

## KEY FACTS ON HIV EPIDEMIC IN CZECH REPUBLIC AND PROGRESS IN 2011

(pop. 10 505 445)

The HIV/AIDS epidemic in the Czech Republic can be characterized as a concentrated/low prevalence epidemic, i.e. a low prevalence of HIV infection in the general population but a higher prevalence in specific sub-populations. By the end of 2011, the Czech Republic had reported a cumulative total of 1 675 HIV cases to the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), including 344 cases who developed AIDS, of whom 9 died. For the year 2011, 153 new HIV cases, 23 AIDS cases and 9 deaths among AIDS cases were reported. The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections was 1.7 per 100 000 in 2011. Among the newly diagnosed infections with known transmission mode (96%), 16.3% were reported to be infected through heterosexual contact, 76.9% through sex between men and 6.1% through injecting drug use. 91% of the newly reported HIV infections in 2011 were among men.

By the end of 2011, the cumulative number of mother-to-child transmission cases was 4 (zero in 2011).

Taking undiagnosed infections into account, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and WHO estimate that 2 100 (1 800 - 2 300) people were living with HIV in the Czech Republic at the end of 2011 and that less than 100 people died from AIDS-related causes during 2011.

Over 1.5 million HIV tests were carried out in 2011. Testing was offered partially free of charge and pregnant women were routinely tested. In 2011, 122 709 pregnant women were tested.

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) was introduced in the Czech Republic in 1994/1995 and at the end of 2010 a total of 760 people (82% male) were receiving ART at 7 provision centres; an increase from 270 people receiving ART at the end of 2002.

## Sources:

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