Successes and failures in managing the HIV epidemic: Challenges in Europe

Anastasia Pharris, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Stockholm

Summit on Controlling the HIV Epidemic

Geneva, 4th May 2018
Employed by ECDC
No conflicts of interest or disclosures
Estimated new HIV infections are decreasing globally, but increasing in the WHO European Region.

Unequal distribution of new HIV diagnoses in Europe and Central Asia

>160 000 persons were diagnosed with HIV in 2016

17% of new infections -19% Change in new diagnosis rate 2007-2016

80% of new infections +95% Change in new diagnosis rate 2007-2016

4% of new infections +142% Change in new diagnosis rate 2007-2016

>160 000 persons were diagnosed with HIV in 2016
New HIV diagnoses per 100,000 population, 2016

European region: 18.2 per 100,000

New diagnoses per 100,000 population

- <2 per 100,000
- 2 to <10 per 100,000
- 10 to <20 per 100,000
- 20 to <50 per 100,000
- ≥50 per 100,000

Goals for Europe and Central Asia

✓ To reduce **new HIV infections to fewer than 63,080** by 2020

✓ To reduce AIDS-related death

✓ To eliminate HIV-related stigma and discrimination by 2020
Will we make it?

Fast Track Targets by 2020

Target 1: 90% of all living with HIV are DIAGNOSED.

Target 2: 90% of all diagnosed with HIV are ON ART.

Target 3: 90% of all on ART are VIRALLY SUPPRESSED.

Target 4: 73% of all people living with HIV are VIRALLY SUPPRESSED.
Progress toward achieving the first 90: Target 1: 90% of all PLHIV who know their status

Progress toward achieving the first 90:
Target 1: 90% of all PLHIV who know their status

Implementation of community-based testing by trained medical staff in Europe and Central Asia (2016)

Implementation of community-based testing by non-medical staff in Europe and Central Asia (2016)

Implementation of **home sampling** in Europe and Central Asia (2016)

Fast Track Targets by 2020

Target 1: 90% of all living with HIV DIAGNOSED

Target 2: 90% of all diagnosed with HIV ON ART

Target 3: 90% of all on ART VIRALLY SUPPRESSED

Overall target: 73% of all people living with HIV VIRALLY SUPPRESSED
Progress toward achieving the second 90:
Target 2: 90% of those diagnosed on ART

Progress toward achieving the second 90:
Target 2: 90% of those diagnosed on ART

Policies on ART initiation in European countries 2014 (n=48) and 2016 (n=47)


Preliminary data for 2018 shows almost universal Test and Treat in the region.
Fast Track Targets by 2020

Target 1: 90% of all living with HIV diagnosed with HIV

Target 2: 90% of all diagnosed with HIV on ART

Target 3: 90% of all on ART virally suppressed

Overall target: 73% of all people living with HIV virally suppressed
Progress toward achieving the third 90:
Target 3: 90% of those on ART virally suppressed

Progress toward achieving the third 90:
Target 3: 90% of those on ART virally suppressed

Fast Track Targets by 2020

**Target 1**
90% of all people living with HIV

**Target 2**
90% of all diagnosed with HIV

**Target 3**
90% of all on ART

**Overall target**
73% of all people living with HIV VIRALLY SUPPRESSED
Progress toward achieving the 90-90-90:
Target 4: 73% of all PLHIV virally suppressed

Progress toward achieving the 90-90-90:
Target 4: 73% of all PLHIV virally suppressed

Estimated % PLHIV who are virally suppressed

Conclusions

- Significant inequalities across countries and sub-regions
- Many countries in West are closing in on reaching the 90-90-90 targets
- East and some countries in Centre are lagging far behind treatment
- As we get closer to the 90-90-90 targets, some key populations may become even harder to reach

Quality of Life

40% of all PLHIV in Europe are not virally suppressed

86% of all PLHIV in EECA are not virally suppressed
Thank you!

Teymur Noori (ECDC)

Annemarie Stengaard (WHO Regional Office for Europe)

Dublin Declaration Advisory Group

Irene Rueckerl (Austria), Florence Lot, Daniela Rojas Castro, Richard Stranz (France), Gesa Kupfer (Germany), Derval Igoe (Ireland), Lella Cosmaro (Italy), Silke David, Eline Op De Coul (Netherlands), Arild Johan Myrberg (Norway), Olivia Castillo (Spain), Maria Axelsson (Sweden), Valerie Delpech, Alison Brown, Cary James, Brian Rice (United Kingdom), Velina Pendalovska (European Commission), Klaudia Palczak and Dagmar Hedrich (EMCDDA), Taavi Erkkola, Kim Marsh (UNAIDS) and Annemarie Steengard (WHO Regional Office for Europe).

Dublin Declaration Focal Points in Europe and Central Asia

Roland Bani (Albania), Montse Gessé (Andorra), Samvel Grigoryan (Armenia), Irene Rueckerl, Bernhard Benka, Robert Zangerle (Austria), Esmina Almammadova (Azerbaijan), Inna Karabakh (Belarus), Andre Sasse, Dominique Van Beckhoven (Belgium), Şerifa Godinjak (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Tonka Varleva (Bulgaria), Jasmina Pavlic (Croatia), Ioannis Demetriades (Cyprus), Veronika Šikolová, Hana Janatova (Czech Republic), Jan Fouchard (Denmark), Kristi Rüütel, Liilia Lõhmus, Anna-Liisa Pääsukene (Estonia), Henrikki Brummer-Korvenkontio (Finland), Bernard Faliu (France), Tamar Kikvidze (Georgia), Gesa Kupfer, Ulrich Marcus, (Germany), Vasileia Konte, Chryssoula Botsi, Jenny Kremastinou, Theodoros Papadimitriou (Greece), Katalin Szalay (Hungary), Guðrún Sigmundsdóttir (Iceland), Derval Igoe (Ireland), Daniel Chemtob (Israel), Maria Grazia Pompa, Anna Caraglia, Barbara Suligoi, Laura Camoni, Stefania D’Amato, Anna Maria Luzi, Anna Colucci, Marco Floridia, Alessandra Cerioli, Lella Cosmaro, Massimo Oldrini, Laura Rancilio, Maria Stagnitta, Michele Breveglieri, Margherita Errico (Italy), Irina Ivanovna Petrenko (Kazakhstan), Laura Shehu, Pashk Buzhala, Bajram Maxhuni (Kosovo*), Dzhainagul Baiyzbekova (Kyrgyzstan), Šarlote Konova (Latvia), Irma Čaplinskienė (Lithuania), Patrick Hoffman (Luxembourg), Jackie Maistre Melillo (Malta), Violeta Teutu (Moldova), Aleksandra Marjanovic (Montenegro), Silke David (Netherlands), Arild Johan Myrberg (Norway), Iwona Wawer, Piotr Wysocki, Adam Adams (Poland), Antonio Diniz, Teresa Melo (Portugal), Mariana Mardarescu (Romania), Danijela Simic, Sladjana Baros (Serbia), Peter Truska (Slovakia), Irena Klavs (Slovenia), Olivia Castillo (Spain), Maria Axelsson (Sweden), Stefan Enggist, Axel Schmidt (Switzerland), Muratboky Beknazarov (Tajikistan), Nurcan Ersöz (Turkey), Valerie Delpech (United Kingdom), Igor Kuzin (Ukraine) and Zulfiya Abdurakhimova (Uzbekistan).

HIV Surveillance Focal Points in the EU/EEA

Daniela Schmid, Alexander Spina (Austria), Andre Sasse (Belgium), Tonka Varleva (Bulgaria), Tatjana Nemeth Blazic (Croatia); Maria Koliou (Cyprus), Marek Maly (Czech Republic); Susan Cowan (Denmark), Kristi Ruutel (Estonia), Kirsi Liitsola (Finland), Florence Lot (France), Barbara Gunsenheimer-Bartmeyer (Germany), Georgios Nikolopoulos and Dimitra Paraskeva (Greece), Maria Dudas (Hungary), Gudrun Sigmundsdottir and Haraldur Briem (Iceland), Kate O’Donnell and Derval Igoe (Ireland), Barbara Suligoi (Italy), Šarlote Konova (Latvia), Saulius Ėpiskopas and Irma Ėpiskopiene (Lithuania), Jean-Jacques Casel (Luxembourg), Jackie Maistre Melillo and Tanya Melillo (Malta), Eline Op De Coul (Netherlands), Hans Blystad (Norway), Magdalena Rosinska (Poland), Helena Cortes Martins (Portugal), Mariana Mardarescu (Romania), Peter Truska (Slovakia), Irena Klavs (Slovenia), Asuncion Diaz (Spain), Maria Axelsson (Sweden), Valerie Delpech (United Kingdom).