHIDS, see Technical note) except Estonia, Spain (data for this table not available).

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

**Table 9. HIV infections newly diagnosed by country of report and country or subcontinent of origin, cases reported in 2006, WHO European Region (40 countries\*)**

Geographic area	Information used in national surveillance to determine country or subcontinent of origin	Country or subcontinent of origin					
		Country of report		Western Europe †		Central & Eastern Europe †	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
<b>West</b>							
Andorra	Place of birth	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Belgium	Nationality	302	(30.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Denmark	Nationality	146	(59.6)	12	(4.9)	6	(2.4)
EU Finland	Nationality	118	(60.5)	4	(2.1)	6	(3.1)
EU France	Nationality	2,124	(36.9)	91	(1.6)	37	(0.6)
EU Germany ‡	Country of origin §	1,626	(59.8)	67	(2.5)	144	(5.3)
EU Greece	Nationality	434	(76.3)	2	(0.4)	50	(8.8)
Iceland	Nationality	5	(45.5)	2	(18.2)	0	(0.0)
EU Ireland	Place of birth	125	(37.1)	20	(5.9)	14	(4.2)
EU Luxembourg	Nationality	10	(17.9)	28	(50.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Malta	Nationality	11	(37.9)	4	(13.8)	1	(3.4)
Norway	Place of birth	115	(42.4)	6	(2.2)	9	(3.3)
EU Portugal	Place of birth	1,713	(79.2)	15	(0.7)	14	(0.6)
EU Sweden	Place of birth	117	(31.0)	13	(3.4)	20	(5.3)
Switzerland	Nationality	305	(40.3)	68	(9.0)	16	(2.1)
EU United Kingdom	Place of birth	1,128	(12.6)	189	(2.1)	64	(0.7)
<b>Total West</b>		<b>8,280</b>	<b>(35.4)</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>(2.2)</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>(1.6)</b>
<b>Centre</b>							
Albania	Nationality	32	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Nationality/Place of birth	17	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Croatia ‡	Nationality	64	(97.0)	1	(1.5)	0	(0.0)
EU Cyprus	Nationality	10	(29.4)	0	(0.0)	10	(29.4)
EU Czech Republic	Nationality	73	(78.5)	0	(0.0)	13	(14.0)
EU Hungary	Nationality	50	(61.7)	4	(4.9)	2	(2.5)
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	Nationality	16	(94.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Montenegro	Nationality	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Poland	Nationality/Place of Birth	714	(95.2)	3	(0.4)	0	(0.0)
Serbia	Nationality	89	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Slovakia	Nationality	25	(92.6)	0	(0.0)	2	(7.4)
EU Slovenia	Nationality	29	(85.3)	1	(2.9)	3	(8.8)
Turkey	Nationality	246	(84.8)	2	(0.7)	33	(11.4)
<b>Total Centre</b>		<b>1,369</b>	<b>(89.2)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>(0.7)</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>(4.1)</b>
<b>East</b>							
Armenia	Nationality	66	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Azerbaijan	Nationality	241	(99.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.4)
Belarus	Nationality	732	(99.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Estonia	Nationality/Place of residence	668	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Georgia	Nationality	266	(96.4)	0	(0.0)	9	(3.3)
Kyrgyzstan	Place of birth	234	(95.9)	0	(0.0)	7	(2.9)
EU Latvia	Nationality	299	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Lithuania	Nationality	96	(96.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(4.0)
Tajikistan	Nationality/Place of birth	204	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Turkmenistan	Nationality	0	–	0	–	0	–
Uzbekistan	Place of birth	2,200	(99.8)	0	(0.0)	3	(0.1)
<b>Total East</b>		<b>5,006</b>	<b>(99.4)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>(0.5)</b>
<b>Total European Union (EU) (21 countries)</b>		<b>9,818</b>	<b>(40.2)</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>(1.9)</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>(1.6)</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region (40 countries*)</b>		<b>14,655</b>	<b>(48.9)</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>(1.8)</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>(1.6)</b>

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

\* Countries providing individual HIV data (EHIDS, see Technical note) except Spain (data not available for 2006).

† Other than country of report.

‡ Non-residents excluded.

§ Definition not specified.

|| Foreigners excluded.

**Table 9. HIV infections newly diagnosed by country of report and country or subcontinent of origin, cases reported (Cont.) in 2006, WHO European Region (40 countries\*)**

Country or subcontinent of origin										Total N	Geographic area Country of report
Sub-Saharan Africa		Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-East Asia		Other		Unknown			
N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)		
<b>West</b>											
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	Andorra
244	(24.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	119	(12.0)	330	(33.2)	995	EU Belgium
43	(17.6)	3	(1.2)	18	(7.3)	7	(2.9)	10	(4.1)	245	EU Denmark
18	(9.2)	1	(0.5)	11	(5.6)	37	(19.0)	0	(0.0)	195	EU Finland
1,279	(22.2)	255	(4.4)	35	(0.6)	121	(2.1)	1,808	(31.4)	5,750	EU France
280	(10.3)	46	(1.7)	71	(2.6)	34	(1.3)	450	(16.6)	2,718	EU Germany ‡
43	(7.6)	3	(0.5)	7	(1.2)	9	(1.6)	21	(3.7)	569	EU Greece
4	(36.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	11	Iceland
109	(32.3)	3	(0.9)	10	(3.0)	2	(0.6)	54	(16.0)	337	EU Ireland
15	(26.8)	2	(3.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.8)	56	EU Luxembourg
10	(34.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(6.9)	1	(3.4)	29	EU Malta
107	(39.5)	8	(3.0)	15	(5.5)	10	(3.7)	1	(0.4)	271	Norway
325	(15.0)	58	(2.7)	3	(0.1)	3	(0.1)	31	(1.4)	2,162	EU Portugal
133	(35.3)	20	(5.3)	48	(12.7)	5	(1.3)	21	(5.6)	377	EU Sweden
133	(17.6)	25	(3.3)	21	(2.8)	9	(1.2)	180	(23.8)	757	Switzerland
2,152	(24.1)	145	(1.6)	101	(1.1)	95	(1.1)	5,051	(56.6)	8,925	EU United Kingdom
<b>4,895</b>	<b>(20.9)</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>(2.4)</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>(1.5)</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>(1.9)</b>	<b>7,959</b>	<b>(34.0)</b>	<b>23,398</b>	<b>Total West</b>
<b>Centre</b>											
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	32	Albania
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	17	Bosnia & Herzegovina
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.5)	0	(0.0)	66	Croatia ‡
12	(35.3)	0	(0.0)	2	(5.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	34	EU Cyprus
2	(2.2)	0	(0.0)	3	(3.2)	2	(2.2)	0	(0.0)	93	EU Czech Republic
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.2)	5	(6.2)	19	(23.5)	81	EU Hungary
1	(5.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	17	Macedonia, F.Y.R.
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	Montenegro
1	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	31	(4.1)	750	EU Poland
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	89	Serbia
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	27	EU Slovakia
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.9)	34	EU Slovenia
4	(1.4)	1	(0.3)	0	(0.0)	4	(1.4)	0	(0.0)	290	Turkey
<b>20</b>	<b>(1.3)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(0.1)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>(0.5)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>(0.8)</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>(3.3)</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>Total Centre</b>
<b>East</b>											
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	66	Armenia
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	242	Azerbaijan
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	733	Belarus
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	668	EU Estonia
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.4)	0	(0.0)	276	Georgia
1	(0.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(0.8)	0	(0.0)	244	Kyrgyzstan
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	299	EU Latvia
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	100	EU Lithuania
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	204	Tajikistan
0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	Turkmenistan
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(0.1)	2,205	Uzbekistan
<b>1</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(0.1)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>5,037</b>	<b>Total East</b>
<b>4,666</b>	<b>(19.1)</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>(2.2)</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>(1.3)</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>(1.8)</b>	<b>7,829</b>	<b>(32.0)</b>	<b>24,444</b>	<b>Total European Union (EU) (21 countries)</b>
<b>4,916</b>	<b>(16.4)</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>(1.9)</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>(1.2)</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>(1.6)</b>	<b>8,012</b>	<b>(26.7)</b>	<b>29,969</b>	<b>Total WHO European Region (40 countries*)</b>

**Table 10. HIV infections newly diagnosed by geographic area\*, transmission group and country or subcontinent of origin, cases reported in 2006, WHO European Region (40 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	(%)
<b>West</b>								
Men who have sex with men	3,900	(57.7)	273	(4.0)	93	(1.4)	75	(1.1)
Injecting drug user	1,019	(71.1)	62	(4.3)	72	(5.0)	29	(2.0)
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	14	(16.7)	1	(1.2)	2	(2.4)	39	(46.4)
Heterosexual contact	2,623	(25.7)	139	(1.4)	140	(1.4)	4,357	(42.7)
Mother-to-child	61	(35.7)	3	(1.8)	7	(4.1)	70	(40.9)
Other/Undetermined	663	(13.9)	43	(0.9)	67	(1.4)	325	(6.8)
<b>Total West</b>	<b>8,280</b>	<b>(35.4)</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>(2.2)</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>(1.6)</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>(20.9)</b>
<b>Centre</b>								
Men who have sex with men	258	(93.1)	4	(1.4)	11	(4.0)	0	(0.0)
Injecting drug user	128	(91.4)	2	(1.4)	4	(2.9)	1	(0.7)
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Heterosexual contact	328	(83.5)	2	(0.5)	43	(10.9)	14	(3.6)
Mother-to-child	23	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Other/Undetermined	629	(90.1)	3	(0.4)	5	(0.7)	5	(0.7)
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>(89.2)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>(0.7)</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>(4.1)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>(1.3)</b>
<b>East</b>								
Men who have sex with men	34	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Injecting drug user	2,483	(99.4)	0	(0.0)	16	(0.6)	0	(0.0)
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	7	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Heterosexual contact	1,347	(99.2)	0	(0.0)	6	(0.4)	1	(0.1)
Mother-to-child	69	(97.2)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.4)	0	(0.0)
Other/Undetermined	1,066	(99.8)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.1)	0	(0.0)
<b>Total East</b>	<b>5,006</b>	<b>(99.4)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>(0.5)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region (40 countries*)</b>	<b>14,655</b>	<b>(48.9)</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>(1.8)</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>(1.6)</b>	<b>4,916</b>	<b>(16.4)</b>

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

† Other than country of report.



**Table 10. HIV infections newly diagnosed by geographic area\*, transmission group and country or subcontinent of origin (Cont.) origin, cases reported in 2006, WHO European Region (40 countries\*)**

		Country or subcontinent of origin						Total N	Geographic area Transmission group
Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-East Asia		Other		Unknown			
N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	
<b>West</b>									
195	(2.9)	69	(1.0)	173	(2.6)	1,979	(29.3)	6,757	Men who have sex with men
9	(0.6)	11	(0.8)	24	(1.7)	207	(14.4)	1,433	Injecting drug user
0	(0.0)	5	(6.0)	3	(3.6)	20	(23.8)	84	Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient
316	(3.1)	215	(2.1)	182	(1.8)	2,227	(21.8)	10,199	Heterosexual contact
1	(0.6)	2	(1.2)	2	(1.2)	25	(14.6)	171	Mother-to-child
48	(1.0)	38	(0.8)	69	(1.5)	3,501	(73.6)	4,754	Other/Undetermined
<b>569</b>	<b>(2.4)</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>(1.5)</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>(1.9)</b>	<b>7,959</b>	<b>(34.0)</b>	<b>23,398</b>	<b>Total West</b>
<b>Centre</b>									
0	(0.0)	1	(0.4)	1	(0.4)	2	(0.7)	277	Men who have sex with men
0	(0.0)	1	(0.7)	0	(0.0)	4	(2.9)	140	Injecting drug user
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient
1	(0.3)	3	(0.8)	2	(0.5)	0	(0.0)	393	Heterosexual contact
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	23	Mother-to-child
0	(0.0)	2	(0.3)	9	(1.3)	45	(6.4)	698	Other/Undetermined
<b>1</b>	<b>(0.1)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>(0.5)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>(0.8)</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>(3.3)</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>Total Centre</b>
<b>East</b>									
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	34	Men who have sex with men
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2,499	Injecting drug user
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	7	Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(0.3)	0	(0.0)	1,358	Heterosexual contact
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.4)	71	Mother-to-child
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.1)	1,068	Other/Undetermined
<b>0</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(0.1)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>5,037</b>	<b>Total East</b>
<b>570</b>	<b>(1.9)</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>(1.2)</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>(1.6)</b>	<b>8,012</b>	<b>(26.7)</b>	<b>29,969</b>	<b>Total WHO European Region (40 countries*)</b>

**Table 11. AIDS cases and incidence rates per million population by country and year of diagnosis (1999-2006) adjusted for reporting delays\*, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006**

Geographic area	Year of diagnosis							
	1999		2000		2001		2002	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>West</b>								
Andorra ‡	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU Austria	101	12.5	85	10.5	91	11.2	94	11.6
EU Belgium	121	11.8	145	14.1	141	13.6	133	12.8
EU Denmark	75	14.1	58	10.9	71	13.2	44	8.2
EU Finland	11	2.1	17	3.3	19	3.7	20	3.8
EU France	1,839	30.3	1,735	28.5	1,675	27.4	1,639	26.6
EU Germany	837	10.2	780	9.5	714	8.7	652	7.9
EU Greece	131	12.0	131	11.9	93	8.4	99	9.0
Iceland	0	0.0	1	3.6	1	3.5	0	0.0
EU Ireland	25	6.7	13	3.4	26	6.7	35	8.9
Israel	50	8.4	68	11.2	63	10.1	80	12.6
EU Italy	2,135	37.0	1,948	33.8	1,812	31.4	1,756	30.3
EU Luxembourg	5	11.6	10	23.0	4	9.1	1	2.2
EU Malta	1	2.6	3	7.7	0	0.0	4	10.1
Monaco §	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
EU Netherlands	178	11.3	250	15.7	258	16.1	295	18.4
Norway	29	6.5	38	8.4	29	6.4	38	8.3
EU Portugal	1,108	108.9	1,011	98.9	998	97.1	1,004	97.2
San Marino	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	36.8	1	36.5
EU Spain	3,127	77.3	2,849	70.0	2,463	59.9	2,266	54.5
EU Sweden	69	7.8	61	6.9	50	5.6	61	6.8
Switzerland	282	39.5	210	29.3	215	29.9	207	28.7
EU United Kingdom	761	13.0	833	14.2	736	12.5	889	15.0
<b>Total West</b>	<b>10,885</b>		<b>10,246</b>		<b>9,460</b>		<b>9,318</b>	
<b>Centre</b>								
Albania	1	0.3	3	1.0	12	3.9	10	3.2
Bosnia & Herzegovina	12	3.2	4	1.0	10	2.6	5	1.3
EU Bulgaria	11	1.4	16	2.0	14	1.8	13	1.6
Croatia	16	3.5	19	4.2	7	1.6	19	4.2
EU Cyprus	13	16.8	11	14.0	4	5.0	4	5.0
EU Czech Republic	17	1.7	14	1.4	7	0.7	8	0.8
EU Hungary	37	3.6	27	2.6	20	2.0	26	2.6
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	5	2.5	4	2.0	3	1.5	5	2.5
Montenegro	2	3.1	7	10.7	2	3.0	1	1.6
EU Poland	137	3.5	124	3.2	132	3.4	124	3.2
EU Romania	673	30.3	662	29.9	455	20.7	343	15.6
Serbia	53	6.8	68	8.8	65	8.4	72	9.6
EU Slovakia	2	0.4	5	0.9	5	0.9	2	0.4
EU Slovenia	8	4.1	7	3.6	5	2.5	3	1.5
Turkey	26	0.4	48	0.7	43	0.6	44	0.6
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>1,013</b>		<b>1,019</b>		<b>784</b>		<b>679</b>	
<b>East</b>								
Armenia	8	2.6	3	1.0	4	1.3	4	1.3
Azerbaijan §	9	1.1	18	2.2	17	2.1	15	1.8
Belarus	5	0.5	0	0.0	6	0.6	21	2.1
EU Estonia	2	1.5	3	2.2	2	1.5	6	4.5
Georgia	6	1.3	15	3.2	11	2.4	48	10.4
Kazakhstan	5	0.3	10	0.7	18	1.2	33	2.2
Kyrgyzstan	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2	9	1.8
EU Latvia	18	7.5	23	9.7	40	17.0	56	23.9
EU Lithuania	6	1.7	7	2.0	10	2.9	9	2.6
Moldova, Republic of	3	0.7	4	0.9	11	2.6	19	4.5
Russian Federation	94	0.6	157	1.1	172	1.2	213	1.5
Tajikistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0
Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Ukraine	586	11.8	650	13.2	845	17.4	1,340	27.9
Uzbekistan §	0	0.0	4	0.2	9	0.4	7	0.3
<b>Total East</b>	<b>743</b>		<b>894</b>		<b>1,147</b>		<b>1,781</b>	
<b>Total European Union (EU)</b>	<b>11,448</b>		<b>10,828</b>		<b>9,845</b>		<b>9,586</b>	
<b>Total WHO European Region</b>	<b>12,641</b>		<b>12,159</b>		<b>11,391</b>		<b>11,778</b>	

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

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

† Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted.

‡ HIV/AIDS surveillance system started in 2004.

§ December 2005 data.

|| Data not available from Kosovo from 1999.

**Table 11. AIDS cases and incidence rates per million population by country and year of diagnosis (1999-2006) adjusted (Cont.) for reporting delays\*, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006**

		Year of diagnosis								Cumulative total reported †	Geographic area
2003		2004		2005		2006		N	Country		
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate				
<b>West</b>											
–	–	1	14.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Andorra ‡		
50	6.1	72	8.8	59	7.3	59	7.2	2,515	EU Austria		
126	12.1	124	11.9	151	14.5	99	9.5	3,641	EU Belgium		
39	7.2	60	11.0	45	8.3	49	9.1	2,620	EU Denmark		
25	4.8	19	3.6	26	5.0	43	8.2	457	EU Finland		
1,465	23.7	1,376	22.2	1,315	21.1	1,020	16.3	62,059	EU France		
648	7.8	669	8.1	628	7.6	367	4.4	24,908	EU Germany		
94	8.5	87	7.9	101	9.1	92	8.2	2,759	EU Greece		
1	3.5	3	10.3	1	3.4	3	10.1	60	Iceland		
39	9.7	44	10.9	49	11.8	24	5.8	909	EU Ireland		
77	11.9	36	5.5	59	8.7	67	9.7	1,092	Israel		
1,718	29.6	1,616	27.8	1,500	25.8	1,126	19.4	57,375	EU Italy		
8	17.7	12	26.1	8	17.2	9	19.4	194	EU Luxembourg		
2	5.0	1	2.5	3	7.5	4	9.9	68	EU Malta		
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	–	–	40	Monaco §		
281	17.4	281	17.3	314	19.3	189	11.5	7,188	EU Netherlands		
50	10.9	36	7.8	32	6.9	25	5.4	924	Norway		
894	86.1	787	75.4	762	72.7	694	65.8	13,515	EU Portugal		
1	36.2	0	0.0	1	35.6	1	35.3	20	San Marino		
2,226	52.8	2,028	47.6	1,753	40.7	1,519	35.0	73,977	EU Spain		
53	5.9	66	7.3	48	5.3	58	6.4	2,095	EU Sweden		
215	29.7	222	30.7	188	25.9	156	21.5	8,417	Switzerland		
928	15.6	881	14.8	832	13.9	857	14.3	22,755	EU United Kingdom		
<b>8,940</b>		<b>8,421</b>		<b>7,875</b>		<b>6,462</b>		<b>287,589</b>	<b>Total West</b>		
<b>Centre</b>											
5	1.6	6	1.9	9	2.9	15	4.8	72	Albania		
6	1.5	5	1.3	6	1.5	4	1.0	92	Bosnia & Herzegovina		
15	1.9	20	2.6	19	2.5	17	2.2	180	EU Bulgaria		
10	2.2	13	2.9	17	3.8	20	4.5	258	Croatia		
5	6.1	2	2.4	3	3.6	3	3.6	173	EU Cyprus		
8	0.8	13	1.3	11	1.1	14	1.3	209	EU Czech Republic		
26	2.6	23	2.3	33	3.3	22	2.2	527	EU Hungary		
0	0.0	3	1.5	12	5.9	6	2.9	69	Macedonia, F.Y.R.		
3	4.8	1	1.6	1	1.6	2	3.2	38	Montenegro		
143	3.7	176	4.6	151	3.9	114	3.0	1,845	EU Poland		
363	16.6	308	14.1	306	14.1	211	9.8	10,264	EU Romania		
61	8.1	57	7.6	53	7.0	62	8.2	1,349	Serbia		
2	0.4	2	0.4	3	0.6	4	0.7	44	EU Slovakia		
6	3.0	10	5.1	10	5.1	5	2.5	130	EU Slovenia		
44	0.6	55	0.8	30	0.4	31	0.4	623	Turkey		
<b>697</b>		<b>694</b>		<b>664</b>		<b>530</b>		<b>15,873</b>	<b>Total Centre</b>		
<b>East</b>											
10	3.3	23	7.6	39	12.9	48	16.0	151	Armenia		
21	2.5	24	2.8	60	7.2	–	–	166	Azerbaijan §		
33	3.3	90	9.2	163	16.7	270	27.8	603	Belarus		
10	7.5	29	21.7	29	21.8	32	24.2	134	EU Estonia		
46	10.1	112	24.8	120	26.9	134	30.2	516	Georgia		
68	4.6	74	5.0	100	6.7	132	8.9	464	Kazakhstan		
10	1.9	14	2.7	23	4.4	24	4.5	82	Kyrgyzstan		
75	32.2	76	32.8	76	32.7	61	26.5	447	EU Latvia		
9	2.6	21	6.1	10	2.9	27	8.0	123	EU Lithuania		
46	10.9	58	13.8	60	14.3	102	24.3	314	Moldova, Republic of		
314	2.2	396	2.8	548	3.8	842	5.9	3,253	Russian Federation		
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Tajikistan		
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Turkmenistan		
1,865	39.3	2,683	57.1	4,026	86.6	4,536	98.6	17,281	Ukraine		
10	0.4	22	0.8	11	0.4	–	–	70	Uzbekistan §		
<b>2,517</b>		<b>3,622</b>		<b>5,265</b>		<b>6,208</b>		<b>23,606</b>	<b>Total East</b>		
<b>9,258</b>		<b>8,802</b>		<b>8,245</b>		<b>6,720</b>		<b>291,111</b>	<b>Total European Union (EU)</b>		
<b>12,154</b>		<b>12,736</b>		<b>13,804</b>		<b>13,199</b>		<b>327,068</b>	<b>Total WHO European Region</b>		

Table 12. AIDS cases in men who have sex with men\* by country and year of diagnosis (2002-2006) adjusted for reporting delays †, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006

Geographic area	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported ‡
	Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	
<b>West</b>						
Andorra §	–	–	0	0	0	0
EU Austria	19	7	15	14	15	873
EU Belgium	20	21	25	40	23	1,207
EU Denmark	15	9	19	17	17	1,604
EU Finland	5	9	5	10	16	250
EU France	395	381	297	297	236	25,256
EU Germany	300	293	330	281	166	15,235
EU Greece	50	40	40	47	35	1,545
EU Iceland	0	0	2	0	2	42
EU Ireland	12	6	5	7	10	290
EU Israel	10	10	4	11	6	253
EU Italy	314	324	304	307	231	9,195
EU Luxembourg	0	1	5	1	1	87
EU Malta	3	0	0	0	1	35
Monaco	0	0	0	0	–	17
EU Netherlands	112	114	108	141	90	4,148
Norway	6	12	10	11	9	426
EU Portugal	71	77	62	65	66	1,767
San Marino	1	1	0	1	0	8
EU Spain	310	340	332	268	253	10,237
EU Sweden	15	11	16	9	6	1,064
Switzerland	47	48	60	51	37	2,864
EU United Kingdom	228	209	185	201	198	13,020
<b>Total West</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>1,826</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>89,423</b>
<b>Centre</b>						
Albania	0	1	0	0	0	4
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2	0	0	1	0	14
EU Bulgaria	1	2	0	7	4	28
Croatia	7	3	2	3	10	110
EU Cyprus	0	1	0	0	0	77
EU Czech Republic	4	4	5	5	1	119
EU Hungary	12	16	15	18	10	356
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	0	0	0	2	0	6
Montenegro	0	0	1	0	1	11
EU Poland	19	17	23	23	9	364
EU Romania	0	0	0	0	0	17
Serbia ¶	15	11	8	14	16	189
EU Slovakia	2	2	1	1	3	29
EU Slovenia	1	4	4	5	3	66
Turkey	3	4	2	4	4	57
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1,447</b>
<b>East</b>						
Armenia	0	0	0	1	0	1
Azerbaijan	1	0	0	0	–	2
Belarus	1	1	0	0	0	4
EU Estonia	0	1	2	1	1	24
Georgia	0	2	5	5	1	18
Kazakhstan **	–	–	–	–	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU Latvia	2	5	5	1	2	52
EU Lithuania	4	5	7	0	1	49
Moldova, Republic of	0	0	1	0	0	2
Russian Federation	14	17	4	8	8	212
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	0	1	0	7	12	43
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	–	1
<b>Total East</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>408</b>
<b>Total European Union (EU)</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>86,994</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>1,911</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>91,278</b>

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

\* Excluding men who are also injecting drug users.

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

‡ Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted.

§ HIV/AIDS surveillance system started in 2004.

|| December 2005 data.

¶ Data not available from Kosovo from 1999.

\*\* Data not available by transmission group before 2006.

**Table 13. AIDS cases in injecting drug users\* by country and year of diagnosis (2002-2006) adjusted for reporting delays †, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006**

Geographic area	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported ‡
	Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	
<b>West</b>						
Andorra §	–	–	1	0	0	1
EU Austria	19	12	13	14	4	613
EU Belgium	10	7	7	7	6	230
EU Denmark	4	11	4	4	4	224
EU Finland	3	6	4	7	1	34
EU France	206	171	164	118	75	13,221
EU Germany	75	85	72	50	51	3,439
EU Greece	2	6	2	5	5	111
EU Iceland	0	1	0	0	0	5
EU Ireland	4	10	7	10	1	316
EU Israel	18	11	4	4	15	143
EU Italy	621	574	530	419	313	31,756
EU Luxembourg	1	1	1	2	0	31
EU Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU Monaco	0	0	0	0	–	16
EU Netherlands	8	13	8	20	6	645
EU Norway	5	6	4	4	4	148
EU Portugal	479	383	308	314	237	6,456
EU San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	6
EU Spain	1,147	1,083	927	797	662	45,289
EU Sweden	7	5	9	4	3	236
EU Switzerland	58	51	34	42	17	3,086
EU United Kingdom	30	23	21	27	16	1,262
<b>Total West</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>2,459</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>107,268</b>
<b>Centre</b>						
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	0	1	1	1	15
EU Bulgaria	0	0	1	1	0	2
Croatia	2	0	2	0	1	20
EU Cyprus	0	1	0	0	0	3
EU Czech Republic	0	0	2	0	2	7
EU Hungary	0	1	0	2	0	5
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	0	0	0	1	0	6
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	1
EU Poland	70	87	80	75	52	939
EU Romania	0	0	2	2	2	9
Serbia ¶	23	17	17	11	11	527
EU Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	1
EU Slovenia	0	1	1	0	1	9
Turkey	3	1	0	1	1	44
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1,588</b>
<b>East</b>						
Armenia	3	9	18	25	29	98
Azerbaijan	7	14	17	35	–	100
Belarus	14	26	52	97	174	367
EU Estonia	2	6	18	16	23	65
Georgia	34	40	76	69	91	346
Kazakhstan **	–	–	–	–	102	102
Kyrgyzstan	8	8	11	17	16	61
EU Latvia	45	57	57	47	31	288
EU Lithuania	0	1	5	7	17	34
Moldova, Republic of	12	34	43	42	52	201
Russian Federation	99	151	227	335	489	1,526
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	1
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	1,059	1,439	2,044	3,040	3,388	13,115
Uzbekistan	6	7	12	3	–	34
<b>Total East</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>3,734</b>	<b>4,412</b>	<b>16,338</b>
<b>Total European Union (EU)</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>2,544</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>105,225</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region</b>	<b>4,084</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>4,806</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>5,906</b>	<b>125,194</b>

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

\* Excluding men who have sex with men.

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

‡ Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted.

§ HIV/AIDS surveillance system started in 2004.

|| December 2005 data.

¶ Data not available from Kosovo from 1999.

\*\* Data not available by transmission group before 2006.

**Table 14. AIDS cases in persons infected through heterosexual contact by country and year of diagnosis (2002-2006) adjusted for reporting delays\*, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006**

Geographic area Country	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported †
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
<b>West</b>						
Andorra ‡	–	–	0	0	0	0
EU Austria	39	21	30	18	27	482
EU Belgium	95	92	81	91	60	1,805
EU Denmark	23	18	35	23	26	598
EU Finland	10	8	10	8	23	141
EU France	827	735	739	706	549	15,645
EU Germany	138	131	120	108	62	2,178
EU Greece	37	39	32	44	38	650
Iceland	0	0	1	1	1	11
EU Ireland	18	20	27	30	12	206
Israel	46	55	25	38	41	552
EU Italy	684	687	645	656	491	11,986
EU Luxembourg	0	5	6	4	5	50
EU Malta	1	1	1	1	2	12
Monaco §	0	0	0	0	–	4
EU Netherlands	137	105	112	121	64	1,315
Norway	26	32	20	16	12	297
EU Portugal	431	406	398	364	377	4,575
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	5
EU Spain	613	609	587	548	456	11,921
EU Sweden	38	36	36	23	41	629
Switzerland	91	109	122	88	98	2,018
EU United Kingdom	573	629	620	560	550	6,667
<b>Total West</b>	<b>3,827</b>	<b>3,738</b>	<b>3,648</b>	<b>3,447</b>	<b>2,936</b>	<b>61,747</b>
<b>Centre</b>						
Albania	9	1	6	7	14	58
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2	6	4	4	3	45
EU Bulgaria	10	13	19	11	13	141
Croatia	8	6	7	11	8	105
EU Cyprus	3	3	2	3	3	81
EU Czech Republic	3	4	5	6	7	55
EU Hungary	11	9	4	8	11	95
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	5	0	3	8	6	45
Montenegro	1	3	0	1	1	22
EU Poland	21	21	37	30	15	304
EU Romania	136	136	146	173	113	1,752
Serbia	12	20	12	12	16	254
EU Slovakia	0	0	1	2	1	13
EU Slovenia	0	0	3	3	0	33
Turkey	15	24	40	16	15	311
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>3,314</b>
<b>East</b>						
Armenia	1	1	5	9	18	45
Azerbaijan §	7	3	4	20	–	51
Belarus	5	4	29	49	88	185
EU Estonia	4	2	5	10	8	38
Georgia	12	2	27	31	40	124
Kazakhstan ¶	–	–	–	–	19	19
Kyrgyzstan	1	2	2	5	7	18
EU Latvia	8	12	12	19	19	85
EU Lithuania	4	3	5	3	3	27
Moldova, Republic of	5	10	11	15	44	93
Russian Federation	40	58	65	101	133	567
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	256	367	557	886	880	3,413
Uzbekistan §	1	3	2	0	–	16
<b>Total East</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>4,681</b>
<b>Total European Union (EU)</b>	<b>3,864</b>	<b>3,745</b>	<b>3,719</b>	<b>3,573</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>61,484</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>4,661</b>	<b>4,892</b>	<b>4,421</b>	<b>69,742</b>

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

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

† Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted.

‡ HIV/AIDS surveillance system started in 2004.

§ December 2005 data.

|| Data not available from Kosovo from 1999.

¶ Data not available by transmission group before 2006.

**Table 15. AIDS cases in persons infected through mother-to-child transmission by country and year of diagnosis (2002-2006) adjusted for reporting delays\*, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006**

Geographic area Country	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported †
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
<b>West</b>						
Andorra ‡	–	–	0	0	0	0
EU Austria	0	0	0	0	0	26
EU Belgium	0	0	1	0	1	111
EU Denmark	2	0	0	0	2	23
EU Finland	1	0	0	0	0	4
EU France	8	9	10	9	3	703
EU Germany	0	0	0	1	0	97
EU Greece	0	0	2	0	1	23
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU Ireland	0	3	1	0	0	29
Israel	2	0	1	2	0	28
EU Italy	11	9	3	4	9	709
EU Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	1
EU Malta	0	0	0	0	0	1
Monaco §	0	0	0	0	–	0
EU Netherlands	1	6	3	1	0	58
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	6
EU Portugal	5	0	1	2	2	81
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU Spain	9	10	4	8	6	922
EU Sweden	0	0	1	1	0	19
Switzerland	1	3	0	0	0	99
EU United Kingdom	38	39	35	26	29	643
<b>Total West</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3,583</b>
<b>Centre</b>						
Albania	0	2	0	0	1	3
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU Bulgaria	1	0	0	0	0	1
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	3
EU Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	1
EU Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU Hungary	0	0	0	1	0	3
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	0	0	0	1	0	3
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	1
EU Poland	1	4	7	2	1	41
EU Romania	7	6	4	4	3	297
Serbia	2	1	1	1	1	13
EU Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	2
Turkey	1	0	0	1	0	9
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>377</b>
<b>East</b>						
Armenia	0	0	0	2	1	4
Azerbaijan §	0	0	0	1	–	2
Belarus	1	1	8	14	5	32
EU Estonia	0	1	1	0	0	2
Georgia	0	1	2	6	1	11
Kazakhstan ¶	–	–	–	–	1	1
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU Latvia	1	1	0	1	3	7
EU Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moldova, Republic of	2	1	1	1	5	11
Russian Federation	2	2	2	5	5	31
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	1	36
Uzbekistan §	0	0	0	0	–	0
<b>Total East</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Total European Union (EU)</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3,804</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>4,097</b>

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

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

† Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted.

‡ HIV/AIDS surveillance system started in 2004.

§ December 2005 data.

|| Data not available from Kosovo from 1999.

¶ Data not available by transmission group before 2006.

**Table 16. Male adult and adolescent AIDS cases by geographic area\*, transmission group and year of diagnosis (2002-2006) adjusted for reporting delays †, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006\***

Geographic area Transmission group – male	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported ‡
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
<b>West</b>						
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	1,933	1,912	1,826	1,779	1,416	89,423
Injecting drug user (IDU)	2,173	1,986	1,671	1,499	1,156	84,192
IDU MSM	38	41	39	49	28	3,267
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	48	30	23	28	16	5,179
Heterosexual contact	2,164	2,067	2,003	1,910	1,611	34,768
• Case from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	676	613	583	523	490	8,458
• Case with high risk partner §	65	61	43	34	42	2,387
• Case with partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	90	92	98	105	87	3,517
• Other   /Undetermined	1,332	1,301	1,278	1,247	992	20,406
Other ¶/Undetermined	539	518	536	497	441	11,561
<b>Total West</b>	<b>6,894</b>	<b>6,554</b>	<b>6,097</b>	<b>5,761</b>	<b>4,668</b>	<b>228,390</b>
<b>Centre</b>						
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	66	65	61	83	62	1,447
Injecting drug user (IDU)	76	79	81	72	62	1,238
IDU MSM	4	2	5	0	1	19
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	12	4	12	19	12	291
Heterosexual contact	121	150	191	184	130	1,953
• Case from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	3	1	3	3	1	42
• Case with high risk partner §	0	1	2	1	3	24
• Case with partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	3	2	2	5	2	105
• Other   /Undetermined	115	146	184	175	123	1,782
Other ¶/Undetermined	71	66	100	95	93	845
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>5,793</b>
<b>East</b>						
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	22	32	24	23	25	408
Injecting drug user (IDU)	1,010	1,454	2,006	2,897	3,596	12,992
IDU MSM	1	1	0	4	1	16
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	1	1	1	0	0	7
Heterosexual contact	209	243	359	570	634	2,460
• Case from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	1	1	1	1	0	16
• Case with high risk partner §	2	3	4	45	39	96
• Case with partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	9	6	6	11	10	61
• Other   /Undetermined	197	233	348	513	584	2,287
Other ¶/Undetermined	86	159	211	217	313	1,236
<b>Total East</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>3,711</b>	<b>4,569</b>	<b>17,119</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region</b>	<b>8,573</b>	<b>8,810</b>	<b>9,150</b>	<b>9,925</b>	<b>9,597</b>	<b>251,302</b>

\* 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. 207 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 (2002-2006) adjusted for reporting delays †, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006\***

Geographic area Transmission group – female	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported ‡
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
<b>West</b>						
Injecting drug user (IDU)	524	473	449	350	267	23,067
Transfusion recipient	12	21	13	9	18	1,851
Heterosexual contact	1,663	1,669	1,645	1,537	1,325	26,969
• Case from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	753	720	684	624	580	7,492
• Case with high risk partner §	138	129	120	116	62	6,458
• Case with partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	78	84	79	59	58	1,981
• Other ¶/Undetermined	693	736	763	739	625	11,038
Other ¶/Undetermined	141	141	154	168	134	3,139
<b>Total West</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>1,744</b>	<b>55,026</b>
<b>Centre</b>						
Injecting drug user (IDU)	22	29	24	22	9	350
Transfusion recipient	10	10	8	11	11	200
Heterosexual contact	112	94	97	112	95	1,348
• Case from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	1	1	0	1	3	19
• Case with high risk partner §	5	5	1	5	3	97
• Case with partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	1	1	0	1	1	33
• Other ¶/Undetermined	105	87	96	104	88	1,199
Other ¶/Undetermined	14	39	45	40	44	355
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>2,253</b>
<b>East</b>						
Injecting drug user (IDU)	279	338	574	838	816	3,343
Transfusion recipient	0	0	0	2	1	10
Heterosexual contact	135	224	365	579	627	2,220
• Case from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	0	0	0	0	0	1
• Case with high risk partner §	10	2	26	95	95	236
• Case with partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic	4	0	6	2	7	38
• Other ¶/Undetermined	121	222	333	481	525	1,945
Other ¶/Undetermined	30	56	65	96	160	505
<b>Total East</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>6,078</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region</b>	<b>2,942</b>	<b>3,095</b>	<b>3,440</b>	<b>3,763</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>63,357</b>

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

† See Technical note.

‡ Cumulative totals since the beginning of the epidemic; unadjusted.

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

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

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

N.B. 207 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 (2002-2006) adjusted for reporting delays †, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006\***

Geographic area Transmission group	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported ‡
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
<b>West</b>						
Mother-to-child	71	69	55	45	43	3,521
Mother's transmission group:						
• <i>Injecting drug user</i>	4	1	0	0	5	1,191
• <i>Originating from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic</i>	46	43	40	24	23	924
• <i>Heterosexual contact</i>	8	7	1	3	6	822
• <i>Other §/Undetermined</i>	13	18	14	18	9	584
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	2	3	0	0	0	510
Nosocomial infection	2	1	2	0	0	6
Other/Undetermined	8	7	5	4	7	121
<b>Total West</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4,158</b>
<b>Centre</b>						
Mother-to-child	12	13	12	9	6	375
Mother's transmission group:						
• <i>Injecting drug user</i>	1	0	2	0	0	14
• <i>Originating from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1
• <i>Heterosexual contact</i>	3	7	5	3	2	172
• <i>Other § / Undetermined</i>	8	6	5	6	4	188
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	17	10	8	2	0	1,724
Nosocomial infection	123	99	39	11	4	5,201
Other/Undetermined	19	37	8	4	0	416
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7,716</b>
<b>East</b>						
Mother-to-child	6	7	14	30	20	136
Mother's transmission group:						
• <i>Injecting drug user</i>	3	0	2	7	3	32
• <i>Originating from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic</i>	0	0	1	0	0	2
• <i>Heterosexual contact</i>	1	4	9	13	10	53
• <i>Other § / Undetermined</i>	2	3	2	10	7	49
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	0	0	0	3	1	7
Nosocomial infection	2	0	1	1	1	153
Other/Undetermined	0	0	1	4	13	32
<b>Total East</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>328</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>12,202</b>

\* 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. 207 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 (2002-2006) adjusted for reporting delays †, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006\***

Geographic area Sex	Age at diagnosis (years)	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total reported ‡
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
<b>West</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
	<13	40	42	25	24	23	2,039
	13-19	28	28	12	21	14	1,168
	20-29	685	555	516	461	361	45,355
	30-39	2,900	2,658	2,250	2,088	1,635	103,872
	40-49	2,076	2,091	2,078	2,050	1,689	49,514
	50+	1,207	1,224	1,243	1,144	972	28,535
<b>Total West – male §</b>		<b>6,938</b>	<b>6,599</b>	<b>6,125</b>	<b>5,789</b>	<b>4,693</b>	<b>230,616</b>
<b>Female</b>							
	<13	36	30	31	18	17	1,884
	13-19	36	26	36	34	18	522
	20-29	445	457	396	340	267	17,124
	30-39	1,085	1,012	995	846	730	25,020
	40-49	533	566	581	582	503	7,744
	50+	244	247	258	266	234	4,647
<b>Total West – female §</b>		<b>2,380</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>2,086</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>56,968</b>
<b>Centre</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
	<13	26	18	10	6	5	4,245
	13-19	83	100	70	66	46	560
	20-29	68	56	60	74	51	1,074
	30-39	125	123	162	135	119	2,216
	40-49	89	86	109	116	77	1,348
	50+	55	63	69	68	66	821
<b>Total Centre – male §</b>		<b>450</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>10,309</b>
<b>Female</b>							
	<13	27	10	12	11	2	3,009
	13-19	54	94	67	51	50	448
	20-29	49	48	36	43	29	703
	30-39	55	47	56	41	37	757
	40-49	30	27	19	37	27	340
	50+	12	15	16	15	20	190
<b>Total Centre – female §</b>		<b>229</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>5,453</b>
<b>East</b>							
<b>Male</b>							
	<13	4	1	9	25	18	173
	13-19	11	12	14	6	24	127
	20-29	432	562	795	1,066	1,102	5,016
	30-39	600	838	1,193	1,717	2,251	7,883
	40-49	224	397	503	780	1,022	3,419
	50+	64	81	97	138	170	676
<b>Total East – male §</b>		<b>1,335</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>3,736</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>17,301</b>
<b>Female</b>							
	<13	2	6	7	13	18	139
	13-19	8	7	11	14	20	106
	20-29	161	243	367	524	511	2,157
	30-39	195	254	426	714	747	2,723
	40-49	67	96	177	221	272	931
	50+	13	18	23	41	54	170
<b>Total East – female §</b>		<b>446</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>6,230</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region   </b>		<b>11,778</b>	<b>12,154</b>	<b>12,736</b>	<b>13,804</b>	<b>13,199</b>	<b>327,068</b>

\* 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 2006 in adult/adolescent men and women and in children, arranged by frequency in total adults/adolescents, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006\***

AIDS indicative disease	Adults/Adolescents						Children	
	Men		Women		Total			
	N = 6,942		N = 2,552		N = 9,494		N = 50	
Pulmonary tuberculosis †	2,521	(36.3)	795	(31.2)	3,316	(34.9)	–	–
HIV wasting syndrome	1,379	(19.9)	510	(20.0)	1,889	(19.9)	8	(16.0)
<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia	884	(12.7)	333	(13.0)	1,217	(12.8)	6	(12.0)
Oesophageal candidiasis	839	(12.1)	343	(13.4)	1,182	(12.4)	11	(22.0)
Extrapulmonary tuberculosis	613	(8.8)	243	(9.5)	856	(9.0)	1	(2.0)
Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs	352	(5.1)	142	(5.6)	494	(5.2)	1	(2.0)
HIV encephalopathy	337	(4.9)	150	(5.9)	487	(5.1)	16	(32.0)
Recurrent pneumonia †	271	(3.9)	107	(4.2)	378	(4.0)	–	–
Toxoplasmosis	218	(3.1)	127	(5.0)	345	(3.6)	0	(0.0)
Kaposi's sarcoma	288	(4.1)	41	(1.6)	329	(3.5)	0	(0.0)
Herpes simplex virus disease	222	(3.2)	69	(2.7)	291	(3.1)	1	(2.0)
CMV disease or retinitis	152	(2.2)	70	(2.7)	222	(2.3)	2	(4.0)
Cryptococcosis	113	(1.6)	36	(1.4)	149	(1.6)	1	(2.0)
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	109	(1.6)	33	(1.3)	142	(1.5)	0	(0.0)
Immunoblastic lymphoma	90	(1.3)	26	(1.0)	116	(1.2)	1	(2.0)
<i>Mycobacterium</i> , other or unidentified species	60	(0.9)	31	(1.2)	91	(1.0)	1	(2.0)
<i>Mycobacterium avium</i> complex or <i>M. kansasii</i>	59	(0.8)	19	(0.7)	78	(0.8)	1	(2.0)
Burkitt's lymphoma	58	(0.8)	10	(0.4)	68	(0.7)	1	(2.0)
<i>Cryptosporidiosis</i>	40	(0.6)	25	(1.0)	65	(0.7)	0	(0.0)
Lymphoma, not specified	47	(0.7)	12	(0.5)	59	(0.6)	0	(0.0)
Primary lymphoma of brain	36	(0.5)	15	(0.6)	51	(0.5)	0	(0.0)
Invasive cervical cancer †	–	–	33	(1.3)	33	(0.3)	–	–
Isosporiasis	18	(0.3)	14	(0.5)	32	(0.3)	1	(2.0)
<i>Salmonella</i> septicaemia	22	(0.3)	7	(0.3)	29	(0.3)	1	(2.0)
Histoplasmosis	11	(0.2)	4	(0.2)	15	(0.2)	0	(0.0)
Coccidioidomycosis	2	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Multiple or recurrent bacterial infections ‡	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	(22.0)
Lymphoid interstitial pneumonia ‡	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	(16.0)

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

N = Total number of cases diagnosed (unadjusted).

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

† In adults/adolescents.

‡ In children.

**Table 21. The ten most common AIDS indicative diseases diagnosed in 2006 by geographic area\*, arranged by frequency in total adults/adolescents, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006**

Geographic area	Adults/Adolescents				Children
	Men	Women	Total		
<b>West</b>	<b>N = 3,062</b>	<b>N = 1,158</b>	<b>N = 4,220</b>		<b>N = 26</b>
<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia	801 (26.2)	301 (26.0)	1,102 (26.1)		6 (23.1)
Tuberculosis †	662 (21.6)	306 (26.4)	968 (22.9)		0 (0.0)
Oesophageal candidiasis	459 (15.0)	142 (12.3)	601 (14.2)		3 (11.5)
HIV wasting syndrome	252 (8.2)	74 (6.4)	326 (7.7)		2 (7.7)
Toxoplasmosis	201 (6.6)	114 (9.8)	315 (7.5)		0 (0.0)
Kaposi's sarcoma	258 (8.4)	38 (3.3)	296 (7.0)		0 (0.0)
HIV encephalopathy	150 (4.9)	47 (4.1)	197 (4.7)		7 (26.9)
CMV disease or retinitis	134 (4.4)	54 (4.7)	188 (4.5)		1 (3.8)
Cryptococcosis	98 (3.2)	30 (2.6)	128 (3.0)		1 (3.8)
Recurrent pneumonia ‡	84 (2.7)	38 (3.3)	122 (2.9)		– –
<b>Centre</b>	<b>N = 191</b>	<b>N = 55</b>	<b>N = 246</b>		<b>N = 2</b>
Tuberculosis †	53 (27.7)	12 (21.8)	65 (26.4)		1 (50.0)
HIV wasting syndrome	49 (25.7)	13 (23.6)	62 (25.2)		0 (0.0)
Oesophageal candidiasis	42 (22.0)	12 (21.8)	54 (22.0)		0 (0.0)
<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia	36 (18.8)	10 (18.2)	46 (18.7)		0 (0.0)
HIV encephalopathy	22 (11.5)	6 (10.9)	28 (11.4)		0 (0.0)
Recurrent pneumonia ‡	16 (8.4)	5 (9.1)	21 (8.5)		– –
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	9 (4.7)	2 (3.6)	11 (4.5)		0 (0.0)
Cryptococcosis	5 (2.6)	3 (5.5)	8 (3.3)		0 (0.0)
Immunoblastic lymphoma	5 (2.6)	3 (5.5)	8 (3.3)		0 (0.0)
Candidiasis of bronchi trachea or lungs	4 (2.1)	3 (5.5)	7 (2.8)		0 (0.0)
<b>East</b>	<b>N = 3,689</b>	<b>N = 1,339</b>	<b>N = 5,028</b>		<b>N = 22</b>
Tuberculosis †	2,419 (65.6)	720 (53.8)	3,139 (62.4)		0 (0.0)
HIV wasting syndrome	1,078 (29.2)	423 (31.6)	1,501 (29.9)		6 (27.3)
Oesophageal candidiasis	338 (9.2)	189 (14.1)	527 (10.5)		8 (36.4)
Candidiasis of bronchi trachea or lungs	316 (8.6)	124 (9.3)	440 (8.8)		0 (0.0)
HIV encephalopathy	165 (4.5)	97 (7.2)	262 (5.2)		9 (40.9)
Recurrent pneumonia ‡	171 (4.6)	64 (4.8)	235 (4.7)		– –
Herpes simplex virus disease	175 (4.7)	53 (4.0)	228 (4.5)		1 (4.5)
<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia	47 (1.3)	22 (1.6)	69 (1.4)		0 (0.0)
CMV disease or retinitis	16 (0.4)	16 (1.2)	32 (0.6)		1 (4.5)
<i>Mycobacterium</i> other or unidentified species	21 (0.6)	8 (0.6)	29 (0.6)		1 (4.5)

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

N = Total number of cases diagnosed (unadjusted).

\* See Table 11 for list of countries and completeness of data per country. Excluding data from countries which provided specific diagnoses for <80% of the cases (West: Malta, Netherlands, Norway; Centre: Albania, Cyprus, FYR Macedonia, Romania; East: Armenia, Georgia, Latvia, Russian Federation).

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

‡ In adults/adolescents.

Table 22. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2006 adjusted for reporting delays\*, by country of report and country or subcontinent of origin, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006

Geographic area	Information used in national surveillance to determine country or subcontinent of origin	Country or subcontinent of origin					
		Country of report		Western Europe †		Central & Eastern Europe ‡	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
<b>West</b>							
Andorra	Place of birth	0	–	0	–	0	–
EU Austria	Nationality	42	(70.7)	2	(3.8)	3	(5.5)
EU Belgium	Nationality	35	(35.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Denmark	Nationality/Place of birth	34	(68.0)	2	(3.3)	1	(2.2)
EU Finland	Nationality	23	(54.1)	4	(8.1)	0	(0.0)
EU France	Nationality	563	(55.2)	22	(2.1)	5	(0.5)
EU Germany ‡	Nationality/Country of origin §	242	(65.8)	5	(1.4)	14	(3.9)
EU Greece	Nationality	74	(81.1)	0	(0.0)	3	(3.7)
Iceland	Nationality	1	(33.3)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)
EU Ireland	Place of birth	13	(55.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Israel	Place of birth	8	(11.5)	1	(2.1)	16	(24.7)
EU Italy	Nationality	869	(77.2)	5	(0.4)	19	(1.7)
EU Luxembourg	Place of birth	9	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Malta	Nationality	2	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Monaco ¶	Not known	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU Netherlands	Place of birth	120	(63.5)	11	(5.8)	3	(1.6)
Norway	Place of birth	15	(60.0)	2	(8.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Portugal	Place of birth	556	(80.1)	1	(0.2)	0	(0.0)
San Marino	Place of birth	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Spain	Nationality	1,183	(77.9)	43	(2.8)	12	(0.8)
EU Sweden	Place of birth	17	(29.7)	1	(1.9)	3	(4.8)
Switzerland	Nationality	90	(57.7)	14	(8.8)	7	(4.5)
EU United Kingdom	Place of birth	189	(22.1)	13	(1.6)	6	(0.8)
<b>Total West</b>		<b>4,084</b>	<b>(63.2)</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>(2.0)</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>(1.5)</b>
<b>Centre</b>							
Albania	Nationality	15	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Nationality/Place of birth	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Bulgaria	Nationality	17	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Croatia ‡	Nationality	20	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Cyprus	Nationality	2	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)
EU Czech Republic	Nationality	11	(82.7)	0	(0.0)	2	(17.3)
EU Hungary	Nationality	18	(81.8)	1	(4.5)	0	(0.0)
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	Nationality	5	(83.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Montenegro	Nationality	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Poland	Nationality	113	(99.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Romania	Nationality	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Serbia **	Nationality	62	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Slovakia	Nationality	3	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(25.0)
EU Slovenia	Nationality	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Turkey	Nationality	31	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
<b>Total Centre</b>		<b>308</b>	<b>(58.2)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(0.2)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(0.8)</b>
<b>East</b>							
Armenia	Nationality	48	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Azerbaijan ¶	Place of birth	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belarus	Nationality	270	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Estonia	Place of birth	31	(96.9)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.1)
Georgia	Nationality	131	(97.7)	0	(0.0)	3	(2.3)
Kazakhstan	Nationality	130	(98.5)	0	(0.0)	2	(1.5)
Kyrgyzstan	Place of birth	24	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Latvia	Nationality	61	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
EU Lithuania	Place of birth	27	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Moldova, Republic of	Nationality	102	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Russian Federation	Nationality	824	(97.9)	0	(0.0)	18	(2.1)
Tajikistan	Nationality/Place of birth	0	–	0	–	0	–
Turkmenistan	Nationality	0	–	0	–	0	–
Ukraine	Nationality	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Uzbekistan ¶	Place of birth	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total East</b>		<b>1,648</b>	<b>(26.5)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>(0.4)</b>
<b>Total European Union (EU)</b>		<b>4,259</b>	<b>(63.4)</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>(1.6)</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>(1.1)</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region</b>		<b>6,041</b>	<b>(45.8)</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>(1.0)</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>(0.9)</b>

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

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

† Other than country of report.

‡ Non-residents excluded.

§ Definition not specified.

|| Foreigners excluded.

**Table 22. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2006 adjusted for reporting delays\*, by country of report and country or (Cont.) subcontinent of origin, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006**

Country or subcontinent of origin											
Sub-Saharan Africa		Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-East Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Geographic area
N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	Country of report
<b>West</b>											
0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	Andorra
7	(11.2)	0	(0.0)	5	(8.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	59	EU Austria
58	(58.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(6.3)	0	(0.0)	99	EU Belgium
7	(14.9)	0	(0.0)	6	(11.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	49	EU Denmark
5	(10.7)	1	(2.3)	7	(16.5)	2	(4.2)	2	(4.2)	43	EU Finland
272	(26.6)	82	(8.1)	18	(1.8)	44	(4.3)	14	(1.4)	1,020	EU France
26	(7.2)	3	(0.8)	11	(3.0)	11	(3.0)	55	(14.9)	367	EU Germany ‡
12	(12.8)	0	(0.0)	2	(2.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	92	EU Greece
1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	Iceland
7	(28.1)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.6)	3	(11.2)	0	(0.0)	24	EU Ireland
37	(55.7)	3	(4.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.8)	0	(0.0)	67	Israel
134	(11.9)	54	(4.8)	11	(1.0)	16	(1.5)	18	(1.6)	1,126	EU Italy
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	9	EU Luxembourg
2	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	EU Malta
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Monaco ¶
37	(19.6)	0	(0.0)	10	(5.3)	8	(4.2)	0	(0.0)	189	EU Netherlands
6	(24.0)	1	(4.0)	1	(4.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	25	Norway
113	(16.3)	9	(1.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.2)	13	(1.9)	694	EU Portugal
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	San Marino
94	(6.2)	120	(7.9)	4	(0.3)	23	(1.5)	39	(2.5)	1,519	EU Spain
19	(32.9)	1	(2.1)	13	(22.8)	0	(0.0)	3	(5.8)	58	EU Sweden
29	(18.9)	4	(2.5)	7	(4.4)	1	(0.9)	4	(2.5)	156	Switzerland
426	(49.7)	17	(2.0)	28	(3.3)	14	(1.6)	162	(18.9)	857	EU United Kingdom
<b>1,293</b>	<b>(20.0)</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>(4.6)</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>(1.9)</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>(2.0)</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>(4.8)</b>	<b>6,462</b>	<b>Total West</b>
<b>Centre</b>											
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	15	Albania
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	Bosnia & Herzegovina
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	17	EU Bulgaria
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	20	Croatia ‡
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	EU Cyprus
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	14	EU Czech Republic
1	(4.5)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.5)	1	(4.5)	0	(0.0)	22	EU Hungary
1	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	6	Macedonia, F.Y.R.
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	Montenegro
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.0)	114	EU Poland
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	211	(100.0)	211	EU Romania
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	62	Serbia **
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	EU Slovakia
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	5	EU Slovenia
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	31	Turkey
<b>2</b>	<b>(0.4)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(0.2)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(0.2)</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>(40.0)</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>Total Centre</b>
<b>East</b>											
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	48	Armenia
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Azerbaijan ¶
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	270	Belarus
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	32	EU Estonia
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	134	Georgia
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	132	Kazakhstan
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	24	Kyrgyzstan
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	61	EU Latvia
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	27	EU Lithuania
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	102	Moldova, Republic of
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	842	Russian Federation
0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	Tajikistan
0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	Turkmenistan
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4,536	(100.0)	4,536	Ukraine
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Uzbekistan ¶
<b>0</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>4,536</b>	<b>(73.1)</b>	<b>6,208</b>	<b>Total East</b>
<b>1,220</b>	<b>(18.2)</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>(4.3)</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>(1.8)</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>(1.9)</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>(7.7)</b>	<b>6,720</b>	<b>Total European Union (EU)</b>
<b>1,295</b>	<b>(9.8)</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>(2.2)</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>(1.0)</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>(1.0)</b>	<b>5,057</b>	<b>(38.3)</b>	<b>13,199</b>	<b>Total WHO European Region</b>

¶ Data not available.  
\*\* Data not available from Kosovo.

**Table 23. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2006 adjusted for reporting delays\*, by geographic area †, transmission group and country or subcontinent of origin, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006**

Geographic area Transmission group	Country or subcontinent of origin							
	Country of report		Western Europe ‡		Central & Eastern Europe ‡		Sub-Saharan Africa	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
<b>West</b>								
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	1,055	(74.5)	58	(4.1)	15	(1.1)	19	(1.3)
Injecting drug user (IDU)	1,259	(88.5)	30	(2.1)	30	(2.1)	21	(1.5)
IDU MSM	27	(96.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	16	(47.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	14	(41.2)
Heterosexual contact	1,353	(46.1)	29	(1.0)	34	(1.2)	1,116	(38.0)
Mother-to-child	39	(72.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	14	(25.3)
Other/Undetermined	336	(58.9)	11	(2.0)	15	(2.6)	109	(19.1)
<b>Total West</b>	<b>4,084</b>	<b>(63.2)</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>(2.0)</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>(1.5)</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>(20.0)</b>
<b>Centre</b>								
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	60	(96.8)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.6)	0	(0.0)
Injecting drug user (IDU)	68	(95.7)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.5)	0	(0.0)
IDU MSM	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	4	(17.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Heterosexual contact	106	(46.9)	1	(0.4)	2	(1.0)	2	(0.9)
Mother-to-child	3	(50.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Other/Undetermined	66	(46.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>(58.2)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(0.2)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(0.8)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(0.4)</b>
<b>East</b>								
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	13	(52.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Injecting drug user (IDU)	1,009	(22.9)	0	(0.0)	15	(0.3)	0	(0.0)
IDU MSM	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Heterosexual contact	377	(29.9)	0	(0.0)	3	(0.2)	0	(0.0)
Mother-to-child	20	(95.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Other/Undetermined	226	(46.6)	0	(0.0)	6	(1.2)	0	(0.0)
<b>Total East</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>(26.5)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>(0.4)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region</b>	<b>6,041</b>	<b>(45.8)</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>(1.0)</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>(0.9)</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>(9.8)</b>

\* 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 2006 adjusted for reporting delays\*, by geographic area †, transmission group (Cont.) and country or subcontinent of origin, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006**

		Country or subcontinent of origin								Geographic area
Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-East Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Transmission group	
N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N		
<b>West</b>										
120	(8.5)	23	(1.6)	30	(2.1)	96	(6.8)	1,416	Men who have sex with men (MSM)	
7	(0.5)	4	(0.3)	22	(1.5)	50	(3.5)	1,422	Injecting drug user (IDU)	
1	(4.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	28	IDU MSM	
0	(0.0)	1	(4.0)	1	(4.0)	1	(3.6)	34	Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	
146	(5.0)	80	(2.7)	58	(2.0)	121	(4.1)	2,936	Heterosexual contact	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.3)	0	(0.0)	54	Mother-to-child	
22	(3.9)	17	(3.1)	18	(3.2)	42	(7.3)	571	Other/Undetermined	
<b>296</b>	<b>(4.6)</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>(1.9)</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>(2.0)</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>(4.8)</b>	<b>6,462</b>	<b>Total West</b>	
<b>Centre</b>										
0	(0.0)	1	(1.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	62	Men who have sex with men (MSM)	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(2.8)	71	Injecting drug user (IDU)	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	IDU MSM	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	19	(82.8)	23	Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	114	(50.7)	225	Heterosexual contact	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(49.1)	6	Mother-to-child	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.7)	74	(52.4)	141	Other/Undetermined	
<b>0</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(0.2)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(0.2)</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>(40.0)</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>Total Centre</b>	
<b>East</b>										
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	12	(47.9)	25	Men who have sex with men (MSM)	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3,388	(76.8)	4,412	Injecting drug user (IDU)	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	1	IDU MSM	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	Haemophiliac/Transfusion recipient	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	880	(69.8)	1,260	Heterosexual contact	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.7)	21	Mother-to-child	
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	253	(52.2)	486	Other/Undetermined	
<b>0</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>4,536</b>	<b>(73.1)</b>	<b>6,208</b>	<b>Total East</b>	
<b>296</b>	<b>(2.2)</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>(1.0)</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>(1.0)</b>	<b>5,057</b>	<b>(38.3)</b>	<b>13,199</b>	<b>Total WHO European Region</b>	

**Table 24. Deaths among AIDS cases by country and year of death (2002-2006) adjusted for reporting delays\*, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006**

Geographic area	Year of death					Cumulative total reported †
	Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	
<b>West</b>						
Andorra ‡	–	–	0	0	0	0
EU Austria	22	28	27	39	18	1,438
EU Belgium	38	31	42	41	15	1,830
EU Denmark	24	27	31	27	14	1,975
EU Finland	5	8	8	6	3	271
EU France	668	483	421	401	297	34,873
EU Germany	189	164	186	127	73	13,516
EU Greece	39	60	26	52	38	1,520
Iceland	0	0	1	0	1	37
EU Ireland	6	4	8	8	3	397
Israel	29	42	21	25	19	653
EU Italy	485	498	436	349	254	35,077
EU Luxembourg	5	3	6	1	4	110
EU Malta	2	1	1	2	5	56
Monaco §	0	0	0	0	–	16
EU Netherlands	37	46	41	58	26	231
Norway	13	13	14	15	6	616
EU Portugal	518	393	316	209	305	6,599
San Marino	1	1	0	0	0	8
EU Spain	1,155	967	681	555	198	40,157
EU Sweden	26	22	18	20	10	1,317
Switzerland	102	95	90	70	56	5,669
EU United Kingdom	242	310	238	283	276	13,608
<b>Total West</b>	<b>3,606</b>	<b>3,196</b>	<b>2,612</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>159,974</b>
<b>Centre</b>						
Albania	6	1	1	3	7	35
Bosnia & Herzegovina	6	3	3	3	4	51
EU Bulgaria	4	4	10	12	8	64
Croatia	4	5	2	2	6	123
EU Cyprus	1	2	1	1	0	85
EU Czech Republic	8	3	4	10	4	123
EU Hungary	10	10	13	6	7	286
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	5	0	3	2	5	55
Montenegro	3	1	1	0	1	25
EU Poland	47	61	66	64	36	835
EU Romania	229	214	215	227	157	4,788
Serbia ¶	22	25	27	25	23	818
EU Slovakia	2	0	3	0	4	29
EU Slovenia	3	1	2	2	0	76
Turkey	4	5	47	4	2	140
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>7,533</b>
<b>East</b>						
Armenia	6	5	7	3	7	42
Azerbaijan §	5	10	14	11	–	66
Belarus	18	32	61	89	145	369
EU Estonia	0	5	15	12	18	71
Georgia	13	21	49	55	33	213
Kazakhstan	37	51	64	77	85	358
Kyrgyzstan	6	9	8	24	13	62
EU Latvia	4	14	19	27	14	95
EU Lithuania	6	5	10	5	8	54
Moldova, Republic of	15	26	20	20	18	123
Russian Federation	158	236	311	439	610	2,454
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkmenistan	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ukraine	423	730	965	1,537	1,549	6,161
Uzbekistan §	5	10	22	9	–	65
<b>Total East</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>10,134</b>
<b>Total European Union (EU)</b>	<b>3,775</b>	<b>3,364</b>	<b>2,844</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>159,481</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region</b>	<b>4,657</b>	<b>4,685</b>	<b>4,575</b>	<b>4,959</b>	<b>4,386</b>	<b>177,641</b>

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

\* See Technical note.

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

‡ HIV/AIDS surveillance system started in 2004.

§ December 2005 data.

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

¶ Data not available from Kosovo from 1999.

**Table 25. Deaths among AIDS cases by geographic area\*, transmission group and year of death (2002-2006) adjusted for reporting delays †, and cumulative totals, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006\***

Geographic area Transmission group	Year of death					Cumulative total reported ‡
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
<b>West</b>						
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	707	626	522	508	360	53,310
Injecting drug user (IDU)	1,643	1,376	1,014	835	493	65,285
IDU MSM	32	28	20	19	15	2,187
Haemophiliac/Coagulation disorder	22	15	16	10	11	2,903
Transfusion recipient	13	19	13	12	10	2,776
Heterosexual contact	930	899	812	716	600	25,024
Mother-to-child	10	15	9	21	10	1,767
Nosocomial infection	2	1	0	0	0	50
Other/Undetermined	247	216	206	168	123	6,672
<b>Total West</b>	<b>3,606</b>	<b>3,196</b>	<b>2,612</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>159,974</b>
<b>Centre</b>						
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	28	27	28	21	19	798
Injecting drug user (IDU)	40	47	48	50	35	881
IDU MSM	4	0	2	0	0	8
Haemophiliac/Coagulation disorder	3	0	3	3	0	122
Transfusion recipient	38	23	31	36	17	1,086
Heterosexual contact	86	85	144	121	90	1,247
Mother-to-child	6	7	3	7	8	177
Nosocomial infection	116	115	89	86	69	2,636
Other/Undetermined	33	31	50	37	25	578
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>7,533</b>
<b>East</b>						
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	8	14	17	8	8	220
Injecting drug user (IDU)	445	784	1,090	1,700	1,788	6,789
IDU MSM	0	0	1	0	0	7
Haemophiliac/Coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfusion recipient	0	1	0	0	1	13
Heterosexual contact	135	210	256	379	439	1,787
Mother-to-child	4	5	3	9	3	66
Nosocomial infection	5	0	4	3	1	125
Other/Undetermined	100	140	194	209	261	1,127
<b>Total East</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>10,134</b>
<b>Total WHO European Region</b>	<b>4,657</b>	<b>4,685</b>	<b>4,575</b>	<b>4,959</b>	<b>4,386</b>	<b>177,641</b>

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

† See Technical note.

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

**Table 26. Total number of HIV tests performed, excluding unlinked anonymous testing and testing of blood donations, by country and year (2002-2006), and number of tests per 1,000 population (2006), WHO European Region**

Geographic area Country	Number of HIV tests					Tests/1000 population 2006
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
<b>West</b>						
Andorra	1,101	1,408	1,460	1,884	3,077	45.7
EU Austria	643,359	697,869	698,099	667,825	659,693	80.4
EU Belgium	541,360	559,740	593,054	591,193	578,717	55.4
EU Denmark	153,967	136,420	137,708	143,671	154,332	28.3
EU Finland	138,932	132,983	144,613	142,427	128,702	24.5
EU France †	4,500,000	4,700,000	4,900,000	5,300,000	5,000,000	79.9
EU Germany †	-	-	2,277,000	-	-	27.6 *
EU Greece ‡	-	-	18,238	-	-	1.6 *
EU Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	210,730	207,016	203,537	234,835	242,484	35.4
EU Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU Luxembourg	16,037	13,317	14,794	13,975	14,339	30.5
EU Malta	5,734	4,648	6,194	6,197	10,309	25.6
EU Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	180,586	183,830	187,606	193,075	188,550	40.6
EU Portugal ¶	520,208	507,743	-	917,117	-	87.4 *
San Marino	4,747	3,517	4,893	4,723	5,061	178.6 *
EU Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland †	311,000	319,000	-	-	-	44.1 *
EU United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total West</b>	<b>7,227,761</b>	<b>7,467,491</b>	<b>9,187,196</b>	<b>8,216,922</b>	<b>6,985,264</b>	
<b>Centre</b>						
Albania	3,630	3,959	2,862	3,700	3,098	1.0
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	-	15,755	10,834	20,904	5.3
EU Bulgaria	110,000	120,000	110,000	110,000	105,000	13.7 *
Croatia	29,317	28,168	27,925	24,897	26,124	5.7
EU Cyprus	33,609	33,337	38,796	38,708	37,763	44.7
EU Czech Republic	309,234	309,270	322,267	330,230	317,823	31.1
EU Hungary	106,158	93,304	109,992	70,512	80,168	8.0
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	2,808	4,322	4,983	7,526	11,172	5.5
Montenegro	1,346	3,405	3,376	3,594	3,988	6.4
EU Poland	119,531	123,725	126,738	136,040	159,180	4.1 *
EU Romania	175,194	175,717	220,734	182,801	191,223	8.8
Serbia **	11,589	20,087	27,021	35,083	37,829	5.0
EU Slovakia	68,088	51,276	94,173	103,718	93,426	17.3
EU Slovenia	20,730	22,023	22,014	24,522	25,624	13.0
Turkey	963,859	1,139,509	1,207,258	1,881,750	1,908,257	25.7
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>1,955,093</b>	<b>2,128,102</b>	<b>2,333,894</b>	<b>2,963,915</b>	<b>3,021,579</b>	
<b>East</b>						
Armenia	10,990	9,870	14,415	39,469	50,221	16.7
Azerbaijan	147,360	167,717	202,271	237,027	237,183	28.0
Belarus	374,668	337,900	449,479	440,675	441,299	45.5
EU Estonia	57,969	52,109	59,474	61,249	65,861	49.7
Georgia	51,135	30,371	24,311	26,026	16,989	3.8
Kazakhstan	720,616	568,462	525,096	615,692	860,510	58.1
Kyrgyzstan	133,681	137,781	144,927	162,075	179,407	33.7
EU Latvia	81,940	82,424	84,054	85,538	85,117	37.1
EU Lithuania	77,244	88,912	59,822	58,424	52,988	15.5
Moldova, Republic of	60,337	95,188	160,978	185,922	216,566	51.6
Russian Federation	20,442,761	18,088,625	17,909,234	17,744,347	18,535,043	130.0
Tajikistan	8,491	13,811	27,755	61,445	69,126	10.5
Turkmenistan	96,673	-	-	-	-	20.9 *
Ukraine	1,327,736	1,472,542	1,527,181	1,554,988	1,661,599	36.1
Uzbekistan	317,666	366,169	446,317	835,657	-	31.4 *
<b>Total East</b>	<b>23,909,267</b>	<b>21,511,881</b>	<b>21,635,314</b>	<b>22,108,534</b>	<b>22,471,909</b>	
<b>Total European Union (EU)</b>	<b>7,679,294</b>	<b>7,904,817</b>	<b>10,037,764</b>	<b>8,984,147</b>	<b>7,760,265</b>	
<b>Total WHO European Region</b>	<b>33,092,121</b>	<b>31,107,474</b>	<b>33,156,404</b>	<b>33,289,371</b>	<b>32,478,752</b>	

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

\* Relates to most recent year with available data.

† Estimates.

‡ Data from 5 out of 9 AIDS reference centres.

|| Data not available.

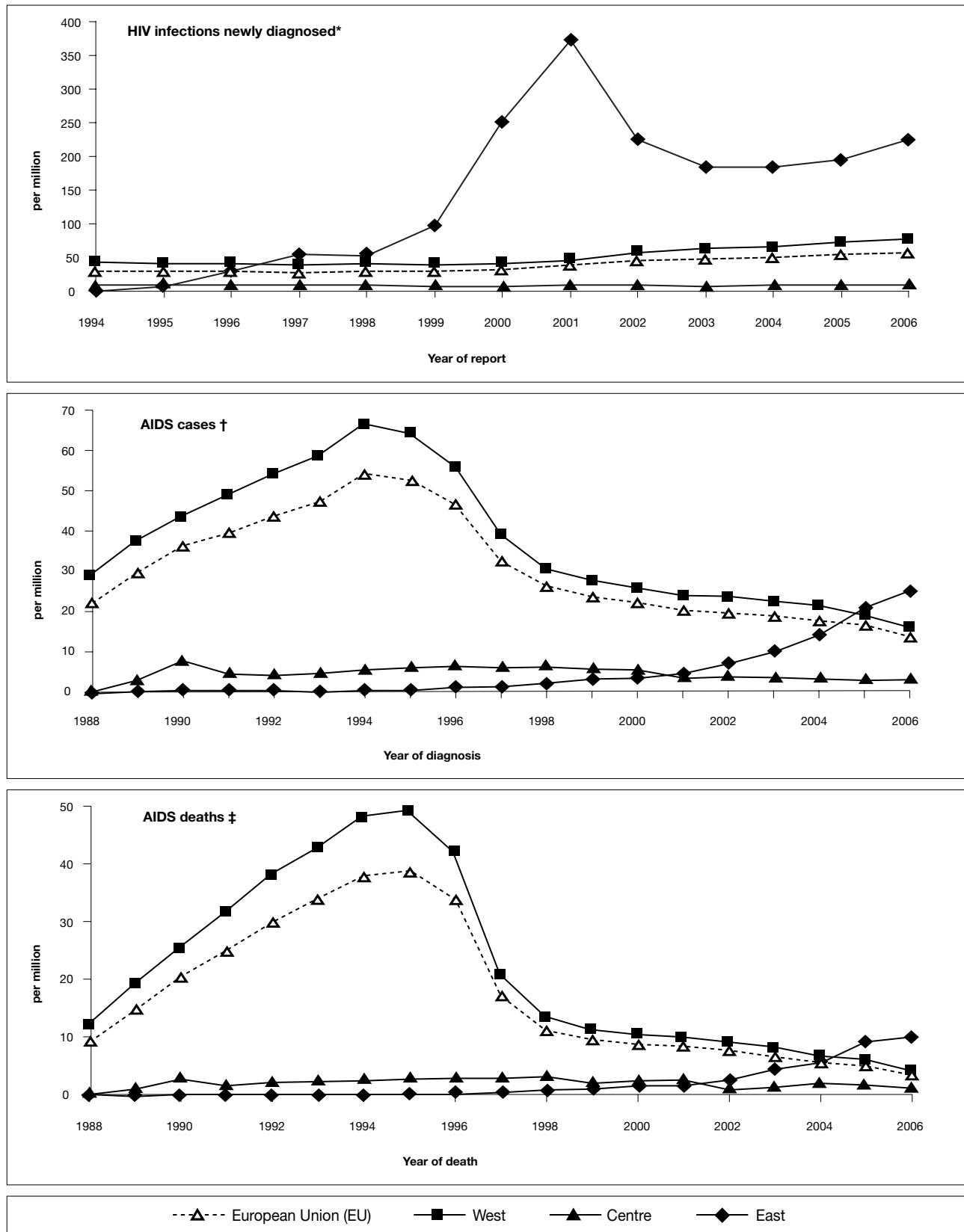
¶ Data from the 5 Regional Health Administrations; Azores and Madeira not included.

\*\* Data relate to the number of persons tested rather than the number of tests performed

A thick black L-shaped line, consisting of a vertical segment on the left and a horizontal segment extending to the right, framing the word 'FIGURES'.

## FIGURES

Figure 1. HIV infections newly diagnosed (1994-2006), AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1988-2006) per million population, by geographic area, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006



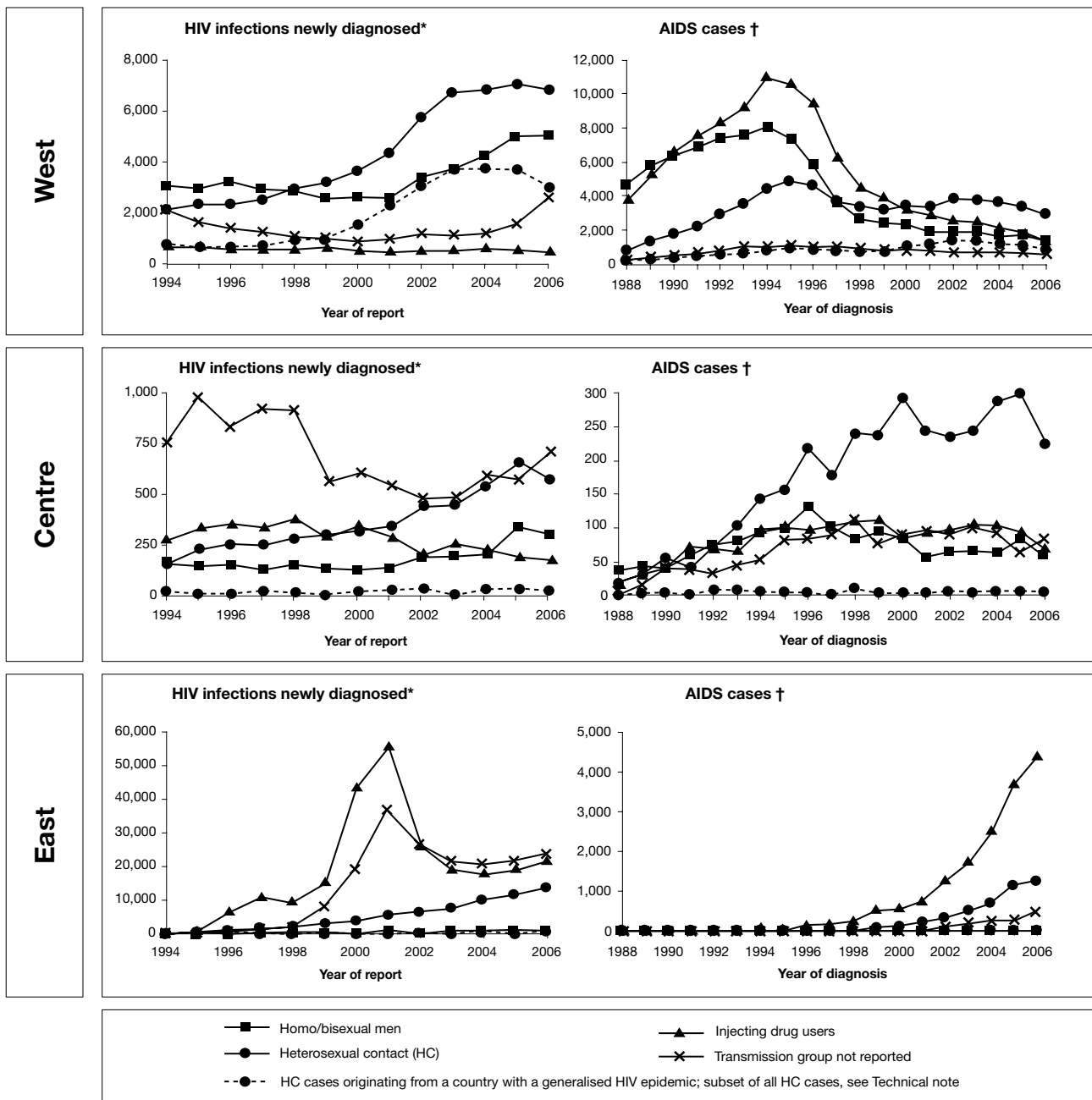
**Note: Graphs include countries providing data for the entire periods shown**

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

† AIDS data by year of diagnosis adjusted for reporting delays. Countries excluded: West: Andorra, Monaco; East: Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan

‡ AIDS deaths data by year of death adjusted for reporting delays. Countries excluded: West: Andorra, Monaco, Netherlands (EU); East: Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan

Figure 2. HIV infections newly diagnosed\* (1994-2006) and AIDS cases † (1988-2006) by geographic area and transmission group ‡, WHO European Region, data reported by 31 December 2006



Note: different scale for each figure

Graphs include countries providing data for the entire periods shown

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

† AIDS data by year of diagnosis adjusted for reporting delays: Countries excluded: West: Andorra, Monaco; East: Uzbekistan

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

Figure 3. HIV infections newly diagnosed, per million population, WHO European Region, cases reported in 2006

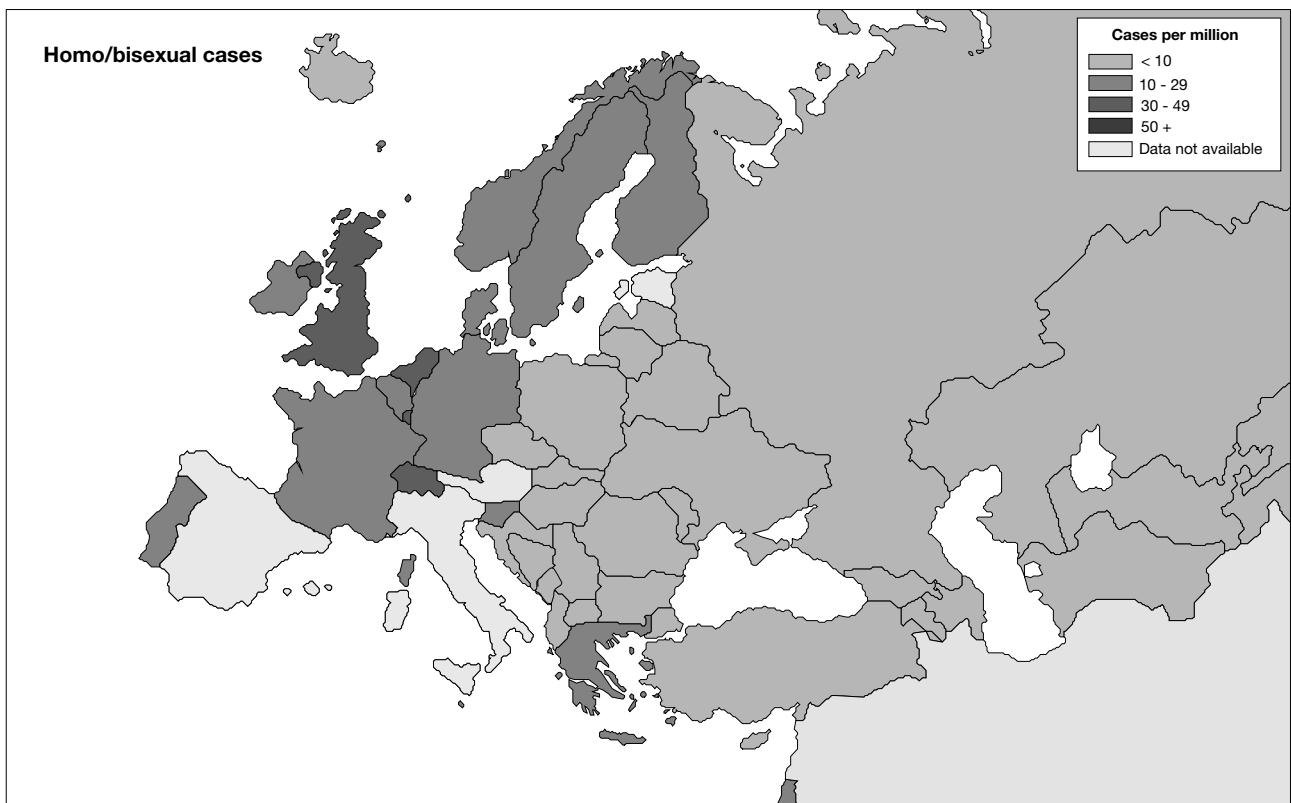
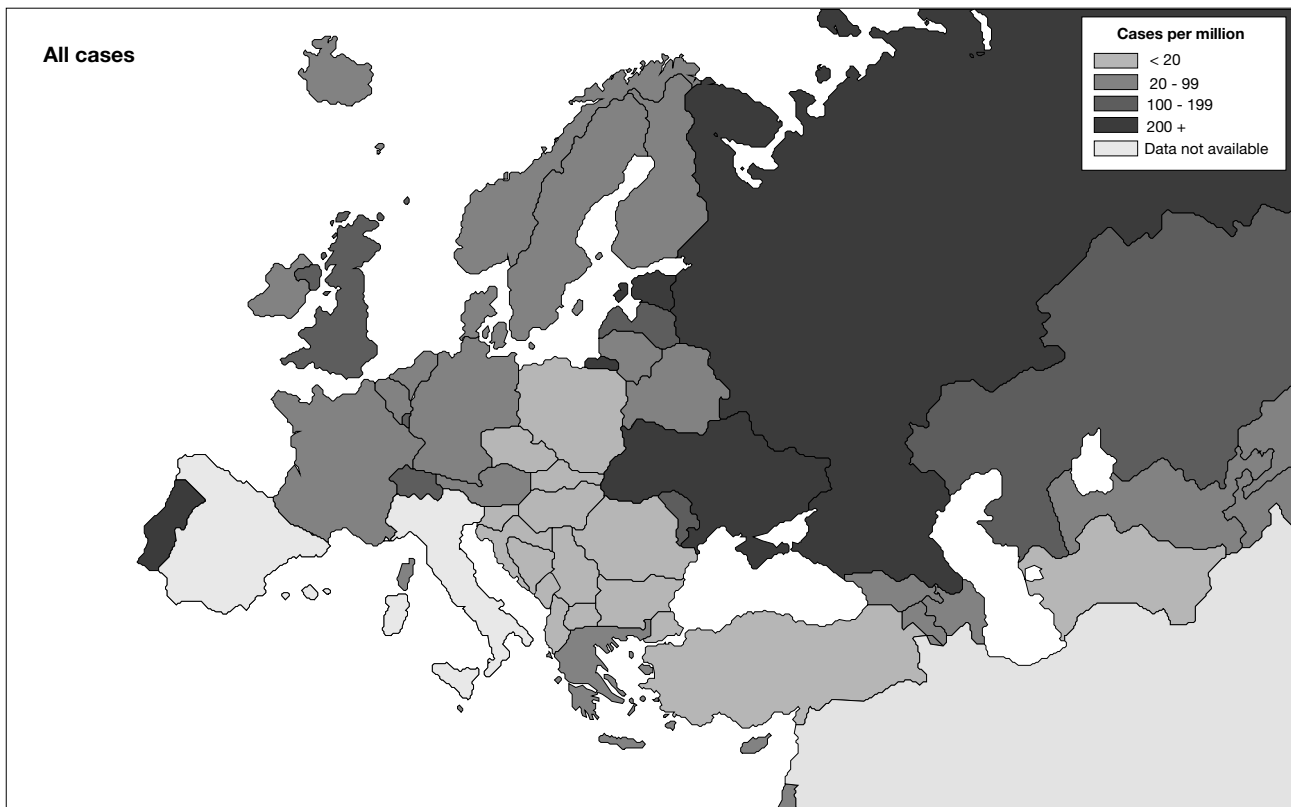




Figure 3. HIV infections newly diagnosed, per million population, WHO European Region, cases reported in 2006  
(Cont.)

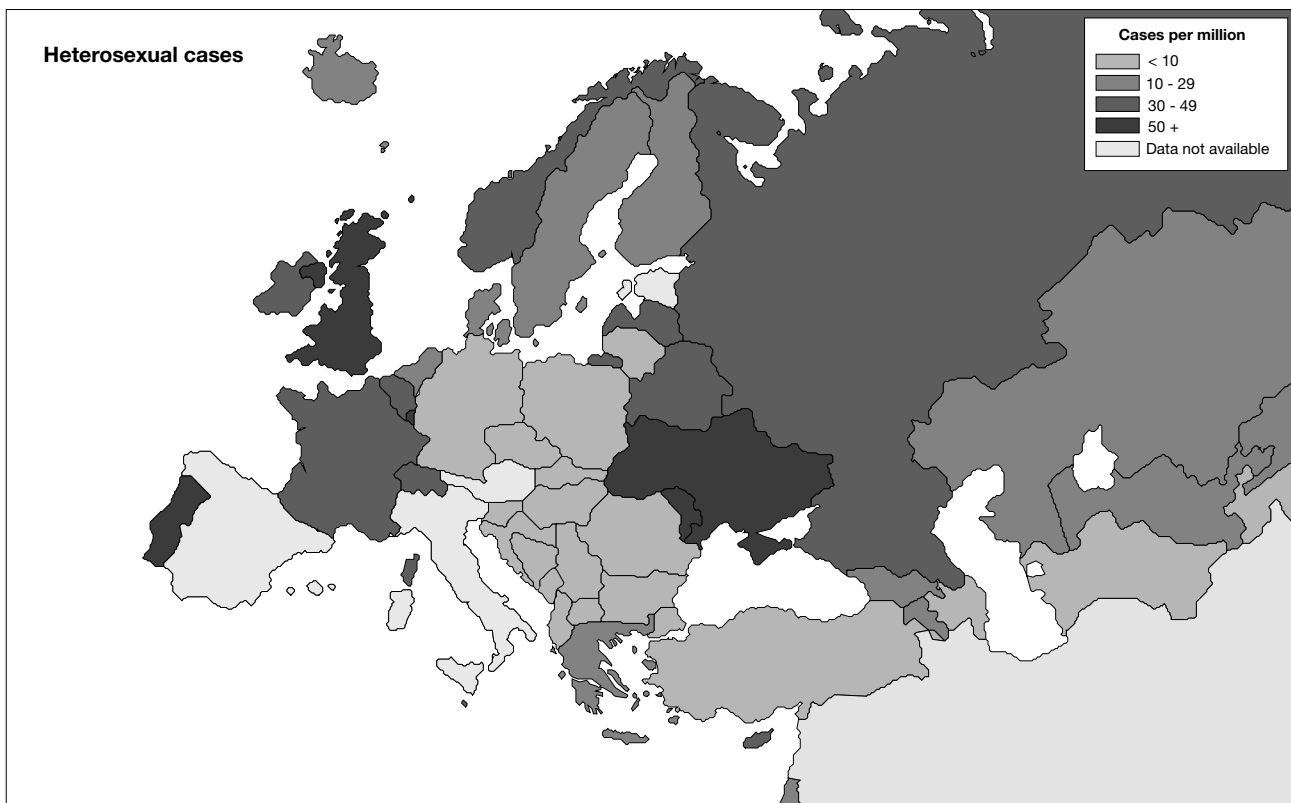
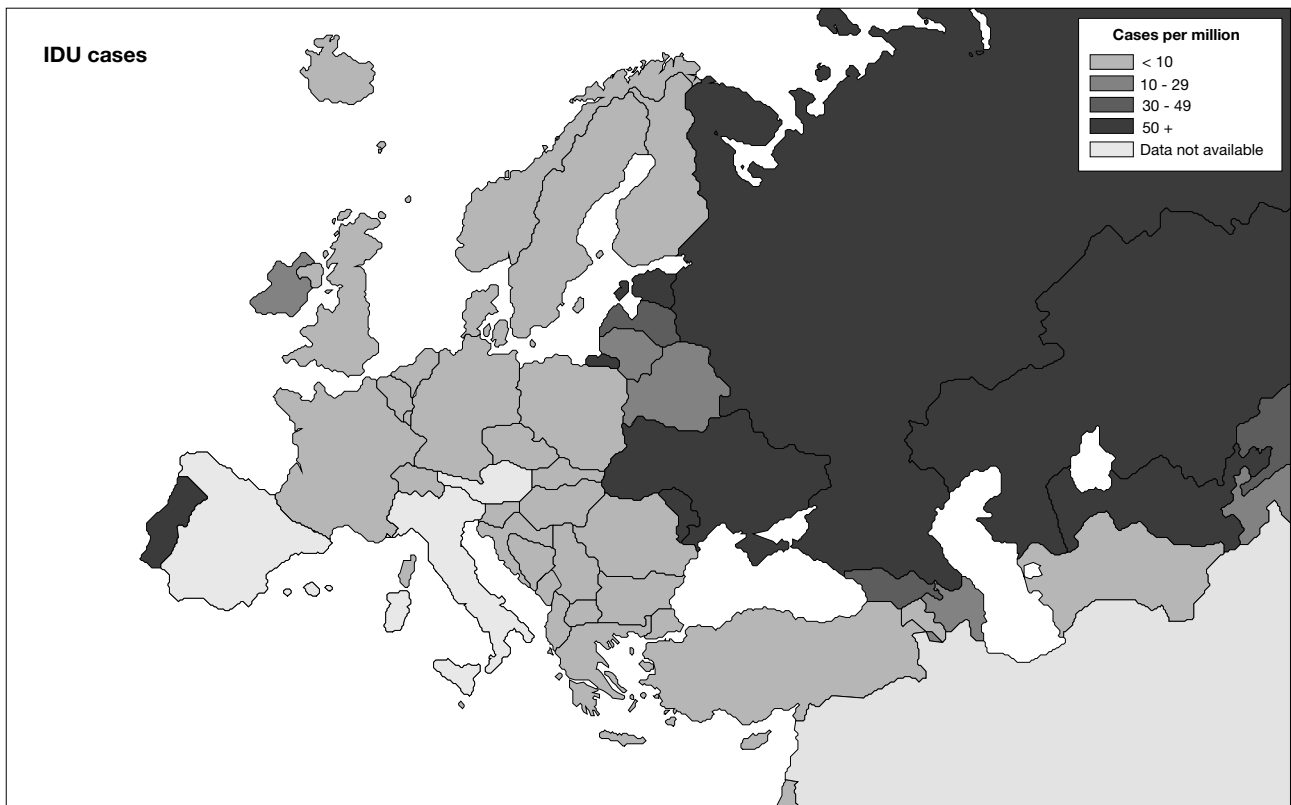


Figure 4. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2006, per million population, WHO European Region, cases reported by 31 December 2006, adjusted for reporting delays



Figure 4. AIDS cases diagnosed in 2006, per million population, WHO European Region, cases reported by (Cont.) 31 December 2006, adjusted for reporting delays

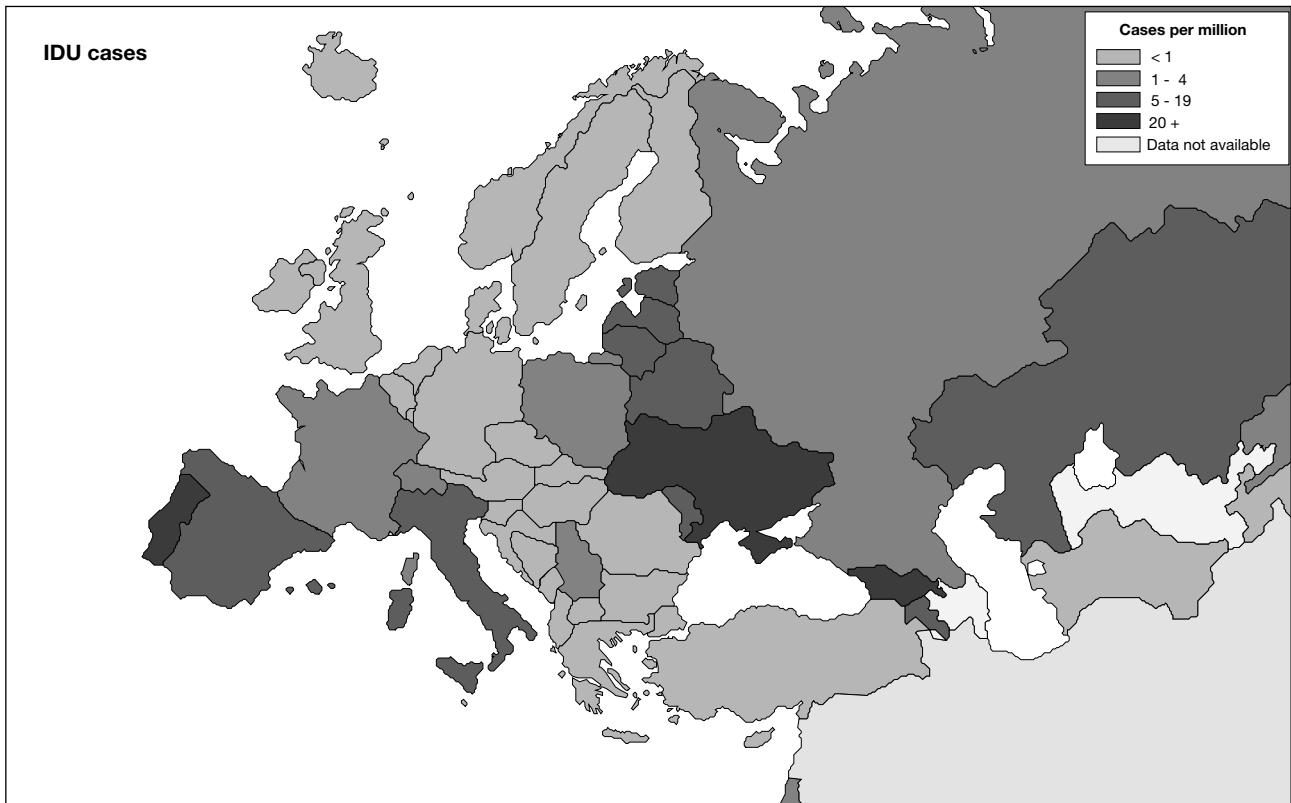
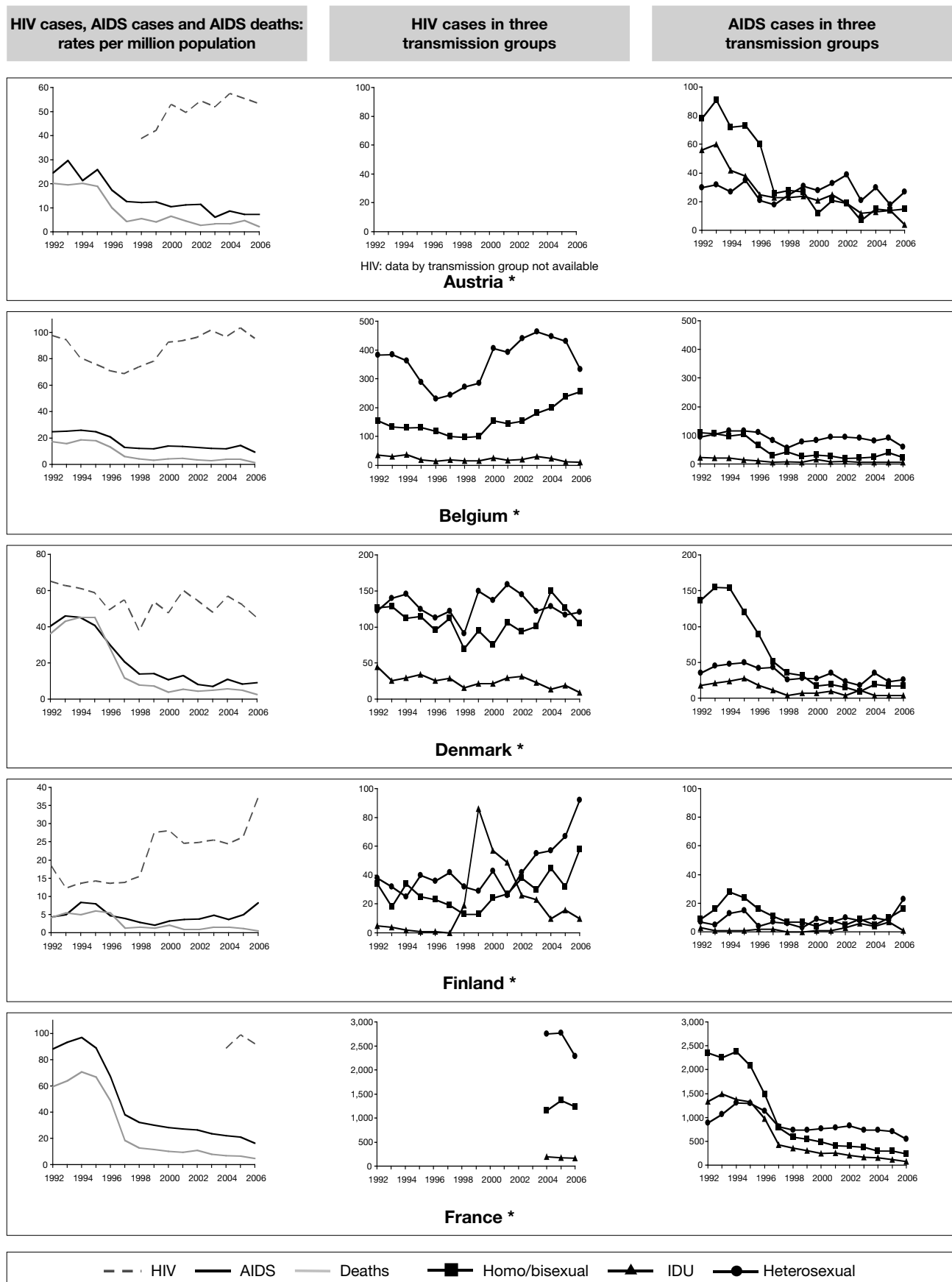
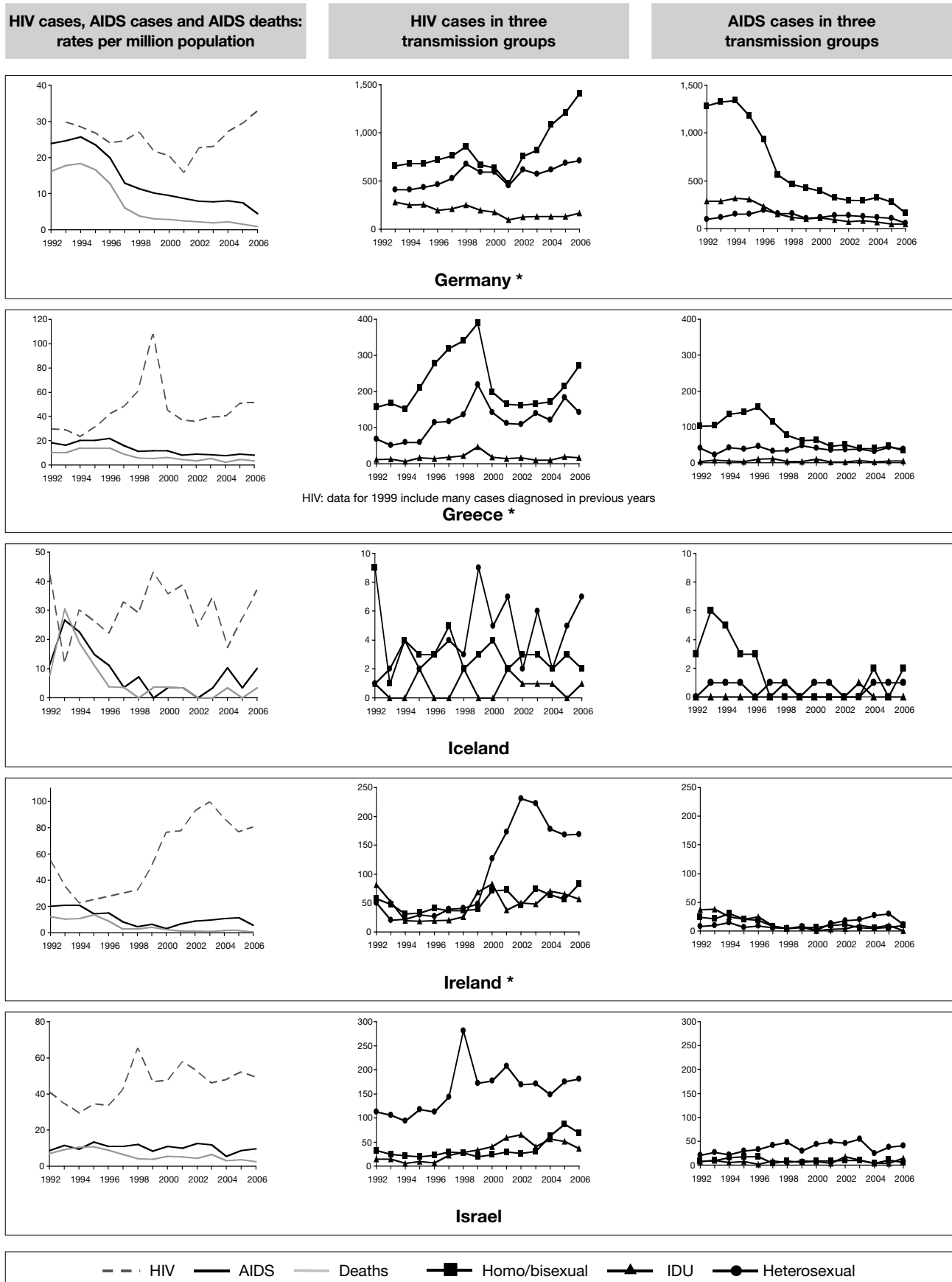


Figure 5. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1992-2006) in countries of the WHO European Region – West, data reported by 31 December 2006



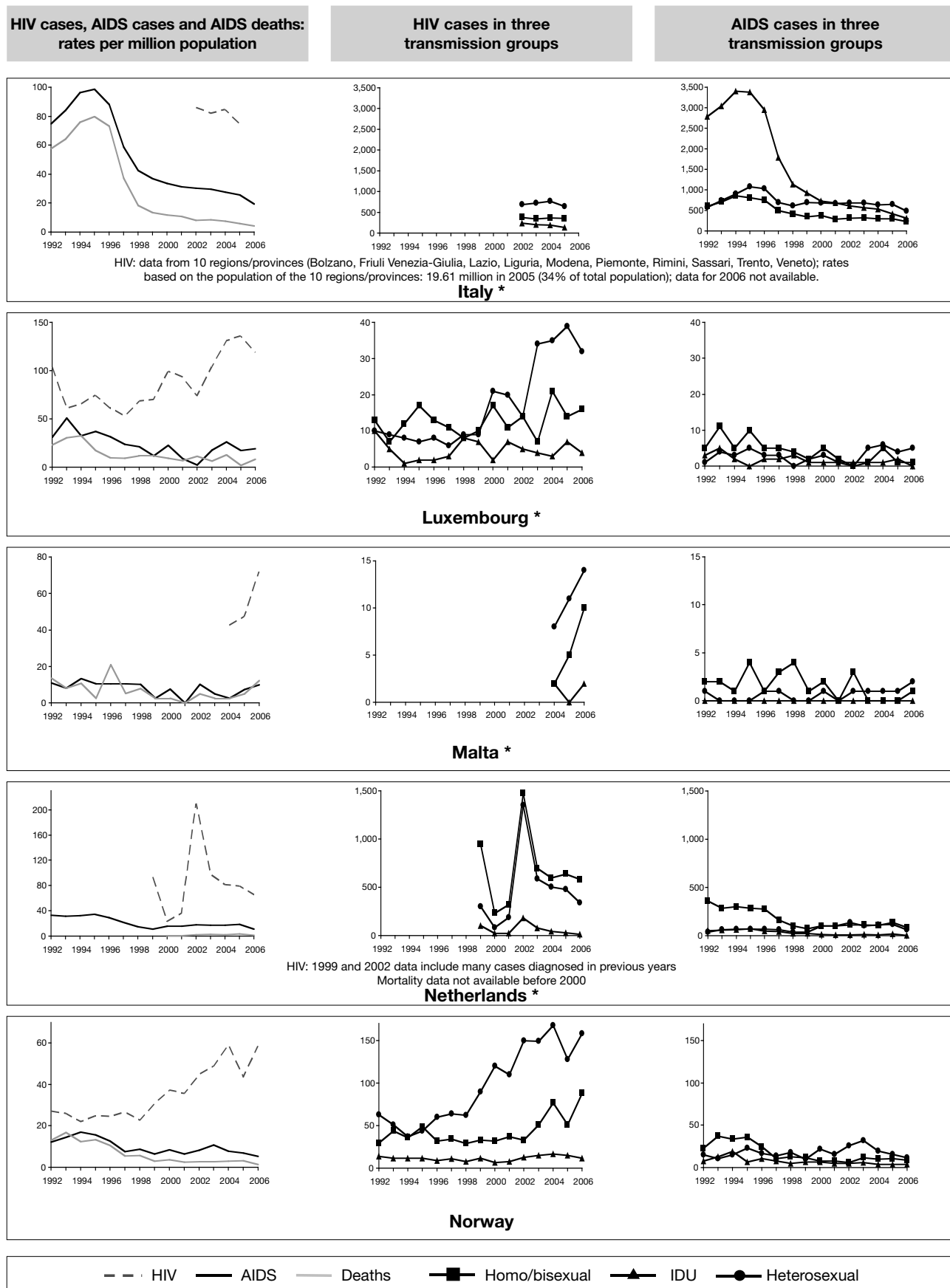
\* European Union Member State as of 1 January 2007

Figure 5. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1992-2006) in countries of the WHO European Region – West, data reported by 31 December 2006



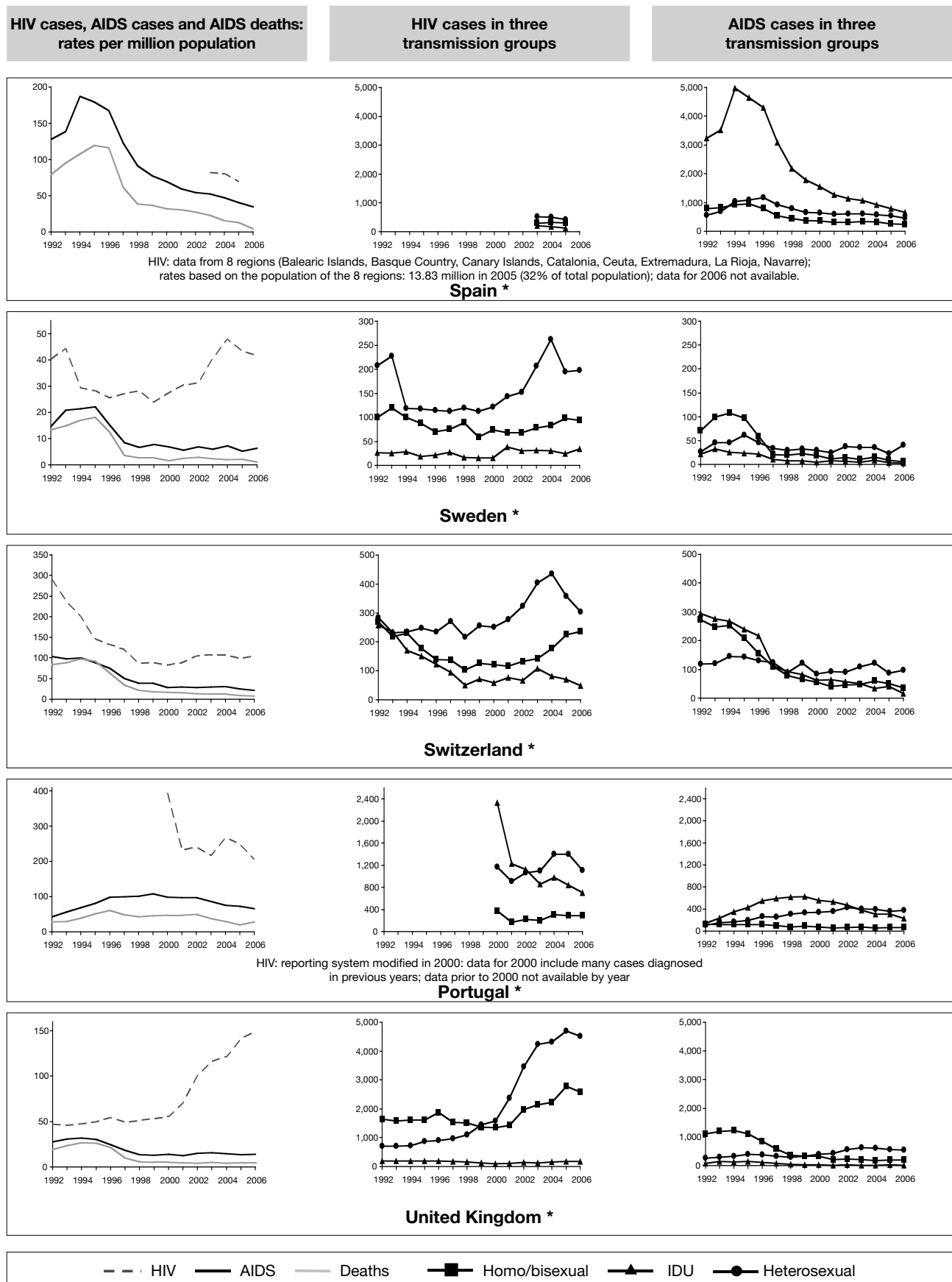
\* European Union Member State as of 1 January 2007

Figure 5. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1992-2006) in countries of the WHO European Region – West, data reported by 31 December 2006



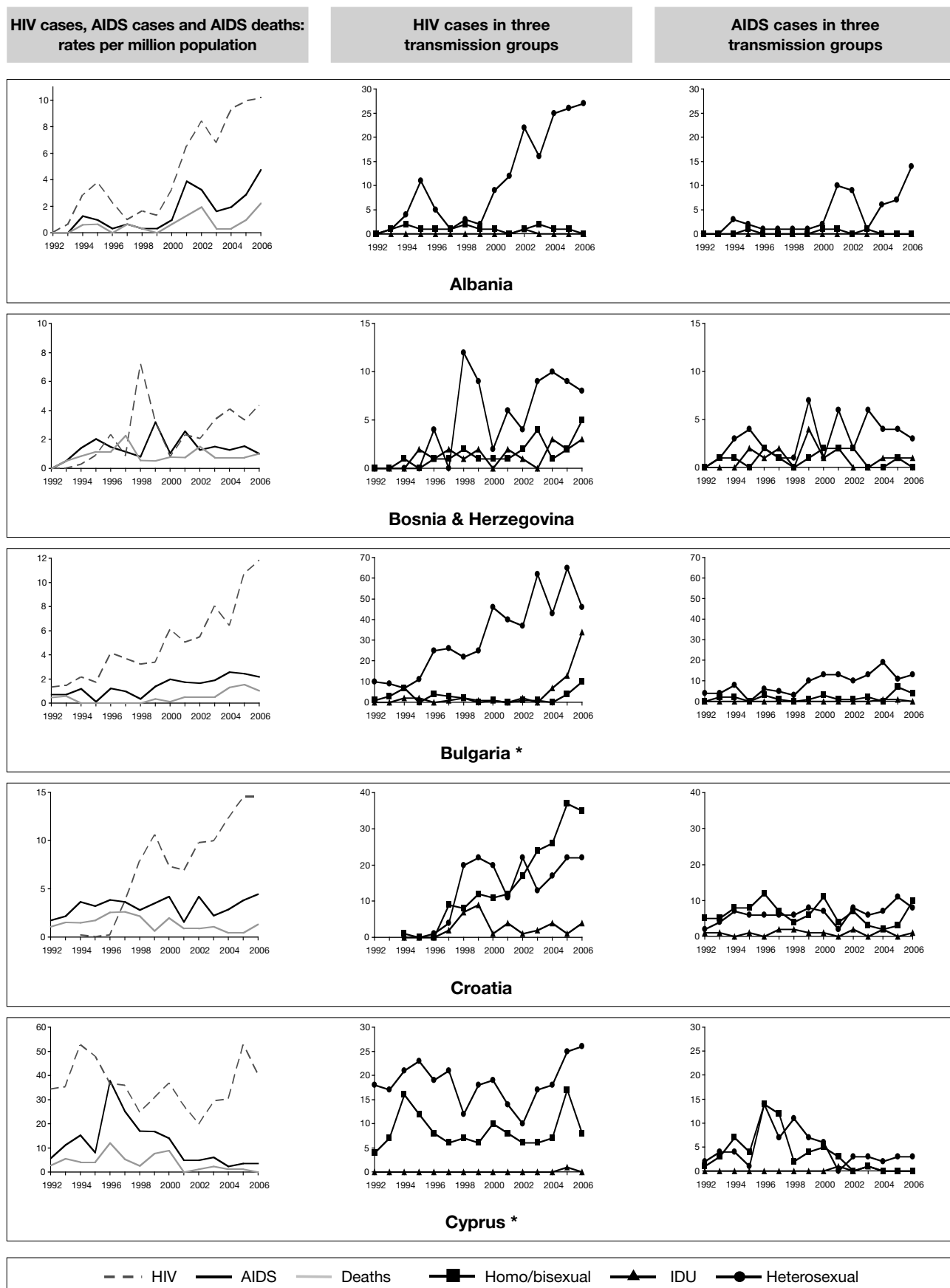
\* European Union Member State as of 1 January 2007

Figure 5. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1992-2006) in countries of the WHO European Region – West, data reported by 31 December 2006



\* European Union Member State as of 1 January 2007

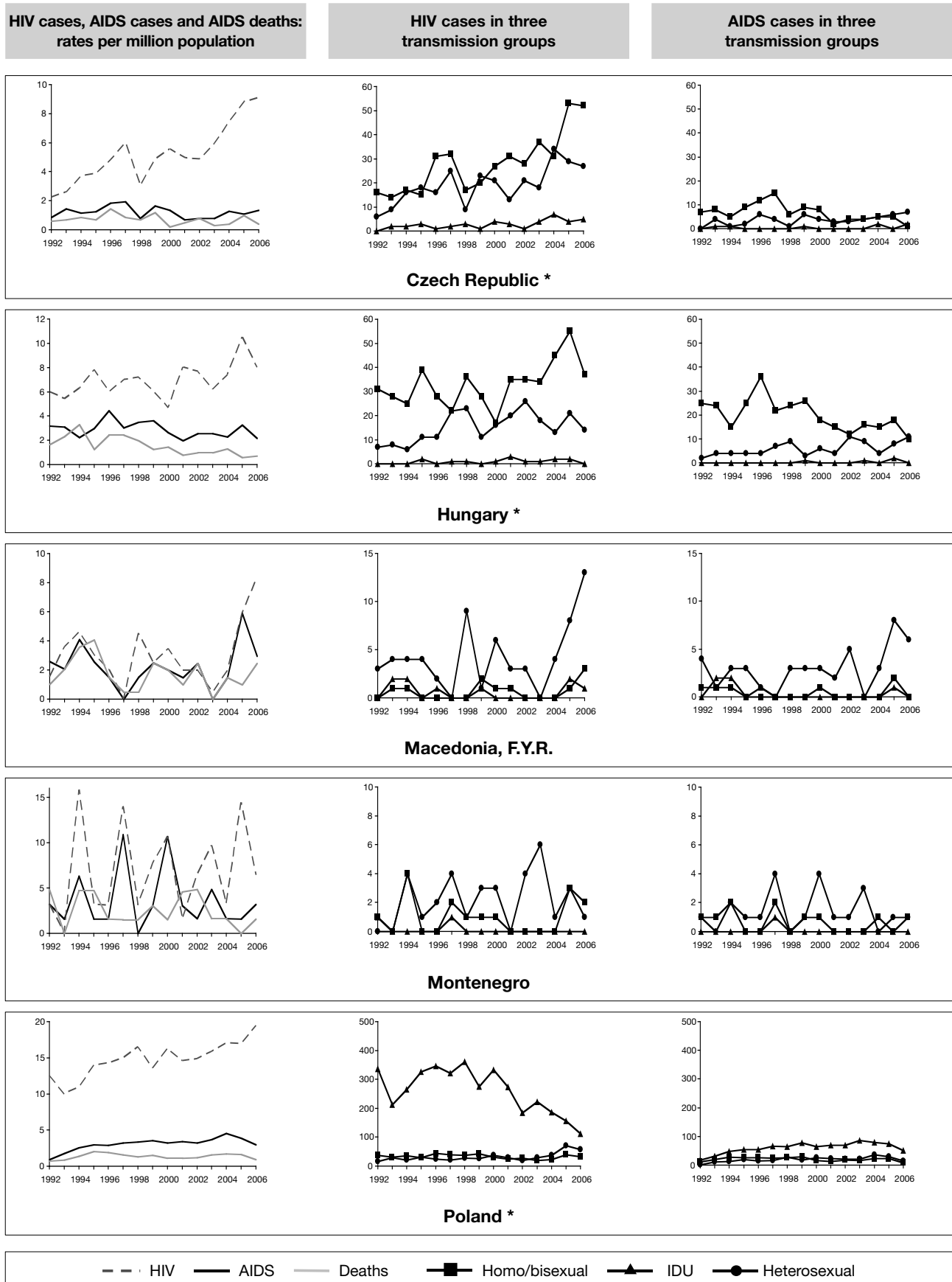
Figure 6. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1992-2006) in countries of the WHO European Region – Centre, data reported by 31 December 2006



\* European Union Member State as of 1 January 2007

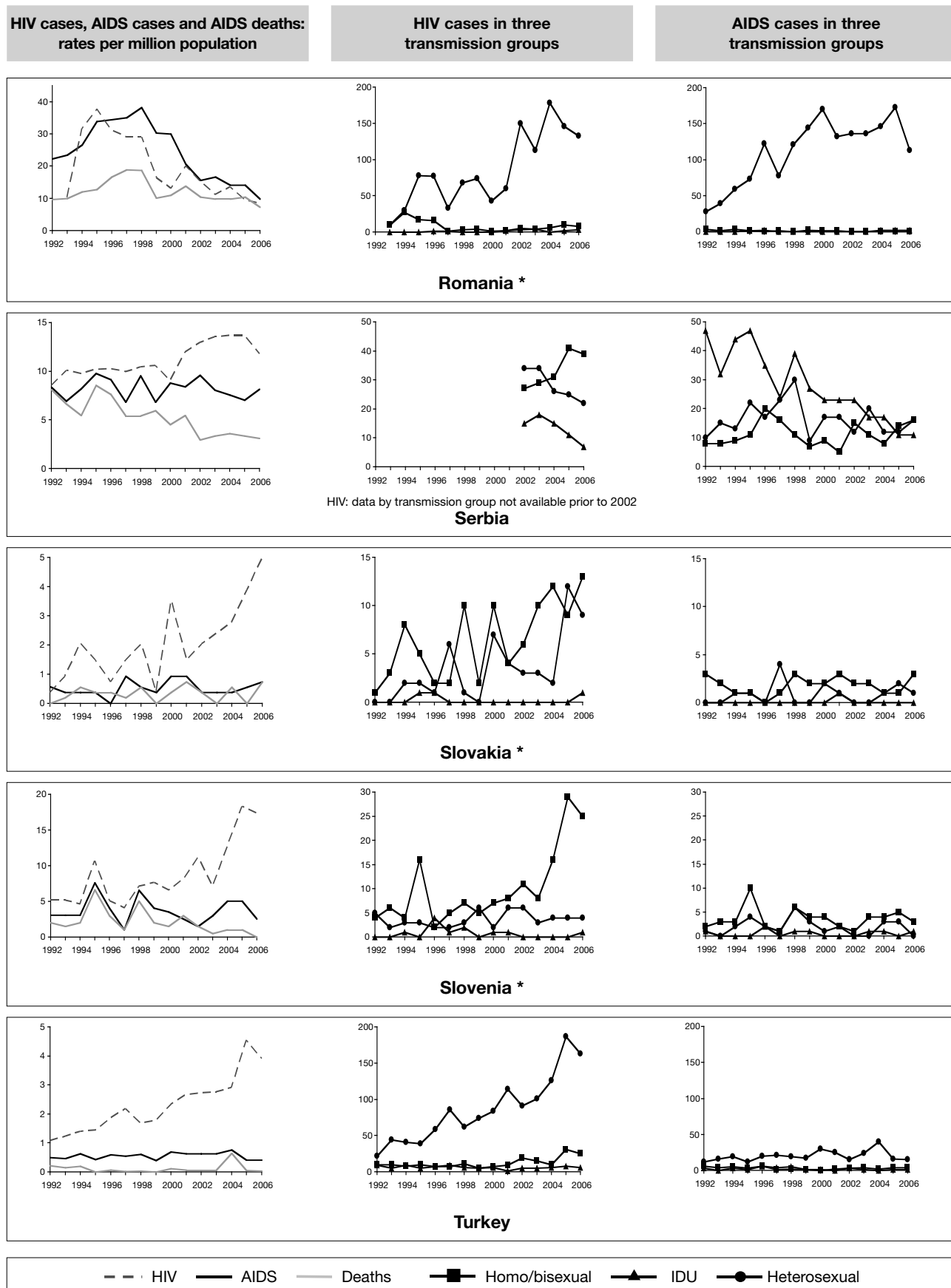


Figure 6. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1992-2006) in countries of the WHO European Region – Centre, data reported by 31 December 2006



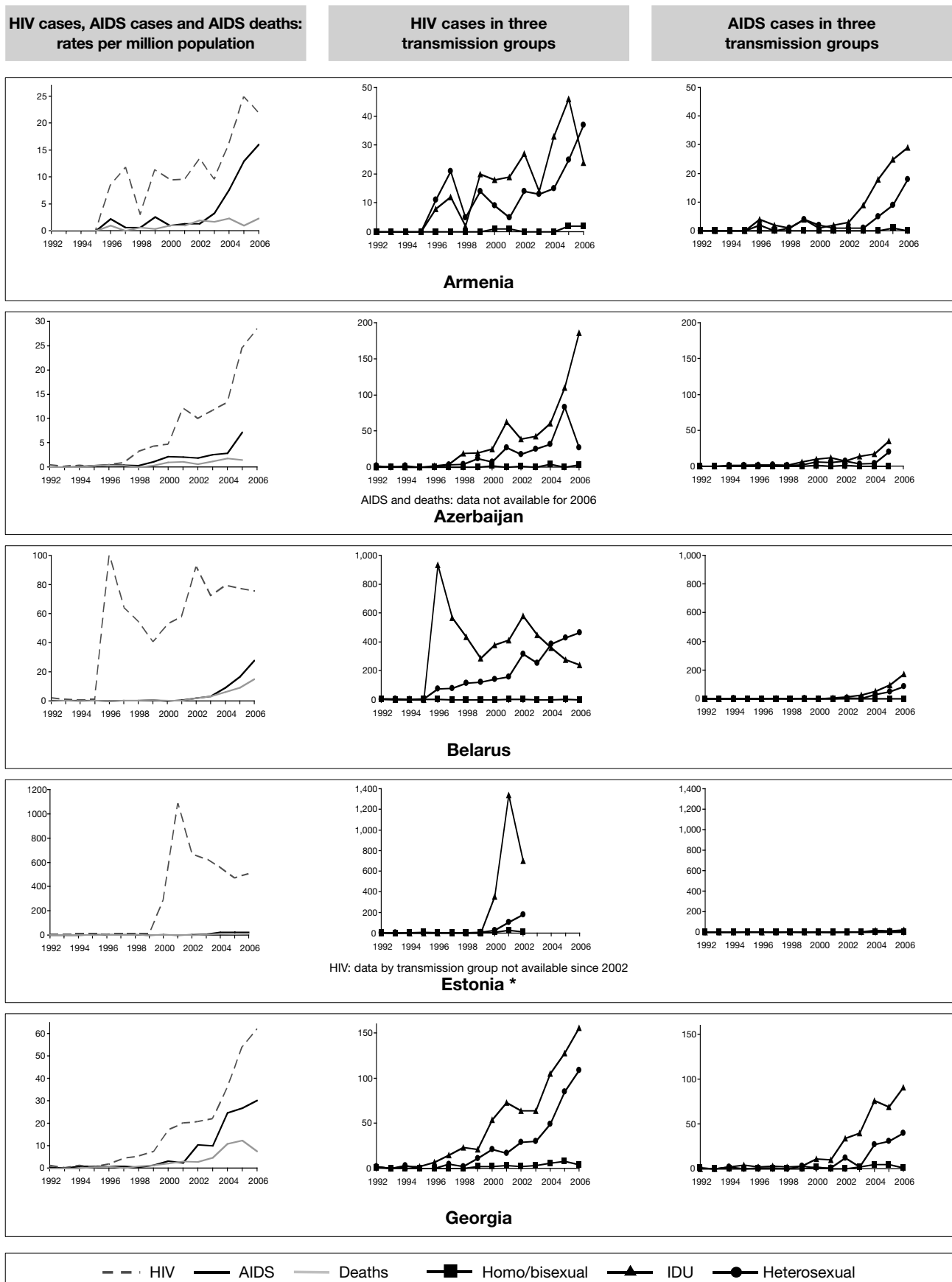
\* European Union Member State as of 1 January 2007

Figure 6. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1992-2006) in countries of the WHO European Region – Centre, data reported by 31 December 2006



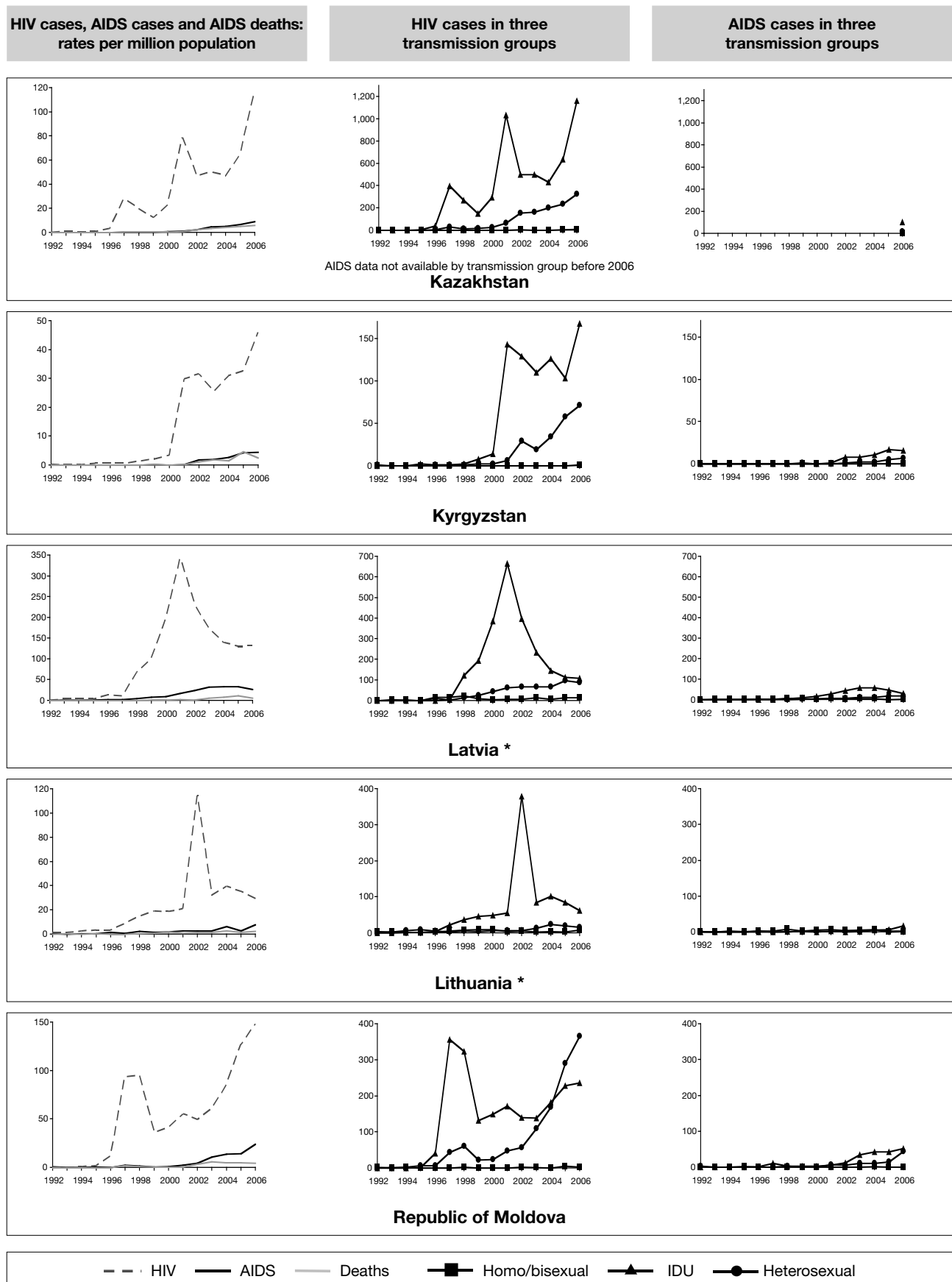
\* European Union Member State as of 1 January 2007

Figure 7. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1992-2006) in countries of the WHO European Region – East, data reported by 31 December 2006



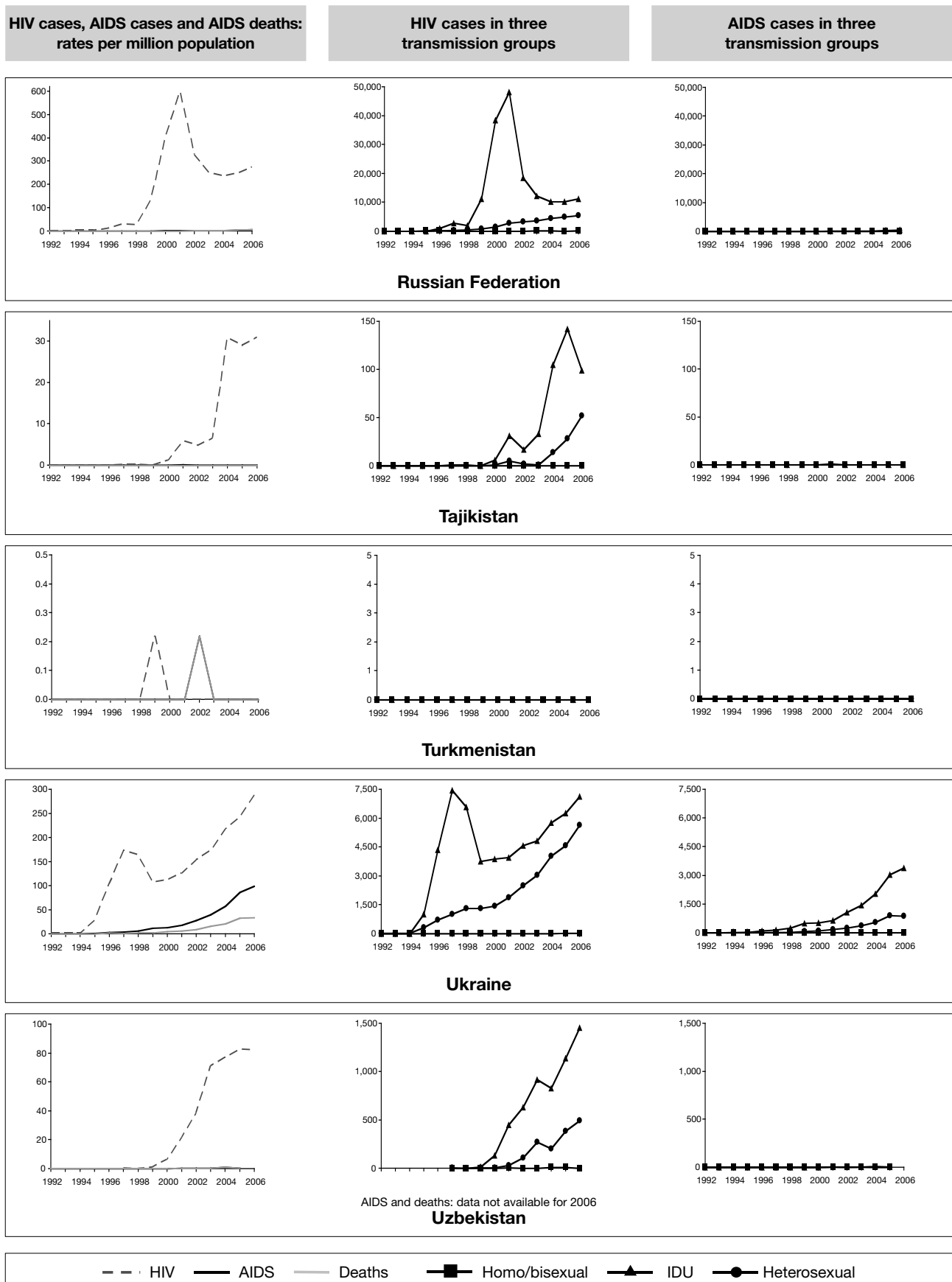
\* European Union Member State as of 1 January 2007

Figure 7. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1992-2006) in countries of the WHO European Region – East, data reported by 31 December 2006



\* European Union Member State as of 1 January 2007

Figure 7. Trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections, AIDS cases and AIDS deaths (1992-2006) in countries of the WHO European Region – East, data reported by 31 December 2006



\* European Union Member State as of 1 January 2007

## Technical note

All 53 countries of the WHO European Region participate in the HIV/AIDS surveillance activities coordinated by EuroHIV (European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of HIV/AIDS). A single institution in each country (see back cover) reports national data to EuroHIV and is responsible for the quality of the data provided.

### Reporting of AIDS and HIV infection

#### *Data collection and management*

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

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

#### *AIDS*

Anonymous, individual data on all cases reported in each of the 53 countries since the beginning of the epidemic are reported annually to EuroHIV, according to a standard data file specification. After validation, these data are merged to form the European Non-Aggregate AIDS Data Set (ENAADS).

#### *HIV infection*

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

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

## Case definitions

#### *AIDS case definition*

Cases are reported according to a uniform AIDS case definition originally published in 1982<sup>1</sup> and revised in 1985<sup>2,3</sup> 1987<sup>4,5</sup> and, for adults and adolescents (13 years and over), in 1993<sup>6,7</sup>. 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 Europe<sup>8</sup> is essentially the same as that used in the USA.

#### *HIV infection case definition*

A case of HIV infection is defined as an individual with HIV infection confirmed by laboratory according to country definitions and requirements, diagnosed at any clinical stage including AIDS, and not previously reported in that country. For children aged less than 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 aged less than 13 years.

Reported HIV cases represent mostly new diagnoses; only a minority of reported cases has 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)<sup>9</sup>; 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 “men who have sex with men” 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 53 countries have been grouped into three geographic areas:

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

The respective populations of these three areas are 408, 192, 284 million. In most tables, data are presented by geographic area; sub-totals are also shown for the 27 countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 January 2007 (population 492 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<sup>10</sup>.

#### **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. AIDS and mortality data are adjusted for reporting delays, but not HIV data as at present as many countries continue to provide only aggregate data and thus it is not feasible.

Reporting delays vary widely between countries, and thus 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 the least reliable for the most recent year and are made<sup>11</sup> only for countries with at least 50 cumulative AIDS cases, assuming a maximum delay of 3 years (5 years for AIDS diagnosis in Switzerland because cases may be reported through death certificates, leading to longer delays; 4 years for AIDS in Spain, in line with national practice).

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

Adjustments for AIDS diagnoses were made for 34 countries. The reasons that adjustments were not made in the remaining 19 countries include: a cumulative total of <50 cases of AIDS (seven countries); unreliability of the estimated adjustment (nine countries); and lacking important variables such as quarter of report (three countries).

Adjustments for mortality were made for 19 countries. The reasons that adjustments were not made in the remaining 34 countries include: a cumulative total of <50 cases of reported deaths (10 countries); unreliability of the estimated adjustment (15 countries); and lacking important variables such as quarter of report (nine countries).

### ***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 cases<sup>12</sup> 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.

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The overall proportion of HIV infections that have been diagnosed is unknown, and is believed to differ widely between countries and between sub-populations within countries. It is heavily dependent on HIV testing patterns among high risk populations (see below), access to voluntary counselling and testing, and access to care, all of which vary by country.

### **HIV tests**

Total numbers of HIV tests performed annually for diagnostic purposes (*i.e.* unlinked anonymous and blood donations excluded) are collected and presented once a year in this report, to help in interpreting HIV reporting data. It must, however, be stressed that these data are only very crude measures of HIV testing activities and should be interpreted with caution. First, they provide no information on who is being tested or 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.<sup>13</sup> 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.

8. 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*. Paris: Institut de Médecine et d'Épidémiologie Africaines, 1995. No.48:46-53.
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## HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe: participating countries and national institutions

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