HIV in Europe: Update on the pan-European initiative to improve early HIV diagnosis and care

Anastasia Pharris
European HIV Nursing Conference
18 November 2016, Barcelona
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

2015 report and slides coming 29 November
Outline

- Update of the epidemiology of HIV in Europe
- Testing policies in European countries
- Initiatives in Europe to improve early HIV diagnosis and care
Preliminary data on HIV diagnoses, 2015, WHO European Region

More than 150 000 new diagnoses
79% in the East
18% in the West
3% in the Centre
Percentage of HIV diagnoses, by route of transmission, 2015, EU/EEA

29,747 new HIV diagnoses

- Sex between men: 42
- Heterosexual: 33
- Injecting drug use: 4
- Mother to child transmission: 20
- Unknown/other: 0.8

Main HIV transmission modes in the EU/EEA 2014

- Sex between men
- Heterosexual contact
- Injecting drug use
- Other

Source: ECDC, WHO Regional Office for Europe, HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2014
HIV diagnoses, by mode of transmission
2006-2015, EU/EEA

Data is adjusted for reporting delay. Cases from Estonia and Poland excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during the period; cases from Italy and Spain excluded due to increasing national coverage over the period.

Late HIV diagnosis by transmission mode
EU/EEA, 2015

47% in the EU/EEA are diagnosed late (CD4 <350)
28% have CD4 <200 at diagnosis
More persons born in South and SE Asia and sub-Saharan Africa diagnosed late

- Western Europe
- Central and Eastern Europe
- Latin America and Caribbean
- Non-migrants (native)
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- South and Southeast Asia

Region of origin

- <200 cells/mm³
- 200 to <350 cells/mm³
- 350 to 500 cells/mm³
- >500 cells/mm³
Outline

- Update of the epidemiology of HIV in Europe
- Testing policies in European countries
- Initiatives in Europe to improve early HIV diagnosis and care
## HIV testing rates in key populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key population</th>
<th>Nr of countries with data</th>
<th>Testing rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men who have sex with men</td>
<td>33/46</td>
<td>19-87% (20 countries reported testing rates of ≤50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>25/46</td>
<td>4-96% (16 countries reported testing rates of ≤50%; low rates or no data for a number of countries where HIV among PWID is an issue)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex workers</td>
<td>16/46</td>
<td>6-83%; 6 countries rates ≤50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners</td>
<td>16/46</td>
<td>5-78%; 9 countries reported rates of ≤50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrants</td>
<td>6/46</td>
<td>4-50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Preliminary Dublin monitoring data 2016
Key factors contributing to late diagnosis of HIV among MSM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key factors contributing to late diagnosis</th>
<th>Nr of countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fear of knowing one’s HIV status</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low risk perception</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stigma and discrimination within the key population</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denial of risk behaviours</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of knowledge about HIV and AIDS</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited screening of patients with HIV risk factors when they are still asymptomatic</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stigma and discrimination among health professionals</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate efforts by health professionals to offer/recommend an HIV test to people at risk of HIV infection</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Preliminary Dublin monitoring data 2016
Are there major gaps in HIV testing services for any of the following populations?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key populations</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Undocumented migrants</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrants from high prevalence countries</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSM</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex workers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWID</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender people</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some (but not all!) important locations where HIV testing should occur

- TB screening services
- STI/GUM clinics
- Drug services, low threshold service centers
- Primary care
- Voluntary offer of testing as part of health checks for newly arrived migrants from high-prevalence settings
- Other health settings meeting patients with indicator-conditions
Are community-based testing, home sampling, self-testing included in national HIV testing guidelines?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Testing types</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community-based testing delivered by trained medical staff</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community-based testing delivered by non-medical staff (e.g. trained lay people)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home-sampling kits</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-testing kits</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Preliminary Dublin monitoring data 2016
Are efforts underway to increase the use of community-based HIV testing, home sampling and self-testing?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key populations</th>
<th>CBT delivered by trained medical staff</th>
<th>CBT delivered by non-trained medical staff</th>
<th>Home sampling</th>
<th>Self-testing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MSM</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex workers</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWID</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General population</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrants generalised epi</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undocumented migrants</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Preliminary Dublin monitoring data 2016
Outline

- Update of the epidemiology of HIV in Europe
- Testing policies in European countries
- Initiatives in Europe to improve early HIV diagnosis and care
Sign-up is now open for European HIV-Hepatitis Testing Week 2016

Now in its fourth year and the second time hepatitis testing has been included, European HIV-Hepatitis Testing Week will take place from 18-25 November 2016.

Testing week is spanning the length and breadth of the continent with partners participating from over 50 European countries. Check out the live feed to see the latest organisations that have signed-up to implement testing week activities in their country. Sign-up now to put your organisation on the map!

Free to sign up and download: Logos, templates, fact sheets, guidelines, toolkits, web banners, flyers primary care staff posters, others

www.testingweek.eu
Mobile apps and other social media platforms have significant reach and offer considerable potential for public health.

Greater need for partnerships between app companies and community organisations.

82% of stakeholders felt that smartphone apps would be very important to their future HIV prevention work.
European Test Finder

European HIV Test Finder

Find out where you can have an HIV test across the European Union

Use our European HIV test finder to find an HIV testing centre convenient to you.

First select your country using the drop down menu. Then either select a state or town from the second drop down menu or enter your location.

Please select your country

and select a town / state

or enter your post / zip code

Display results

As a list

On a map

Search

Reset

If you would like to add details of your HIV testing services, please tell us about your service.

www.aidsmap.com/euHIVtest
“New social technologies have massive scale and can help make an impact on Europe's strategy to combat HIV. As a large social media platform, we can amplify the important work of European HIV Testing Week”.

Sean Howell
Founder/CEO Hornet Gay Social Network

“PlanetRomeo is pleased to see that European health organizations are intensifying their collaboration. PlanetRomeo thinks the European HIV Test Finder is an important initiative and wholeheartedly supports collaborations between European health organizations and companies like ours.”

Marc van Zijp
PlanetRomeo

"We're proud to be supporting European HIV Testing Week because health promotion has been a core pillar of Grindr for Equality since its inception. Making the world safe for LGBTQ people means fighting this epidemic and it's personally very important to me to use this platform for that goal."

Joel Simkhai
Chief Executive of Grindr
Find an HIV testing Centre near you

It’s European HIV Testing Week. Click “Learn more” to find an HIV testing centre near you.

OK  Learn More

Mobile optimised HIV Test Finder

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Display results

- As a list
- On a map

www.aidsmap.com/euHIVtest
Roll out of free push messages on Hornet and Planet Romeo

- Hornet
  - 6,500 push messages every minute between 09:00-17:00 (Monday)

- Planet Romeo
  - Banner adds (7 days)
### Roll-out of free push messages on Grindr

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td></td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# EU Test Finder stats

## European HIV Testing Week 23-29 Nov 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Visits</th>
<th>Page views</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday 23-Nov</td>
<td>15,698</td>
<td>26,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 24-Nov</td>
<td>6,168</td>
<td>10,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 25-Nov</td>
<td>4,197</td>
<td>7,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 26-Nov</td>
<td>3,263</td>
<td>5,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 27-Nov</td>
<td>9,782</td>
<td>24,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 28-Nov</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 29-Nov</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>40,238</strong></td>
<td><strong>74,585</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Integration of testing sites on Google

Expand HIV listing to wider WHO region

Include hepatitis and STI testing sites

Work with app owners to creatively embed Test Finder

Fund promotion via apps

Develop and promote Test Finder via widgets

Expand engagement with NGOs & apps
Conclusions on HIV testing

- Late diagnosis is high and HIV testing is low

- Countries have limited data on HIV testing rates, especially on other key pops than MSM

- Many factors contribute to late diagnosis of HIV, but we have little understanding of what role these factors play

- Scope to improve testing policies - especially through community-based testing, self testing/self-sampling

- Initiatives underway in Europe, such as HIV-hepatitis testing week, and possibilities to increase testing uptake through mobile apps, may help increase early diagnosis
Thank you

Teymur Noori
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Zoran Dominkovic
Koenraad Vermey
Justin Harbottle
Ida Sperle
Sean Howell
Alex Garner
Andrew Amato

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