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HIV 2000

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In 2000, 258 first-time HIV-positive persons were notified, 162 men (63%) and 96 women (37%). The median age was 36 years for men (range 4-70 years) and 31 years for women (range 0-62 years). Age was unstated for five men and three women. Just over half the notified persons were in the 25-39-year age group, comprising 54% of the men and 52% of the women. Seven children, four girls and three boys, were below 15 years of age. 52% of first-time HIV-positive persons were from greater Copenhagen, [Table 1](#). The Municipality of Copenhagen showed the highest incidence in the country.

Table 1. Notified first-time HIV-positive persons by county, with percentage distribution and incidence per 10⁵

County	No.	(%)	Incidence per 10 ⁵
Cph. Municip.	77	(30)	15.5
Frb. Municip.	8	(3)	8.9
Cph. County	48	(19)	7.8
Frederiksborg	12	(5)	3.3
Roskilde	11	(4)	4.8
West Zealand	8	(3)	2.7
Storstrøm	7	(3)	2.7
Bornholm	-	-	-
Funen	8	(3)	1.7
South Jutland	4	(2)	1.6
Ribe	2	(1)	0.9
Vejle	11	(4)	3.2
Ringkøbing	12	(5)	4.4
Aarhus	29	(11)	4.6
Viborg	3	(1)	1.3
North Jutland	6	(2)	1.2
Other	5	(2)	-
Not stated	7	(3)	-
Total	258	(100)	4.8

Transmission

156 (60%) of the notified persons were born in Denmark and 95 (37%) were immigrants, [Table 2](#). 73% of the men (119/162) and 39% of the women (37/96) were born in Denmark. 64 Danish men (54%) were infected by sexual contact with men, 56 of these in Denmark. Of the heterosexually infected Danish men 37% (15/41) were infected abroad, nine in an African country and six in Thailand. Twentyfour of the 28 Danish women notified as heterosexually infected were infected in Denmark. Two were infected in an African country and one in Sweden, while the country of infection was unstated in one case. Among the

Table 2. Notified first-time HIV-positive persons by mode of infection, whether Danish-born or immigrants and whether they had AIDS, 2000

Mode of infection	Danes	Immigrants	Not stated	Total	Also with AIDS (%)
MSM ¹⁾ , incl. bisexual	64	5	3	72	11 (15)
Heterosexual	69	75	3	147	22 (15)
I.v. drug user	17	3	0	20	0
Blood transfusion	0	5	0	5	1 (20)
Other	6	7	1	14	2 (14)
Total	156	95	7	258	36 (14)

¹⁾Men who have sex with men

Table 3. First-time diagnosed heterosexually acquired HIV infections in Danish men and women infected in Denmark or abroad, by infective risk, 1990-2000. Percentage in ()

Infective risk	Men	Women	Total
Infected in Denmark	217 (49)	169 (75)	386 (58)
Partner i.v. drug user	20	13	33 (5)
Partner bisexual	0	26	26 (4)
Partner from high-endemic area	40	37	77 (11)
Partner HIV+ without other risks	26	36	62 (9)
Prostitute partner	32	0	32 (5)
Partner without any known risk	99	57	156 (23)
Infected abroad	181 (41)	41 (18)	222 (33)
Partner i.v. drug user	1	3	4 (<1)
Partner bisexual	0	3	3 (<1)
Partner from high-endemic area	152	21	173 (26)
Partner HIV+ without other risks	1	4	5 (<1)
Prostitute partner	10	0	10 (1)
Partner without any known risk	17	10	27 (4)
Place of infection unstated	48	15	63 (9)
Total	446	225	671 (100)

immigrants, 87% of the women and 68% of the men were heterosexually infected.

Eight (8%) of the first-time HIV-positive women were pregnant (age range 22-28 years); five of these were immigrants, a figure that is in line with those for recent years. Five immigrants were thought to have been infected by blood transfusions in a central African country.

Heterosexual transmission 1990-2000

During the period 1990-2000 a total of 671 heterosexually HIV-infected Danes were diagnosed, 58% of whom were infected in Denmark, while 33% were infected abroad, [Table 3](#). The majority (84%) of men infected abroad had been infected by a woman from a high-endemic area, while 99 men (46%) infected in Denmark had been infected by a woman without known risk of HIV infection.

HIV testing

The number of HIV tests performed in 2000, excluding tests on blood

donors, was 134,116. This is a rise of 12% from 1998, which showed the lowest number of tests since 1993.

Comments

The annual number of HIV tests is rising again, after some years of declining test activity. The number of newly diagnosed HIV infections is almost constant over recent years, but does not necessarily reflect the actual spread of HIV infection. A total of 36 patients (14%) already had AIDS, [Table 2](#), when their HIV infection was diagnosed for the first time in 2000. This means that some HIV-infected persons are only presenting themselves for HIV testing many years after they were infected. (G. Høy, E. Smith, Dept. of Epidem.)

NO YELLOW FEVER IN ZAMBIA

According to the WHO, cases of yellow fever are no longer occurring anywhere in Zambia. Vaccination against yellow fever is therefore not recommended for travel to Zambia, irrespective of the duration of stay. (P. Andersen, Dept. of Epidemiology)

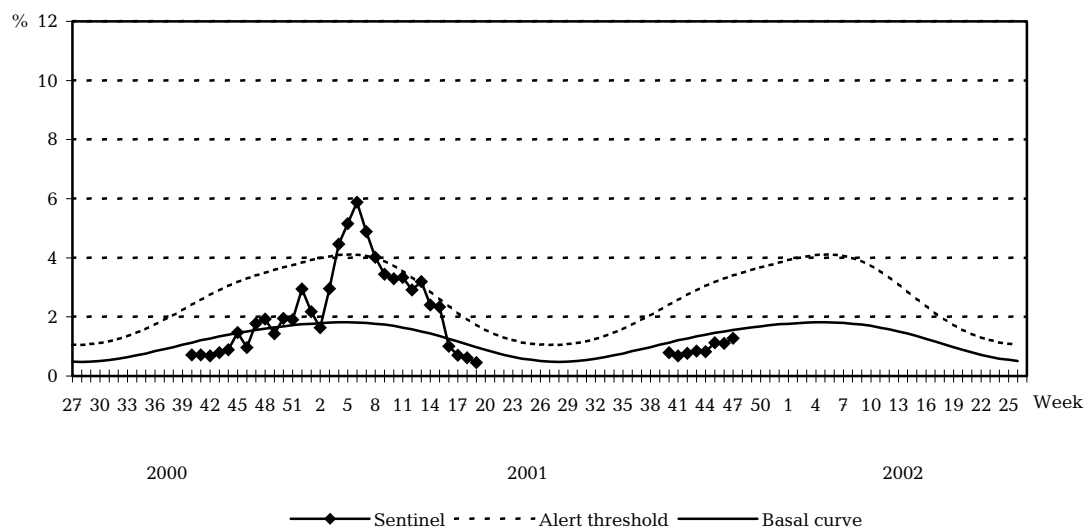
Patients with positive cultures of pathogenic intestinal bacteria, July-August 2001, by county

County	Campylobacter		Yersinia ent.		S. typhimurium		S. enteritidis		Other zoon. Salmonella spp.	
	July	Aug	July	Aug	July	Aug	July	Aug	July	Aug
Copenhagen Municip.	61	77	2	-	8	9	24	26	15	21
Frederiksberg Municip.	3	3	-	-	2	1	4	2	1	1
Copenhagen	58	74	4	4	9	6	13	12	18	12
Frederiksborg	53	48	2	6	3	6	9	15	7	8
Roskilde	23	44	1	2	4	3	14	10	5	6
West Zealand	21	14	3	1	6	6	5	8	3	10
Storstrøms	28	24	-	-	4	2	13	16	4	9
Bornholms	7	8	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	1
Funen	68	77	2	4	2	13	35	32	7	11
South Jutland	33	37	-	2	5	4	12	6	2	12
Ribe	47	43	2	1	9	8	11	19	4	8
Vejle	60	57	-	1	6	16	24	16	14	9
Ringkøbing	57	45	3	-	1	5	24	11	6	9
Aarhus	84	90	3	8	12	11	18	23	18	14
Viborg	30	44	-	2	2	17	11	12	5	6
North Jutland	62	63	-	1	6	9	14	23	9	10
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DK July/August 2001	695	748	23	33	79	116	233	232	119	147
DK July/August 2000	760	656	17	34	46	65	170	171	84	92

(Dept. of Gastrointestinal Infections)

Sentinel surveillance of influenza activity

Weekly percentage of consultations, 2000/2001/2002



- Sentinel:** Influenza consultations as % of total consultations
- Basal curve:** Expected frequency of influenza consultations under non-epidemic conditions
- Alert threshold:** Possible incipient epidemic

(Dept. of Epidemiology)