



Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)  
in the Netherlands



# HIV Monitoring Report

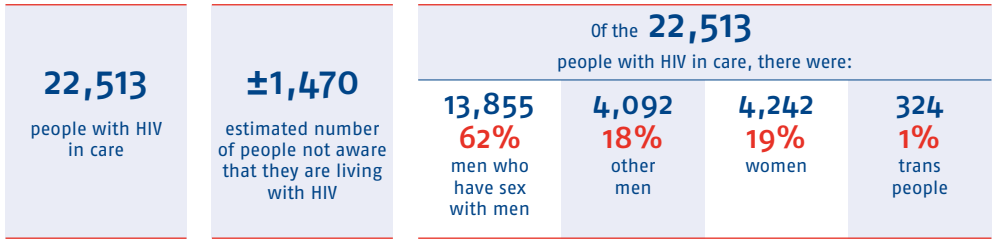
# 2024

## Summary



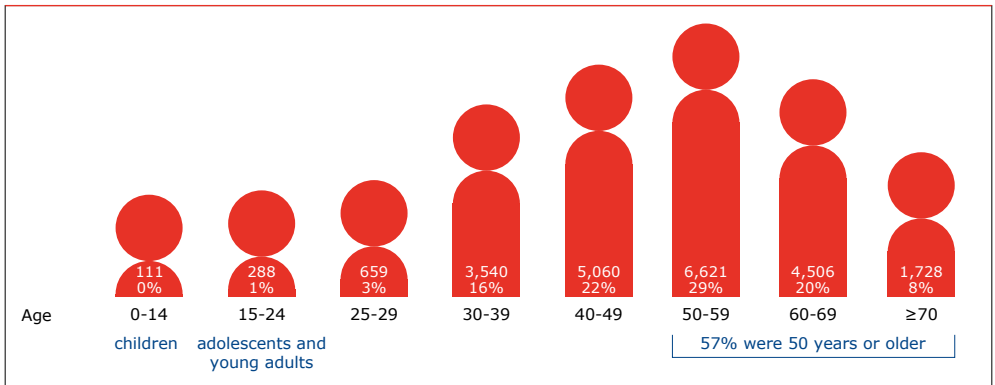
# The HIV epidemic in the Netherlands

On 31 December 2023 there were an estimated 25,240 people with HIV in the Netherlands, of whom 22,513 were in care.



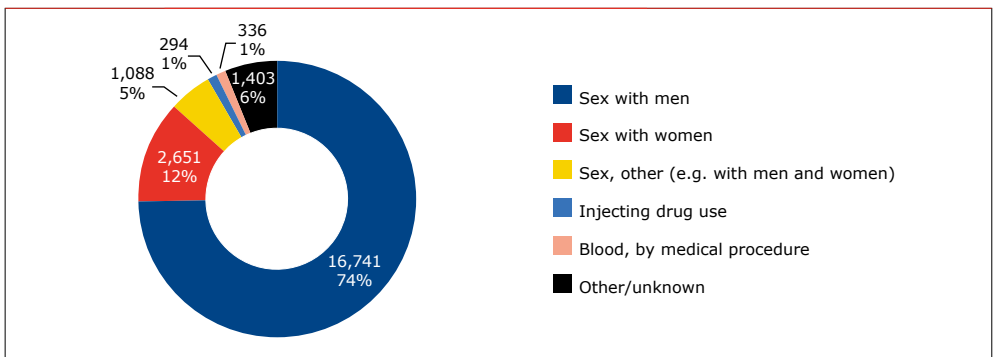
## Age

This figure shows the age distribution of people with HIV in care.



## Route of transmission

This figure shows the most likely route of transmission, as self-reported by people with HIV in care.



Percentages may not always add up to 100 due to rounding.

## Regional distribution of people with HIV in the Netherlands

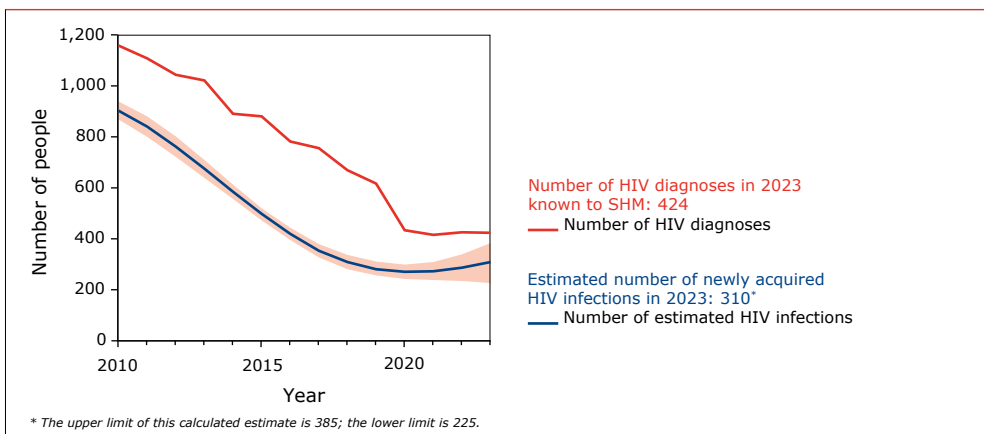
Region*	Estimated number of people with HIV	Estimated number of people with HIV, without a diagnosis
<b>Region*</b>		
Noord	1,605	170
Oost	2,870	180
Noord-Holland/Flevoland	9,305	295
Utrecht	1,435	75
Zuid-Holland Noord	1,925	170
Zuid-Holland Zuid	3,960	230
Zeeland/Brabant	2,820	255
Limburg	1,105	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,030</b>	<b>1,445</b>
<b>City</b>		
Amsterdam	6,460	155
Rotterdam	2,140	80
Den Haag	1,355	100
Utrecht	590	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,540</b>	<b>365</b>

\* This reflects the regional division according to the Additional Sexual Healthcare regulation (Aanvullende Seksuele Gezondheidszorg, ASG).

## Region of origin of people with HIV in care in the Netherlands

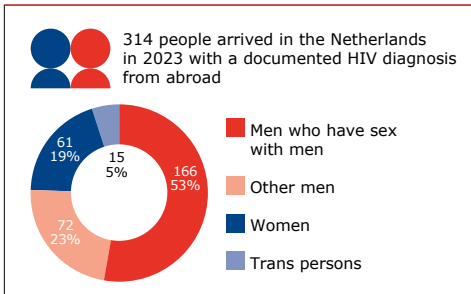
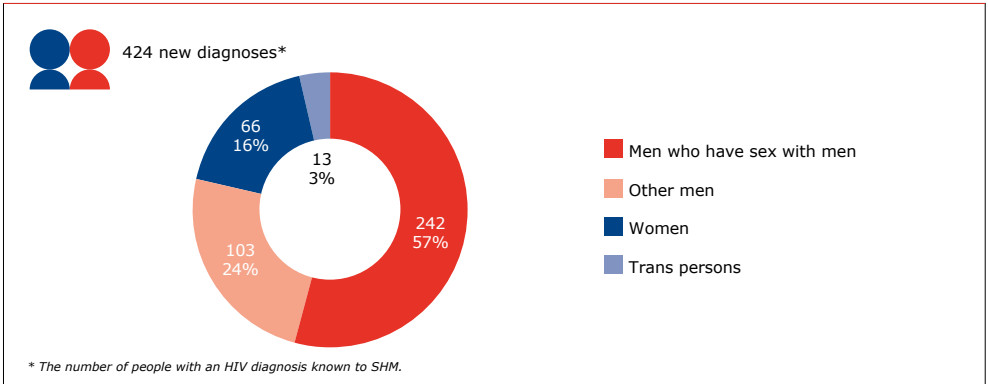
	Number	Percentage
Netherlands	12,313	55
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,831	13
Western Europe	1,132	5
Central Europe	814	4
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	635	3
South America	1,835	8
Caribbean	1,071	5
South and southeast Asia	881	4
North Africa and Middle East	510	2
Other	371	2
Unknown	120	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,513</b>	<b>100</b>

## HIV diagnoses and estimated number of HIV infections over time



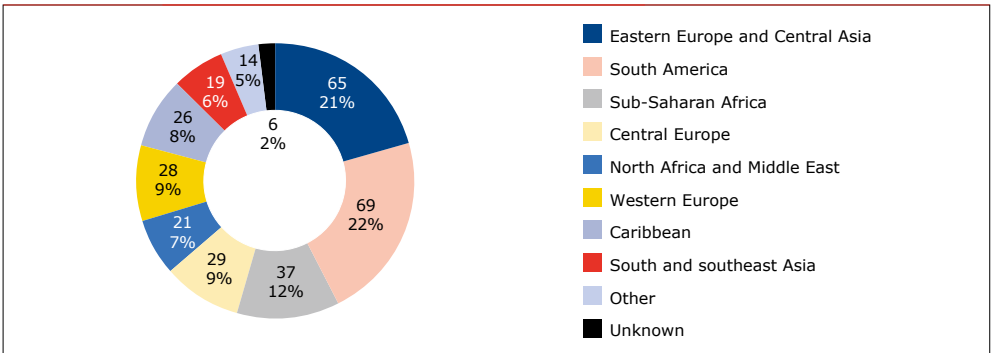
A new HIV infection is not the same as a confirmed HIV diagnosis. In practice, it is common for several years to elapse between the moment of HIV infection and an HIV diagnosis. The number of HIV infections over time is an estimate based on a mathematical model which takes into account information on the number of new HIV diagnoses as well as the disease stage at the time of diagnosis. These are then reported as 'estimated number of infections'.

## New HIV diagnoses 2023



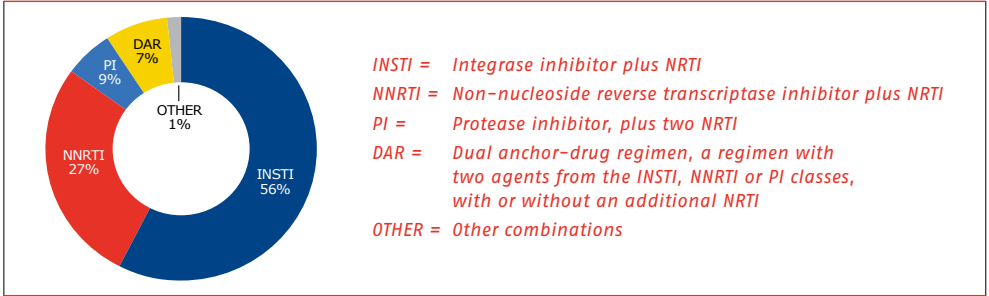
In 2023 **87%** of the **314** people who arrived in the Netherlands with a known HIV diagnosis from abroad had a suppressed viral load at the time of their first medical check-up in the Netherlands.

## Region of origin of people arriving in the Netherlands in 2023 with a documented HIV diagnosis from abroad



# HIV treatment

## Medication use in 2023



**1%** of people with HIV temporarily interrupted their medication in 2023.

**4%** of people with HIV use long-acting injectable medication.

## Start of first-line treatment

In **2023**, **74%** of people with HIV started taking medication **within one month** of their diagnosis. In **2014** that figure was **37%**.

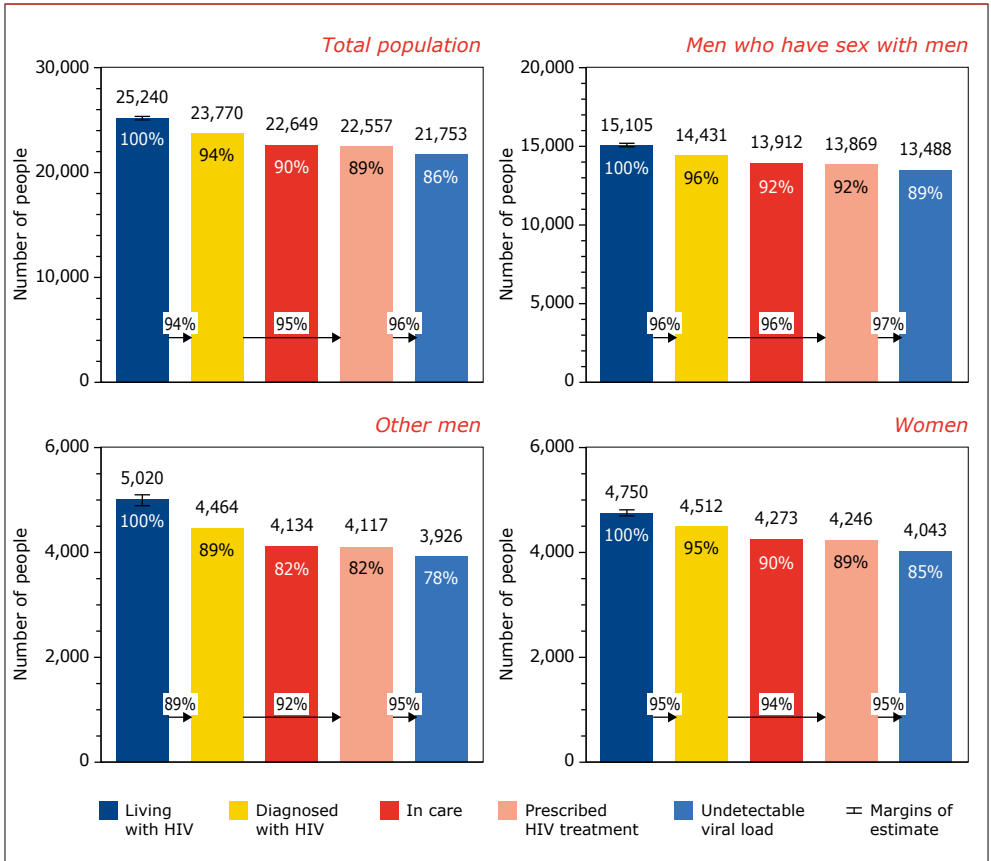
In **2023**, **93%** of people with HIV started taking medication **within one month** of their first visit to the treatment center. In **2014**, this figure was **56%**.

## Deceased

In 2023, 25 people died as a result of an advanced HIV infection (AIDS). This number has been more or less stable since 2015.

## Continuum of HIV care

This figure shows the continuum of HIV care in the Netherlands on 31 December 2023.

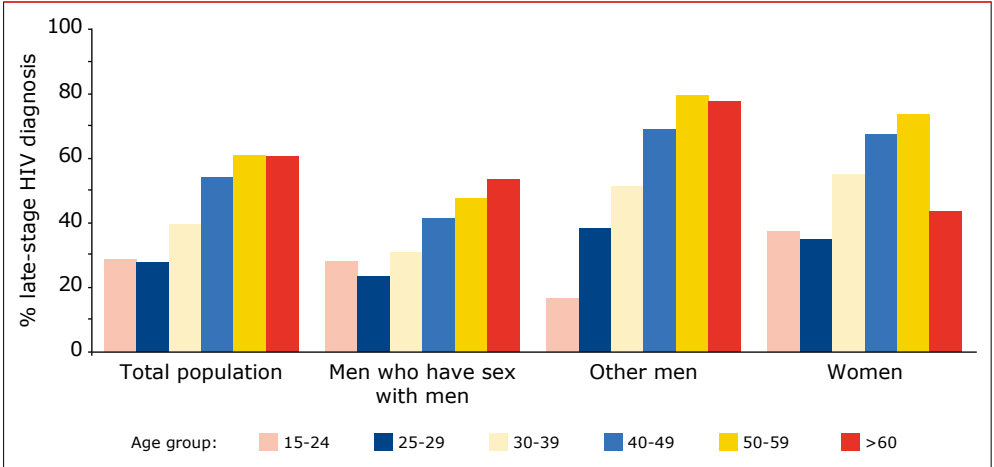


*HIV treatment is aimed at suppressing multiplication of the virus. This allows a person's health to restore and ensures HIV can no longer be transmitted to others. In this way, HIV treatment not only benefits an individual's health, it also prevents the further spread of HIV.*

*Percentages may not always add up to 100 due to rounding.*

## Late-stage HIV diagnoses

This figure shows the percentage of people with a late-stage HIV diagnosis\* between 2021 and 2023, according to age and population group.



**46%** of all new HIV diagnoses between 2021 and 2023 were **late-stage HIV diagnoses**\*

The number of people with a **late-stage diagnosis** increases with age.

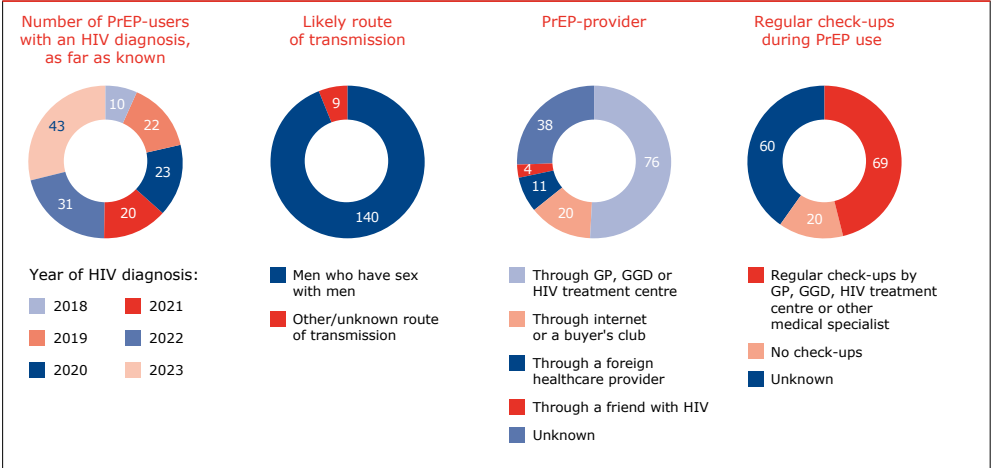
As a percentage, **most late-stage diagnoses** across almost every age group are found **among other men and women**.

In total, **567** people received a late-stage HIV diagnosis between 2021 and 2023. Of these, **203 (36%)** were admitted to hospital within a year of diagnosis as a direct result of their HIV infection. **13 (2%)** of the **567** people with a late-stage diagnosis died.

\* A late diagnosis is defined as a CD4 cell count below 350 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>, and/or a simultaneous AIDS diagnosis, where the HIV test does not indicate a recent HIV infection.

# Knowledge about and use of PrEP by people with HIV

149 people with HIV who entered care and were diagnosed between 2018 and 2023 are known to have used PrEP in the past.



629 newly diagnosed men who have sex with men, or trans people (who entered care between 2018 and 2023), are known not to have used PrEP in the past. The real figure could be higher because this information is missing for 59% of men who have sex with men, or trans people with a new HIV diagnosis between 2018 and 2023.

Of 51% of men who have sex with men, or trans people (who entered care between 2018 and 2023), who are known not to have used PrEP, it is not known why they did not use PrEP. Of the people for whom it is known why they did not use PrEP, these are the reasons:



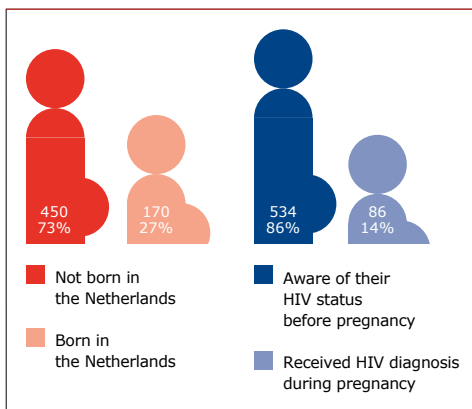
**67** men who have sex with men and trans people with a new HIV diagnosis had wanted to use PrEP but couldn't get it or were on the waiting list.

**60** men who have sex with men and trans people were found to have HIV at the first check-up prior to starting PrEP.



## Pregnancy and breastfeeding

From 2016 to 2023, 620 women with one or more registered pregnancies were in care. A total of 617 pregnancies lasted at least 24 weeks and resulted in the birth of a baby.



Pregnancy duration	Number
≥37 weeks	542
32–37 weeks	61
24–32 weeks	13
Unknown	1

Method of delivery for a pregnancy of at least 24 weeks duration	Number
Vaginal	421
Caesarean (planned)	94
Caesarean (unplanned)	95
Unknown	7

Among **pregnancies of women with HIV** who delivered between 2016 and 2023, breastfeeding was self-reported in 39 pregnancies. All women had an **undetectable viral load**. No HIV transmission was reported.

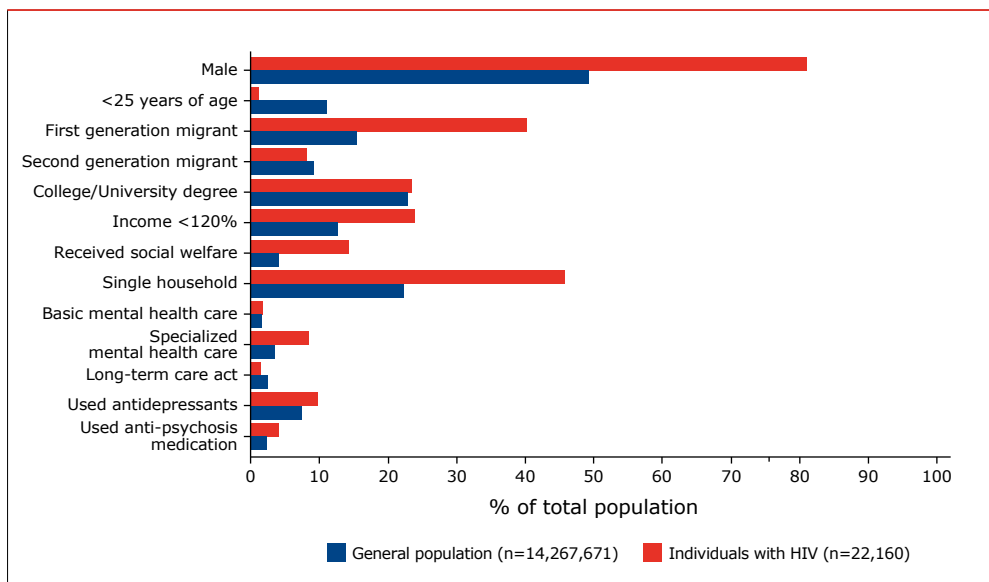
As a result of screening during pregnancy and proper treatment, the **transmission of HIV during pregnancy** among women with HIV in care in the Netherlands is **very rare** between 2016 and 2023.

## Social and economic circumstances

In 2022, there were major differences in social and economic circumstances and health-related characteristics between people with HIV and the general Dutch population.

For example, compared to the general population, people with HIV more often have an income below 120% of the social minimum<sup>1</sup> and they more often receive social welfare. Additionally, people with HIV more often live in single-person households.

## Socio-demographic and socio-economic comparison between people with HIV in care (HIV diagnosis between 2015 and 2022) and the general population



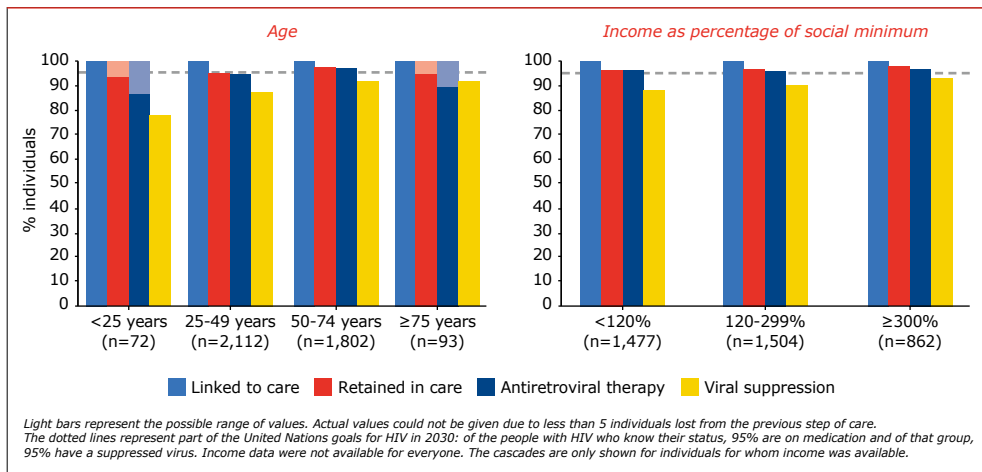
<sup>1</sup> The Dutch government determines the social minimum income every six months.

See also: [www.uwv.nl/nl/toeslag/sociaal-minimum](http://www.uwv.nl/nl/toeslag/sociaal-minimum)

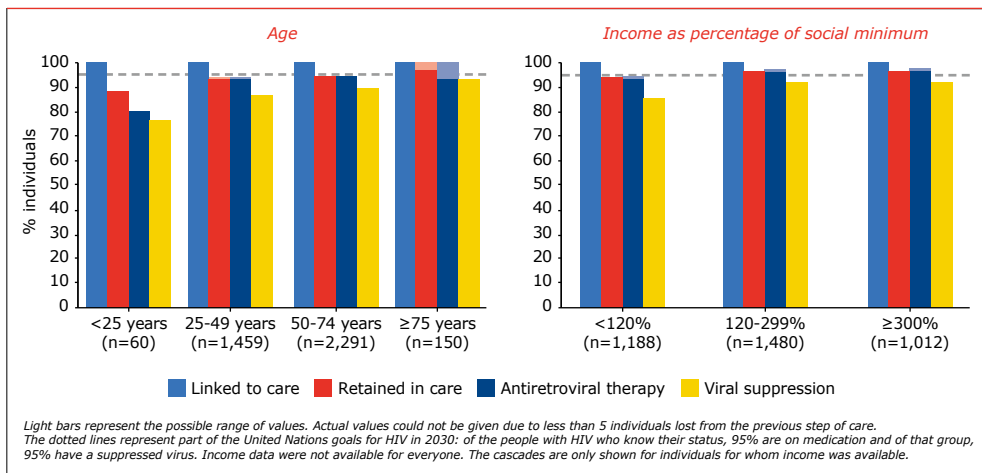
\* Income based on the total household.

\*\* Migration background is defined by own country of birth and the country of birth of parents.

## Continuum of HIV care for other men (i.e. not MSM), based on age and income



## Continuum of HIV care for women, based on age and income



The figures above show that among other men (i.e. not MSM) and women, the level of income is related to the chance of successfully suppressing the HIV virus: **the lower the income, the lower the percentage** of other men and women with a **successfully suppressed virus** after starting treatment. We see the same in MSM, which means that people with HIV with a **low income** generally **less often have a suppressed virus**.

## HIV treatment centres

There are 23 treatment centres for people with HIV in the Netherlands:

- 1 Noordwest Ziekenhuisgroep, Alkmaar
- 2 Flevoziekenhuis, Almere
- 3 Amsterdam UMC, Amsterdam
- 4 DC Klinieken Lairesse - HIV Focus Centrum, Amsterdam
- 5 OLVG, Amsterdam
- 6 Medisch Centrum Jan van Goyen (MC Jan van Goyen), Amsterdam
- 7 Rijnstate, Arnhem
- 8 HagaZiekenhuis (Leyweg site), Den Haag
- 9 HMC (Haaglanden Medisch Centrum), Den Haag
- 10 Catharina Ziekenhuis, Eindhoven
- 11 Medisch Spectrum Twente (MST), Enschede
- 12 ADRZ (Admiraal De Ruyter Ziekenhuis), Goes
- 13 Universitair Medisch Centrum Groningen (UMCG), Groningen
- 14 Spaarne Gasthuis, Haarlem
- 15 Medisch Centrum Leeuwarden (MCL), Leeuwarden
- 16 Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum (LUMC), Leiden
- 17 Maastricht UMC+ (MUMC+), Maastricht
- 18 Radboudumc, Nijmegen
- 19 Erasmus MC, Rotterdam
- 20 Maasstad Ziekenhuis, Rotterdam
- 21 ETZ (Elisabeth-TweeSteden Ziekenhuis), Tilburg
- 22 Universitair Medisch Centrum Utrecht (UMC Utrecht), Utrecht
- 23 Isala, Zwolle



In addition, there are four centres for paediatric HIV care:

- A Emma Kinderziekenhuis (EKZ), Amsterdam UMC, locatie AMC, Amsterdam
- B Beatrix Kinderziekenhuis (BKZ), UMCG, Groningen
- C Erasmus MC Sophia Kinderziekenhuis, Rotterdam
- D Wilhelmina Kinderziekenhuis (WKZ), UMC, Utrecht

## About stichting hiv monitoring

Stichting hiv monitoring (SHM) collects medical data of people with HIV, of course only with their explicit consent. These data are used for research that contributes to knowledge about HIV in the Netherlands.

Data in this publication are taken from the HIV Monitoring Report 2023. The report covers the latest developments and trends within the population of people with HIV in the Netherlands. The report is published annually and always reports on data collected up to and including the previous year.



The entire report is available via the QR code or [www.hiv-monitoring.nl/2024](http://www.hiv-monitoring.nl/2024)