By the end of 2011, Hungary had reported a cumulative total of 2,115 HIV cases, 656 AIDS cases and 327 deaths among AIDS cases to the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). A national HIV reporting system has existed since 1985. For the year 2011, 162 new HIV cases, 32 new AIDS cases and 12 deaths among AIDS cases were reported. The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2011 was 1.6 per 100,000 population. The majority (94%) of new HIV cases were male. Of the newly reported HIV infections in 2011 with information about transmission mode (78%), 84.1% were transmitted through sex between men and 14.3% through heterosexual contact. Hungary has reported a cumulative total of 9 mother-to-child transmission cases (0 in 2011).

Taking undiagnosed infections into account, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and WHO estimate that 4,100 (3,100 – 5,200) people were living with HIV in Hungary in 2011 and that less than 100 people died from AIDS-related causes during 2011.

HIV testing is mandatory for blood and tissue donors. Additionally, military recruits and men who have sex with men are systematically tested for HIV.

A total of 1070 people living with HIV were seen for care in 2010. The number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) increased from 279 in 2002 to 630 by December 2010. One facility in the country provides ART.

Sources:


