

HIV/AIDS

**The National Institute of Public Health
CZECH REPUBLIC**

HIV POZITIVNÍ PŘÍPADY V ČR

PODLE ZPŮSOBU PŘENOSU, KLINICKÉHO STADIA A POHLAVÍ

Kumulativní údaje za období

1.10.1985 - 30.9.2020

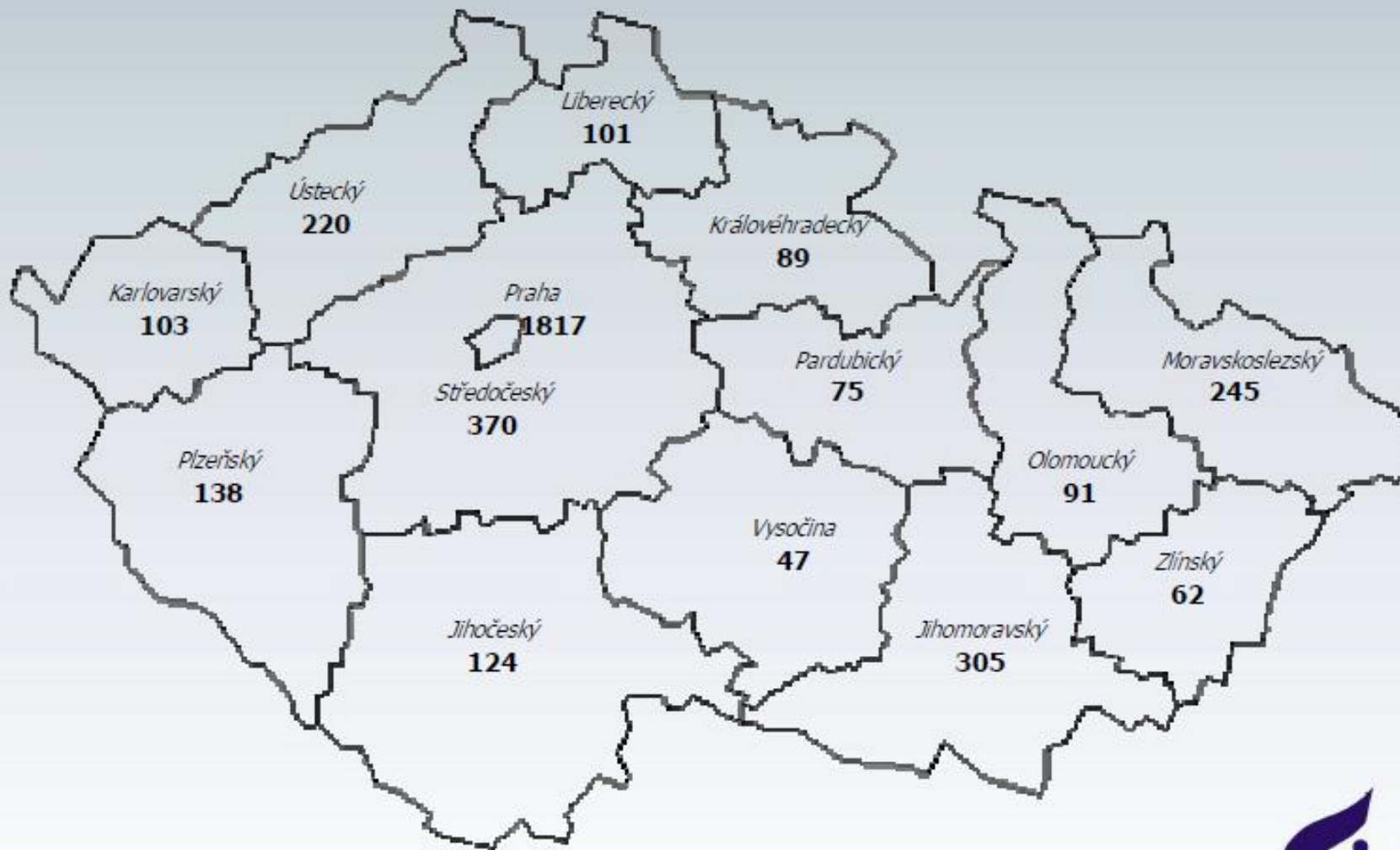
ZPŮSOB PŘENOSU	CELKOVÝ POČET			KLINICKÉ STADIUM								
	HIV+			asymptomatické			sympt. non-AIDS			AIDS		
	muži	ženy	celkem	muži	ženy	celkem	muži	ženy	celkem	muži	ženy	celkem
Homosexuální / bisexuální	2491	0	2491	1920	0	1920	239	0	239	332	0	332
Injekční uživatelé drog (IUD)	106	31	137	49	19	68	19	2	21	38	10	48
IUD + homosexuální / bisexuální	71	0	71	47	0	47	11	0	11	13	0	13
Hemofilici	17	0	17	1	0	1	7	0	7	9	0	9
Příjemci krve a krevních přípravků	13	3	16	4	0	4	4	0	4	5	3	8
Heterosexuální	465	472	937	261	290	551	51	65	116	153	117	270
Matka - dítě	4	5	9	4	3	7	0	1	1	0	1	1
Nozokomiální	5	5	10	3	3	6	0	1	1	2	1	3
Jiný	5	2	7	3	2	5	0	0	0	2	0	2
Nezjištěný	78	14	92	54	12	66	3	0	3	21	2	23
Celkem občané ČR / rezidenti	3255	532	3787	2346	329	2675	334	69	403	575	134	709
Cizinci	334	149	483	274	135	409	21	6	27	39	8	47
Celkem HIV+	3589	681	4270	2620	464	3084	355	75	430	614	142	756

HIV INFEKCE V ČESKÉ REPUBLICĚ

PODLE KRAJE BYDLIŠTĚ V DOBĚ PRVNÍ DIAGNÓZY HIV

(občané ČR a cizinci s dlouhodobým pobytem)

Kumulativní údaje za období
1.10.1985 - 30.9.2020



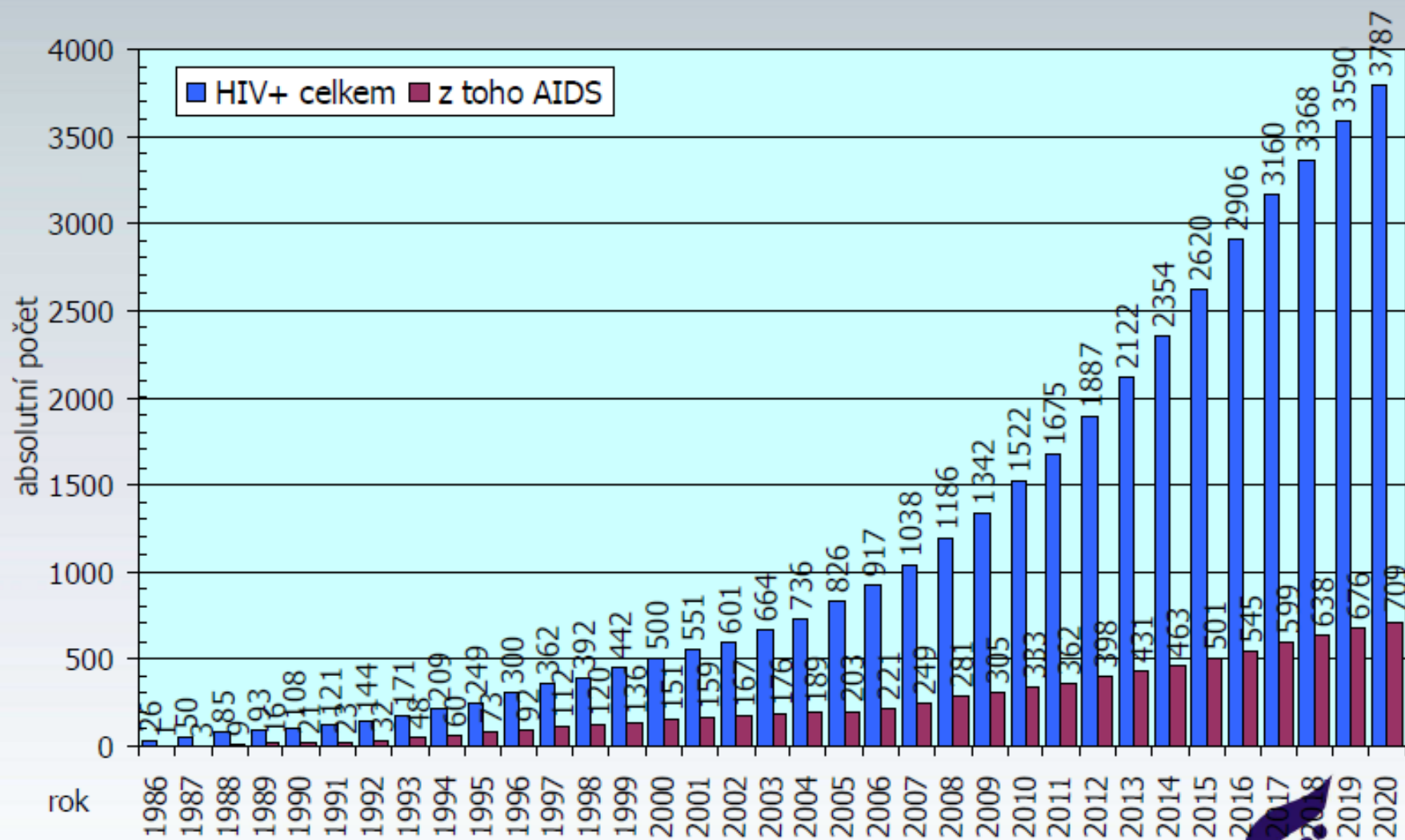
HIV + CELKEM : 3787

HIV / AIDS V ČESKÉ REPUBLICE

(občané ČR a cizinci s dlouhodobým pobytem)

Kumulativní údaje za období

1.1.1986 - 30.9.2020

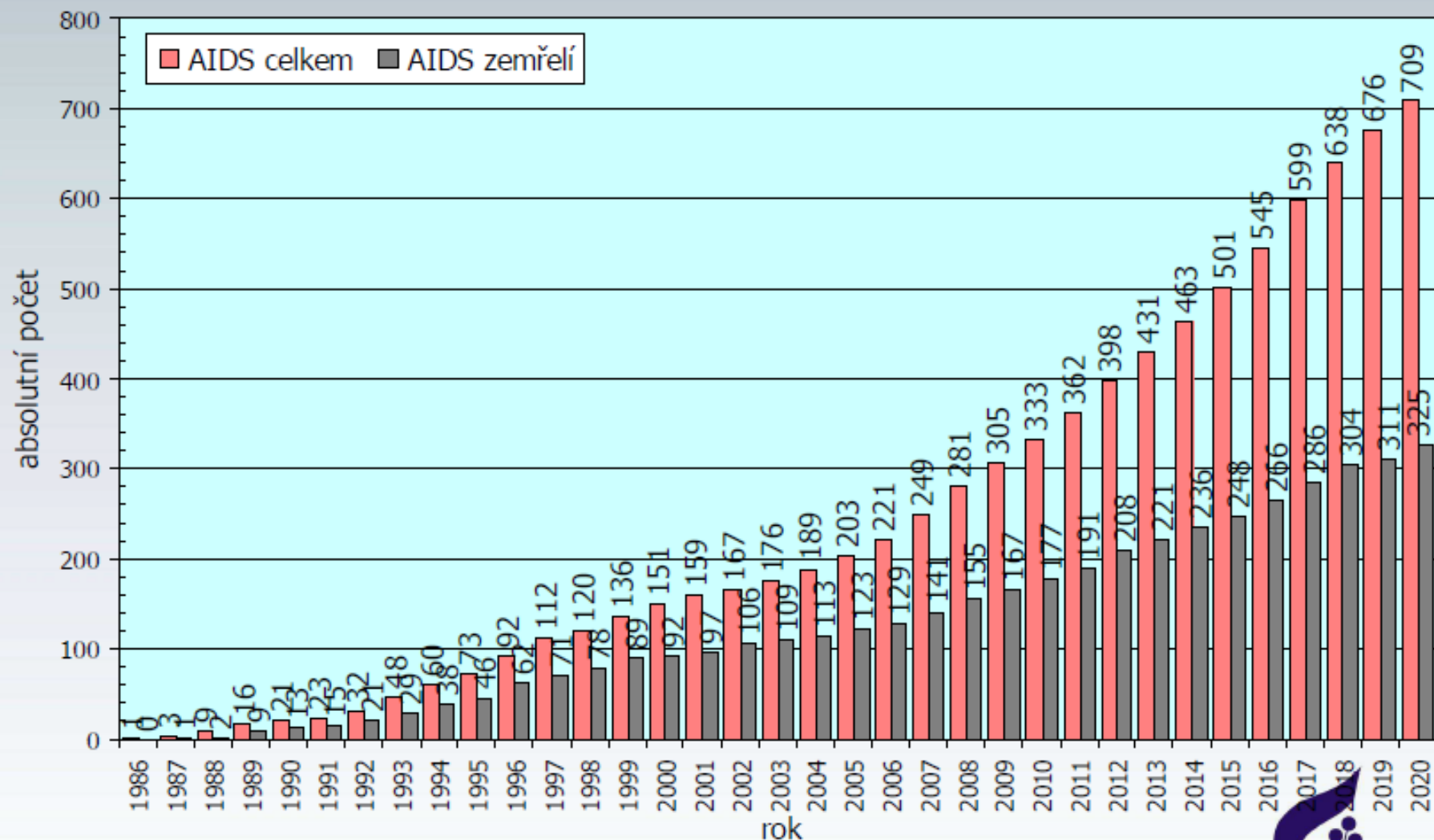


AIDS V ČESKÉ REPUBLICE

(občané ČR a cizinci s dlouhodobým pobytem)

Kumulativní údaje za období

1.1.1986 - 30.9.2020

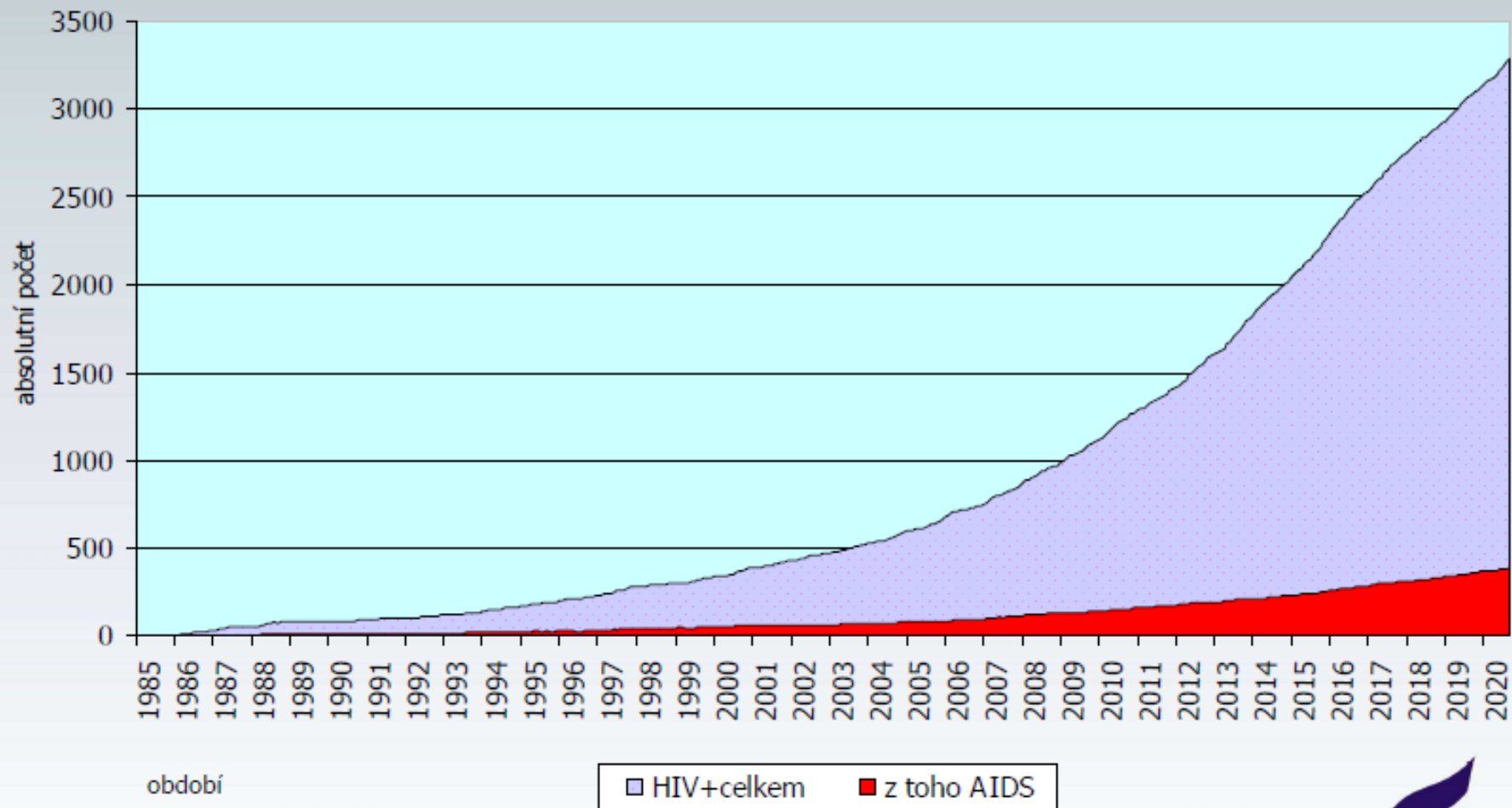


OSOBY ŽIJÍCÍ S HIV/AIDS V ČESKÉ REPUBLICE

(občané ČR a cizinci s dlouhodobým pobytem)

Měsíční údaje za období

1.1.1985 - 30.9.2020





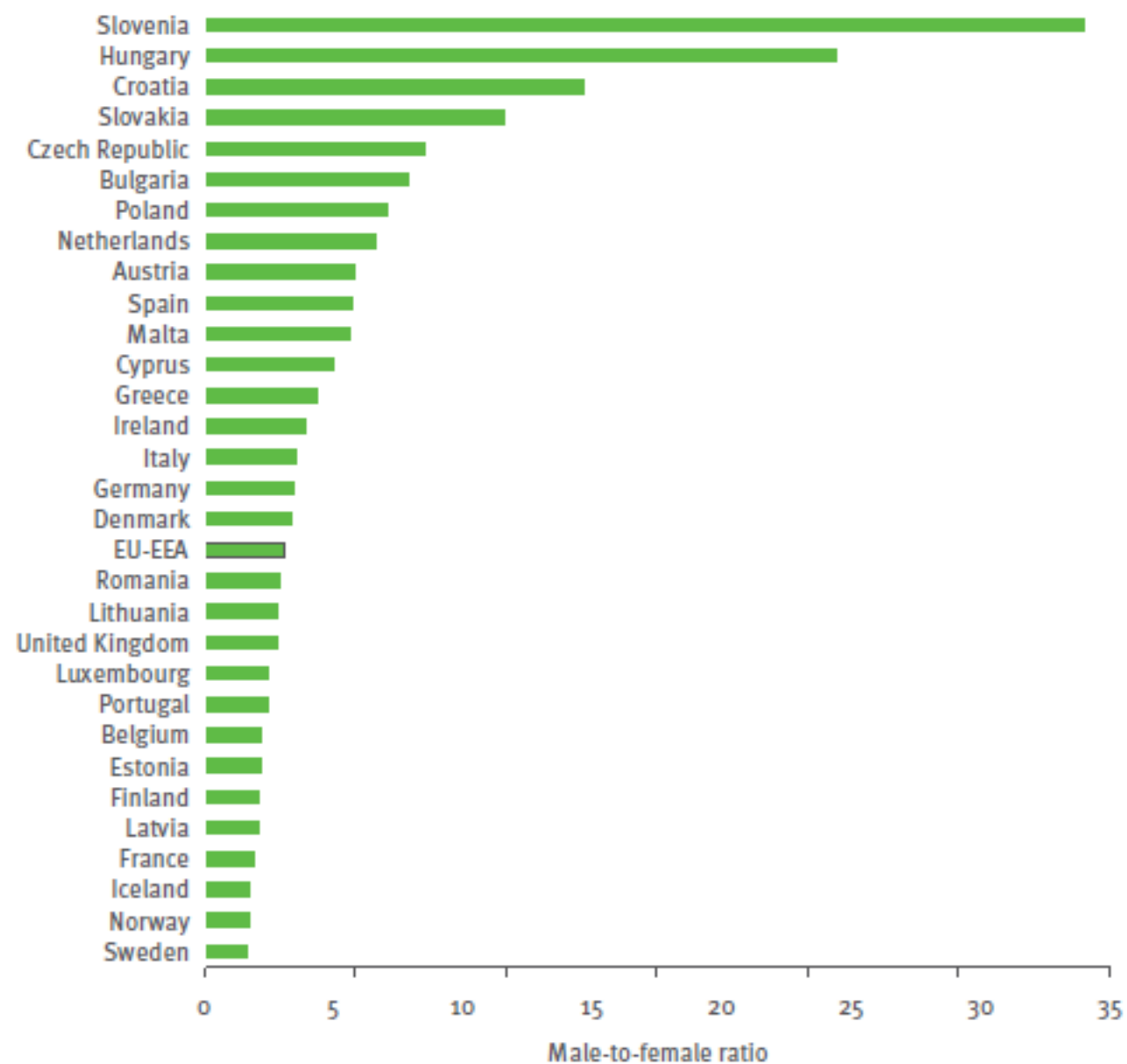
**World Health
Organization**

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR **Europe**

HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2019

data 2018

Figure 1.1: Male-to-female ratio in new HIV diagnoses, by country, EU/EEA, 2018 (n=26164)



No female cases were diagnosed in Liechtenstein in 2018

Figure 1.2: Age- and gender-specific rates of new HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population, EU/EEA, 2018 (n= 26 031)

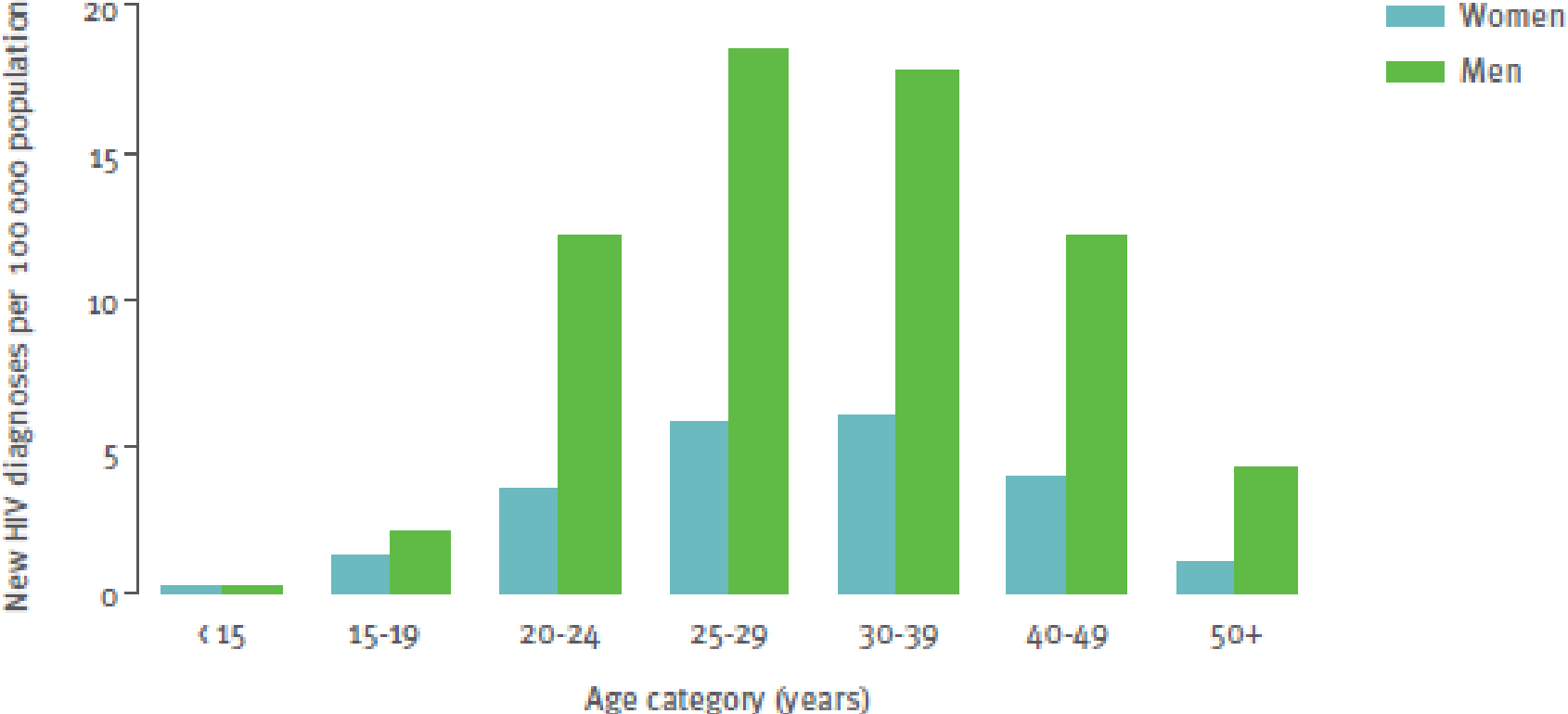
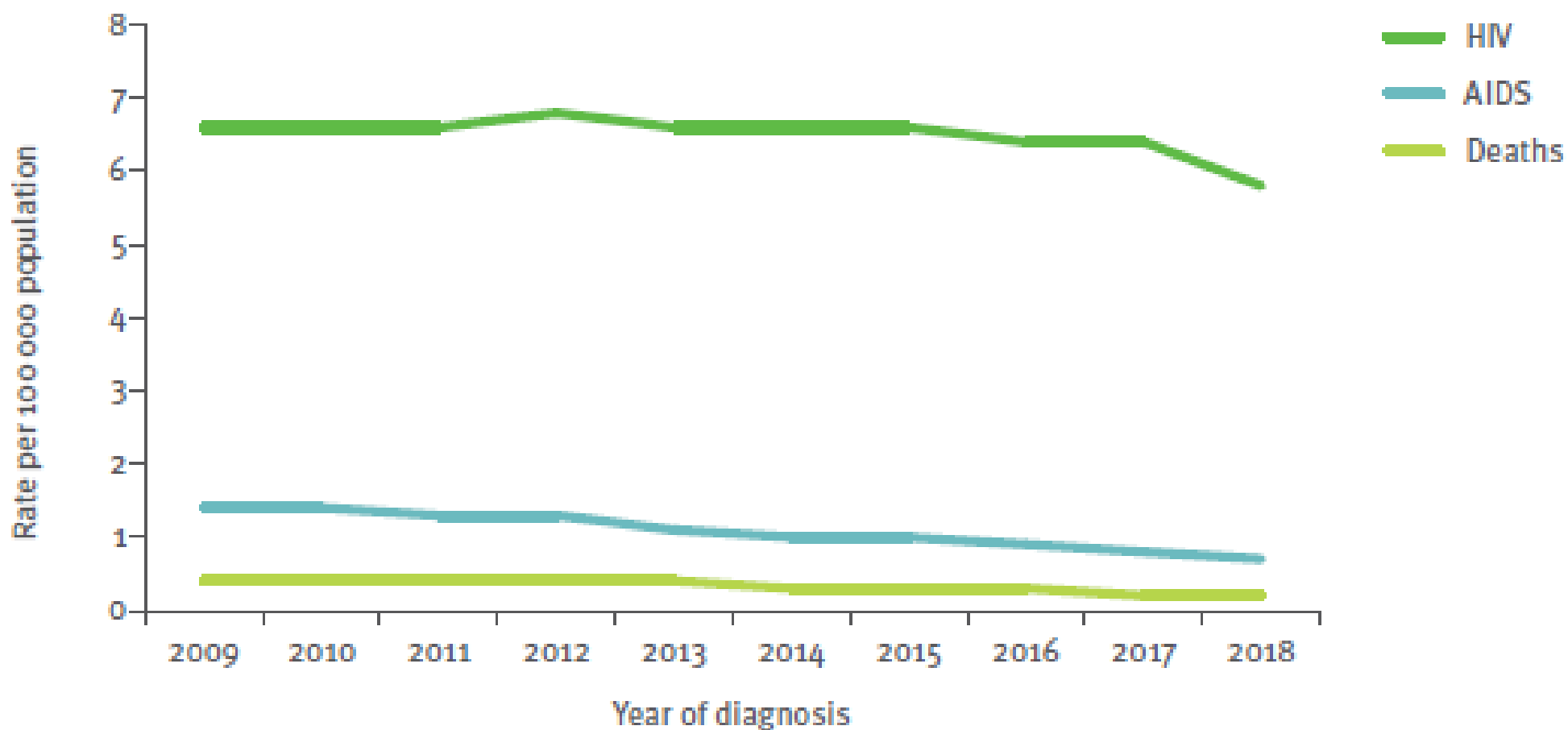


Figure 1.10: People diagnosed with HIV, AIDS and deaths reported per 100 000 population, EU/EEA, 2009–2018



Note: Rates exclude countries not reporting consistently over the period: Sweden (AIDS and AIDS-deaths), Italy and Denmark (AIDS deaths)

Figure 1.13a: HIV diagnoses, by year of diagnosis and transmission mode, EU/EEA, 2009–2018

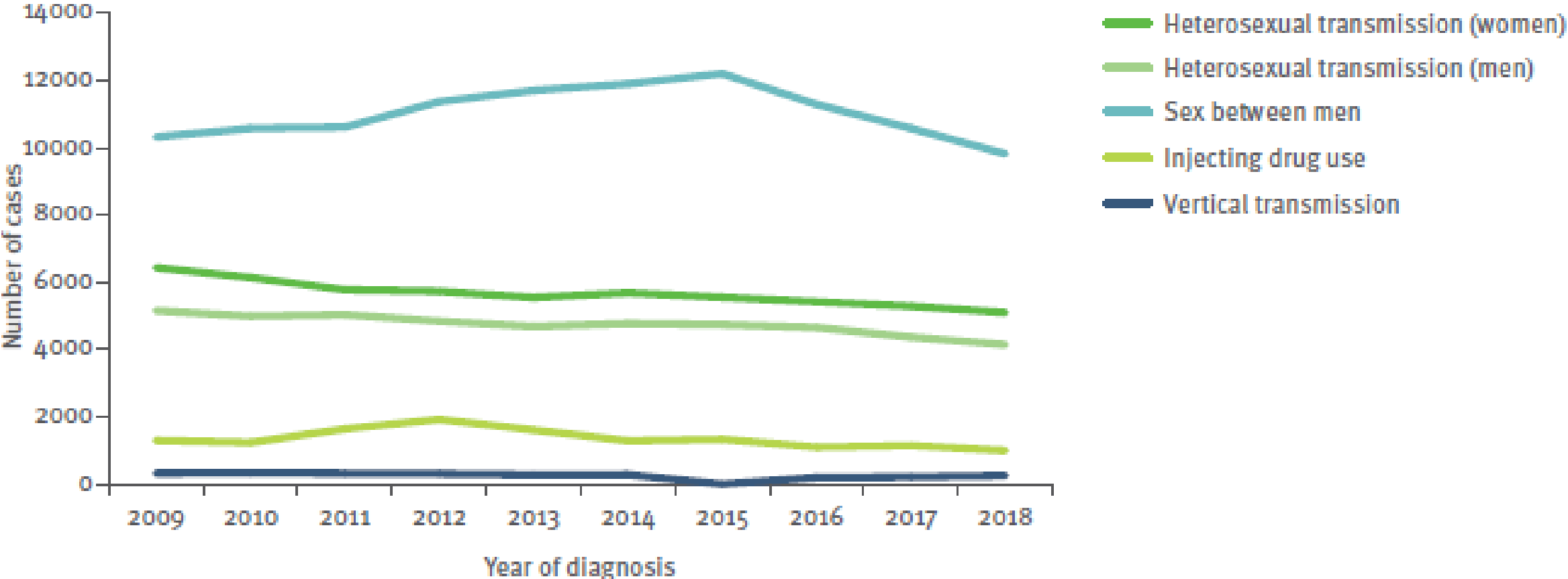
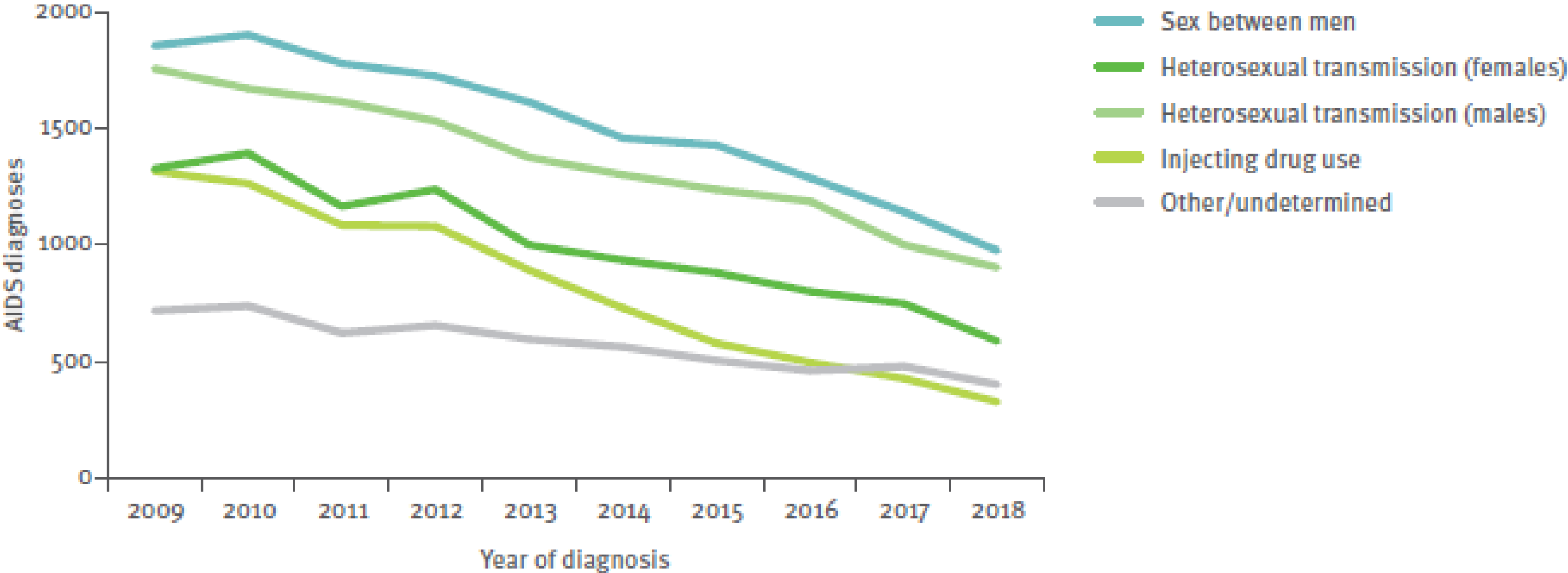
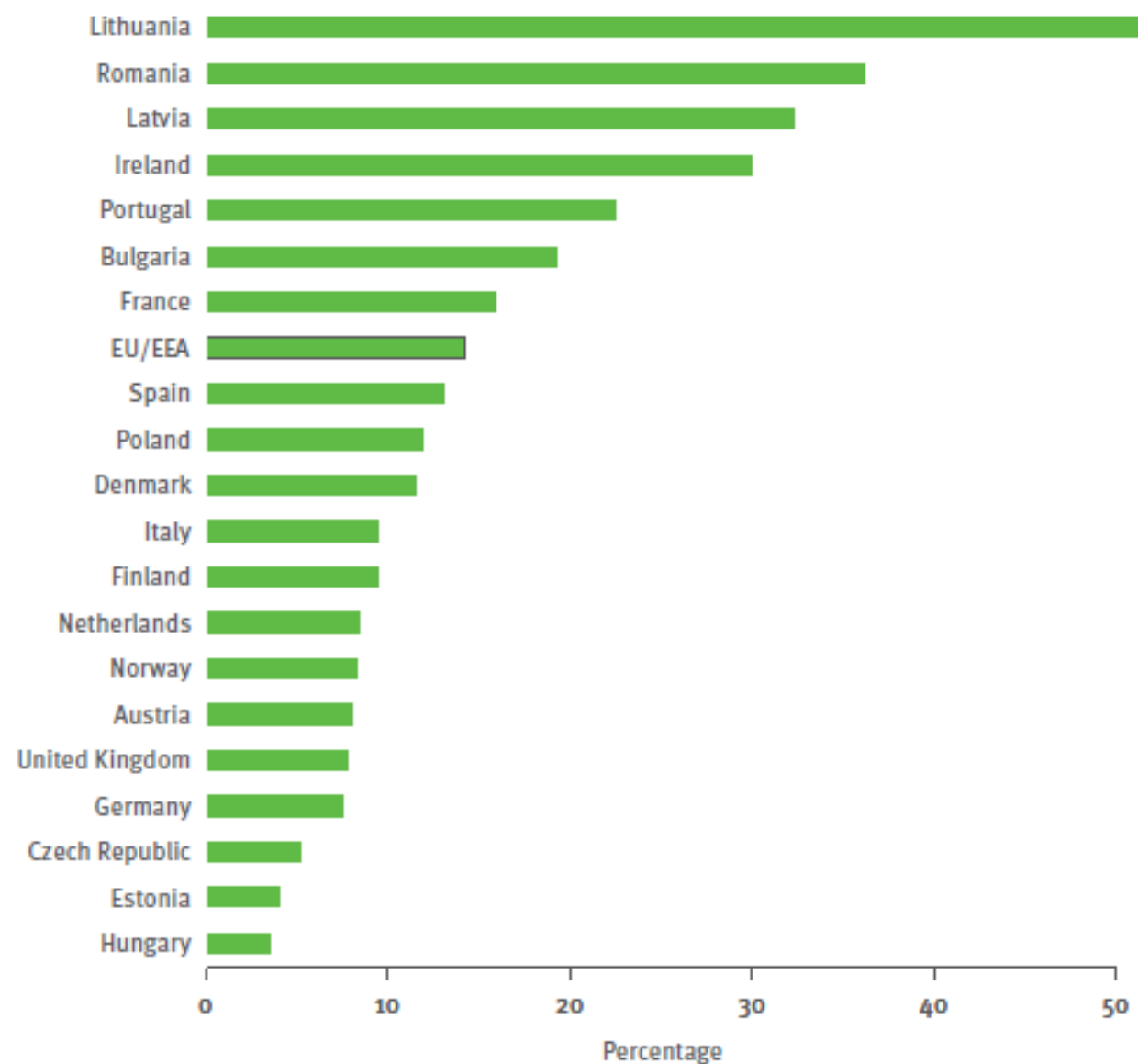


Figure 1.17: AIDS diagnoses, by transmission mode, EU/EEA, 2009–2018



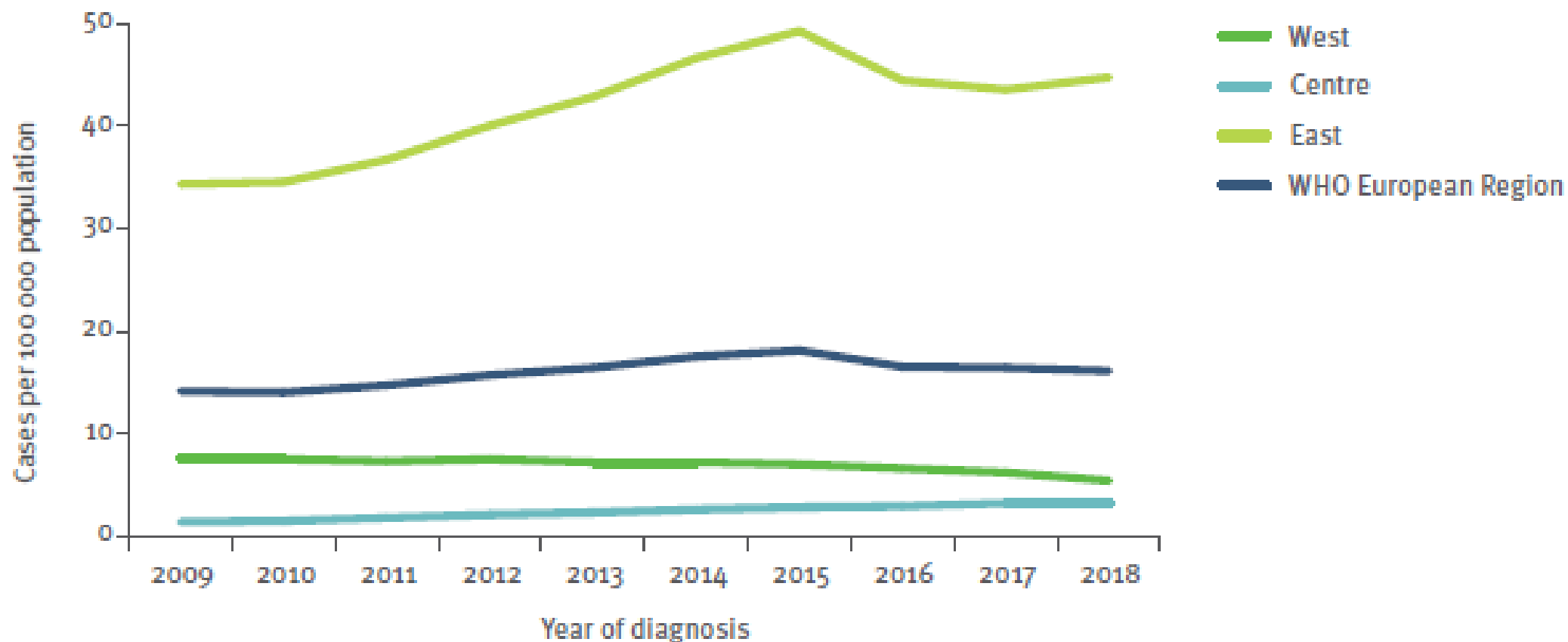
Data from Sweden and Belgium excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period

Figure 1.18: Proportion of persons diagnosed with AIDS with tuberculosis as an AIDS-defining illness, EU/EEA, 2017 (n = 2 825)



Countries that did not report AIDS (Sweden) or reported no cases of TB as an AIDS-defining illness (Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden) are excluded.

Figure 2.2: New HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population, by year of diagnosis, WHO European Region, 2009–2018



Includes data from 50 countries. Data from Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting over the decade.

Fig. A. Rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population, by year of diagnosis and adjusted for reporting delay, in the EU/EEA and WHO European Region, 1985–2017

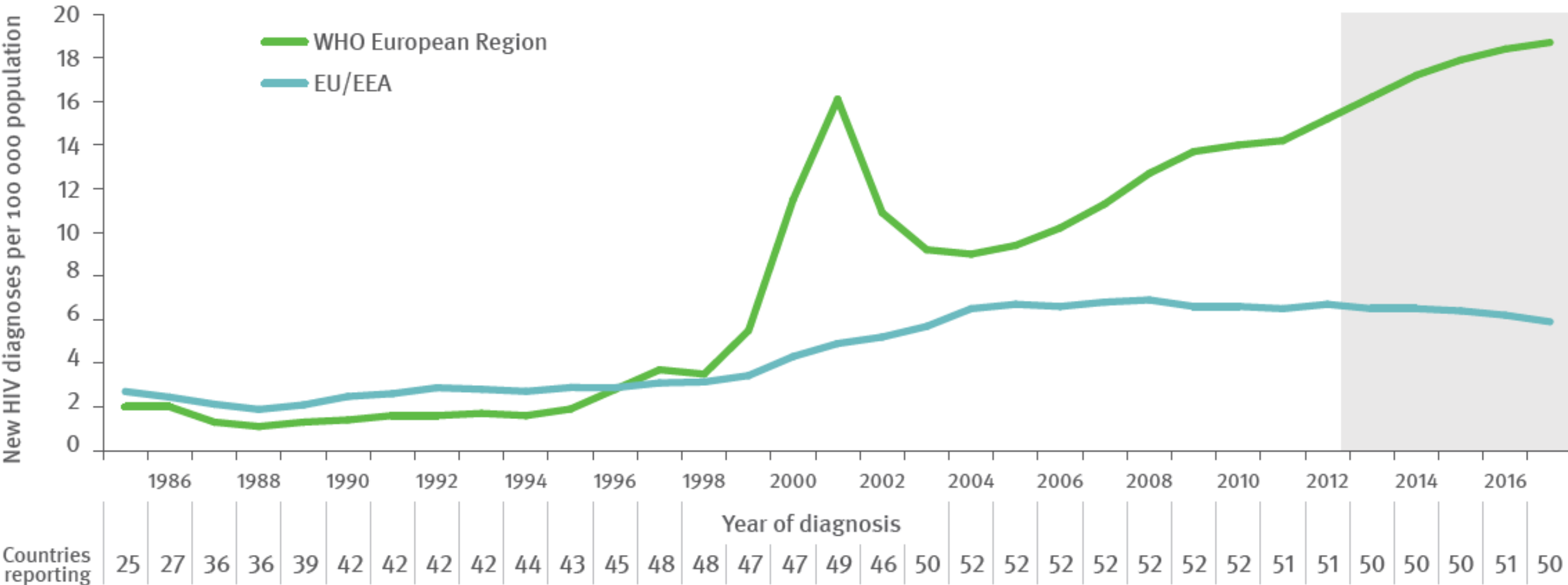


Fig. B. Cumulative number of new HIV diagnoses in the EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region, 1984–2017

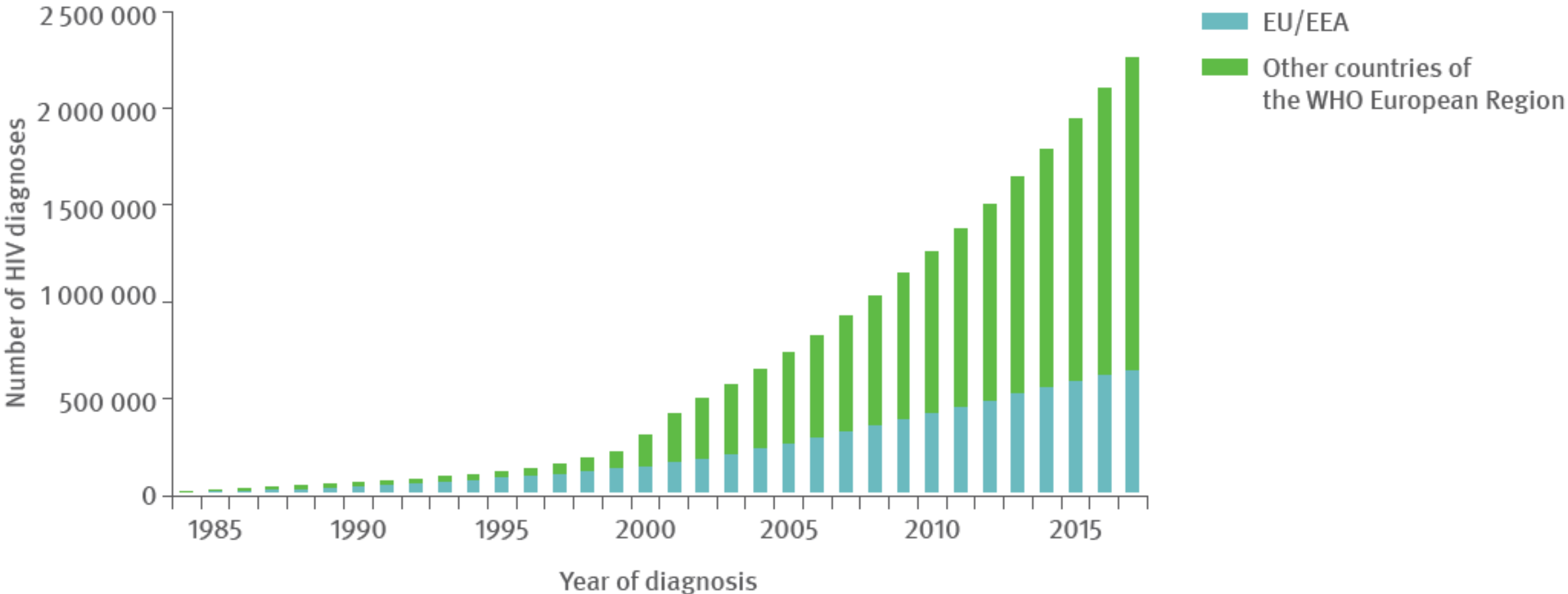
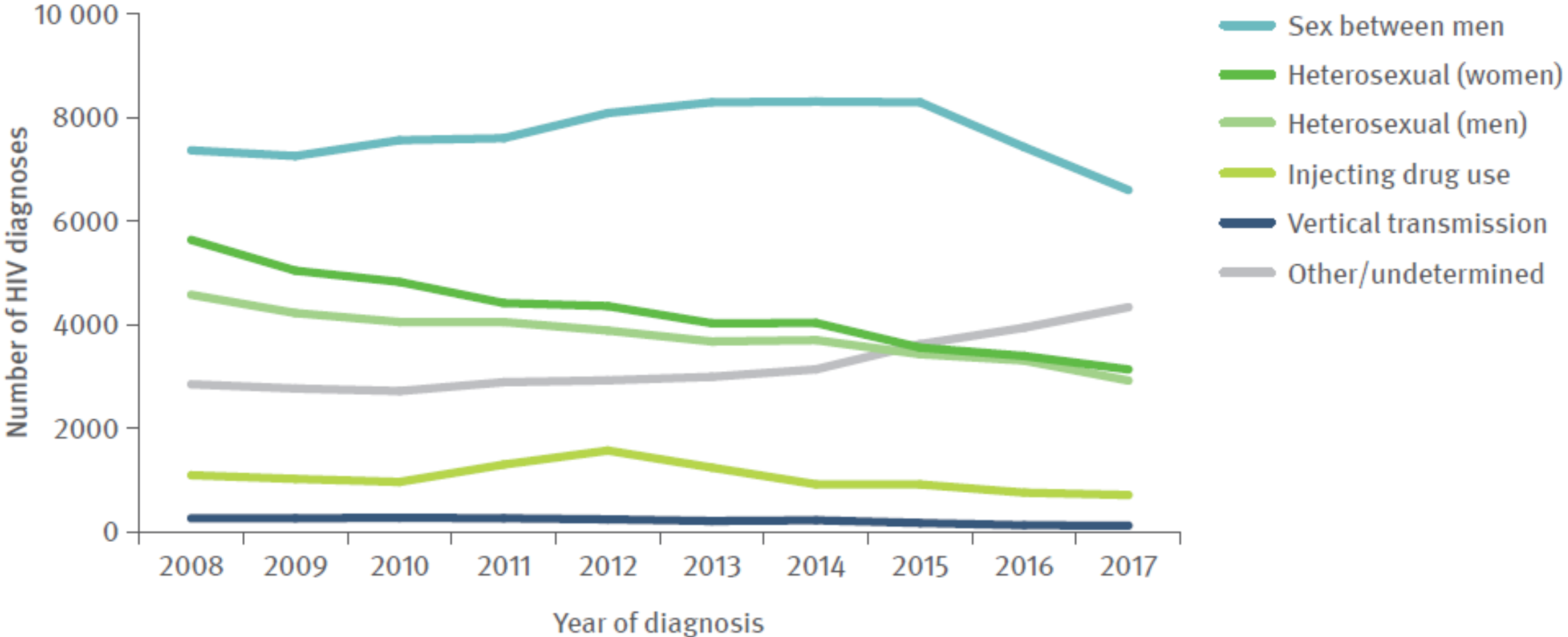


Fig. 1.11a. HIV diagnoses, by year of diagnosis and transmission mode, adjusted for reporting delay, EU/EEA, 2008–2017





Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™

HIV in the United States and Dependent Areas

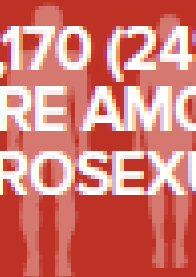
HIV in the United States and Dependent Areas

OF THE 38,739 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES IN THE US AND DEPENDENT AREAS IN 2017:*

25,748 (66%) WERE AMONG GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN**



9,170 (24%) WERE AMONG HETEROSEXUALS***



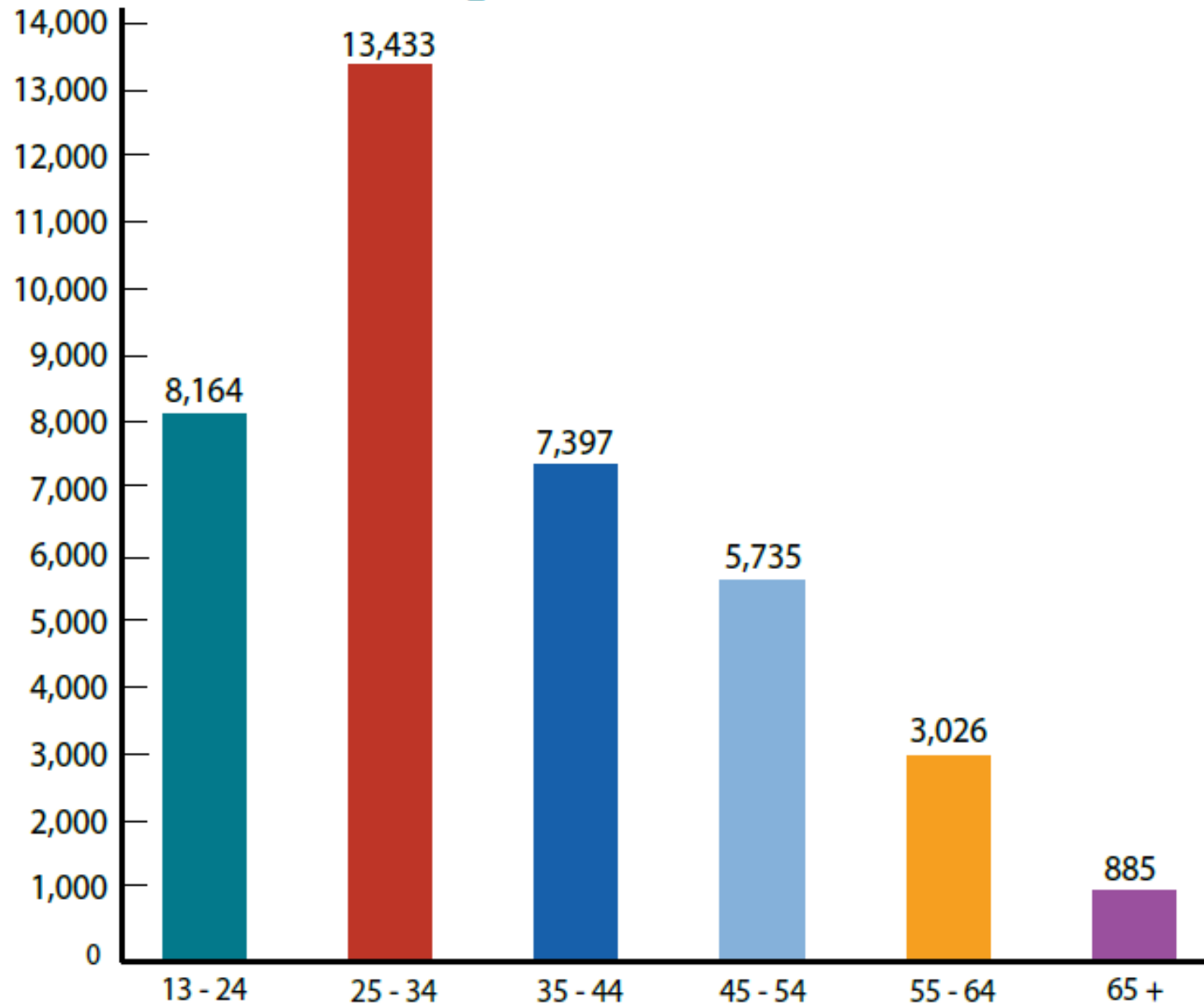
2,389 (6%) WERE AMONG PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS (PWID)**



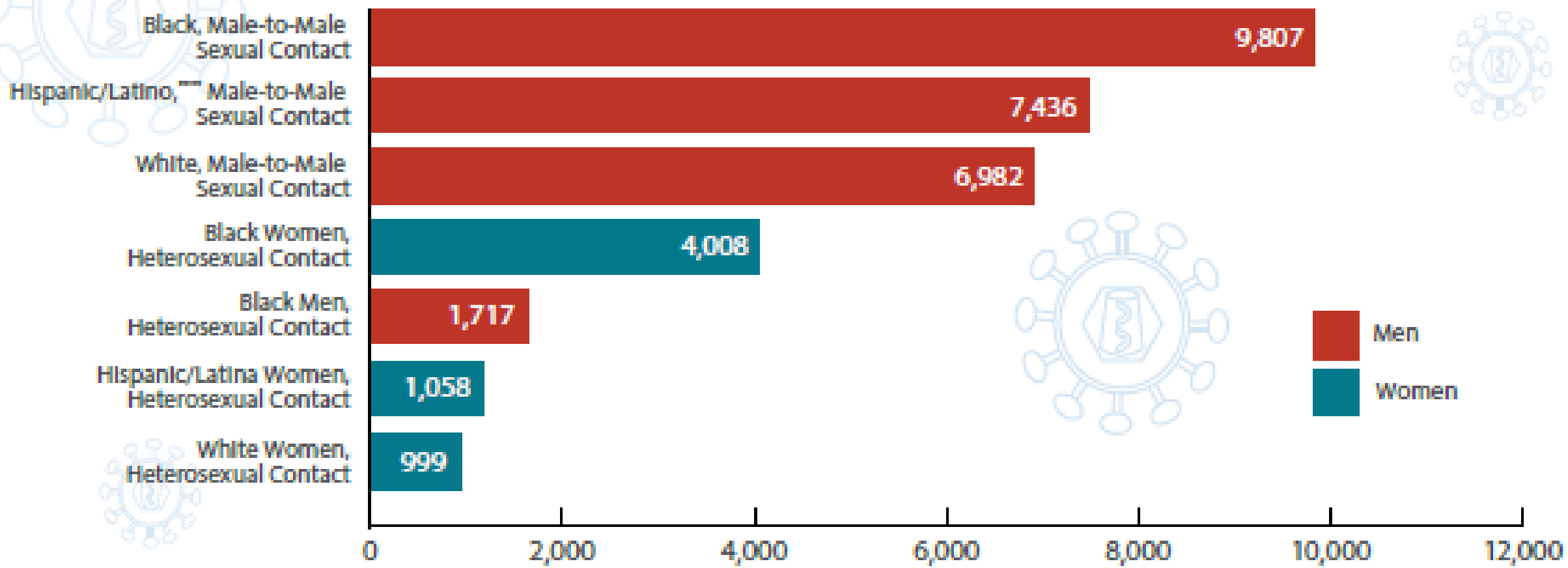
1,252 (3%) WERE AMONG GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN WHO INJECT DRUGS



New HIV Diagnoses by Age in the US and Dependent Areas, 2017



New HIV Diagnoses in the US and Dependent Areas for the Most-Affected Subpopulations, 2017



People with HIV need to know their HIV status so they can take medicine to treat HIV. Taking HIV medicine as prescribed can make the level of virus in their body very low (called viral suppression) or even undetectable.



A person with HIV who gets and stays virally suppressed or undetectable can stay healthy and has effectively no risk of transmitting HIV to HIV-negative partners through sex.

FOR EVERY 100 PEOPLE
LIVING WITH HIV IN 2015:

