



HIV 2006

2006 saw a total of 245 notified cases of newly diagnosed HIV infection, 175 (71%) men and 70 (29%) women. A total of 122 (50%) were infected in Denmark and 88 (36%) abroad, **Figure 1**. In 35 cases (14%) the country of infection was unknown. Among the Danish-born, 129 (88%) cases were men. In the group of immigrant cases, 43 (45%) were men. On three notifications, country of origin was missing. The median age was 41 years (range 4-69 years) for men and 33 years (14-59 years) for women.

A total of 57 (23%) were notified as late diagnosed, i.e., with concurrent AIDS (41 cases) or with a CD4 cell count below 200 and no primary infection or AIDS (16 cases). A total of 32% of the heterosexually infected were diagnosed late compared with 14% of the men infected through sex with another man (MSM), and 9% of those infected via IV drug use. Among the Danish-born, 20% were diagnosed late, while for immigrants the equivalent proportion was 29%.

Danish men

Among 129 Danish men, 79 (61%) were MSM. A total of 41 were infected through sexual contact with a woman: In 24 cases the woman was from a highly endemic area, in five cases from another known risk group and in 12 cases there was no known risk. Five were infected via IV drug use and in four cases the mode of infection was unknown.

Danish women

Among 17 Danish women, 14 (82%) were infected through sexual contact with a man: In four cases the man was from a highly endemic area, in two cases from another known risk group and in eight cases there was no known risk. Three were infected via IV drug use.

Immigrant men

Among 43 immigrant men, 20 (47%) were MSM. A total of 20 were infected by sexual contact with a woman: In 14 cases the woman was from a highly endemic area, in two cases from another known risk group and in four cases there was no known risk. Two were infected via IV drug use. An infant was infected at birth in Denmark.

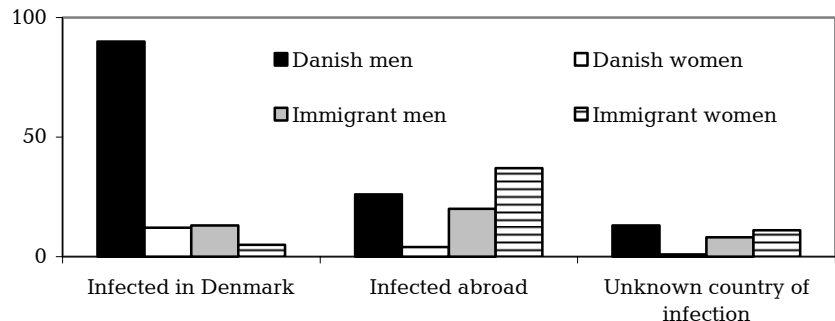
Immigrant women

Among 53 immigrant women, 50 (94%) were infected by sexual contact with a man: In 41 cases the man

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Figure 1. Newly diagnosed HIV infections by sex, origin and country of infection, 2006



was from a highly endemic area, in three cases from another known risk group and in six cases there was no known risk. One was infected at birth in her country of origin and one via IV drug use. In one case, the mode of infection was unknown.

Improved surveillance

Soundex code and date of birth were added to HIV notifications as from 1 January 2005, EPI-NEWS 51/04. On the basis of these, a total of 62 cases were identified as duplicate notifications in 2006. Among the duplicates, 27 had some other characteristic, which would presumably have prevented duplicate recording even without the soundex code and date of birth. This was not the case for the remaining 35 cases. Among these, 34 were Danes (21 MSM, 11 heterosexually infected, one infected via IV drug use and one unknown) and one immigrant (heterosexually infected). Six persons chose to remain anonymous: Three Danish MSM and three heterosexually infected immigrant women.

AIDS 2006

2006 saw a total of 50 notified AIDS cases, 30 (60%) men and 20 (40%) women. Among the men, 16 (53%) were MSM, 11 (37%) were heterosexually infected, two (7%) were infected at birth and one via IV drug use. Among women, 18 were infected heterosexually and two via IV drug use.

A total of 18 cases (36%) were immigrants, including 16 heterosexually infected, one infected at birth and one homosexually infected.

Among the 50 cases diagnosed with AIDS in 2006, 37 (74%) were also diagnosed with HIV in the same year, while eight (16%) were diagnosed 1-10 years earlier and five (10%) had received the diagnosis more than 10 years earlier.

In 2006, 19 persons previously notified with AIDS died.

Among these, three were also diagnosed with HIV infection during 2006, while six were diagnosed 1-10 years earlier and 10 had received the diagnosis more than 10 years earlier.

Commentary

In 23% of the notified cases, the HIV diagnosis was so late that the cases had AIDS symptoms and/or CD4 counts below the recommended treatment initiation level.

Risk group persons should be tested regularly to maximize individual treatment options and reduce infective pressure. Consistent use of a condom is still the only safe preventive measure against HIV. Use of a condom cannot be replaced by frequent HIV testing.

The number of notified cases has dropped from the 264 cases of 2005. However, 225 notifications for 2007 have already been received. Consequently, the low number of notifications in 2006 is hardly evidence of a descending trend.

In Denmark, the most frequent mode of infection remains MSM.

The pink HIV/AIDS 2006 annual report is enclosed.

(A.H. Christiansen, S. Cowan, Department of Epidemiology)

CONTACT TRACING OF PARTNERS TO HIV POSITIVES

A newly concluded survey of contact tracing of partners to newly diagnosed HIV positives demonstrated that one in every four traced partners was HIV positive and unaware of it. Among the 254 persons diagnosed in the period 1 May 2005 to 1 June 2006, contact tracing was documented in 123 (48%). Per index person, 2.0 partners were reported, 1.2 partners traced and 0.28 new HIV positives found. Early tracing may break chains of infection and is an essential tool in limiting HIV from spreading.

(L.Ø. Rodkjær, Skejby Hospital)

31 October 2007

Individually notifiable diseases

Number of notifications received in the Department of Epidemiology, SSI (2007 figures are preliminary)

Table 1	Week 43 2007	Cum. 2007 ¹⁾	Cum. 2006 ¹⁾
AIDS	1	44	38
Anthrax	0	0	0
Botulism	0	0	0
Cholera	0	0	0
Creutzfeldt-Jakob	0	6	18
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Food-borne diseases	11	542	472
of these, infected abroad	1	102	117
Gonorrhoea	7	300	358
Haemorrhagic fever	0	0	0
Hepatitis A	0	20	34
of these, infected abroad	0	10	18
Hepatitis B (acute)	0	24	15
Hepatitis B (chronic)	3	278	269
Hepatitis C (acute)	0	6	7
Hepatitis C (chronic)	2	519	406
HIV	6	259	202
Legionella pneumonia	6	97	104
of these, infected abroad	2	25	28
Leprosy	0	0	0
Leptospirosis	0	13	8
Measles	0	3	27
Meningococcal disease	2	60	68
of these, group B	2	35	35
of these, group C	0	18	14
of these, unspec. + other	0	7	19
Mumps	0	6	16
Neuroborreliosis	5	83	65
Ornithosis	0	8	10
Pertussis (children < 2 years)	3	68	38
Plague	0	0	0
Polio	0	0	0
Purulent meningitis			
Haemophilus influenzae	0	2	4
Listeria monocytogenes	0	9	7
Streptococcus pneumoniae	1	85	74
Other aethiology	0	12	11
Unknown aethiology	0	12	17
Under registration	4	8	-
Rabies	0	0	0
Rubella (congenital)	0	0	0
Rubella (during pregnancy)	0	0	0
Shigellosis	7	194	52
of these, infected abroad	2	39	43
Syphilis	0	83	53
Tetanus	0	2	2
Tuberculosis	3	334	311
Typhoid/paratyphoid fever	0	18	25
of these, infected abroad	0	17	24
Typhus exanthematicus	0	2	0
VTEC/HUS	2	134	118
of these, infected abroad	1	45	43

¹⁾ Cumulative number 2007 and in corresponding period 2006

Selected laboratory diagnosed infections

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

Table 2	Week 43 2007	Cum. 2007 ²⁾	Cum. 2006 ²⁾
Bordetella pertussis (all ages)	4	174	175
Gonococci	2	295	352
of these, females	0	46	64
of these, males	2	249	288
Listeria monocytogenes	1	49	43
Mycoplasma pneumoniae			
Resp. specimens ³⁾	9	304	363
Serum specimens ⁴⁾	3	359	307
Streptococci ⁵⁾			
Group A streptococci	3	95	121
Group B streptococci	4	81	80
Group C streptococci	1	19	19
Group G streptococci	2	103	121
S. pneumoniae	17	846	791
Table 3	Week 41 2007	Cum. 2007 ²⁾	Cum. 2006 ²⁾
MRSA	15	490	-
Pathogenic int. bacteria ⁶⁾			
Campylobacter	74	3280	2542
S. Enteritidis	12	457	490
S. Typhimurium	6	290	329
Other zoon. salmonella	8	589	578
Yersinia enterocolitica	2	217	151
Verocytotoxin- producing E. coli	4	135	122
Enteropathogenic E. coli	6	152	228
Enterotoxigenic E. coli	9	248	202

²⁾ Cumulative number 2007 and in corresponding period 2006

³⁾ Resp. specimens with positive PCR

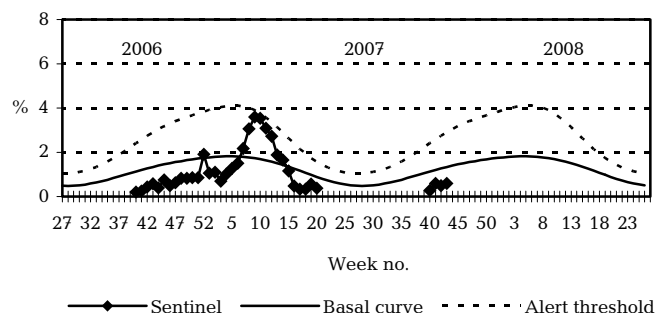
⁴⁾ Serum specimens with pos. complement fixation test

⁵⁾ Isolated in blood or spinal fluid

⁶⁾ See also www.germ.dk

Sentinel surveillance of the influenza activity

Weekly percentage of consultations, 2006/2007/2008



Sentinel: Influenza consultations (as percentage of total consultations)

Basal curve: Expected frequency of consultations under non-epidemic conditions

Alert threshold: Possible incipient epidemic

31 October 2007