

CENTRO DE VIGILÂNCIA EPIDEMIOLÓGICA DAS DOENÇAS TRANSMISSÍVEIS

## SÍNDROME DA IMUNODEFICIÊNCIA ADQUIRIDA

# SITUAÇÃO EM PORTUGAL EM 31 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1987

Documento da responsabilidade  
do Grupo de Trabalho da SIDA

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INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE SAÚDE  
LISBOA

Agradecemos a  
Lígia Franco,  
da Escola Nacional de Saúde Pública  
a colaboração prestada.

O Professor J.M. Caldeira da Silva e o Dr. António Pedro Franco deixaram de integrar o Grupo de Trabalho da SIDA como representantes, respectivamente, da Direcção Geral dos Hospitais e do Instituto Nacional de Sangue.

O Professor Caldeira da Silva, Regente da Cadeira de Administração Hospitalar, da Escola Nacional de Saúde Pública, pediu a sua exoneração da DGH para se dedicar ao ensino, em regime de exclusividade.

O Dr. António Pedro Franco atingiu, em Junho, o limite de idade.

Queremos exprimir nestas páginas os sentimentos de profundo respeito pelas suas elevadas qualidades intelectuais, profissionais e humanas. Foi com muita pena que os vimos abandonar as tarefas que empreendemos juntos, nem sempre fáceis, nem sempre sem dificuldades.

Desejamos, a ambos, os maiores êxitos na sua vida futura.

Os representantes da Direcção Geral dos Hospitais e do Instituto Nacional de Sangue são agora, respectivamente o Dr. José Luiz Champalimaud e o Dr. Benvindo Justiça.

O Dr. J. Champalimaud é Director do Serviço de Doenças Infecto-Contagiosas do Hospital Egas Moniz e tem larga experiência no tratamento de doentes com SIDA, particularmente oriundos da Guiné-Bissau. De um dos seus doentes foi isolado, pela primeira vez, o vírus HIV-2.

O Dr. Benvindo Justiça é Director do Serviço de Hematologia do Hospital Geral de Santo António, do Porto e Director do Instituto Nacional de Sangue. Tem larga experiência no estudo laboratorial de doentes com SIDA ou infectados com o vírus HIV e também no estudo e acompanhamento de indivíduos sofrendo de hemofília.

Conhecemos estes dois profissionais de longa data. As suas qualidades profissionais e humanas são garante de que o nosso convívio será igualmente fácil, frutuoso e amigável.

Apresentamos a ambos as nossas boas vindas e desejos de melhor êxito nos trabalhos a desenvolver.

CENTRO DE VIGILÂNCIA EPIDEMIOLÓGICA  
DAS DOENÇAS TRANSMISSÍVEIS

SÍNDROME DA IMUNODEFICIÊNCIA ADQUIRIDA

Situação em Portugal em 31 de Dezembro de 1987

Nos meses de Outubro a Dezembro (inclusivé) foram notificados ao Centro de Vigilância Epidemiológica das Doenças Transmissíveis, 16 casos de doença suspeita de SIDA dos quais 9 obedeciam aos critérios da OMS/CDC.

O total acumulado de casos era, em 31.12.87, de 90.

Os quadros seguintes caracterizam a situação.

QUADRO 1 — SIDA — Distribuição dos casos por data de diagnóstico e por data de notificação

ANO	Nº de casos por data de DIAGNÓSTICO	Nº de casos por data de NOTIFICAÇÃO
1983	1	—
1984	1	—
1985	28	18
1986	21	28
1987		
1º trimestre	7	8
2º trimestre	11	15
3º trimestre	7	12
4º trimestre	5	9
Ignorado	9	—

QUADRO 2 — SIDA — Distribuição por idades e sexo, em 31.12.87

GRUPO ETÁRIO	HOMENS	MULHERES	TOTAL
0 - 11 meses	—	—	—
1 - 4 anos	—	—	—
5 - 9 anos	1	—	1
10 - 14 anos	1	—	1
15 - 19 anos	1	1	2
20 - 29 anos	14	2	16
30 - 39 anos	27	4	31
40 - 49 anos	22	1	23
50 - 59 anos	5	1	6
60 ou mais anos	6	—	6
Desconhecido	4	—	4
TOTAL	81	9	90

QUADRO 3 — SIDA — Distribuição de casos e mortes por categoria de doença

CATEGORIA DE DOENÇA	CASOS	MORTES
IO	65	38
SK	12	4
IO + SK	9	7
Outras*	4	4
TOTAL	90	53

\* Leucoencefalopatia multifocal progressiva — 2 casos

\* Linfoma de células B — 2 casos

IO - Infecção Oportunista

SK - Sarcoma de Kaposi

QUADRO 4 — SIDA — Distribuição Patologia/Grupos de Risco

GRUPOS DE RISCO	PATOLOGIA				TOTAL
	IO	SK	IO+SK	OUTRAS	
Homo ou Bissexuais	27	9	8	1	45
Tóxico-dependentes	4	—	—	—	4
Hemofílicos	6	—	—	2	8
Homo/Tóxico depend.	—	—	—	—	—
Heteros./Desconhecido	28	3	1	1	33
TOTAL	65	12	9	4	90

QUADRO 5 — SIDA — Distribuição de casos por origem geográfica\*, factor de risco e residência\*\*

ORIGEM GEOGRÁFICA FACTOR DE RISCO	RESIDÊNCIA				TOTAL
	PORTUGAL	EUROPA	ÁFRICA	OUTROS	
<u>PORTUGAL</u>					
HOMOSSEXUAIS	33	4	—	4	41
TÓXICO DEPENDENTES	4	—	—	—	4
HEMOFÍLICOS	8	—	—	—	8
HETEROSSEXUAIS	19	—	5	1	25
DESCONHECIDO	1	—	—	—	1
<u>ÁFRICA</u>					
HOMOSSEXUAIS	2	—	—	—	2
HETEROSSEXUAIS	3	—	2	—	5
<u>OUTROS</u>					
HOMOSSEXUAIS	1	—	—	2	3
TÓXICO-DEPENDENTES	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	72	4	7	7	90

\* Origem geográfica — naturalidade

\*\* Residência — país onde o doente residia quando se observaram os primeiros sintomas.

Notas sobre os casos notificados  
no quarto trimestre de 1987

- Caso 1** - Homem, português, 38 anos, bissexual, residindo em África de 1970 a 1973, Sarcoma de Kaposi.  
Hospital de Santa Maria, Serviço de Doenças Infecto-Contagiosas.
- Caso 2** - Homem, cabo-verdeano, 66 anos, heterossexual, residindo na Guiné-Bissau durante 47 anos e em Portugal nos últimos 3-4 anos, infecção por Criptosporidium.  
H. Universidade de Coimbra, Clínica de Doenças Infecto-Contagiosas.
- Caso 3** - Mulher, portuguesa, 52 anos, meningite criptocócica, estadia na Venezuela durante 3 meses onde foi submetida a transfusões sanguíneas, falecida.  
H. Universidade de Coimbra, Clínica de Doenças Infecto-Contagiosas.
- Caso 4** - Homem, português, 42 anos, heterossexual, residindo na Guiné Bissau em 1967 e 1968, pneumonia por Pneumocystis carinii. H. Santa Maria, Serviço de Doenças Infecto-Contagiosas.
- Caso 5** - Homem, Guineense, 41 anos, heterossexual, residente na Guiné Bissau, história de transfusões sanguíneas em 1985, candidíase da orofaringe.  
Clínica particular, Lisboa.
- Caso 6** - Homem, português, 62 anos, bissexual, estadia no Canadá (data e período de tempo não referido), candidíase e pneumonia por Pneumocystis carinii, falecido.  
H. Curry Cabral, Serviço de Doenças Infecto-Contagiosas.
- Caso 7** - Homem, português, 63 anos, heterossexual, residindo em Moçambique de 1942 a 1974, infecção por Cryptosporidium.  
H. Santa Maria, Serviço de Doenças Infecto-Contagiosas.

**Caso 8** - Homem, português, 50 anos, heterossexual, residindo em África (data e período de tempo não referido), candidiase da orofaringe, pneumonia por Pneumocystis carinii e criptosporidíose crónica. falecido.

H. S. João, Serviço de Doenças Infecto-Contagiosas.

**Caso 9** - Homem, português, 37 anos, heterossexual, estadia em África (?) de 1972 a 1974, candidiase da orofaringe e toxoplasmose cerebral.

H. S. João, Serviço de Doenças Infecto-Contagiosas.

## Comentários

Da análise dos dados referentes aos casos de SIDA notificados nos anos de 1985/86/87, fazemos ressaltar:

- 1) A diferente distribuição de casos quando se consideram separadamente as datas do diagnóstico e da notificação (quadro 1).
- 2) O elevado número de casos residentes fora de Portugal quando se observaram os primeiros sintomas. Total de 18 casos (20%) sendo 4 residentes na Europa, 7 em África e 7 em outros continentes (quadro 5).
- 3) O predomínio no sexo masculino - 90%, e no grupo etário 20-49 anos - 77,7% (quadro 2).
- 4) A letalidade é elevada, 58,9% (quadro 3).
- 5) O predomínio das infecções oportunistas, sãs (72,2%) ou associadas ao Sarcoma de Kaposi (10%).
- 6) Os grupos mais atingidos:
  - 50% - São homo/bissexuais
  - 4,4% - São tóxico-dependentes
  - 8,9% - São hemofílicos
  - 36,7% - São heterossexuais ou sem risco conhecido.

Não há notificação de crianças afectadas devido a transmissão placentária.



WHO COLLABORATING CENTRE ON AIDS  
CENTRE COLLABORATEUR OMS SUR LE SIDA

INSTITUT DE MÉDECINE ET D'ÉPIDÉMIOLOGIE AFRICAINES ET TROPICALES  
(FONDATION LÉON MBA)

A I D S   S U R V E I L L A N C E   I N   E U R O P E

QUARTERLY REPORT N° 15 - 30th September 1987

Surveillance update - 30th September 1987  
Age-specific and standardised rates  
AIDS cases reported to WHO Geneva - 25th November 1987

The following 28 countries take part in the surveillance of AIDS in Europe by reporting their data to the Centre.

AUSTRIA	Federal Ministry of Health and Environmental Protection, Vienna
BELGIUM	Conseil Supérieur de l'Hygiène Publique, Ministère de la Santé, Brussels
BULGARIA	Institute of General and Comparative Pathology, Sofia
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Czech S.R.: Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Prague Slovak S.R.: Institute of Virology, Bratislava
DENMARK	Statens Serum Institute, Copenhagen
FINLAND	National Board of Health, Helsinki
FRANCE	Direction Générale de la Santé, Paris
GERMAN D.R.	Ministerium für Gesundheitswesen, Berlin
GERMANY, F.R.	Robert Koch Institute, West Berlin
GREECE	Ministry of Health, Athens
HUNGARY	National Institute of Hygiene, Budapest
ICELAND	General Direction of Public Health, Reykjavik
IRELAND	Department of Health, Dublin
ISRAEL	Ministry of Health, Jerusalem
ITALY	Ministry of Health, Rome
LUXEMBURG	Ministère de la Santé, Luxembourg
MALTA	Department of Health, Valletta
NETHERLANDS	Staatstoezicht op de Volksgezondheid, Rijswijk
NORWAY	National Institute of Public Health, Oslo
POLAND	National Institute of Hygiene, Warsaw
PORTUGAL	Instituto Nacional de Saude, Lisbon
ROMANIA	Ministère de la Santé, Bucharest
SPAIN	Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo, Madrid
SWEDEN	National Bacteriological Laboratory, Stockholm
SWITZERLAND	Office Fédéral de la Santé Publique, Berne
UNITED KINGDOM	Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre, London
USSR	Ministry of Public Health, Moscow
YUGOSLAVIA	Federal Institute of Public Health, Belgrade

The AIDS cases recorded in this report fulfill the CDC case definition published in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report in September 1982 (MMWR, Sept. 24, 1982, 31, 507-514) and revised in June 1985 (MMWR, June 28, 1985, 34, 373-375). One source per country, recognized by the respective national health authorities, provides the information. The national data are noted on standard tables, and each source is responsible for the quality of the data provided.

SURVEILLANCE UPDATE - 30th SEPTEMBER 1987 (Table 1)

Since the beginning of the epidemic a total of 8508 cases of AIDS have been reported. The number of cases has increased by 24% (1626 new cases) since June 1987 and by 128% (4773 new cases) since September 1986. Since September 1985, an increase of 20 to 27% was noted for each quarter. This quarter, there was an average of 125 new cases per week.

AIDS cases per million population have been calculated for each country from 1985 population estimates (Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, INED, Paris). The highest rates were noted in Switzerland: 46.0, France: 45.9, Denmark: 39.6. By way of comparison, the rate in the USA was 177.3 per million population (CDC AIDS Activity, Wkly. Surveillance Rep. 28th September 1987). The rate in Belgium is 14.8 when the non-residents are excluded.

The greatest increases in the number of cases reported during the last quarter were noted in: France: +543 (41-42 per week); F.R. Germany: +267 (20-21 per week); Italy: +234 (18 per week); UK: + 197 (15-16 per week); Spain: +116 (8-9 per week). An increase of between 1 and 5 cases per week was observed in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland.

Although the most marked increases in the number of cases are noted in countries with a high prevalence rate, some countries with a low prevalence rate show a high rate of increase: Yugoslavia (+91%), Greece (+59%). No new cases were reported in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Romania, USSR.

The trend of incidence rates per million population is given by half year of diagnosis for the 16 countries which reported 25 cases or more (Figure 1). The numbers of cases diagnosed in the more recent periods are provisional due to the time required for notifications to reach the national surveillance centres.

Discrepancies noted in certain tables between reports are due to data reclassification undertaken by various countries.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF CASES AND DEATHS BY HALF-YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS (Table 2)

The cumulated case fatality rate calculated at 30th September 1987 by half-year of diagnosis varies from 16.9% for the cases diagnosed between July and September 1987 to 76.5% for those diagnosed between January and June 1984. Over a period of one year, the case fatality rate has increased by 20% for the cases diagnosed in 1986; the increase was less for the cases diagnosed in 1985 and 1984 and was not significant for the cases diagnosed in 1983.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY DISEASE CATEGORY, AND BY AGE AND SEX

Table 3 and 4 do not call for further comment.

Table 4a shows firstly the age-specific rates per million population for the 11 countries which have reported over 100 cases; secondly, the global standardized rates based on the age structure of the European population (German D.R., Iceland, Malta, USSR not included). These standardised rates are similar to the crude rates per million population (also shown in Table 1). Although these rates are the highest in Switzerland, France and Denmark, high age-specific rates are noted in the

20-29 year age group in Italy and Spain (Figure 2). This observation may be related to the number of cases among intravenous drug abusers (IVDA) in these two countries.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF PAEDIATRIC CASES ACCORDING TO TRANSMISSION GROUP BY

##### COUNTRY OF DIAGNOSIS AND GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN (Tables 5 and 5a)

206 paediatric cases have been reported by 16 countries, i.e. an increase of 98 cases compared to September 1986 (108 cases in 13 countries). France and Italy have reported 48% of the paediatric cases (Table 5).

Mother-to-child transmission is the main mode of contamination (64%; 131 of 206 cases). In this group, the mothers of 53% (70 of 131) of the children were IVDA, of which 63% (44 of 70) were reported in Italy and Spain. These observations clearly reflect, primarily, the preponderance of IVDA among HIV-infected women, particularly in Italy and Spain. They could also be related to the fact that the IVDA group includes a high proportion of women in the age group with the highest fecundity rate.

8 countries have reported new cases (Denmark, France, F.R. Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UK).

82% of the paediatric cases are of European origin.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT CASES BY TRANSMISSION GROUP (Table 6)

Since September 1986, the number of cases reported has approximately doubled (from 2415 to 4987) among homosexuals and more than tripled (from 421 to 1498) among IV drug abusers. IV drug abusers now account for 18% (1498) of the adult cases.

Table 6 has recently been modified and the data for the transmission groups "Heterosexual" and "Other/Unknown" are still in the process of reclassification so trends are difficult to assess. Nevertheless, comparisons can be made when the data from these two groups are pooled. It is then noted that the proportion of Europeans has increased from 48% in September 1986 to 60% in September 1987.

# 1. DISTRIBUTION OF THE ADULT CASES BY COUNTRY OF DIAGNOSIS AND TRANSMISSION GROUPS (Figure 3) (Table 6a)

The countries have been classified on this figure by increasing percentage of the major transmission group (homosexuals). Countries with less than 50 cases (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, German D.R., Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Luxemburg, Malta, Poland, Romania, USSR, Yugoslavia) are not shown. The corresponding data for all 28 countries are given in Table 6a.

For the 14 countries shown on this figure:

## 1.1 Male homosexuals

AIDS patients belonging to this risk group account for between:

- 60-90% of the total number of cases in 8 of the 14 countries (Denmark, France, Germany F.R., Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UK);
- 45-59% of the cases in 3 countries (Austria, Greece, Portugal);
- 20-25% in 3 countries (Belgium, Italy, Spain).

## 1.2 Drug abusers

### a) Heterosexual drug addicts (IVDA)

This group is the second largest in Europe. All 14 countries except for Sweden have reported cases in this group. Italy and Spain together reported 66% of the IVDA cases; France, F.R. Germany, Italy and Spain reported 91%.

### b) Homosexual drug addicts

Cases in this group have been reported in 12 of the 14 countries (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany F.R., Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, UK. The percentage in this group has not increased.

## 1.3 Heterosexual cases

This group includes patients who have had heterosexual contacts with a person infected or presumed to be infected with HIV. Data in this group are difficult to interpret because of the recent reclassification.

## 1.4 Other/unknown

This group includes patients for whom the information was incomplete or unknown.

## 2. DISTRIBUTION OF THE ADULT CASES BY TRANSMISSION GROUP AND SEX (Table 6b)

The overall male/female sex ratio is 9.1. This imbalance is due to the high percentage of homosexuals (60% of adult cases). The sex ratio is nearer 1 in the following groups: IVDA: 2.6, heterosexual contact: 2.0; transfusion recipients: 1.6. 50% of the female cases have been reported in the IVDA group.

DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT CASES ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN BY  
RESIDENCE, AND BY COUNTRY OF DIAGNOSIS (Tables 7 and 8)

Europeans (patients originating from the WHO European region) account for 7623 cases, i.e. 92% of the adult cases. The most marked increase in the number of cases is observed in this group (+24% compared to the previous quarter, +134% in one year) (Table 7). The subjects originating from the other regions account for 679 cases (8%) and the increase in this group is +17% compared to the previous quarter and +80% in one year. 81% of the African cases were diagnosed in Belgium and France. 95% of the adults resided in Europe (7872 subjects) (Table 8).

CONCLUSION

8508 cases were reported by 30th September 1987 (1626 newly reported cases). The number of cases has increased by 24% since the previous quarter. The number of AIDS cases per million population in France has now become equivalent to the rate in Switzerland. These two countries have the highest rate followed by Denmark. These rates are similar to the rates standardized on a European reference population. However, the age-specific rates in the 20-29 year age group are particularly high in Italy and Spain. Moreover, 63% of the children whose mothers were IVDA were reported in these two countries. These observations reflect the growing AIDS problem among IVDA in southern Europe.

Table 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF AIDS CASES REPORTED IN 28 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES  
AND ESTIMATED RATES PER MILLION POPULATION

30th September 1987

COUNTRY	SEPT 86	MAR.87	JUNE 87	SEPT 87	RATE/M*
Austria	44	72	93	120	16,0
Belgium	180	230	255	277	28,0
Bulgaria	-	-	1	1	,1
Czechoslovakia	5	7	7	7 <sup>o</sup>	,5
Denmark	107	150	176	202	39,6
Finland	14	19	19	22	4,5
France	1050	1632	1980	2523	45,9
German Dem.Rep.	0	3	4	4	,2
Germany, Fed.Rep.	675	999	1133	1400	23,0
Greece	25	41	49	78	7,7
Hungary	0	3	5	6	,6
Iceland	4	4	4	4	20,0
Ireland	12	19	19	25	6,9
Israel	31	38	39	43	10,2
Italy	367	664	870	1104	19,2
Luxemburg	5	7	7	8	20,0
Malta	5	5	6	7	17,5
Netherlands	180	260	308	370	25,5
Norway	26	45	49	64	15,2
Poland	1	2	2	3	,1
Portugal	40	54	67	81	7,9
Romania	2	2	2	2	,1
Spain	201	357	508	624	16,2
Sweden	76	105	129	143	17,2
Switzerland	170	227	266	299	46,0
United Kingdom	512	729	870	1067	18,9
USSR	-	3	3	3	,0
Yugoslavia	3	10	11	21	,9
TOTAL	3735	5687	6882	8508	

\*Source of population figures: INED, Paris, 1985

<sup>o</sup>Slovak R.S.: 2; Czech S.R.: 5

Two further countries have reported number of AIDS cases to WHO:

Albania: 0

Turkey: 21

Table 2  
AIDS CASES AND DEATHS  
BY HALF YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS FOR 28 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES\*  
30th September 1987

HALF-YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS	CASES	DEATHS	CASE FATALITY RATE(%)
Before 1981	20	15	75,0
1981: Jan-June	9	3	33,3
.... July-Dec	18	14	77,8
1982: Jan-June	34	29	85,3
.... July-Dec	45	38	84,4
1983: Jan-June	115	90	78,3
.... July-Dec	150	114	76,0
1984: Jan-June	234	179	76,5
.... July-Dec	397	308	77,6
1985: Jan-June	641	439	68,5
.... July-Dec	961	582	60,6
1986: Jan-June	1298	694	53,5
.... July-Dec	1715	671	39,1
1987: Jan-June	2100	577	27,5
.... July-Sept	674	114	16,9
Unknown	97	61	62,9
TOTAL	8508	3928	46,2

\*Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German D.R., Germany F.R., Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxemburg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Table 3  
AIDS CASES AND DEATHS BY DISEASE CATEGORY  
FOR 28 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES\*  
30th September 1987

DISEASE CATEGORY	CASES	%	DEATHS	CASE FATALITY RATE (%)
Opportunistic infection	6205	72,9	2957	47,7
Kaposi's sarcoma	1318	15,5	424	32,2
Opportunistic infection plus Kaposi's sarcoma	691	8,1	409	59,2
Other	294	3,5	138	46,9
TOTAL	8508	100,0	3928	46,2

\*Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland  
France, German D.R., F.R. Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland,  
Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxemburg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway  
Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United  
Kingdom, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Category "Other" includes progressive multifocal leukoenceph-  
alopathy, lymphoma limited to the brain, non Hodgkin lymphoma

Table 4  
AIDS CASES BY AGE GROUP AT DIAGNOSIS AND SEX  
FOR 28 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES\*  
30th September 1987

AGE GROUP	MALES	FEMALES	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	%
0-11 months	35	38	0	73	,9
1- 4 years	40	36	0	76	,9
5- 9 years	21	6	0	27	,3
10-14 years	27	3	0	30	,4
15-19 years	66	13	0	79	,9
20-29 years	1908	454	0	2362	27,8
30-39 years	2911	207	0	3118	36,6
40-49 years	1704	67	0	1771	20,8
50-59 years	598	42	0	640	7,5
over 60 years	227	41	0	268	3,1
Unknown	60	1	3	64	,8
TOTAL	7597	908	3	8508	100,0

\*Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland  
France, German D.R., Germany, F.R., Greece, Hungary, Iceland,  
Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxemburg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway  
Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United  
Kingdom, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Table 4a

AGE-SPECIFIC AND STANDARDISED RATES OF AIDS CASES FOR 11 COUNTRIES WITH MORE THAN 100 REPORTED CASES

30th September 1987

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF CASES	AGE-SPECIFIC RATES PER MILLION POPULATION									CRUDE RATE PER MILLION POPULATION	STANDARDISED* RATE PER MILLION POPULATION
		Age group (years)										
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	>60		
Switzerland	299	17,0	,0	,0	1,9	81,3	108,9	87,2	30,8	12,0	46,0	45,7
France	2523	11,4	1,9	1,4	3,5	74,6	117,6	83,5	32,3	10,6	45,9	45,4
Denmark	202	7,6	,0	2,7	7,8	50,2	99,3	75,3	38,0	8,6	39,6	38,3
Belgium	277	15,0	3,3	,0	1,4	35,9	72,2	45,7	30,1	8,2	28,0	27,7
Netherlands	370	4,6	3,4	,0	,0	21,6	67,1	62,7	21,2	4,1	25,5	24,2
Germany, F.R.	1400	5,7	1,0	1,5	2,3	24,9	62,9	45,1	18,5	2,4	23,0	21,6
Italy	1104	12,6	,3	,9	2,6	67,2	40,8	14,5	5,8	1,7	19,2	20,2
United Kingdom	1067	3,3	1,8	,2	1,5	21,9	55,0	42,8	12,3	2,4	18,9	18,7
Sweden	143	2,1	,0	1,8	,0	15,0	43,8	38,4	19,3	6,2	17,2	16,8
Spain	624	5,4	1,3	1,5	4,8	52,6	36,7	13,2	3,8	,9	16,2	16,6
Austria	120	4,4	,0	4,7	3,2	24,1	35,8	33,8	15,8	1,3	16,0	15,6
European rate (24 countries)*		4,8	,8	,8	2,1	31,8	46,5	31,0	11,8	3,2		
M:F Sex ratio		1,0	3,5	9,0	5,1	4,2	14,1	25,4	14,2	5,5		

\* Reference population: Europe (German D.R., Iceland, Malta, USSR not included)

Source of population figures : INED, Paris.

Table 5  
PAEDIATRIC CASES° OF AIDS BY RISK GROUP AND COUNTRY OF DIAGNOSIS  
30th September 1987

COUNTRY OF DIAGNOSIS	MOTHER WITH AIDS OR AT RISK FOR AIDS:				HAEMO- PHIL.	TRANS- FUSION	OTHER/ UNKNOWN	TOTAL
	IV	TRS	HET	OTH/UNK				
AUSTRIA	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	4
BELGIUM	0	0	0	8	0	0	3	11
DENMARK	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
FRANCE	8	3	9	18	4	14	0	56
GERMANY F.R.	10	1	2	0	6	5	1	25
IRELAND	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
ISRAEL	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
ITALY	33	0	2	0	4	4	0	43
MALTA	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
NETHERLANDS	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	7
PORTUGAL	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
SPAIN	11	0	0	0	9	2	0	22
SWEDEN	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
SWITZERLAND	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	6
U.K.	2	2	7	1	3	4	0	19
YUGOSLAVIA	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	70	6	24	31	35	36	4	206

°Children under 15 years

IV: Intravenous drug abusers; TRS: Transfusion recipient;  
HET: Heterosexual contact; OTH: Other; UNK: Unknown.

Table 5a  
 AIDS: PAEDIATRIC CASES\* BY TRANSMISSION GROUP AND  
 GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN - 16 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES<sup>o</sup>  
 30th September 1987

TRANSMISSION GROUP	GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN				TOTAL
	EUROPE	AFRICA	CARIBBEAN	OTHER	
MOTHER WITH AIDS OR AT INCREASED RISK					
- IV Drug abuser	70	0	0	0	70
- Transfusion recipient	5	0	0	1	6
- Heterosexual contact	12	6	6	0	24
- Other/Unknown	12	13	6	0	31
HAEMOPHILIAC	35	0	0	0	35
TRANSFUSION RECIPIENT	34	2	0	0	36
OTHER/UNKNOWN	1	3	0	0	4
TOTAL	169	24	12	1	206

\* Children under 15 years

<sup>o</sup> Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, F.R. Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia

TABLE 6

AIDS CASES BY TRANSMISSION GROUP AND GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN FOR 28 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES\*  
ADULTS - 30th SEPTEMBER 1987

TRANSMISSION GROUP	GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN				T O T A L	
	EUROPE	AFRICA	CARIBBEAN	OTHER/UNKOWN	Nº	%
Homo /bisexual	4753	31	9	194	4987	60
IV Drug abuser	1477	16	2	3	1498	18
Homosexual & IVDA	210	3	0	7	220	3
Haemoph/coag.disorder	301	0	0	2	303	4
Transfusion	283	20	5	2	310	4
Heterosexual	298	195	25	6	524	6
Other/unknown	301	84	60	15	460	6
TOTAL	7623 (92 %)	349 (4 %)	101 (1 %)	229 (3 %)	8302	100

\*Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German D.R., Germany,F.R., Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxemburg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Table 6a

AIDS: ADULT CASES BY COUNTRY OF DIAGNOSIS AND TRANSMISSION CATEGORY - EUROPE - 30th September 1987

COUNTRY	HOMO/BI-		IVDA		HOMO/IVDA		HAEMO/COAG		TRANSFUS		HETERO-		OTHER/UNKNOWN		TOTAL
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Austria	62	53	26	22	2	2	12	10	1	1	3	3	10	9	116
Belgium	66	25	4	2	3	1	0	0	21	8	154	58	18	7	266
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1
Czechoslovakia	5	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	29	7
Denmark	164	82	4	2	4	2	8	4	3	2	9	5	7	4	199
Finland	16	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	4	18	0	0	22
France	1543	63	267	11	74	3	25	1	176	7	133	5	249	10	2467
German D.R.	2	50	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	1	25	4
Germany, F.R.	1025	75	111	8	18	1	76	6	29	2	47	3	69	5	1375
Greece	37	47	1	1	1	1	13	17	5	6	18	23	3	4	78
Hungary	4	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	1	17	0	0	6
Iceland	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Ireland	8	36	6	27	3	14	5	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Israel	24	57	1	2	1	2	13	31	2	5	0	0	1	2	42
Italy	246	23	663	62	45	4	25	2	21	2	29	3	32	3	1061
Luxemburg	4	50	1	13	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	0	2	25	8
Malta	4	67	0	0	0	0	2	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Netherlands	318	88	14	4	2	1	1	0	6	2	8	2	14	4	363
Norway	50	78	3	5	0	0	3	5	3	5	5	8	0	0	64
Poland	2	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	0	0	3
Portugal	43	54	5	6	1	1	6	8	0	0	24	30	0	0	79
Romania	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	2
Spain	146	24	321	53	41	7	48	8	6	1	7	1	33	5	602
Sweden	116	82	0	0	0	0	5	4	12	9	8	6	0	0	141
Switzerland	186	63	51	17	8	3	2	1	2	1	33	11	11	4	293
United Kingdom	902	86	15	1	17	2	56	5	19	2	37	4	2	0	1048
USSR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100	3
Yugoslavia	9	45	5	25	0	0	2	10	0	0	2	10	2	10	20
Total	4987	60 %	1498	18 %	220	3 %	303	4 %	310	4 %	524	6 %	460	6 %	8302

TABLE 6 b  
AIDS ADULT CASES BY TRANSMISSION GROUP AND SEX  
EUROPE\* - 30 SEPTEMBER 1987

TRANSMISSION GROUP	SEX			TOTAL
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Homo/bisexual	4987	0	0	4987
IV Drug abuser	1087	411	0	1498
Homosexual drug abuser	220	0	0	220
Haemophiliac/ coag.disorder	300	3	0	303
Transfusion	188	122	0	310
Heterosexual contact	346	178	0	524
Other/unknown	346	111	3	460
Total	7474	825	3	8302

\*Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German D.R., Germany F.R., Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxemburg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Table 7  
AIDS: ADULT CASES BY COUNTRY OF DIAGNOSIS AND  
GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN - EUROPE\* - 30th September 1987

COUNTRY OF DIAGNOSIS	GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN				TOTAL
	EUROPE	AFRICA	CARIBBEAN	OTHER/ UNKNOWN	
Austria	116	0	0	0	116
Belgium	128	136	1	1	266
Bulgaria	0	1	0	0	1
Czechoslovakia	5	2	0	0	7
Denmark	198	1	0	0	199
Finland	19	1	0	2	22
France	2139	149	92	87	2467
German D.R.	4	0	0	0	4
Germany, F.R.	1301	20	0	54	1375
Greece	71	2	0	5	78
Hungary	3	1	0	2	6
Iceland	4	0	0	0	4
Ireland	22	0	0	0	22
Israel	38	0	0	4	42
Italy	1044	6	0	11	1061
Luxemburg	8	0	0	0	8
Malta	6	0	0	0	6
Netherlands	322	3	5	33	363
Norway	63	1	0	0	64
Poland	3	0	0	0	3
Portugal	71	5	0	3	79
Romania	2	0	0	0	2
Spain	590	4	0	8	602
Sweden	131	0	0	10	141
Switzerland	265	16	3	9	293
United Kingdom	1048	0	0	0	1048
USSR	3	0	0	0	3
Yugoslavia	19	1	0	0	20
TOTAL	7623	349	101	229	8302

Table 8  
AIDS: ADULT CASES BY GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN AND RESIDENCE  
EUROPE\* - 30th September 1987

RESIDENCE	GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN				TOTAL
	EUROPE	AFRICA	CARIBBEAN ISLANDS	OTHER/ UNKNOWN	
EUROPE	7411	218	54	189	7872
AFRICA	63	122	1	1	187
AMERICAS	71	1	1	29	102
CARIBBEAN	43	0	44	1	88
OTHER/UNKNOWN	35	8	1	9	53
TOTAL	7623	349	101	229	8302

\*Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German D.R., F.R. Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxemburg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Table 9  
SUMMARY OF AIDS CASES REPORTED TO WHO BY 25th NOVEMBER 1987

Continent	N° cases	N° countries/territories reporting:		
		to WHO	zero cases	1 or more cases
Africa	6635	46	9	37
Americas	52136	44	2	42
Asia	209	27	9	18
Europe	8533	28	1	27
Oceania	704	13	9	4
Total	68217	158	30	128

Source: WHO Geneva

FIGURE 1. AIDS - INCIDENCE RATES PER MILLION POPULATION BY HALF-YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS  
30 SEPTEMBER 1987

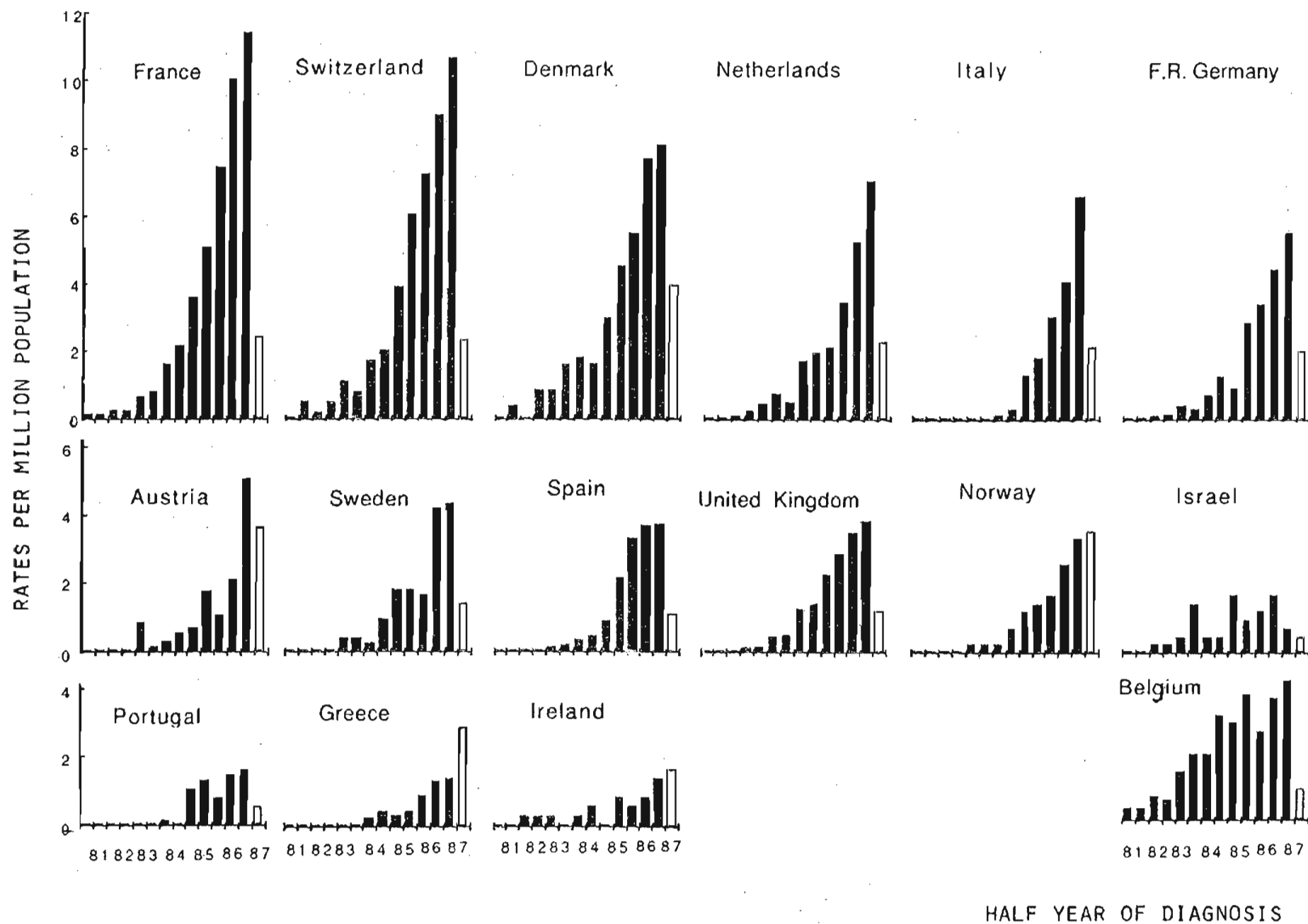
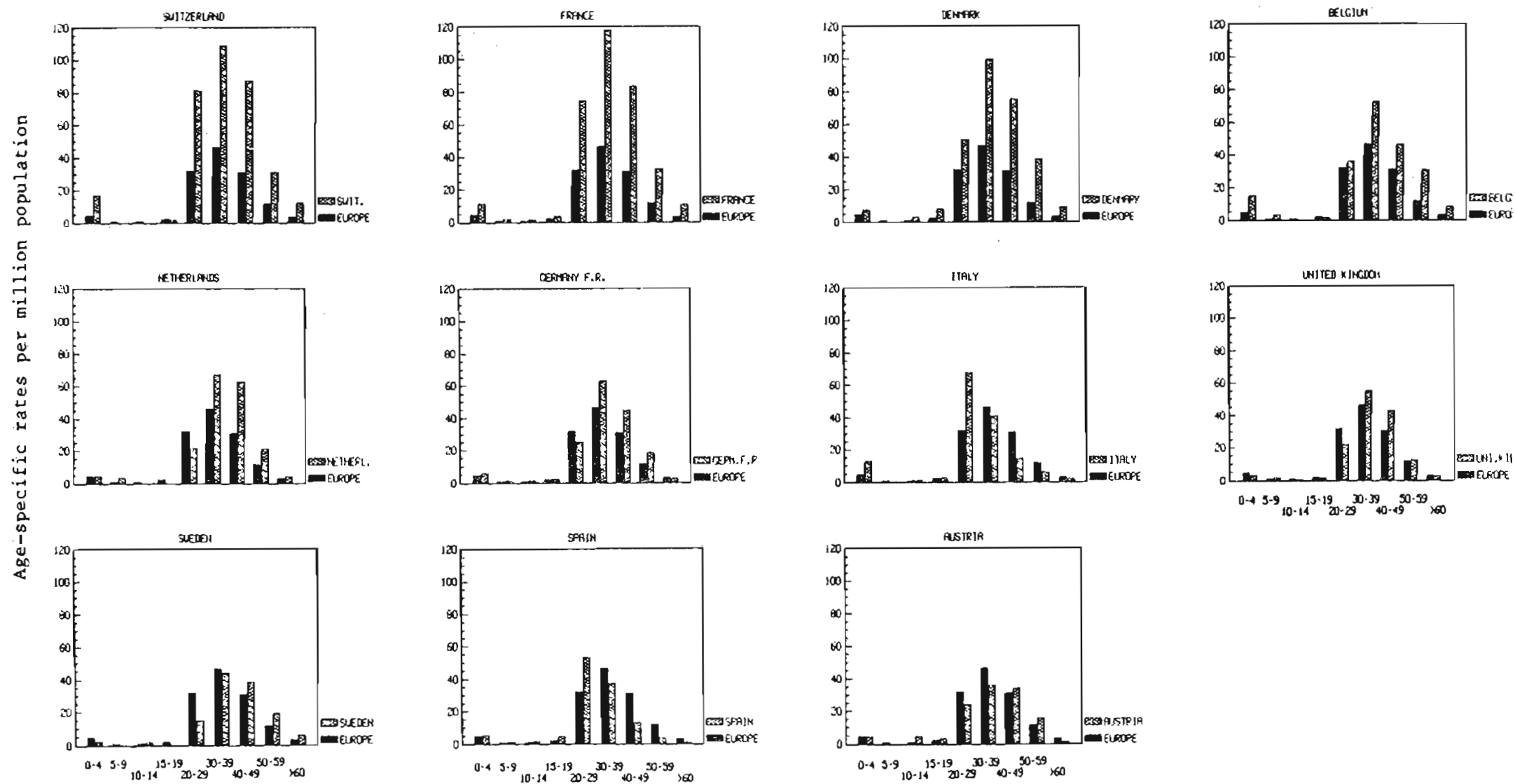


FIGURE 2. AGE-SPECIFIC RATES PER MILLION POPULATION PER COUNTRY WITH MORE THAN 100 REPORTED CASES  
COMPARED TO A EUROPEAN REFERENCE POPULATION\* - 30th SEPTEMBER 1987



\*Data shown on Table 4a

FIGURE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT CASES OF AIDS BY TRANSMISSION GROUP AND COUNTRY OF DIAGNOSIS - EUROPE\*  
30TH SEPTEMBER 1987

