

Contents

Introduction

Enhanced Epidemiological Surveillance of HIV/AIDS

1. Morbidity and mortality	15	1.3. HIV and paediatric AIDS	39
1.1. AIDS in Catalonia	15	1.3.1. AIDS in children	39
1.1.1. Magnitude and distribution	16	1.3.2. Clinical epidemiological study of mothers and children exposed to HIV and/or antiretroviral drugs (NENEXP)	39
1.1.2. Characteristics of AIDS cases	16		
a. Age and sex	16		
b. Transmission groups	17		
c. Clinical presentation of AIDS	19		
d. AIDS among immigrants	20		
1.1.3. AIDS mortality	21		
1.1.4. AIDS in Barcelona	22		
1.2. HIV epidemiology	25	2. Behavioural surveillance	43
1.2.1. New HIV diagnoses	25	2.1. Monitoring HIV prevalence and behaviour associated to its transmission in men who have sex with men	43
a. New diagnoses of HIV infection in Europe	25	2.2. Monitoring HIV prevalence and behaviour associated to its transmission in street-recruited intravenous drug users (IDU)	47
b. New diagnoses of HIV infection in Catalonia, voluntary reporting (2001-2004)	26	2.2.1. Comparison of prevalence of HIV and VHC and behaviours associated with their transmission in IDUs not receiving treatment in 1993, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002 and 2004	47
c. PISCIS cohort. 1998 – 2004	27	2.2.2. Comparison of prevalence of HIV and VHC and behaviours associated with their transmission in IDUs receiving MMT at the time of the survey and in those not receiving any treatment. 2004 measure	50
1. HIV diagnoses			
2. Progression of HIV			
1.2.2. Prevalence of HIV	30		
1.2.2.1. Estimation of overall HIV prevalence in Catalonia	30		
1.2.2.2. Monitoring HIV prevalence	32		
a. Monitoring HIV infection prevalence by unlinked anonymous screening	32		
b. Monitoring HIV infection prevalence through voluntary and anonymous cross-sectional studies.	32		
c. Monitoring HIV infection through systematic information gathering	32		
1.2.3. Recent HIV infections: AERI	35		

			Enhanced Demiological Surveillance of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)
3. Monitoring HIV diagnosis	53	1. Overall situation	73
3.1. Laboratory reporting	53	2. STI morbidity as reported by present information systems in Catalonia	73
3.2. Reporting by anonymous HIV testing centres	54	2.1. The Registry of Mandatory Notifiable Diseases (MDO)	73
3.3. HIV testing coverage in selected groups	56	2.2. Microbiological notification system of Catalonia (SNMC), 2002-2004	74
3.4. Estimation of delay in HIV diagnosis in Catalonia	56	2.3. The Prevention and Control Units (UITS) Registry of STIs	77
a. The AIDS Registry	56	3. Enhanced surveillance of STI	80
b. New HIV diagnoses information system	57	3.1. Voluntary Reporting of STIs through a Primary Care Network of Doctors and Laboratories in Catalonia (XAPITS)	81
c. The PISCIS cohort	57	3.2. Self-reported STIs as part of HIV monitoring by means of voluntary and anonymous cross-sectional studies in men who have sex with men	83
4. Monitoring of quimioprofylaxis, treatment, health service and costs of HIV infection	61	3.3. Monitoring HIV infection through systematic data collection in the Ciutat Vella UITS SAP in Barcelona in 2004	83
4.1. Non-occupational post-exposure prophylaxis (NONOPEP)	61	3.4. Supplementing reporting at other levels of the health system via a standard form aiming to obtain a common minimum core of data	85
4.2. PISCIS cohort	64		
a. Treating chronic HIV infection	64		
b. Monitoring HIV health services and costs	65		



Appendices

I	Relevant publications (2005)	89
II	List of abbreviations	91
III	Tables	92
IV	Figures	93
V	Projects and study collaborators	95
VI	Updates to 31 December 2005	99