



# EGHI meeting

## ECDC Epidemiological Overview

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control  
Luxemburg, 19 May 2015

# Example epidemiological comparisons



# Tuberculosis



- All publications
- Rapid risk assessments
- Scientific Advice
- Technical reports
- Surveillance reports
- Guidance
- Corporate publications
- Technical documents
- Mission reports
- Peer-reviewed publications

## Tuberculosis surveillance and monitoring in Europe 2015

17 Mar 2015



Available as PDF in the following languages

→ EN

This document is free of charge.

### Abstract

The seventh report launched jointly by ECDC and the WHO Regional Office for Europe indicates that, despite notable progress in the past decade, tuberculosis (TB) is still a public health concern in many countries across Europe.

In 2013, 64 844 cases of TB were reported in 30 EU/EEA countries, which was 6% less than in 2012, reflecting a decrease in 19 countries. The EU/EEA notification rate was 12.7 per 100 000 population, continuing a long-term decreasing trend.

The latest figures on tuberculosis are available via ECDC's Surveillance Atlas of Infectious Diseases, a web-based tool offering access to European infectious disease surveillance data which is searchable by disease, region and period.

### Slide presentation

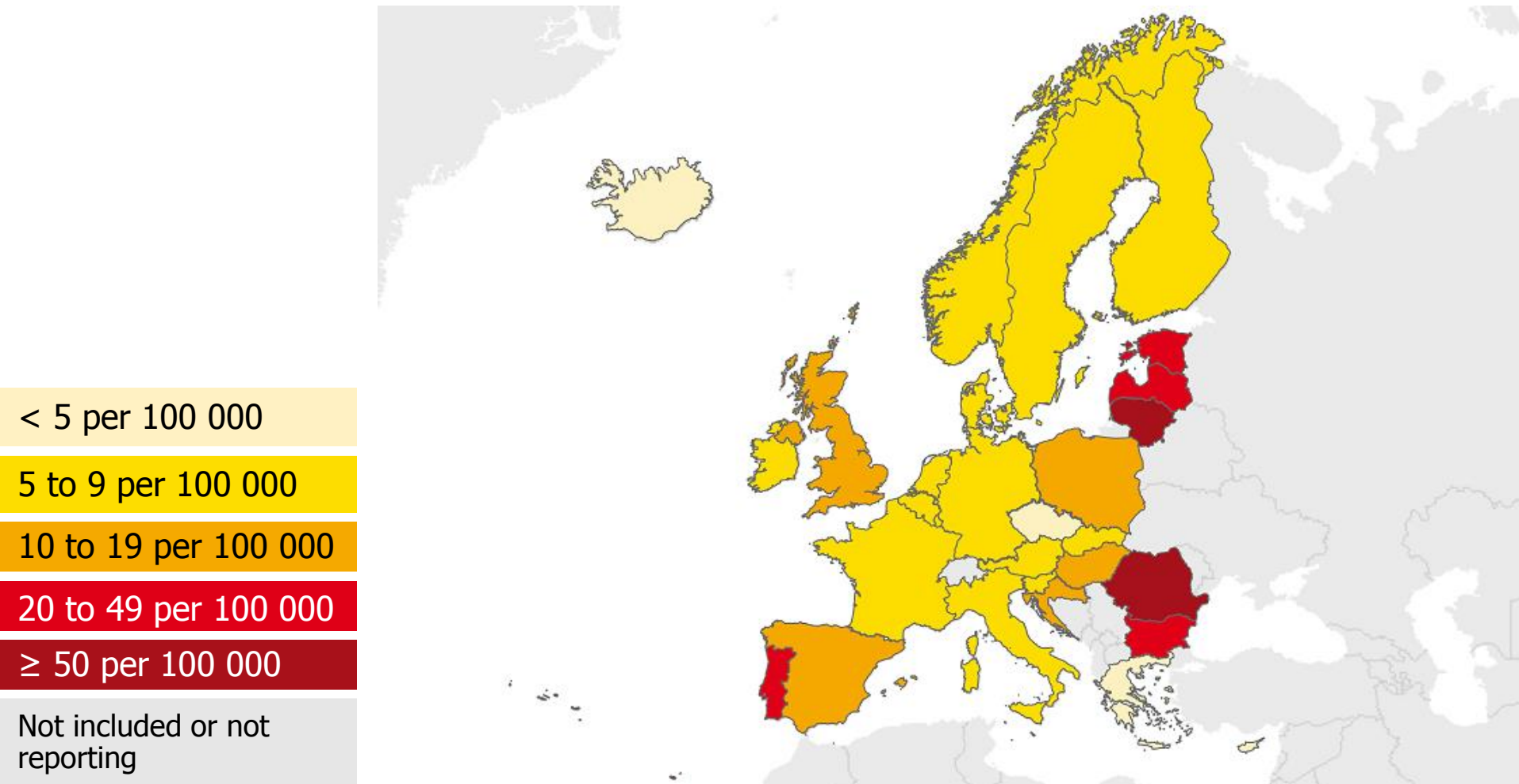
Tuberculosis surveillance findings 2015 (file updated 13 May 2015)

### Country Profiles

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovakia

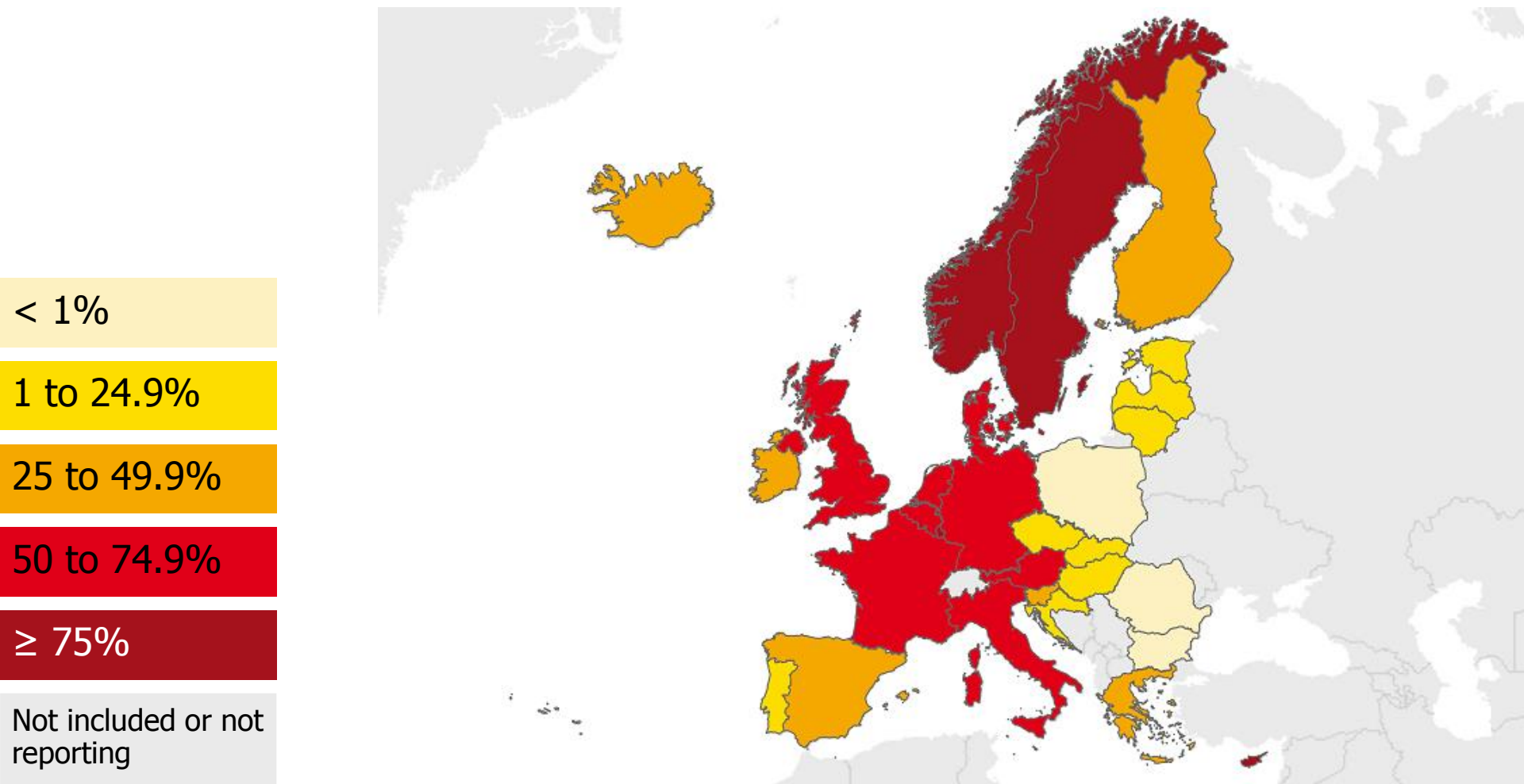
# TB notifications by country, EU/EEA, 2013

In 2013, 64 844 TB cases were reported in the EU/EEA.  
The notification rate was 12.7 per 100 000 population (range 3.4–83.5).



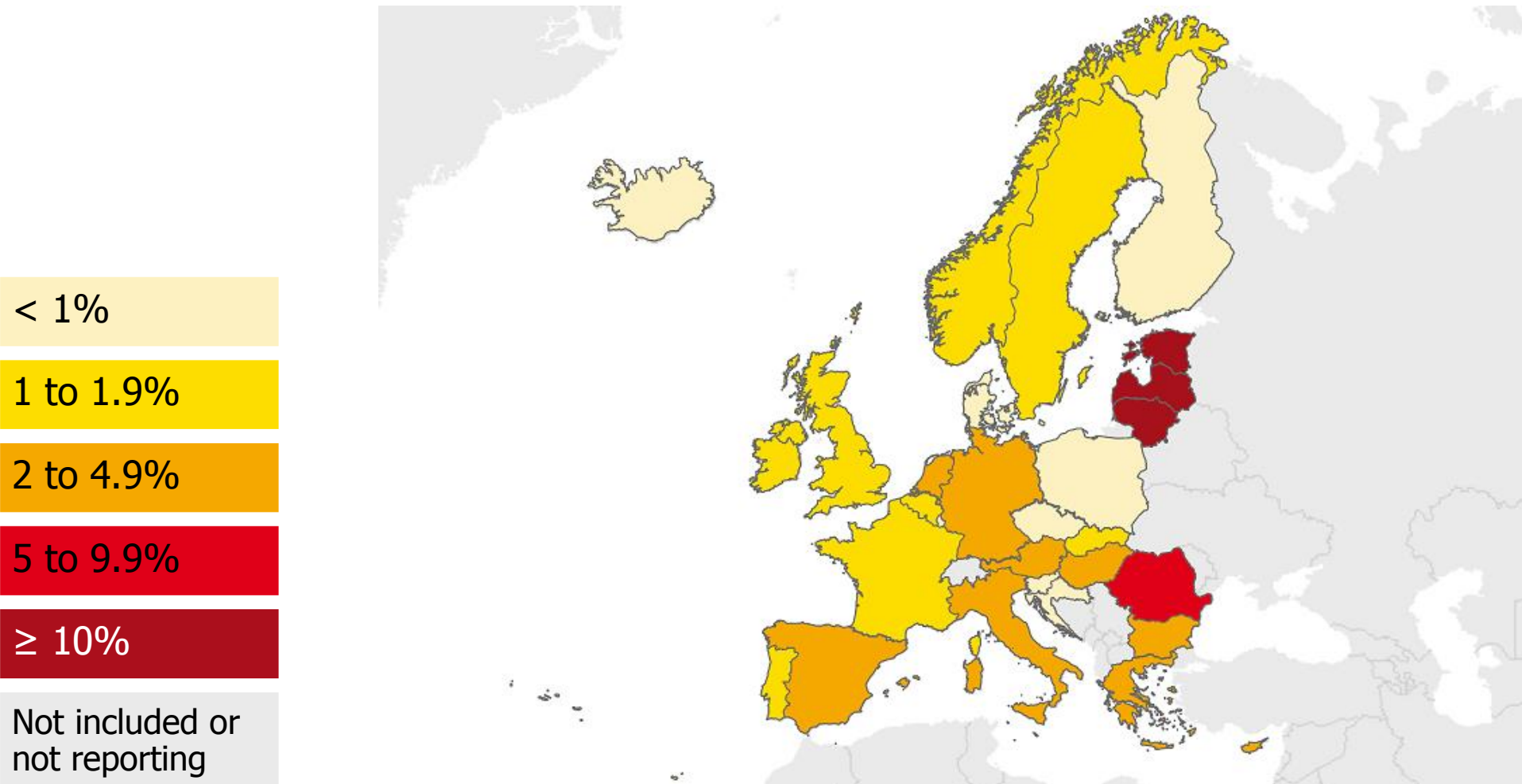
# TB cases of foreign origin, EU/EEA, 2013

In 2013, the proportion of TB cases of foreign origin in the EU/EEA was 28.0% (range 0.3–94.7%).



# Multidrug-resistant TB among all TB cases, EU/EEA, 2013

In 2013, the proportion of TB cases with multidrug-resistance in the EU/EEA was 4.1% (range 0–22.7%).



# Antimicrobial resistance





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### Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare-associated Infections

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## Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare-associated Infections Programme

The programme on Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare-Associated Infections (ARHAI) covers two major public health issues:

- **Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)**, i.e. the ability of microorganisms to become resistant to one or several antimicrobial agents used for therapy or prophylaxis;
- **Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAI)**, i.e. all infections associated with patient care, in particular hospitals and long-term care facilities.



The ARHAI programme focuses on 4 areas of public health: surveillance, response and scientific advice, training and communication to address the threat of antimicrobial resistance and healthcare-associated infections.

[Read more about the programme](#)

### IN FOCUS

**ECDC, EFSA and EMA publish the first integrated analysis of antimicrobial consumption and resistance data from humans and animals**

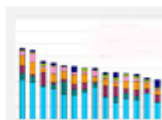


For the first time, the consumption of antimicrobial agents and occurrence of antimicrobial resistance in bacteria from humans and food-producing animals in Europe were analysed in an integrated manner by three EU agencies: the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and the European Medicines Agency (EMA).

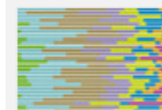
### INTERACTIVE DATABASES



Antimicrobial resistance interactive database (EARS-Net)



Antimicrobial consumption interactive database (ESAC-Net)



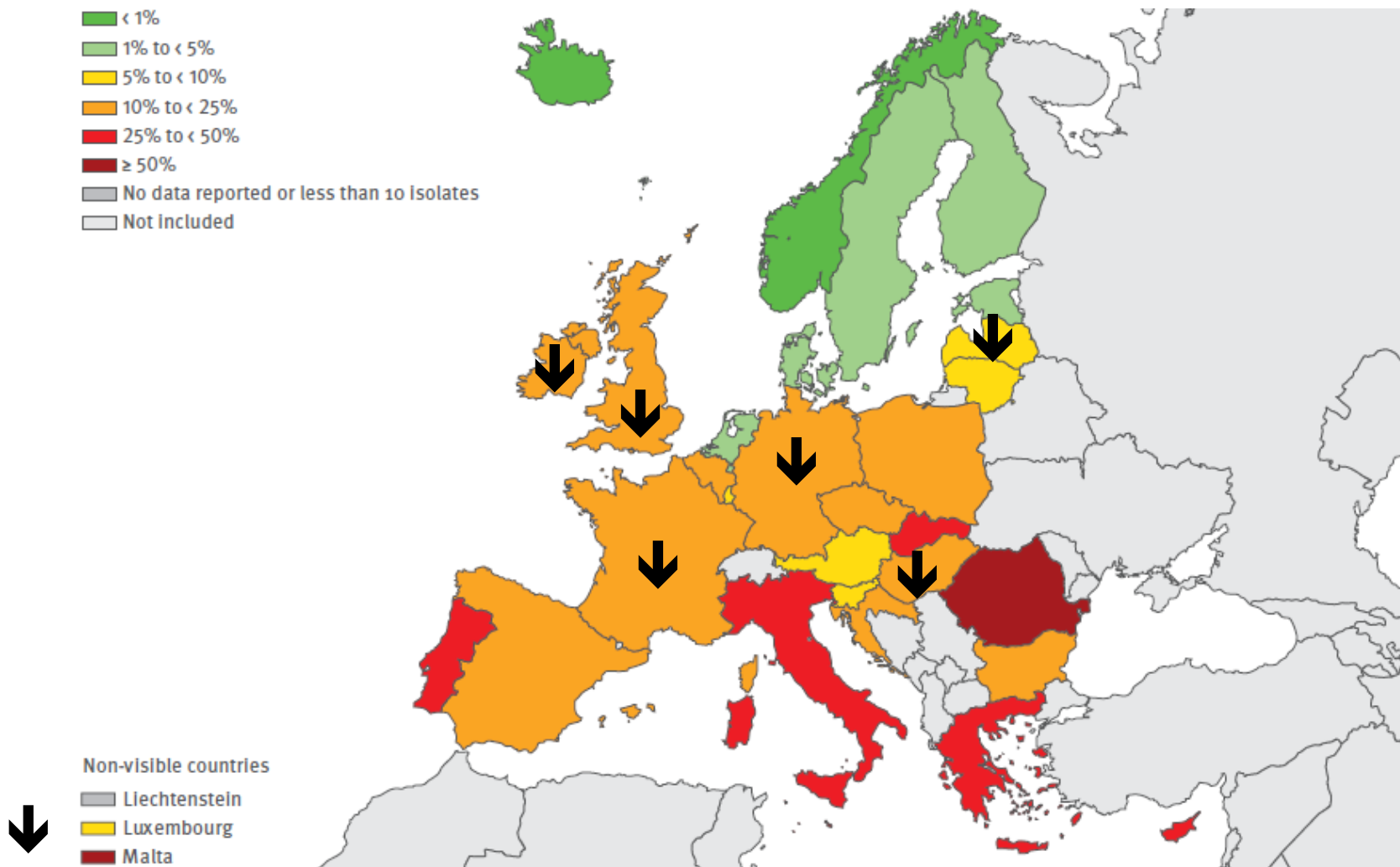
Point prevalence survey interactive database (HAI-Net PPS)

### GUIDANCE

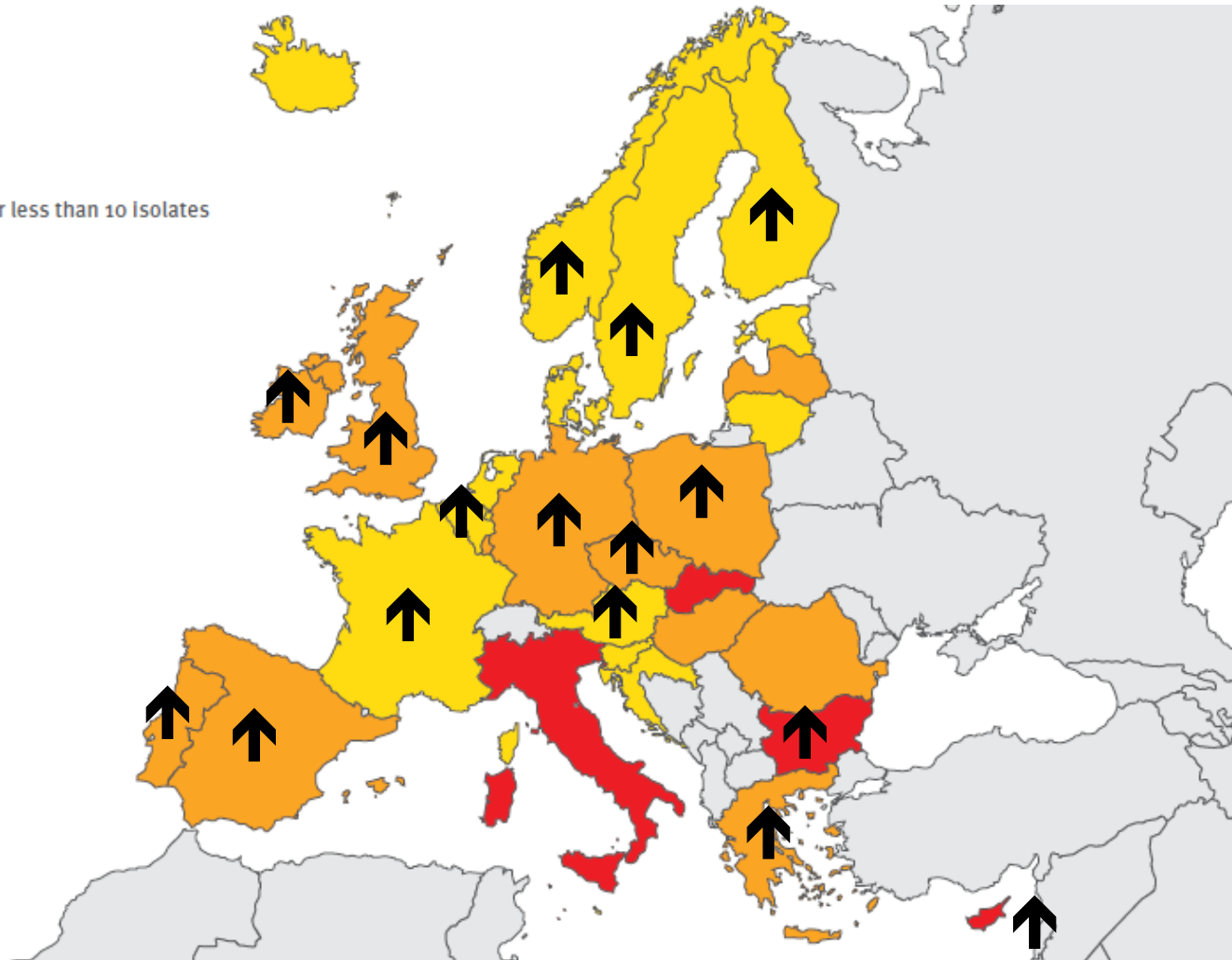


Directory of online resources: Prevention and control of antimicrobial resistance and healthcare-associated infections

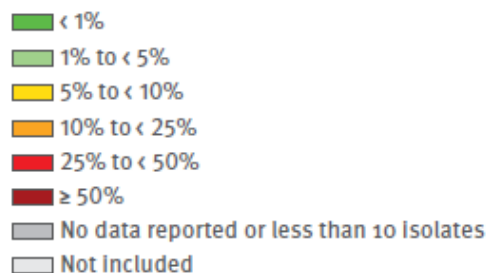
# *Staphylococcus aureus*: percentage of invasive isolates resistant to meticillin (MRSA); EU/EEA, 2013



# *Escherichia coli*: percentage of invasive isolates resistant to third-generation cephalosporins; EU/EEA, 2013

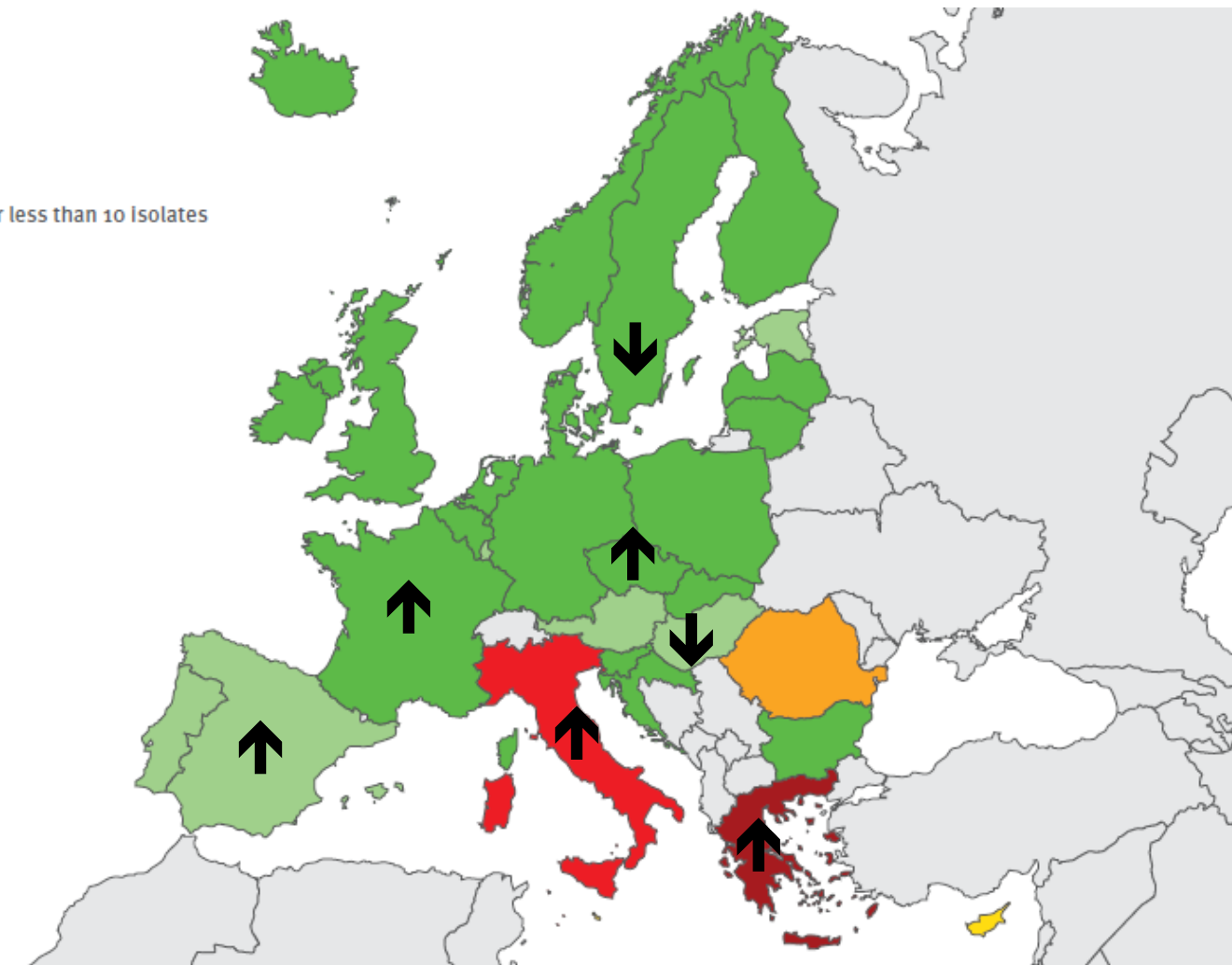


# *Klebsiella pneumoniae*: percentage of invasive isolates resistant to carbapenems; EU/EEA, 2013



Non-visible countries

- Liechtenstein
- Luxembourg
- Malta



# HIV/AIDS

# New HIV diagnoses, 2013, EU/EEA

Rate per 100 000 population

< 2

2 to <10

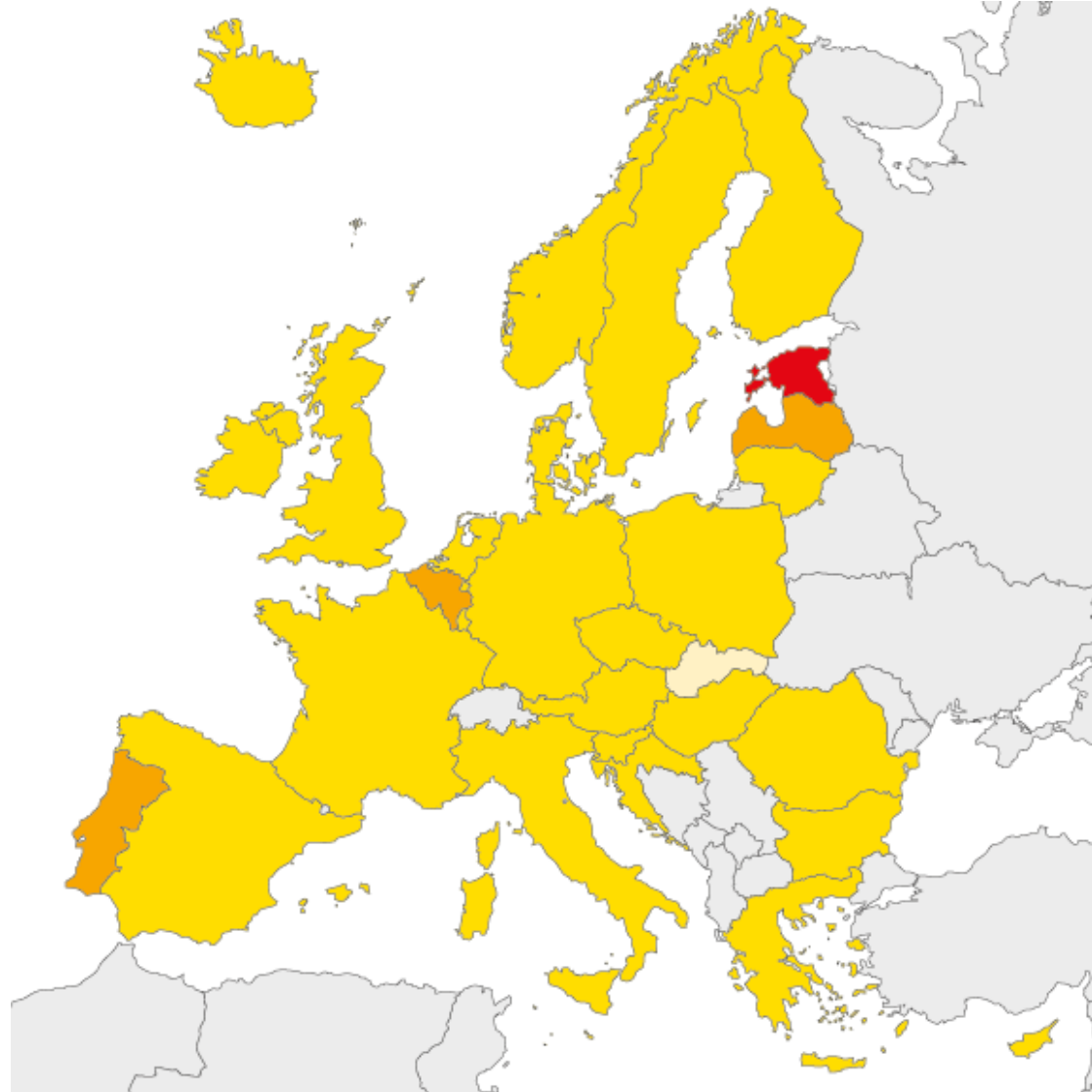
10 to <20

≥ 20

Not included or  
not reporting

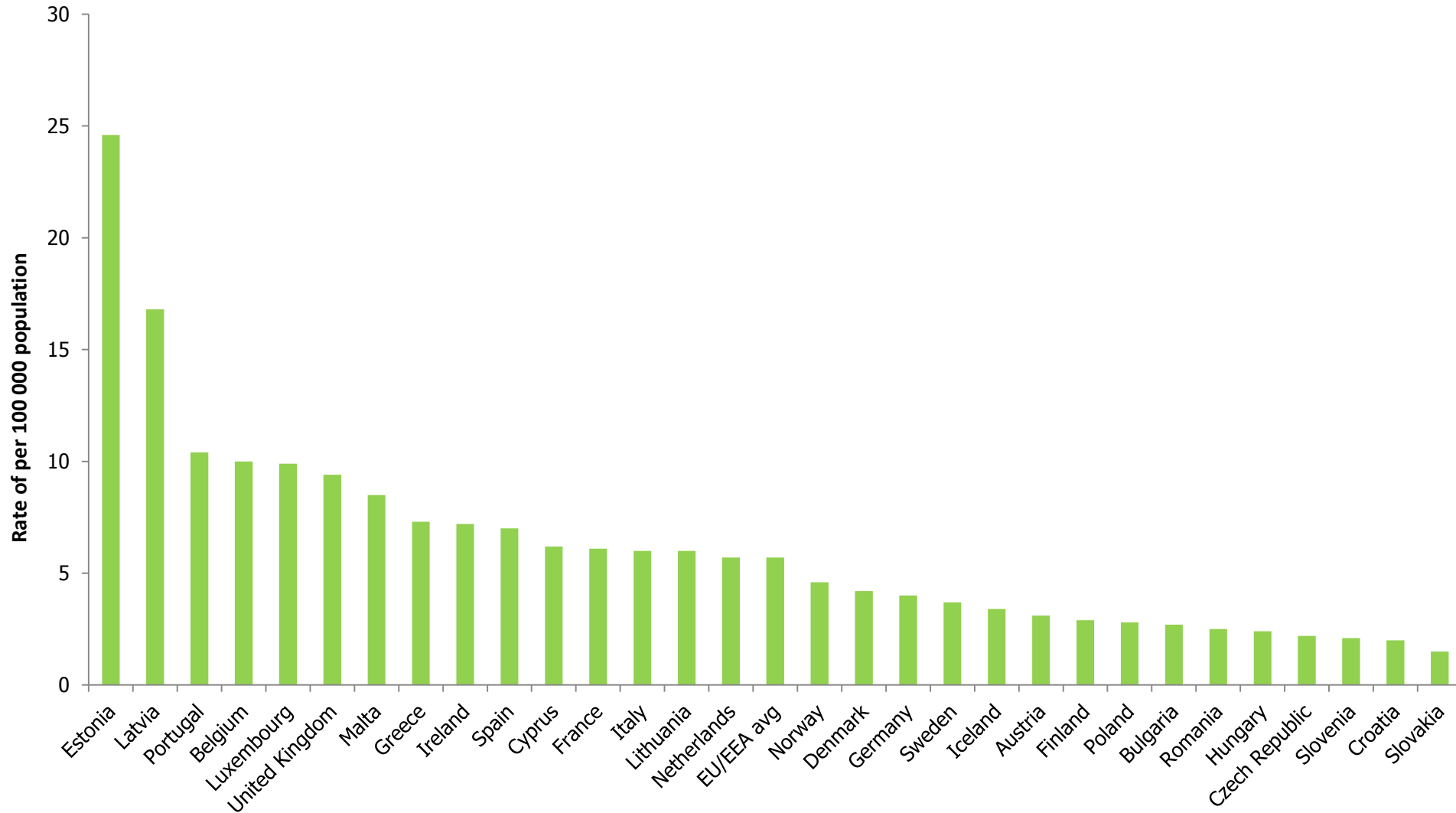
Non-visible countries

- Lichtenstein
- Luxembourg
- Malta



# New HIV diagnoses, 2013, EU/EEA

## rate per 100 000 population





# HIV diagnoses attributed to sex between men, 2013, EU/EEA

Rate per 100 000 male population

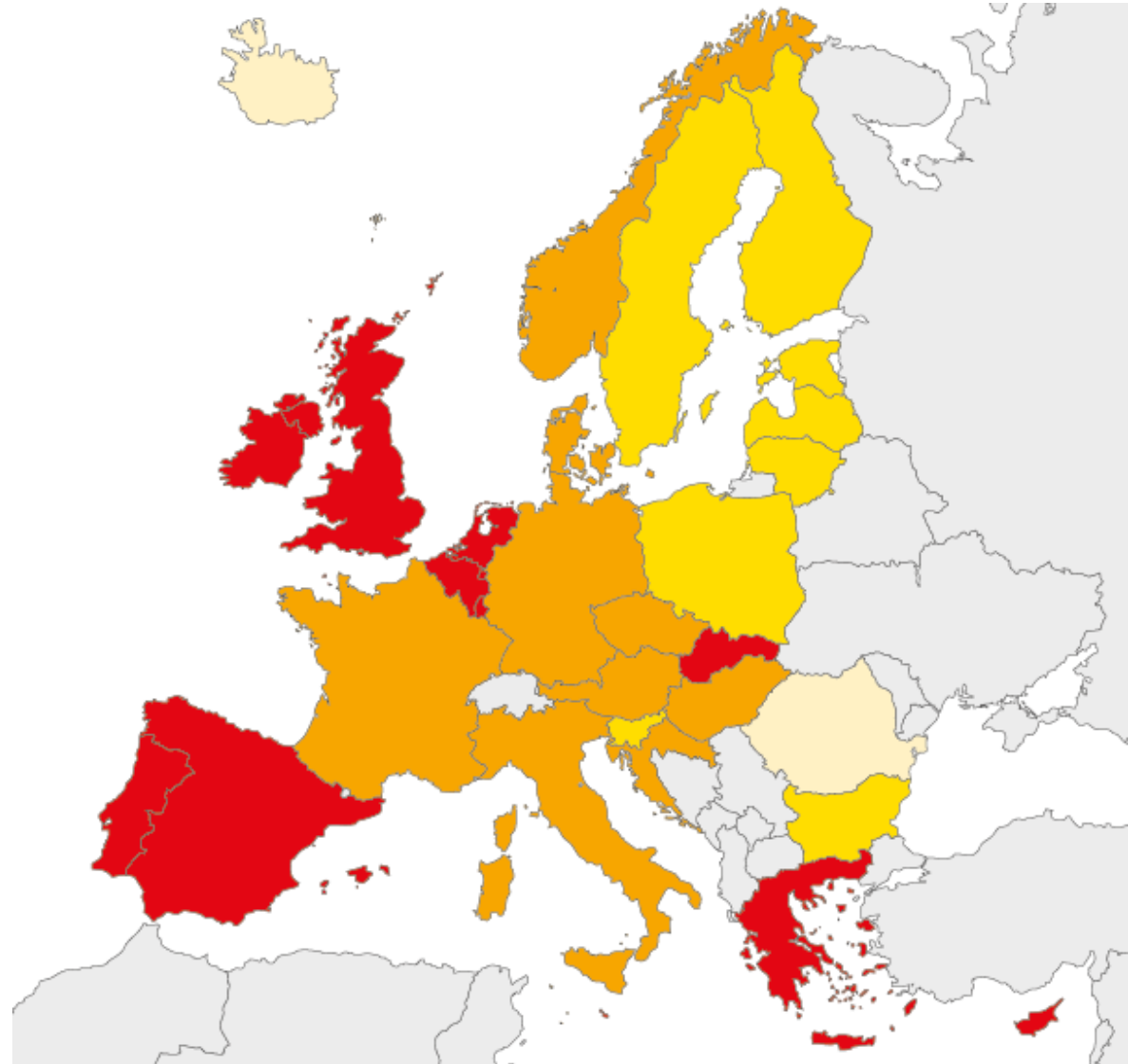
< 1

1 to <3

3 to <5

$\geq 5$

Not included or  
not reporting

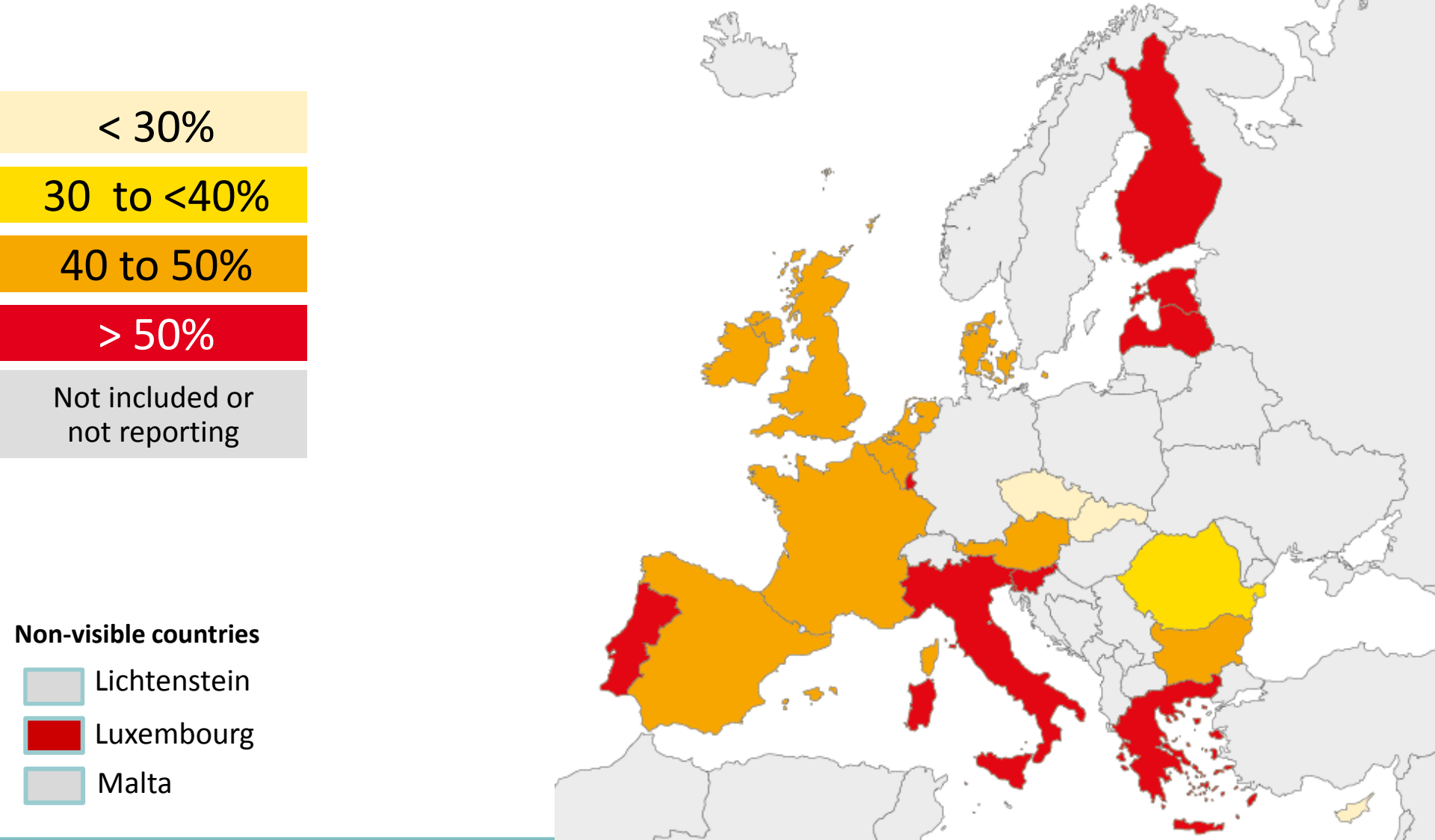


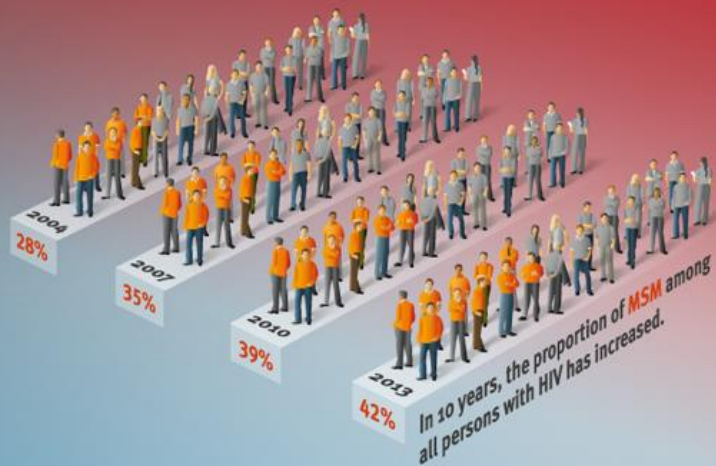
Non-visible countries

-  Lichtenstein
-  Luxembourg
-  Malta



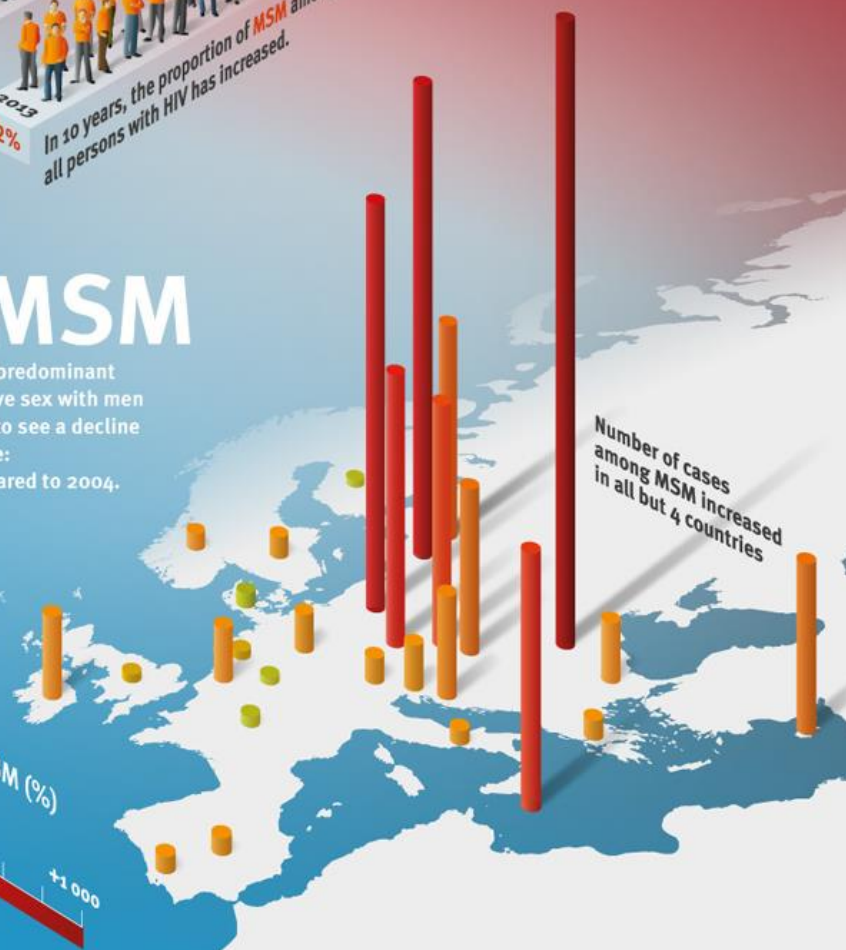
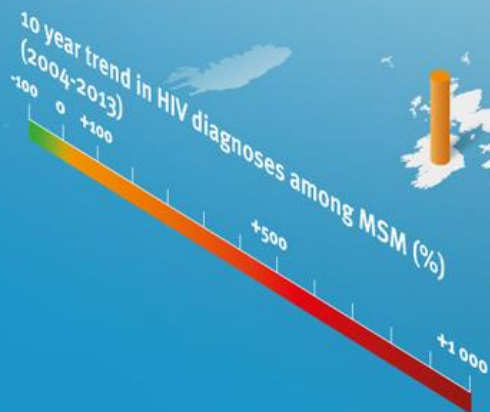
# Proportion of HIV cases diagnosed late (CD4 < 350 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>), 2013, EU/EEA





# HIV and MSM

In Europe, sex between men is still the predominant mode of HIV transmission. Men who have sex with men (MSM) are the only key population not to see a decline in new infections during the last decade: new diagnoses increased by 33% compared to 2004.



# ECDC Surveillance Atlas of Infectious Diseases



<http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/data-tools/atlas/Pages/atlas.aspx>



# BCoDE: Burden of communicable diseases in Europe



[http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/healthtopics/burden\\_of\\_communicable\\_diseases/Pages/index.aspx](http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/healthtopics/burden_of_communicable_diseases/Pages/index.aspx)

