

HIV 2004

2004 saw a total of 300 notified cases of newly diagnosed HIV infection, 224 men (75%) and 76 women (25%).

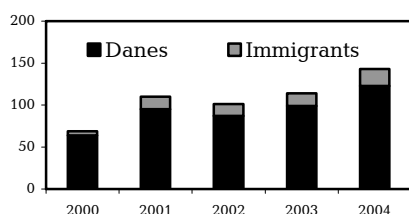
Among those born in Denmark, 175 out of 193 (91%) were men. Among immigrants, 46 out of 104 (44%) were men, [table 1](#). In three notifications, information about origin and mode of transmission was missing.

Table 1. Persons with newly diagnosed HIV infection, by origin, 2004

	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Danes	175	(58)	18	(6)
Immigrants	46	(15)	58	(19)

The number of newly diagnosed HIV infections among men who have sex with men (MSM) increased significantly in 2004, compared with the previous four years, [figure 1](#).

Figure 1. Newly diagnosed HIV infection among MSM in Denmark, by origin, 2000-2004



As previously, most cases were notified in Greater Copenhagen, [table 2](#).

Table 2. Persons with newly diagnosed HIV infection, by county, and newly diagnosed cases per 10⁵, 2004

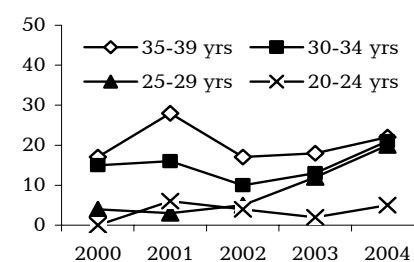
County	No.	(%)	Newly diagn. per 10 ⁵
Cph. Municip.	116	39	23.1
Frb. Municip.	16	5	17.4
Cph. County	19	6	3.1
Frederiksborg	18	6	4.8
Roskilde	3	1	1.3
West Zealand	12	4	4.0
Storstrøm	6	2	1.9
Bornholm	0	0	0.0
Funen	17	6	3.6
South Jutland	6	2	2.4
Ribe	8	3	2.2
Vejle	10	3	2.8
Ringkøbing	4	1	1.5
Aarhus	22	7	3.4
Viborg	6	2	2.6
North Jutland	18	6	3.6
Other	9	3	-
Not stated	10	3	-
Total	300	100	5.6

The male median age was 40 (0-79), and the female median age 33 (0-68).

HIV AND AIDS 2004

The relative increase in the last two years among MSM infected in Denmark was highest among persons aged 25-29, [fig. 2](#).

Fig. 2. Newly diagnosed HIV infection among MSM aged 20-39 years infected in Denmark, 2000-2004



Danish men

A total of 123 (70%) were infected via homosexual contact. In 22 cases (13%), the source of infection was sexual contact with a woman from a highly endemic area. Six (3%) were infected via sexual contact with a woman from another known risk group, and 13 (7%) were infected via sexual contact with a woman not belonging to a known risk group. Eight (5%) were infected via IV drug abuse, and in three cases (2%), the source of infection was unknown.

Danish women

Eight (44%) were infected via sexual contact with a man not belonging to a known risk group, seven (39%) via sexual contact with a man from a highly endemic area, and one (6%) via sexual contact with a man from another known risk group. One (6%) was infected via intravenous drug abuse, and one (6%) via transfusion abroad.

Immigrant men

A total of 20 (44%) were infected via homosexual contact, of these, ten in Denmark. Sixteen (35%) were infected via sexual contact with a woman from a highly endemic area, and four (9%) via sexual contact with a woman not belonging to a known risk group. Two (4%) were infected as children in Africa, one (2%) via IV drug abuse, and one (2%) via transfusion abroad. For two persons (4%), the source of infection was unknown.

Immigrant women

A total of 44 (76%) were infected via sexual contact with a man from a highly endemic area, five (9%) via sexual contact with a man not belonging to a known risk group, four (7%) as children in Africa, three (5%) via IV drug abuse, and two (3%) via transfusion abroad.

Comments

The number of MSM diagnosed with HIV in 2004 was the highest since 1991. Among Danish men notified with HIV in 2004, MSM constituted the highest proportion since registration started in 1990. Furthermore, 2004 was the first year since 1992, when the total number of notified MSM is higher than the total number of notified heterosexuals.

Unsafe sex may lead to HIV infection, and ongoing spread of infection among MSM can only be prevented through more consistent use of condoms during anal sex. The increase among MSM infected in Denmark is most prominent among those aged 25-35, and it may be feared that there is less consistent use of condoms, particularly among younger MSM. Among Danes infected via heterosexual contact, two out of three were infected by a person from a known risk group.

AIDS 2004

2004 saw a total of 57 notified cases of AIDS, 38 (67%) men and 19 (33%) women.

Among men, 18 (47%) were infected via homosexual contact, 18 (47%) via heterosexual contact, and one (3%) via IV drug abuse. For one person (3%), the source of infection was unknown.

Among women, 16 (84%) were infected via heterosexual contact, while three (16%) were infected via IV drug abuse. A total of 19 persons (33%) were immigrants. Of these, 15 (79%) were infected via heterosexual contact, three (16%) were infected via homosexual contact, and for one (5%) the source of infection was unknown. Of the 57 persons diagnosed with AIDS in 2004, HIV infection was diagnosed the same year in 37 (65%). Thirteen (23%) were diagnosed 1-10 years previously, six (10%) were diagnosed over 10 years ago, and for one (2%), the year of diagnosis was unknown. In 2004, 31 persons previously notified with AIDS died.

HIV/AIDS ANNUAL REPORT 2004

The enclosed annual report presents detailed information about HIV and AIDS for 2004. The number of HIV tests performed in 2004 was 130,915. The number of HIV-positive tests was 643, of these, close to 50 per cent were recorded as newly diagnosed HIV infections. (M. Howitz, S. Cowan, Department of Epidemiology)

Individually notifiable diseases

Number of notifications received in the Department of Epidemiology, SSI (2005 figures are preliminary)

Table 1	Week 35 2005	Cum. 2005 ¹⁾	Cum. 2004 ¹⁾
AIDS	2	39	33
Anthrax	0	0	0
Botulism	0	0	0
Cholera	0	0	1
Creutzfeldt-Jakob	0	2	7
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Food-borne diseases	26	339	409
of these, infected abroad	6	78	61
Gonorrhoea	9	353	233
Haemorrhagic fever	0	0	0
Hepatitis A	1	45	154
of these, infected abroad	1	12	43
Hepatitis B (acute)	0	25	29
Hepatitis B (chronic)	1	97	94
Hepatitis C (acute)	0	1	2
Hepatitis C (chronic)	6	221	221
HIV	9	201	199
Legionella pneumonia	4	71	60
of these, infected abroad	0	21	17
Leprosy	0	0	0
Leptospirosis	0	9	1
Measles	0	2	0
Meningococcal disease	0	63	71
of these, group B	0	33	41
of these, group C	0	14	10
of these, unspec. + other	0	16	20
Mumps	0	6	1
Neuroborreliosis	4	48	74
Ornithosis	1	14	4
Pertussis (children < 2 years)	1	109	134
Plague	0	0	0
Polio	0	0	0
Purulent meningitis			
Haemophilus influenzae	0	1	3
Listeria monocytogenes	0	1	1
Streptococcus pneumoniae	0	80	75
Other aethiology	0	12	6
Unknown aethiology	0	11	12
Under registration	5	21	-
Rabies	0	0	0
Rubella (congenital)	0	0	0
Rubella (during pregnancy)	0	0	0
Shigellosis	5	75	50
of these, infected abroad	2	61	40
Syphilis	3	85	101
Tetanus	0	2	0
Tuberculosis	10	301	299
Typhoid/paratyphoid fever	2	27	15
of these, infected abroad	2	24	13
Typhus exanthematicus	0	0	0
VTEC/HUS	4	105	97
of these, infected abroad	0	37	18

¹⁾ Cumulative number 2005 and in corresponding period 2004

Selected laboratory diagnosed infections

Number of specimens, isolates, and/or notifications received in SSI laboratories

Table 2	Week 35 2005	Cum. 2005 ²⁾	Cum. 2004 ²⁾
Bordetella pertussis (all ages)	7	361	589
Gonococci	12	306	250
of these, females	0	30	34
of these, males	12	276	216
Listeria monocytogenes	3	23	28
Mycoplasma pneumoniae			
Resp. specimens ³⁾	7	662	110
Serum specimens ⁴⁾	12	560	255
Streptococci ⁵⁾			
Group A streptococci	0	83	90
Group B streptococci	0	52	55
Group C streptococci	0	17	14
Group G streptococci	0	81	71
S. pneumoniae	5	791	877
Table 3	Week 33 2005	Cum. 2005 ²⁾	Cum. 2004 ²⁾
Pathogenic int. bacteria ⁶⁾			
Campylobacter	102	2,236	2,221
S. Enteritidis	18	386	323
S. Typhimurium	26	338	272
Other zoon. salmonella	12	338	299
Yersinia enterocolitica	3	150	132

²⁾ Cumulative number 2005 and in corresponding period 2004

³⁾ Resp. specimens with positive PCR

⁴⁾ Serum specimens with pos. complement fixation test

⁵⁾ Isolated in blood or spinal fluid

⁶⁾ See also www.germ.dk

Patients with laboratory diagnosed RSV and rotavirus infection

2nd quarter 2005 compared with 2nd quarter 2004

	RSV		Rota	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
April	28	122	111	97
May	11	33	56	71
June	4	5	29	56
Total	43	160	196	224

Reported from Departments of Clinical Microbiology at:

Aalborg Hospital, Aarhus Hospital, Herning Hospital, Hvidovre Hospital, Slagelse Hospital, Viborg Hospital, Department of Virology, Statens Serum Institut.

7 September 2005