KEY FACTS ON HIV EPIDEMIC IN DENMARK
AND PROGRESS IN 2011
(pop. 5 580 516)

By the end of 2011, Denmark had reported a cumulative total of 6 138 HIV cases to the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), including 2 848 AIDS cases, of which 2 024 had died. For the year 2011, 266 HIV cases, 59 AIDS cases and 6 AIDS deaths were reported. The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2011 was 4.8 per 100 000 population. Of the newly diagnosed infections with information about transmission mode (97%), the main mode of transmission was through sexual contact (51.2% heterosexual contact and 43.8% sex between men). 3.9% were infected through injecting drug use and 1.2% through mother-to-child transmission. The majority (72%) of newly diagnosed infections in 2011 were among men. A cumulative total of 87 mother-to-child transmission cases had been reported in Denmark, including 3 in 2011.

Taking undiagnosed infections into account, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and WHO estimate that 6 100 (5 300 – 7 200) people were living with HIV in Denmark in 2011 and that less than 100 people died from AIDS-related causes during 2011.

In total, approximately 150 000 people were tested for HIV in 2010. Testing is provided free of charge by all general practitioners and any hospital or out-patient clinic. Additionally, HIV testing is systematically required for blood donors and prospective adopting parents.

By the end of 2010, 4000 people living with HIV were enrolled in medical care in Denmark and an estimated 3000 people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 10 facilities.

Sources:


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