

# European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control



An EU agency dedicated to the prevention and control of communicable diseases

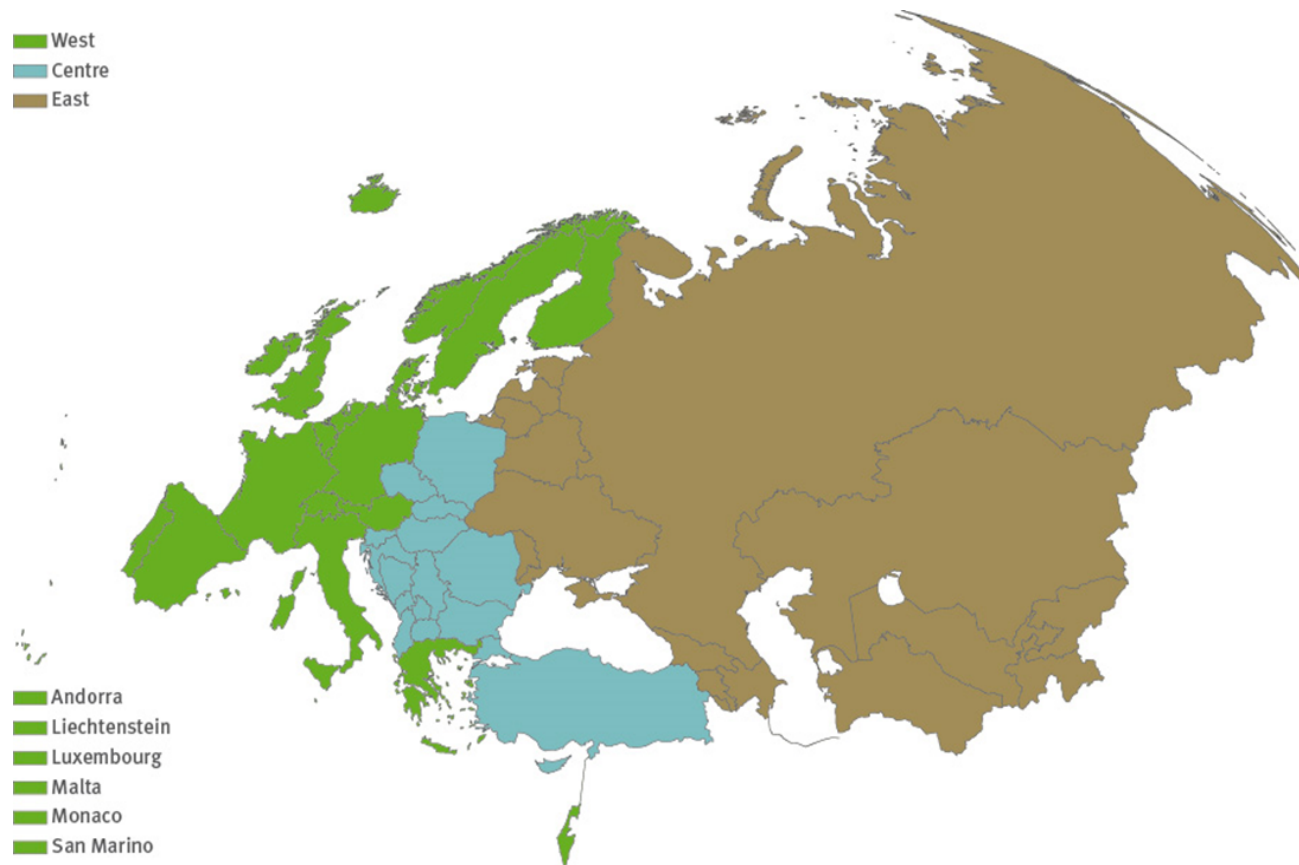
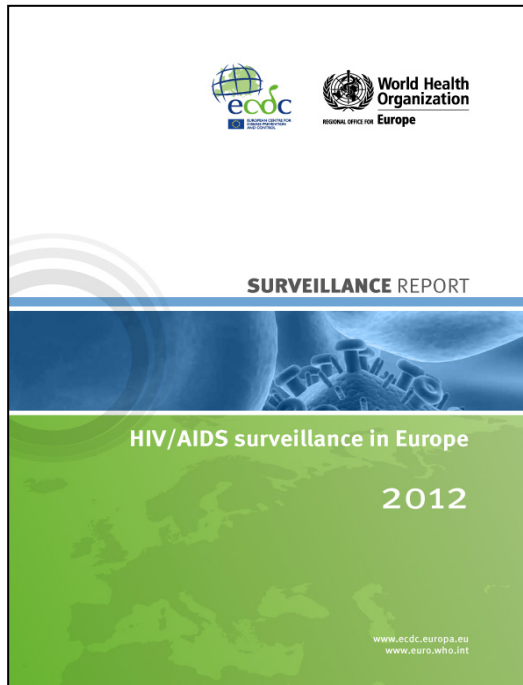
- ❖ 28 EU Member States, plus EEA (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway)
- ❖ Surveillance, risk assessment, scientific advice
- ❖ Located in Stockholm



# Surveillance of HIV/AIDS in Europe

❖ Joint ECDC/WHO Regional Office for Europe

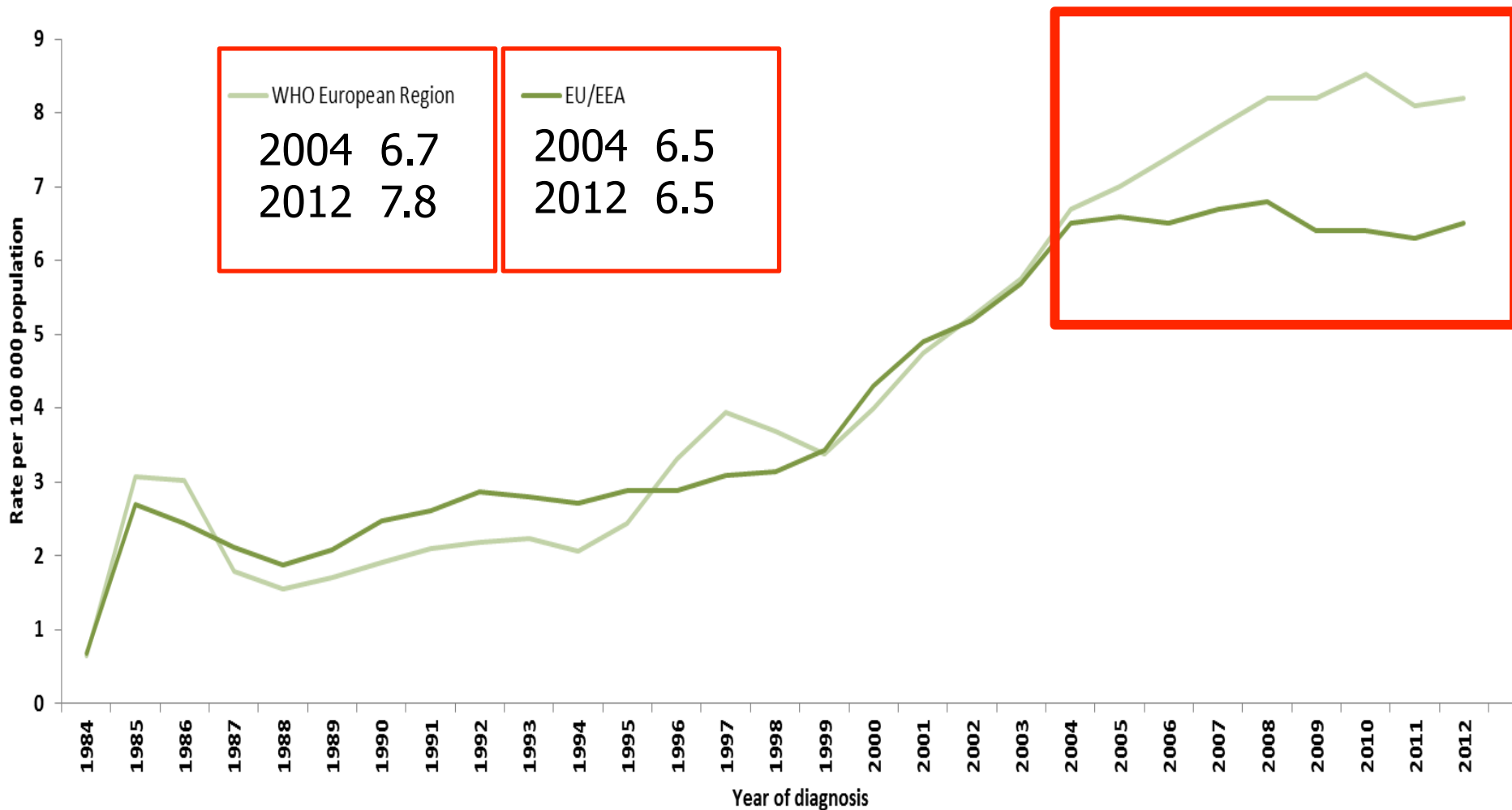
❖ 53 countries of Europe and Central Asia



- **Who are diagnosed with HIV in Europe?**
  - Overview of HIV in the European Region
  - Focus on MSM
  - Focus on migrants
- **Who are not diagnosed and what are the consequences?**
- **Challenges for HIV and public health nursing in the European Region**

# Rate of new HIV infections

by year of diagnosis, in the EU/EEA, 1984–2012



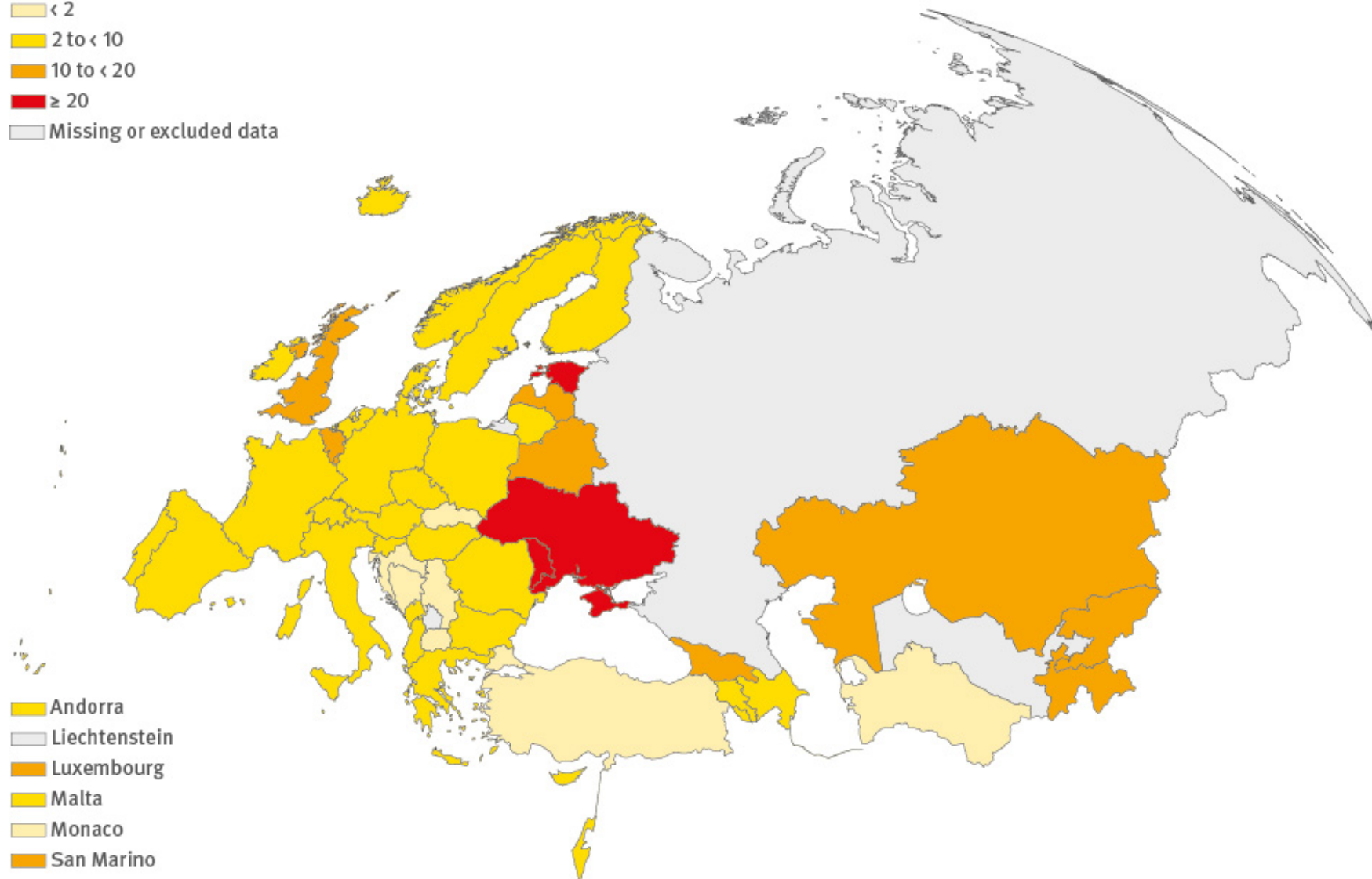
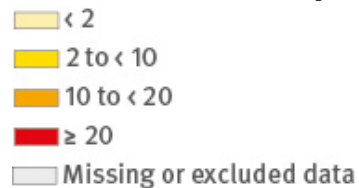
# HIV infections diagnosed in the European Region, 2012

	West	Centre	East
Number of HIV diagnoses	> 130 000 in 2012		
Diagnoses per 100 000 population	6.6	1.9	22
Male-to-female ratio	3.1	4.5	1.4

No data from Russia and Uzbekistan; countries with no data on age or transmission mode excluded.

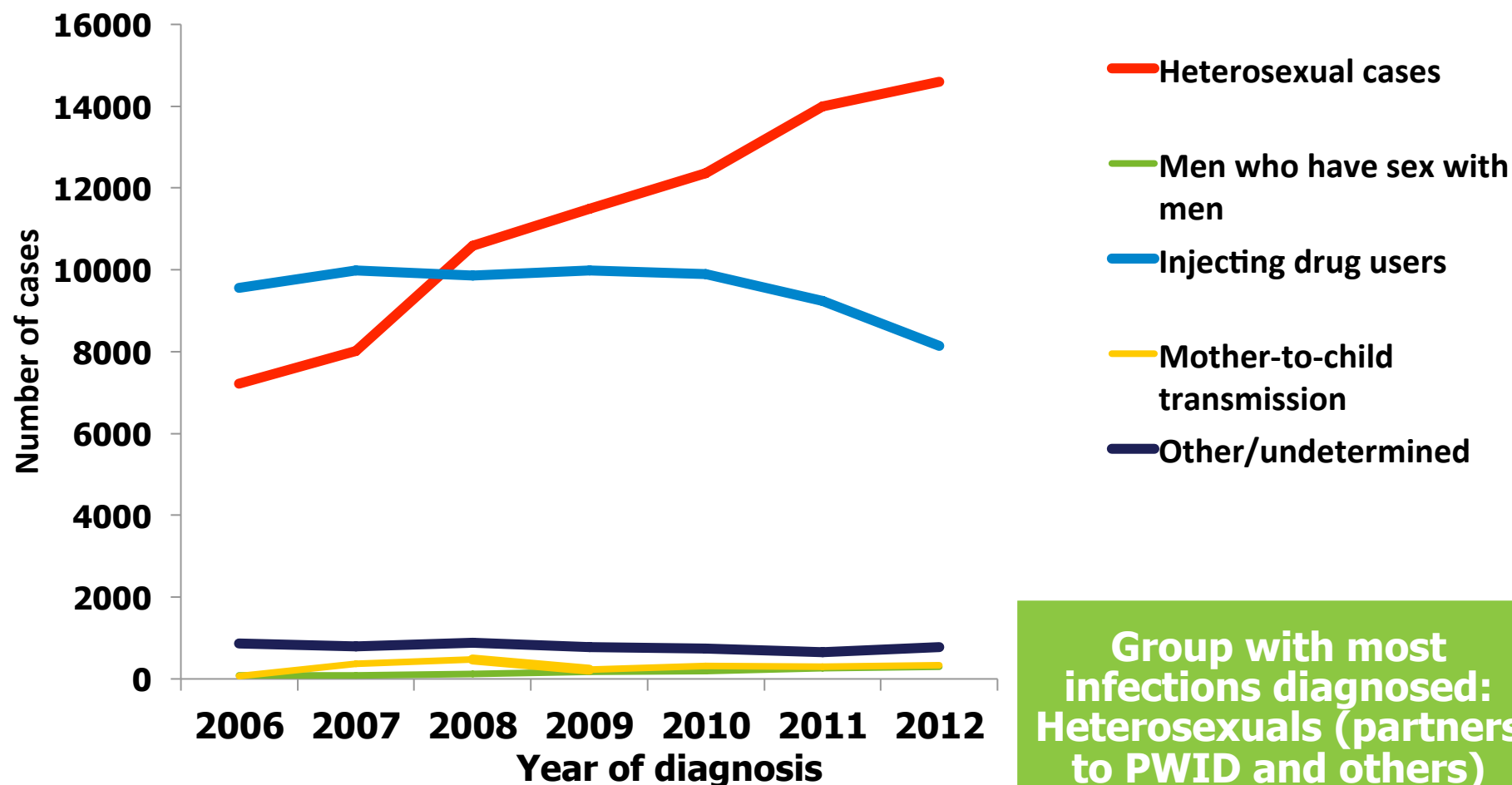
# HIV infections diagnosed in Europe, 2012

## per 100 000 population



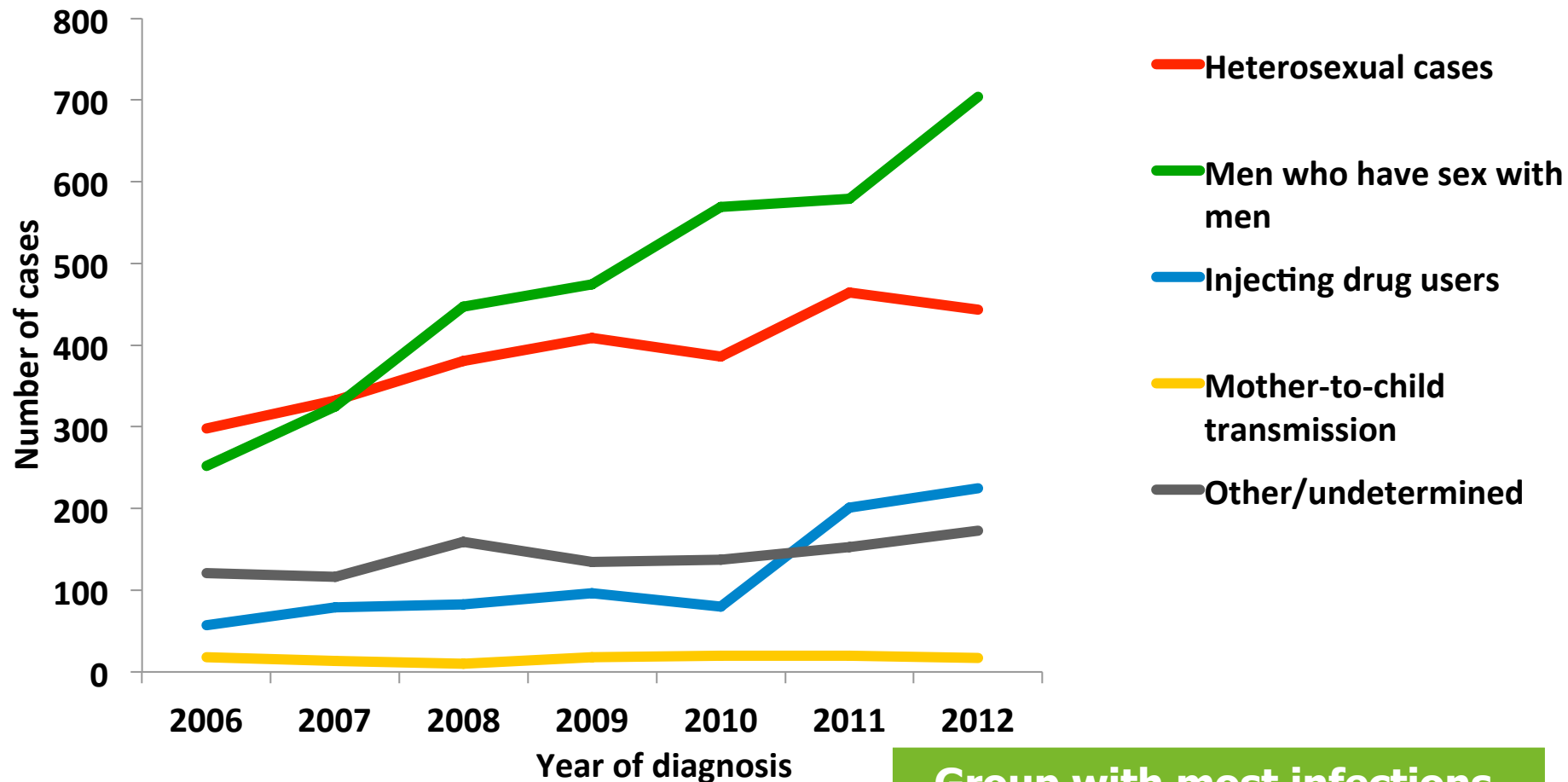
# HIV infections by transmission mode

WHO European Region East, 2006-2012



Data not reported or not available from Estonia, Russia and Uzbekistan

# HIV infections by transmission mode, WHO European Region Centre, 2006-2012



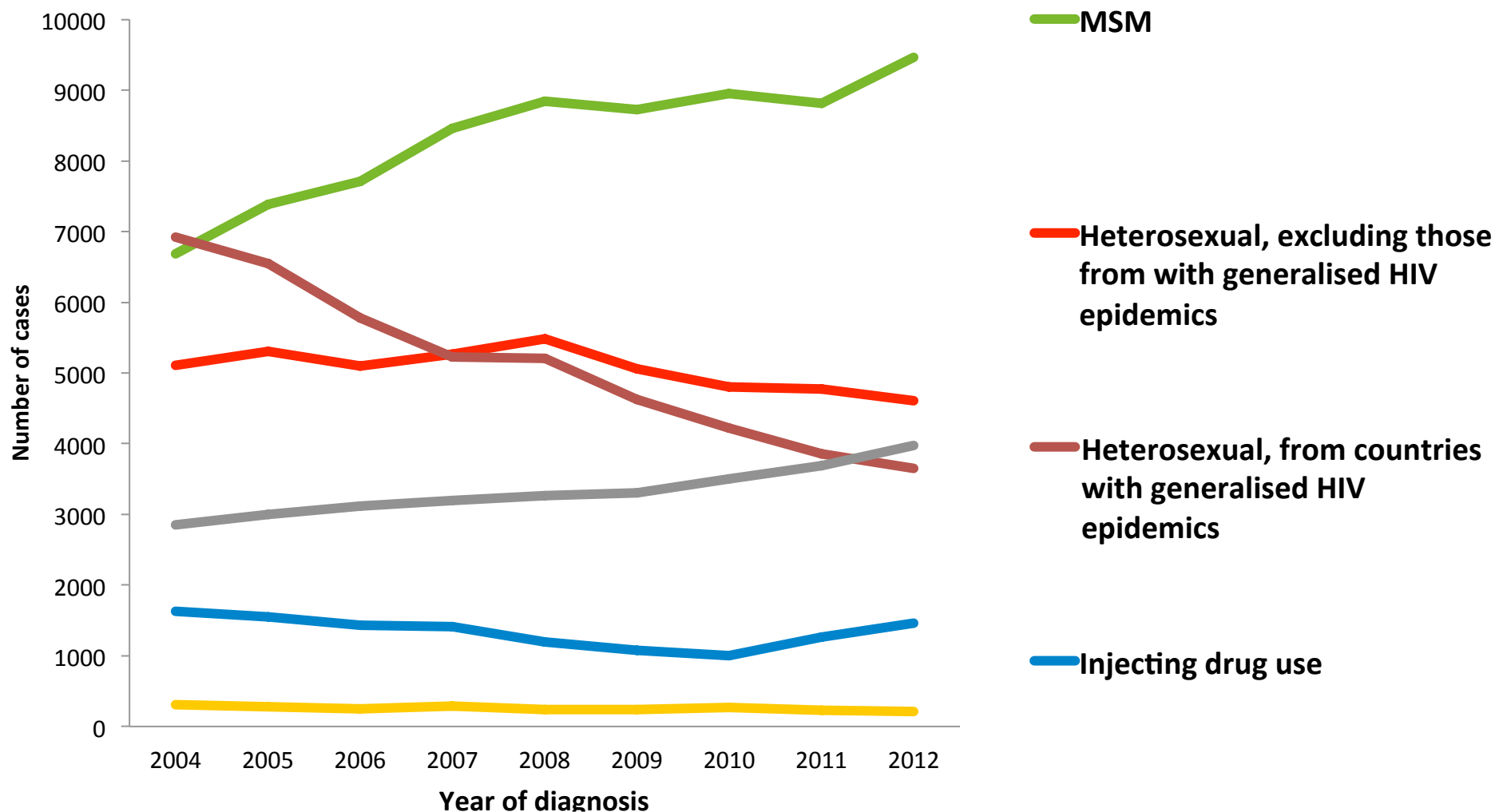
**Group with most infections  
diagnosed:  
Men who have sex with men**

Data from Poland and Turkey not included



# HIV infections by transmission mode

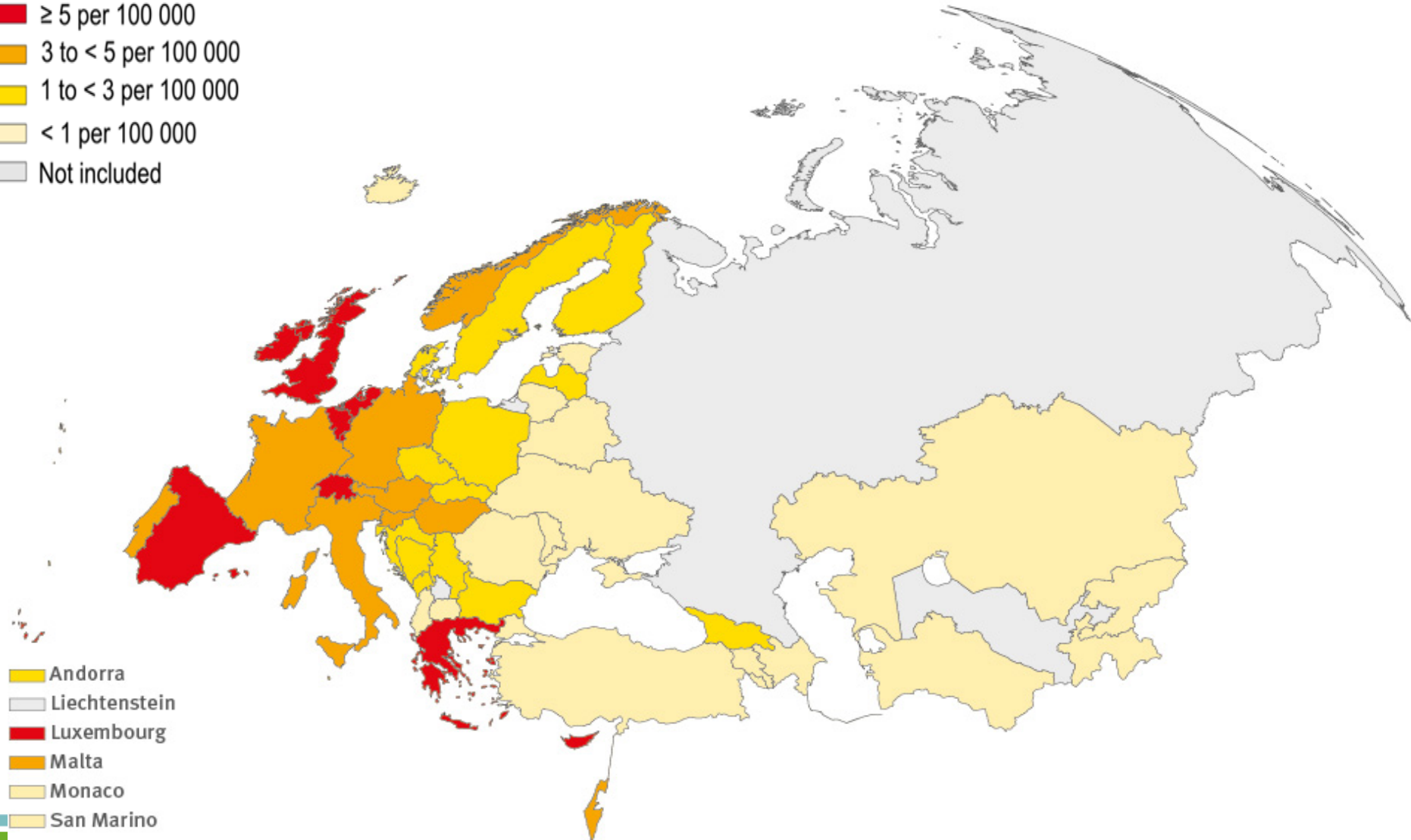
## EU/EEA, 2004-2012



**Group with most infections diagnosed: Men who have sex with men**

# Men who have sex with men

# HIV infections diagnosed among men who have sex with men, 2012



# Proportion of all new HIV diagnoses among MSM

by country, EU/EEA, 2013

**> 50%**

Croatia, Czech Republic, Slovakia,  
Netherlands, Hungary, Cyprus, Slovenia,  
Germany, Spain, Austria

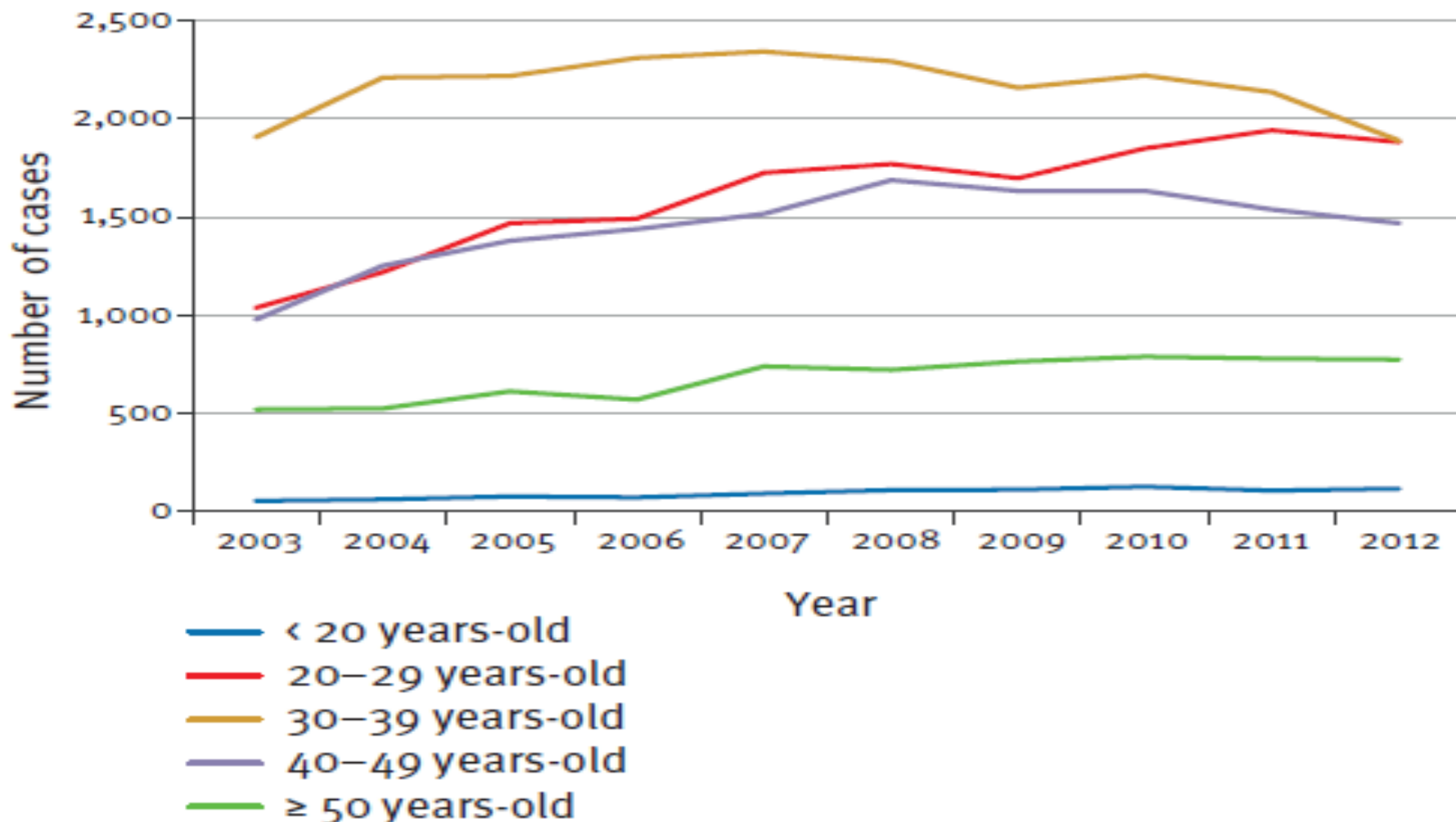
**30-50%**

Denmark, United Kingdom, Luxembourg,  
Ireland, Malta, Norway, Italy, Belgium,  
Bulgaria, Greece, Sweden, Portugal

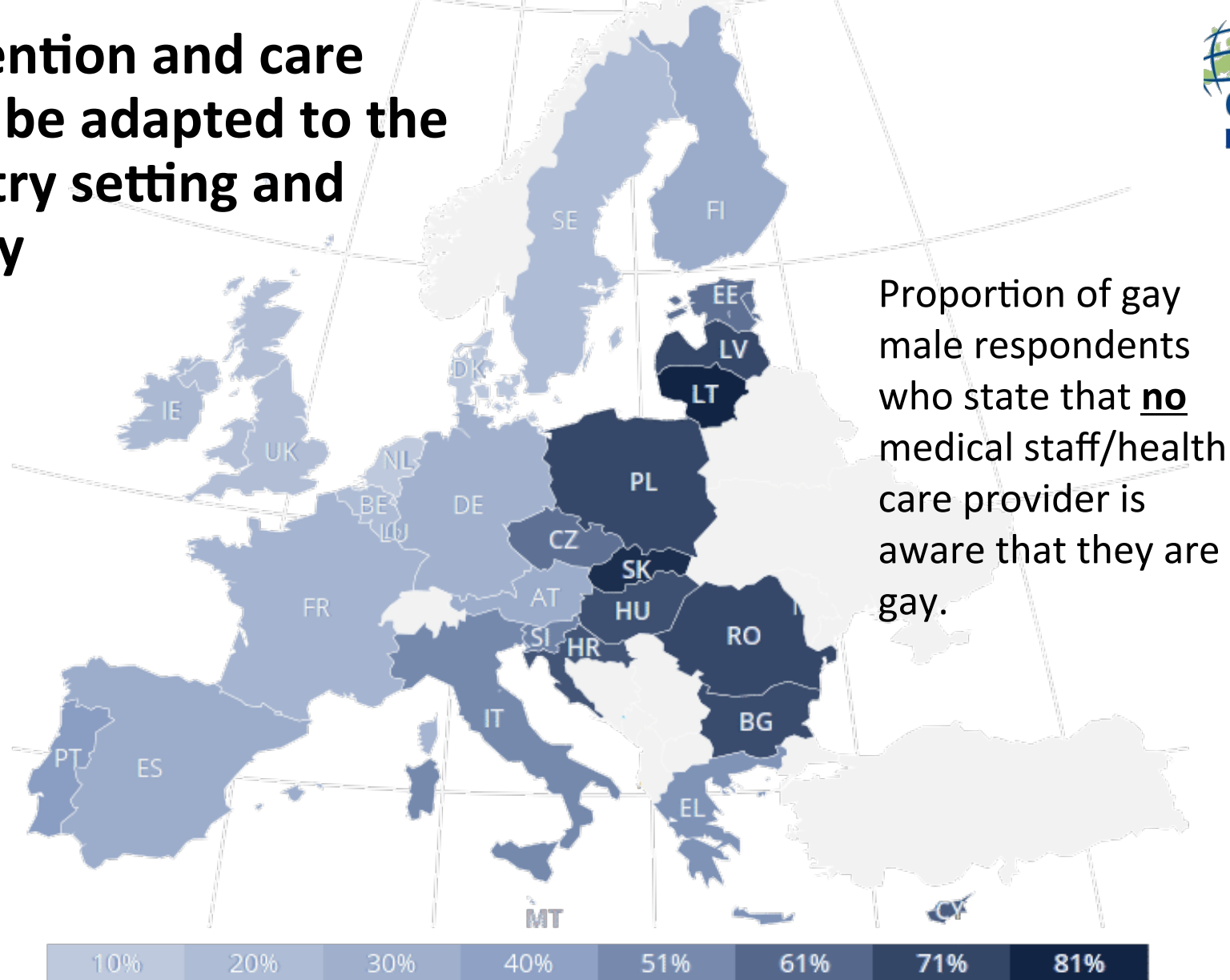
**<30%**

Finland, France, Poland, Lithuania,  
Romania, Latvia, Estonia, Iceland

# HIV diagnoses among MSM by year and age group, 15 EU countries, 2003-2012 (n=59 992)



# Prevention and care must be adapted to the country setting and reality



© FRA - All rights reserved - EU LGBT survey | None | L, G, B, T : Gay

# Migrants

# Proportion of new HIV diagnoses in migrants

Among all cases reported, 2013  
(preliminary data)

- Cases originating from countries with generalised HIV epidemics
- Cases originating from other countries

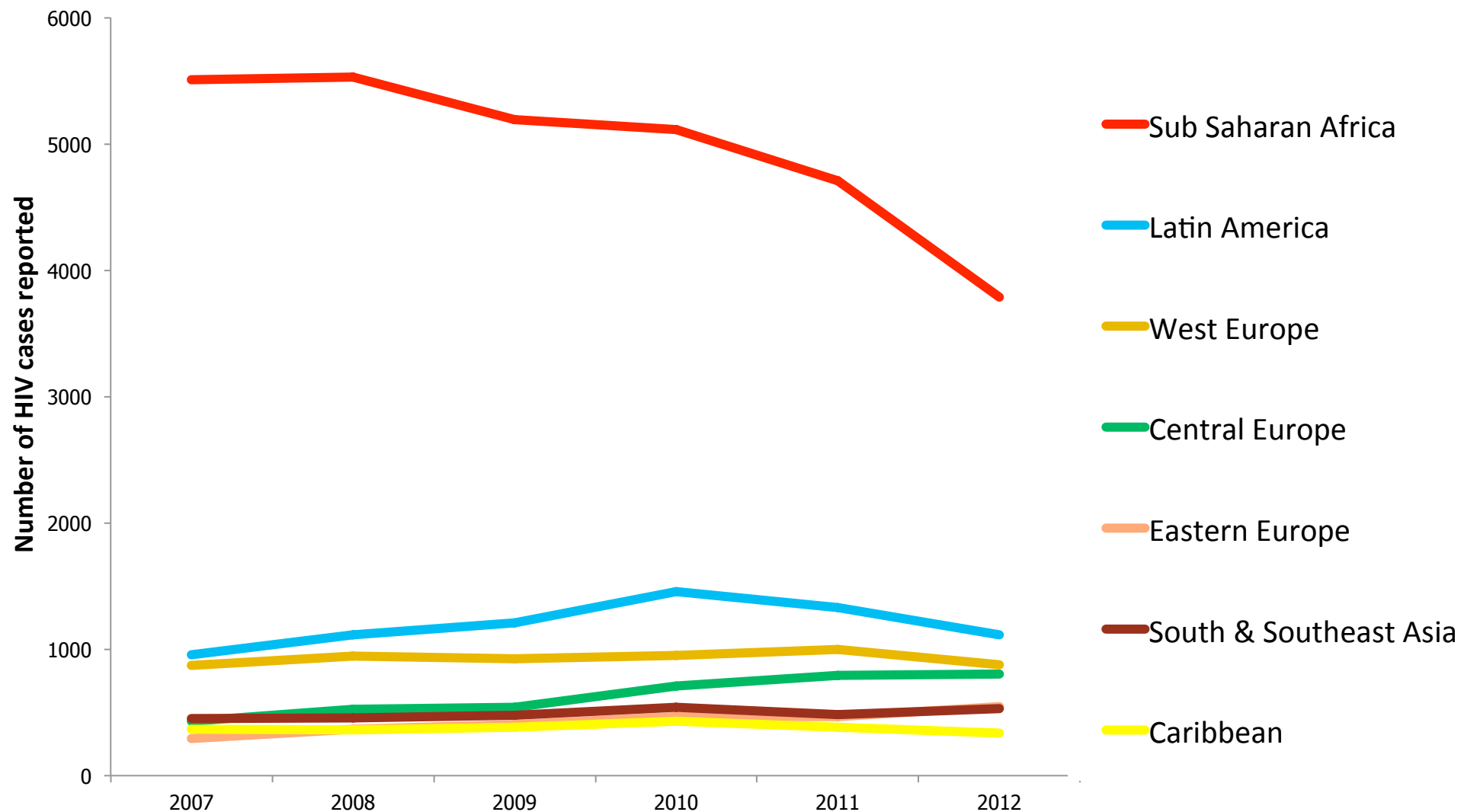
31% not born in the country in which they were diagnosed with HIV





# HIV infections reported among migrants

by region of origin, EU/EEA, 2007-2012

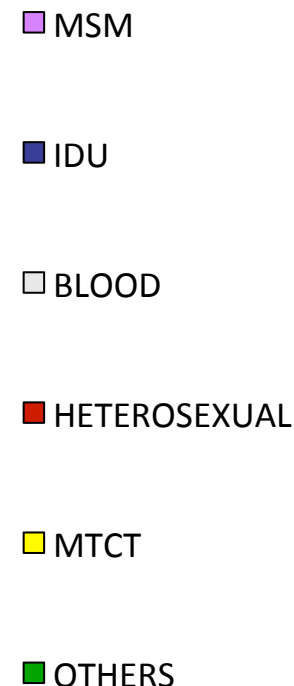


# Route of transmission among migrant HIV cases

## by region of origin, EU/EEA, 2007-2011

Half of HIV infections diagnosed in 2012 among heterosexuals born abroad were likely acquired in the UK (Public Health England, 2013)

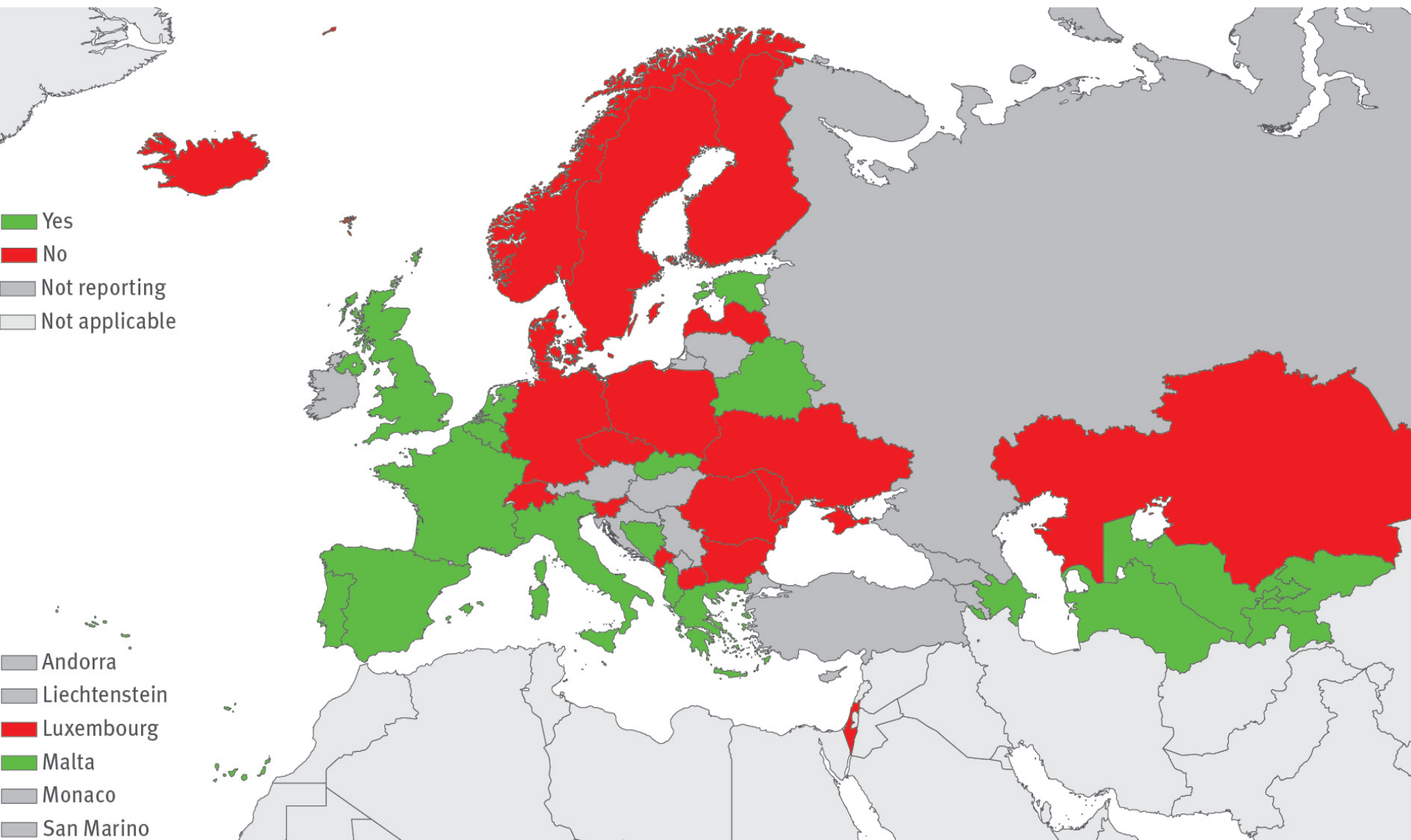
➤ Scale up of migrant-sensitive prevention programmes is needed in Europe



0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

Proportion of all HIV cases diagnosed

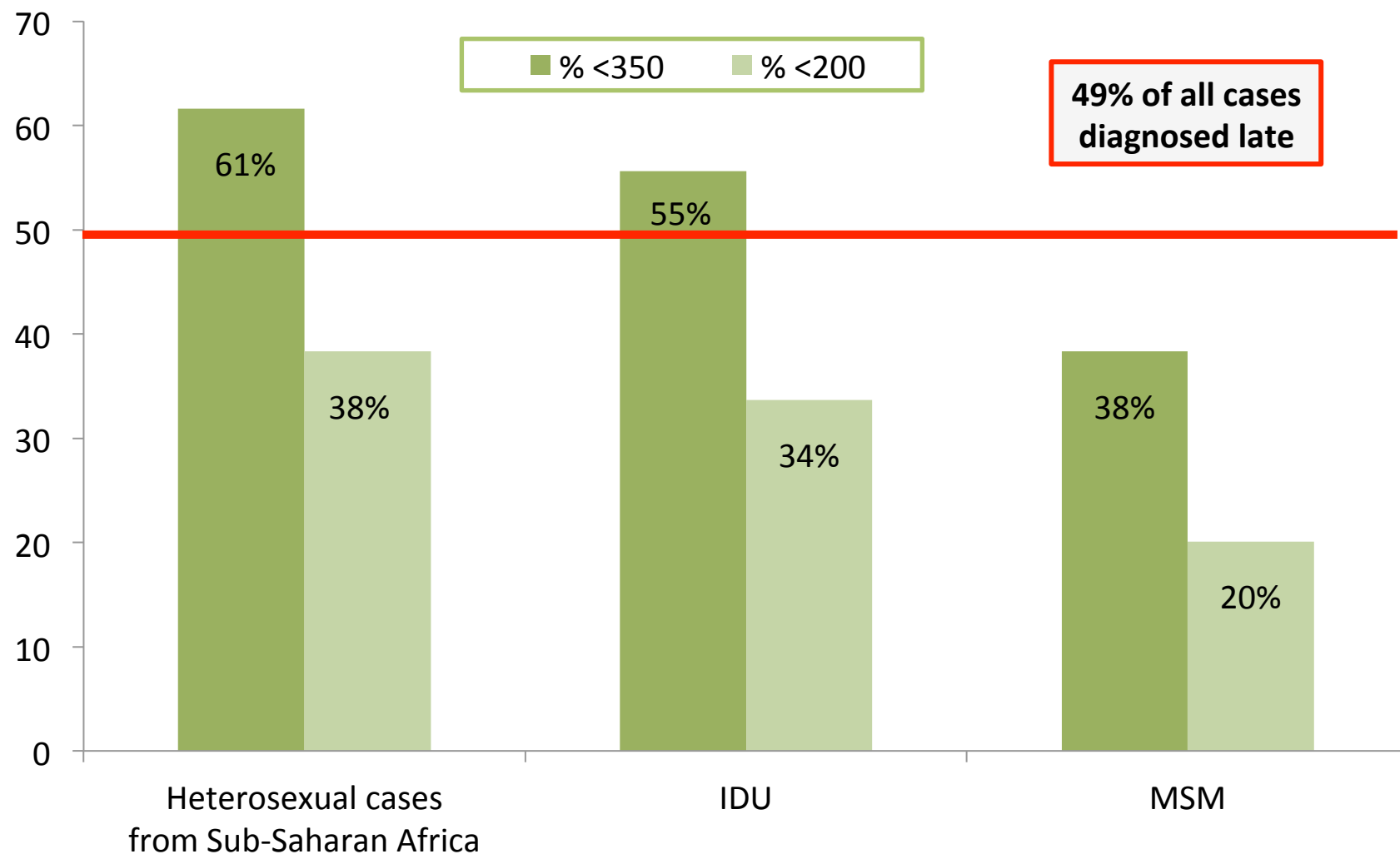
# Availability of ART for undocumented migrants living in Europe, 2012



# Who is not diagnosed and what are the consequences?

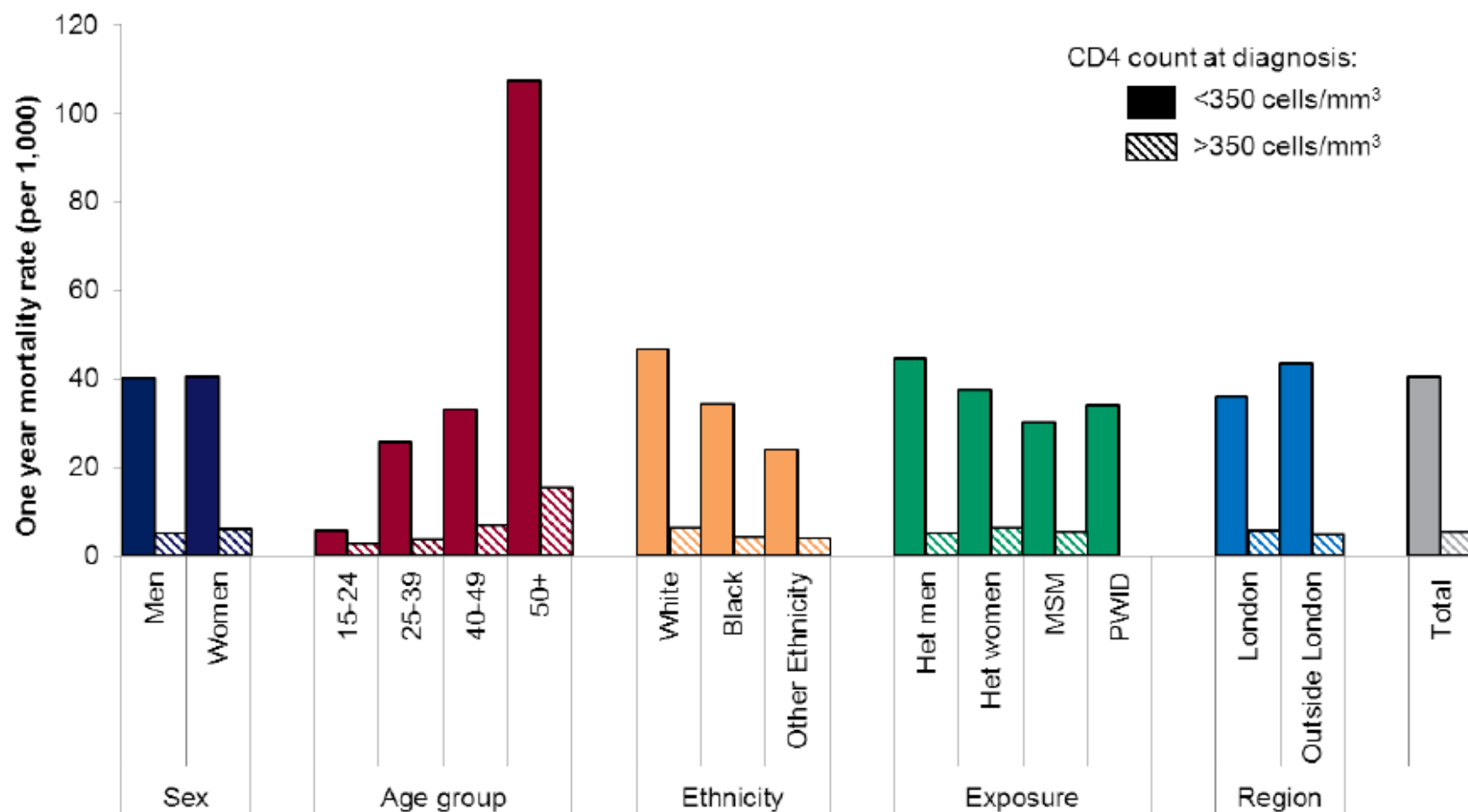
# Late HIV diagnosis by transmission mode

EU/EEA, 2012 (n=16 150)



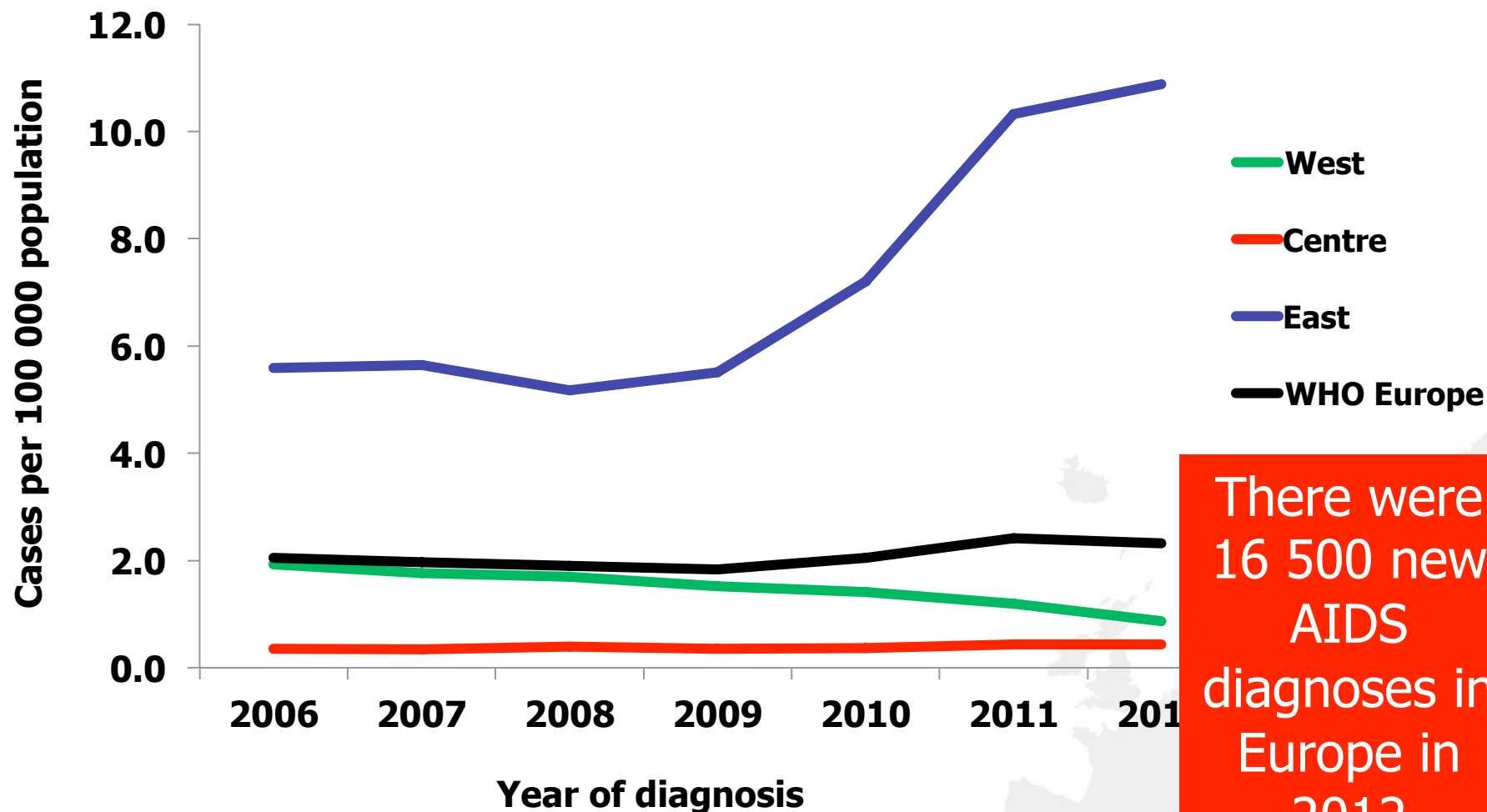
# Increased morbidity and mortality are associated with late diagnosis

**Figure 11: One-year mortality among adults newly diagnosed with HIV by CD4 count at diagnosis: UK, 2010**



# AIDS diagnoses in the European Region

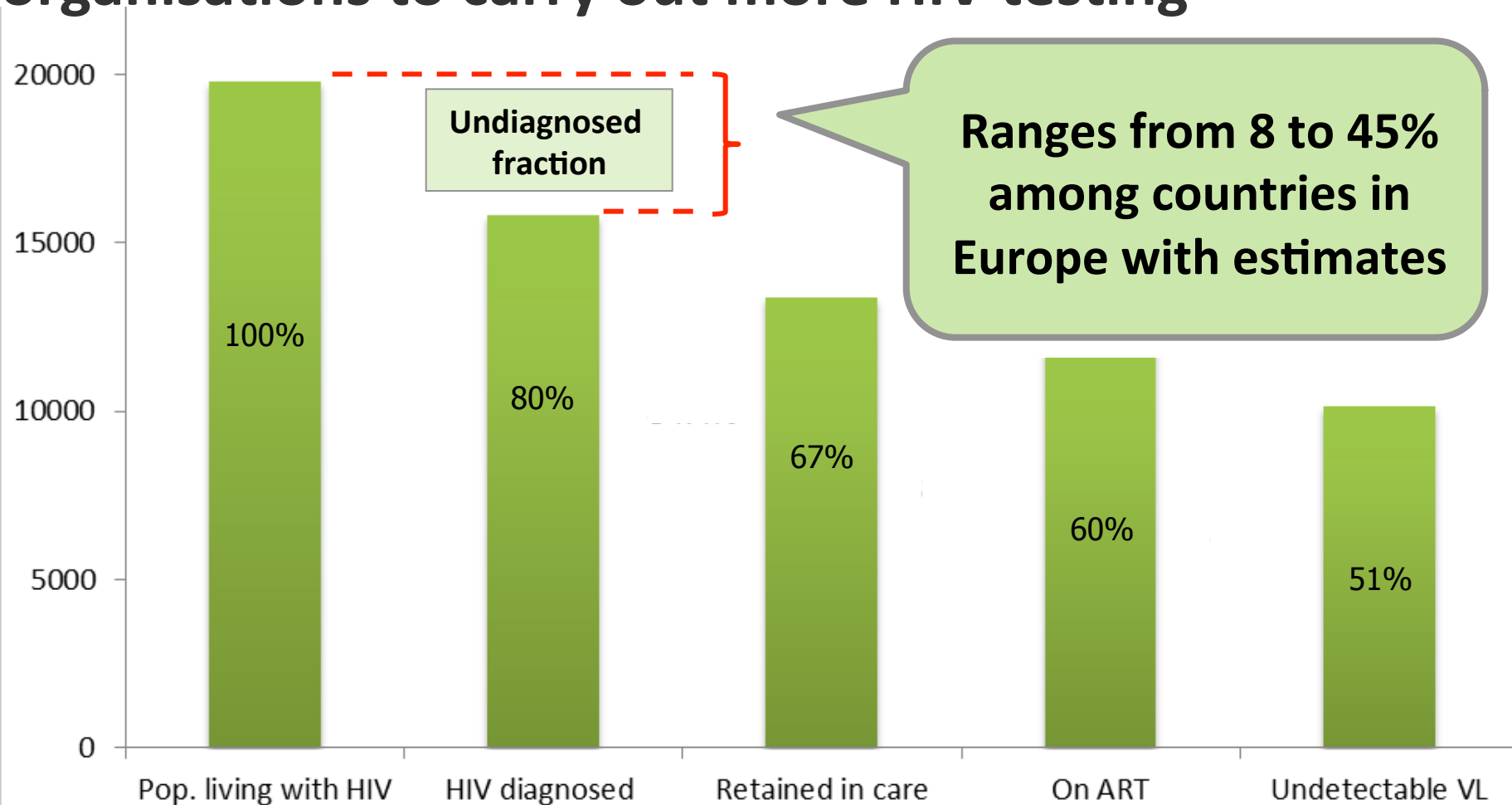
2006–2012



There were  
16 500 new  
AIDS  
diagnoses in  
Europe in  
2012

Data from Sweden, Russia and Uzbekistan not included. Data from Ukraine obtained through the Ukrainian Centre for Socially Dangerous Diseases Control

# Increased efforts needed from nurses and other health care personnel, together with community organisations to carry out more HIV testing





# Proportion of persons living with HIV estimated\* to be on ART, 2012

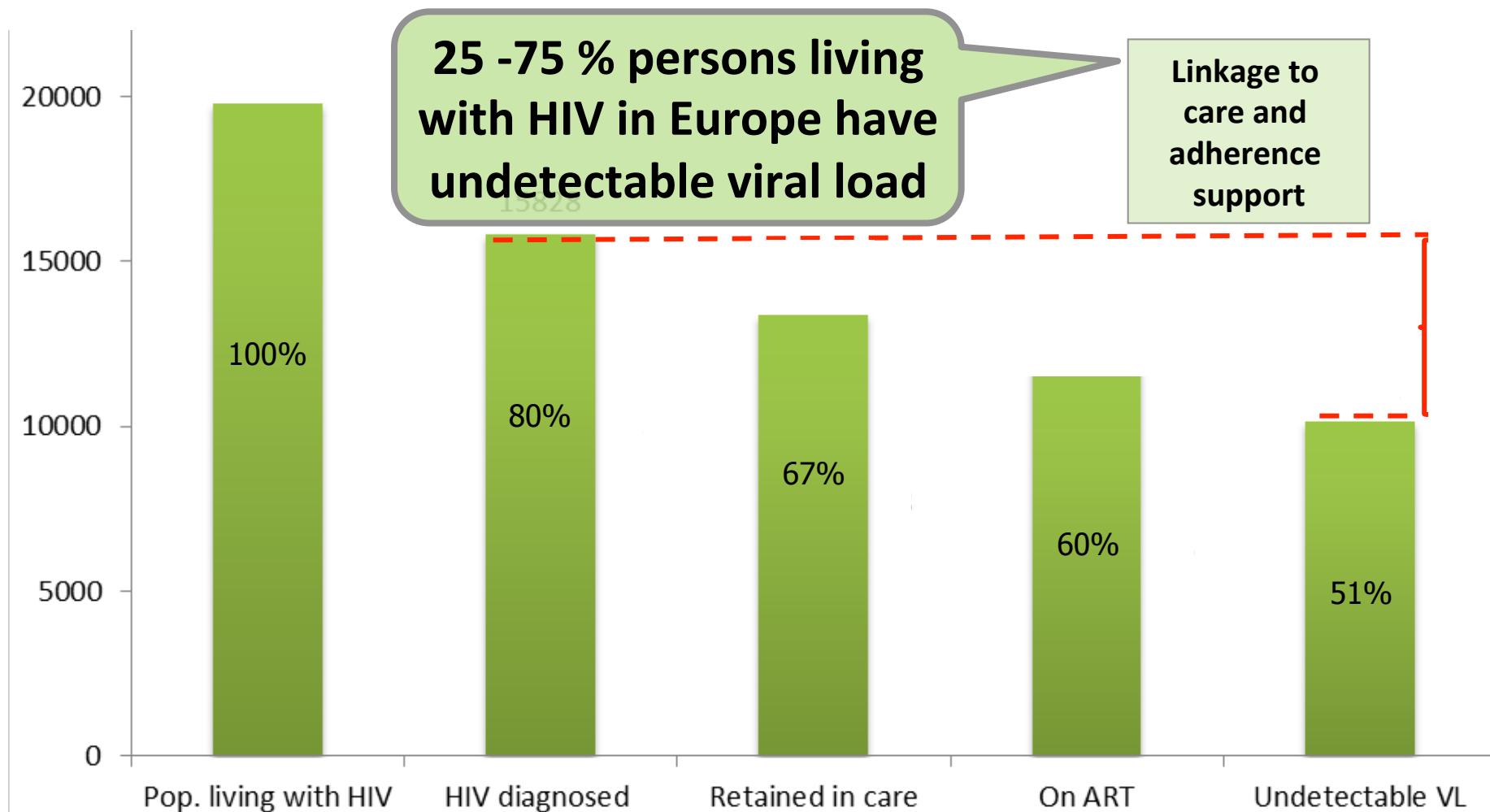
**> 85%**

Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia  
Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech  
Republic, Finland, FYROM, Georgia,  
Germany, Greece, Hungary, Kosovo,  
Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland,  
Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia,  
Sweden, United Kingdom

**< 85%**

Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova,  
Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

# Nursing role critical factor in linkage to care and adherence support for people living with HIV



# HIV Epidemic in Europe

The rate of HIV diagnoses in Europe has not declined and has increased in the Eastern part of the region

Late diagnosis is a major issue: half of cases are diagnosed  $CD4 < 350/mm^3$

Heterogeneity exists in HIV epidemics across Europe

## **Western Europe:**

- MSM account for an increasing majority of new diagnoses
- Migrants account for an important proportion of HIV cases
  - Evidence of HIV acquisition post-migration

# HIV Epidemic in Europe

## Central Europe

- Growing cases among MSM
  - stigma reduction, health care worker training, scaling up gay-friendly services and support to community organisations

## Eastern Europe

- Still very high numbers of cases among PWID and growing number among sexual partners of PWID
  - Harm reduction services delivered at scale
  - Partner testing and attention to heterosexual transmission
- Small but increasing numbers of MSM
  - stigma reduction, health care worker training, scaling up gay-friendly services and support to community organisations

# Remaining challenges

- **Stigma reduction**
  - ✓ Normalising HIV testing, disclosure; 'layered stigma'; eliminating health care worker-driven stigma
- Continued need to **scale up comprehensive and effective HIV prevention programmes**
  - ✓ Targeted to populations in which infections are occurring
- Addressing the critical issue of **late diagnosis** of HIV infection
  - ✓ Increased, routine HIV testing in community and clinical
- Delivering **treatment to all persons in need** in the region
  - ✓ Eastern part of the region and undocumented migrants

## **Acknowledgements:**

**HIV Surveillance Focal Points for the EU/  
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