## HIV and AIDS in Western Europe, Central Europe and North **America**

Generally, HIV prevalence is low across Western and Central Europe and North America with many countries reaching more than 80% of those in need of treatment.

Modes of transmission vary greatly by country. However, HIV disproportionately affects men who have sex with men and migrants from sub-Saharan Africa. In Europe, people who inject drugs, transgender people and sex workers are also at a heightened risk of HIV.

Too many people are diagnosed at a late stage of HIV infection, requiring the scaling up of HIV testing for earlier diagnosis and treatment.

## Next full review: 23 August 2019



Western & Central Europe & North America (2018) 2.2m people living with HIV 0.2% adult HIV prevalence (ages 15-49) 68,000 new HIV infections 13,000 AIDS-related deaths 79% all ages on antiretroviral treatment\* \*All adults/children living with HIV



UK (2017) 101,600 people living with HIV 0.17% adult HIV prevalence\* 4,363 new HIV infections 428 AIDS-related deaths 98% adults on ART\* n/a children on ART \*All adults/children living with HIV

USA (2018) 1.1m people living with HIV\*\* n/a adult HIV prevalence (ages 15-49)\* 38,500 new HIV infections\*\* 6,000 AIDS-related deaths n/a adults on antiretroviral treatment n/a children on antiretroviral treatment \*All adults/children living with HIV

W & C Europe & N America regional overview

United Kingdom (UK)

**United States of** America (USA)

Late HIV diagnosis is a key challenge in this region with earlier testing and treatment a high priority.

The HIV epidemic in the UK is small, however HIV knowledge funding to the global HIV the last 10 years.

The USA contributes a lot of and awareness has decreased in response, yet it also has its own significant epidemic.