KEY FACTS ON HIV EPIDEMIC IN POLAND AND PROGRESS IN 2011
(pop. 38 538 447)

By the end of 2011, Poland had reported a cumulative total of 15 295 HIV cases, 2 704 AIDS cases and 1 140 deaths among AIDS cases to the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). For the year 2011, 966 HIV cases, 138 AIDS cases and 55 deaths among AIDS cases were reported. The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2011 was 2.5 per 100 000 population. The mode of transmission is unknown for the majority (61%) of the newly reported HIV cases in 2011. Among the new HIV infections with a known transmission mode in 2011 (39%), 66.3% were infected through sex between men, 19.8% through heterosexual contact, 12.6% through injecting drug use and 1.3% through mother-to-child transmission. The majority (85%) of newly diagnosed HIV cases in 2011 were male. In total, 183 mother-to-child transmission cases have been reported in Poland, including 5 in 2011.

Taking undiagnosed infections into account, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and WHO estimate that 35 000 (28 000 – 46 000) people were living with HIV in Poland in 2011 and that less than 200 people died from AIDS-related causes during 2011.

187 600 HIV tests were performed in Poland in 2010. HIV testing is mandatory for blood, organ and semen donors; all other groups are tested on a voluntary basis. Partner notification is mandatory and anonymous.

The number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) increased from 1 626 in 2002 to 4 897 by December 2010 (73% male). As of December 2010, 20 facilities in the country were providing ART (not including prisons).

Sources:


*European Commission: Eurostat* [web site], European Union, 2013