

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection

The incidence of syphilis, gonorrhoea and HIV infection in 2014 decreased in the country, however the numbers for chlamydia rocketed, compared to 2013.

The incidence rates for syphilis over the last three (2012-2014) years rose from 7.6 to 8.8 cases / 100 000 population. In 2014, the highest rates were reported in Raseiniai, Akmene, Salcininkai, Ukmerge districts and Kalvarijos municipality. The incidence rate in the country remained among the highest in the EU \ EEA countries. The incidence of gonorrhoea over the last three years (2012-2014) decreased from 7.3 to 5.6 cases / 100 000 population, respectively. In 2014, most infection cases were observed among the residents in Rokiskis, Birzai, Ukmerge, Mazeikiai districts and Vilnius city.

The incidence of chlamydia during the same period (2012-2014) almost doubled: from 8.9 to 15.3 cases / 100 000 population. The highest incidence rates in 2014 were reported in Vilnius, Kaunas and Marijampole counties.

The incidence of HIV infection over the last three (2012-2014) years decreased from 5.4 to 4.8 cases / 100 000 population¹⁹. The highest incidence rates of HIV infection in 2014 were found in Klaipeda, Siauliai and Telsiai counties. Sixteen persons in 2014 were diagnosed with HIV in the last stage (AIDS). This accounted for 11.3% of all new HIV cases (n = 141) which is three times lower than in EU countries. Until 1 January 2015, a total of 2,378 HIV cases (1902 - men, 476 - women) were reported. Incidence rate for AIDS in the country compared to 2013, slightly declined from 1.5 to 1.3 cases / 100 000 population. However, the latter figure remains higher than the EU average (0.9 cases / 100 000 population / 2013)²⁰. Deaths of AIDS over the period of 2012-2014 decreased from 0.94 to 0.75 cases / 100 000 population. The most common AIDS-indicator disease in 2014 was *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection.