



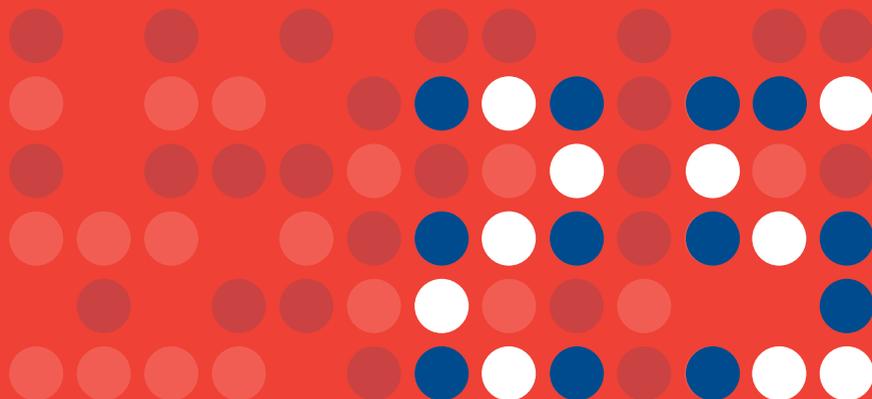
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)  
in the Netherlands



# HIV Monitoring Report

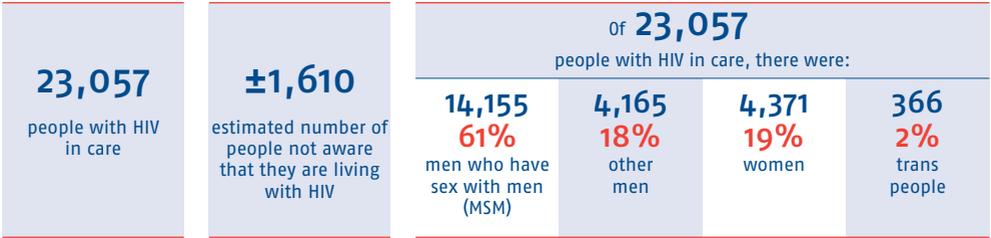
# 2025

## Summary



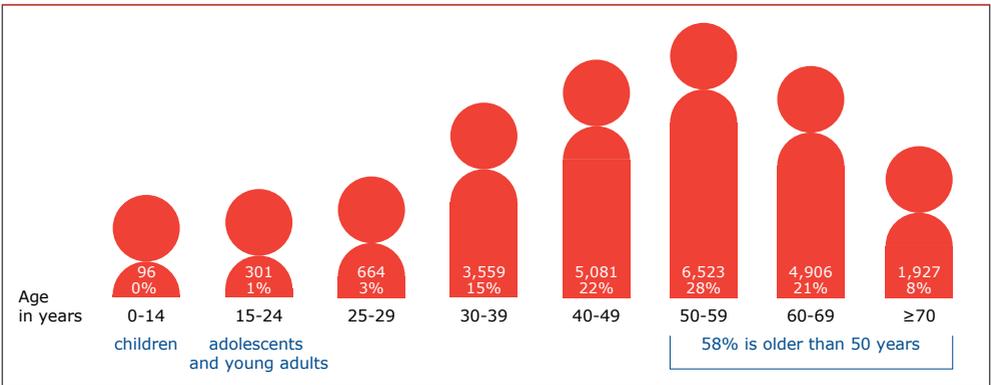
## HIV in the Netherlands

On 31 December 2024 there were an estimated 25,890 people with HIV in the Netherlands, of whom 23,057 were in care.

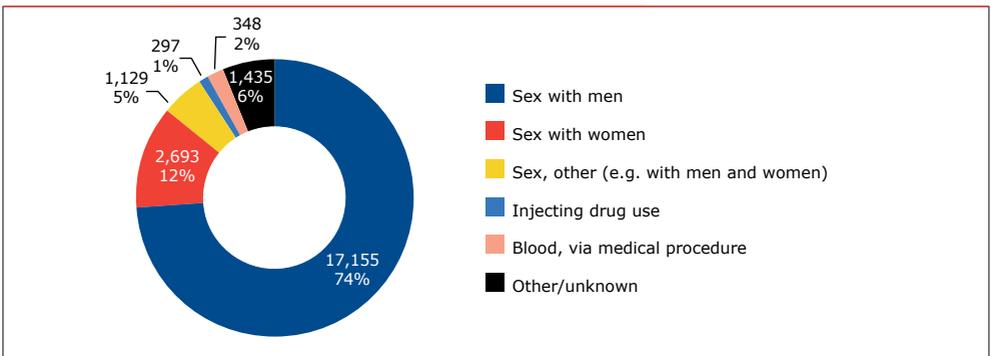


### Age

Age distribution of people with HIV in care. The average age of all people with HIV in care is 52 years.



### Route of transmission



Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding differences.

## Regional distribution

	Number of people with HIV diagnosis	Estimated number of people with HIV, without a diagnosis
<b>Region*</b>		
Noord	1,486	175
Oost	2,813	250
Noord-Holland/Flevoland	9,153	295
Utrecht	1,391	70
Zuid-Holland Noord	1,826	235
Zuid-Holland Zuid	3,803	230
Zeeland/Brabant	2,679	320
Limburg	1,087	75
Onbekend	46	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,282</b>	<b>1,650</b>
<b>City</b>		
Amsterdam	6,404	180
Rotterdam	2,101	110
Den Haag	1,284	110
Utrecht	575	25
Eindhoven	420	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,784</b>	<b>490</b>

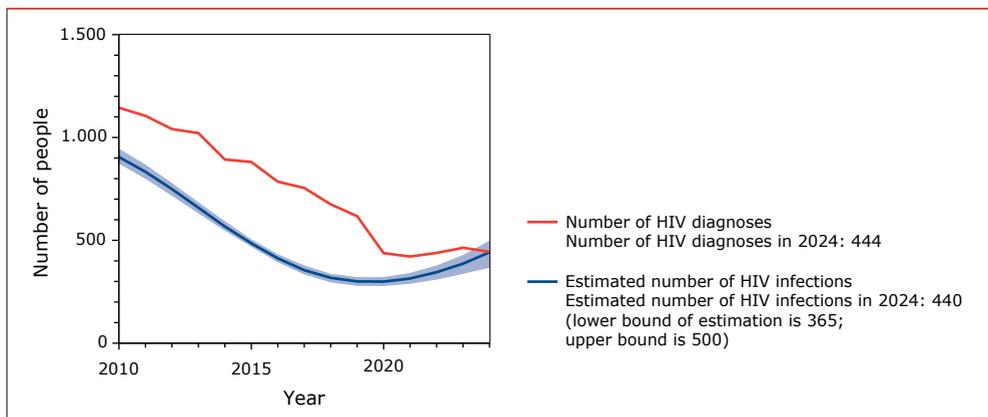
## Region of origin (birth)

	Aantal mensen met hiv-diagnose	Percentage
Netherlands	12,372	54
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,916	13
Western Europe	1,153	5
Central Europe	873	4
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	726	3
South America	1,946	8
Caribbean	1,104	5
South and South-East Asia	910	4
North Africa and the Middle East	547	2
Other	389	2
<b>Unknown</b>	121	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,057</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Regional division according to Supplementary Sexual Health Services, SSSH (in Dutch: Aanvullende Seksuele Gezondheidszorg, ASG)

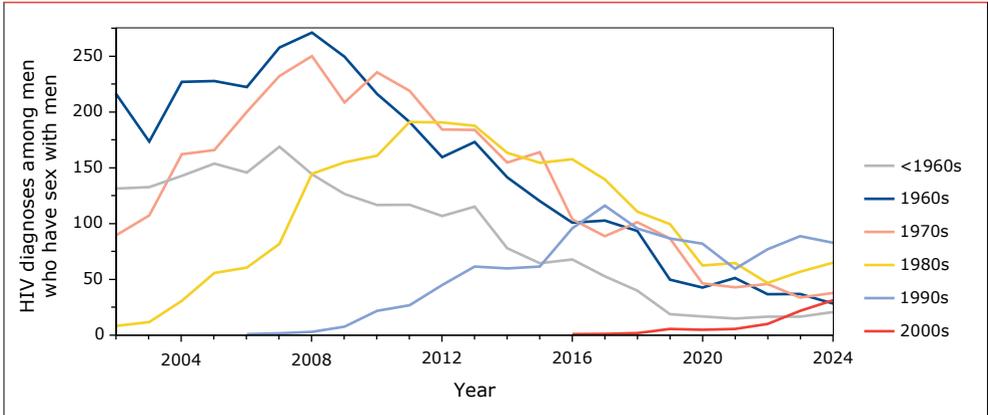
## Trend over time

### Annual number of HIV diagnoses and estimated HIV infections



A new HIV infection is not the same as a confirmed HIV diagnosis. In practice, several years may pass between the time of infection and the moment of diagnosis. The number of HIV infections over time is estimated using a mathematical model that incorporates data on newly diagnosed HIV cases as well as the stage of the disease at the time of diagnosis. These estimates are reported as the "estimated number of infections".

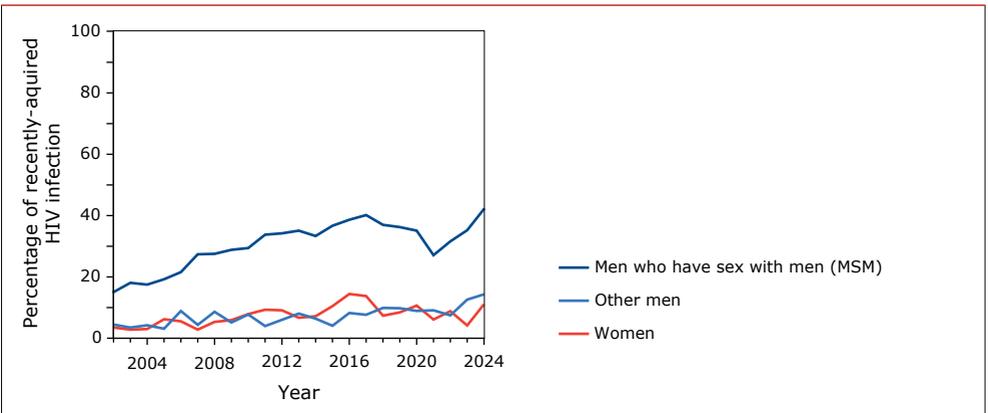
## HIV diagnoses among men who have sex with men by birth cohort



Among men who have sex with men (MSM), the number of new HIV diagnoses has increased in recent years among people born in the 1980s, 1990s and 2000s. At the same time, new HIV diagnoses among MSM born before 1980 have continued to decline.

## Recently-acquired HIV infection

People with a recently-acquired HIV infection had a negative HIV test result within the 12 months before their HIV diagnosis.

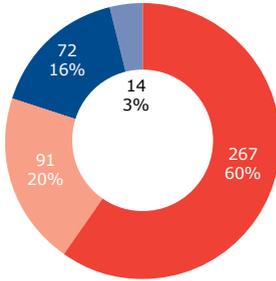


A higher proportion of people with a recently acquired HIV infection at the time of diagnosis is a positive outcome. It indicates that HIV is being diagnosed at an early stage, subsequently allowing for timely treatment. Early treatment helps prevent health damage and reduces further transmission of HIV.

## New HIV diagnoses in 2024



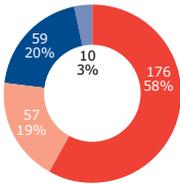
There were 444 new HIV diagnoses in 2024



- Men who have sex with men (MSM)
- Other men
- Women
- Trans people



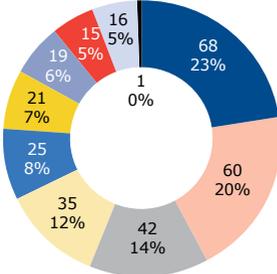
302 people arrived in the Netherlands in 2024 with a documented HIV diagnosis from abroad



- Men who have sex with men (MSM)
- Other men
- Women
- Trans people

**85% of the 302 people** who arrived in the Netherlands with a documented HIV diagnosis from abroad had a suppressed viral load at the time of their first medical check-up in the Netherlands.

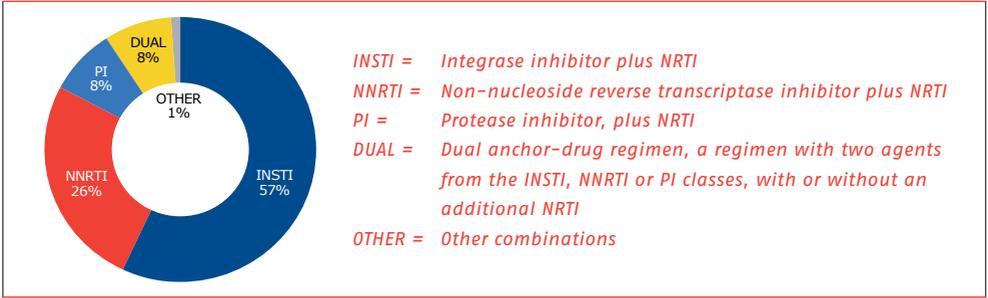
## Region of origin (birth) of people arriving in the Netherlands in 2024 with a documented HIV diagnosis from abroad



- South America
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- Western Europe
- Central Europe
- North Africa and the Middle East
- Caribbean
- South and South-East Asia
- Other
- Unknown

# HIV treatment

## Medication use in 2024



## Break in medication use

2024  
**<1%**

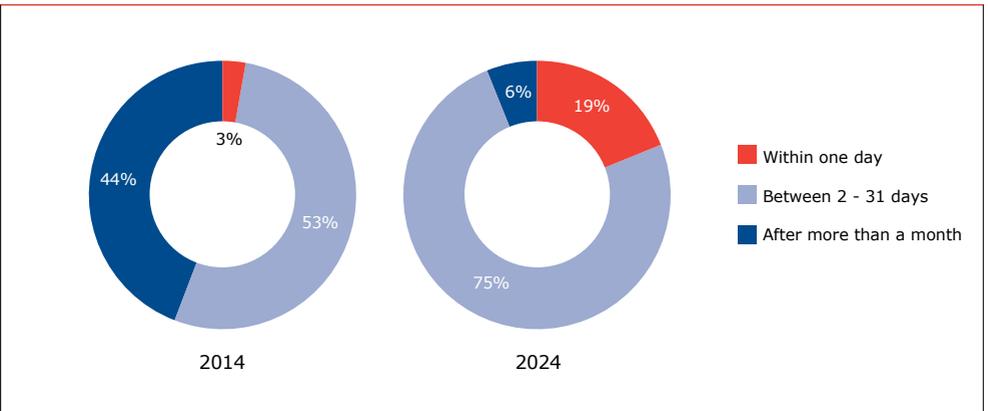
In 2024, the percentage of people with HIV who have temporarily stopped taking their medication is less than 1%.

## Long-acting injectable medication



Long-acting injectable medication is administered once every two months. By the end of 2024, this type of medication is used by 3% of people with HIV.

## Starting treatment after the first visit to the HIV treatment center

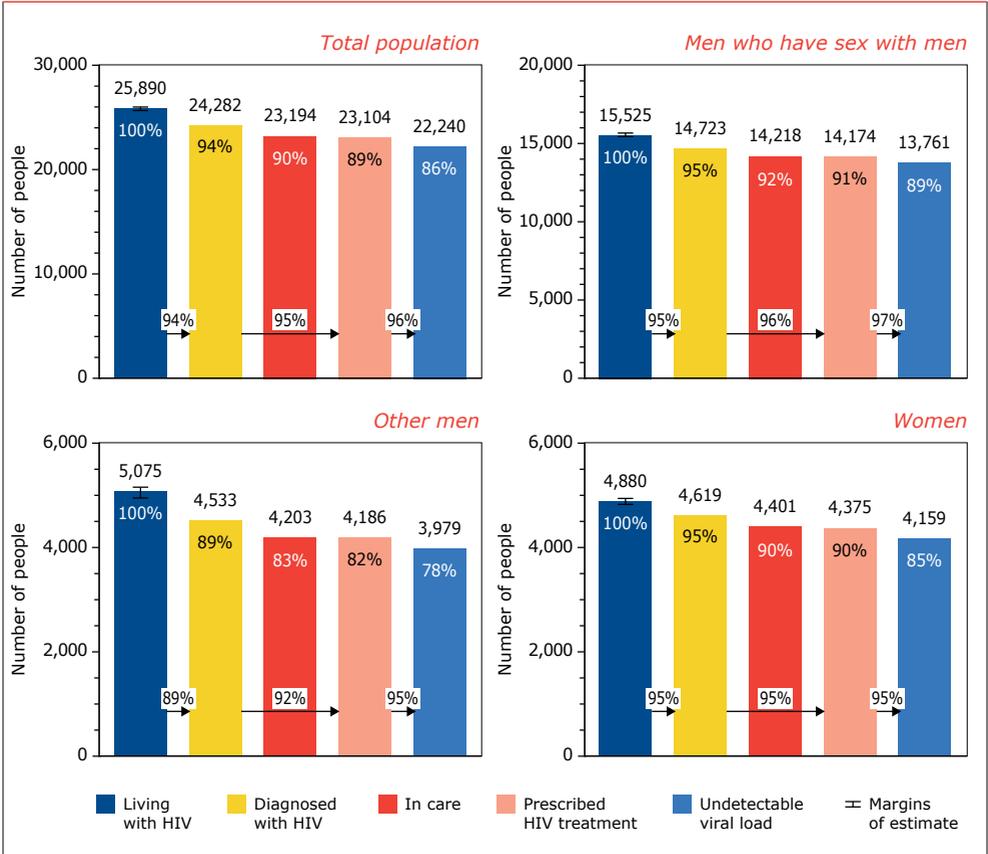


## Deceased

In 2024, 24 people died as a result of advanced HIV infection (AIDS). This number has remained approximately the same since 2015.

## HIV care cascade

The HIV care continuum for the Netherlands as of 31 December 2024.

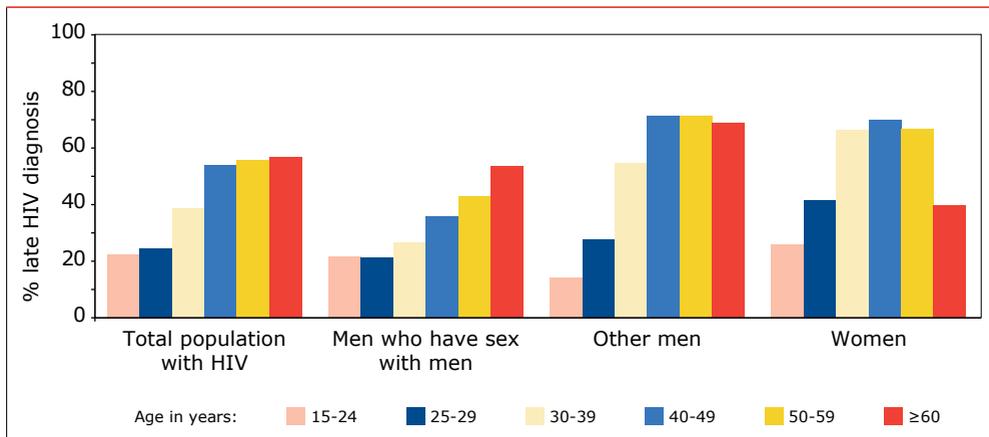


*HIV treatment is aimed at suppressing the virus so it can no longer multiply in the body. This helps the immune system recover and reduces the risk of passing HIV on to others. In this way, treatment helps protect not only individual health, but also public health by preventing further HIV transmission.*

Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding differences.

## Late HIV diagnoses

A late HIV diagnosis is defined as having a CD4 cell count below 350 per mm<sup>3</sup> and/or a concurrent AIDS diagnosis. This figure shows the percentages of people with a late HIV diagnosis between 2022 and 2024, broken down by age and subgroup.

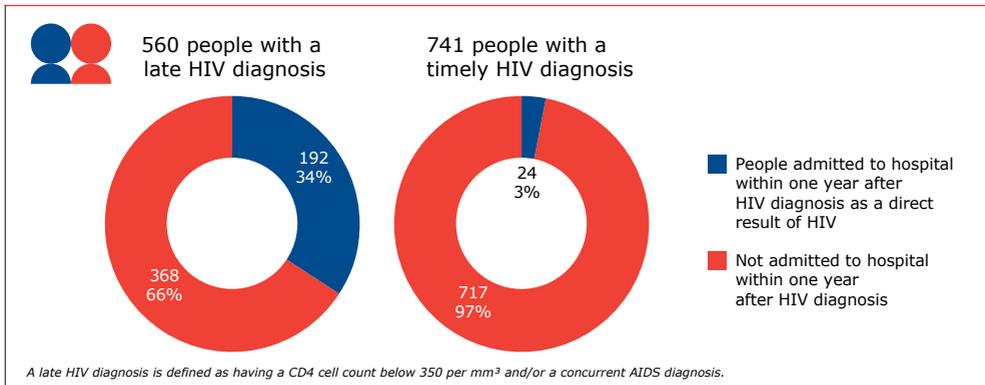


**43%** of new HIV diagnoses in the period 2022–2024 were **late HIV diagnoses**.

**As age increases**, a higher proportion of people are diagnosed with **HIV at a late stage**.

In almost all age groups, the **highest percentage of late HIV diagnoses** is found among **other men** and among **women**.

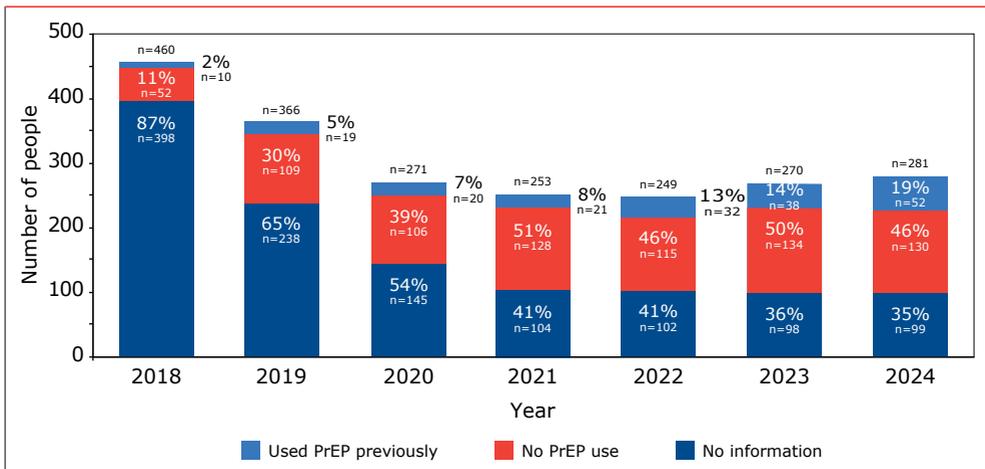
## Hospital admission among people with late versus timely HIV diagnoses, 2022–2024



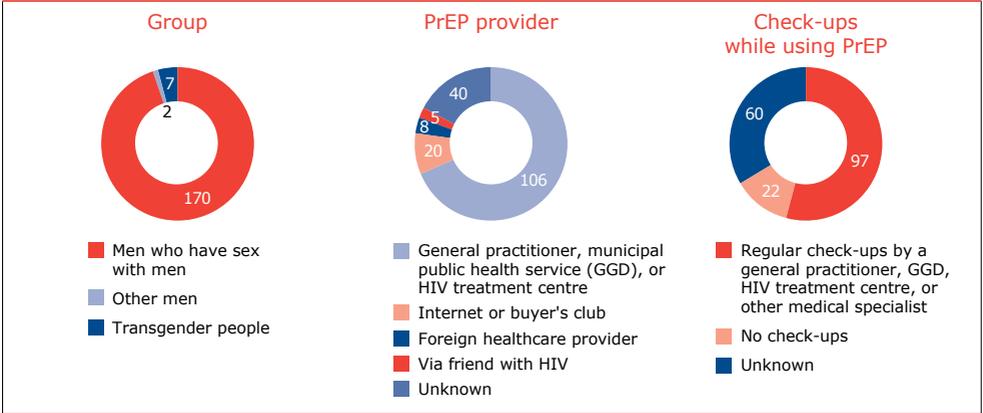
## PrEP

PrEP (pre-exposure prophylaxis) is a pill that people without HIV can take to reduce the risk of acquiring an HIV infection. PrEP works best when taken correctly and regularly. In the Netherlands, PrEP has been available since 2019 through the national PrEP programme for the target groups: men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender people. In 2024, it became available to everyone.

## PrEP use

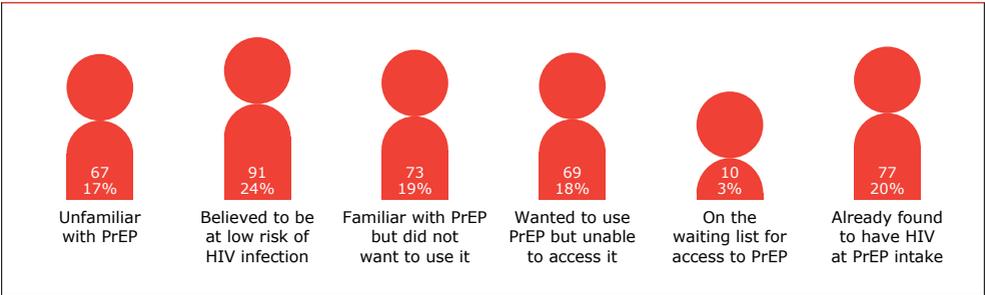


Between 2018 and 2024, 179 people with a new HIV diagnosis who entered care reported having previously used PrEP.



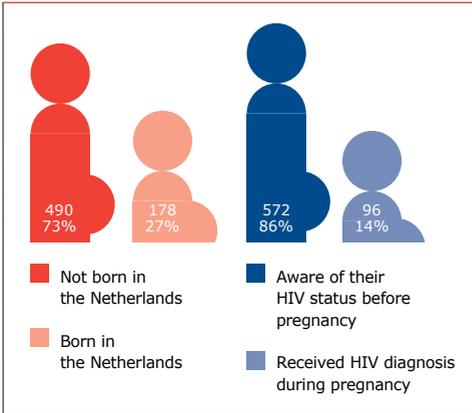
### No PrEP use

Between 2018 and 2024, 774 men who have sex with men and transgender people were newly diagnosed with HIV and entered care. For half of them (387 people), the reason they had not used PrEP was known.



## Pregnancies

Between 2016 and 2024, 668 women with one or more registered pregnancies received HIV care. These women had a total of 1035 registered pregnancies during this period. Of these pregnancies, 683 (66%) lasted at least 24 weeks and resulted in birth.



Duration of pregnancy	
≥37 weeks	599
32–36 weeks	68
24–31 weeks	15
Unknown	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>683</b>

Mode of delivery	
Vaginal	466
Caesarean (planned)	109
Caesarean (not planned)	101
Unknown	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>683</b>

Since the introduction of routine HIV screening for all pregnant women in the Netherlands, transmission of HIV from mother to child during pregnancy and childbirth is rare in the period 2016–2024.

## Breastfeeding

Between 2016 and 2024 breastfeeding was reported for 49 pregnancies. In all these pregnancies, the women had an undetectable viral load; no instances of HIV transmission to the baby was reported.



## HIV treatment centers

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, Goes
- 13 Universitair Medisch Centrum Groningen (UMCG), Groningen
- 14 Spaarne Gasthuis, Haarlem
- 15 Frisius MC Leeuwarden, 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, 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 from people with HIV in the Netherlands, always with their explicit permission. These data are used for research purposes, with the aim of improving knowledge about HIV infection and treatment. The data in this summary publication come from the 2025 HIV Monitoring Report. The report describes recent developments and trends among people living with HIV in the Netherlands. The report is published every year and includes data collected up to and including the previous year.

The full report is available via the QR code, or by visiting: [www.hiv-monitoring.nl/2025](http://www.hiv-monitoring.nl/2025)

