KEY FACTS ON HIV EPIDEMIC IN AUSTRIA
AND PROGRESS IN 2011
(pop. 8 443 018)

By the end of 2011, Austria had reported a cumulative total of 7 243 HIV cases to the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), including 3 766 who had developed AIDS and 1 839 who had died. For the year 2011, 293 new HIV cases, 65 new AIDS cases and 21 deaths among AIDS cases were reported. The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections was 3.5 per 100 000 population in 2011. Among the newly diagnosed infections with known transmission mode (89%), 34.5% were infected through heterosexual contact, 51.4% through sex between men, 12.9% through injecting drug use and 0.4% through mother-to-child transmission. Men comprised 77% of the newly diagnosed cases in 2011. Up to 2011, a cumulative total of 50 mother-to-child transmission cases have been reported, including 1 in 2011.

Taking undiagnosed infections into account, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and WHO estimate that 18 000 (13 000 – 24 000) people were living with HIV in Austria at the end of 2011 and that less than 100 people died from AIDS-related causes during 2011.

Austria introduced routine testing in 2010 and cost-free and anonymous voluntary counselling and testing is available to everybody. Since 2010 HIV testing is offered to all pregnant women in Austria as part of the Austrian mother child care program. Austria has one of the highest number of HIV tests per capita in Europe. However, still over 20% of patients is immune deficient (CD4 cell count < 200) at the time of first contact with an HIV centre. Austria has seven HIV centres in place, providing ART to an increasing number of patients. By the end of 2010, 3 163 people were reported to receive ART in Austria.

Sources:


