



## COVERAGE OF THE CHILDHOOD VACCINATION PROGRAMME, 1998-2001

As for previous years, vaccination coverage is calculated from numerators derived from National Health Service item of service statistics. The numerator therefore depends on how physicians complete their billing vouchers. The account code applied is determined by the number of the vaccine in the series, regardless of whether the child is older than the recommended vaccination age. The denominator is the number of children of the recommended vaccination age in the year in question. The Department of Epidemiology is working on improving the basis for calculation of the vaccination coverage by being able to use vaccination data for the individual child in each birth cohort.

Table 1 shows percentage coverage of the individual childhood vaccinations during the period 1998-2001. Vaccination coverage of previous years appears in EPI-NEWS 47/97 and 03/01.

### Comments

Only one single change in the childhood vaccination programme was made during the period 1998-2001, as OPV began to be phased out on 1 July 2001, EPI-NEWS 23/01. This is reflected in the low coverage of OPV 1 in 2001, corresponding to vaccination of approximately a half year group. Coverage of OPV 2 and 3 are at the same level as previous years. Coverage of the DTaP IPV and Hib programme has been at the same high level throughout the whole period, and must be considered to be satisfactory. Coverage of Td revaccination is not quite as satisfactory but shows an upward trend. Data for coverage of the MMR vaccination programme in 2001 will be published in a subsequent issue of EPI-NEWS. (A. H. Christiansen, P. Andersen, Dept. of Epidemiology)

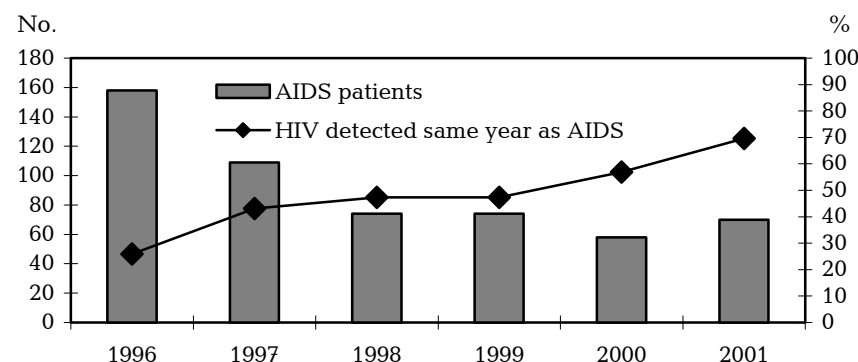
### AIDS 2001

A total of 70 patients were notified having AIDS in 2001: 25 (36%) women and 45 (64%) men. The number of new AIDS cases is thus no longer decreasing, Fig. 1. The median age for females was 32 years (range: 1-48 years) and for males 43 years

**Table 1. Percentage coverage of the childhood vaccination programme 1998-2001. Recommended vaccination age in ( )**

	1998	1999	2000	2001
DTaP-IPV (3 months)	95	96	95	97
DTaP-IPV (5 months)	97	99	97	98
DTaP-IPV (12 months)	99	99	97	97
Hib 1 (5 months)	93	94	93	95
Hib 2 (6 months)	94	97	95	97
Hib 3 (12 months)	97	95	95	95
OPV 1 (2 years)	94	94	94	54
OPV 2 (3 years)	92	90	91	89
OPV 3 (4 years)	89	88	88	88
Td revaccination (5 years)	84	83	86	86
MMR 1 (15 months)	91	92	100	-
MMR 2 (12 years)	88	87	91	-

**Fig. 1. No. of notified AIDS patients and percentage of persons, where HIV infection was detected the same year as AIDS, 1996-2001**



(range: 0-83 years). One male and two females were under the age of 25, and two were under the age of 10. A total of 18 AIDS patients (26%) were men who were infected by sexual contact with other men, while 35 (50%) were infected by heterosexual contact. Eleven (16%) were intravenous drug users. A total of 53% of patients were from the greater Copenhagen area, where the incidence of AIDS is also still higher than in the country as a whole (3.1 per 10<sup>5</sup> versus 1.3). A total of 44 patients (63%) were born in Denmark and 26 (37%) were immigrants. Among the immigrants, half came from Central and East Africa, while six patients came from Thailand. Since 1996, an increasing proportion of patients have been diagnosed with AIDS at about the same time as HIV infection has been detected, Fig. 1. Among the notified AIDS patients in 2001, 48 (69%) were also found to be HIV positive for the first time in 2001. These patients were more often from the provinces, more often immigrants and more often sexually infected

than the 22 who were known to be HIV infected for a longer period of time before the diagnosis of AIDS. At the end of 2001, a total of 2,391 patients were diagnosed with AIDS, of which 517 were still alive, which represents an AIDS prevalence in Denmark of 9.7 per 10<sup>5</sup>. A total of 16 AIDS related deaths were registered in 2001, which represents a further fall compared with previous years.

### Comments

The incidence of AIDS in Denmark is still low, but no longer falling. From 2000 to 2001, a rise in the number of notified AIDS patients by 21% was registered. The number of AIDS-related deaths is still falling. More than 2/3 of the patients who were diagnosed with AIDS in 2001 were newly recognised as having HIV infection. As might be expected, this proportion has been increasing since 1996, when antiviral combination therapies have been available for HIV infected patients.

(E. Smith, Dept. of Epidemiology)

## Patients with selected individually notifiable diseases

Notifications received during October-December 2001 compared with the same period of 2000

County	AIDS		Hepatitis A		Meningococcal disease		Tuberculosis	
	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000
Copenhagen Municip.	9	7	5	9	1	5	45	26
Frederiksberg Municip	2	1	-	1	-	-	3	1
Copenhagen County	4	-	8	4	3	5	12	24
Frederiksborg	4	1	-	2	1	2	7	6
Roskilde	2	1	-	8	3	-	-	4
West Zealand	1	-	-	3	2	3	3	-
Storstrøm	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	11
Bornholm	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Funen	1	1	2	1	4	2	12	14
South Jutland	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	3
Ribe	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2
Vejle	-	-	1	1	4	3	3	8
Ringkøbing	-	1	-	-	3	2	8	6
Aarhus	1	2	2	1	2	4	15	16
Viborg	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	5
North Jutland	1	1	-	3	1	4	5	8
Other	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>136</b>

## Patients with other individually notifiable diseases

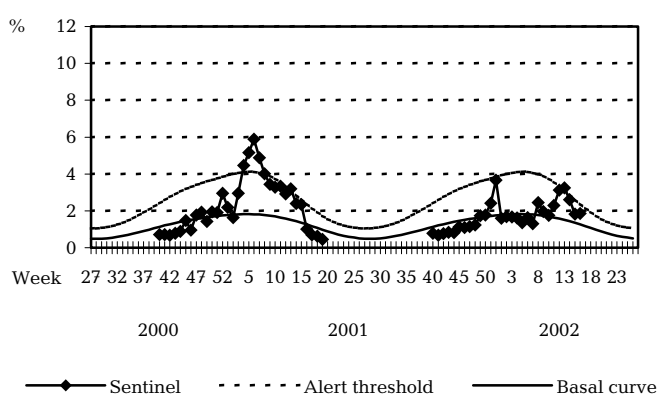
Notifications received during October-December 2001 and 2000, whole country

	2001	2000
Bacterial meningitis	23	15
Hepatitis B - acute	8	20
Hepatitis B - chronic *	21	34
Hepatitis C - acute	1	1
Hepatitis C - chronic *	46	111
Legionellosis	26	31
Measles	-	7
Mumps	4	11
Paratyphoid fever	5	2
Pertussis < 2 years	55	50
Psittacosis	3	7
Shigellosis	38	37
Typhoid fever	4	5

\* Chronic hepatitis B and C were made notifiable 1 May 2000

## 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