KEY FACTS ON HIV EPIDEMIC IN PORTUGAL
AND PROGRESS IN 2011
(pop. 10 541 840)

The HIV reporting system was modified in year 2000 and up until the end of 2011, Portuguese authorities had reported a cumulative total of 29 805 HIV cases, 16 913 AIDS cases, and 7 861 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, 902 HIV cases, 303 AIDS cases, and 136 AIDS-related deaths were reported. The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2011 was 8.5 per 100 000 population. The rate is substantially lower than in previous years (13.6 in 2010, 15.6 in 2009); however, the decrease is likely due to reporting delay. Of the newly reported infections with information about transmission mode in 2011 (98%), 65.1% were infected through heterosexual contact, 27.6% through sex between men, 7.0% through injecting drug use and 0.2% through mother-to-child transmission. The majority (70%) of newly diagnosed cases in 2011 were male. In total, 179 mother-to-child transmission cases have been reported in Portugal, including 2 in 2011.

Taking undiagnosed infections into account, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and WHO estimate that 48 000 (37 000 – 62 000) people were living with HIV in Portugal in 2011 and that less than 500 people died from AIDS-related causes during 2011.

HIV testing is systematically offered to pregnant women, people who inject drugs, military recruits and prisoners. 917 117 HIV tests were performed in Portugal during 2005.

The number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) increased from 13 096 in 2004 to 18 107 by December 2009. As of December 2010, ART was provided by 46 facilities across the country.

Sources:


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