ecdc
EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

SURVEILLANCE REPORT

Sexually transmitted infections in Europe

2011

www.ecdc.europa.eu

Sexually transmitted infections in Europe

2011

This report of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) was coordinated and written by Gianfranco Spiteri.

Contributing author
Marita van de Laar

Acknowledgments
This report could not have been produced without the contributions of ECDC's STI national focal points: Austria: Pamela Rendi-Wagner; Belgium: Tania Crucciti, Yves Dupont, Katrien Fransen, Daniel Reynders, Andre Sasse, Ruth Verbrugge; Bulgaria: Iva Christova, Yanka Yankova, Mariya Zamfirova; Cyprus: Chrystalla Hadjianastassiou, Georgios Mitis, Despo Pieridou Bagatzouni, Soteroulla Soteriou; Czech Republic: Jindriska Hatasova, Jiri Holub, Vratislav Nemecek, Pavel Slezák, Hana Zakoucka, Jan Zofka; Denmark: Susan Cowan, Steen Hoffmann, Bolette Søborg; Estonia: Jevgenia Epshtein; Finland: Markku Kuusi, Petri Ruutu; France: Anne Bianchi, Bertille De Barbeyrac, Henriette De Valk, Julien Durand, Veronique Goulet, Philippe Grange, Guy La Ruche, Etienne Lucas, Patrice Sednaoui; Germany: Doris Altmann, Viviane Bremer, Andreas Gilsdorf, Hans-Jochen Hagedorn, Osamah Hamouda, Peter Kohl, Eberhard Straube, Andreas Tille; Greece: Maria Hadjivasiliou-Pappa, Vasileia Konte, Eleni Papadogeorgaki, Dimitra Paraskeva, Eva Tzelepi; Hungary: Eszter Balla, Mária Dudás, Márta Melles; Iceland: Haraldur Briem, Guðrún Sigmundsdóttir; Ireland: John Brazil, Gillian Cullen, Margaret Fitzgerald, Patricia Garvey, Derval Igoe, Brian O'Connell, Darina O'Flanagan; Italy: Stefania Iannazzo, Paola Stefanelli, Barbara Suligoi; Latvia: Violeta Mavcutko; Liechtenstein: Sabine Erne; Lithuania: Algirdas Griškevičius, Agne Simkunaite; Luxembourg: Norbert Charle, Tania Furst, Danielle Hansen-Koenig, Pierre Weicherding; Malta: Christopher Barbara, Robert Cassar, Peter Grech, Julie Haider, Jackie Maistre Melillo, Tanya Melillo Fenech; the Netherlands: Servaas Morré, Daan Notermans, Loes Soetens, Corien Swaan, Birgit Van Benthem, Alje Van Dam, Ingrid van den Broek, Marianne van der Sande; Norway: Hilde Kløvstad, Kirsten Konsmo, Vegard Skogen, Karl-Olaf Wathne; Poland: Slawomir Majewski, Magdalena Malejczyk, Marta Sulik; Portugal: Antonio Diniz, Maria Jose Borrego; Romania: Viorica Gheorghiu, Dan Ionescu; Slovak Republic: Jana Kerlik, Peter Truska, Maria Vargova; Slovenia: Samo Jeverica, Darja Kese, Irena Klavs, Jana Kolman, Vladimir Kotnik, Tanja Kustec, Andreja Petrevčič, Maja Praprotnik; Spain: Mercedes Diez Ruiz-Navarro, Julio Vazquez Moreno; Sweden: Annika Linde, Magnus Unemo, Inga Velicko; United Kingdom: Stephanie Chisholm, Michelle Cole, Stephen Duffell, Kirstine Eastick, Ian Fisher, Gwenda Hughes, Narendra Nirmal, Ian Simms, Lesley Wallace.

We would also like to thank the TESSy team and the experts from ECDC's Surveillance section for their continued support. Special thanks go to Gaetan Guyodo, Silvia Sarbu, Catalin Albu and Valentina Lazdina for data management and providing technical support to the participating countries.

Errata. The following corrections were made on 22 October 2013:
Page 9, Figure 1.3; page 27, Figure 3.4: Category 'Unknown' has been removed.
Page 27, Figure 3.5: Categories 'Men' and 'Women' are now reversed; 'Unknown' has been removed.

Suggested citation: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Sexually transmitted infections in Europe 2011.
Stockholm: ECDC; 2013.

Cover picture © istockphoto

Stockholm, September 2013

ISBN 978-92-9193-497-3
doi 10.2900/89440
Catalogue number TQ-03-13-481-EN-C

Contents

List of figures

List of tables

Abbreviations

ECDC	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
EEA	European Economic Area
ESSTI	European Surveillance of Sexually Transmitted Infections
EU	European Union
IDU	Injecting drug user
LGV	Lymphogranuloma venereum
MSM	Men who have sex with men
STI	Sexually transmitted infection(s)
TESSy	The European Surveillance System

Summary

This ECDC surveillance report on sexually transmitted infections (STI) in Europe covers the years 1990 to 2011 and aims to describe the basic trends and epidemiological features of the five STI under EU surveillance: chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, congenital syphilis and lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV).

EU Member States are expected to submit data related to all variables in the dataset, if available and relevant, according to Commission Decision 2119/98/EC.

Chlamydia is the most frequently reported STI in Europe, accounting for the majority of all reported STI cases. In 2011, 346 911 cases of chlamydia were reported in 25 EU/EEA Member States, an overall rate of 175 per 100 000 population. Chlamydia was reported more frequently in women than in men, with an overall rate of 203 per 100 000 in women and 145 per 100 000 in men. The true incidence of chlamydia is likely to be considerably higher as differences in testing methods, coverage and surveillance systems across Europe mean that many diagnoses are not made or not reported; in fact, 86% of all cases are reported by four countries (Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom). Three quarters (73%) of all cases were reported in young people between 15 and 24 years of age. The age and gender distribution of cases is significantly affected by testing and screening practices in the United Kingdom, which reports 62% of cases overall and targets young people in its screening programme. Overall, the number of chlamydia cases has increased over the last decade, but rates seem to have somewhat stabilised over the last three years. Overall trends over time show an increase in a number of countries. Among those countries that reported consistently between 2000 and 2011, the overall reporting rate has increased by 130%, from 144 per 100 000 population in 2000 to 332 per 100 000 in 2011. This is most likely due to increased case detection, improved diagnostics tools, improved surveillance systems and the introduction of chlamydia screening programmes in a few countries. Decreasing or low rates may reflect changes in healthcare systems or the lack of accurate diagnostic tools or diagnostic capacity rather than a genuine low prevalence of chlamydia.

In 2011, 39 179 gonorrhoea cases were reported from 28 EU/EEA Member States (no data were available from Germany and Liechtenstein), an overall rate of 12.6 per 100 000 population. Gonorrhoea was reported three times more often in men than in women; the overall rate was 21.2 per 100 000 in men and 7.6 per 100 000 in women. Young people between 15 and 24 years of age accounted for 42% of all gonorrhoea cases. A third of all gonorrhoea cases in 2011 (33%) were reported in men who have sex with men (MSM). Since 2008, the overall rate has increased by 31%, and trends are increasing in most EU/EEA Member States. Increasing rates appear to be mainly due to increased transmission among men, and among MSM in particular. The overall rate has increased by 20% between 2010 and 2011: thirteen countries have reported increases, and of these, seven have reported increases of 20% or more.

A total of 29 EU/EEA Member States reported 20 004 syphilis cases in 2011 (no data available from Liechtenstein), resulting in an overall rate of 4.9 per 100 000 population. Syphilis was reported three times more often in men than in women, with an overall rate of 7.5 per 100 000 in men and 1.9 per 100 000 in women. Almost one fifth of all syphilis cases in 2011 (19%) were reported in young people between 15 and 24 years of age; the majority of cases were reported in people older than 25 years. Close to half (42%) of the syphilis cases were reported in MSM. Compared with 2010, the rate of reported syphilis has increased by 9% in 2011. Between 2010 and 2011, 14 countries reported increasing rates of syphilis; among these, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Romania, and Slovenia reported increases of 20% or more.

In 2011, 88 cases of congenital syphilis cases were reported from 23 countries. Eleven countries reported zero cases. The majority of the cases were reported from Bulgaria, Poland, Portugal and Romania. Between 1990 and 2011, 3 203 cases of congenital syphilis were reported from 24 countries, with varying degrees of completeness. The overall trend in reported cases has decreased since 2000 and seems to have stabilised; however, the number of cases reported by countries reporting the largest number of cases has not decreased significantly in recent years. The effectiveness of national syphilis antenatal screening programmes is being investigated in an ECDC project.

Sixteen countries reported a total of 697 cases of LGV in 2011. Between 2000 and 2011, 2 824 cases of LGV were reported from eight countries: the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland and the Czech Republic. Of the cases with known mode of transmission, 99% were reported among MSM, and 88% of the cases with known HIV status were HIV positive. After the increase in reported cases in 2010, the number of cases reported in 2011 remained stable.

Results show that young adults and MSM are the key groups involved in the transmission of sexually transmitted infections in Europe. The contribution of young adults is particularly noticeable in the case numbers for chlamydia and gonorrhoea, which can partly be explained by the fact that this age group is often targeted for chlamydia testing. MSM account for a larger proportion of the burden of gonorrhoea and syphilis. The high rates among males and high male-to-female ratios suggest that the contribution of MSM is likely to

be underreported in many countries. Prevention messages targeting these groups need to be reinforced.

There are marked differences in trends across the EU Member States. The overall trend in gonorrhoea and syphilis across the EU/EEA over the past decade was initially slightly decreasing; however more recently gonorrhoea and syphilis rates have started increasing again. Chlamydia rates showed a continuously increasing trend which appears to be stabilising, reflecting an increase in testing and changing screening practices in a number of countries. These trends must be interpreted with caution due to the heterogeneity in reporting and healthcare systems in EU Member States. A further limitation to the interpretation of the epidemiological situation of STI in EU/EEA countries is that many cases are either not diagnosed or not reported. In addition, cases from a number of countries cannot be included in trend analyses as national STI surveillance systems are not comprehensive.

Enhanced surveillance of STI in Europe is essential to provide the information necessary to monitor the distribution of disease and evaluate the public health response to control the transmission of infections. In order to achieve this goal, countries in Europe need to ensure that surveillance data are of high quality and STI surveillance data are complemented by comprehensive case reports.

1 Chlamydia

Table A: Chlamydia: data source, type of data surveillance, surveillance period

Country	Data source	Type	Period	Legal	Coverage
Austria	AT-STISentinella	A	2007–2008, 2011	V	Se
	AT-STISentinella	C	2009–2010	V	Se
Belgium	BE-LABNET	C	2006–2011	V	Se
Bulgaria	BG-STI	A	2010–2011	C	Co
Cyprus	CY-NOTIFIED_DISEASES	C	2006–2011	C	Co
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	DK-LAB	A	1990–1999	C	Co
	DK-LAB	C	2000–2011	C	Co
Estonia	EE-HCV/CHLAMYDIA	A	1991–2007	C	Co
	EE-HCV/CHLAMYDIA	C	2008–2011	C	Co
Finland	FI-NIDR	C	2000–2011	C	Co
France	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	GR-NOTIFIABLE_DISEASES	A	2008–2011	C	Co*
Hungary	HU-STD SURVEILLANCE	A	2000–2011	C	Se
Iceland	IS-SUBJECT_TO_REGISTRATION	C	1997–2011	C	Co
Ireland	IE-AGGR_STI	A	1995–2011	C	Co
Italy	IT-COA ISS- STI clin	C	2007–2009	V	Se
	IT-COA_ISS_STI lab	C	2009–2011	V	Se
Latvia	LV-STI/SKIN_INFECTIONS	A	1993–2007	C	Co
	LV-BSN	C	2008–2011	C	Co
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	LT-COMMUNICABLE_DISEASES	A	2003–2007	C	Co
	LT-COMMUNICABLE_DISEASES	C	2008–2011	C	Co
Luxembourg	LU-SYSTEM1	A	2006–2011	C	Co
Malta	MT-DISEASE_SURVEILLANCE	C	2006–2011	C	Co
Netherlands	NL-STI	C	2004–2011	V	Se
Norway	NO-MSIS_CHLAMYDIA)	C	2006–2011	C	Co
Poland	PL-NATIONAL_SURVEILLANCE	A	2006–2011	C	Co
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	RO-RNSSy	A	2004–2009	C	Co
	RO-RNSSy	C	2010–2011	C	Co
Slovakia	SK-EPIS	C	2006–2011	C	Co
Slovenia	SI-SPOSUR	C	2006–2011	C	Co
Spain	ES-MICROBIOLOGICAL	C	1990–2011	V	Se
Sweden	SE-EpiBas	A	1990–1996	C	Co
	SE-SMINET	C	1997–2011	C	Co
United Kingdom	UK-GUM	A	1990–2007	C	Co
	UK-GUM-COM**	A	2008–2011	O	Co

Type: aggregated (A); case-based (C); legal: voluntary reporting (V), compulsory reporting (C), unknown (Unk); coverage: sentinel system (Se), comprehensive (Co), other (O).

* Greece: A new comprehensive surveillance system was introduced in 2009; at present, it includes mainly data from the public health sector.

** UK-GUM-COM: Includes data from STI clinics (all ages) and community-based settings (covers only 15–24-year-olds).

1 Chlamydia

1.1 Key points

- Chlamydia is the most frequently reported STI in Europe and accounts for the majority of all reported STI.
- In 2011, 346 911 cases of chlamydia were reported in 25 EU/EEA Member States, an overall rate of 175 per 100 000 population. Chlamydia was reported more often in women than in men, with an overall rate of 203 per 100 000 in women and 145 per 100 000 in men. The true incidence of chlamydia is likely to be considerably higher as differences in testing methods, coverage and surveillance systems across Europe mean that many diagnoses are not made or not reported.
- Three quarters (73%) of all chlamydia cases were reported in young people between 15 and 24 years of age, with the highest rates reported among women aged 15 to 19 years (1748 cases per 100 000).
- Overall trends over time in a number of countries show an increase. Among those countries that reported consistently between 2000 and 2011, the overall reporting rate has increased by 130%, from 144 per 100 000 population in 2000 to 332 per 100 000 in 2011. This is most likely due to increased case detection, improved diagnostics tools, improved surveillance systems and the introduction of chlamydia screening programmes in a few countries. Decreasing or low rates may reflect changes in healthcare systems or the lack of accurate diagnostic tools/diagnostic capacity rather than a genuine low prevalence of chlamydia.

1.2 Source of data

Chlamydia data for 2011 were reported by 25 countries, with Italy reporting chlamydia surveillance data for the first time. Data were not available from, or were not reported by, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Liechtenstein, and Portugal. Table A specifies the source of the data, the type of data (aggregate and case based), coverage (either sentinel or comprehensive), and the period of availability. The table shows the heterogeneity between surveillance systems, recent changes in systems, and reporting periods.

1.3 Case reports

Demographic variables

In 2011, 346 911 cases of chlamydia were reported by 25 countries, with 86% of all cases reported by four countries (Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom) (Table 1a). This resulted in an overall rate of 175 per 100 000 population for those countries in the EU/EEA with comprehensive surveillance of chlamydia (Table 3). The overall rate is strongly affected by countries with a large population and a relatively small number of reported chlamydia cases (e.g. Bulgaria, Poland and Romania). When these three countries are excluded from the calculation, the overall rate of chlamydia increases to 273 per 100 000 population. The UK continues to contribute a large proportion of reported cases: i.e. 62% of all cases reported in 2011. This is due to the inclusion of data from a screening programme targeting 15–24-year-olds in England initiated in 2008. This programme offers community-based test services outside of STI clinics and has resulted in a large increase of chlamydia diagnoses from 2008 onwards.

In 2011, rates greater than 200 cases per 100 000 were observed in Iceland (657 per 100 000 population), Denmark (479/100 000), Norway (458/100 000), Sweden (396/100 000), the United Kingdom (341/100 000) and Finland (254/100 000) (Table 3, Figure 1.1). Rates below 10 per 100 000 were reported by seven countries (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Luxembourg, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia).

The male-to-female ratio in 2011 was 0.7:1, which means that there were 43% more cases reported in women (n=203 481) than in men (n=142 473). The overall rate in men was 145 per 100 000 and 203 per 100 000 in women (Table 4). The male-to-female ratios, based on the number of cases, were below or close to 1.0 in the majority of countries. Male-to-female ratios above 1.5 were reported from four countries with comprehensive systems: Malta (1.6), Poland (3.4), Romania (4.3) and Slovenia (2.3). These countries report a relatively small number of cases. The lowest male-to-female ratios were reported by Estonia (0.2) and Greece (0.3), indicating five times more female than male cases (Table 2, Figure 1.2).

In 2011, information on age was not available for Austria and Ireland, which together constitute 2.1% of the cases; data from Poland were excluded due to incompatible formats. The use of incompatible age formats meant that data from the following countries were excluded for certain years: Austria (2007–08), Estonia (1991–97), Hungary (2007–08), and Poland (2006–11). Lithuania did not report information on age in 2003–07. The age distribution needs to be interpreted with caution, as screening practices and testing strategies are often targeted at young people, not only in the UK but also in other countries.

Figure 1.3 presents the age distribution in percentage of all cases with information on age in 2000 and 2011 for those countries reporting consistently during this time (Table 5). The age category 20–24 years was consistently the largest, accounting for 37% of all cases in 2000 and 42% in 2011. The second largest group is the age group 15–19 years: 24% in 2000, increasing to 31% in 2011. In 2011, almost three quarters (73%) of the 319 899 cases

Figure 1.1: Number of chlamydia cases per 100 000 population, 2011

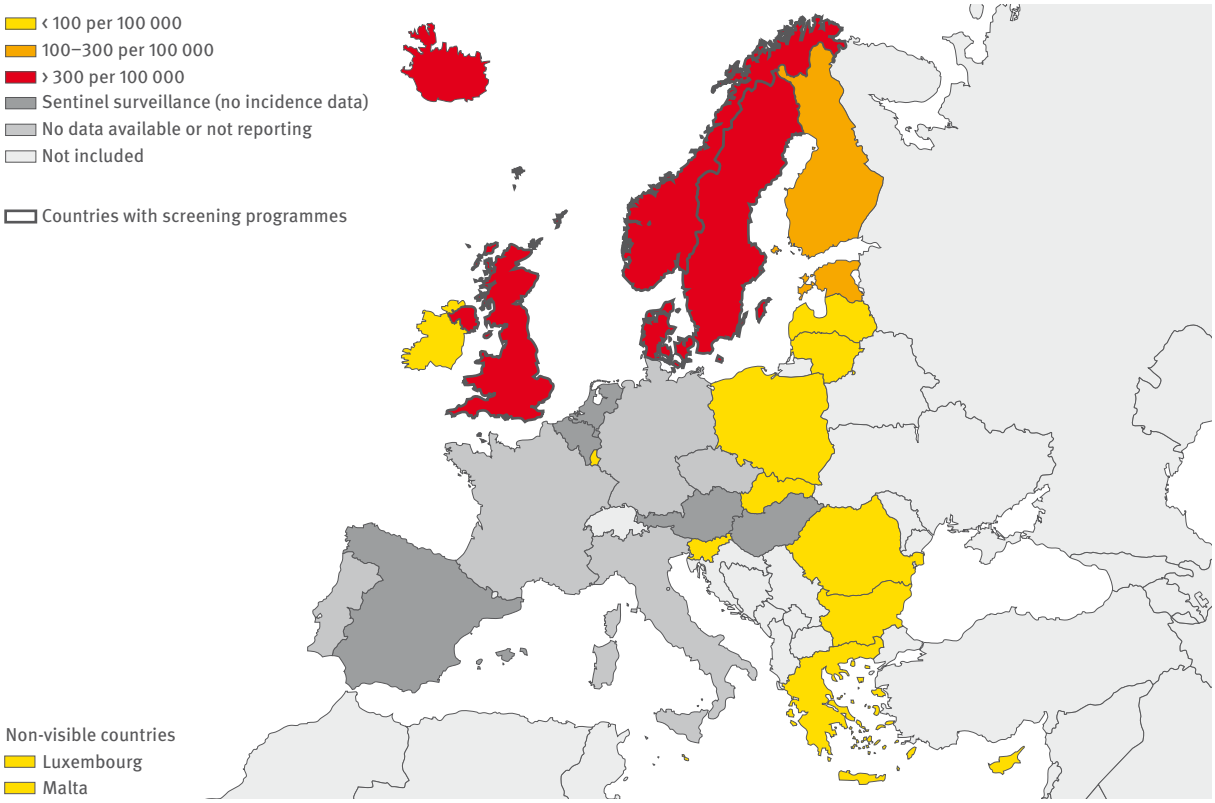
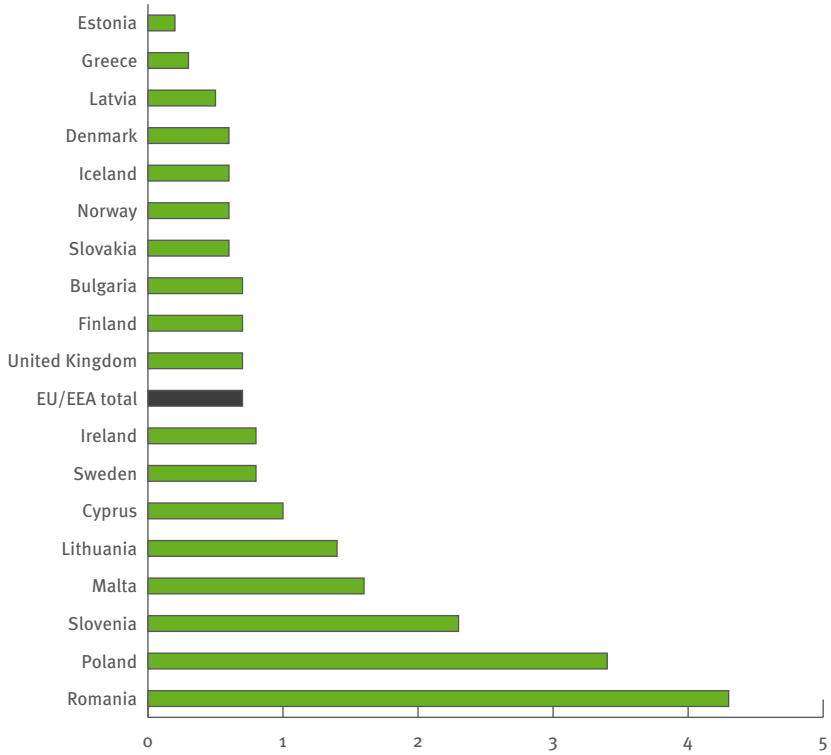


Figure 1.2: Distribution of male-to-female ratio in chlamydia cases, 18 EU/EEA countries, 2011



with known age were reported in young people between 15 and 24 years of age. The age distribution over the period 2000 to 2011 appears to have shifted towards the younger age groups. The largest proportional increase was observed in the 15–19-year age group. This increase was balanced by a decrease in cases among the 25–34-year age group (27% of cases in 2000, 18% of cases in 2011).

This pattern is also reflected in the age-specific incidence rates. The highest rates for 2011 are seen in the 20–24 year age group, with 730 cases per 100 000 reported by countries with comprehensive systems. Rates among 15–19 years olds are also very high at 607 per 100 000 population. The highest overall rates were reported among women aged 15 to 19 years (1748 cases per 100 000 persons) (Figure 1.4). Rates in all age groups have increased since 2000, with the largest increases seen among 15–19-year-olds (rate increased by 268%) and among 20–24-year-olds (increase by 221%). The smallest increases were among 35–44-year-olds and 25–34-year-olds (increased by 67% and 88%, respectively). Age-specific rates show different trends in recent years: since 2009, rates among 15-19 year old have decreased from 649 to 607 per 100 000 whereas rates among 20-24 year olds have increased from 713 to 731 per 100 000.

Epidemiological variables

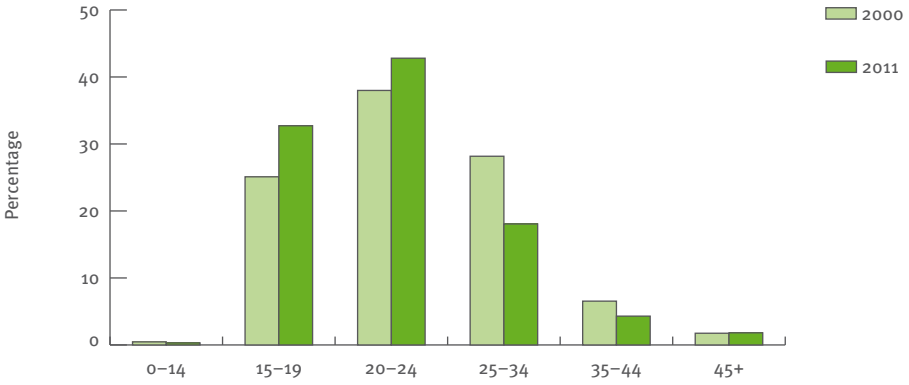
In 2011, information on transmission category was not available for 43% of chlamydia cases (n=149 977). The high proportion of missing data in the transmission category is mainly due to the three countries with the highest number of reported cases: Denmark, Norway and Finland did not report data on transmission. The United Kingdom reported transmission category data for 53% of its cases and is excluded from further analysis.

Information was available for 54 985 cases in 2011 (11 countries) and was indicated as heterosexual in 86%, as MSM in 5%, and as 'unknown' in 9% of the cases (Tables C and 6). These proportions did not change between 2010 and 2011.

1.4 Trends 1990–2011

Between 1990 and 2011, 3 563 183 cases of chlamydia were reported from 25 countries, with varying degrees

Figure 1.3: Chlamydia cases by age category, 2000 and 2011, EU/EEA countries with consistent reporting



Includes Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Figure 1.4: Age and gender-specific rate of reported chlamydia cases per 100 000 population, 2011, EU/EEA

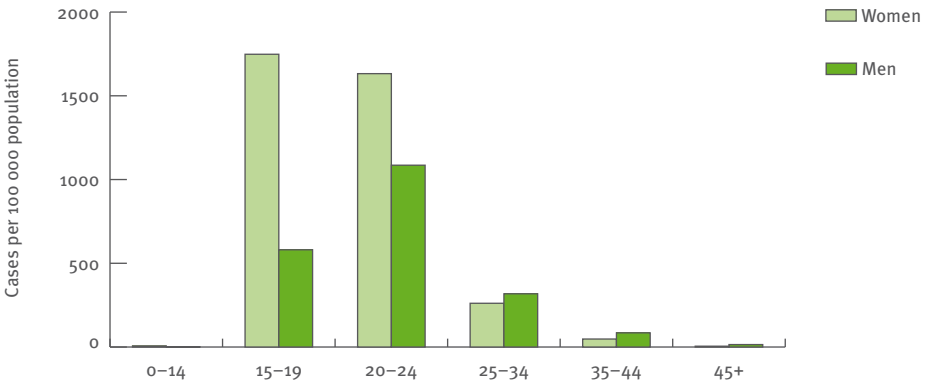
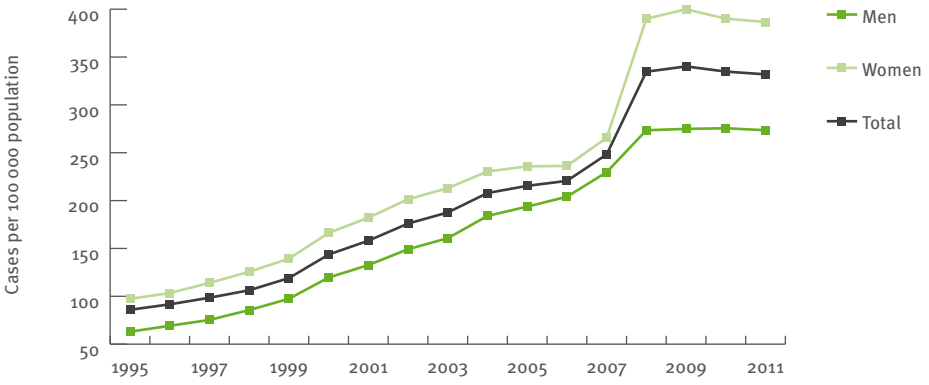


Table B: Number and percentage of chlamydia cases by transmission category and gender, 2011

	Number of cases	Reporting countries	MSM	Heterosexuel		Unknown
				Men	Women	
Chlamydia	54985	11	2901 (5%)	19771 (36%)	27355 (50%)	4941 (9%)

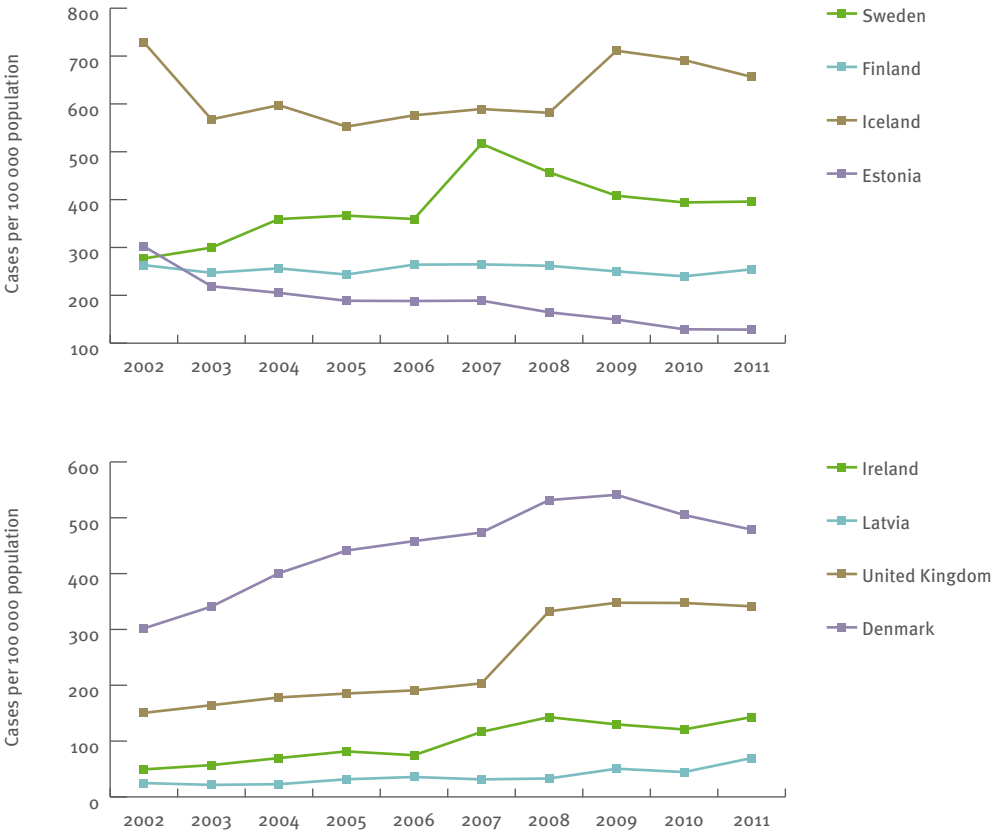
Seventeen cases are reported as 'mother-to-child transmission'; cases with unknown gender and heterosexual transmission category are classified as 'unknown'.
Data exclude cases from the United Kingdom as completeness was below 50%.

Figure 1.5: Trend in reported chlamydia cases per 100 000 population, eight EU/EEA countries with consistent reporting, 1995–2011



Included countries: Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
Rates by gender are unreliable for 1990–1994 due to large amount of missing data.
In 2008, the UK started to include data from community-based test settings in its annual reports to ECDC; prior to 2008, data were based on STI clinic diagnoses only.

Figure 1.6: Number of chlamydia cases per 100 000 population in selected EU/EEA Member States, 2002–2011



In 2008, the UK started to include data from community-based test settings in its annual reports to ECDC; prior to 2008, data were based on STI clinic diagnoses only.

of completeness over time (Table 1a). Figure 1.5 shows an overall increasing trend in the number of reported chlamydia cases per 100 000 population in the EU/EEA. The overall rate increased from 100.9/100 000 in 1990 to 143.6 in 2000, and peaked at 186.3 in 2009. Since then, the overall rate has decreased slightly to 175 per 100 000 in 2011, with the main reason for the decrease being that Bulgaria started reporting very low rates of chlamydia. The overall rate among countries which have reported consistently between 2000 and 2011 (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Sweden, and the United Kingdom) increased by 130%, from 143.6 to 331.9 per 100 000. Figure 1.6 shows the trends over time for eight countries that have reported numbers since 2002.

Between 2007 and 2011, the overall rate increased by 18%, with the major portion of the increase in 2007 and 2008; the overall rate has been stable since then. Country-specific trends varied, however. Countries which reported the highest rates showed increasing trends until 2009, followed by a stable or decreasing trend (e.g. Denmark, Sweden, and the United Kingdom). Other countries have consistently reported increasing trends since 2007 (e.g. Slovenia, Latvia, Ireland, and Malta), whereas a number of countries – generally those reporting low numbers or rates – have reported stable or decreasing trends (e.g. Poland, Romania) (Table 3).

An interpretation of the overall trend is difficult mainly because of the impact of changes in testing and screening practices as well as surveillance systems. An analysis of gender-specific trends, however, shows a consistently higher rate in women than in men. The sharp increase in 2008 is mainly attributable to the United Kingdom, which started to report data from its screening programme aimed at 15–24-year-olds, capturing data from community-based test settings as well as STI services.

1.5 Discussion

The distribution of chlamydia across Europe does not appear to have changed significantly over the last few years. The picture appears to be very heterogeneous, with large variations in reported rates (from below 1 to more than 500 cases per 100 000 population) and 90% of cases reported from only four countries. The highest rates (200 per 100 000 or higher) are reported by countries in the western and northern parts of the EU/EEA, with rates in the central and eastern parts of the EU/EEA (including Lithuania and Latvia) being much lower (30 or less per 100 000).

With the exception of four countries, more female than male cases are reported, and almost three quarters of all cases were reported in young people between 15 and 24 years of age. In recent years, trends in chlamydia cases appear to have stabilised in many countries; however, some trends are increasing.

Surveillance of chlamydia infection presents a number of challenges which make the interpretation of the epidemiological situation across the EU/EEA difficult: the asymptomatic nature of chlamydia, especially in women, makes the diagnosis difficult, and the number of cases reported depends strongly on national screening or testing policies and practices. Many diagnoses across Europe are therefore not made if asymptomatic young adults are not specifically targeted for testing. Furthermore, underreporting is probably also a significant problem at the national level. Diagnoses from a number of countries cannot be included in trend analyses as these countries do not conduct comprehensive surveillance for chlamydia. The results reported above should therefore be viewed with these limitations in mind, as the testing policies of countries reporting the largest numbers of cases significantly impact the overall reported trends and rates.

The introduction of the more sensitive nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs) in the 1990s has improved chlamydia case detection considerably and has resulted in an increased number of diagnoses in most EU/EEA countries. However, there are still countries where NAAT technology is not yet widely available and this hampers chlamydia case detection and case management.

The overall increase of cases in the EU/EEA in the past decade is most likely due to a combination of effects: improved diagnostics tools, increased case detection, improved surveillance systems, and the introduction of chlamydia screening programmes in a number of countries. Although only a few countries have implemented screening programmes, routine testing is ongoing in clinical services in many countries. This could account for the high rates in the western and northern parts of the EU/EEA. On the other hand, the low or decreasing rates in eastern and central EU/EEA countries may possibly be due to changes in national healthcare systems (e.g. privatisation) and reporting routines, while the number of infections that remain undiagnosed or are underreported may have increased substantially. In addition, the low rates reported by a number of countries most probably reflect a lack of national screening or testing policies, a lack of accurate diagnostic tools, incorrect diagnostics, or a shortage of reporting capacity, rather than a genuinely low prevalence of chlamydia.

2 Gonorrhoea

Table C: Gonorrhoea: data source, type of data surveillance, surveillance period

Country	Data source	Type	Period	Legal	Coverage
Austria	AT-STISentinella	A	1996–2005	V	Se
	AT-STISentinella	C	2006–2011	V	Se
Belgium	BE-LABNET	C	2006–2011	V	Se
Bulgaria	BG-STI	A	1990–2011	C	Co
Cyprus	CY-NOTIFIED_DISEASES	C	2006–2011	C	Co
Czech Republic	CZ-STD	A	1990–1998	C	Co
	CZ-STD	C	1999–2011	C	Co
Denmark	DK-LAB	A	1990–1999	C	Co
	DK-STI_CLINICAL	C	2000–2011	C	Co
Estonia	EE-GONOCOCC	A	1990–2007	C	Co
	EE-GONOCOCC	C	2008–2011	C	Co
Finland	FI-NIDR	C	2000–2011	C	Co
France	FR-STI	C	2004–2011	V	Se
Germany	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	GR-NOTIFIABLE_DISEASES	A	1990–2011	C	Co*
Hungary	HU-STD SURVEILLANCE	A	1990–2011	C	Se
Iceland	IS-SUBJECT_TO_REGISTRATION	C	1997–2011	C	Co
Ireland	IE-AGGR_STI	A	1995–2011	C	Co
Italy	IT-NRS	C	1998–2011	C	Other**
Latvia	LV-STI/SKIN_INFECTIONS	A	1990–2007	C	Co
	LV-BSN	C	2008–2011	C	Co
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	LT-COMMUNICABLE_DISEASES	A	2003–2007	C	Co
	LT-COMMUNICABLE_DISEASES	C	2008–2011	C	Co
Luxembourg	LU-SYSTEM1	A	2006–2006	C	Co
	LU-SYSTEM1	C	2007–2011	C	Co
Malta	MT-DISEASE_SURVEILLANCE	C	2006–2011	C	Co
Netherlands	NL-STI	C	2004–2011	V	Se
Norway	NO-MSIS_B	C	1993–2011	C	Co
Poland	PL-NATIONAL_SURVEILLANCE	A	2006–2011	C	Co
Portugal	PT-GONOCOCCAL	C	1990–2011	C	Co
Romania	RO-RNSSy	A	1990–2009	C	Co
	RO-RNSSy	C	2010–2011	C	Co
Slovakia	SK-EPIS	C	2006–2011	C	Co
Slovenia	SI-SPOSUR	C	2006–2011	C	Co
Spain	ES-STATUTORY_DISEASES_STI_AGGR	A	1990–2011	C	Co
Sweden	SE-EpiBas	A	1990–1996	C	Co
	SE-SMINET	C	1997–2011	C	Co
United Kingdom	UK-GUM	A	1990–2011	C	Co
	UK-LAB	A	2010–2011	Other	Co

Type: aggregated (A); case-based (C); legal: voluntary reporting (V), compulsory reporting (C), unknown (Unk); coverage: sentinel system (Se), comprehensive (Co), other (O).

* Greece: In 2009, a new comprehensive surveillance system was introduced; at present, it includes mainly data from the public health sector.

** Italy: All physicians are required to report to the national register but less than 10% comply – no comprehensive system

2 Gonorrhoea

2.1 Key points

- In 2011, 39 179 gonorrhoea cases were reported from 28 EU/EEA Member States (data were not available from Germany and Liechtenstein); the overall case rate was 12.6 per 100 000 population.
- Gonorrhoea was reported three times more often in men than in women in 2011, with an overall rate of 21.2 per 100 000 in men and 7.6 per 100 000 in women.
- Almost half of the cases (42%) were reported among young adults. One third of all gonorrhoea cases in 2011 (33%) were reported among MSM.
- Since 2008, the overall rate of gonorrhoea infection has increased by 31%, with most EU/EEA countries reporting increasing trends. These trends must be interpreted with caution due to the heterogeneity in reporting and healthcare systems.

2.2 Source of data

Gonorrhoea data for 2011 were available from all countries except Germany and Liechtenstein. Table C specifies the source of the data, the type of data (aggregate and case based), coverage (either sentinel or comprehensive), and the period of availability. Rates per 100 000 population were calculated for 22 countries with comprehensive or other systems. Countries with sentinel systems (Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands) were excluded from the calculations.

Also shown in the table is the existing heterogeneity in systems, recent changes in systems, and reporting periods. Due to the variations in the coverage, completeness and representativeness of these data, direct comparisons of absolute numbers and rates should be conducted with caution since the proportion of diagnosed cases that is actually reported differs substantially across countries.

Table 7a shows that 12 countries submitted data on gonorrhoea for the period 1990–2011, i.e. Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. An additional four countries provided data on gonorrhoea for 2000–11: Finland, Iceland, Ireland, and Italy.

2.3 Case reports

Demographic variables

In 2011, 39 179 gonorrhoea cases were reported from 28 countries, with 59% of all cases being reported by one country, the United Kingdom (Table 7a). This resulted in an overall case rate of 12.6 per 100 000 population for countries with comprehensive surveillance systems (Table 9). The overall rate is strongly affected by countries with a large population and a relatively low rate of gonorrhoea cases such as Poland.

Information on gender was missing in 6.1% (n=2 381) of all cases in 2011; this was mainly due to missing information from Spain (2 328 cases). The male-to-female ratio in 2011 was 2.7, which means that more than twice as many cases were reported in men (n=26 851) than in women (n=9 946) (Table 8). The overall rate in men was 21.2 per 100 000 and 7.6 per 100 000 in women (Table 10).

In 2011, the highest rates (>10/100 000 population) were observed in the UK (37.1 per 100 000), Latvia (24.4), Ireland (18.6), Estonia (12.4) and Malta (11). The lowest rates (≤1.5/100 000) were observed in Portugal, Poland, Luxembourg and Slovenia (Table 9; Figure 2.1).

Only two countries reported a male-to-female ratio below 2: Austria (0.2) and Estonia (0.5). The highest male-to-female ratio was reported by Malta (22) (Figure 2.2). Countries that both supplied information on gender and reported consistently between 2000 and 2011 had a fairly stable male-to-female ratio between 2.2 and 2.6.

In 2011, information on age was available for 24 countries, but in different formats. Due to incompatibilities in data presentation and age formats, data from the following countries were excluded: Estonia (1990–97), Denmark (1990–99), Hungary (2007–08), Poland (2006–11) and Romania (2006). Information on age was not available for Ireland, Spain, and Luxembourg (9% of all cases).

Figure 2.3 presents the age distribution of cases (in percentage) in 2000 and 2011 for countries with consistent reporting. The age group 25–34 years was the largest, representing 30% (2000) and 33% (2011) of all cases, followed by 20–24-year-olds, who contributed 28% (2000) and 29% (2011) of all cases. Young adults aged 15–24 years contributed 43% of all cases in 2011.

Age-specific rates of reported cases are highest among 20–24-year-olds (36 per 100 000 population) overall and for both genders. The highest age- and gender-specific rates are among males aged 20–24 years (71 per 100 000) (Figure 2.4). Rates peaked among all age groups in 2002 and decreased between 2003 and 2008. Since 2008, however, age-specific rates have started increasing again, particularly among those aged 20 years or over. Rates have increased among those aged 20–24 years (26%), 25–34 years (53%), 35–44 years (54%), and 45+ (70%) (Table 11).

Figure 2.1: Number of gonorrhoea cases per 100 000 population, EU/EEA, 2011

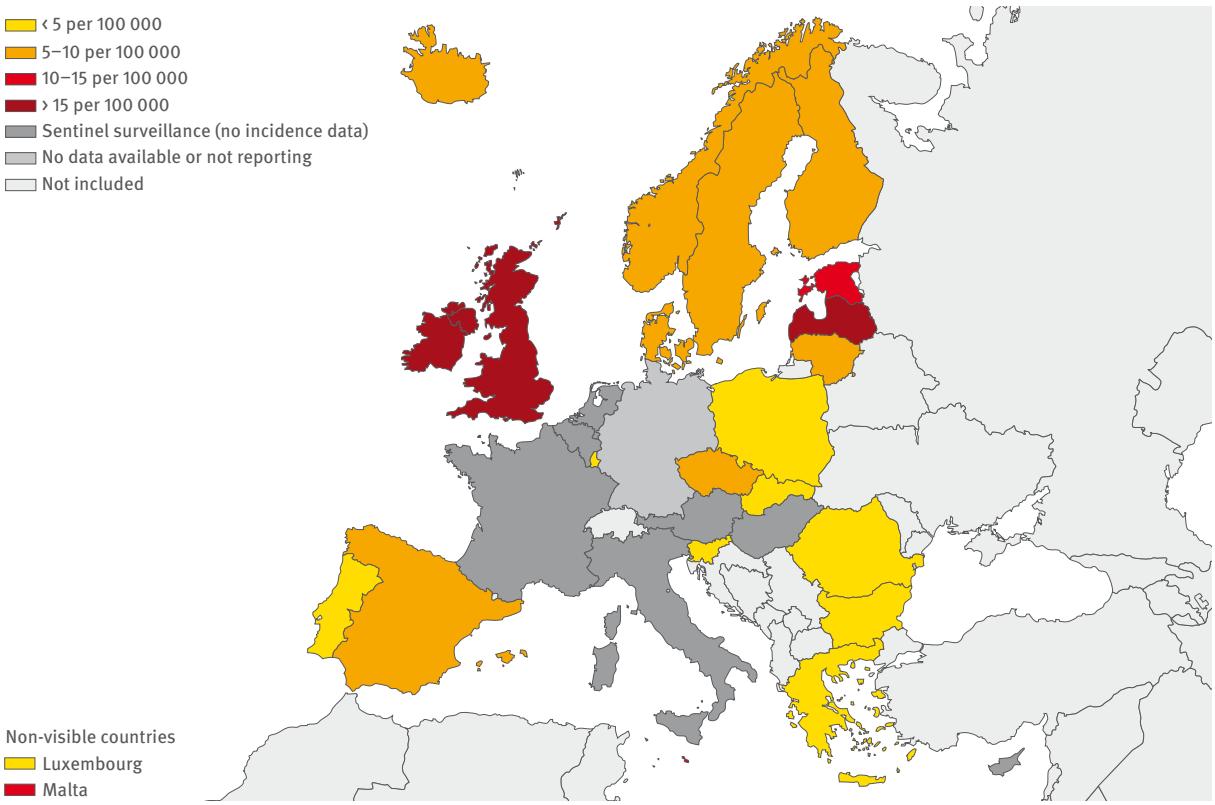
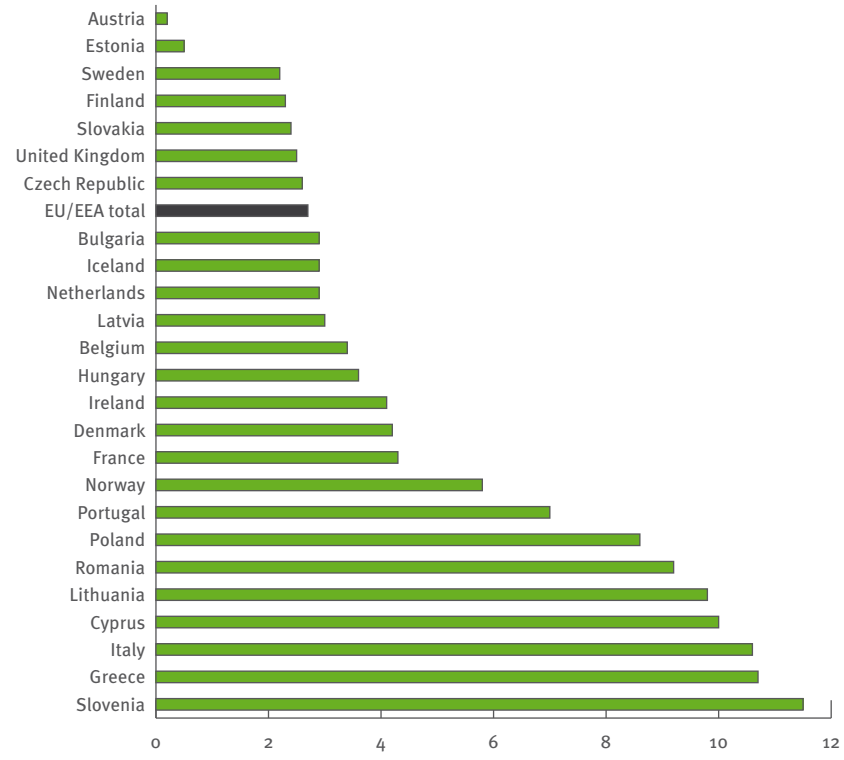


Figure 2.2: Male-to-female ratio in reported gonorrhoea cases by country, 2011, EU/EEA



Malta (male-to-female ratio: 22) is not included

In 2011, information on country of birth (or country of nationality when country of birth was not available) was available for 14 countries (Austria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Iceland, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, and Slovakia), which together reported 19% of all cases (n=7 554). Of those cases, 70% were born in (or had the same nationality as) the reporting country, 21% came from another country, and 8% were of unknown nationality. The percentage of cases born outside (or with a different nationality as) the reporting country varied from 0 in Estonia, Lithuania, Norway, Romania, Slovenia, and Slovakia to over 30% in Austria and France. The probable country of infection was not reported for 91% of cases in 2011.

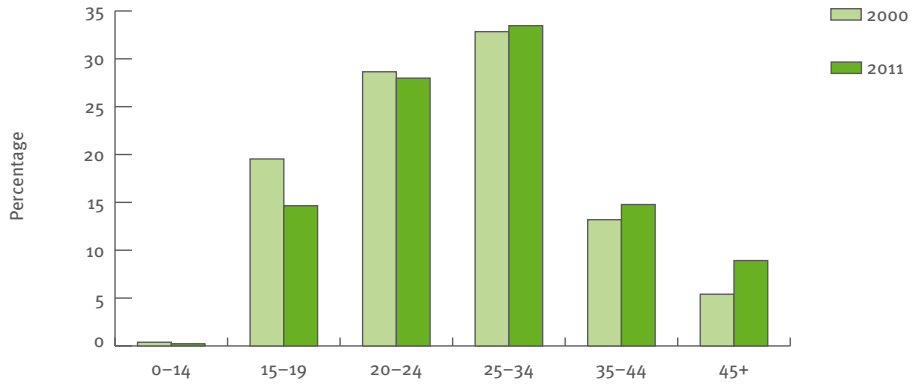
Epidemiological variables

In 2011, information on transmission category was available for 19 countries (Austria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, and the United Kingdom), covering 84% of all gonorrhoea cases (n=32 825) (Table 12). The transmission category was unknown for 15% of cases, indicated as heterosexual in 52%, and described as in MSM in 33% of the cases (Table D). Cases diagnosed in MSM represent 45% (n=10 845) of all male cases diagnosed in 2011.

The percentage of all cases diagnosed in MSM (Figure 2.5) ranges from 10% or below in Austria, Latvia, Lithuania, and Romania to over 45% in the Netherlands (55%), Norway (48%), and Portugal (71%).

In 2011, information on HIV status was provided by ten countries (Austria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Latvia, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and Slovakia), representing 18% of the gonorrhoea cases (7 106 cases). Of these cases, 762 cases (11%) were HIV positive (either known or newly diagnosed), 60% were HIV negative, and no further information was available for 29%.

Figure 2.3: Gonorrhoea cases by age category, 2000 and 2011, 13 EU/EEA countries with consistent reporting



Included: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Latvia, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom

Figure 2.4: Age- and gender-specific rates of reported cases of gonorrhoea, 2011, EU/EEA

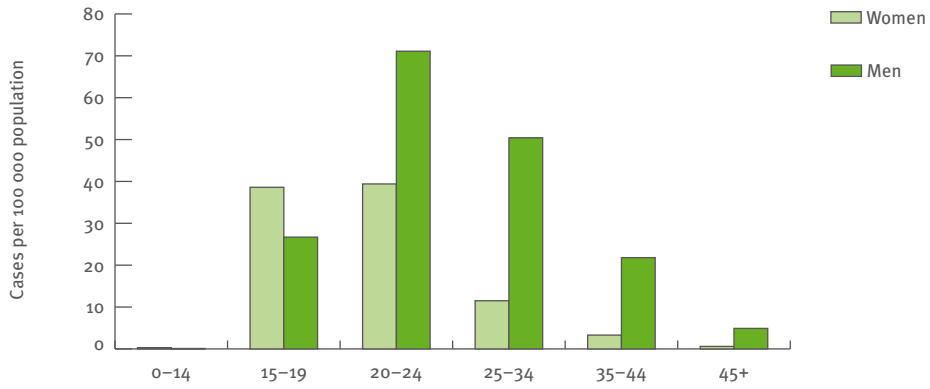
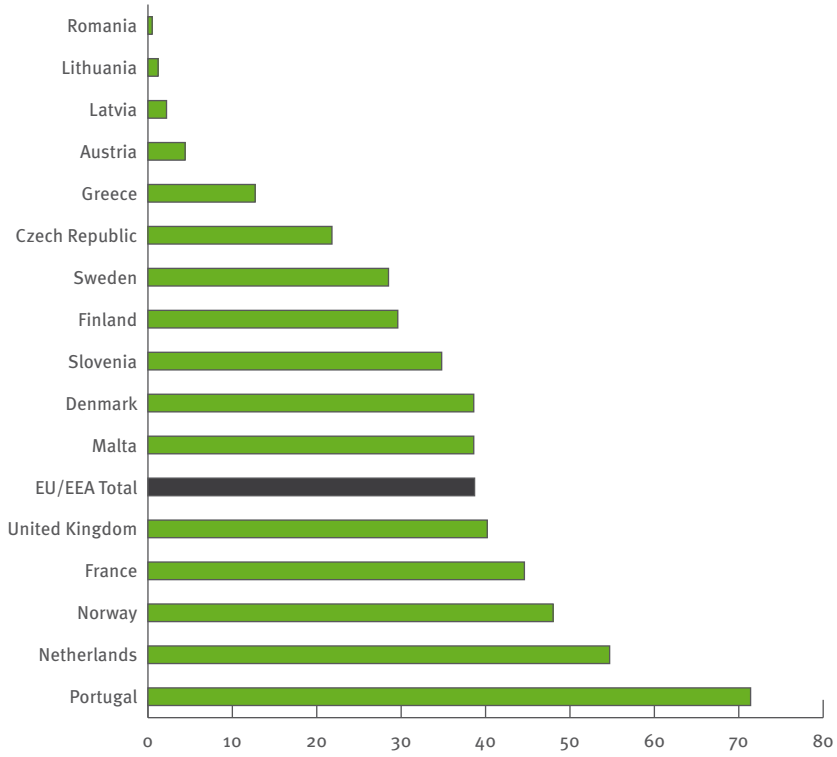


Table D: Number and percentage of gonorrhoea cases by transmission category and gender, EU/EEA, 2011

	Number of cases	Reporting countries	MSM	Heterosexuel		Unknown
				Men	Women	
Gonorrhoea	32825	19	10845 (33%)	9556 (29%)	7615 (23%)	4807 (15%)

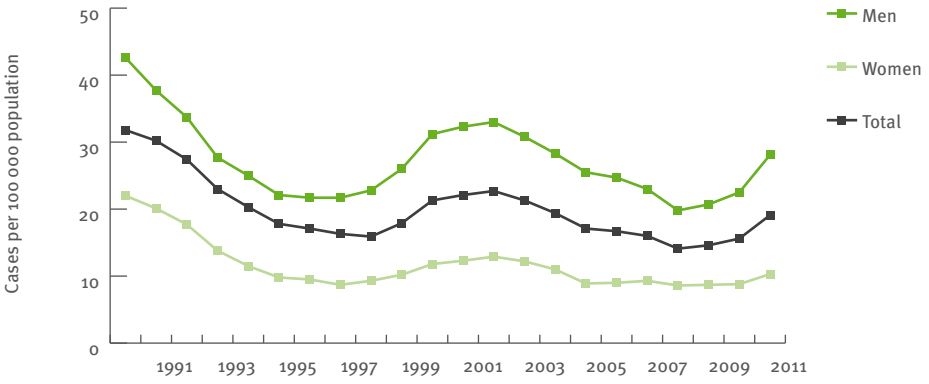
Cases with unknown gender and heterosexual transmission category are classified as 'unknown'.

Figure 2.5: Percentage of gonorrhoea cases diagnosed in MSM among cases where mode of transmission is known, EU/EEA, 2011



Portugal reported mode of transmission for only seven of 120 reported cases

Figure 2.6: Trend in number of reported gonorrhoea cases per 100 000 population, 14 EU/EEA countries with consistent reporting, 1990–2011



2.4 Trends 1990–2011

Between 1990 and 2011, 808 355 cases of gonorrhoea were reported from 28 countries, with varying degrees of completeness over time. Rates were calculated for 21 countries that maintain comprehensive surveillance systems for gonorrhoea (Table 9).

Figure 2.6 shows the overall and gender-specific trends among 13 countries reporting consistently between 1990 and 2011. It shows an overall declining trend between 1990 and 2002, mainly as a result of drastically decreasing rates in east European countries in the 1990s. Following the peak in 2002, a general decreasing trend could be observed until 2008, both in the overall rate and by gender. Since 2008, the overall case rate has increased by 35%, from 14 cases per 100 000 population to 19 per 100 000. The increase seems to have started among men, where the increase between 2008 and 2011 was 42%; however, rates among females started to also increase in 2011.

The overall trend masks diverging trends in different countries and is strongly influenced by a number of countries that reported a high number of cases in the early 1990s, like Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, and Latvia (Figure 2.7).

The three graphs in Figure 2.7 show the number of reported cases per 100 000 population for several countries. Five countries (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, and Romania) reported very high rates in the early 1990s, but since then rates have decreased significantly. Latvia, however, still reports relatively high rates of gonorrhoea infection. In the other countries, the number of cases per 100 000 population appeared to have stabilised or increased in the period between 2000 and 2011.

An analysis of more recent trends shows that rates have been increasing in the majority of European countries. Table E presents the relative change in notification rates between 2007 and 2011 among countries that reported throughout the time period. The overall increase from 2007 to 2011 was 19%. Increases of 50% or more in reported rates were observed in Finland, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal, and Slovakia. Decreases of 20% or more were reported by four countries: the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Romania, and Slovenia. The increase in gonorrhoea rates between 2008 (when the lowest rates were reported) and 2011 was 31%. Greece has reported that the increase is linked to the improved participation of hospitals/laboratories in the national surveillance system.

Compared with 2010 data, rates of infection appear to have increased significantly in many countries in 2011, with an overall rate increase for the year of 20%; thirteen countries have reported increases, and of these, seven (Iceland, Latvia, Slovakia, Estonia, Portugal, Ireland, and the United Kingdom) reported increases of 20% or more.

As rates cannot be calculated for countries with sentinel surveillance systems, the relative change was calculated for the absolute number of reported gonorrhoea cases between 2007 and 2011. The overall number of reported cases increased by 27% over this period; cases of gonorrhoea increased in 19 countries and decreased in nine countries (Figure 2.8). Increases of 80% or more were observed in Austria, France, Slovakia, Cyprus, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, while decreases of more than 30% were observed in Italy, Romania, the Czech Republic, Slovenia and Lithuania.

Table E: Relative change in notification rates, 2007–2011, 21 EU/EEA countries with consistent reporting

Country	Change in rates, 2007–2011 (%)
Increase	
Slovakia	140.0
Luxembourg	100.0
Ireland	91.8
Greece	83.3
Portugal	57.1
Finland	50.0
Norway	47.1
Sweden	42.9
Denmark	38.5
Bulgaria	36.8
Spain	31.6
Iceland	28.2
United Kingdom	20.8
Decrease	
Estonia	-5.3
Poland	-11.1
Malta	-14.1
Latvia	-17.0
Romania	-36.8
Czech Republic	-38.0
Slovenia	-42.9
Lithuania	-45.3

2.5. Discussion

The distribution of gonorrhoea varies considerably across countries, with rates ranging from below 1 case per 100 000 population to 37 cases per 100 000. Almost 60% of the cases were reported by the United Kingdom in 2011. There is no clear geographical pattern across the EU/EAA: low rates (<5 per 100 000) were reported in central and eastern Europe (Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia), but also in Portugal and Luxembourg; intermediate rates (between 5 and 15 per 100 000) were reported in the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) and also in the Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Malta and Spain. The highest rates were recorded in Ireland, Latvia and the United Kingdom.

In all countries with a comprehensive surveillance system bar one, more male than female cases were reported. Young people aged between 15 and 24 years accounted for 41% of cases, and the highest rates were reported among males aged 20 to 24 years (71 cases per 100 000). The proportion of gonorrhoea cases reported among MSM varied across the EU/EEA, with high proportions

Figure 2.7a–c: Number of gonorrhoea cases per 100 000 population in selected EU/EEA countries, 2002–2011

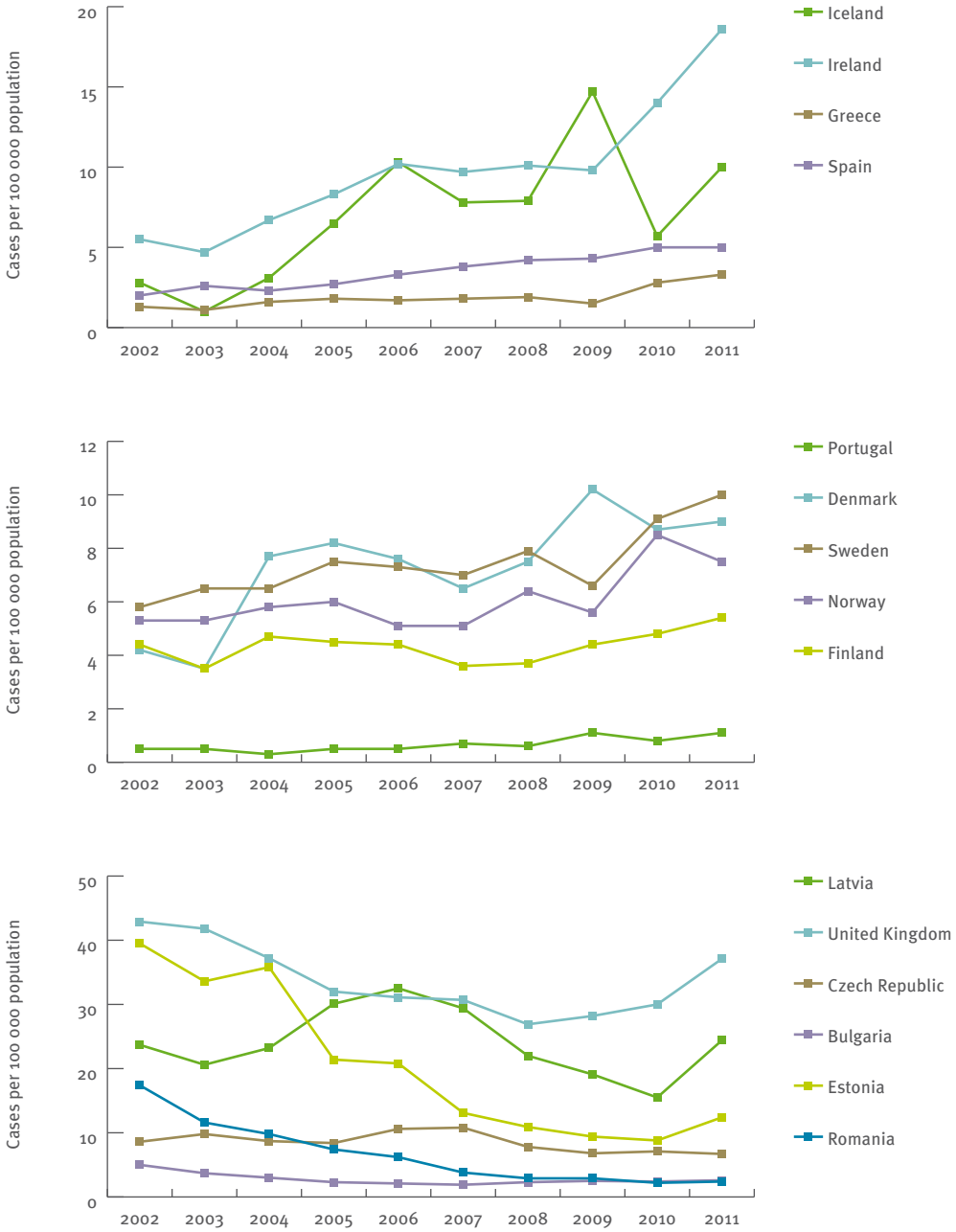
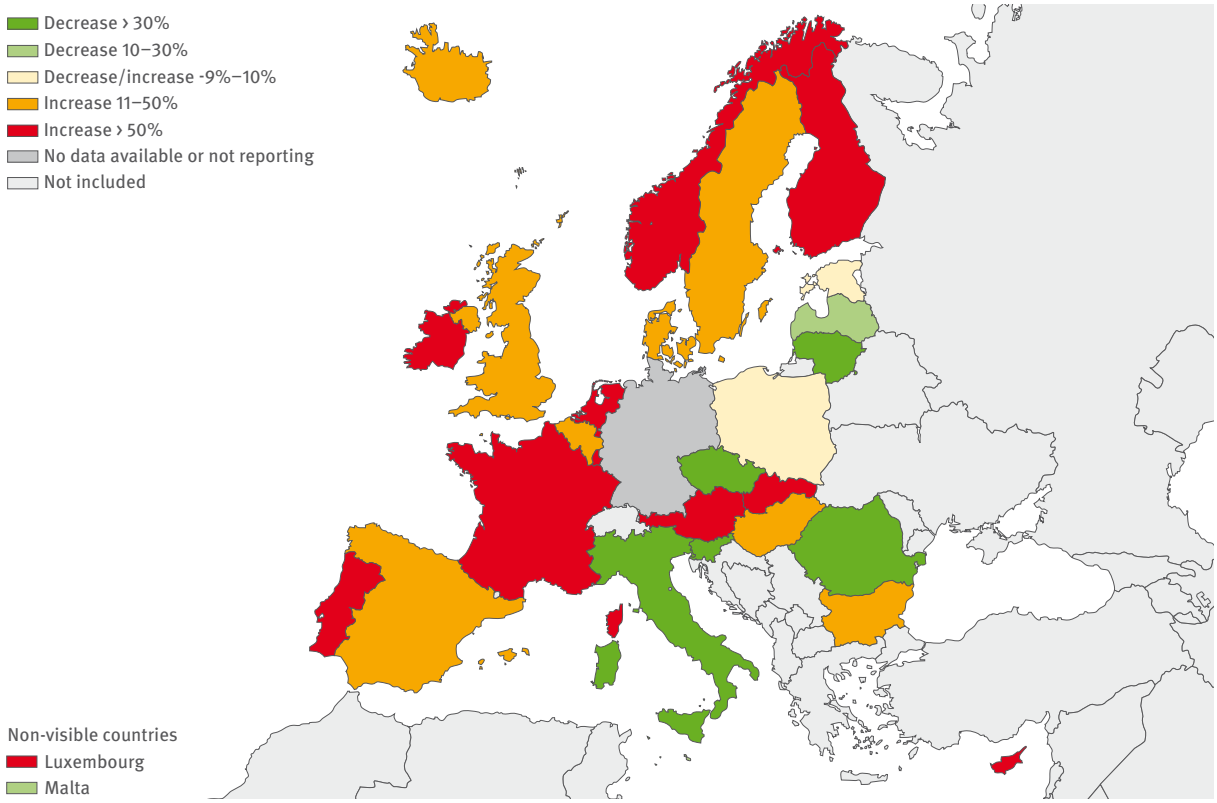


Figure 2.8: Relative change in the number of reported gonorrhoea cases, EU/EEA, 2007–2011



Greece is not included as a new surveillance system was put in place in 2010; data from the two surveillance systems are not comparable

reported mainly in the western and northern parts of the EU/EEA (France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom), but also in Slovenia, Greece, the Czech Republic and Malta.

For some countries, the interpretation of these findings is hampered by incompleteness of reporting and insufficient information. The high male-to-female ratio reported in many countries may indicate a possible underreporting of cases in MSM in countries where data on transmission category are available. Data from the other countries suggests that homosexually acquired cases are not identified, not reported as such, or that many male cases were acquired through contact with sex workers. This needs to be carefully reviewed in collaboration with the respective Member States.

The overall trend for gonorrhoea across reporting EU/EEA countries in the past decades shows two distinct patterns:

1) a decreasing trend in a number of countries which reported very high notification rates of gonorrhoea in the 1990s, e.g. Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, the Czech Republic, and Romania;

2) an increasing trend since the early 2000s, particularly over the last two years, sometimes with significant increases, as, for example, between 2010 and 2011.

The previously high rates in eastern and central EU countries may reflect the results of stable reporting systems and routine screening in certain clinical services. Subsequent declines may reflect changes in healthcare systems, including privatisation, and reduced reporting, leading to a substantially increased number of infections that remain either undiagnosed or unreported.

In general, the majority of countries which report gonorrhoea cases indicate that data on STI are obtained from dedicated special services (STI clinics) rather than general practitioners. In addition, several countries obtain data through sentinel surveillance, which suggests that the actual number of reported cases may be grossly underestimated. Also, many diagnoses are either not made or not reported, which makes it difficult to evaluate the epidemiological situation in the EU/EEA. Diagnoses from a number of countries cannot be included in trend analyses as they do not have comprehensive surveillance for STI.

3 Syphilis

Table F: Syphilis: data source, type of data surveillance, surveillance period

Country	Data source	Type	Period	Legal	Coverage
Austria	AT-STISentinella	A	1996–2005	V	Se
	AT-STISentinella	C	2006–2011	V	Se
Belgium	BE-LABNET	C	2006–2011	V	Se
Bulgaria	BG-STI	A	1990–2011	C	Co
Cyprus	CY-NOTIFIED_DISEASES	C	2006–2011	C	Co
Czech Republic	CZ-STD	A	1990–1998	C	Co
	CZ-STD	C	1999–2011	C	Co
Denmark	DK-LAB	A	1990–1999		
	DK-STI_CLINICAL	C	2000–2011	C	Co
Estonia	EE-PERTUSSIS/SHIGELLOSIS/ SYPHILIS	A	1990–2007	C	Co
	EE-PERTUSSIS/SHIGELLOSIS/ SYPHILIS	C	2008–2011	C	Co
Finland	FI-NIDR	C	2000–2011	C	Co
France	FR-STI	C	2000–2011	V	Se
Germany	DE-SURVNET@RKI-7.3	C	2001–2011	C	Co
Greece*	GR-NOTIFIABLE_DISEASES	A	2003–2011	C	Co*
Hungary	HU-STD SURVEILLANCE	A	1990–2011	C	Se
Iceland	IS-SUBJECT_TO_REGISTRATION	C	2000–2011	C	Co
Ireland	IE-SYPHILIS	C	2000–2011	C	Co
Italy**	IT-NRS	C	1998–2011	C	Other**
Latvia	LV-STI/SKIN_INFECTIONS	A	1990–2007	C	Co
	LV-BSN	C	2008–2011	C	Co
Liechtenstein					
Lithuania	LT-COMMUNICABLE_DISEASES	A	2003–2007	C	Co
	LT-COMMUNICABLE_DISEASES	C	2008–2011	C	Co
Luxembourg	LU-SYSTEM1	C	2006–2011	C	Co
Malta	MT-DISEASE_SURVEILLANCE	C	2006–2011	C	Co
Netherlands	NL-STI	C	2004–2011	V	Se
Norway	NO-MSIS_B	C	1992–2011	C	Co
Poland	PL-NATIONAL_SURVEILLANCE	A	2006–2011	C	Co
Portugal	PT-SYPHILIS	C	1990–2011	C	Co
Romania	RO-RNSSy	A	1990–2009	C	Co
	RO-RNSSy	C	2010–2011	C	Co
Slovakia	SK-EPIS	C	2006–2011	C	Co
Slovenia	SI-SPOSUR	C	2006–2011	C	Co
Spain	ES-STATUTORY_DISEASES_STI_ AGGR	A	1990–2011	C	Co
Sweden	SE-EpiBas	A	1990–1996	C	Co
	SE-SMINET	C	1997–2011	C	Co
United Kingdom	UK-GUM	A	1990–2011	C	Co
	UK-LAB	A	2010–2011	Other	Co

Type: aggregated (A); case-based (C); legal: voluntary reporting (V), compulsory reporting (C), unknown (Unk); coverage: sentinel system (Se), comprehensive (Co), other (O).

* Greece: In 2009, a new comprehensive surveillance system was introduced; at present, it does not offer full national coverage.

** Italy: all physicians are required to report to the national register but less than 10% comply – no comprehensive system

3 Syphilis

3.1 Key points

- In 2011, 20 004 syphilis cases were reported from 29 EU/EEA Member States (data were not available from Liechtenstein), an overall rate of 4.9 per 100 000 population. Syphilis was reported almost four times more often in men than in women, with an overall rate of 7.5 per 100 000 in men and 1.9 in women.
- About one fifth of all syphilis cases in 2011 (19%) were reported in young people between 15 and 24 years of age; the majority of cases were reported in people older than 25 years.
- Close to half (42%) of all syphilis cases with information on transmission category were reported in MSM.
- There were marked differences in trends across EU Member States. The overall rate has decreased from 8.4 per 100 000 in 2000 to 4.9 in 2011, but the rate increased slightly from 2010 to 2011. The overall decrease is mainly due to a substantial decrease of cases in countries that have reported very high rates of syphilis in the past decade. Decreasing trends may be due to changes in healthcare systems, diagnostic capacity and reporting rather than true changes in incidence. In other countries, dramatic increases were noted. The male-to-female ratio indicates that increases may be connected to the recent increase of syphilis among MSM.

3.2 Source of data

Syphilis data were available from all countries except Liechtenstein. Table F specifies the source of the data, the type of data (aggregate and case based), the coverage (sentinel or comprehensive), the legal requirements (voluntarily or compulsory), and the period of availability. It shows the existing heterogeneity in systems as well as recent changes in systems and reporting periods.

Due to variations in the coverage, completeness and representativeness of data, direct comparisons of absolute numbers and rates must be done with caution because the proportion of diagnosed cases that are actually reported differs substantially from country to country.

Rates per 100 000 population were calculated for 23 countries with comprehensive or other systems; countries with sentinel systems (Austria, Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy, and the Netherlands) were excluded.

Table F shows that 11 countries provided data on syphilis for the period 1990 to 2011 (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom). An additional seven countries supplied data on syphilis for 2000–11 (Austria from 1996; Finland, France, Germany from 2001; Iceland, Ireland and Italy from 1998). All 29 countries provided data covering 2006 to 2011. Due to missing data for 'date of diagnosis' from Italy, the 'date of statistics' was used to present syphilis data.

Details on the stage of infection with respect to syphilis were provided by 15 countries and represent 28% of all reported cases of syphilis in 2011.

The stage of infection is collected in two different formats: a broad (infectious or non-infectious) and a detailed format (primary, secondary, early latent, etc.). Only one country used the broad format (Luxembourg) in 2011; 15 countries used the detailed format (Austria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia and Sweden). The distribution of syphilis cases by stage of infection is presented in Figure 3.1. The majority of cases were reported as primary, secondary, or early latent infection.

Figure 3.1: Percentage and number of syphilis cases by stage of infection, as reported by 15 EU/EEA countries, 2011

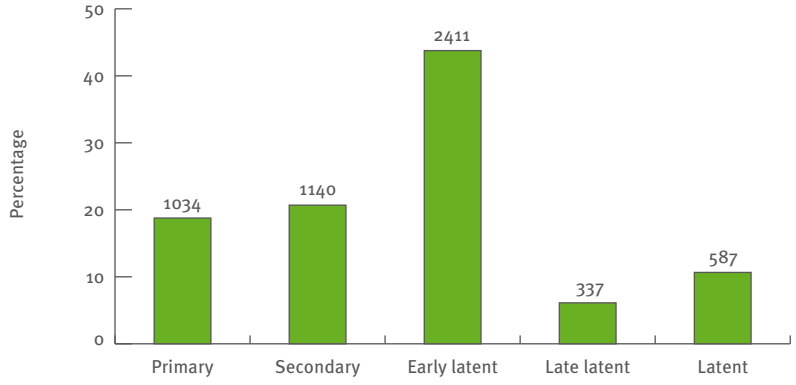


Figure 3.2: Number of syphilis cases per 100 000 population, EU/EEA, 2011

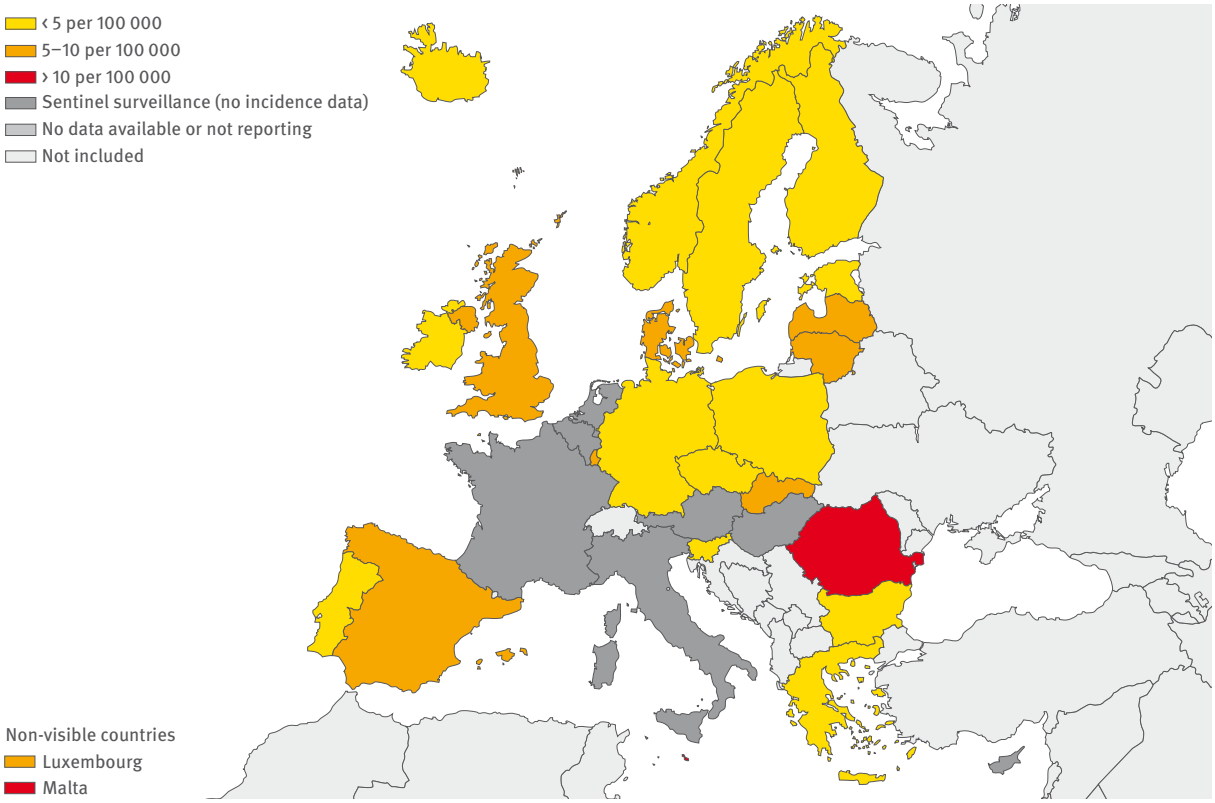
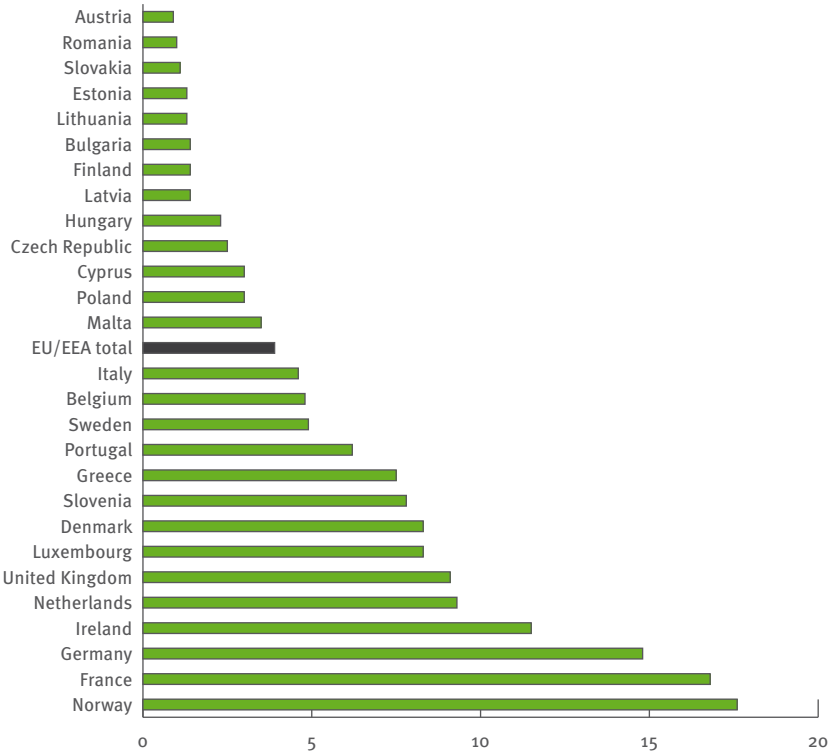


Figure 3.3: Male-to-female ratio in syphilis cases, EU/EEA, 2011



3.3 Case reports

Demographic variables

In 2011, 20 004 syphilis cases were reported from 29 countries, with 62% of all cases coming from four countries (Germany, the United Kingdom, Spain, and Romania) (Table 13a), which computes to an overall rate of 4.9 per 100 000 population (Table 16). In 2011, the highest rate was observed in Romania (11 per 100 000 population), followed by Malta (10.8/100 000) and Lithuania (8.4/100 000). Rates below 2.5 per 100 000 population were observed in Portugal, Greece, Iceland, and Sweden (Figure 3.2) (Table 16).

Information on gender was missing in 16% (n=3 162) of all cases in 2011, mainly due to missing information from Spain (n=3 144 cases). The male-to-female ratio in 2011 was 3.9: three times as many cases were reported in men (n=13 426) than in women (n=3 415). The overall rate in men was 7.5 per 100 000 and 1.9 per 100 000 in women.

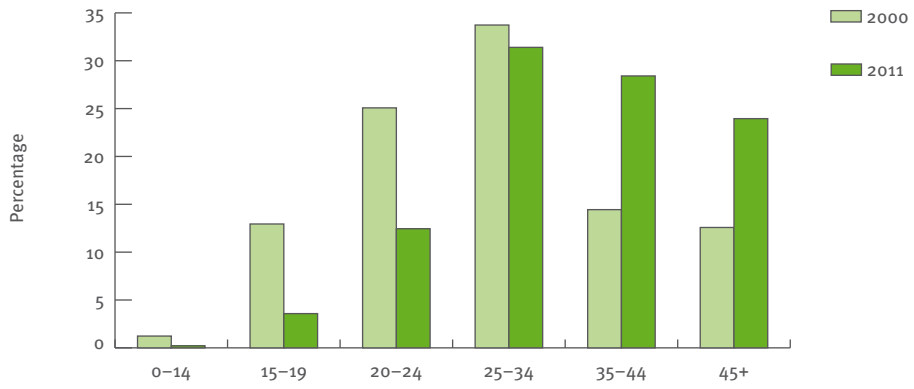
There were marked differences in the male-to-female ratios, based on the number of cases and across countries (Figure 3.3). Ratios above 10 were reported by France, Norway, Germany and Ireland. Austria was the only country to report a male-to-female ratio below 1. Male-to-female ratios close to 1 were reported by Estonia, Lithuania, Slovakia, and Romania (Table 15). The male-to-female ratio has increased over time, from 1.4 in 2000 to 3.9 in 2011.

In 2011, information on age was available for 27 countries. Information on age was not available for Spain and Bulgaria, which together reported 17% of the cases. Because of data presentation and incompatible age formats, the data from three countries were excluded: Hungary (2007–08), Poland (2006–11) and Romania (2005).

The Austrian sentinel surveillance system focuses on sex workers and is, therefore, not representative of the population.

Figure 3.4 shows a shift towards older age groups over time. Of all reported cases in 2011, the age category 25–34 years (34%) and 35–44 years (27%) were the largest. Only 14% of all cases were diagnosed in the 20–24-year age group. In 2011, 81% of all cases were 25 years or older (compared to 61% in 2000) whereas only 19% were reported in the 15–24-years age category (39%

Figure 3.4: Syphilis cases by age category, 2000 and 2011, EU/EEA countries with consistent reporting



Included countries: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, and the United Kingdom

Figure 3.5: Age- and gender-specific rate of reported cases of syphilis, 2011, EU/EEA

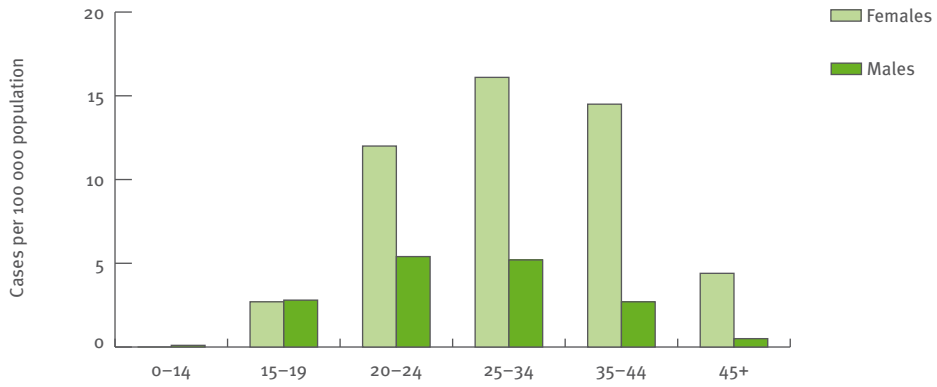


Table G: Number and percentage of syphilis cases by transmission category and gender, 2011

	Number of cases	Reporting countries	MSM	Heterosexuel		Unknown
				Men	Women	
Syphilis	9798	20	4098 (42%)	2283 (23%)	1904 (19%)	1513 (16%)

Figure 3.6: Percentage of syphilis cases diagnosed in MSM among cases where mode of transmission is known, EU/EEA, 2011

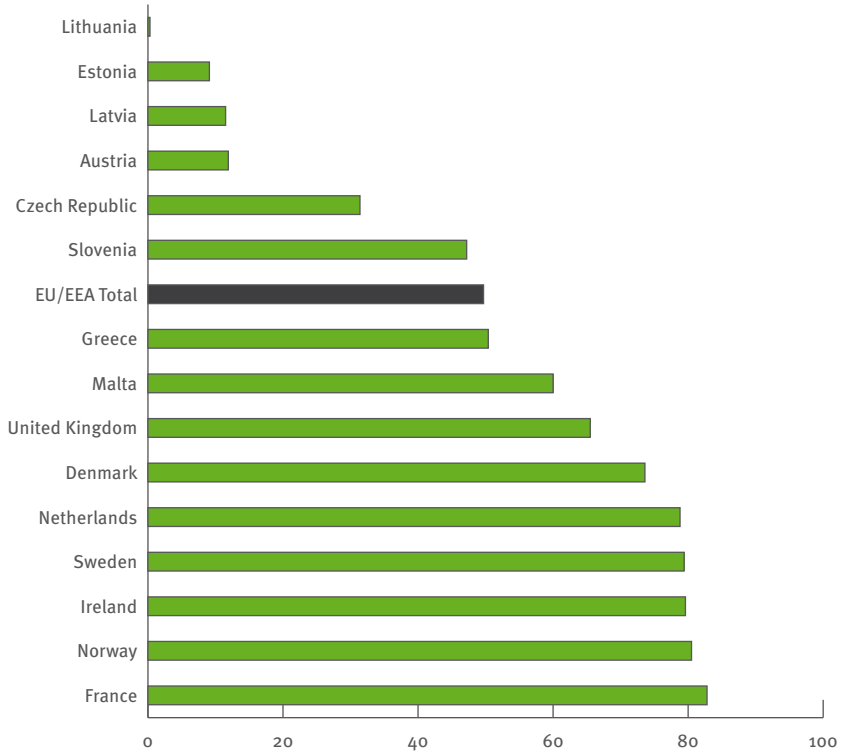
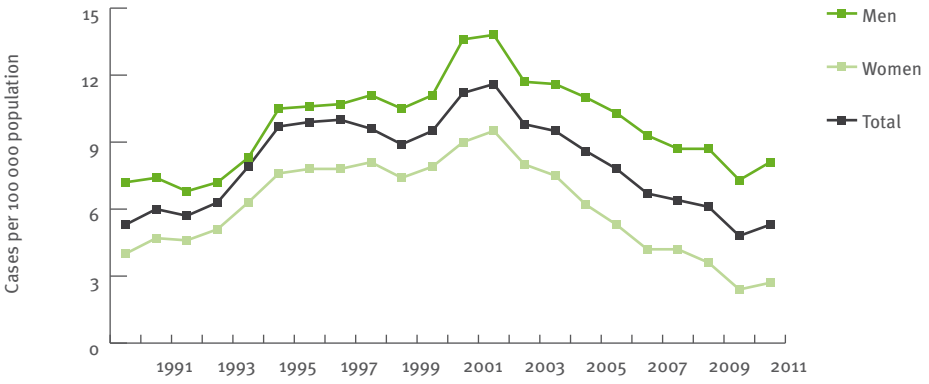


Figure 3.7: Trend in number of reported syphilis cases per 100 000 population, EU/EEA, 1990–2011



in 2000). Between 2000 and 2011, age-specific rates decreased among those below 25 years of age; rates remained stable among 25–34-year-olds, but increased among 35–44-year-olds. In 2011, age-specific rates were highest among 25–34-year-old males, with a rate of 16.1 per 100 000 (Figure 3.5).

Information on country of birth (or country of nationality when country of birth was not available) was available for 16 countries in 2011 (Austria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia), representing 30% of all cases (n=5 974). In 82% of all cases, the country of birth was identical to the reporting country, 9% were born abroad, and for 9% the country of birth was unknown. The proportion of cases born abroad varied widely across countries, and more than 20% of cases from abroad were reported in Austria, Cyprus, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Malta.

Epidemiological variables

In 2011, information on transmission category was available for 20 countries, representing 49% of the syphilis cases (n=9 798). Of those cases, transmission category was indicated as follows: 'unknown' (16%), 'heterosexual' (43%) and 'in MSM' (42%) (Table G).

The percentage of cases diagnosed in MSM ranges from below 10% (Latvia, Slovenia, Lithuania, Romania, and Estonia) to more than 70% in Ireland, Norway, France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg, Sweden, and the United Kingdom; the remaining countries report MSM transmission for 30 to 70% of cases (Figure 3.6).

Table H: Relative change in notification rates between 2007 and 2011, 22 EU/EEA countries with consistent reporting

Country	Change in rate between 2007 and 2011 (%)
Increase	
Denmark	+450.0
Slovenia	+387.5
Czech Republic	+385.7
Slovakia	+311.8
Malta	+237.5
Luxembourg	+161.9
Norway	+85.7
Greece	+84.6
Spain	+74.4
Finland	+37.5
Portugal	+25.0
Sweden	+22.2
Germany	+18.4
Poland	+4.2
Decrease	
Ireland	-3.1
United Kingdom	-10.3
Lithuania	-15.2
Bulgaria	-33.3
Estonia	-47.3
Iceland	-53.8
Romania	-58.0
Latvia	-69.5

Cases diagnosed in MSM represent 55% of all male cases diagnosed in 2011.

In 2011, information on HIV status was provided by 12 countries, representing 13% of all syphilis cases (n=2 845). Of these, 28% were HIV positive (either known or newly diagnosed) and 72% were HIV negative.

3.4 Trends 1990–2011

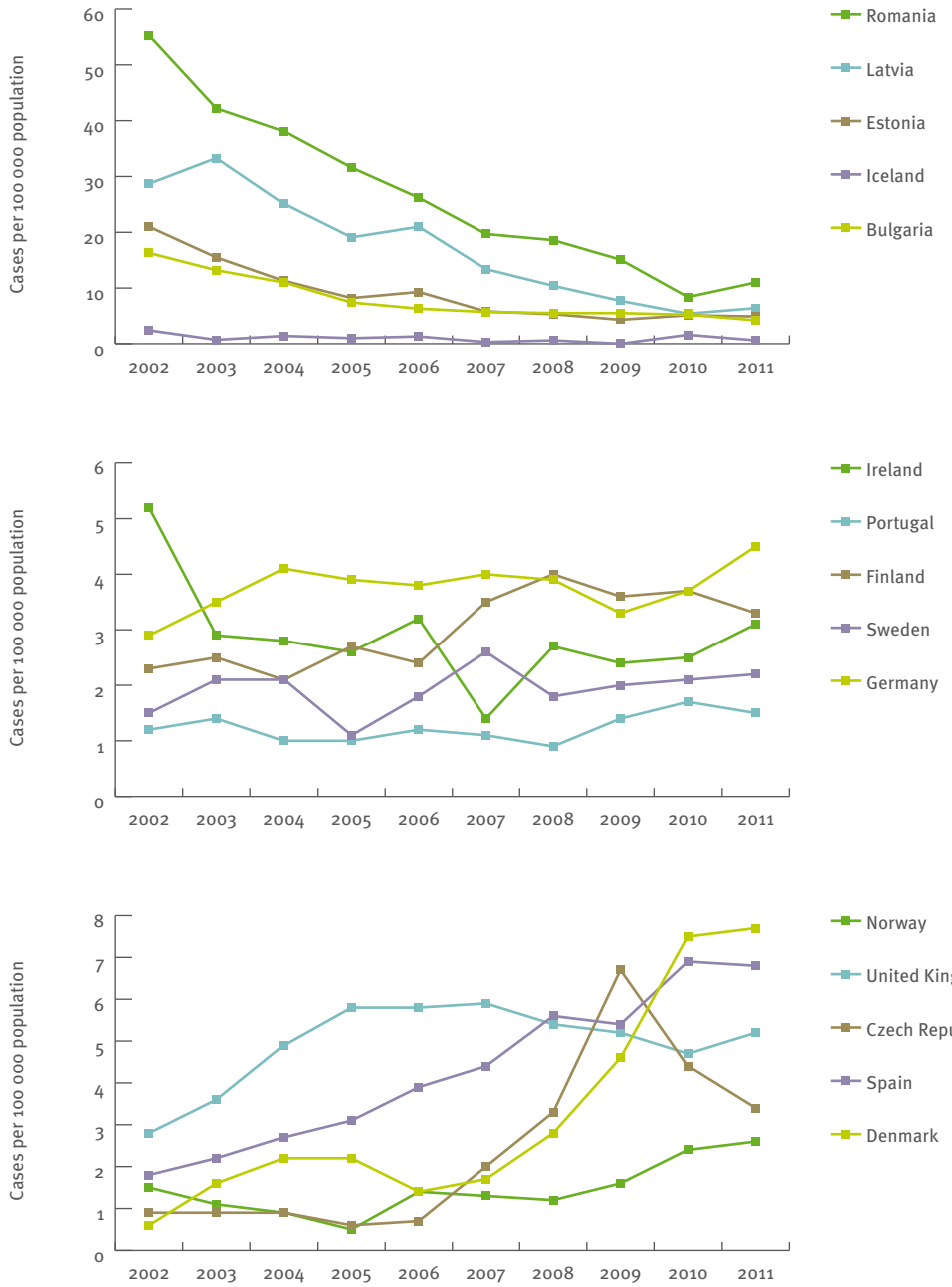
Between 1990 and 2011, 369 389 cases of syphilis were reported from 29 countries, with varying degrees of completeness over time (Table 13a). Rates were calculated for 24 countries with comprehensive surveillance systems for syphilis (Table 15). Figure 3.7 shows an overall declining trend from 2002 onwards in the number of reported cases per 100 000 population in those EU/EEA Member States that consistently reported between 2000 and 2011. The trend is similar for men and women separately, although the decrease among women after the peak in rates in 2001–02 has been more pronounced, leading to a trend of larger male-to-female ratios. Interpretation is difficult as the overall trend is the result of diverging trends in different countries and strongly influenced by a number of countries that reported a high number of cases in the 1990s.

Ten countries with comprehensive surveillance systems reported consistently in 1990–2011. Figure 3.8 shows three graphs with trends over time. Countries with very high rates in the 1990s were Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, and Romania. Rates peaked in 1995–97 with more than 100 cases per 100 000 population in Latvia and 70–80 per 100 000 in Estonia. Since then, trends have decreased significantly in these countries, although rates in Romania are still the highest in Europe. Different trends were observed in other countries: Denmark, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Spain show similar trends: declining or stable rates until 1999–2000, followed by a substantial increase. In 2000–11, rates increased substantially in several countries: the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom (Figure 3.8).

Rates in 2007–11 (with more complete reporting) showed different trends across countries: Denmark, the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden reported increases in rates per 100 000 population, with rates increasing by over 200% in the Czech Republic, Denmark, Malta, Slovakia, and Slovenia (Table H). The increase in the number of cases reported by Greece is linked to improved participation of hospitals/laboratories in the national surveillance system. A decrease of more than 30% was reported in Bulgaria, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, and Romania.

The overall rate in 2011 has increased by 9% compared with 2010. This increase appeared to be mainly driven by an increase of the rate among males (13%). A large increase from 2010 to 2011 was reported from Luxembourg (111%), Slovenia (95%), Malta (80%), Romania (31%), Ireland (24%), and Germany (22%).

Figure 3.8a–c: Syphilis cases per 100 000 population in selected EU/EEA countries, 2002–11

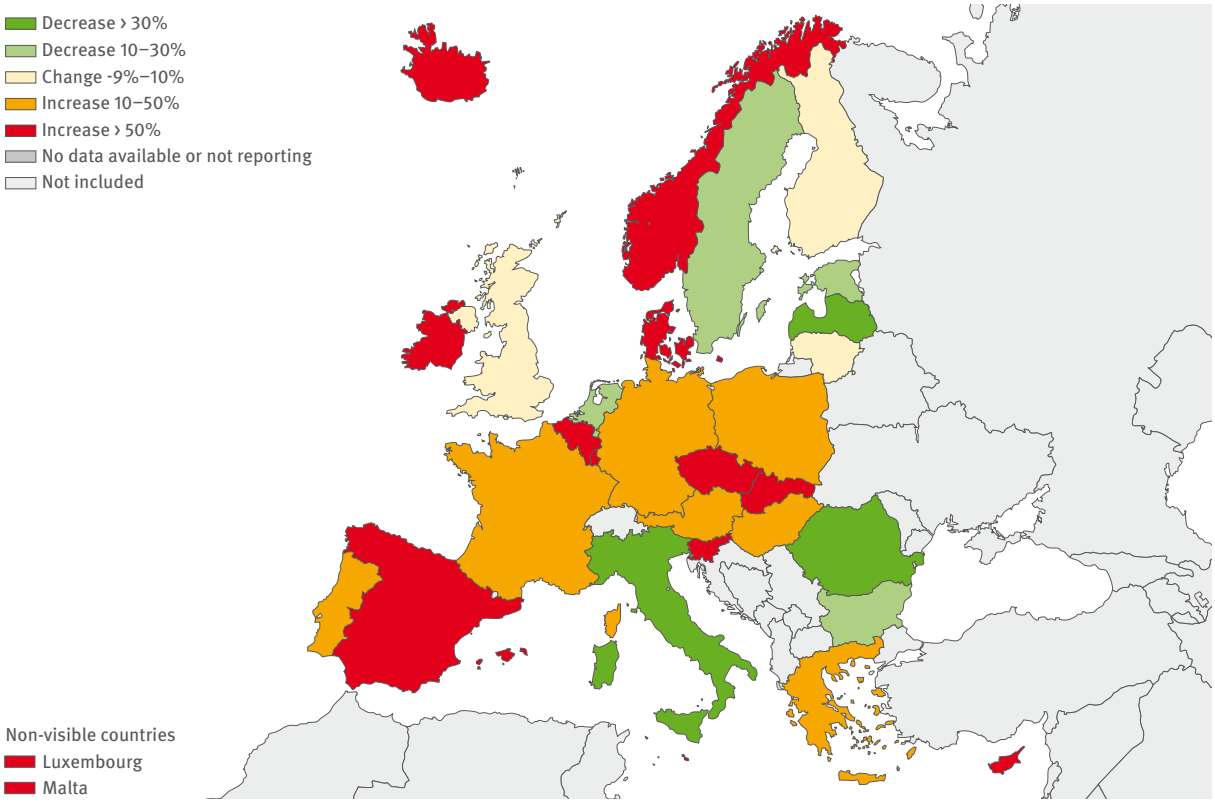


As rates could not be calculated for countries with sentinel surveillance systems, the relative increase or decrease was calculated for the absolute number of reported syphilis cases in 2007–11. The number of reported syphilis cases increased in 19 countries and decreased in 10 countries (Figure 3.9). The largest decreases were observed in Italy, Latvia, and Romania. Increases of more than 100% were observed in Denmark, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Slovakia and Slovenia.

3.5 Discussion

The distribution of syphilis varied across countries, with rates from below 1 to 11 per 100 000 population. In 2011, the rate of reported cases increased by 9%. Large increases were recorded between 2000 and 2011 in the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom; the male-to-female ratio and gender-specific rates suggest that this may

Figure 3.9: Relative increase or decrease in the number of reported syphilis cases, EU/EEA, 2007–11



be due to increases in cases among men, particularly MSM. The previous overall declining rate was strongly influenced by the decrease of reported cases in four countries (Estonia, Latvia, Romania, and Bulgaria) that reported very high rates of syphilis in the past decade. These decreases may reflect changes in healthcare systems or reporting systems rather than an actual decrease in prevalence of disease.

Less than a fifth of all syphilis cases were reported in young people between 15 and 24 years of age. This is the smallest proportion reported for all STI. The proportion of syphilis cases reported in MSM varies across the EU/EEA, with high proportions reported in western and northern countries (France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, and Ireland) but also in Slovenia and the Czech Republic, suggesting that syphilis in the EU/EEA is largely transmitted among MSM. However, the interpretation of these findings is hampered by the incompleteness of reporting and lack of information from other countries. The high male-to-female ratio reported in many other countries suggest a possible underreporting of cases in MSM in countries where data on transmission category are not available. Data from some countries suggest that homosexually acquired cases may not be identified and reported as such or that many male cases could have been acquired through contact with sex workers. This needs to be reviewed in more detail in close collaboration with the respective Member States.

The overall trend in syphilis across the EU/EEA in the past decades appears to show two patterns:

1) a decreasing trend in four countries which reported very high rates in the 1990s;

2) in other countries, the overall number and rates have increased substantially since the early 2000s.

This increase could be due to active case detection or improved reporting. However, there is overwhelming evidence that behavioural changes, particularly among MSM, have contributed to the increasing trends in many countries.

The previously high rates in the eastern and central EU/EEA may reflect the results of routine screening in certain clinical services and stable reporting systems. Subsequent declines may reflect changes in healthcare systems (privatisation) and a reduction of reporting routines so that the number of infections that remain undiagnosed and underreported may in fact have increased substantially.

4 Congenital syphilis

Table I: Congenital syphilis: data source, type of data surveillance, surveillance period

Country	Data source	Type	Period	Legal	Coverage
Austria	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	BG-STI	A	2005–2011	C	Co
Cyprus	CY-NOTIFIED_DISEASES	C	2009–2011	C	Co
Czech Republic	CZ-STD	A	1990–1998	C	Co
	CZ-STD	C	1999–2011	C	Co
Denmark	DK-LAB	C	1991–2011	C	Co
Estonia	EE-CONSYPH	C	1998–2011	C	Co
Finland	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	DE-SURVNET@RKI-7.3	C	2001–2011	C	Co
Greece	GR-NOTIFIABLE_DISEASES	C	2008–2011	C	Co
Hungary	HU-STD SURVEILLANCE	A	1990–2007	C	Se
	HU-STD SURVEILLANCE	C	2008–2011	C	Se
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	IE-SYPHILIS	C	2010–2011	C	Co
Italy	IT-NRS	C	1998–2011	C	Co
Latvia	LV-STI/SKIN_INFECTIONS	A	1990–2007	C	Co
	LV-BSN	C	2008–2011	C	Co
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	LT-COMMUNICABLE_DISEASES	A	2003–2007	C	Co
	LT-COMMUNICABLE_DISEASES	C	2008–2011	C	Co
Luxembourg	LU-SYSTEM1	C	2009–2011	C	Co
Malta	MT-DISEASE_SURVEILLANCE	C	2008–2011	C	Co
Netherlands	NL-STI	C	1997–2011	C	Co
Norway	NO-MSIS_B	C	1995–1995		
Poland	PL-NATIONAL_SURVEILLANCE	A	2009–2011	C	Co
Portugal	PT-CONGENITAL_SYPHILIS	C	1999–2011	C	Co
Romania	RO-RNSSy	A	1990–2009	C	Co
	RO-RNSSy	C	2008–2011	C	Co
Slovakia	SK-EPIS	C	2008–2011	C	Co
Slovenia	SI-SPOSUR	C	2006–2011	C	Co
Spain	ES-STATUTORY_DISEASES	C	1997–2011	C	Co
Sweden	SE-SMINET	C	2001–2011	C	Co
United Kingdom	UK-GUM	A	1990–2011	C	Co

Type: aggregated (A); case-based (C); legal: voluntary reporting (V), compulsory reporting (C), unknown (Unk); coverage: sentinel system (Se), comprehensive (Co), other (O).

4 Congenital syphilis

4.1 Key points

- In 2011, 88 congenital syphilis cases were reported from 23 EU/EEA Member States, an overall rate of 3.2 per 100 000 live births.
- The trend of reported congenital syphilis cases has remained stable over the years, however it is suspected that there is considerable underreporting. Seven countries did not report congenital syphilis, and a further 12 reported zero cases in 2011.

4.2 Facts and figures

Congenital syphilis data were available from 24 countries. Congenital syphilis is not a reportable disease in three countries: Austria, Finland, and Liechtenstein. In Belgium, syphilis, including congenital syphilis, is a reportable disease; however, underreporting exists and databases do not clearly identify congenital cases. Romania has recently reported historical data for congenital syphilis collected since 1990.

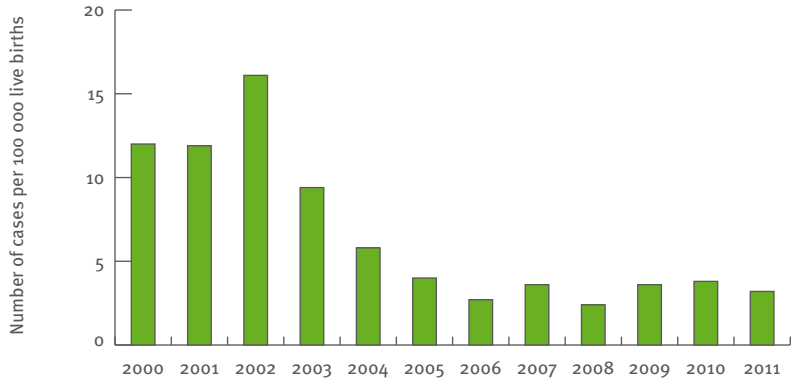
Table I specifies the source of the data, the type of data (aggregate and case-based), the coverage (either sentinel or comprehensive), and the period of availability. It shows the existing heterogeneity in systems, recent changes in systems, and reporting periods. It also shows that only four countries submitted data on congenital syphilis for the period from 1990 to 2011 (the Czech Republic, Latvia, Romania, and the United Kingdom); a variable number of countries submitted data for 2006–11. Rates per 100 000 live births have been calculated.

In 2011, 88 cases of congenital syphilis cases were reported from 23 countries: 12 countries reported zero cases and 11 countries reported 88 cases, all of which were confirmed. The majority of the cases were reported from Bulgaria (38), Poland (14 cases), Portugal (10 cases), and Romania (10 cases). Although the number of cases reported in 2011 decreased by 10% compared with 2010, the number of cases reported by Bulgaria, Portugal and Romania remained stable or increased.

Between 1990 and 2011, 3 203 cases of congenital syphilis were reported by 24 countries with varying degrees of completeness over time (Table 19a). Rates were calculated per 100 000 live births (Table 20) (Figure 4.1), and trends appear to have stabilised since 2000, albeit with large differences across countries. In 2011, the overall case rate was 3.2 per 100 000 live births, with the highest rates observed in Bulgaria (53.6 per 100 000) and Portugal (10.3). Latvia and Romania reported high rates of congenital syphilis in 1995–2004 (Table 20).

It should be noted that nine countries did not report congenital syphilis cases in 2011, and it is very likely that many diagnoses were not reported, which implies that the reported rates are underestimated. The availability of an antenatal screening programme for syphilis in pregnant women strongly affects the number of prevented congenital cases; the effectiveness of national screening programmes is being investigated in an ECDC project.

Figure 4.1: Number of reported congenital syphilis cases per 100 000 live births, EU/EEA, 2000–2011, (24 countries)



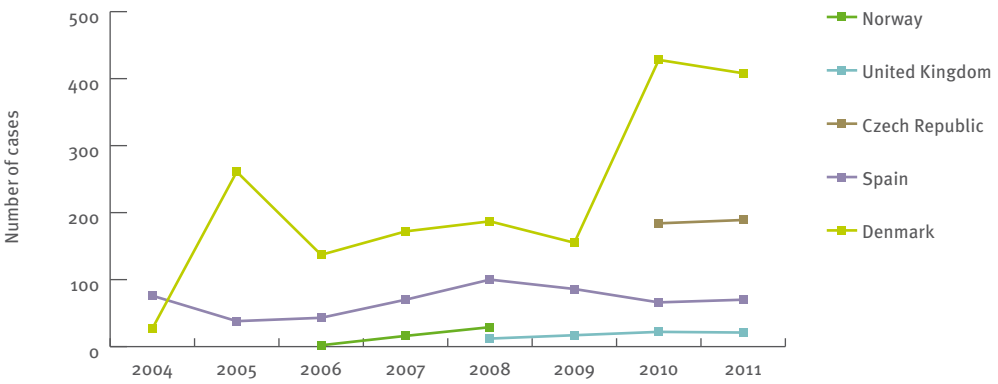
5 Lymphogranuloma venereum

Table J: Data source, type and period of LGV surveillance data available

Country	Data source	Type	Period	Legal	Coverage
Belgium	BE-STD	C	2008–2011	V	Se
Czech Republic	CZ-STD	C	2010–2011	C	Co
Denmark	DK-LAB	C	2006–2008	V	Se
Finland	FI-NIDR	C	2011	C	Co
France	FR-STI	C	2010–2011	V	Se
Ireland	IE-AGGR_STI	A	1995–2009	C	Co
	IE-LGV	C	2010–2010	C	Co
Netherlands	NL-STI	C	2004–2011	V	Se
United Kingdom	UK-ENHANCED	C	2004–2010	V	Co
	UK-LGV	C	2011	V	Co

Type: aggregated (A); case-based (C); legal: voluntary reporting (V), compulsory reporting (C), unknown (Unk); coverage: sentinel system (Se), comprehensive (Co), other (O).

Figure 5.1: Number of reported LGV cases in five countries, 2004–2011



5 Lymphogranuloma venereum

5.1 Key points

- In 2011, 697 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) were reported by six countries.
- After a marked increase in 2010, the number of reported cases in 2011 remained stable.
- It is likely that there is considerable underreporting of LGV, and a number of countries (including Spain and Sweden) have reported no cases.

5.2 Facts and figures

Data on lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) were provided by 16 countries in 2004–2011, but only eight reported cases of LGV (Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom). Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, and Sweden reported zero cases of LGV. No information is available for the remaining countries (Table 21a).

Table J specifies the source of the data, the type of data (aggregate and case-based), the coverage (either sentinel or comprehensive), and the period of availability for the eight countries which actually reported LGV cases. It shows the existing heterogeneity in systems, recent changes in systems, and reporting periods. Rates per 100 000 population were not calculated for LGV. In 2011, France and Finland reported LGV data for the first time.

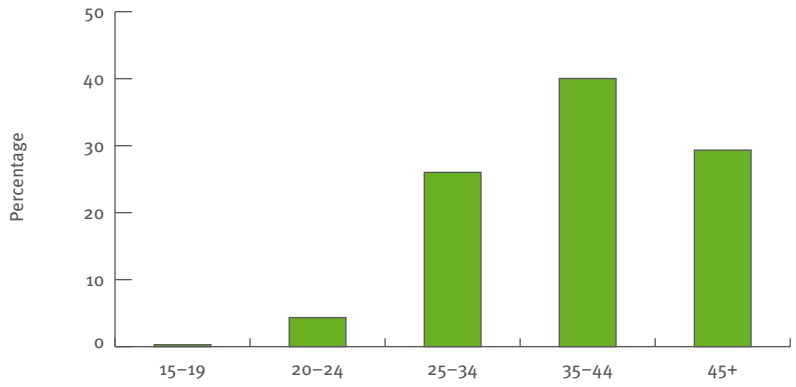
In 2011, 697 cases of LGV were reported from six countries (2010: 687 cases). Between 2000 and 2011, 2839 cases of LGV were reported from eight countries, with the majority of cases being reported by the United Kingdom (1775 cases), the Netherlands (549), and France (373) (Figure 5.1).

Among cases with known information on mode of transmission, 99% were diagnosed in MSM, however transmission was not reported for 534 of the 697 cases reported in 2011. Age was reported for 692 cases, with the highest proportion among those aged 35–44 years (Figure 5.2). In 2011, information on HIV status was available for 286 cases (41%), 60% of which were reported as HIV positive, 8% as HIV negative, and 32% as unknown. Among cases with known HIV status, 88% were HIV positive. The United Kingdom did not report the HIV status of cases reported in 2011, which resulted in low completeness for this variable. In 2004–11, information on HIV status was available for 2401 cases (85%), 71% of which were reported as HIV positive, 16% as HIV negative, and 12% as unknown. After the increase of reported cases in 2010 (mainly due to a doubling of cases in the United Kingdom), the number of reported cases in most reporting countries remained stable between 2010 and 2011. The increase in cases reported in 2011 in the UK was associated with increased risk-taking behaviour among HIV-positive MSM and involved sex parties, sex-on-premises venues, and meeting partners through the internet. Infection control has included an initiative to raise awareness to LGV at relevant sexual and social venues and internet sites [1].

It must be noted that many countries do not report LGV and that diagnosis of LGV is complicated by confirmation through genotyping. Therefore it is very likely that the actual prevalence is greatly underestimated.

1 Hughes G, Alexander S, Simms I, Conti S, Powers C, Ison C. Exponential growth of Lymphogranuloma venereum diagnoses in the UK: investigation of the largest documented outbreak among men who have sex with men. 19th International Society for Sexually Transmitted Disease Research, Quebec City, Canada, 10 to 13 July 2011.

Figure 5.2: LGV cases by age category (proportion of total), six countries, 2004–2011, EU/EEA



Includes Belgium, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom

6 Discussion and conclusion

6 Discussion and conclusion

This report presents EU-wide data on four STI and congenital syphilis for 1990–2011 as reported by individual Member States and their STI surveillance systems (e.g. laboratory reporting systems, sentinel surveillance systems, comprehensive surveillance systems). The heterogeneity in reporting makes it difficult to interpret the distribution of STI or analyse STI trends. A thorough understanding of the characteristics of national surveillance systems and national screening and testing policies is essential in order to correctly interpret reported surveillance data. However, despite the heterogeneity, a set of common indicators can be used to describe the key characteristics of STI epidemiology in the EU/EEA (Table K).

With an overall rate of 175 per 100 000 population in 2011, chlamydia is the most frequently reported STI in Europe, accounting for the majority of all STI reports. Chlamydia was reported more often in women than in men, with an overall rate of 203 per 100 000 in women and 145 per 100 000 in men. In contrast, gonorrhoea and syphilis were reported more often among men, with male-to-female ratios of 2.5 and 3.7, respectively. Rates of gonorrhoea among men were 17.1 per 100 000, compared with 6.4 in women. Similarly, the rate of syphilis was higher in men (6.6) than in women (1.8). Syphilis appeared to be the most completely reported disease of the five STI under EU surveillance, with long-standing surveillance based on serology in most European countries, including the central and eastern countries. The reported cases, however, capture only part of the true incidence of STI as many diagnoses are either not made or not reported. For example, the detection and reporting of chlamydia cases appears to be incomplete in several countries.

A number of countries have implemented sentinel surveillance systems to monitor trends in clinical testing services rather than having mandatory notification systems. The interpretation of those data is affected by the populations targeted by these clinical testing services and they differ across countries. Gonorrhoea surveillance appears to have a relatively good coverage, and the trend to move from culture to nucleic acid amplification testing (NAAT) and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing probably leads to an increased detection of cases due to the better sensitivity provided by these methods. The use of NAAT, however, is already affecting the ability of some countries to perform susceptibility testing for Neisseria gonorrhoeae. The increasing spread of strains resistant to third-generation cephalosporins makes it essential that countries are able to perform cultures and susceptibility testing. The European Gonococcal Antimicrobial Susceptibility Surveillance Programme[2] aims to support countries in performing culture and susceptibility testing supported by a quality assessment programme. In 2012, ECDC also launched a response plan to control and manage the threat of multidrug-resistant gonorrhoea in Europe, with the aim of supporting the EU/EEA Member States in controlling this threat[3].

In all but four countries, a long-term upward trend in Chlamydia trachomatis infections appears to continue. Between 2000 and 2011, the overall reporting rate more than doubled. This is most likely due to increased case detection, improved diagnostics tools, improved surveillance systems, and the introduction of chlamydia screening programmes in a number of countries. Decreasing or low rates may reflect the lack of accurate diagnostic tools or diagnostic capacity in a number of countries rather than an actual low prevalence of chlamydia. In recent years, chlamydia trends appear to have stabilised.

Gonorrhoea trends have also shown a continuing increase in recent years: since 2008, increases in the overall case rate have been recorded, particularly among men. At the country level, significant increases were recorded in many European countries and the

2 European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Gonococcal antimicrobial susceptibility surveillance in Europe, 2009. Stockholm: ECDC; 2011.

3 European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Response plan to control and manage the threat of multidrug-resistant gonorrhoea in Europe. Stockholm: ECDC; 2012.

Table K: Comparison of indicators: chlamydia, gonorrhoea and syphilis, EU/EEA, 2011

Indicators 2011	Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis
Rate per 100 000 population*	175.0	12.6	4.9
Number of countries reporting	25	28	29
Trends from 2007–2011	+18%	+19%	-0.6%
Male-to-female ratio in reported cases**	0.7	2.7	3.9
Percentage in young people of 15–24 years**	73%	42%	19%
Rate for 20–24-year-olds per 100 000 population*	731.0	36.0	5.7
Percentage in MSM**	5%	33%	42%

* Calculated for countries with comprehensive surveillance systems
** Based on countries with known information regarding the indicators

male-to-female ratio suggests that this was most likely due to transmission among MSM.

After a long decreasing trend, the overall syphilis rate increased in 2011 (9% over 2010), again mainly among men and in the context of an increasing male-to-female ratio in recent years.

With respect to the distribution of STI, it appears that the three STI affect different subpopulations (age, gender, and sexual orientation). Only one sixth of all syphilis cases were reported in young people (as opposed to 42% and 73% of all gonorrhoea and chlamydia cases), which not only reflects the prevalence in this age category but also testing and screening practices for chlamydia that focus on young people. Almost half of all syphilis cases were reported in MSM (cases with information on transmission category), while MSM accounted for 33% of all gonorrhoea and 5% of all chlamydia cases, indicating higher prevalence rates in MSM for syphilis. This finding is consistent with other evidence on increasing trends of syphilis and other STI among MSM in recent years[4] and supports the conclusion that MSM play a disproportionate role in the transmission of gonorrhoea, syphilis and LGV in Europe. This highlights the importance of obtaining reliable epidemiological information to inform prevention measures. The male-to-female ratio provides additional indication of the contribution of different populations to the spread of STI and is particularly useful because a number of countries do not provide data on sexual preference due to incomplete reporting or because MSM cannot, or do not, wish to disclose their sexual orientation.

An epidemic of rectal LGV among MSM in western Europe, with the majority of LGV patients co-infected with HIV, was reported in a number of countries. France reported LGV data for the first time in 2011; however, no reports were received from Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden, hampering the monitoring of the ongoing LGV epidemic in Europe. Enhanced surveillance systems and strengthened case ascertainment have been initiated in a number of countries, e.g. the Netherlands, France, and the United Kingdom. After an increase in reported cases in 2010, the number of reported cases of LGV remained stable in 2011.

Data on congenital syphilis are difficult to interpret as they show a high diversity. In 2011, Romania reported historical congenital syphilis data collected since 1990. The overall number of syphilis cases in 2011 did not decrease substantially. However, the fact that cases are still being reported, and that the number of cases in countries with a high prevalence has not declined, suggests that more work is needed to strengthen national antenatal screening programmes. ECDC is currently investigating the reporting of congenital syphilis in relation to existing antenatal screening programmes for pregnant women in EU/EEA countries. A study on the effectiveness of antenatal screening programmes for syphilis, HIV and hepatitis B was carried out in 2012–13.

In conclusion, sexually transmitted infections in Europe show long-term diverging trends. Each STI seems to affect distinct subpopulations at risk. Overall EU-wide comparisons should be done cautiously and acknowledge the heterogeneity in healthcare and reporting systems.

Chlamydia remains the most prevalent STI, with high rates in the western and northern parts of the EU. With respect to gonorrhoea and syphilis, different trends exist across countries, reflecting different populations at risk as well as changes in healthcare and reporting systems.

On the whole, the data suggest a rapidly increasing trend for chlamydia; trends of gonorrhoea appear to be on the rise again, and a recent increase in syphilis was observed. Strong increasing trends were observed in recent years in both gonorrhoea and syphilis in a number of EU/EEA Member States, and these trends seem to be driven by an increased number of cases among men.

Enhanced surveillance of STI in Europe is essential to provide information necessary to monitor disease distribution and evaluate the public health response to prevent and control the transmission of infections. Countries in Europe need to work towards high-quality surveillance data, including STI surveillance data with more complete case reports.

4 Savage EJ, Hughes G, Ison C, Lowndes CM; European Surveillance of Sexually Transmitted Infections network. Syphilis and gonorrhoea in men who have sex with men: a European overview. Euro Surveill. 2009 Nov 26;14(47). Available online from: http://www.eurosurveillance.org/ViewArticle.aspx?ArticleId=19417

Tables

Table 1a: Chlamydia: number of cases by year of diagnosis, 1990–2011

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Austria																		822	742	597	1085	1004	**4250**
Belgium																	2060	2480	2601	2942	3310	3566	**16959**
Bulgaria																					49	55	**104**
Cyprus																	6	0	1	4	3	6	**20**
Czech Republic																							
Denmark	10672	13070	15235	12093	13869	13038	13369	13596	12831	13930	14786	15153	16205	18353	21628	23881	24866	25795	29116	29825	27950	26617	**405878**
Estonia	0	405	194	1152	4230	5348	4971	3954	3917	3507	3806	4283	4114	2969	2771	2541	2529	2536	2206	2003	1729	1720	**60885**
Finland											11729	12143	13666	12866	13378	12744	13878	13968	13873	13317	12825	13667	**158054**
France																							
Germany																							
Greece																			71	327	657	502	**1557**
Hungary											981	653	505	488	431	585	598	699	754	711	710	858	**7973**
Iceland								1581	1549	1687	1819	2123	2088	1638	1736	1622	1728	1813	1834	2271	2197	2091	**27777**
Ireland						245	364	462	646	869	1343	1649	1922	2258	2803	3353	3144	5023	6290	5781	5399	6407	**47958**
Italy																		261	210	610	459	339	**1879**
Latvia				2626	3940	4520	3470	1780	1367	725	647	589	582	502	528	729	820	716	750	1142	1000	1552	**27985**
Liechtenstein																							
Lithuania														390	406	563	556	403	403	326	367	343	**3757**
Luxembourg																	1	0	4	0	2	1	**8**
Malta																5	43	70	108	67	138	146	**577**
Netherlands															5075	5937	7140	7821	9355	9788	11374	12926	**69416**
Norway																	21259	22847	23488	22754	22527	22530	**135405**
Poland																	612	627	695	908	539	319	**3700**
Portugal																							
Romania															5	156	238	115	127	91	97	133	**962**
Slovakia																	61	78	105	228	188	304	**964**
Slovenia																9	146	198	120	135	176	232	**1016**
Spain	245	143	85	99	151	131	73	120	101	80	92	87	97	115	120	148	139	223	402	846	947	905	**5349**
Sweden	26764	20986	17080	14963	13626	13785	13967	13864	15166	16682	19255	22247	24676	26794	32263	33035	32518	47081	41974	37775	36814	37290	**558605**
United Kingdom	34015	35173	32707	30281	31755	31390	36844	43703	49888	58420	70021	78148	89131	97635	106384	111162	115257	123629	203475	214228	215501	213398	**2022145**
EU/EEA total	**71696**	**69777**	**65301**	**61214**	**67571**	**68457**	**73058**	**79060**	**85465**	**95900**	**124479**	**137075**	**152986**	**164008**	**187528**	**196470**	**227599**	**257205**	**338704**	**346676**	**346043**	**346911**	**3563183**

Possible/probable cases for Slovakia are excluded. For Sweden, data are presented by 'year of statistics'.

Table 1b: Chlamydia: number of cases by year of statistics, 1990–2011

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Austria																		822	742	597	1085	1004	**4250**
Belgium																	2060	2480	2601	2942	3310	3566	**16959**
Bulgaria																					49	55	**104**
Cyprus																	6	0	1	4	3	6	**20**
Czech Republic																							
Denmark	10672	13070	15235	12093	13869	13038	13369	13596	12831	13930	14786	15153	16205	18353	21628	23881	24866	25795	29116	29825	27950	26617	**405878**
Estonia	0	405	194	1152	4230	5348	4971	3954	3917	3507	3806	4283	4114	2969	2771	2541	2529	2536	2206	2003	1729	1720	**60885**
Finland											11729	12143	13666	12866	13378	12744	13878	13968	13873	13317	12825	13667	**158054**
France																							
Germany																							
Greece																			71	327	657	502	**1557**
Hungary											981	653	505	488	431	585	598	699	754	711	710	858	**7973**
Iceland								1581	1549	1687	1819	2123	2088	1638	1736	1622	1728	1813	1834	2271	2197	2091	**27777**
Ireland						245	364	462	646	869	1343	1649	1922	2258	2803	3353	3144	5023	6290	5781	5399	6407	**47958**
Italy																		261	210	610	459	339	**1879**
Latvia				2626	3940	4520	3470	1780	1367	725	647	589	582	502	528	729	820	716	750	1142	1000	1552	**27985**
Liechtenstein																							
Lithuania														390	406	563	556	403	403	326	367	343	**3757**
Luxembourg																	1	0	4	0	2	1	**8**
Malta																5	43	70	108	67	138	146	**577**
Netherlands															5075	5937	7140	7821	9355	9788	11374	12926	**69416**
Norway																	21259	22847	23488	22754	22527	22530	**135405**
Poland																	612	627	695	908	539	319	**3700**
Portugal																							
Romania															5	156	238	115	127	91	97	133	**962**
Slovakia																	61	78	105	228	188	304	**964**
Slovenia																9	146	198	120	135	176	232	**1016**
Spain	245	143	85	99	151	131	73	120	101	80	92	87	97	115	120	148	139	223	402	846	947	905	**5349**
Sweden	26764	20986	17080	14963	13626	13785	13967	13864	15166	16682	19255	22247	24676	26794	32263	33035	32518	47081	41974	37775	36814	37290	**558605**
United Kingdom	34015	35173	32707	30281	31755	31390	36844	43703	49888	58420	70021	78148	89131	97635	106384	111162	115257	123629	203475	214228	215501	213398	**2022145**
EU/EEA total	**71696**	**69777**	**65301**	**61214**	**67571**	**68457**	**73058**	**79060**	**85465**	**95900**	**124479**	**137075**	**152986**	**164008**	**187528**	**196470**	**227599**	**257205**	**338704**	**346676**	**346043**	**346911**	**3563183**

Possible/probable cases for Slovakia are excluded.

Table 2: Chlamydia: number of cases by gender, 1990–2011

Country	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3214	10593	3191	9777	3277	10000	3502	10001	3477	9285	4000	9858	4374	10398	4408	10731	5202	10985
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1101	2816	1188	2319	1308	2498	1782	2501	1353	2761
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4538	7191	4636	7507	5198	8468
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	522	459	391	262	302	203
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580	972	566	931	638	1010	674	1097	774	1277	707	1325
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	127	166	198	218	244	287	359	398	471	662	679	765	872	880	1018
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1224	1402	1369	2571	1542	2978	1625	1845	905	875	708	659	429	296	431	216	395	194	395	187
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	79	166	44	98	36	47	44	54	48	103	35	95	13	60	22	98	16	85	7	73	14	78	9	78	17	80
Sweden	-	-	-	-	6373	10703	5865	9095	5467	8159	5520	8265	5683	8284	5665	8197	6252	8904	7003	9674	8201	11034	9597	12645	10614	14046
United Kingdom	15493	18522	15987	19186	15073	17634	14090	16191	14273	17482	13572	17818	15655	21189	18014	25689	21121	28767	24563	33857	29941	40080	33461	44687	38730	50401
EU/EEA total	**15572**	**18688**	**16031**	**19284**	**21482**	**28384**	**21223**	**26742**	**24371**	**38908**	**23978**	**39060**	**26419**	**41576**	**28906**	**46076**	**33528**	**51806**	**38226**	**57558**	**50665**	**73730**	**56218**	**80754**	**63398**	**89474**

For Sweden, data are presented by 'year of statistics'.

Table 2: Chlamydia: number of cases by gender, 1990–2011 (continued)

Country	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		Cumulative total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	392	430	388	354	315	282	631	454	604	400	2330	1920
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	542	1508	680	1786	809	1780	1020	1910	1133	2163	1296	2255	5480	11402
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	29	23	32	43	61
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	1	0	0	4	2	1	3	3	10	10
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					0	0
Denmark	5941	12390	7662	13943	8680	15168	9200	15650	9660	16106	10745	18338	11317	18493	10526	17401	10067	16508	118443	235625
Estonia	640	2329	604	2167	473	2068	408	2121	438	2098	336	1870	360	1592	258	1471	268	1452	10522	30109
Finland	4977	7889	5322	8056	5053	7691	5621	8257	5673	8295	5656	8217	5482	7835	5298	7527	5570	8097	63024	95030
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					0	0
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					0	0
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	1	51	48	81	336	112	390	283	775
Hungary	266	222	255	176	348	237	375	223	438	261	500	254	490	221	487	223	598	260	4972	3001
Iceland	614	962	645	1019	612	949	648	1024	679	1069	703	1079	892	1367	841	1293	799	1247	10372	16620
Ireland	993	1234	1264	1492	1518	1763	1454	1659	2042	2877	2481	3540	1641	2287	2409	2895	2761	3446	20719	26262
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	300	131	208	882	997
Latvia	352	150	364	164	516	213	533	287	454	262	402	346	502	576	359	641	507	1045	13036	14949
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					0	0
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	226	173	153	243	124	198	145	791	648
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	-	-		2			3	2
Malta	-	-	-	-	4	1	21	22	47	21	64	38	34	23	83	55	90	56	347	221
Netherlands	-	-	2633	2441	3047	2889	3588	3551	3918	3901	4880	4473	5115	4671	5908	5463	6784	6139	35873	33528
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	8181	12932	8674	14003	9031	14346	8578	14088	8587	13868	8753	13701	51804	82938
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	473	139	462	165	490	205	544	364	406	133	247	72	2622	1078
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					0	0
Romania	-	-	1	4	127	29	184	54	89	26	91	36	67	24	71	26	108	25	738	224
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	36	20	58	38	67	86	142	36	152	115	189	320	644
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	8	1	91	55	141	57	89	31	98	31	115	61	160	71	707	307
Spain	27	86	39	81	44	101	37	102	55	168	163	238	365	480	427	517	504	400	2045	3288
Sweden	11482	15299	14027	18208	14239	18752	14080	18436	20230	26850	18253	23714	16322	21449	15868	20943	16077	21211	216818	293868
United Kingdom	43266	54369	48695	57689	52148	59014	56336	58921	60953	62676	81592	120536	84414	128403	87259	127551	86698	126129	871334	1146791
EU/EEA total	**68558**	**94930**	**81511**	**105440**	**86817**	**108876**	**101802**	**124979**	**115218**	**141196**	**137065**	**199766**	**138850**	**205961**	**141207**	**203629**	**142473**	**203481**	**1433518**	**2000298**

For Sweden, data are presented by 'year of statistics'.

Table 3: Chlamydia: number of cases per 100 000 population, 1990–2011

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.7
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.7
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	207.8	254	295.1	233.4	266.9	250	254.6	257.7	242.3	262.2	277.4	283.3	301.9	340.9	400.7	441.3	458.2	473.6	531.7	541.1	505	478.7
Estonia	0	25.8	12.5	76.2	286.4	369.3	348.8	281.2	281.2	254.3	277.4	313.3	302.2	218.9	205.1	188.6	188.1	188.9	164.5	149.4	129	128.3
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226.8	234.4	263.1	247.1	256.3	243.4	264.1	264.7	261.7	250	239.7	254.3
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	2.9	5.8	4.4
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	585.8	568.7	611.9	651.9	749.2	728.6	567.8	597.4	552.5	576.2	589.3	581.4	711.1	691.7	656.6
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	10.1	12.6	17.5	23.3	35.6	43	49.3	57	69.6	81.5	74.7	116.5	142.9	129.9	120.8	143
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	-	-	-	101.6	155.1	180.8	140.5	72.8	56.5	30.2	27.2	24.9	24.8	21.5	22.8	31.6	35.7	31.4	33	50.5	44.5	69.6
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.3	11.8	16.4	16.3	11.9	12	9.7	11	10.6
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.2	0	0.8	0	0.4	0.2
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	10.6	17.2	26.3	16.2	33.3	35
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	463.7	457.9
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.4	0.8
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.4	1.9	4.2	3.5	5.6
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	7.3	9.8	6	6.6	8.6	11.3
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	313.9	244.3	197.6	172.1	155.8	156.4	158	156.8	171.4	188.4	217.3	250.5	277	299.7	359.4	366.6	359.4	516.6	457.1	408.1	394.1	396
United Kingdom	59.5	61.3	56.9	52.5	55	54.2	63.4	75	85.4	99.7	119.1	132.5	150.5	164.3	178.2	185.2	190.8	203.4	332.5	347.8	347.4	341.4
Total	**100.9**	**95.9**	**89.5**	**80.8**	**89**	**85.9**	**91.6**	**98.5**	**106.3**	**119**	**143.6**	**158.1**	**176**	**180.8**	**161.8**	**164.7**	**131.8**	**148.9**	**182.9**	**186.3**	**175.9**	**175**

Rates are only calculated for countries with comprehensive surveillance. For Sweden, data are presented by 'year of statistics'.

Table 4: Chlamydia: number of cases per 100000 population by gender, 1990–2011

Country	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125.4	402.3	124.0	370.0	126.4	376.1	134.4	374.5	132.9	346.6	152.4	366.7	166.1	385.7
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172.2	382.3	187.8	317.9	206.8	337.9
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179.9	271.5
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	428.9	721.9	414.8	684.9	462.0	733.9	482.6	787.0
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	7.0	9.2	10.9	12.0	13.3	15.7	19.3	21.5	25.1	35.3	35.7
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	102.1	101.1	116.5	188.3	133.6	221.2	142.7	138.6	80.3	66.4	63.5	50.5	38.8	22.9	39.3	16.8
Lichtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	149.2	244.7	136.6	206.8	126.5	184.4	126.7	185.3	130.2	185.3	129.6	183.2	143.0	198.9	160.0	216.0	187.2	246.2
United Kingdom	55.8	63	57.4	65.1	53.9	59.6	50.3	54.6	50.8	58.8	48.2	59.8	55.4	71	63.6	85.9	74.3	96	86.1	112.6	104.6	132.9
Total	**55.8**	**63**	**57.4**	**65.1**	**66.6**	**83.5**	**63.2**	**75.3**	**67.3**	**101.8**	**63**	**97.3**	**69.2**	**103.4**	**75.3**	**114**	**85.6**	**125.6**	**97.4**	**139.3**	**119.6**	**166.2**

Rates are only calculated for countries with comprehensive surveillance. For Sweden, data are presented by 'year of statistics'.

Table 4: Chlamydia: number of cases per 100000 population by gender, 1990–2011 (continued)

Country	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.7
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	166.7	396.7	196.0	404.7	223.1	455.3	287.0	511.2	324.2	554.8	342.5	570.8	358.2	585.6	396.1	663.7	414.2	665.4	383.7	623.4	365.2	588.7
Estonia	282.8	339.7	215.7	376.4	102.4	318.6	97.1	297.5	76.2	284.5	65.9	292.4	70.9	289.8	54.4	258.5	58.3	220.2	41.8	203.5	43.4	201
Finland	183.3	283.1	204.8	318.7	195.6	296.4	208.5	302.1	197.2	287.6	218.5	307.7	219.6	308.0	217.8	303.9	209.9	288.6	201.8	276.1	211.1	295.8
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.8	1.4	5.9	2	6.8
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	545.6	902.5	492.9	925.8	425.5	667.2	443.6	701.9	415.8	648.2	428.6	688.7	433.7	707.5	436.9	698.1	550.4	869.0	525.8	819.9	499.4	787
Ireland	40.2	45.3	45.4	51.9	50.4	61.9	63.1	73.8	74.2	85.6	69.2	78.8	94.7	133.7	112.9	160.6	74.1	102.5	108.7	128.6	124.4	152.4
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	36.3	15.2	36.6	14.8	32.8	11.9	34.1	13.1	48.5	17.1	50.4	23.2	43.2	21.3	38.4	28.3	48.1	47.3	34.6	52.9	49.3	87.1
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.3	12.6	11.1	8.5	15.7	7	13.1	8.3
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.8		
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	0.5	10.5	10.8	23.2	10.3	31.4	18.5	16.5	11.1	40.2	26.4	43.4	26.7
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	355.4	553.1	372.9	594.5	382.7	603.4	358.2	586.0	353.8	570.4	355.7	557.1
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	0.7	2.5	0.8	2.7	1.0	3.0	1.8	2.2	0.7	1.3	0.4
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	1	0.2
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.3	0.8	2.1	1.4	2.4	3.3	5.1	1.4	5.5	4.4	6.8
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.1	9.3	5.4	14.3	5.6	9.0	3.0	9.8	3.0	11.3	5.9	15.8	6.9
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	218.5	281.6	240.8	312.1	259.4	338.9	315.5	402.0	318.8	412.6	313.8	404.2	447.2	585.0	399.9	513.4	354.5	461.0	341.3	446.4	342.8	448.9
United Kingdom	116.3	147.8	134	166.2	149	178.8	166.8	189.1	177.5	192.5	190.4	191.2	204.5	202.3	271.6	386.9	278.9	409.8	286	404.7	281.7	397.6
Total	**132.6**	**182.1**	**149.2**	**201.4**	**160.7**	**213**	**147.5**	**184.5**	**152.4**	**185**	**123.2**	**144.5**	**138.2**	**162.1**	**150.1**	**212.2**	**150.6**	**217.4**	**145.3**	**204**	**145.3**	**203.3**

Rates are only calculated for countries with comprehensive surveillance. For Sweden, data are presented by 'year of statistics'.

Table 5: Chlamydia: number of cases by age category, 2000–2011

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009	2009
Total number by age category												
0-14	545	647	668	717	843	843	967	1036	1030	1018	1062	936
15-19	29756	33759	38931	42881	49333	51479	58137	68954	108330	113141	110025	102135
20-24	45040	50249	57102	62004	68975	72159	82201	91431	127247	134769	136006	137216
25-34	33394	35917	38562	39822	43285	44435	52447	56304	59262	56995	55696	59571
35-44	7752	8617	9368	9586	10048	10526	12247	12948	13427	13232	13288	14152
45+	2073	2213	2392	2478	2762	2979	3670	4159	4641	4838	5238	5889
NA	4568	4642	5167	5751	6502	7220	7242	9308	9839	6182	6174	6961
Total	**123128**	**136044**	**152190**	**163239**	**181748**	**189641**	**216911**	**244140**	**323776**	**330175**	**327489**	**326860**
Proportion by age category												
0-14	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
15-19	24.2	24.8	25.6	26.3	27.1	27.1	26.8	28.2	33.5	34.3	33.6	31.2
20-24	36.6	36.9	37.5	38.0	38.0	38.1	37.9	37.5	39.3	40.8	41.5	42.0
25-34	27.1	26.4	25.3	24.4	23.8	23.4	24.2	23.1	18.3	17.3	17.0	18.2
35-44	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3
45+	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8
NA	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.0	1.9	1.9	2.1

NA includes data for countries which reported incorrect age groups. For Sweden, data are presented by 'year of statistics'.

Table 6: Chlamydia: number of cases by transmission category and gender, 2000–2011

Country	Transm.	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Austria	HETERO F										226		
	HETERO M										271		
	MSM										6		
	UNK								822	742	94	1085	1004
Belgium	NA							2060	2480	2601	2942	3310	3566
Bulgaria	NA											49	55
Cyprus	NA							6		1	4	3	6
Czech Republic													
Denmark	NA	14786	15153	16205	18353	21628	23881	24866	25795	29116	29825	27950	26617
Estonia	HETERO F											19	128
	HETERO M											2	9
	UNK	3806	4283	4114	2969	2771	2541	2529	2536	2206	2003	1708	1583
Finland	NA	11729	12143	13666	12866	13378	12744	13878	13968	13873	13317	12825	13667
France													
Germany													
Greece	HETERO F									1	48	336	390
	HETERO M									34	43	48	31
	MSM									4	8	11	10
	UNK									32	228	262	71
Hungary	NA	981	653	505	488	431	585	598	699	754	711	710	858
Iceland	NA	1819	2123	2088	1638	1736	1622	1728	1813	1834	2271	2197	2091
Ireland	NA	1343	1649	1922	2258	2803	3353	3144	5023	6290	5781	5399	6407
Italy	HETERO F								78	67	71		
	HETERO M								139	111	120		
	MSM								30	22	30		
	UNK								14	10	389	459	339
Latvia	HETERO F								1	192	359	497	842
	HETERO M								1	276	376	260	418
	MSM									3	9	2	1
	O									2	3	2	2
	UNK	647	589	582	502	528	729	820	714	277	395	239	289
Lithuania	HETERO F									195	124	110	118
	HETERO M									169	160	238	190
	MSM									5			
	O									2	2	1	
	UNK				390	406	563	556	403	32	40	18	35
Luxembourg	NA							1		4		2	1
Malta	HETERO F						1	21	21	36	27	55	56
	HETERO M						4	19	39	55	27	60	61
	MSM							1	8	9	6	22	28
	MTCT												1
	O										1		
	UNK							2	2	8	6	1	
Netherlands	HETERO F					2441	2889	3551	3901	4473	4671	5463	6139
	HETERO M					1865	2234	2630	2819	3319	3494	3908	4493
	MSM					752	803	951	1095	1556	1613	1996	2286
	O					1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
	UNK					16	10	7	4	5	8	4	5
Norway	NA							21259	22847	23488	22754	22527	22530
Poland	NA							612	627	695	908	539	319
Portugal													
Romania	HETERO F						17		26	30	24	25	20
	HETERO M						60		89	46	66	70	66
	MSM										1		
	O						79			12			
	UNK					5		238		39		2	47
Slovakia	NA							61	78	105	228	188	304
Slovenia	HETERO F						1	32	39	19	24	48	53
	HETERO M						8	71	79	49	94	102	138
	MSM							6	35	14	5	2	6
	UNK							37	45	38	12	24	35
Spain	NA	92	87	97	115	120	148	139	223	402	846	947	905
Sweden	HETERO F	10335	12025	13477	14880	17792	17969	17408	25207	22048	19864	19263	19420
	HETERO M	7557	8966	10011	10969	13337	13437	12963	18721	16775	14762	14171	14255
	MSM	146	164	211	229	341	301	311	421	386	426	512	570
	MTCT			1							24	27	16
	O	79	42	32	40	42	119	182	240	183	202	154	161
	UNK	1138	1050	944	676	751	1209	1654	2492	2582	2497	2687	2868
United Kingdom	HETERO F	40080	44687	50401	54369	57689	59014	58921	62676	71588	53570	55084	49571
	HETERO M	29917	33422	38696	43214	48648	52077	56268	60881	64991	45149	46610	42712
	MSM	24	39	34	52	47	71	68	72	90	4189	5073	7483
	UNK									66806	111320	108734	113632

Cases with unknown gender and heterosexual transmission category are classified as NA. For Sweden, data are presented by 'year of statistics'.

Gonorrhoea

Table 7a: Gonorrhoea: number of cases by year of diagnosis, 1990–2011

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	595	440	379	434	414	539	985	902	848	660	171	131	263	143	339	470	**7713**
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	535	585	718	734	752	842	**4166**
Bulgaria	5431	5811	4975	3146	2460	1994	1791	1690	1491	1096	599	461	395	288	235	181	165	149	178	191	184	197	**33108**
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	2	7	23	11	**56**
Czech Republic	6463	7283	7455	4700	2905	1993	1163	982	899	944	847	846	873	997	885	856	1087	1108	809	716	749	704	**45264**
Denmark	1990	1331	936	580	394	289	178	189	211	334	154	130	227	186	416	445	414	352	409	563	482	501	**10711**
Estonia	2025	2299	2790	3535	3089	2882	2437	1969	1577	1146	867	686	538	455	484	288	280	176	146	126	118	166	**28079**
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	271	241	226	184	247	235	231	192	198	237	255	289	**2806**
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	153	196	217	236	392	494	581	**2368**
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Greece	108	117	143	137	133	117	96	91	147	124	98	177	144	119	177	197	190	201	208	164	312	378	**3578**
Hungary	4862	4396	3614	2617	2351	2161	1967	1604	1388	1247	1183	1033	929	898	742	851	916	1041	892	872	1170	1369	**38103**
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	6	10	3	8	3	9	19	31	24	25	47	18	32	**246**
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	91	83	98	125	175	290	349	214	186	270	342	431	417	444	434	625	834	**5408**
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	287	289	399	327	379	418	427	392	612	526	712	402	407	**5906**
Latvia	2653	2466	3309	4223	3774	2853	2099	1690	1237	1101	745	551	555	481	537	694	746	670	500	433	349	544	**32210**
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	503	482	433	437	471	533	391	315	248	**3813**
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	1	18	6	3	2	**34**
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	52	50	62	48	46	**291**
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1656	1603	1778	1830	1969	2426	2815	3578	**17655**
Norway	0	0	0	346	230	174	224	194	166	190	253	327	240	241	264	278	236	238	301	269	412	368	**4951**
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	395	330	285	402	301	298	**2011**
Portugal	246	227	167	147	80	67	69	59	38	64	45	38	54	52	28	52	53	74	67	114	89	120	**1950**
Romania	7751	6507	6558	6009	5872	5605	4477	4045	4166	3951	4907	4529	3806	2526	2119	1612	1348	815	631	622	479	521	**78856**
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	81	152	172	132	194	**797**
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	42	40	30	44	25	**215**
Spain	13702	11428	9059	7275	6168	4599	3951	2352	2169	1467	1048	805	833	1069	981	1155	1423	1698	1897	1954	2306	2328	**79667**
Sweden	834	621	475	368	307	246	211	251	357	424	598	527	521	582	579	679	657	642	722	610	848	943	**12002**
United Kingdom	18868	18039	13458	10684	10283	10141	12533	13005	13145	16388	21627	23525	25375	24850	22234	19190	18801	18631	16451	17400	18580	23183	**386391**
Total	**64933**	**60525**	**52939**	**43767**	**38046**	**33212**	**31874**	**28664**	**27830**	**29378**	**34245**	**35166**	**36250**	**34901**	**33710**	**30350**	**31058**	**30785**	**28670**	**30229**	**32644**	**39179**	**808355**

Table 7b: Gonorrhoea: number of cases by year of statistics, 1990–2011

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	595	440	379	434	414	539	985	902	848	660	171	131	263	143	339	470	**7713**
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	535	585	718	711	775	842	**4166**
Bulgaria	5431	5811	4975	3146	2460	1994	1791	1690	1491	1096	599	461	395	288	235	181	165	149	178	191	184	197	**33108**
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	2	7	23	11	**56**
Czech Republic	6463	7283	7455	4700	2905	1993	1163	982	873	954	838	855	870	980	914	852	1075	1129	805	718	748	709	**45264**
Denmark	1990	1331	936	580	394	289	178	189	211	334	154	130	227	186	416	445	414	352	409	563	482	501	**10711**
Estonia	2025	2299	2790	3535	3089	2882	2437	1969	1577	1146	867	686	538	455	484	288	280	174	146	127	109	176	**28079**
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	271	241	226	184	247	235	231	192	198	237	255	289	**2806**
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	153	196	217	236	392	494	581	**2368**
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Greece	108	117	143	137	133	117	96	91	147	124	98	177	144	119	177	197	190	201	208	164	312	378	**3578**
Hungary	4862	4396	3614	2617	2351	2161	1967	1604	1388	1247	1183	1033	929	898	742	851	916	1041	892	872	1170	1369	**38103**
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	6	10	3	8	3	9	19	31	24	25	47	18	32	**246**
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	91	83	98	125	175	290	349	214	186	270	342	431	417	444	434	625	834	**5408**
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	287	289	399	327	379	418	427	392	612	526	712	402	407	**5906**
Latvia	2653	2466	3309	4223	3774	2853	2099	1690	1237	1101	745	551	555	481	537	694	746	669	487	433	357	550	**32210**
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	503	482	433	437	471	533	391	315	248	**3813**
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	1	18	6	3	2	**34**
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	53	49	63	47	47	**291**
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1656	1603	1778	1830	1969	2426	2815	3578	**17655**
Norway	0	0	0	346	230	174	224	194	166	190	253	327	240	241	264	278	236	238	301	269	412	368	**4951**
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	395	330	285	402	301	298	**2011**
Portugal	246	227	167	147	80	67	69	59	38	64	45	38	54	52	28	52	53	74	67	114	89	120	**1950**
Romania	7751	6507	6558	6009	5872	5605	4477	4045	4166	3951	4907	4529	3806	2526	2119	1612	1348	815	631	622	479	521	**78856**
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	81	152	171	126	201	**797**
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	39	43	30	44	25	**215**
Spain	13702	11428	9059	7275	6168	4599	3951	2352	2169	1467	1048	805	833	1069	981	1155	1423	1698	1897	1954	2306	2328	**79667**
Sweden	834	621	475	368	307	246	211	244	341	425	590	529	505	595	570	691	677	642	724	614	842	951	**12002**
United Kingdom	18868	18039	13458	10684	10283	10141	12533	13005	13145	16388	21627	23525	25375	24850	22234	19190	18801	18631	16451	17400	18580	23183	**386391**
EU/EEA total	**64933**	**60525**	**52939**	**43767**	**38046**	**33212**	**31874**	**28657**	**27788**	**29389**	**34228**	**35177**	**36231**	**34897**	**33730**	**30358**	**31065**	**30801**	**28657**	**30213**	**32652**	**39216**	**808355**

Probable cases for Austria/Slovakia are excluded. Microbiological data from Spain are excluded.

Table 8: Gonorrhoea: number of cases by gender, 1990–2011

Country	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	292	156	198	93	191	88	222	89	206	87
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	3931	2532	4334	2949	4483	2972	2842	1858	1814	1091	1304	689	778	385	694	288	602	297	668	276	608	239
Denmark	1133	857	807	524	588	348	371	209	291	103	221	68	142	36	154	35	187	24	291	43	136	18
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	926	651	694	452	528	339
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	60
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	46	1	34	2	113	2	93	3	59	-	66	-	55	-	61	2	116	5	114	2	93	5
Hungary	3496	1366	3204	1192	2635	979	1902	715	1745	606	1607	554	1440	527	1190	414	1078	310	952	295	855	328
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	2	3	3	5	5
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	9	70	13	85	13	95	30	135	40	228	62
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301	26	273	13	270	13
Latvia	1443	1210	1346	1120	1863	1446	2430	1793	2219	1555	1627	1226	1246	853	1091	599	880	357	777	324	520	225
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	228	118	162	68	120	54	165	59	164	30	142	24	167	23	217	36
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	189	57	182	45	141	26	128	19	72	8	57	10	60	9	47	12	35	3	45	19	37	8
Romania	5849	1902	4848	1659	4772	1786	4444	1565	4467	1405	4311	1294	3455	1022	3166	879	3340	826	3166	785	3921	986
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	434	183	353	121	272	96	224	83	201	45	173	38	202	48	295	62	363	61	515	83
United Kingdom	12019	6849	11419	6620	8589	4869	6994	3690	6816	3467	6680	3461	8302	4231	8811	4194	8806	4339	11158	5230	14987	6640
EU/EEA total	**28106**	**14774**	**26608**	**14294**	**23537**	**12549**	**19704**	**10066**	**17869**	**8386**	**16276**	**7410**	**16178**	**7329**	**15866**	**6609**	**16998**	**7044**	**19028**	**7655**	**23337**	**9134**

Note: Probable cases for Austria and Slovakia are excluded. Microbiological data from Spain are excluded.

Table 8: Gonorrhoea: number of cases by gender, 1990–2011 (continued)

Country	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		Cumulative total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Austria	297	116	593	253	588	189	556	181	433	140	42	129	34	97	48	215	31	112	101	238	76	394	3908	2577
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	417	115	433	147	557	160	579	151	582	163	647	189	3215	925
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	202	86	187	48	152	29	135	30	137	12	143	35	167	24	156	28	147	50	1426	342
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	1	2	-	6	1	21	2	10	1	51	5
Czech Republic	612	234	621	252	679	318	576	309	593	263	774	313	783	325	605	204	519	197	542	207	510	194	28872	16392
Denmark	107	23	190	37	166	20	363	53	391	54	342	72	290	62	323	86	431	132	363	119	405	96	7692	3019
Estonia	371	315	283	255	235	220	221	263	114	174	90	190	65	111	54	92	54	72	41	77	57	109	3733	3320
Finland	195	46	175	51	156	28	197	50	191	44	171	60	156	36	158	40	179	58	190	65	201	88	2180	626
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	2	148	5	186	10	196	21	212	24	335	57	428	66	472	109	2074	294
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Greece	169	8	140	4	115	4	174	3	192	5	186	4	198	3	203	5	161	3	260	6	333	31	2981	98
Hungary	756	277	696	233	685	213	539	203	614	237	713	203	790	251	647	245	669	203	898	272	1071	298	28182	9921
Iceland	1	2	5	1	1		3	6	14	5	21	10	19	5	14	11	24	23	12	5	23	8	152	88
Ireland	265	82	90	122	146	38	234	30	303	32	380	48	355	56	360	73	341	88	469	149	650	157	4288	1042
Italy	380	12	311	13	355	17	379	35	399	23	358	32	568	43	492	34	659	52	362	37	372	35	5479	385
Latvia	400	151	402	153	368	113	415	122	522	172	552	194	522	148	361	139	322	111	274	75	407	137	19987	12223
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	452	81	317	74	283	32	225	23	1277	210
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	12	4	4	1	3	-	1	-	25	5
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	6	43	9	42	8	45	16	43	5	44	2	244	46
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	1300	356	1270	333	1401	377	1405	424	1512	456	1887	539	2158	655	2670	907	13603	4047
Norway	258	69	209	31	206	35	227	37	226	52	205	31	208	30	260	41	235	34	365	47	314	54	4078	873
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	351	44	295	35	257	28	358	44	273	28	267	31	1801	210
Portugal	29	9	42	12	43	9	19	9	48	4	49	4	65	9	56	11	99	15	75	14	105	15	1623	327
Romania	3611	918	3087	719	2085	441	1671	448	1341	271	1114	234	696	119	553	78	549	73	433	46	470	51	61349	17507
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	13	60	21	121	31	131	41	101	31	136	57	602	194
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	2	37	5	39	1	25	5	42	2	23	2	198	17
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Sweden	443	84	431	90	462	120	501	78	569	110	521	136	519	123	585	137	468	141	626	222	648	295	8805	2356
United Kingdom	16376	7149	17604	7771	17175	7675	15484	6750	13720	5470	13334	5467	12701	5930	10860	5591	11698	5672	12866	5681	16567	6613	262966	123359
EU/EEA total	**24270**	**9495**	**24879**	**9997**	**23667**	**9526**	**23143**	**8983**	**21240**	**7423**	**21466**	**7724**	**20580**	**8023**	**18928**	**7830**	**20293**	**7939**	**21967**	**8272**	**26851**	**9946**	**470791**	**200408**

Probable cases for Austria/Slovakia are excluded. Microbiological data from Spain are excluded.

Table 9: Gonorrhoea: number of cases per 100000 population, 1990–2011

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	61.9	67	57.9	37.1	29.1	23.7	21.4	20.3	18	13.3	7.3	5.7	5	3.7	3	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.6
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	62.4	70.7	72.3	45.5	28.1	19.3	11.3	9.5	8.7	9.2	8.2	8.2	8.6	9.8	8.7	8.4	10.6	10.8	7.8	6.8	7.1	6.7
Denmark	38.8	25.9	18.1	11.2	7.6	5.5	3.4	3.6	4	6.3	2.9	2.4	4.2	3.5	7.7	8.2	7.6	6.5	7.5	10.2	8.7	9
Estonia	128.9	146.6	179.4	233.9	209.1	199	171	140	113.2	83.1	63.2	50.2	39.5	33.6	35.8	21.4	20.8	13.1	10.9	9.4	8.8	12.4
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	4.7	4.4	3.5	4.7	4.5	4.4	3.6	3.7	4.4	4.8	5.4
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.8	3.3
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	2.2	2.2	3.6	1.1	2.8	1	3.1	6.5	10.3	7.8	7.9	14.7	5.7	10
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.4	4.7	7.7	9.1	5.5	4.7	6.7	8.3	10.2	9.7	10.1	9.8	14	18.6
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	99.4	92.8	125.2	163.3	148.5	114.1	85	69.1	51.1	45.9	31.3	23.3	23.7	20.6	23.2	30.1	32.5	29.4	22	19.1	15.5	24.4
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	14	12.6	12.8	13.9	15.8	11.7	9.5	7.6
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.9	0.2	3.7	1.2	0.6	0.4
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	12.8	12.2	15	11.6	11
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	0	0	0	8	5.3	4	5.1	4.4	3.8	4.3	5.6	7.3	5.3	5.3	5.8	6	5.1	5.1	6.4	5.6	8.5	7.5
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8
Portugal	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.1
Romania	33.4	28.1	28.8	26.4	25.8	24.7	19.8	17.9	18.5	17.6	21.9	20.2	17.4	11.6	9.8	7.4	6.2	3.8	2.9	2.9	2.2	2.4
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.5	2.8	3.2	2.4	3.6
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	2.1	2	1.5	2.1	1.2
Spain	35.3	29.4	23.2	18.6	15.7	11.7	10	6	5.5	3.7	2.6	2	2	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.3	5	5
Sweden	9.8	7.2	5.5	4.2	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.8	4	4.8	6.7	5.9	5.8	6.5	6.5	7.5	7.3	7	7.9	6.6	9.1	10
United Kingdom	33	31.5	23.4	18.5	17.8	17.5	21.6	22.3	22.5	28	36.8	39.9	42.9	41.8	37.2	32	31.1	30.7	26.9	28.2	30	37.1
Total	**34.1**	**31.8**	**27.9**	**22.7**	**19.7**	**16.8**	**15.8**	**14.3**	**13.8**	**14.7**	**16.8**	**17.2**	**17.6**	**16.5**	**15.1**	**13.3**	**10.9**	**10.6**	**9.6**	**9.9**	**10.5**	**12.6**

Probable cases for Austria/Slovakia are excluded. Microbiological data from Spain are excluded.

Table 10: Gonorrhoea: number of cases per 100 000 population by gender, 1990–2011

Country	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	78.1	47.5	86.7	55.6	89.6	56	56.7	35	36.1	20.5	26	13	15.5	7.3	13.8	5.4	12	5.6	13.3	5.2	12.2	4.5
Denmark	44.8	32.9	31.8	20.1	23.1	13.3	14.5	8	11.4	3.9	8.6	2.6	5.5	1.4	5.9	1.3	7.1	0.9	11.1	1.6	5.2	0.7
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	86.8	109.1	60.8	83.5	45.9
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	2.3
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	0.9	0	0.7	0	2.2	0	1.8	0.1	1.1	0	1.3	0	1	0	1.1	0	2.2	0.1	2.1	0	1.7	0.1
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	1.5	2.9	1.5	2.2	2.2	3.6	3.6
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6	0.5	3.9	0.7	4.7	0.7	5.2	1.6	7.3	2.1	12.1	3.3
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	116.3	84.8	108.9	78.8	151.6	102.2	202.7	129.3	188.8	113.9	140.9	91.1	109.4	64.1	96.8	45.4	78.9	27.3	70.3	25	47.4	17.5
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.7	5.4	7.6	3.1	5.6	2.5	7.6	2.7	7.6	1.4	6.5	1.1	7.6	1	9.8	1.6
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	3.9	1.1	3.8	0.9	2.9	0.5	2.7	0.4	1.5	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.2
Romania	51.1	16.2	42.4	14.1	42.6	15.4	39.7	13.5	40	12.1	38.7	11.2	31.1	8.8	28.6	7.6	30.3	7.2	28.8	6.8	35.7	8.6
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	10.2	4.2	8.3	2.8	6.3	2.2	5.2	1.9	4.6	1	4	0.8	4.6	1.1	6.7	1.4	8.3	1.4	11.8	1.9
United Kingdom	43.3	23.3	41	22.5	30.7	16.5	25	12.4	24.3	11.7	23.7	11.6	29.4	14.2	31.1	14	31	14.5	39.1	17.4	52.3	22
Total	**42.6**	**22**	**37.7**	**20.1**	**33.7**	**17.7**	**27.7**	**13.8**	**25**	**11.5**	**22.1**	**9.8**	**21.7**	**9.5**	**21.7**	**8.7**	**22.8**	**9.3**	**26**	**10.2**	**31.2**	**11.8**

Rates are only calculated for countries with comprehensive surveillance.

Table 10: Gonorrhoea: number of cases per 100 000 population by gender, 1990–2011 (continued)

Country	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	5.3	2.1	4.9	1.2	4	0.7	3.6	0.8	3.7	0.3	3.9	0.9	4.5	0.6	4.3	0.7	4	1.3
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	12.2	4.4	12.5	4.8	13.7	6.1	11.6	5.9	11.9	5	15.5	6	15.6	6.2	11.9	3.9	10.1	3.7	10.5	3.9	9.9	3.6
Denmark	4	0.9	7.2	1.4	6.2	0.7	13.6	1.9	14.6	2	12.7	2.6	10.8	2.3	11.9	3.1	15.8	4.7	13.2	4.3	14.7	3.4
Estonia	58.8	42.8	45.1	34.8	37.6	30.1	35.5	36.1	18.4	23.9	14.5	26.2	10.5	15.3	8.7	12.7	8.7	10	6.6	10.7	9.2	15.1
Finland	7.7	1.7	6.9	1.9	6.1	1.1	7.7	1.9	7.5	1.6	6.6	2.2	6	1.3	6.1	1.5	6.9	2.1	7.2	2.4	7.6	3.2
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	3.1	0.1	2.6	0.1	2.1	0.1	3.2	0.1	3.5	0.1	3.4	0.1	3.6	0.1	3.7	0.1	2.9	0.1	4.6	0.1	5.9	0.5
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	0.7	1.4	3.5	0.7	0.7	0	2.1	4.1	9.5	3.4	13.9	6.7	12.1	3.3	8.7	7.1	14.8	14.6	7.5	3.2	14.4	5
Ireland	13.9	4.3	4.6	6.2	7.4	1.9	11.7	1.5	14.8	1.6	18.1	2.3	16.5	2.6	16.4	3.3	15.4	3.9	21.2	6.6	29.3	6.9
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	36.7	11.8	37.2	12.1	34.3	9	38.8	9.8	49.1	13.8	52.2	15.7	49.7	12	34.5	11.4	30.9	9.1	26.4	6.2	39.5	11.4
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.8	4.5	20.3	4.1	18.3	1.8	14.9	1.3
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	0	0.4	0	5	1.6	1.6	0.4	1.2	0	0.4	0
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.4	2.9	21.2	4.4	20.6	3.9	21.9	7.7	20.8	2.4	21.2	1
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	11.6	3	9.3	1.4	9.1	1.5	10	1.6	9.9	2.2	8.9	1.3	8.9	1.3	11	1.7	9.8	1.4	15	1.9	12.8	2.2
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.1	1.9	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.4	0.2
Portugal	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.1	1	0.1	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.9	0.3	1.5	0.3	2	0.3
Romania	32.9	8	28.9	6.4	19.6	4	15.8	4	12.7	2.4	10.6	2.1	6.6	1.1	5.3	0.7	5.2	0.7	4.1	0.4	4.5	0.5
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.5	2.3	0.8	4.6	1.1	5	1.5	3.8	1.1	5.1	2
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	0.2	3.7	0.5	4	0.1	2.5	0.5	4.1	0.2	2.3	0.2
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	10.1	1.9	9.8	2	10.4	2.7	11.3	1.7	12.7	2.4	11.6	3	11.5	2.7	12.8	3	10.2	3	13.5	4.7	13.8	6.2
United Kingdom	56.9	23.6	60.9	25.6	59.2	25.2	53	22.1	46.7	17.8	45.1	17.7	42.6	19.1	36.2	17.9	38.7	18.1	42.2	18	53.8	20.8
Total	**32.3**	**12.3**	**33**	**12.9**	**29.5**	**11.7**	**27.1**	**10.5**	**24.5**	**8.5**	**18.7**	**6.7**	**17.4**	**6.8**	**15.4**	**6.4**	**16**	**6.5**	**17.2**	**6.5**	**21.2**	**7.6**

Rates are only calculated for countries with comprehensive surveillance.

Table 11: Gonorrhoea: number of cases by age category, 2000–2011

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total number by age category												
0-14	115	133	154	116	87	92	57	79	67	73	62	63
15-19	5819	6087	6264	5991	5463	4422	4033	4425	4140	4077	3756	4071
20-24	8533	9006	9294	8878	7922	6883	6366	6698	6135	6465	6709	7844
25-34	9782	9760	9902	9084	8333	7424	7003	6787	6273	6590	7391	9430
35-44	3929	4234	4471	4358	4032	3742	3436	3220	2736	2949	3278	4160
45+	1610	1798	1845	1790	1695	1622	1596	1609	1470	1757	1874	2499
NA	899	894	838	1135	1191	1127	2750	1511	1041	658	956	1213
Total	**30687**	**31912**	**32768**	**31352**	**28723**	**25312**	**25241**	**24329**	**21862**	**22569**	**24026**	**29280**
Percentage by age category												
0-14	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
15-19	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.0	17.5	16.0	18.2	18.9	18.1	15.6	13.9
20-24	27.8	28.2	28.4	28.3	27.6	27.2	25.2	27.5	28.1	28.6	27.9	26.8
25-34	31.9	30.6	30.2	29.0	29.0	29.3	27.7	27.9	28.7	29.2	30.8	32.2
35-44	12.8	13.3	13.6	13.9	14.0	14.8	13.6	13.2	12.5	13.1	13.6	14.2
45+	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.7	7.8	7.8	8.5
NA	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.6	4.1	4.5	10.9	6.2	4.8	2.9	4.0	4.1

NA includes data for countries which reported incorrect age groups.

Table 12: Gonorrhoea: number of cases by transmission category and gender, 2000–2011

Country	Transm.	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Austria	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	-	215	112	238	391
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	26	23	65	49
	MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	12	6	34	20
	UNK	414	539	985	902	848	660	2	131	10	2	2	10
Belgium	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	535	585	718	734	752	842
Bulgaria	NA	599	461	395	288	235	181	165	149	178	191	184	197
Cyprus	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
	UNK	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	-	5	23	11
Czech Republic	HETERO F	208	201	228	300	291	255	297	310	194	183	199	190
	HETERO M	471	461	514	510	433	398	563	550	430	331	367	351
	MSM	49	76	65	114	96	167	183	200	145	169	161	151
	O	3	2	2	3	-	1	3	5	3	1	2	1
	UNK	116	106	64	70	65	35	41	43	37	32	20	11
Denmark	HETERO F	18	23	37	20	51	50	72	61	84	122	110	96
	HETERO M	77	39	99	89	129	143	152	142	174	235	174	201
	MSM	53	59	83	69	200	204	147	126	117	158	153	187
	UNK	6	9	8	8	36	48	43	23	34	48	45	17
Estonia	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
	MTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	UNK	867	686	538	455	484	288	280	176	146	125	110	151
Finland	NA	271	241	226	184	247	235	231	192	198	237	255	289
France	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	2	5	10	21	23	57	63	105
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	28	44	51	65	61	122	174	206
	MSM	-	-	-	-	68	104	132	128	149	212	246	255
	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		3	4
	UNK	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	2	1	8	11
Germany		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	6	31
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	119	155	210
	MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	39	53	35
	UNK	98	177	144	119	177	197	190	201	28	3	98	102
Hungary	NA	1183	1033	929	898	742	851	916	1041	892	872	1170	1369
Iceland	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	2	-	-	-
	HETERO M	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	6	4	-	-	-
	MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	UNK	10	3	7	3	9	19	12	15	18	47	18	32
Ireland	NA	290	349	214	186	270	342	431	417	444	434	625	834
Italy	NA	289	399	327	379	418	427	392	612	526	712	402	407

Table 12: Gonorrhoea: number of cases by transmission category and gender, 2000–2011 (continued)

Country	Transm.	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Latvia	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	83	78	58	117
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	218	185	333
	MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	10
	UNK	745	551	555	481	537	694	746	669	202	131	104	84
Lithuania	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	68	30	22
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	282	265	217
	MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	7	3
	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	1
	UNK	-	-	-	503	482	433	437	471	10	36	10	5
Luxembourg	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	18	6	3	2
Malta	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	7	11	5	2
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	31	29	30	27	25
	MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	11	7	12	14	17
	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-
	UNK	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	7	2	2
Netherlands	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	356	333	377	424	456	539	655	907
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	511	418	432	436	417	483	545	711
	MSM	-	-	-	-	786	848	966	964	1095	1402	1612	1957
	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1
	UNK	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	5	-	2	1	2
Norway	HETERO F	36	69	31	35	37	52	31	30	41	34	45	54
	HETERO M	145	198	126	135	115	139	126	130	162	135	148	137
	MSM	72	60	83	71	109	80	68	77	98	95	215	176
	MTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	UNK	-	-	-	-	3	7	11	1	-	4	2	1
Poland	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	395	330	285	402	301	298
Portugal	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	MTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	UNK	45	38	54	52	28	52	53	74	67	113	89	113
Romania	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	-	193	-	119	63	73	46	39
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	-	1079	-	694	423	547	433	395
	MSM	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	1	1	-	2
	O	-	-	-	-	-	336	-	-	54	1	-	-
	UNK	4907	4529	3806	2526	2119	-	1348	-	90	-	-	85
Slovakia	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	81	152	172	132	194
Slovenia	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	5	2	1
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	9	27	16	24	14
	MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	25	10	7	17	8
	UNK	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	2	1	2
Spain	UNK	1048	805	833	1069	981	1155	1423	1698	1897	1954	2306	2328
Sweden	HETERO F	82	84	89	120	78	107	117	111	128	139	212	281
	HETERO M	263	258	234	250	225	232	268	275	312	273	329	366
	MSM	245	174	194	204	267	322	190	198	242	171	280	262
	MTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1
	O	-	1	-	1	2	2	2	8	6	2	2	10
	UNK	8	10	4	7	7	16	80	50	34	24	22	23
United Kingdom	HETERO F	6640	7149	7771	7675	6750	5470	5467	5930	5591	4173	4788	5271
	HETERO M	11927	12743	14075	13354	11615	9456	8919	9046	7890	5602	6305	6175
	MSM	3060	3633	3529	3821	3869	4264	4415	3655	2970	3744	4661	7695
	UNK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3881	2826	4042

Cases with unknown gender and heterosexual transmission category are classified as NA.

Table 13a: Syphilis: number of cases by year of diagnosis, 1990–2011

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	201	205	184	237	320	420	352	312	267	25	58	61	62	59	72	**3042**
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	167	245	349	281	397	586	699	704	746	**4281**
Bulgaria	385	436	635	871	1215	1695	2244	2157	2694	2649	1588	1482	1289	1034	861	572	490	440	419	420	397	314	**24287**
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	14	15	20	16	**88**
Czech Republic	40	135	172	116	247	297	386	92	84	153	189	161	91	96	97	58	75	205	342	697	462	358	**4553**
Denmark	46	32	31	34	10	19	19	25	25	19	14	23	34	84	119	117	77	92	151	255	413	427	**2066**
Estonia	53	116	176	342	852	1034	972	1099	1048	799	556	413	286	210	152	111	125	78	71	57	69	65	**8684**
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	150	122	129	108	140	127	185	211	194	200	176	**1941**
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	207	417	446	403	341	478	597	567	536	653	747	**5429**
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1689	2390	2926	3353	3233	3161	3277	3187	2730	3029	3695	**32670**
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	103	139	141	197	155	259	241	272	**1623**
Hungary	122	148	204	142	235	239	213	298	306	256	362	430	377	353	455	541	559	393	549	489	504	565	**7740**
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	7	2	4	3	4	1	2	0	5	2	**47**
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	46	233	202	113	112	106	134	62	119	106	112	138	**1484**
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	370	315	345	450	788	1082	1339	1395	935	1482	1412	1433	1060	750	**13156**
Latvia	127	215	272	830	1519	2342	3099	2986	2582	1532	1013	589	673	777	583	440	483	305	236	175	122	143	**21043**
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	456	341	295	336	275	326	326	345	273	**2973**
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	14	12	13	13	28	**90**
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	11	19	16	25	45	**129**
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	845	751	806	657	792	711	695	545	**5802**
Norway	0	0	2	7	17	6	7	11	11	53	42	33	67	51	43	24	67	61	56	76	118	130	**882**
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	924	847	929	1255	914	941	**5810**
Portugal	171	187	166	187	187	198	203	233	173	252	174	133	129	146	109	103	124	112	98	150	179	159	**3573**
Romania	5278	5994	5806	5832	6483	7781	7155	7552	7574	8076	9731	12075	12063	9197	8268	6850	5661	4245	4006	3252	1809	2364	**147052**
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	152	228	294	335	383	**1481**
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	31	63	47	40	79	**276**
Spain	1685	1509	1255	1200	1343	1010	825	763	772	675	706	700	734	917	1152	1344	1711	1936	2545	2496	3187	3144	**31609**
Sweden	162	121	77	96	67	69	52	51	43	40	98	78	131	186	186	102	167	237	166	182	198	203	**2712**
United Kingdom	367	367	355	350	323	271	282	292	281	414	548	1083	1662	2159	2924	3481	3486	3561	3309	3215	2911	3225	**34866**
EU/EEA total	**8436**	**9260**	**9151**	**10007**	**12498**	**14961**	**15664**	**15760**	**16168**	**15418**	**15894**	**20257**	**21989**	**20999**	**22114**	**20762**	**20518**	**19918**	**20632**	**20166**	**18812**	**20004**	**369389**

Table 13b: Syphilis: number of cases by year of statistics, 1990–2011

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	201	205	184	237	320	420	352	312	267	25	58	61	62	59	72	**3042**
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	167	245	349	281	397	586	699	704	746	**4281**
Bulgaria	385	436	635	871	1215	1695	2244	2157	2694	2649	1588	1482	1289	1034	861	572	490	440	419	420	397	314	**24287**
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	14	15	20	16	**88**
Czech Republic	40	135	172	116	247	297	386	92	80	152	182	171	90	91	101	59	77	203	329	702	470	361	**4553**
Denmark	46	32	31	34	10	19	19	25	25	19	14	23	34	84	119	117	77	92	151	255	413	427	**2066**
Estonia	53	116	176	342	852	1034	972	1099	1048	799	556	413	286	210	152	111	125	75	71	59	68	67	**8684**
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	150	122	129	108	140	127	185	211	194	200	176	**1941**
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	207	417	446	403	341	478	597	567	536	653	747	**5429**
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1689	2389	2923	3355	3232	3160	3277	3188	2733	3028	3696	**32670**
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	103	139	141	197	155	259	241	272	**1623**
Hungary	122	148	204	142	235	239	213	298	306	256	362	430	377	353	455	541	559	393	549	489	504	565	**7740**
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	7	2	4	3	4	1	2	0	5	2	**47**
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	233	202	113	112	106	133	62	119	106	106	146	**1484**
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	370	315	345	450	788	1082	1339	1395	935	1482	1412	1433	1060	750	**13156**
Latvia	127	215	272	830	1519	2342	3099	2986	2582	1532	1013	589	673	777	583	440	483	301	233	171	133	143	**21043**
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	456	341	295	336	275	326	326	345	273	**2973**
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	14	12	13	13	28	**90**
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	16	19	25	45	**129**
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	845	751	806	657	792	711	695	545	**5802**
Norway	0	0	2	7	17	6	7	11	11	53	42	33	67	51	43	24	67	61	56	76	118	130	**882**
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	924	847	929	1255	914	941	**5810**
Portugal	171	187	166	187	187	198	203	233	173	252	174	133	129	146	109	103	124	112	98	150	179	159	**3573**
Romania	5278	5994	5806	5832	6483	7781	7155	7552	7574	8076	9731	12075	12063	9197	8268	6850	5661	4245	4006	3229	1815	2381	**147052**
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	152	225	299	331	385	**1481**
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	28	65	49	40	79	**276**
Spain	1685	1509	1255	1200	1343	1010	825	763	772	675	706	700	734	917	1152	1344	1711	1936	2545	2496	3187	3144	**31609**
Sweden	162	121	77	96	67	69	52	47	42	38	99	78	127	177	189	105	172	239	171	181	198	205	**2712**
United Kingdom	367	367	355	350	323	271	282	292	281	414	548	1083	1662	2159	2924	3481	3486	3561	3309	3215	2911	3225	**34866**
EU/EEA total	**8436**	**9260**	**9151**	**10007**	**12498**	**14961**	**15664**	**15756**	**16163**	**15414**	**15888**	**20267**	**21983**	**20982**	**22123**	**20765**	**20521**	**19909**	**20617**	**20152**	**18832**	**20040**	**369389**

Probable cases for Austria/Slovakia are excluded. Microbiological data from Spain are excluded.

Table 14: Syphilis: number of cases by gender, 1990–2011

Country	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	68	92	75	101	79	67	63	99	78
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	20	20	65	70	93	79	57	59	120	127	148	149	202	184	52	40	48	36	98	55	119	70
Denmark	41	5	21	11	19	12	28	6	8	2	14	5	13	6	16	9	19	6	15	4	10	4
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	524	524	377	422	240	316
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	72
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	1
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	83	39	94	54	123	81	85	57	117	118	138	101	111	102	153	145	176	130	155	101	220	142
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	37	8
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	91	242	67	247	79
Latvia	63	64	100	115	129	143	418	412	782	737	1229	1113	1702	1397	1599	1387	1314	1268	824	708	519	494
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	13	4	2	4	5	2	9	2	9	2	51	2	34	8
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	108	63	115	72	95	71	127	60	106	81	108	90	109	94	142	91	100	73	144	108	103	71
Romania	3308	1970	3571	2423	3383	2423	3326	2506	3652	2831	4532	3249	4088	3067	4334	3218	4453	3121	4697	3379	5592	4139
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	80	38	52	25	60	36	44	23	42	27	31	21	33	18	29	14	25	14	74	24
United Kingdom	242	125	248	119	241	114	238	112	204	119	178	93	182	100	183	109	176	105	283	131	383	165
EU/EEA total	**3865**	**2286**	**4294**	**2902**	**4136**	**2949**	**4343**	**3251**	**5046**	**4042**	**6391**	**4831**	**6557**	**5041**	**6613**	**5094**	**7224**	**5449**	**6979**	**5054**	**7841**	**5676**

Table 14: Syphilis: number of cases by gender, 1990–2011 (continued)

Country	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2009		2009		Cumulative total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Austria	128	100	167	119	121	128	116	100	121	61	17	8	16	42	23	38	8	54	13	46	35	37	1238	1096
Belgium	-	-	94	12	153	14	198	44	290	57	234	47	329	66	511	73	610	88	585	119	614	129	3618	649
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	509	525	427	434	278	294	272	218	244	196	251	168	256	164	221	176	184	130	2642	2305
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	7	3	7	7	6	9	15	5	12	4	54	34
Czech Republic	93	68	51	40	47	49	56	41	39	19	58	17	154	51	287	55	496	201	324	138	257	101	2884	1669
Denmark	17	6	31	3	80	4	113	6	103	14	73	4	86	6	142	9	242	13	363	50	381	46	1835	231
Estonia	190	223	110	176	59	151	39	113	36	75	46	79	27	51	30	41	33	24	35	34	37	28	1783	2257
Finland	84	66	67	55	67	62	55	53	83	57	65	62	120	65	135	76	143	51	126	74	102	71	1174	764
France	196	11	402	14	428	18	384	19	317	24	447	31	562	34	532	35	504	32	614	38	704	42	5126	299
Germany	1378	264	2047	313	2636	269	3026	315	2895	335	2833	326	3010	265	2949	235	2561	164	2815	208	3454	233	29605	2927
Greece	-	-	-	-	90	26	76	27	109	30	106	35	162	35	123	32	226	33	209	32	240	32	1341	282
Hungary	264	166	222	155	228	125	288	167	349	192	381	178	260	133	368	181	347	142	369	135	393	172	4924	2816
Iceland	8	-	4	2	1	1	3	-	3	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	28	11
Ireland	214	19	155	47	81	32	86	26	85	21	113	21	43	19	98	17	91	14	101	11	127	11	1232	246
Italy	334	107	663	116	892	168	1090	227	1101	264	731	194	1208	262	1148	260	1132	284	842	184	617	133	10522	2436
Latvia	311	278	351	322	406	371	271	312	241	199	256	227	150	155	121	115	98	77	87	35	84	59	11055	9988
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	142	189	137	210	135	152	121	735	535
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	10	3	11	1	12	1	12	-	25	3	77	11
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	7	4	14	5	15	1	20	5	35	10	101	28
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	738	105	654	96	705	97	577	64	703	62	618	57	595	56	491	53	5081	590
Norway	32	1	64	3	43	8	36	7	23	1	65	2	60	1	51	5	72	4	111	7	123	7	808	74
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	660	264	634	213	708	221	951	304	660	254	704	237	4317	1493
Portugal	64	69	68	61	89	57	62	47	71	32	92	32	77	35	67	31	128	22	139	40	137	22	2251	1322
Romania	6883	5192	6583	5480	4816	4381	4244	4024	3525	3325	2936	2725	2191	2054	1896	2110	1589	1663	884	925	1174	1190	81657	65395
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	41	80	72	127	101	152	142	169	166	202	181	778	703
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	26	5	59	4	43	4	35	5	70	9	246	30
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Sweden	71	7	107	24	162	24	154	32	82	20	120	43	196	39	122	43	135	44	160	34	167	34	1946	584
United Kingdom	877	206	1407	255	1828	331	2460	464	2950	531	3016	470	3115	446	2905	404	2831	375	2583	313	2903	320	29433	5407
EU/EEA total	**11144**	**6783**	**12593**	**7197**	**12736**	**6744**	**13922**	**6563**	**13355**	**5647**	**13313**	**5138**	**13352**	**4319**	**13572**	**4472**	**13490**	**4108**	**12298**	**3221**	**13426**	**3415**	**206491**	**104182**

Table 15: Syphilis: number of cases per 100000 population, 1990–2011

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	4.4	5	7.4	10.3	14.4	20.1	26.8	25.9	32.5	32.2	19.4	18.2	16.3	13.2	11	7.4	6.3	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.2	4.2
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	0.4	1.3	1.7	1.1	2.4	2.9	3.7	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	2	3.3	6.7	4.4	3.4
Denmark	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.6	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.7	2.8	4.6	7.5	7.7
Estonia	3.4	7.4	11.3	22.6	57.7	71.4	68.2	78.2	75.2	57.9	40.5	30.2	21	15.5	11.3	8.2	9.3	5.8	5.3	4.3	5.1	4.9
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.4	3.5	4	3.6	3.7	3.3
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2.1	2.9	3.5	4.1	3.9	3.8	4	3.9	3.3	3.7	4.5
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.4	2.3	2.1	2.4
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	2.8	2.4	0.7	1.4	1	1.3	0.3	0.6	0	1.6	0.6
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1.2	6.1	5.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.2	1.4	2.7	2.4	2.5	3.1
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	4.8	8.1	10.3	32.1	59.8	93.7	125.5	122.1	106.7	63.9	42.5	24.9	28.7	33.3	25.1	19.1	21	13.4	10.4	7.7	5.4	6.4
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.2	9.9	8.6	9.9	8.1	9.7	9.7	10.4	8.4
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2.1	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.6	5.5
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	2.7	4.6	3.9	6	10.8
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	0	0	0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.6
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.3	2.4	2.5
Portugal	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	2	2	2.3	1.7	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.4	1	1	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.5
Romania	22.7	25.8	25.5	25.6	28.5	34.3	31.6	33.4	33.6	35.9	43.3	53.8	55.3	42.2	38.1	31.6	26.2	19.7	18.6	15.1	8.4	11
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	2.8	4.2	5.4	6.2	7
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	1.5	3.1	2.3	2	3.9
Spain	4.3	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.4	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.9	4.4	5.6	5.4	6.9	6.8
Sweden	1.9	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.8	2.6	1.8	2	2.1	2.2
United Kingdom	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.8	2.8	3.6	4.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.7	5.2
Total	**5**	**5.5**	**5.2**	**5.8**	**7.2**	**8.6**	**8.9**	**8.9**	**8.9**	**8.3**	**8.2**	**7.1**	**7.5**	**6.6**	**6.6**	**6.1**	**5.3**	**4.9**	**5**	**4.9**	**4.5**	**4.9**

Rates are only calculated for countries with comprehensive surveillance.

Table 16: Syphilis: number of cases per 100 000 population by gender, 1990–2011

Country	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.8	4	3.5	1	0.8	1	0.7	2	1	2.4	1.3
Denmark	1.6	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81.5	69.9	59.3	56.8	37.9	42.7
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2.7
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	3.6
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0	2	0.4
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	5.1	4.5	8.1	8.1	10.5	10.1	34.9	29.7	66.5	54	106.5	82.7	149.5	105	141.9	105.2	117.8	97.1	74.5	54.7	47.3	38.4
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.1	1.5	0.4
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	2.2	1.2	2.4	1.4	2	1.4	2.6	1.2	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.9	1.7	2.1	1.4	2.9	2.1	2.1	1.3
Romania	28.9	16.8	31.2	20.6	30.2	20.9	29.7	21.6	32.7	24.4	40.7	28.1	36.8	26.6	39.2	27.9	40.4	27.1	42.7	29.4	50.9	36.1
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	1.9	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.4	0.8	1	0.5	1	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.5
United Kingdom	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	1	0.4	1.3	0.5
Total	**4.6**	**2.5**	**4.4**	**2.8**	**4.1**	**2.8**	**4.3**	**3.1**	**5**	**3.8**	**6.3**	**4.5**	**6.4**	**4.7**	**6.4**	**4.7**	**6.7**	**4.9**	**6.4**	**4.5**	**6.9**	**4.9**

Rates are only calculated for countries with comprehensive surveillance.

Table 16: Syphilis: number of cases per 100 000 population by gender, 1990–2011 (continued)

Country	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	13.3	13	11.3	10.8	7.4	7.4	7.3	5.5	6.6	5	6.8	4.3	7	4.2	6	4.5	5.1	3.4
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	1.9	1.3	1	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.3	3.1	1	5.6	1	9.7	3.8	6.3	2.6	5	1.9
Denmark	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.1	3	0.1	4.2	0.2	3.8	0.5	2.7	0.1	3.2	0.2	5.2	0.3	8.9	0.5	13.2	1.8	13.8	1.6
Estonia	30.1	30.3	17.5	24	9.4	20.7	6.3	15.5	5.8	10.3	7.4	10.9	4.4	7	4.9	5.7	5.3	3.3	5.7	4.7	6	3.9
Finland	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.2	2	3.2	2.1	2.5	2.3	4.6	2.4	5.2	2.8	5.5	1.9	4.8	2.7	3.9	2.6
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	3.4	0.6	5.1	0.7	6.5	0.6	7.5	0.7	7.2	0.8	7	0.8	7.5	0.6	7.3	0.6	6.4	0.4	7	0.5	8.6	0.6
Greece	-	-	-	-	1.7	0.5	1.4	0.5	2	0.5	1.9	0.6	2.9	0.6	2.2	0.6	4.1	0.6	3.7	0.6	4.3	0.6
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	5.6	0	2.8	1.4	0.7	0.7	2.1	0	2	0	1.3	1.3	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	0.6	1.2	0
Ireland	11.2	1	8	2.4	4.1	1.6	4.3	1.3	4.1	1	5.4	1	2	0.9	4.5	0.8	4.1	0.6	4.6	0.5	5.7	0.5
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	28.6	21.8	32.5	25.4	37.8	29.5	25.4	24.9	22.7	16	24.2	18.3	14.3	12.6	11.6	9.4	9.4	6.3	8.4	2.9	8.2	4.9
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.7	7.9	12.1	7.7	13.6	7.6	10.1	7
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.3	4.2	1.2	4.6	0.4	4.9	0.4	4.8	0	9.8	1.2
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1.5	3.5	1.9	6.9	2.4	7.3	0.5	9.7	2.4	16.9	4.8
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	1.4	0	2.9	0.1	1.9	0.3	1.6	0.3	1	0	2.8	0.1	2.6	0	2.2	0.2	3	0.2	4.6	0.3	5	0.3
Poland											3.6	1.3	3.4	1.1	3.8	1.1	5.2	1.5	3.6	1.3	3.8	1.2
Portugal	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.3	0.6	2.5	0.4	2.7	0.7	2.7	0.4
Romania	62.8	45.3	61.7	49.1	45.3	39.3	40.1	36.2	33.4	30	27.9	24.6	20.8	18.6	18.1	19.1	15.2	15.1	8.5	8.4	11.3	10.8
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.5	3.1	2.6	4.8	3.6	5.8	5.1	6.4	6	7.6	6.5
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	0.3	2.6	0.5	6	0.4	4.3	0.4	3.5	0.5	6.9	0.9
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	1.6	0.2	2.4	0.5	3.7	0.5	3.5	0.7	1.8	0.4	2.7	0.9	4.3	0.8	2.7	0.9	2.9	0.9	3.4	0.7	3.6	0.7
United Kingdom	3	0.7	4.9	0.8	6.3	1.1	8.4	1.5	10	1.7	10.2	1.5	10.5	1.4	9.7	1.3	9.4	1.2	8.5	1	9.4	1
Total	**9.7**	**5.8**	**10.5**	**6.1**	**9.5**	**5.2**	**9.6**	**4.9**	**9.1**	**4.1**	**7.8**	**3.2**	**7.5**	**2.6**	**7.3**	**2.6**	**7.3**	**2.3**	**6.6**	**1.8**	**7.5**	**1.9**

Rates are only calculated for countries with comprehensive surveillance.

Table 17: Syphilis: number of cases by age category, 2000–2011

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total number by age category												
0–14	152	134	134	79	75	13	4	72	32	38	22	24
15–19	1597	1698	1725	1451	1270	172	177	624	530	461	352	315
20–24	3094	3751	3600	2662	2353	534	498	1282	1284	1310	1005	1045
25–34	4162	4867	5133	4415	4120	1207	1207	2742	2481	2737	2113	2491
35–44	1782	2065	2354	2147	2375	1087	1198	1914	1934	2071	1684	1999
45+	1552	1848	1828	1696	1747	766	775	1390	1491	1589	1361	1460
NA	224	380	484	598	749	883	7084	1553	1425	562	442	352
Total	**12563**	**14743**	**15258**	**13048**	**12689**	**4662**	**10943**	**9577**	**9177**	**8768**	**6979**	**7686**
Percentage by age category												
0–14	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
15–19	12.7	11.5	11.3	11.1	10	3.7	1.6	6.5	5.8	5.3	5	4.1
20–24	24.6	25.4	23.6	20.4	18.5	11.5	4.6	13.4	14	14.9	14.4	13.6
25–34	33.1	33	33.6	33.8	32.5	25.9	11	28.6	27	31.2	30.3	32.4
35–44	14.2	14	15.4	16.5	18.7	23.3	10.9	20	21.1	23.6	24.1	26
45+	12.4	12.5	12	13	13.8	16.4	7.1	14.5	16.2	18.1	19.5	19
NA	1.8	2.6	3.2	4.6	5.9	18.9	64.7	16.2	15.5	6.4	6.3	4.6

NA includes data for countries which reported incorrect age groups.

Table 18: Syphilis: number of cases by transmission category and gender, 2000–2011

Country	Transm.	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Austria	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	38	54	46	37
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	4	6	9
	MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	13	4	7	26
	UNK	237	320	420	352	312	267	1	58	5	-	-	-
Belgium	NA	-	-	106	167	242	347	281	395	584	698	704	743
Bulgaria	NA	1588	1482	1289	1034	861	572	490	440	419	420	397	314
Cyprus	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
	MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	UNK	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	5	8	20	16
Czech Republic	HETERO F	58	60	37	48	39	18	16	47	51	193	136	93
	HETERO M	86	66	41	32	36	20	28	57	107	241	173	116
	MSM	6	5	3	14	19	17	29	94	176	242	142	132
	O	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-
	UNK	39	29	10	2	3	3	2	4	8	20	10	17
Denmark	HETERO F	3	5	3	4	5	12	4	6	9	13	49	46
	HETERO M	6	4	7	10	24	18	8	10	18	30	58	44
	MSM	3	13	24	68	86	78	62	75	120	208	299	322
	UNK	2	1	-	2	4	9	3	1	4	4	7	15
Estonia	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
	MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	UNK	556	413	286	210	152	111	125	78	71	57	58	61
Finland	NA	199	150	122	129	108	140	127	185	211	194	200	176
France	HETERO F	1	11	14	18	19	24	30	34	34	32	38	42
	HETERO M	6	26	52	54	43	44	49	80	85	46	72	84
	MSM	30	170	348	368	338	269	391	478	440	455	535	606
	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1
	UNK	-	-	3	6	3	4	7	4	7	3	7	14
Germany	NA	-	1689	2390	2926	3353	3233	3161	3277	3187	2730	3029	3694
Greece	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	33	32	32
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	77	80	102
	MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	98	114	128
	UNK	-	-	-	116	103	139	141	197	6	51	15	10
Hungary	NA	362	430	377	353	455	541	559	393	549	489	504	565
Iceland	HETERO F	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	HETERO M	1	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MSM	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UNK	6	5	2	2	1	2	4	1	2	-	5	2
Ireland	HETERO F	8	19	47	31	25	20	20	19	16	14	10	11
	HETERO M	4	26	38	22	24	21	27	13	25	8	12	6
	MSM	33	184	115	58	61	60	83	30	70	82	88	115
	O	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UNK	1	4	2	1	1	4	4	-	8	2	2	6
Italy	NA	345	450	788	1082	1339	1395	935	1482	1412	1433	1060	750
Latvia	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	66	30	53
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	54	73	55	61
	MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	11	10
	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
	UNK	1013	589	673	777	583	440	483	304	131	28	26	19
Lithuania	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	118	125	112
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	163	202	144
	MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4
	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	7	1
	UNK	-	-	-	456	341	295	336	275	56	40	10	12
Luxembourg	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
	UNK	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	12	13	11	23
Malta	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	5	1	4	7
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	5	10	4	13
	MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	6	4	13	19
	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
	UNK	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	6
Netherlands	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	105	96	97	64	62	57	56	53
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	113	110	101	80	82	86	79	50
	MSM	-	-	-	-	617	542	598	496	619	530	516	439
	O	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	1
	UNK	-	-	-	-	8	2	10	17	29	38	40	2
Norway	HETERO F	8	1	3	8	7	1	2	1	5	4	7	7
	HETERO M	12	7	21	15	17	6	9	6	8	3	16	14
	MSM	22	25	43	28	19	17	56	54	43	69	95	109
Poland	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	924	847	929	1255	914	941
Portugal	NA	174	133	129	146	109	103	124	112	98	150	179	159

Table 18: Syphilis: number of cases by transmission category and gender, 2000–2011 (continued)

Country	Transm.	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Romania	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	-	3290	-	2037	2097	1663	729	1018
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	-	3482	-	2159	1863	1582	668	956
	MSM	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	17	6	5	-	30
	MTCT	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	32	-	-	-	-
	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	19
	UNK	9731	12075	12063	9197	8268	14	5661	-	33	2	412	341
Slovakia	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	152	228	294	335	383
Slovenia	HETERO F	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	5	8
	HETERO M	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	16	19	14	13
	MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	30	14	17	45
	UNK	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	14	11	4	13
Spain	UNK	706	700	734	917	1152	1344	1711	1936	2545	2496	3187	3144
Sweden	HETERO F	19	6	20	20	21	16	23	29	1	24	11	19
	HETERO M	27	16	24	40	42	15	26	43	1	32	16	21
	MSM	42	49	74	104	99	55	62	108	-	74	112	111
	O	-	1	2	-	3	-	4	1	-	6	2	5
	UNK	10	6	11	22	21	16	52	56	164	46	57	47
United Kingdom	HETERO F	165	206	255	331	464	531	470	446	404	257	273	260
	HETERO M	333	763	1220	1623	2165	2536	2563	2596	2411	695	580	562
	MSM	50	114	187	205	295	414	453	519	494	1745	1620	1955
	UNK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	518	438	448

Cases with unknown gender and heterosexual transmission category are classified as 'NA'.

Congenital syphilis

Table 19a: Congenital syphilis: number of cases by year of diagnosis, 1990–2011

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	19	37	23	30	34	38	**203**
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	**0**
Czech Republic	1	0	0	1	2	2	5	0	1	5	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	**30**
Denmark	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	**13**
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	5	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	**20**
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	7	5	5	4	5	3	0	3	0	2	**41**
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	2	3	**6**
Hungary	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	4	4	4	3	2	5	9	4	4	2	3	1	1	1		**53**
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**1**
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	4	1	5	2	6	8	10	9	1	13	12	4	**82**
Latvia	1	1	1	0	2	15	25	22	15	9	8	5	6	7	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	**125**
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	3	2	1	2	4	2	0	**18**
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	**0**
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	**0**
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0	1	1	4	1	3	2	0	3	1	0	1	0	**19**
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	12	18	14	**44**
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	48	38	24	19	16	21	14	21	14	13	11	10	**295**
Romania	22	29	10	82	47	69	67	94	103	126	198	306	423	202	136	38	16	26	9	7	6	10	**2026**
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	1	**8**
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	0	3	1	3	0	5	10	9	11	10	11	5	4	**75**
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	**10**
United Kingdom	5	5	1	3	36	18	2	2	2	2	10	2	7	3	8	14	6	4	3	0	0	0	**133**
EU/EEA total	**29**	**37**	**13**	**87**	**90**	**105**	**103**	**125**	**132**	**206**	**280**	**370**	**486**	**256**	**188**	**130**	**84**	**123**	**69**	**102**	**100**	**88**	**3203**

Table 19b: Congenital syphilis: number of cases by year of statistics, 1990–2011

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	19	37	23	30	34	38	**203**
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	**0**
Czech Republic	1	0	0	1	2	2	5	0	1	5	2	1	1	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	**30**
Denmark	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	**13**
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	5	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	**20**
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	7	5	5	4	5	3	0	3	0	2	**41**
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	2	3	**6**
Hungary	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	4	4	4	3	2	5	9	4	4	2	3	1	1	1		**53**
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**1**
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	4	1	5	2	6	8	10	9	1	13	12	4	**82**
Latvia	1	1	1	0	2	15	25	22	15	9	8	5	6	7	1	3	0	0	1	2	1	0	**125**
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	3	2	1	2	4	2	0	**18**
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	**0**
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	**0**
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0	1	1	4	1	3	2	0	3	1	0	1	0	**19**
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	12	18	14	**44**
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	48	38	24	19	16	21	14	21	14	13	11	10	**295**
Romania	22	29	10	82	47	69	67	94	103	126	198	306	423	202	136	38	16	26	9	7	6	10	**2026**
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	1	**8**
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	0	3	1	3	0	5	10	9	11	10	11	5	4	**75**
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	1	1	**10**
United Kingdom	5	5	1	3	36	18	2	2	2	2	10	2	7	3	8	14	6	4	3	0	0	0	**133**
EU/EEA total	**29**	**37**	**13**	**87**	**90**	**105**	**103**	**125**	**132**	**206**	**280**	**370**	**486**	**255**	**188**	**131**	**83**	**123**	**69**	**103**	**100**	**88**	**3203**

Table 20: Congenital syphilis: number of cases per 100000 live births, 1990–2011

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	25.7	49.1	29.6	37.1	45	53.6
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0.8	0	0	0.8	1.9	2.1	5.5	0	1.1	5.6	2.2	1.1	1.1	2.1	2	0	0.9	2.6	0	0	0.9	0
Denmark	-	3.1	1.5	1.5	0	0	1.5	3	0	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3.2	1.7
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.4	40.2	23	39.6	7.7	15.3	0	0	0	6.3	0	0	6.3	0
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0	0.5	0	0.3
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0	1.7	2.9
Hungary	0	0	0	0	2.6	0	2.8	4	4.1	4.2	3.1	2.1	5.2	9.5	4.2	4.1	2	3.1	1	1	1.1	0
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.6	0.2	2.3	2.1	0.7
Latvia	2.6	2.9	3.2	0	8.2	69.5	126.4	116.8	81.5	46.4	39.5	25.4	29.9	33.3	4.9	14	0	0	4.2	13.8	0	0
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.1	0	9.8	6.4	3.1	5.7	10.9	5.6	0
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0	0.5	0.5	2	0.5	1.5	1.1	0	1.7	0.5	0	0.5	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2.9	4.4	3.6
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.7	40	33.7	21	16.9	14.6	19.2	13.3	20.5	13.4	13.1	10.9	10.3
Romania	7	10.5	3.8	32.8	19	29.2	29	39.7	43.4	53.7	84.4	138.9	200.9	95.1	62.9	17.2	7.3	12.1	4.1	3.1	2.8	5.1
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	4.9	3.3	1.6
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.5	0	0.8	0.2	0.7	0	1.1	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.2	1	0.8
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	2	1	0	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.9
United Kingdom	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	4.8	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.3	1	0.4	1.1	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0	0	0
Total	**2.3**	**3.2**	**1.1**	**7.3**	**7.7**	**9.2**	**8.8**	**8.5**	**5.9**	**11.4**	**12**	**11.9**	**16.1**	**9.4**	**5.8**	**4**	**2.7**	**3.6**	**2.4**	**3.6**	**3.8**	**3.2**

Lymphogranuloma venereum

Table 21a: LGV: number of cases by year of diagnosis, 1990–2011

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Austria	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belgium	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	17	22	21	**72**
Bulgaria	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	**0**
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	**7**
Denmark	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	16	29	.	.	.	**47**
Estonia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	**0**
Finland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	**3**
France	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	184	189	**373**
Germany	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	**.**
Greece	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	**.**
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	**0**
Iceland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	**.**
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	**13**
Italy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	**.**
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Liechtenstein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	**.**
Lithuania	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	**.**
Luxembourg	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	**0**
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	**0**
Netherlands	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76	38	43	70	100	86	66	70	**549**
Norway	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	**.**
Poland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	**0**
Portugal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	**.**
Romania	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	**.**
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	**.**
Slovenia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Spain	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	**.**
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
United Kingdom	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	261	137	172	187	155	428	408	**1775**
EU/EEA total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**103**	**300**	**182**	**260**	**328**	**258**	**702**	**697**	**2839**

Table 21b: LGV: number of cases by year of statistics, 1990–2011

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	17	22	21	**72**
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	**0**
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	**7**
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	29	-	-	-	**47**
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	**0**
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	**3**
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	189	**373**
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	**0**
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	**13**
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	**0**
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	**0**
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	38	43	70	100	86	66	70	**549**
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	**0**
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	261	137	172	187	155	428	408	**1775**
EU/EEA total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**103**	**300**	**182**	**260**	**328**	**258**	**702**	**697**	**2839**

Annexes

Annex 1. Data collection and reporting

Since 2009, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) has been coordinating the enhanced surveillance of sexually transmitted infections (STI) in Europe. The Centre strives to attain a high quality of standardised STI surveillance data from the 30 countries of the European Union (EU) and the European Economic Area (EEA).

Surveillance at the EU level is facilitated by The European Surveillance System (TESSy), a database system with a web interface which is designed to offer Member States a single entry point for data submission and retrieval for all communicable diseases under EU surveillance. All EU-reportable STI, namely syphilis, congenital syphilis, gonorrhoea, chlamydia and lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) are included in TESSy, and Member States are expected to submit available and relevant data, if available, as stipulated by Decision 2119/98/EC of the European Commission.

The heterogeneity in surveillance systems across Member States calls for a move towards making surveillance data comparable so that STI data can be shared across Europe in a meaningful way. Data collection in TESSy helps to achieve this objective.

This ECDC surveillance report on STI presents data from 1990 to 2011 and describes epidemiological features and trends of the five STI under surveillance. The data are presented in five disease-specific chapters which focus on key risk groups and the changes in trends over time.

Data reporting in TESSy for STI surveillance

STI data are reported to TESSy annually. Alternatively, Member States can upload data more frequently if validated data are available. Two types of data are collected: case-based and aggregated data. Case-based reporting is preferred; however, aggregated data are accepted until all Member States are in a position to comply with the EU standard of case-based reporting. The STI variable set consists of the common variables used for all diseases, together with an STI-specific set of variables. There are some differences between the STIs on the number of variables to be reported: chlamydia reporting, for example, uses a smaller number of variables. A complete list of variables used for STI data collection can be found in Annex 4.

Implementation of EU case definitions

As of 1 January 2009, the EU case definitions for chlamydia, gonorrhoea, LGV, syphilis and congenital syphilis should be used when reporting at the European level. However since some of the STI case definitions currently used by a number of Member States differ from the published EU case definitions, using the national case definitions when reporting is acceptable as long as this is indicated when submitting data.

The case definitions are laid down in Commission Decision 2002/253/EC and are available online from: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32002D0253:EN:NOT.

The STI surveillance network agreed that the use of case definitions implies that only confirmed cases of gonorrhoea, syphilis, congenital syphilis, chlamydia and LGV should be reported to the EU level. The case definitions for STI are available in Annex 5.

Data collection 2011

The 2012 data collection marked the third time that enhanced STI surveillance data were reported to ECDC by Member States. The deadline for uploading 2011 data was 14 September 2012. Data presented in this report were retrieved from the database on 15 November 2012.

Data were collected in a case-based data format as described in the STI reporting protocol. If case-based data were not available, the aggregate format was preferred, broken down by 1) gender, 2) age group, and 3) transmission category. Countries were able to modify previously uploaded historical data during the 2011 data collection.

Descriptions of the data sources at the national levels are available in an EDCD report entitled *Sexually transmitted infections in Europe 1990–2010*. Annex 3 presents changes to surveillance systems reported by countries since that report. Key features of the surveillance systems from which the data originate are presented in each disease-specific chapter and provide a good overview of the heterogeneity between national reporting systems.

Data analysis

Case classification

As a general rule, confirmed cases (based on the agreed case definitions) are included in the analysis. A few countries, however, submitted cases with 'unknown' or 'probable' case classification, e.g. it is uncertain whether the cases were confirmed with laboratory results as described in the EU 2002 or 2008 case definitions. Cases were included when the confirmation was 'unknown' for all cases for a specific country. Cases were excluded when they were reported as 'probable' (except when all cases were reported as 'probable'), and

only the 'confirmed' cases were included. This affected the use of submitted cases as follows:

- **Chlamydia.** All cases from Austria were included, including 406 'probable' cases from 2006. All cases from Poland are included as case classification was 'unknown' for all cases between 2006 and 2011. Only confirmed cases were included for Slovakia, excluding 13 cases reported in 2007 as 'possible' or 'probable'.
- **Gonorrhoea.** All 'unknown' cases from Austria reported from 1996 to 2005 were included; 11 'probable' cases in 2007 were excluded for Austria. All cases from Bulgaria between 1990 and 2005 are included as case classification was 'unknown' for all cases. All cases from Portugal were included, including the 556 'unknown' cases from 1990 to 2011. Only confirmed cases were included for Slovakia, while 20 cases reported in 2007 as 'possible' or 'probable' were excluded. For Spain, data from two different data sources were submitted: all cases from Spain's mandatory notification system classified as 'unknown' were included for the period 1990 to 2011; data from the Spanish sentinel laboratory system were not used in the tables for gonorrhoea in Spain.
- **Syphilis.** All 'unknown' cases from Austria reported from 1996 to 2005 were included. All cases from Bulgaria were included as case classification was 'unknown' for all cases from 1990 to 2005. All cases from Ireland, including those classified as 'unknown' (2000 to 2006), were included. All cases from Portugal were included, including the 422 'unknown' cases from 1990 to 2011. Only confirmed cases were included for Slovakia, excluding 39 cases reported in 2007 as 'possible' or 'probable'. For Spain, data from two different data sources were submitted: all cases from the mandatory notification system classified as 'unknown' were included for the period 1990 to 2011; data from the Spanish sentinel laboratory system were not used in the tables for syphilis in Spain.
- **Congenital syphilis.** All cases with 'unknown' classification from Bulgaria (2005) and Portugal (1999, 2000, and 2004) were included.
- **LGV.** One 'unknown' case from France in 2010 was included.

Analysis

STI data are presented by 'date of diagnosis' or, if unavailable, by 'date of statistics' according to the STI reporting protocol (2012). The date of consultation (for clinical STI services) can be used as a proxy for date of diagnosis, date of notification, or date of specimen taken. Due to a large amount of missing or incorrect information on 'date of diagnosis' for Sweden, the 'date of statistics' was used to present chlamydia cases.

Absolute numbers are presented in the various tables in this report. Annual rates are calculated per 100 000 population for countries that have comprehensive surveillance systems. Country population denominators used to calculate rates are based on data from the Eurostat database (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu) as extracted on 22 September 2012[5,6]. Rates were not calculated for countries with sentinel surveillance systems. For congenital syphilis, annual rates are calculated per 100 000 live births (retrieved from the Eurostat database).

For aggregate reporting, the age groups requested were: <15, 15–19, 20–24, 25–34, 35–44, ≥45; if data on age were unavailable or in an incompatible format, the country was excluded from the analysis.

5 Since Eurostat population data might differ from the population data published by national statistics offices, rates in this report might differ from those published by national surveillance institutes.

6 Population data for Latvia were significantly modified in the Eurostat database in 2013 following a change in methodology of the Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia. Rates presented in this report are therefore likely to be underestimated (overestimated for congenital syphilis).

Annex 2. Data quality

The completeness of reporting is an important criterion for the quality and the interpretation of surveillance data. From 1990 to 2011, 3563183 cases of chlamydia were reported from 25 countries with varying degrees of completeness: 808355 cases of gonorrhoea (28 countries), 367807 cases of syphilis (29 countries), 3181 cases of congenital syphilis (24 countries) and 2824 cases of LGV (16 countries).

Liechtenstein did not provide any data on STI.

Case-based and aggregate reports

Member States have agreed to report 1990–99 STI surveillance data in aggregate format; 2000–11 data, when available, were reported in case-based format. The case-based format allows the use of additional variables describing more epidemiological characteristics (Annex 4). The completeness of reported data is affected by the use of these two formats as the aggregated format provides only limited information (gender, age, transmission category). The proportion of cases reported through the case-based format differs between STI and over time (Tables A1-3) and is strongly influenced by a few countries which report a large numbers of cases and use the aggregate format for reporting.

Completeness of data

Table A4 presents the completeness levels of data for 2000, 2010 and 2011. The completeness of reporting of basic variables such as 'age' and 'gender' has been very high for the whole time period and for all reported diseases. Completeness for age and gender was lower in aggregated data than case-based data. There are still difficulties in analysing the 'age-class' variable for countries reporting aggregate data, as the data are reported in different formats. Completeness of other variables was considerably lower, partly due to the amount of aggregated reporting as most of the epidemiological variables are not included in the aggregated format. Some variables, such as 'HIVStatus' had poor levels of completeness even in case-based data.

Chlamydia

The number of countries reporting chlamydia data has increased over the years (Tables 1a, A1): four countries reported data for 1990; this increases to ten countries in 2000 and 25 in 2011. For the period 2000 to 2011, 39% of the data were provided in case-based format. The amount of case-based data has remained stable at 36% between 2009 and 2011. The lack of case-based data limits the scope for a detailed analysis as the aggregate format only includes gender, age, and transmission category.

The completeness of the basic variables 'age' and 'gender' has remained close to 100% in 2011. Completeness of the variable 'transmission category' increased between 2001 and 2011: 'transmission category' is now reported by 12 countries, but was only available for 43% of cases in 2011. 'HIV status' is reported by four countries, with 2% completeness overall. 'Site of infection' is available for 13% of the reported cases in 2011 and reported by 12 countries. The variable 'ClinicalServiceType' was reported for 13% of cases in 2011. The collection of variables which are consistently poorly reported needs to be re-evaluated.

Gonorrhoea

The number of countries reporting gonorrhoea data has increased to 28 in 2011 (Table A2). For the period 2000–11, 17% of the data were provided in case-based format. The percentage of cases reported as case-based data has increased over the years; in 2011, 27% of data were reported as case-based data, compared with 7% in 2000. The following countries reported aggregated data: Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Poland, Spain,

Table A1: Overview of chlamydia reporting, EU/EEA countries, 1990–2011

Year	Number of countries reporting data	Number of countries reporting case-based data	Number of cases reported	Percentage of cases reported as case-based data (%)
1990	4	1	71 696	0.3
2001	10	5	137 075	37.8
2010	25	19	346 043	35.6
2011	25	18	346 911	35.9

Table A2: Overview of gonorrhoea reporting, EU/EEA countries, 1990–2011

Year	Number of countries reporting data	Number of countries reporting case-based data	Number of cases reported	Percentage of cases reported as case-based data (%)
1990	12	1	64 933	0.4
2001	18	8	35 166	7.1
2010	28	21	32 644	28.1
2011	28	21	39 179	27.0

and the United Kingdom. This considerably affects the amount of information available for analysis as the aggregate format only includes gender, age, and transmission category.

The completeness levels of the variables 'age' and 'gender' were above 90% between 1990 and 2011 and reached 91% and 94%, respectively, in 2011. Completeness of the variable 'transmission category' increased to 72% in 2011, and the variable is reported by 19 countries. The variable 'site of infection' is now reported by thirteen countries; however completeness is still low at 17% of cases in 2011. 'HIV status' was reported by 10 countries in 2011, amounting to 13% of all cases.

Syphilis

All countries (except Liechtenstein) provided data on syphilis in 2011. For the period 2000–2011, 33% of the data were provided in case-based format. In recent years, five countries changed their reporting systems (Austria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Romania) so that 57% of the 2011 data are available in case-based format. Only six countries still report syphilis data in aggregated format.

The completeness levels of the variables 'age' and 'gender' were above 80%, the lowest completeness level when compared with gonorrhoea and chlamydia. Completeness of the variable 'transmission category' has increased and was available for 42% of cases in 2011. However, there are still nine countries not reporting this variable. The variables on 'stage of infection' were provided for only 28% of cases. 'HIV status' was reported by twelve countries and for 13% of all reported cases in 2011.

Table A3: Overview of syphilis reporting, EU/EEA countries, 1990–2011

Year	Number of countries reporting data	Number of countries reporting case-based data	Number of cases reported	Percentage of cases reported as case-based data (%)
1990	11	1	8 436	2.0
2001	19	11	20 257	15.6
2010	29	23	18 617	56.2
2011	29	23	19 798	57.3

Table A4: Completeness of reporting for key variables, 2000, 2010 and 2011

	2000				2010				2011			
	No. of countries reporting variable	Overall completeness (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	No. of countries reporting variable	Overall completeness (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	No. of countries reporting variable	Overall completeness (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)
Chlamydia												
Age	9	96	82	100	23	98	77	100	22	98	73	100
Gender	10	100	67	100	25	100	67	100	24	100	67	100
Classification	10	100	100	100	24	100	100	100	24	100	100	100
ClinicalServiceType	2	13	63	100	12	13	1	100	11	13	88	100
Transmission	2	71	94	100	11	45	1	100	12	43	8	100
HIVStatus	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	95	4	2	0	98
SiteOfInfection	2	12	96	97	10	12	1	100	11	13	83	100
Gonorrhoea												
Age	14	91	82	100	25	90	33	100	24	91	83	100
Gender	16	95	67	100	27	93	67	100	27	94	50	100
ClinicalServiceType	3	1	10	100	13	16	5	100	14	17	14	100
CountryOfBirth	4	4	82	100	12	17	5	100	12	17	4	100
CountryOfNationality	2	1	98	100	11	5	5	100	10	4	4	100
ProbableCountryOfInfection	4	3	82	98	13	11	1	100	11	9	3	100
Transmission	5	68	86	100	16	71	5	100	19	72	6	100
HIVStatus	3	3	20	82	9	13	0	100	10	13	1	100
SexWorker	2	0	2	97	8	12	0	100	8	13	2	100
ContactSW	2	1	88	92	9	12	5	99	9	13	1	100
SiteOfInfection	1	1	100	100	10	14	5	100	13	17	13	100
Syphilis												
Age	15	83	80	100	27	80	85	100	27	82	81	100
Gender	16	85	67	100	28	82	80	100	28	84	96	100
ClinicalServiceType	3	1	98	100	12	20	1	100	12	23	89	100
CountryOfBirth	5	3	79	100	13	34	1	100	13	26	1	100
CountryOfNationality	2	1	99	100	9	14	1	100	10	17	18	100
ProbableCountryOfInfection	5	2	22	93	14	31	1	100	13	10	1	100
Transmission	8	6	33	100	18	39	0	100	20	42	6	100
HIVStatus	5	1	17	95	10	12	1	100	12	13	0	100
SexWorker	3	0	3	93	9	8	1	100	11	9	3	99
ContactSW	3	0	7	86	10	8	1	97	10	9	1	99
StageSYPH	1	0	2	2	1	1	68	68	2	0	2	100
StageSYPHdetailed	5	2	33	100	14	24	1	100	15	28	66	100

Annex 3. Description of national STI surveillance systems

Descriptions of national STI surveillance systems can be found in an ECDC report entitled *Sexually transmitted infections in Europe 1990–2010*. The following updated descriptions were received in 2012:

Belgium

Two surveillance systems reporting data to TESSy:

- BE-LABNET: voluntary, sentinel laboratory system reporting case-based data for chlamydia, gonorrhoea and syphilis with national coverage.
- BE-STD: voluntary, sentinel clinician system reporting case-based data for determinants. Coverage not known.

Case reporting

Mandatory universal (since 1946)

- Diseases covered: syphilis and gonorrhoea (congenital syphilis).
- Coverage: unknown. Theoretically reporting is obligatory for all physicians in all settings, private and public.
- Laboratory confirmation is not required.
- Individual-level reporting.
- Variables: place of residence, gender, age, sexual orientation (Flemish community only), stage of syphilis.

Sentinel (since 2000)

- 50 sites distributed throughout the country report. Dermatologists, GPs, urologists, STI clinics, student clinics, and family planning centres. Participation of gynaecologists is voluntary.
- Diseases covered: syphilis, gonorrhoea, chlamydia, genital herpes, genital warts, PID, LGV, acute hepatitis B, and acute hepatitis C (only in MSM). Coverage: Unknown.
- Laboratory confirmation is required for all STI, in compliance with ECDC case definition 2008.
- Variables: age, sex, nationality, place or residence, level of education, reason for testing, symptoms, sexual orientation, number of partners in last six months, group sex, fellation, stable relationship, commercial sex worker, drug use, contact with commercial sex worker, place where infection was contracted, HIV testing situation, HIV status, HBV status, HCV status, HPV vaccination status, partner notification.

Laboratory test reporting

Sentinel (since 2001)

- Voluntary participation by private and hospital microbiology laboratories.
- Diseases covered: syphilis, gonorrhoea and chlamydia.
- Coverage: 101 of the 178 laboratories of microbiology currently participate, covering 60% of the STI testing activities.
- Individual-level reporting.
- Cannot be linked to case reports.
- Variables: place of residence, gender, age, test used.
- Gonorrhoea AMR testing is undertaken for all isolates.

Greece

Greece uses one data source for reporting STI data to TESSy, the GR-NOTIFIABLE_DISEASES system developed by the Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (KEELPNO). KEELPNO is responsible under law for epidemiological surveillance in Greece.

The new surveillance system for STIs, established in 2009, actively collects data (case based and aggregated) on cases of chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, congenital syphilis, and LGV. Data are collected from clinicians/laboratories/hospitals, both in the public and private sector. Reporting is compulsory for all above-mentioned diseases. EU-2008 case definitions are used.

The new system is intended to be comprehensive but data are mainly reported from public hospitals, thus significant underreporting may exist. Due to the introduction of the new surveillance system, no time trends can be calculated at this point. The increase in the reported number of chlamydia, syphilis and gonorrhoea cases since the launching of the new surveillance system has mainly been attributed to the inclusion of data from more centres.

Data presented in this report were retrieved from the database on 10 September 2012 and are subject to change if new evidence is provided by other centres.

Case reporting

Mandatory universal

- Diseases covered: syphilis and congenital syphilis (since 1950), gonorrhoea (since 1950), LGV and chlamydia (since 2011).
- Coverage: Theoretically, reporting is obligatory for all physicians/laboratories/hospitals in all settings, private and public. Active surveillance has been implemented in 2009 in order to increase case detection and reporting. Data are mainly reported from public hospitals.
- Laboratory confirmation is required.
- Variables (case based): age, gender, date of onset, date of diagnosis, date of notification, reporting centre, clinical service type, country of birth, possible country of infection, HIV status, reason for testing, transmission category, clinical symptoms, laboratory results, sex worker, contact with sex worker, site of infection, stage of syphilis.
- Variables (aggregated): age, gender, transmission category.

Laboratory test reporting

- Diseases covered: syphilis, gonorrhoea, and chlamydia.
- Gonococcal antimicrobial susceptibility data are reported at a national level by the National Reference Centre for *N. gonorrhoeae* (Hellenic Pasteur Institute), which also participates in the Euro-GASP project.

Netherlands

STI are reported through the NL-STI data source. The reports cover chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, and LGV. This sentinel surveillance system covers all STI centres in the country; the system has national coverage, but is selective for the more high-risk population by triage according to a fixed set of criteria (i.e. young age, MSM, risk behaviour, showing STI symptoms, notification, ethnic origin from countries with generalised HIV epidemics). All clients are tested for chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, HIV; other tests are done on indication. Since 2012, persons of young age and no other risk factors are tested for chlamydia first. If positive, gonorrhoea, syphilis, and HIV are tested as well. The surveillance system collects case-based data regarding the diagnosis, with national case-definitions applied (laboratory confirmation), as well as demographic and behavioural data.

Case reporting

Sentinel (since 2006)

- Reporting by eight STI regions representing all 36 municipal health services.
- Diseases covered: syphilis, gonorrhoea, chlamydia, HIV, hepatitis B and C, genital herpes, genital warts, trichomoniasis, non-specific urethritis, LGV.
- Coverage: national.
- Laboratory confirmation is required for syphilis, gonorrhoea, chlamydia, LGV, HIV, and hepatitis.
- Variables: place of diagnosis, date of diagnosis, sex, age, place of residence, ethnic origin (by country of birth or parent's country of birth), reason for testing, sexual orientation, history of STI, CSW, contact with CSW, IDU, HIV status, date of HIV test, number of partners in last six months, condom use at last sexual contact, lab test, site of infection, antimicrobial resistance (for gonorrhoea only).

Laboratory test reporting

Mandatory

- None

Sentinel

- None

United Kingdom

The UK uses four data sources to report STI to TESSy: UK-GUM to report chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis and congenital syphilis; UK-LAB to report gonorrhoea and syphilis; UK-GUM-COM to report chlamydia; and UK-ENHANCED to report LGV. These sources report confirmed diagnoses and provide aggregated data.

UK-GUM collects data on diagnoses made in all genitourinary medicine (GUM – also known as STI) clinics across the UK and reporting is mandatory. GUM clinics have comprehensive coverage but some STI may be diagnosed in other settings.

UK-GUM-COM is comprehensive and collects data on all diagnoses of chlamydia made in GUM clinics and, for England and Wales, community-based test settings. UK-GUM-COM data are provided by GUM clinics, community-based testing sites and laboratories, but reporting is only part mandatory.

UK-LGV collects enhanced surveillance data on all LGV diagnoses made in the UK. Reporting is comprehensive and voluntary. Data are provided by the UK LGV reference laboratories and physicians.

Case reporting

Mandatory universal (since 1917) – UK-GUM

- Diseases covered: any condition diagnosed in a GUM clinic, including syphilis, congenital syphilis, gonorrhoea, chlamydia, genital herpes, genital warts, trichomonas infection
- Coverage: comprehensive for GUM clinics but some STI may be diagnosed in other settings. All syphilis and most gonorrhoea diagnoses are confirmed by GUM clinics, whereas most chlamydia diagnoses are made in community-based test settings.
- Laboratory confirmation: required
- Data format: aggregated
- Variables: local geographic area, gender, age group, sexual orientation

Voluntary universal

- Diseases covered: chlamydia, LGV
- Coverage: comprehensive
- Laboratory confirmation: required
- Data format: aggregated
- Variables: local geographic area, gender, age group plus extensive enhanced variable collection for LGV.

Sentinel

- None

Laboratory test reporting

Mandatory universal

- None

Voluntary universal

- Diseases covered: chlamydia
- Coverage: comprehensive
- Laboratory confirmation: required
- Data format: aggregated
- Variables: local geographic area, gender, age group

Variation in surveillance methods across the UK

STI surveillance methods vary across the countries of the UK. The following summaries briefly describe how these variations are reflected in the UK STI TESSy return.

England

For 2012, the English contribution to the UK datasets consisted of data on chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, and LGV diagnoses made in GUM clinics throughout England. The data are collected through the GUM Clinic Activity Dataset (GUMCAD), a disaggregate patient-level dataset of all STI diagnoses and services at GUM clinics in England.

Scotland

The Scottish contribution to the UK datasets consisted of data on laboratory-positive diagnoses for chlamydia and gonorrhoea, and data from an enhanced syphilis surveillance system which collects both clinical and laboratory information.

Wales

Data reported to TESSy are collected through the Sexual Health in Wales Surveillance System (SWS). The SWS receives data from two sources: laboratories and integrated sexual health (ISH) clinics. Laboratory data include tests requested from all healthcare settings, but most information captured by the clinical arm of SWS is from hospital clinics (previously known as GUM clinics). Data on syphilis, gonorrhoea and chlamydia are reported to TESSy.

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland contributes data collected in all GUM clinics to the UK TESSy STI report. Data on syphilis, congenital syphilis, gonorrhoea and chlamydia are collected in aggregate format from GUM clinics (mandatory universal reporting).

Annex 4. Enhanced set of variables for STI surveillance

Variable name	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Chlamydia	LGV	Congenital syphilis
Common set of variables					
1. RecordID	√	√	√	√	√
2. RecordType	√	√	√	√	√
3. RecordTypeVersion	√	√	√	√	√
4. Subject	√	√	√	√	√
5. Status	√	√	√	√	√
6. Data source	√	√	√	√	√
7. Age	√	√	√	√	√
8. Gender	√	√	√	√	√
9. Outcome	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	√
10. DateofOnset	√	√	√	√	√
11. DateOfDiagnosis	√	√	√	√	√
12. DateOfNotification	√	√	√	√	√
13. DateUsedForStatistics	√	√	√	√	√
14. ReportingCountry	√	√	√	√	√
15. Classification	√	√	√	√	√
16. ClinicalCriteria	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
17. LaboratoryResult	√	√	√	√	√
18. EpiLinked	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Disease-specific variables					
19. ClinicalServiceType	√	√	√	√	
20. CountryOfBirth	√	√		√	√
21. CountryOfNationality	√	√		√	
22. ProbableCountryOfInfection	√	√		√	
23. Transmission	√	√	√	√	
24. HIVStatus	√	√	√	√	
25. SexWorker	√	√		√	
26. ContactSW	√	√		√	
27. SiteOfInfection	√	√	√	√	
28. StagesSYPH	√				
29. StagesSYPHdetailed	√				
30. CountryOfBirthOfMother					√
31. CountryOfNationalityOfMother					√
32. AgeMonth					√

N/A: not applicable

Annex 5. Case definitions for STI

Source: Commission Decision of 28/IV/2008 amending Decision 2002/253/EC laying down case definitions for reporting communicable diseases to the Community network under Decision No 2119/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

Chlamydial infection

(*Chlamydia trachomatis* including *lymphogranuloma venereum* (LGV))

Clinical criteria

Any person with at least one of the following clinical forms:

Chlamydial infection non-LGV

At least one of the following six:

- Urethritis
- Epididymitis
- Acute salpingitis
- Acute endometritis
- Cervicitis
- Proctitis

In newborn children at least one of the following two:

- Conjunctivitis
- Pneumonia

Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)

At least one of the following five:

- Urethritis
- Genital ulcer
- Inguinal lymphadenopathy
- Cervicitis
- Proctitis

Laboratory criteria

Chlamydial infection non-LGV

At least one of the following three:

1. Isolation of *Chlamydia trachomatis* from a specimen of the anogenital tract or from the conjunctiva
2. Demonstration of *Chlamydia trachomatis* by DFA test in a clinical specimen
3. Detection of *Chlamydia trachomatis* nucleic acid in a clinical specimen

LGV

At least one of the following two:

- Isolation of *Chlamydia trachomatis* from a specimen of the anogenital tract or from the conjunctiva
- Detection of *Chlamydia trachomatis* nucleic acid in a clinical specimen

AND

- Identification of serovar (genovar) L1, L2 or L3

Epidemiological criteria

An epidemiological link by human-to-human transmission (sexual contact or vertical transmission)

Case classification

A. Possible case: N/A

B. Probable case: Any person meeting the clinical criteria and with an epidemiological link

C. Confirmed case: Any person meeting the laboratory criteria

Gonorrhoea

(*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*)

Clinical criteria

Any person with at least one of the following eight:

- Urethritis
- Acute salpingitis
- Pelvic inflammatory disease
- Cervicitis
- Epididymitis
- Proctitis
- Pharyngitis
- Arthritis

OR

- Any newborn child with conjunctivitis

Laboratory criteria

At least one of the following four:

- Isolation of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* from a clinical specimen
- Detection of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* nucleic acid in a clinical specimen
- Demonstration of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* by a non-amplified nucleic acid probe test in a clinical specimen
- Microscopic detection of intracellular Gram-negative diploccocci in an urethral male specimen

Epidemiological criteria

An epidemiological link by human-to-human transmission (sexual contact or vertical transmission)

Case classification

A. Possible case: N/A

B. Probable case: Any person meeting the clinical criteria and with an epidemiological link

C. Confirmed case: Any person meeting the laboratory criteria

Syphilis

(*Treponema pallidum*)

Clinical criteria

Primary syphilis

Any person with one or several (usually painless) chancres in the genital, perineal, anal area or mouth or pharyngeal mucosa or elsewhere extragenitally

Secondary syphilis

Any person with at least one of the following three:

- Diffuse maculo-papular rash often involving palms and soles
- Generalised lymphadenopathy
- Condyloma lata
- Enanthema
- Allopetia diffusa

Early latent syphilis (< 1 year)

A history of symptoms compatible with those of the earlier stages of syphilis within the previous 12 months

Late latent syphilis (> 1 year)

Any person meeting laboratory criteria (specific serological tests)

Laboratory criteria

At least one of the following four laboratory tests:

- Demonstration of *Treponema pallidum* in lesion exudates or tissues by dark-field microscopic examination
- Demonstration of *Treponema pallidum* in lesion exudates or tissues by DFA test
- Demonstration of Treponema in lesion exudates or tissues by PCR
- Detection of *Treponema pallidum* antibodies by screening test (TPHA, TPPA or EIA)

AND

- additionally detection of Tp-IgM antibodies (by IgM-ELISA, IgM immunoblot or 19S-IgM-FTA-abs) confirmed by a second IgM assay

Epidemiological criteria

Primary/secondary syphilis

An epidemiological link by human-to-human transmission (sexual contact)

Early latent syphilis (< 1 year)

An epidemiological link by human-to-human transmission (sexual contact) within the 12 previous months

Case classification

A. Possible case: N/A

B. Probable case: Any person meeting the clinical criteria and with an epidemiological link

C. Confirmed case: Any person meeting the laboratory criteria for case confirmation

Syphilis, congenital and neonatal

(*Treponema pallidum*)

Clinical criteria

Any infant <2 years of age with at least one of the following ten:

- Hepatosplenomegaly
- Mucocutaneous lesions
- Condyloma lata
- Persistent rhinitis
- Jaundice
- Pseudoparalysis (due to periostitis and osteochondritis)
- Central nervous involvement
- Anaemia
- Nephrotic syndrome
- Malnutrition

Laboratory criteria

Laboratory criteria for case confirmation

At least one of the following three:

- Demonstration of *Treponema pallidum* by dark field microscopy in the umbilical cord, the placenta, a nasal discharge or skin lesion material
- Demonstration of *Treponema pallidum* by DFA-TP in the umbilical cord, the placenta, a nasal discharge or skin lesion material
- Detection of *Treponema pallidum*-specific IgM (FTA-abs, EIA)

AND

- a reactive non-treponemal test (VDRL, RPR) in the child's serum

Laboratory criteria for a probable case

At least one of the following three:

- Reactive VDRL-CSF test result
- Reactive non-treponemal and treponemal serologic tests in the mother's serum
- Infant's non-treponemal antibody titre is fourfold or greater than the antibody titre in the mother's serum

Epidemiological criteria

Any infant with an epidemiological link by human-to-human transmission (vertical transmission)

Case classification

A. Possible case: N/A

B. Probable case: any infant or child meeting the clinical criteria and with at least one of the following two:
   - an epidemiological link
   - meeting the laboratory criteria for a probable case

C. Confirmed case: any infant meeting the laboratory criteria for case confirmation

TQ-03-13-481-EN-C

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)

Postal address:
ECDC, SE-171 83 Stockholm, SWEDEN

Visiting address:
Tomtebodavägen 11A, Solna, SWEDEN

Tel. +46 858601000
Fax +46 858601001
http://www.ecdc.europa.eu

An agency of the European Union
http://www.europa.eu

Publications Office

ISBN: 978-92-9193-497

9 789291 934973