

# Basic HIV/AIDS data and trends in Germany (end of 2011)

## Population in Germany: 81 Million

### People living with

#### HIV/AIDS

|                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Men                     | ~ 73,000 |
| Women                   | ~ 59,000 |
| Children under 13 years | ~14,000  |
|                         | ~ 200    |

#### People currently receiving antiretroviral treatment

~52,000

#### New HIV infections (2011)\*

|              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| Men (88 %)   | ~ 2,700 |
| Women (12 %) | ~ 2,300 |
|              | ~ 400   |

#### Current **transmission categories** of domestic\* infections (estimated):

##### Men who have sex with men:

|                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Heterosexual transmission: | ~ 2,000 |
| I.v. drug users            | ~ 550   |
| Vertical transmission:     | ~ 150   |
|                            | < 10    |

#### Number of **undiagnosed HIV infections**

#### Newly diagnosed HIV with advanced immunodeficiency in 2011

|       |          |
|-------|----------|
| Men   | ~ 14,000 |
| Women |          |

#### HIV/AIDS deaths in 2011

~ 1,000  
~ 900

#### **Total number** (estimated) of persons infected since the beginning of the epidemic

~110  
~ 500  
100,000

### Trends:

The estimated annual number of new HIV

infections had been increasing from about 2,000 in 2001 to around 3,400 in 2007. From this peak the number has been declining to 2,700 in 2011.

New infections continue to be mostly associated with homosexual contacts among men. In this population an increase of reported infections along with an increase of other STI, particularly of syphilis had been observed (2001-2007: +300%).

The majority of reported infections in persons from high prevalence countries (HPC) has probably been acquired before migration to Germany in the countries of origin and thus are not preventable by primary prevention in Germany. The number of newly diagnosed infections among HPC had been relatively constant in the last decade (around 400/ year).

Heterosexual transmission (excluding persons from HPC) is responsible for a slightly increasing number of reported cases. While there is no increase of the reported partner risks "origin from HPC" and "IDU", the increase is likely due to an increasing role of transmission from bisexual partners. Purely heterosexual chains of transmission are still rare.

The number of reported infections among IDU was declining since the early 90ies, increased again between 2002 and 2006, and is currently declining again. The HIV epidemic among IDU in Eastern Europe had a noticeable impact on the situation in Germany, since a large number of ethnic Germans had migrated from Eastern Europe to Germany in the last two decades in addition to an increased mobility of citizens from Eastern European countries. People originating from Eastern Europe have emerged as a subgroup at increased risk for HIV due to IDU.

Approximately half of the newly diagnosed HIV infections in the group of immigrants from Eastern Europe are reported to have been acquired in Eastern Europe, the other half in Germany.

\* not included are infections diagnosed in people originating from high prevalence countries. The number of newly diagnosed infections in this group had been ~ 400/year during the last decade und the number of people living with HIV in Germany originating from HPC is estimated at around 9,000