



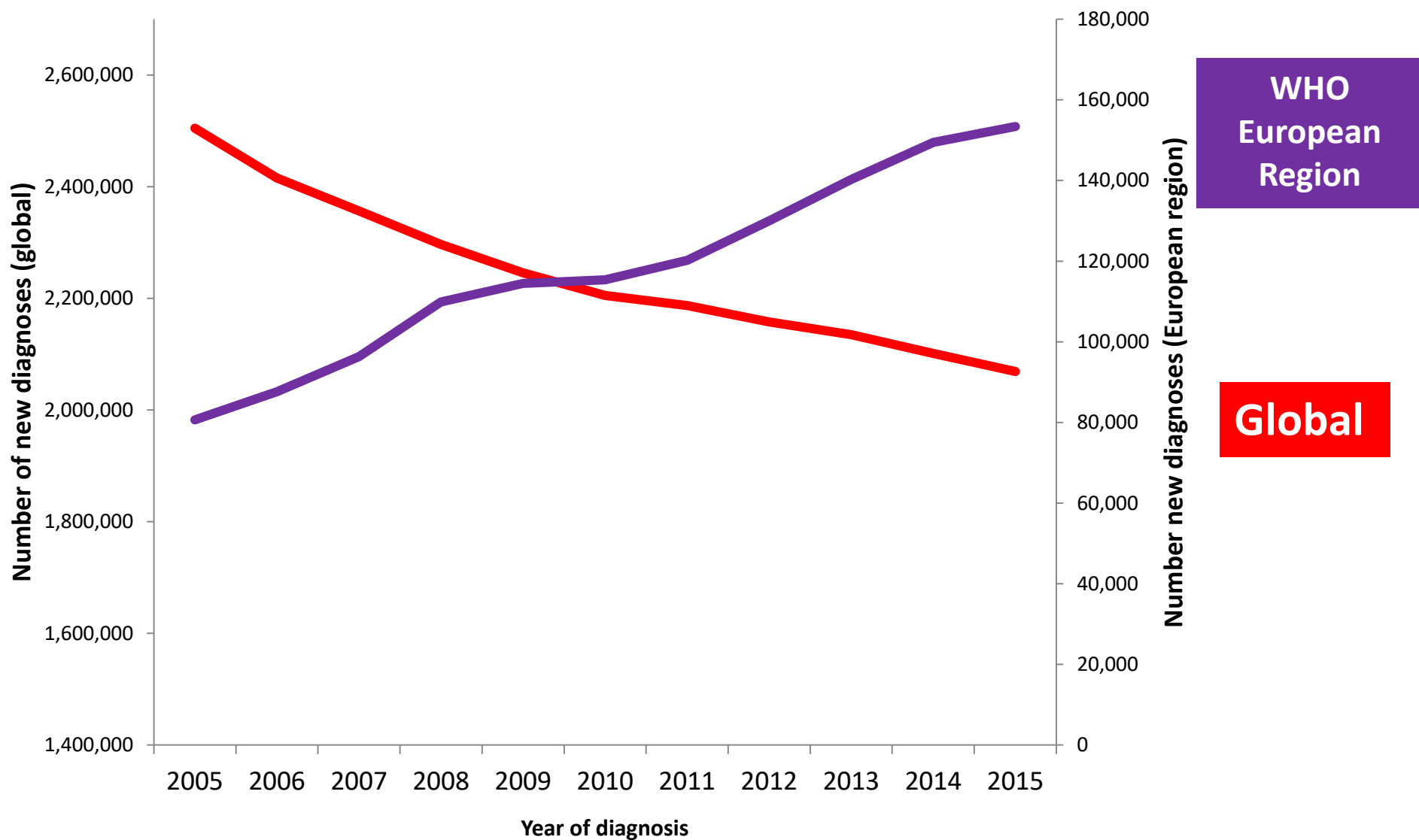
Successes and failures in managing the HIV epidemic: Challenges in Europe

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



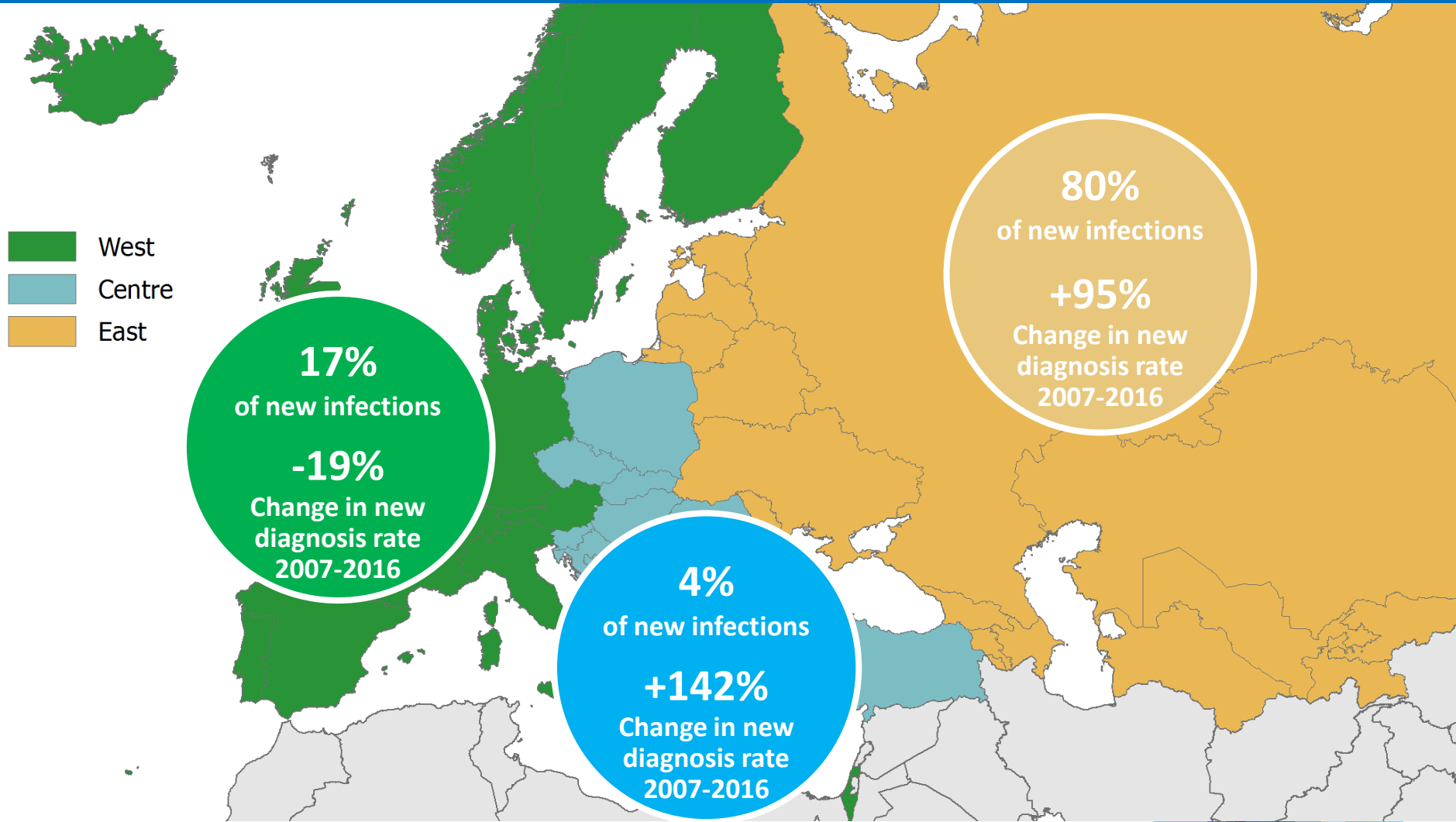
Estimated new HIV infections are decreasing globally, but increasing in the WHO European Region



Unequal distribution of new HIV diagnoses in Europe and Central Asia



>160 000 persons were diagnosed with HIV in 2016



New HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population, 2016

European region: 18.2 per 100 000

New diagnoses per 100 000 population

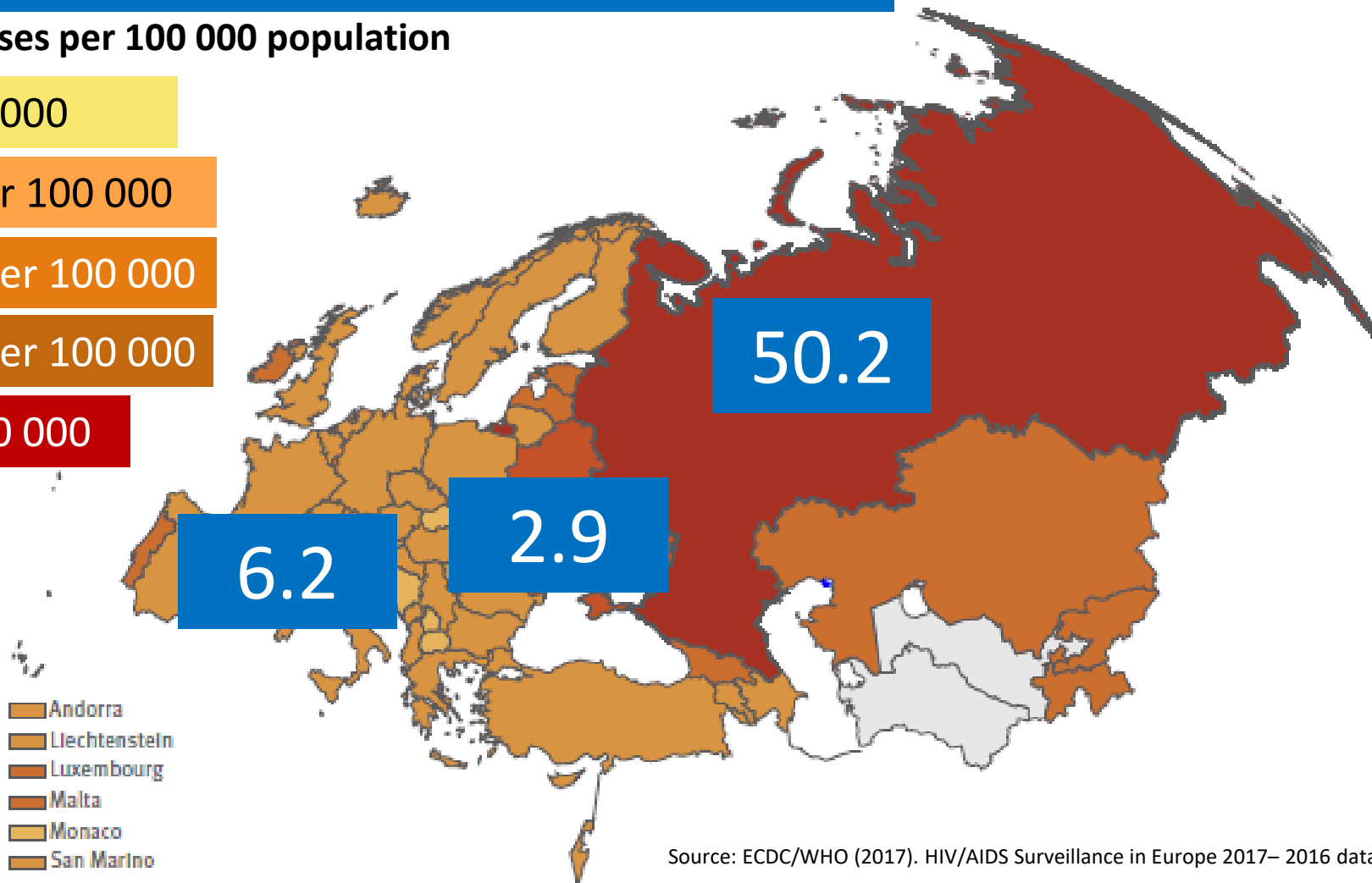
<2 per 100 000

2 to <10 per 100 000

10 to <20 per 100 000

20 to <50 per 100 000

≥50 per 100 000

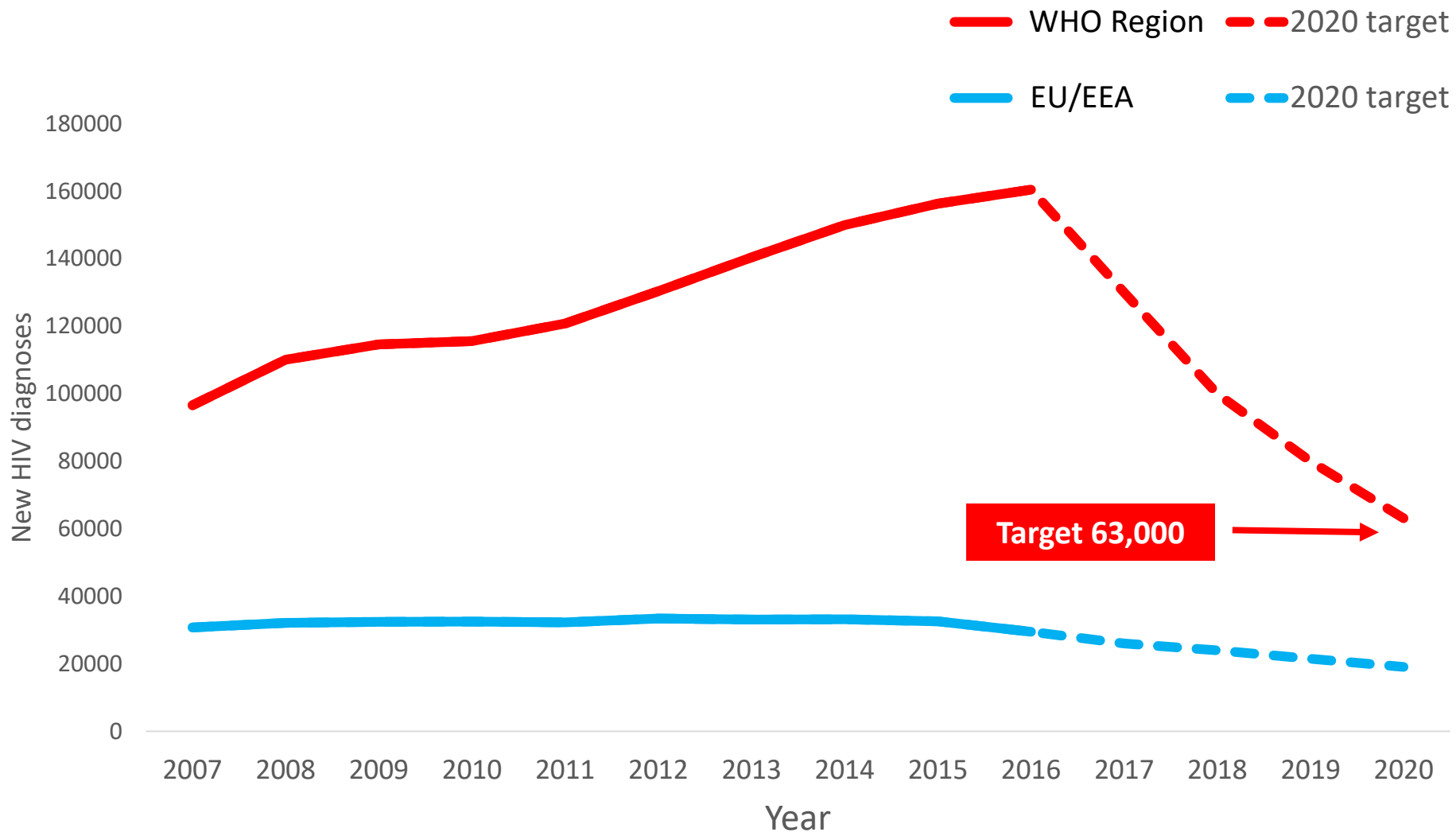


Sustainable Development Goals and UNAIDS “Fast-track commitments”

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

DIAGNOSED

Target 2

90%

of all



diagnosed with HIV

ON ART

Target 3

90%

of all



on ART

**VIRALLY
SUPPRESSED**

Target 4

73%

of all people living
with HIV

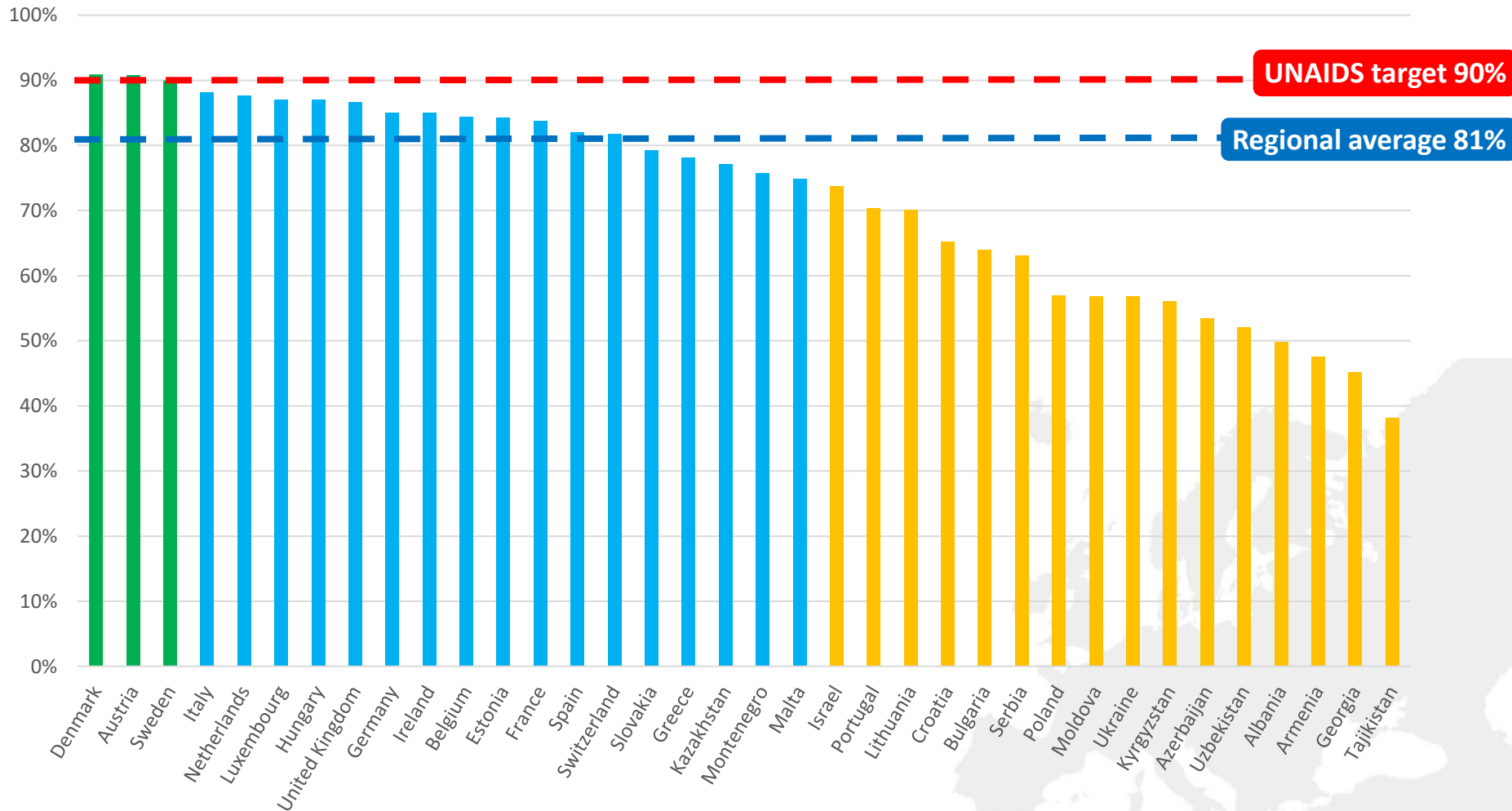
**VIRALLY
SUPPRESSED**

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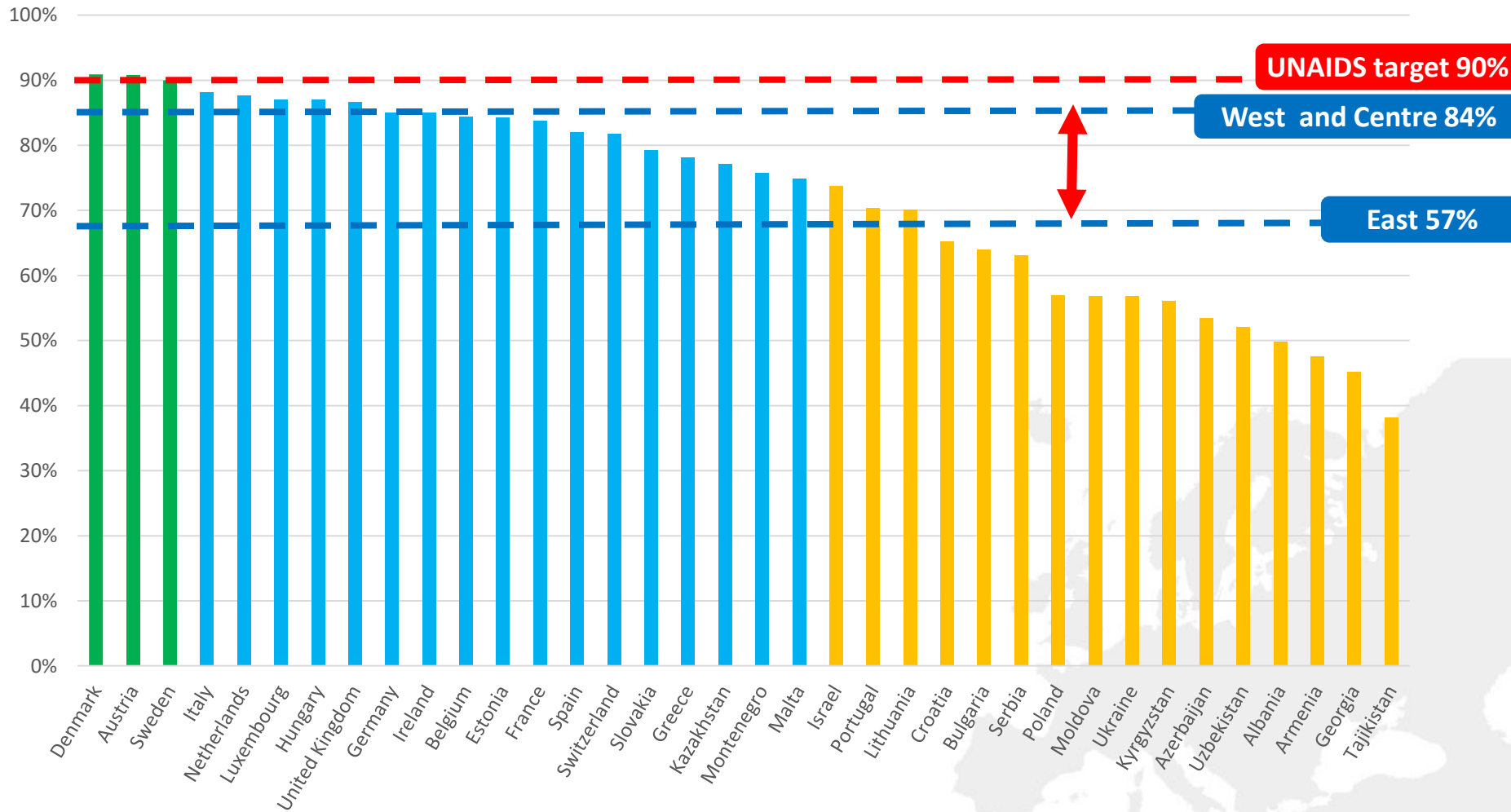
Progress toward achieving the first 90:

Target 1: 90% of all PLHIV who know their status

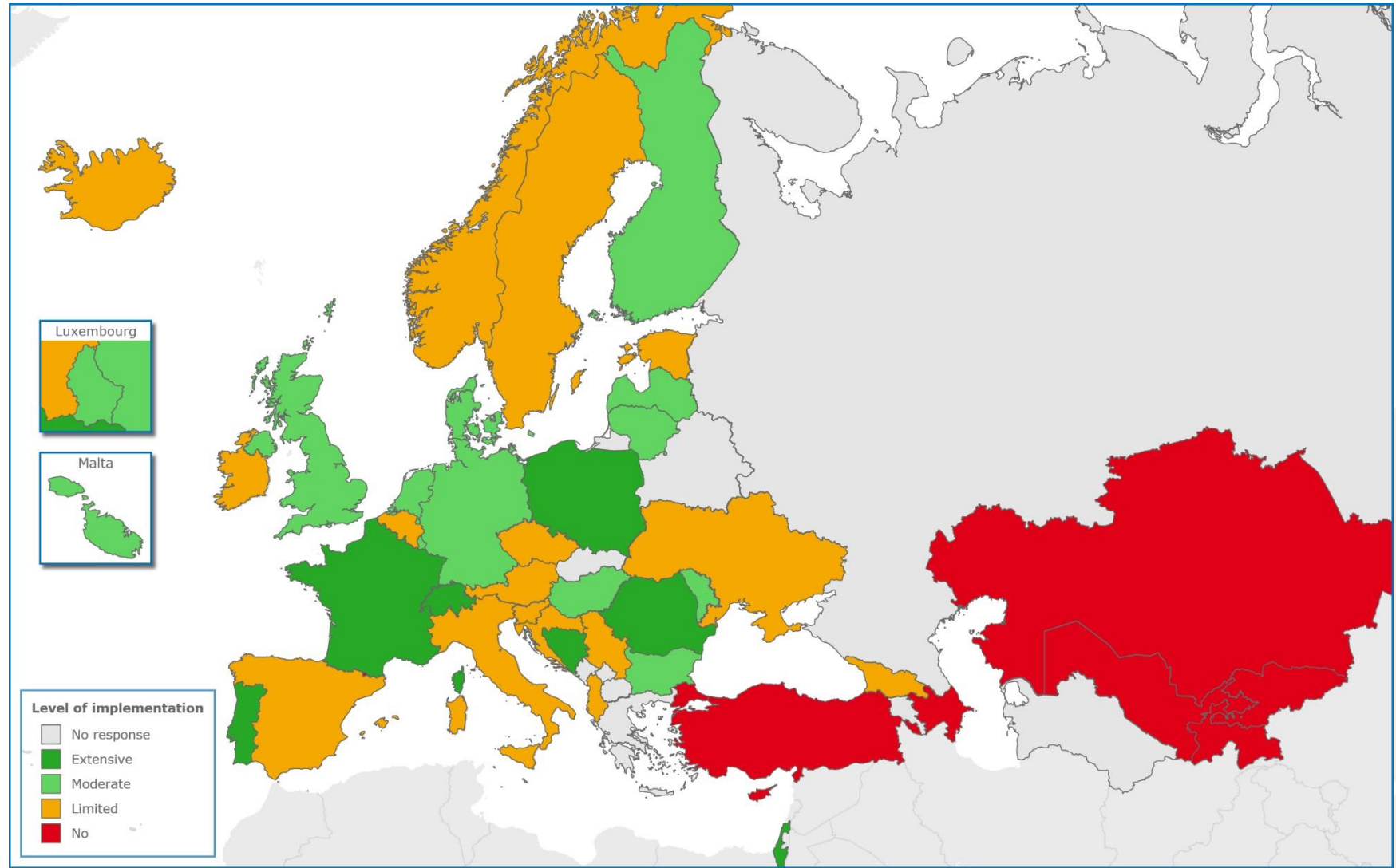


Progress toward achieving the first 90:

Target 1: 90% of all PLHIV who know their status

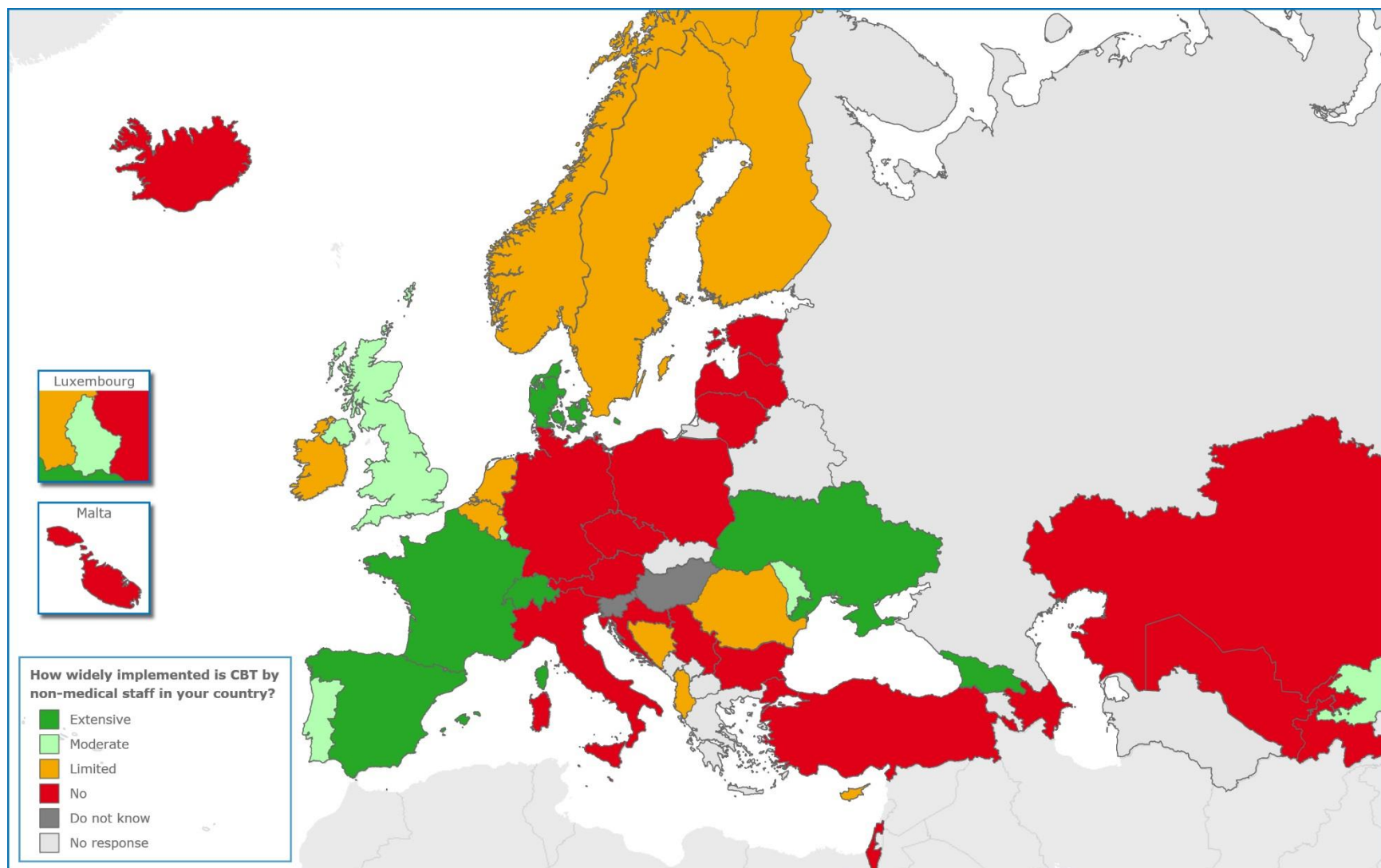


Implementation of community-based testing by trained medical staff in Europe and Central Asia (2016)

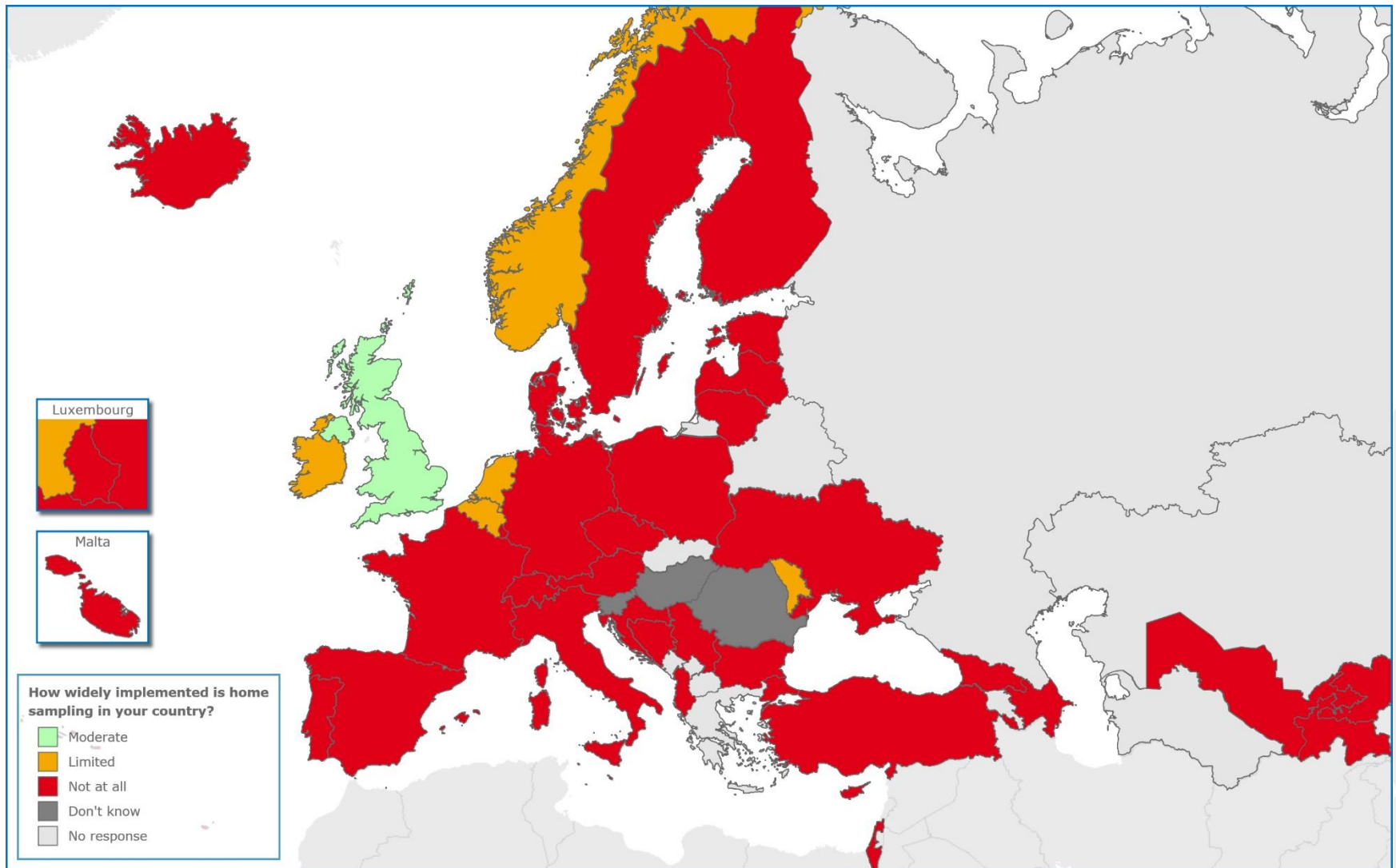


Source: ECDC. HIV testing. Monitoring implementation of the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia: 2017 progress report. Stockholm: ECDC; 2017

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%

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diagnosed with HIV

ON ART

Target 3

90%

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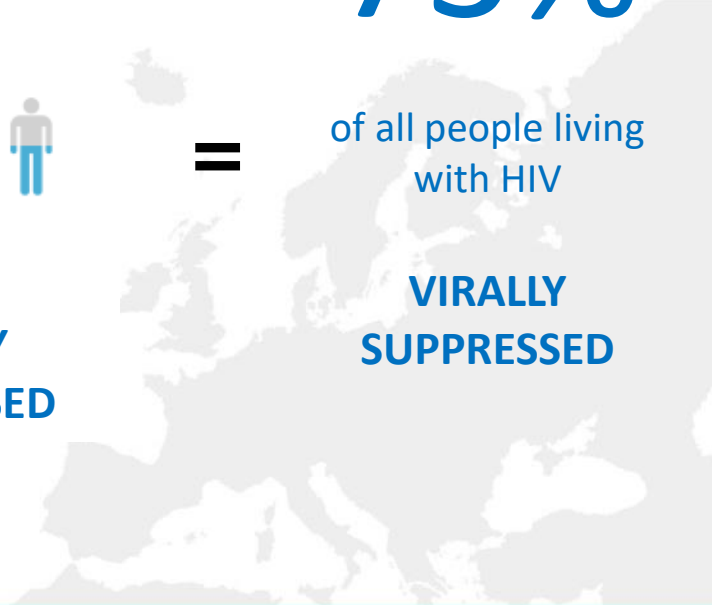
Overall target

73%

of all people living
with HIV

**VIRALLY
SUPPRESSED**

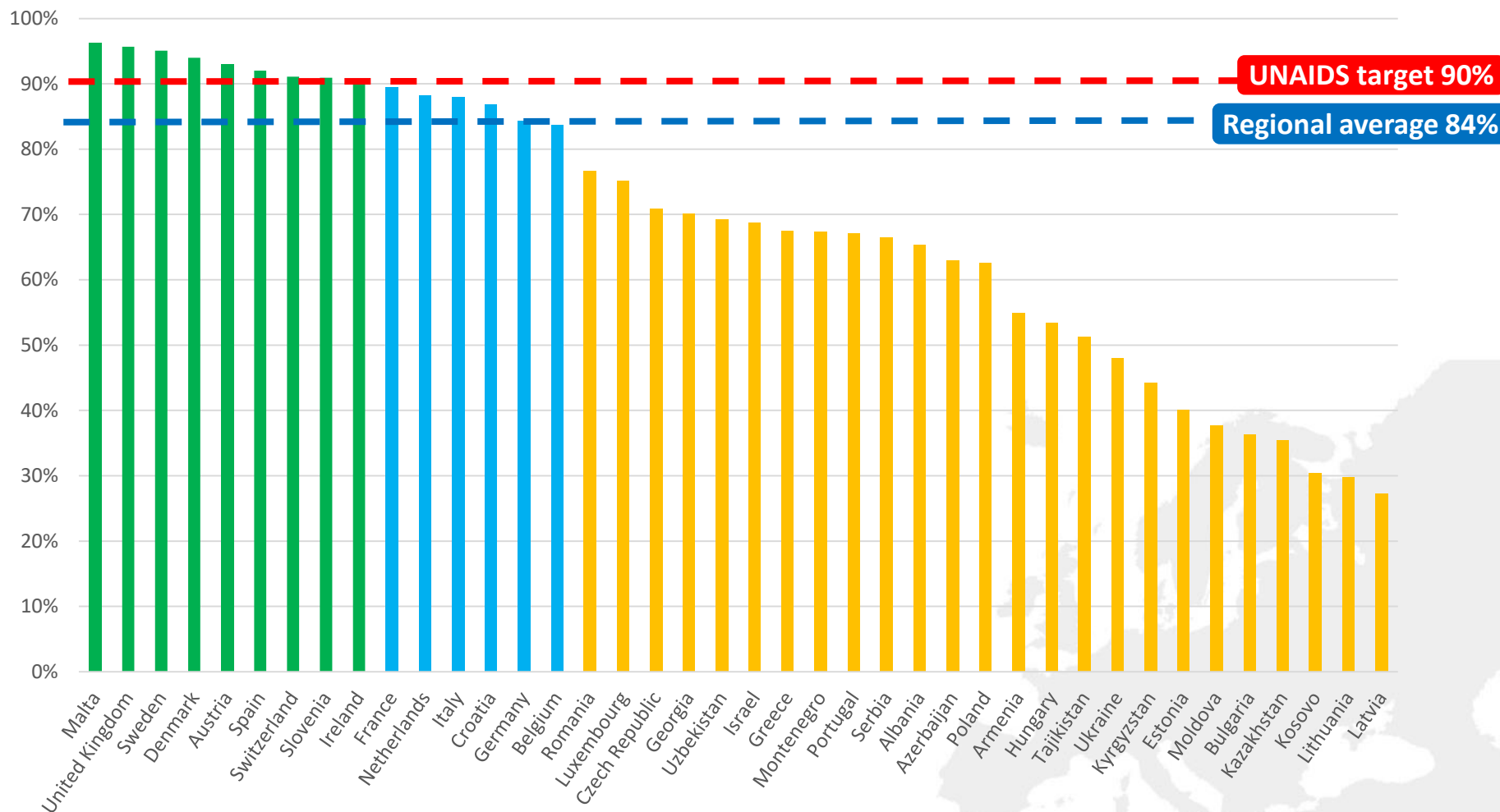
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Progress toward achieving the second 90:



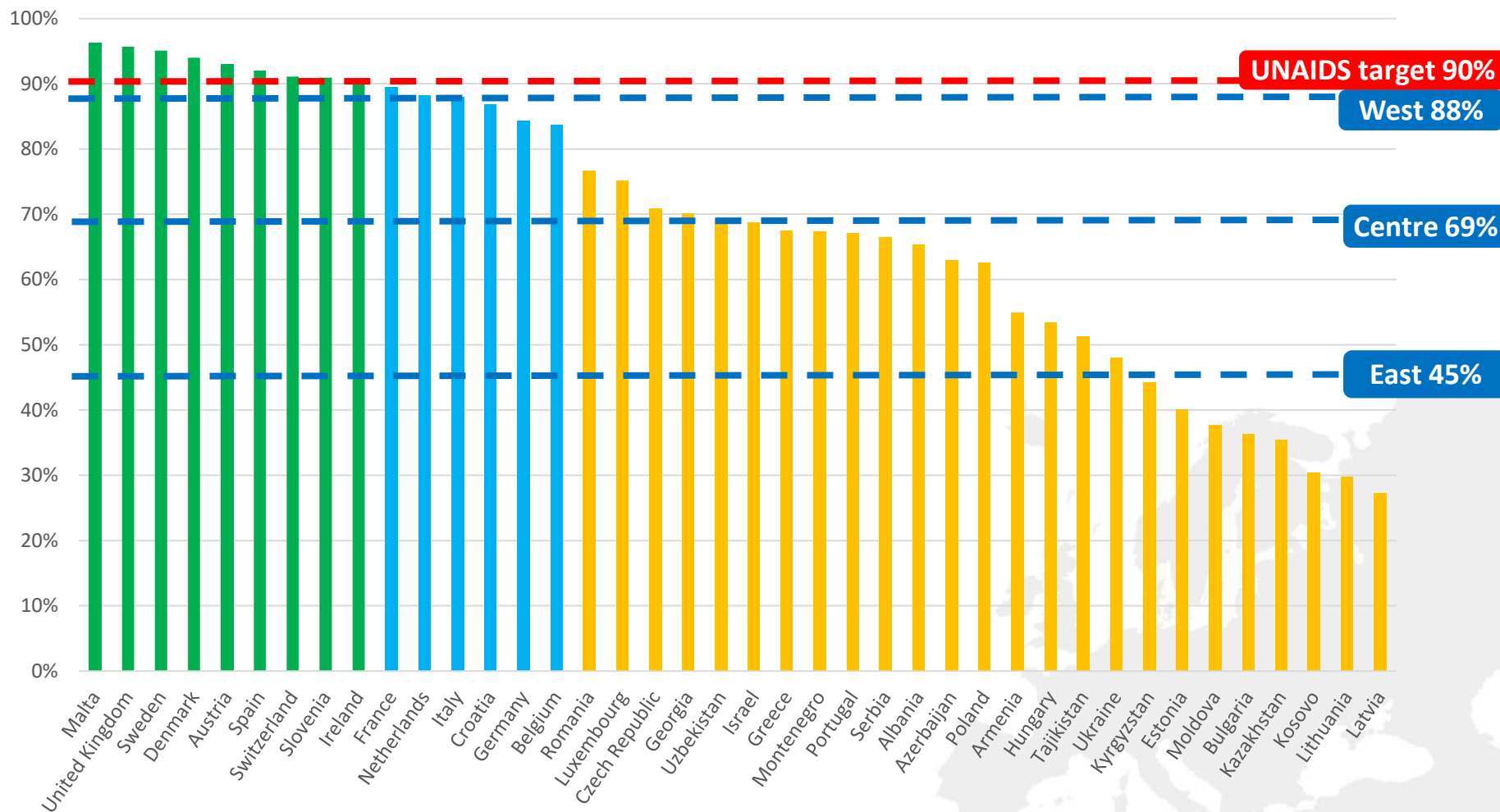
Target 2: 90% of those diagnosed on ART



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)



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%

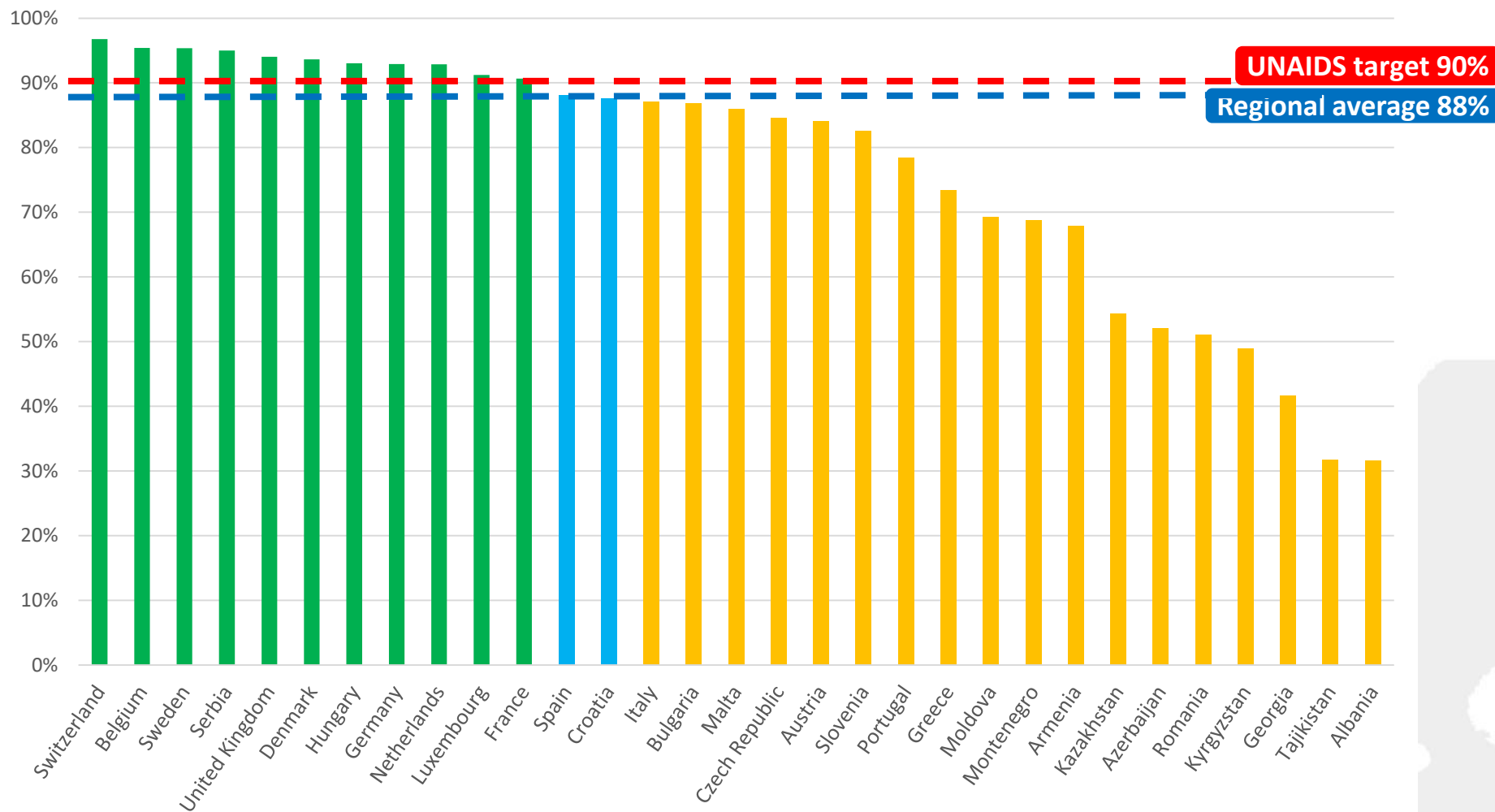
of all people living
with HIV

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=

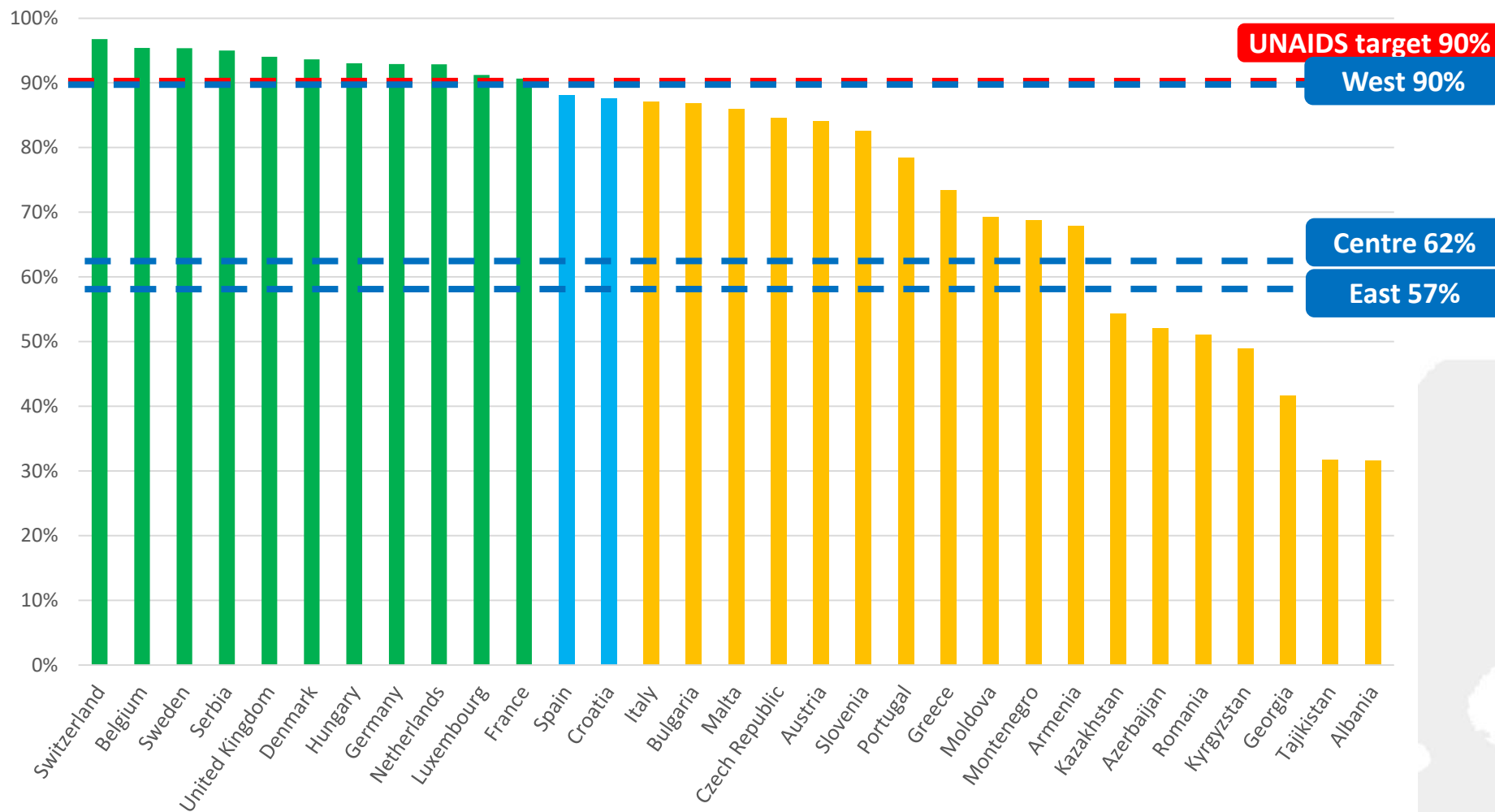
Progress toward achieving the third 90:

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



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
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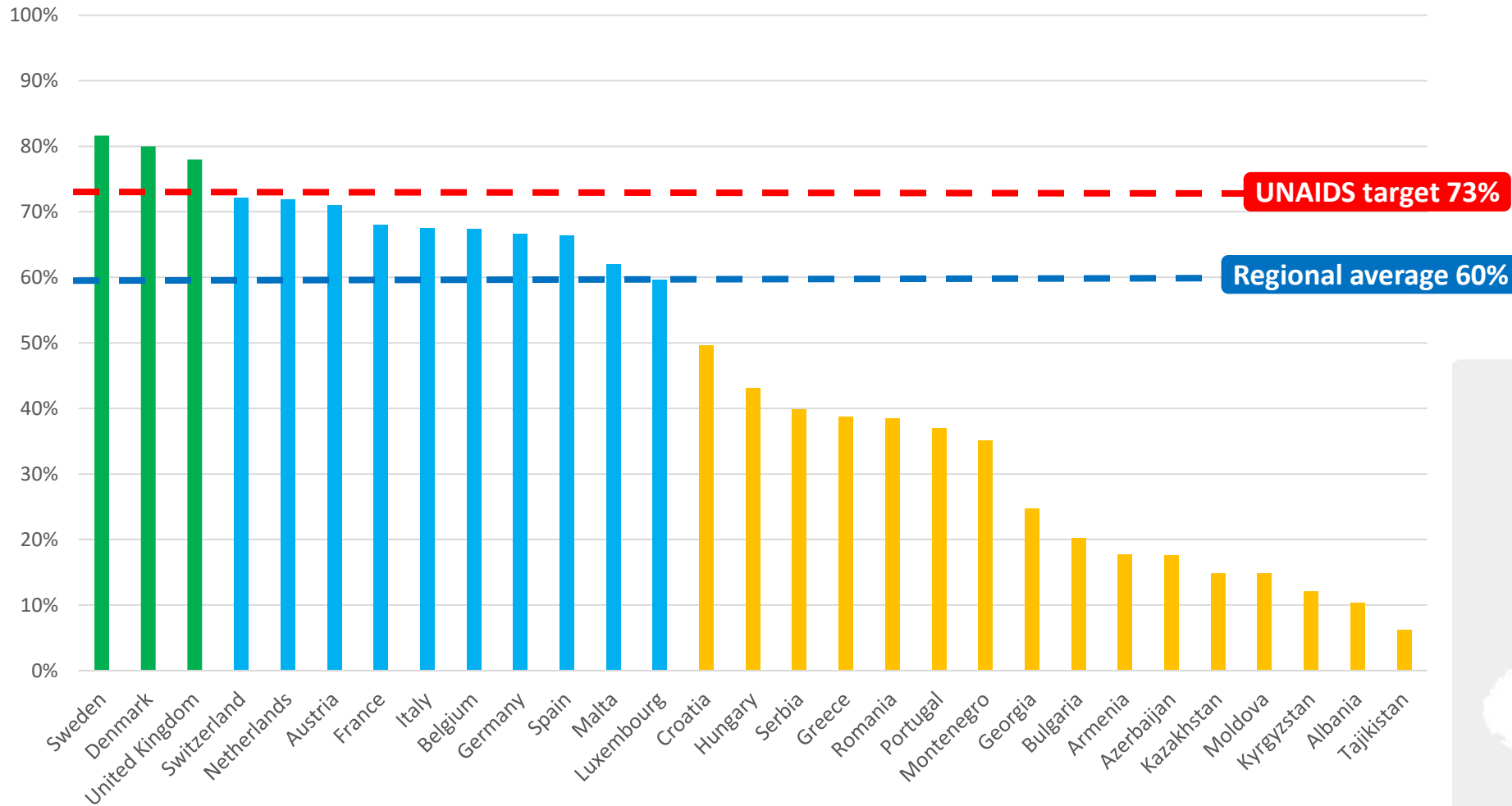
**VIRALLY
SUPPRESSED**

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Progress toward achieving the 90-90-90:



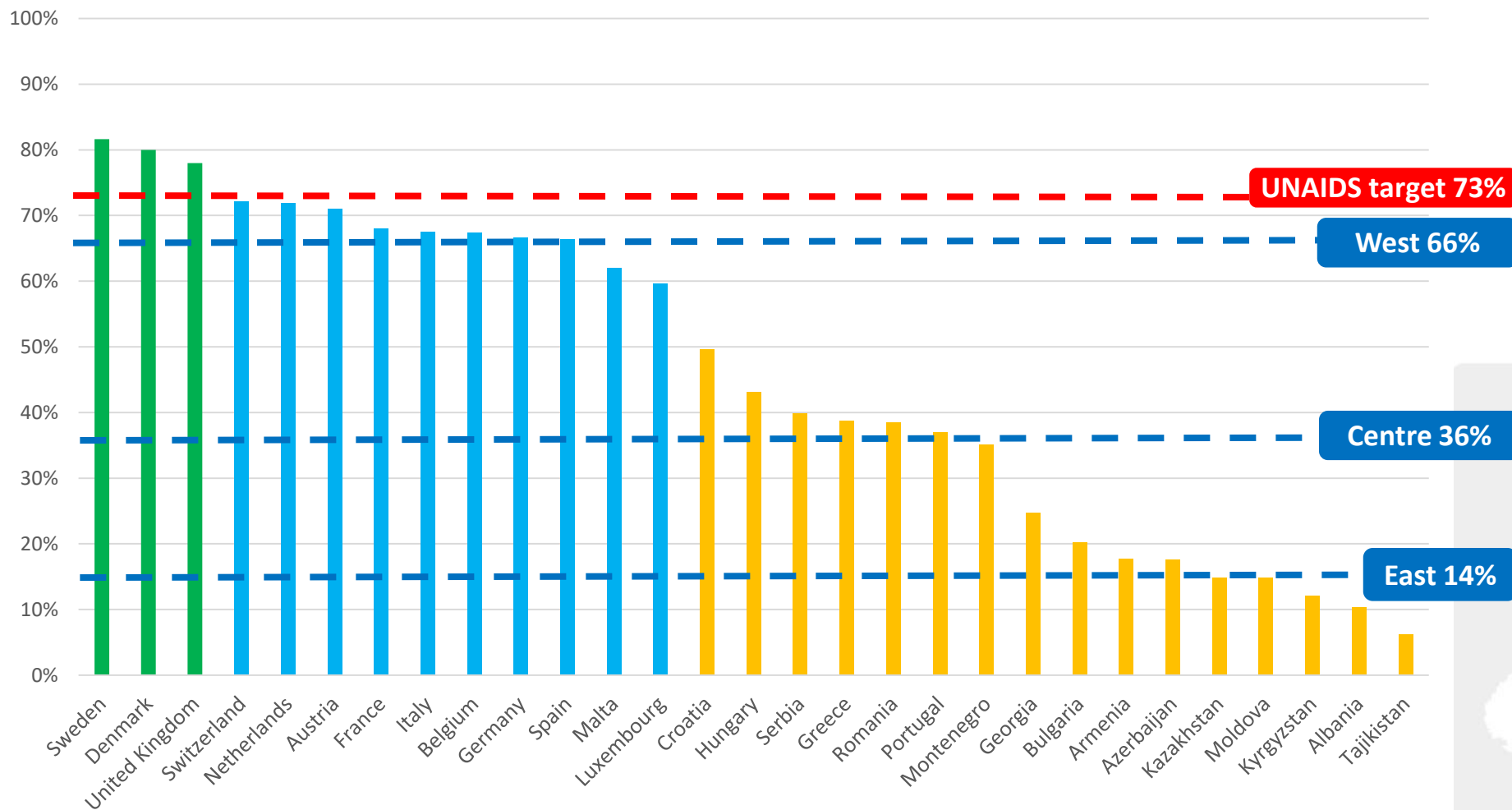
Target 4: 73% of all PLHIV virally suppressed



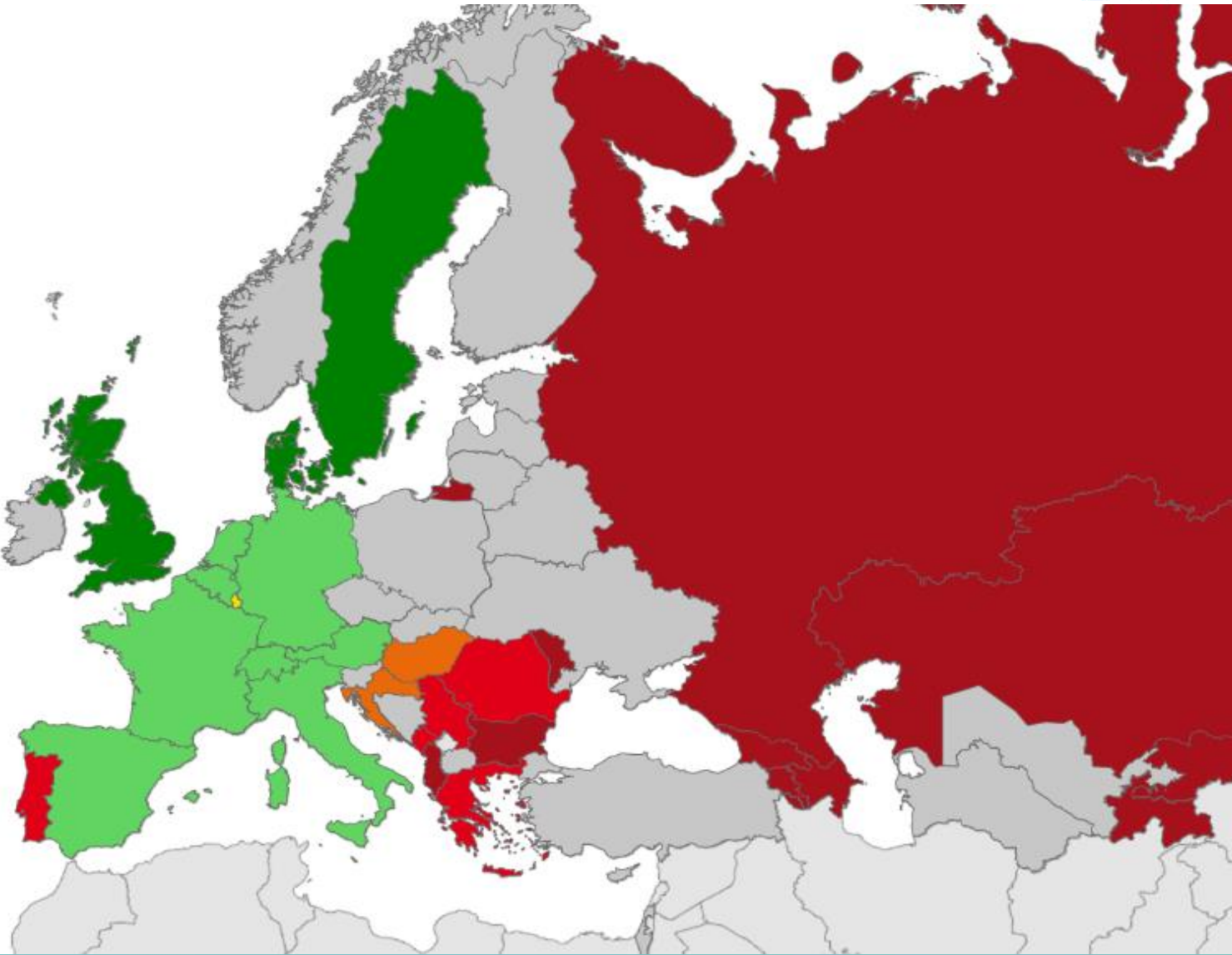
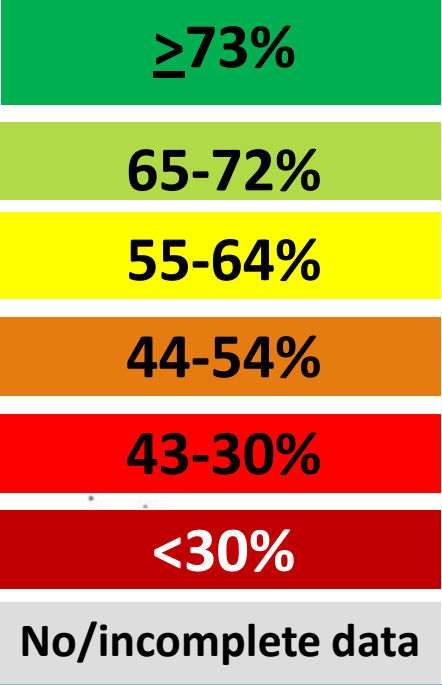
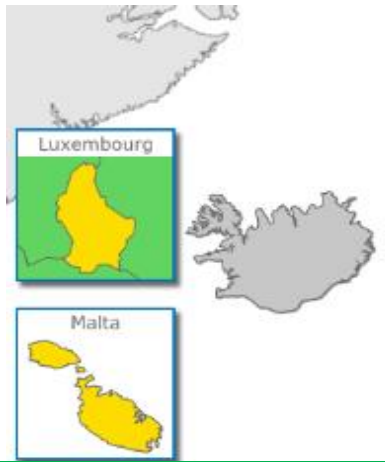
Progress toward achieving the 90-90-90:



Target 4: 73% of all PLHIV virally suppressed

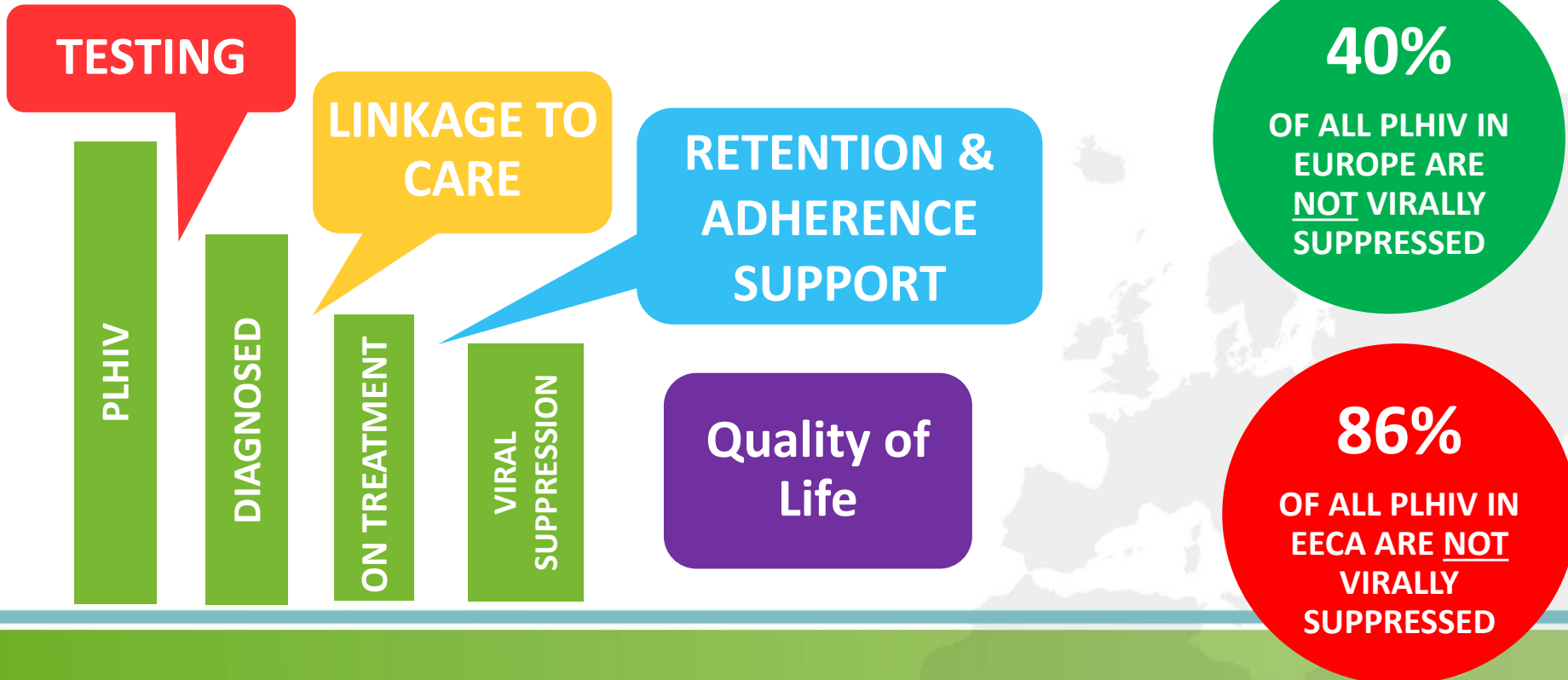


Estimated % PLHIV who are virally suppressed



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



Thank you!



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Annemarie Stengaard (WHO Regional Office for Europe)

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