The HIV response across
Europe and Central Asia: a
focus on people who inject
drugs

Rosalie Hayes
Senior Policy & Campaigns Officer,
National AIDS Trust



SEPTEMBER 8-11, 2019 | BARBICAN CENTRE











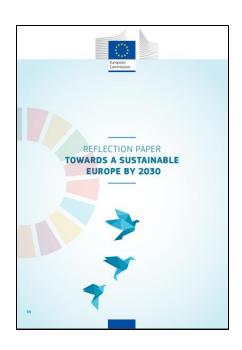


Outline

- Background
- How are people who inject drugs in Europe and Central Asia affected by HIV?
- How are health authorities across Europe and Central Asia responding to the HIV epidemic among PWID in their country?
- Priorities for action

Background to data collection







INTRODUCTION

Since 2004, the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia has had sat strong influence on the regional response to the HIV epidemic. The process to monitor the Dublin Declaration has provided valuable an ow hat is being done by countries and where improvements in national programmes must be made to reduce the number of new infections and improve the quality of life for people living with HIV.

One of the major changes for 2018 reporting is the further harmonisation of UNAIDS/WHO and ECDC reporting processes. For this reporting round, EUI/EAC outnities will not be approached by UNAIDS/WHO with a separate request for data. Instead essential GAM indicators are included in the 2018 Dublin Declaration questionnaire for these countries and shared with UNAIDS/WHO following data collection. The 2018 GAM reporting guidance can be accessed here and is linked to where relevant within the survey.

For non-EU/EEA countries, UNAIDS/WHO will continue to approach them for data via the GAM reporting tool. They will receive a shortened 2018 Dublin Declaration Questionnaire with any GAM indicators removed to avoid uplication. This proposal should considerably reduce the reporting burden on countries whilst ensuring that UNAIDS, WHO and ECDC are able to access the data that there were

Another major change is the use of survey software to enable the questionnaire to be completed online. The benefit of this approach is that questions can be routed depending on responses, ensuring that countries aren't asked questions that aren't relevant to them - resulting in a shorter questionnaire and reduced reporting burden.

For this reporting round, we have maintained the focus on a single questionnaire that is submitted by government and civil society jointly. Key stakeholders from both sectors are strongly encouraged to work together to complete the questionnaire as accurately and transparently as possible. We have also maintained the 2016 questionnaire structure which aligns closely with the core components of national responses to HIV: strategic information, prevention, testing, treatment, continuum of care and spending.

Background to data collection





Background to data collection





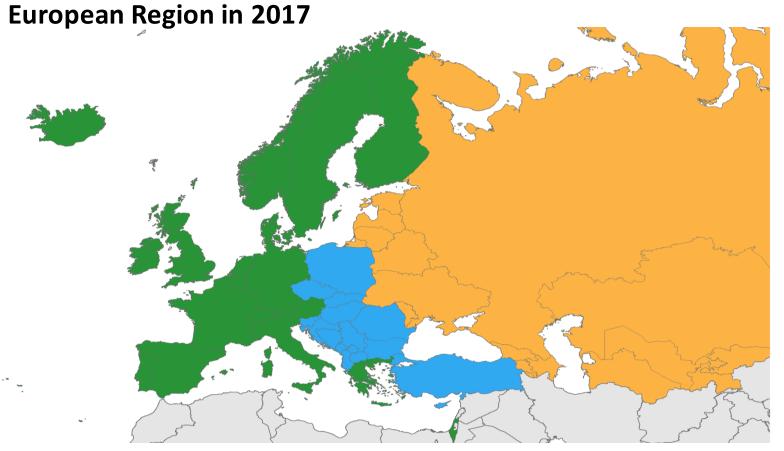


How are people who inject drugs in Europe and Central Asia affected by HIV?

How are health authorities across Europe and Central Asia responding to the HIV epidemic among PWID in their country?

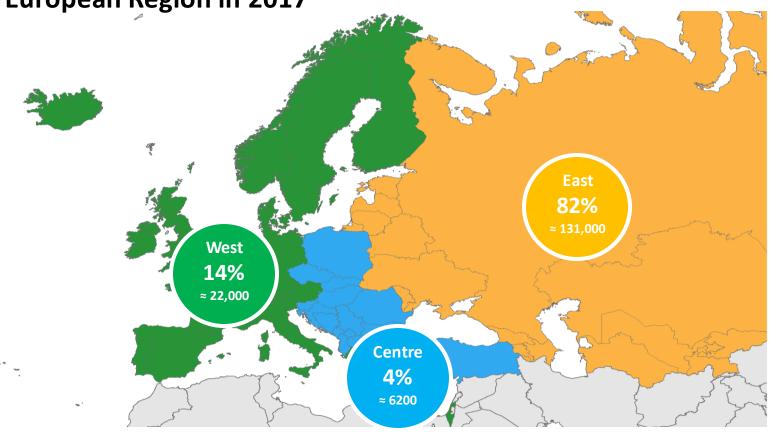
≈160 000 people were diagnosed with HIV in the WHO





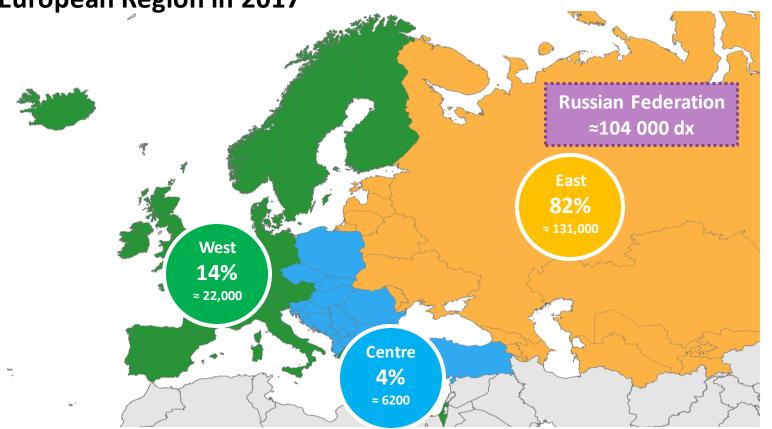
≈160 000 people were diagnosed with HIV in the WHO European Region in 2017





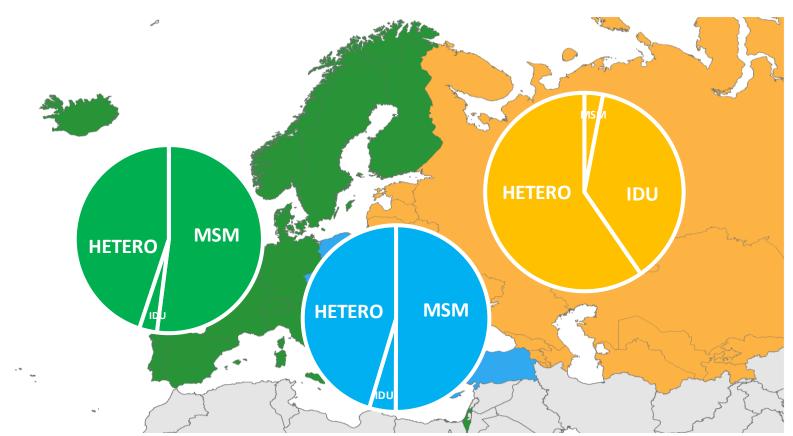
≈160 000 people were diagnosed with HIV in the WHO European Region in 2017





Transmission risk pattern differs by sub-region...

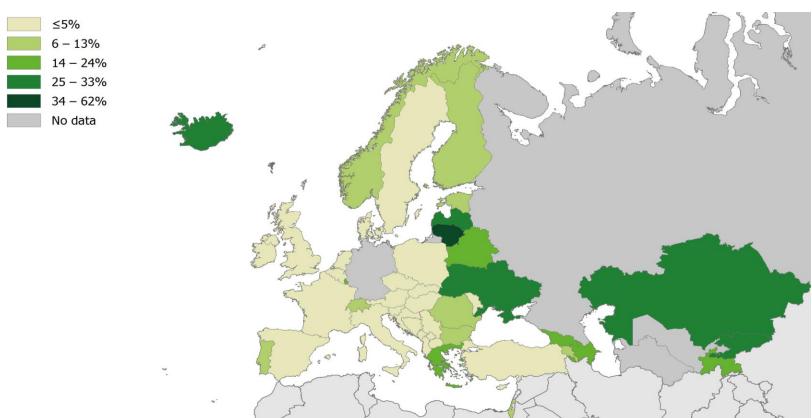




Source: ECDC/WHO (2018). HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe 2018-2017 data

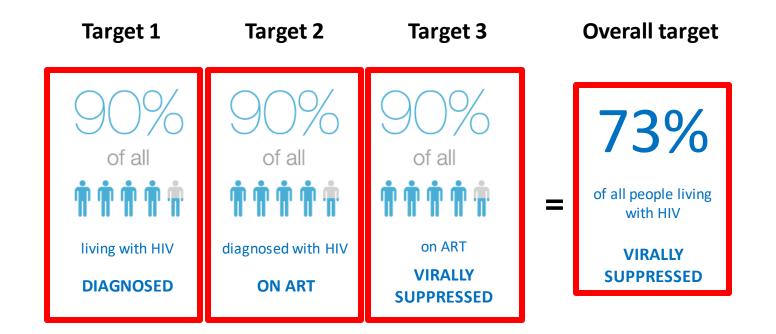
Transmission risk pattern differs by sub-region... and between countries





Fast Track Targets by 2020





Fast Track Targets by 2020

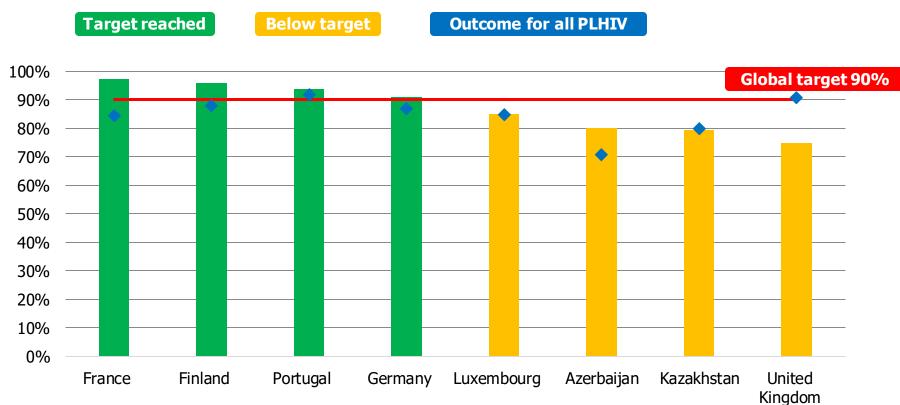


Overall target Target 1 Target 2 Target 3 73% of all of all of all of all people living with HIV on ART living with HIV diagnosed with HIV **VIRALLY VIRALLY SUPPRESSED DIAGNOSED ON ART SUPPRESSED**

Progress toward achieving the 1st 90



90% of all PWID living with HIV who know their status (n=8)



Fast Track Targets by 2020



Target 1

Target 2

Target 3

Overall target

90%

of all



living with HIV

DIAGNOSED

O % of all

ŤŤŤŤŤ

diagnosed with HIV

ON ART

90% of all

on ART

VIRALLY SUPPRESSED

73%

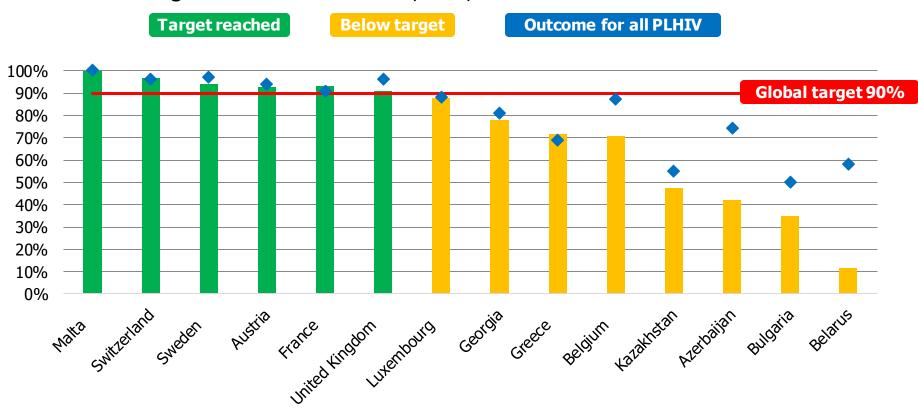
of all people living with HIV

VIRALLY SUPPRESSED

Progress toward achieving the 2nd 90

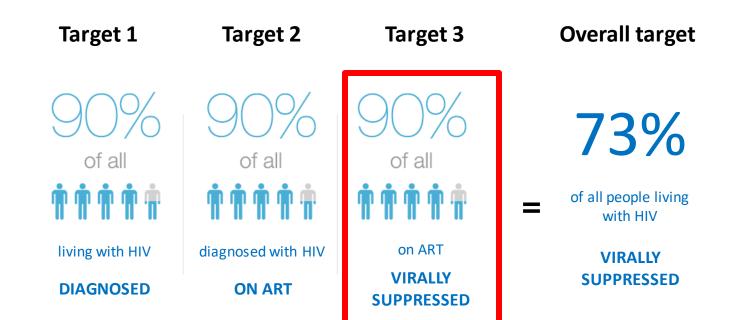


90% of PWID diagnosed with HIV on ART (n=14)



Fast Track Targets by 2020

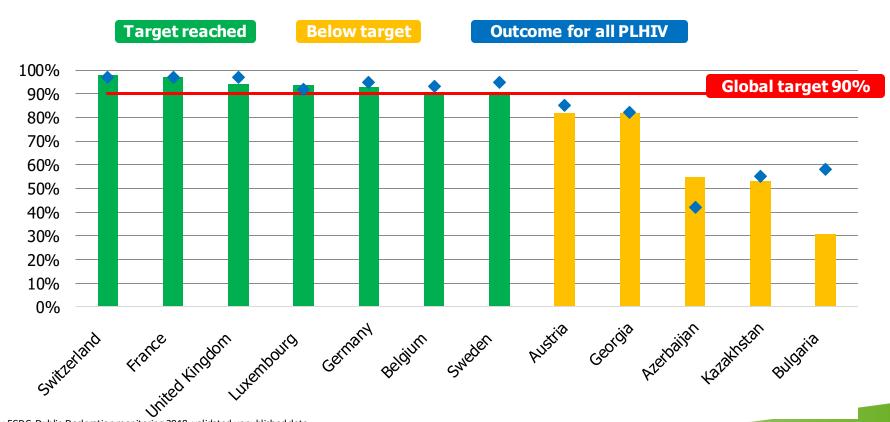




Progress toward achieving the 3rd 90

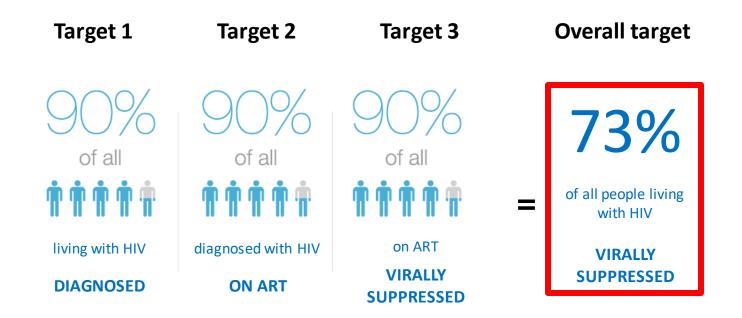
90% of PWID on ART virally suppressed (n=12)





Fast Track Targets by 2020

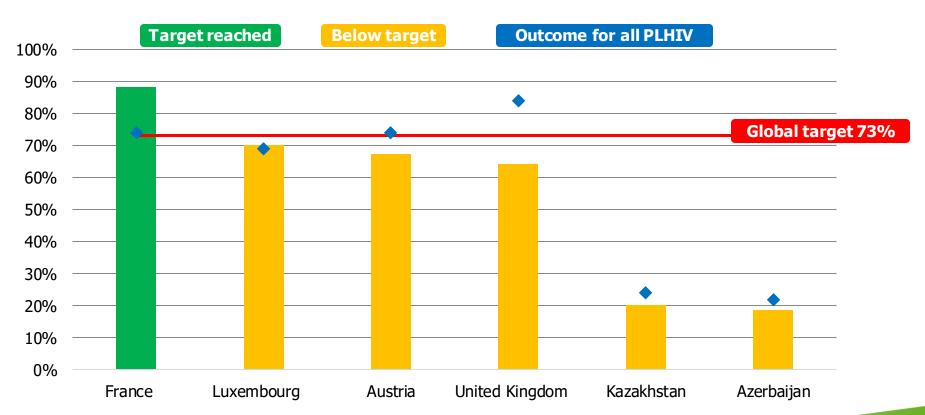




Progress toward achieving the overall target



73% of all PWID living with HIV virally suppressed (n=6)



Source: ECDC. Dublin Declaration monitoring 2018; validated unpublished data.

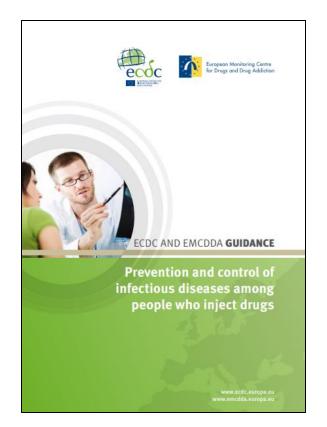


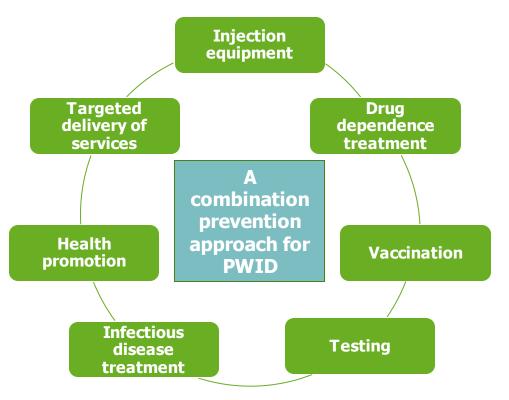
How are people who inject drugs in Europe and Central Asia affected by HIV?

How are health authorities across Europe and Central Asia responding to the HIV epidemic among PWID in their country?

How should health authorities be responding?



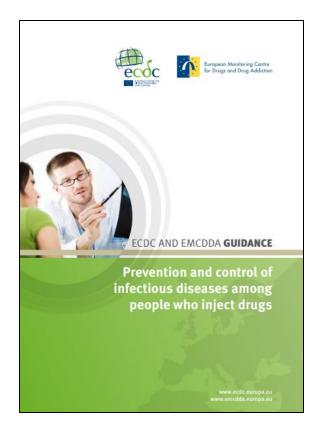


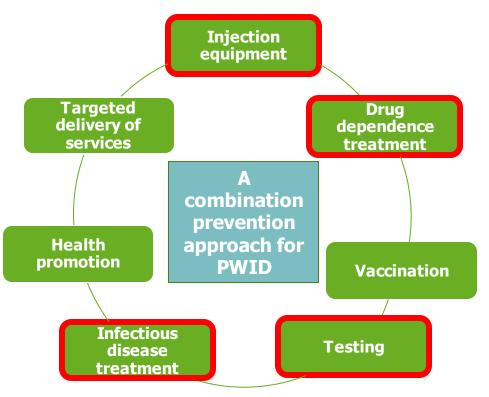


Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control and European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. Prevention and control of infectious diseases among people who inject drugs. Stockholm: ECDC; 2011.

How should health authorities be responding?

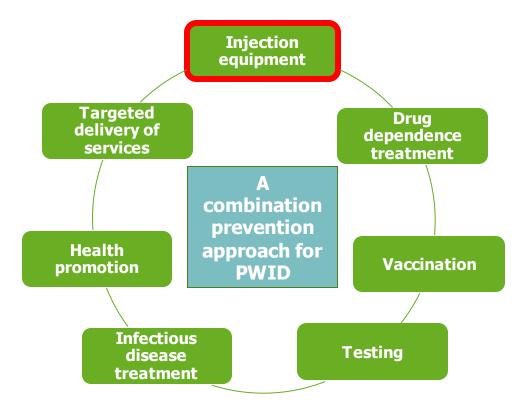






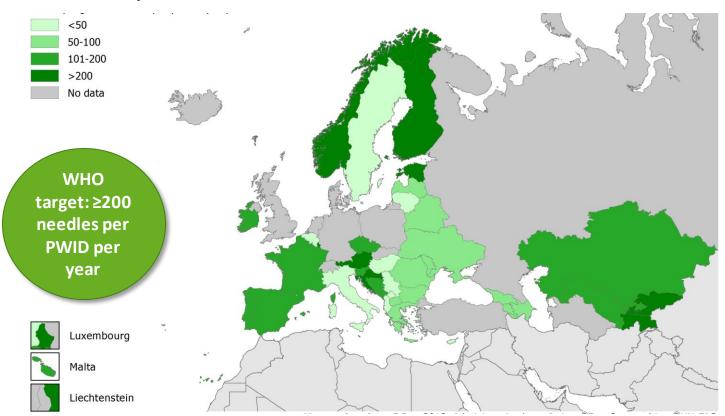
Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control and European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. Prevention and control of infectious diseases among people who inject drugs. Stockholm: ECDC; 2011.





Needle and Syringe Programme (NSP) provision across Europe and Central Asia, 2018





Source: EMCDDA Statistical Bulletin 2018 and ECDC Dublin Declaration monitoring 2018 (unpublished data).

Needle and Syringe Programme (NSP) provision in prisons



NSPs in prisons	Countries	
Implemented	5	West: Germany, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland
		East: Kyrgyzstan.
Not implemented	40	West: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom
		Centre: Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Hungary, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey
		East: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine.
Don't know / No data	7	West: Liechtenstein, Monaco; Centre: Kosovo; East: Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan.

Source: EMCDDA Statistical Bulletin 2018 and ECDC Dublin Declaration monitoring 2018 (unpublished data).

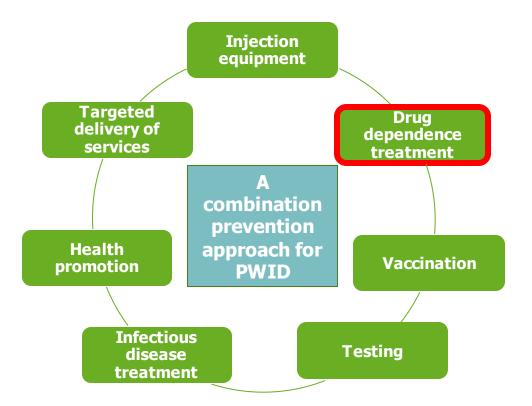
Needle and Syringe Programme (NSP) provision in prisons



NSPs in prisons	Countries	
Implemented	5	West: Germany, Luxembourg , Spain, Switzerland East: Kyrgyzstan .
Not implemented	40	West: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom Centre: Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Hungary, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey East: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine.
Don't know / No data	7	West: Liechtenstein, Monaco; Centre: Kosovo; East: Moldova, Russia , Tajikistan , Uzbekistan.

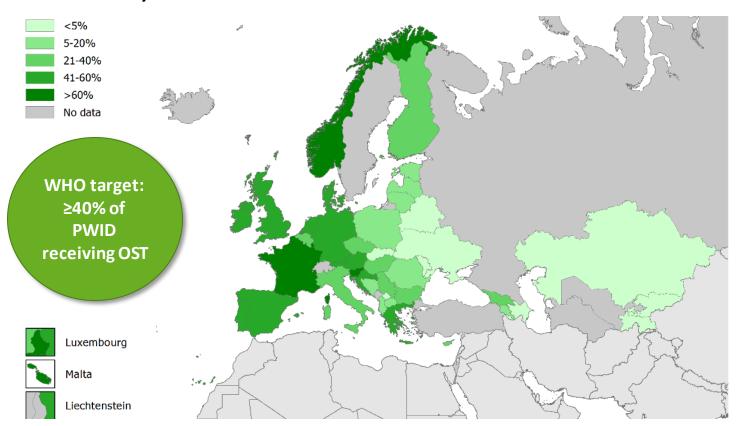
Source: EMCDDA Statistical Bulletin 2018 and ECDC Dublin Declaration monitoring 2018 (unpublished data).





Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST) provision across Europe and Central Asia, 2018





Source: EMCDDA Statistical Bulletin 2018 and ECDC Dublin Declaration monitoring 2018.

OST provision in prison



OST in prisons	Countries	
Implemented	39	West: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland; United Kingdom; Centre: Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey; East: Armenia, Estonia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova.
Not implemented	9	West: Iceland, Israel; Centre: Slovakia; East: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine.
Don't know / No data	4	West: Liechtenstein, Monaco; Centre: Montenegro; East: Uzbekistan.

Source: EMCDDA Statistical Bulletin 2018 and ECDC Dublin Declaration monitoring 2018.

OST provision in prison



OST in prisons	Countries	
Implemented	39	West: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece , Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg , Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland; United Kingdom;
		Centre: Albania, Bulgaria , Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania , Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey;
		East: Armenia, Estonia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania , Moldova.
Not implemented	9	West: Iceland , Israel;
		Centre: Slovakia;
		East: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan , Russia, Tajikistan , Ukraine .
Don't know / No data	4	West: Liechtenstein, Monaco;
		Centre: Montenegro;
		East: Uzbekistan.

Source: EMCDDA Statistical Bulletin 2018 and ECDC Dublin Declaration monitoring 2018.

There are significant challenges turning policy into practice in prison settings



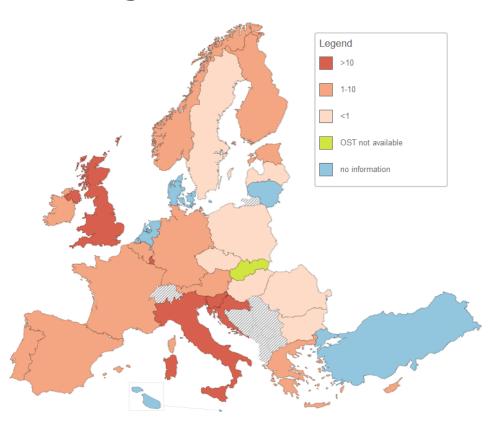
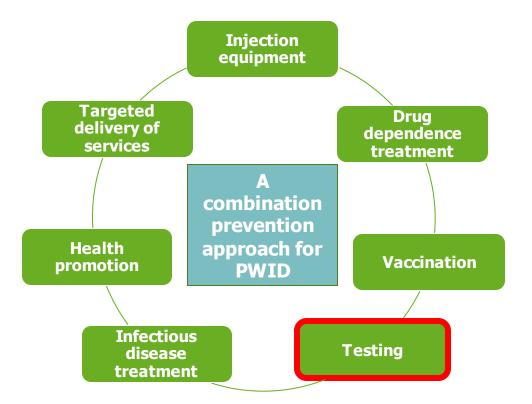


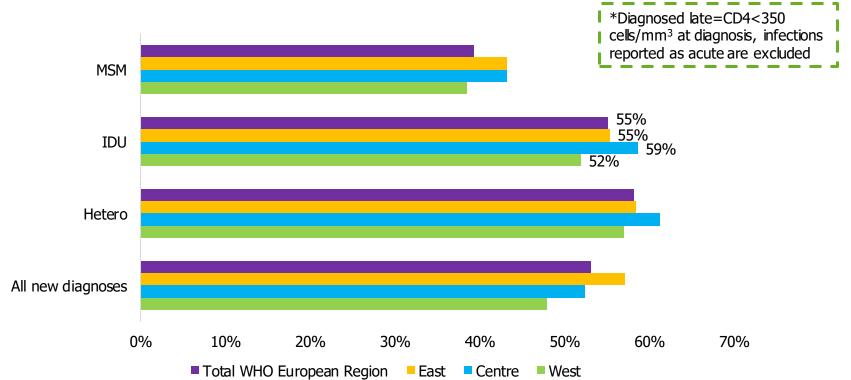
Figure: Proxy for OST coverage among prisoners in 2017: number on OST patients in prison per 100 prisoners (on a given day). Source: EMCDDA Statistical Bulletin 2018.





Late diagnosis* by exposure route, 2017

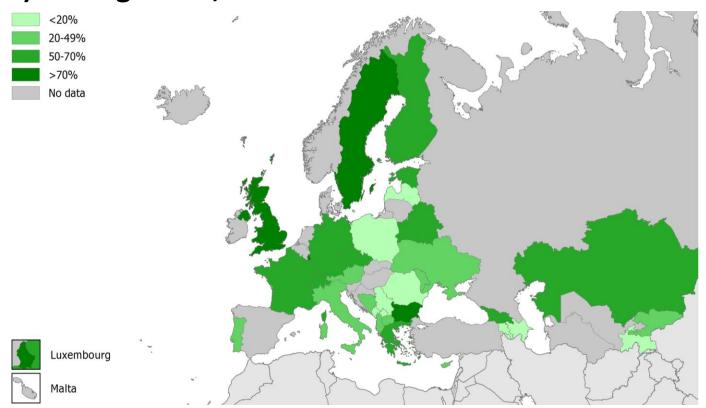




Source: ECDC/WHO (2018). HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe 2018–2017 data.

Available data on HIV test uptake (tested in last 12 months) among PWID, 2012-2017

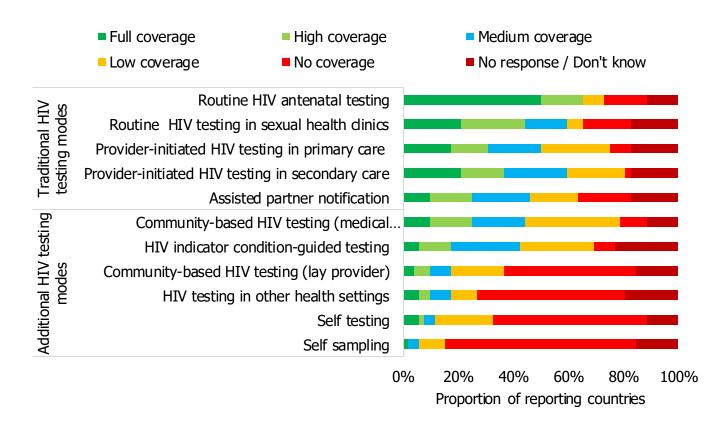




Source: ECDC Dublin Declaration monitoring 2018 – unpublished data.

Low implementation of diverse testing modes

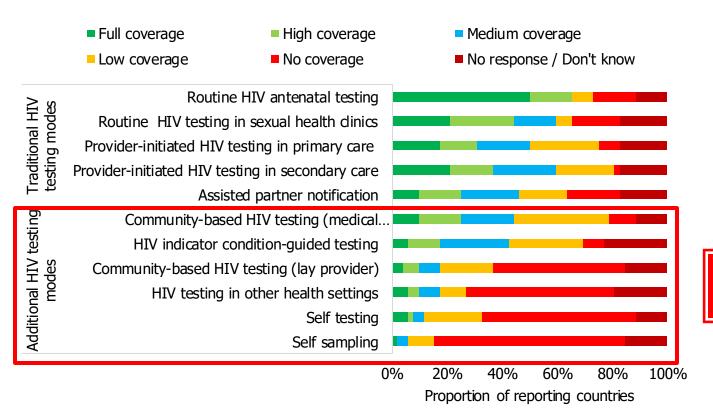




Source: ECDC Dublin Declaration monitoring 2018 – unpublished data.

Low implementation of diverse testing modes

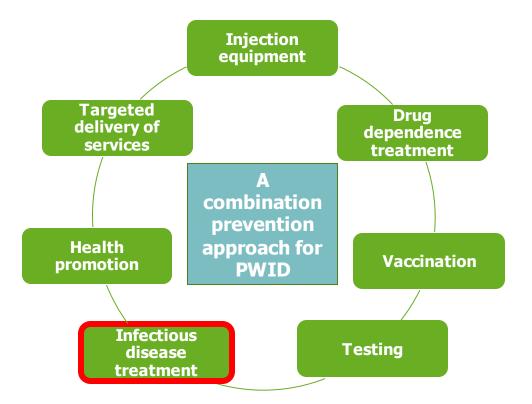




Very low coverage of additional HIV testing modes

Source: ECDC Dublin Declaration monitoring 2018 – unpublished data.

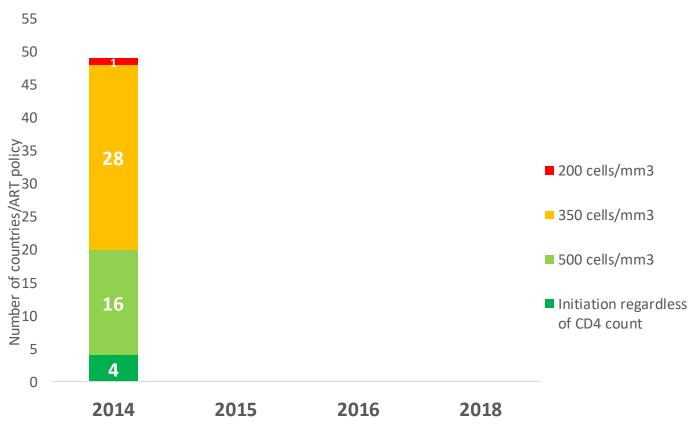




ART initiation policies in European countries

2014 (n=49)

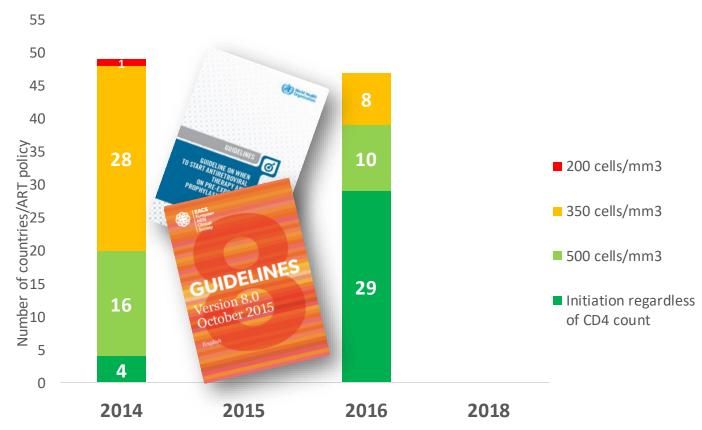




ART initiation policies in European countries

2014 (n=49), 2016 (n=47)

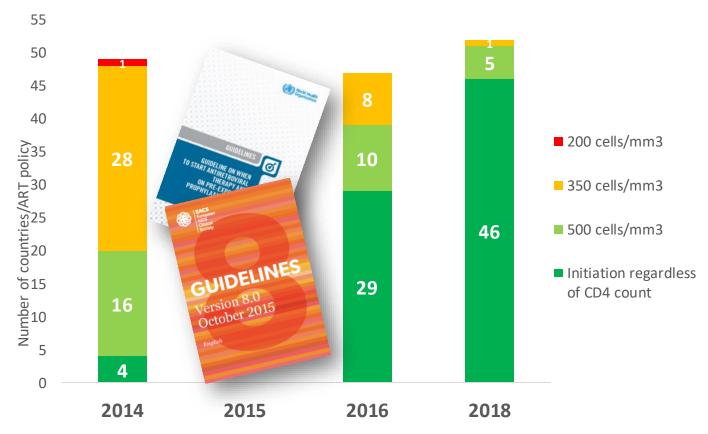




ART initiation policies in European countries

2014 (n=49), 2016 (n=47), 2018 (n=52)





BUT information on treatment coverage is limited...



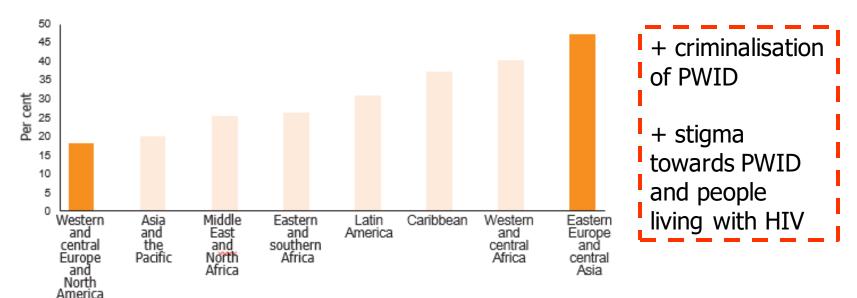
Progress toward achieving the 2nd 90 - 90% of PWID diagnosed with HIV on ART (n=14)





... and barriers to access persist

Out-of-pocket payments by households as percentage of total current health expenditure, regional average, 2015



Priorities for action



Strengthen combination prevention programmes for PWID

- All countries should aim to meet the international standard of ≥200 clean syringes distributed per PWID per year
- Greater efforts need to be made to ensure that opioid users can easily access effective treatment, such as OST, especially in the East sub-region.
- Comprehensive harm reduction interventions should be implemented in prisons
- All countries should consider reviewing barriers to PWID accessing HIV prevention, testing, treatment and care, and consider measures to remove those barriers

Improve surveillance, research and data collection

 More and better data on PWID need to be collected – this should be considered as a priority for all countries in the European region.

Acknowledgements



Dublin Declaration Advisory Group

Kristi Ruutel (Estonia), Daniela Rojas Castro (France), Gesa Kupfer (Germany), Caroline Hurley (Ireland), Silke David (Netherlands), Arild Johan Myrberg (Norway), Isabel Aldir, Daniel Simoes (Portugal), Irene Klavs (Slovenia), Gabrella Hok (Sweden), Valerie Delpech, Alison Brown, Cary James, Brian Rice (United Kingdom), Olga Varetska (Ukraine), Jean-Luc Sion (European Commission), Dagmar Hedrich (EMCDDA), Taavi Erkkola, Kim Marsh (UNAIDS), Annemarie Stengaard (WHO Regional Office for Europe), Jordi Casabona (INEGRATE), Axel J. Schmidt (ESTICOM).

Dublin Declaration focal points in Europe and Central Asia

Roland Bani (Albania), Jennifer Fernández Garcia (Andorra), Samvel Grigoryan, Arshak Papoyan (Armenia), Irene Rueckerl, Bernhard Benka, Robert Zangerle (Austria), Esmira Almammadova, Natig Zulfugarov (Azerbaijan), Inna Karabakh (Belarus), Andre Sasse, Dominique Van Beckhoven (Belgium), Dušan Kojić, Indira Hodžić (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), Maia Tsereteli, Otar Chokoshvili, Ana Aslanikashvili (Georgia), Gesa Kupfer, Ulrich Marcus, (Germany), Dimitra Paraskeva, Vasilios Raftopoulos, Stavros Patrinos, (Greece), Maria Dudas, Katalin Szalay (Hungary), Guðrún Sigmundsdóttir, Pórólfur Guðnason (Iceland), Caroline Hurley, Fiona Lyons, Derval Igoe, Helen Deely, (Ireland), Daniel Chemtob, Yana Roshal (Israel), Anna Caraglia, Francesco Maraglino, Barbara Suligoi, Lella Cosmaro, (Italy), Alla Yelizarieva, Aliya Bokazhanova (Kazakhstan), Laura Shehu, Pashk Buzhala (Kosovo*), Aikul Ismailova, Nazgul Asylalieva (Kyrgyzstan), Šarlote Konova (Latvia), Andrea Leibold. Marina Jamnicki Abegg (Liechtenstein), Irma Caplinskiene (Lithuania), Patrick Hoffman, Pierre Weicherding (Luxembourg), Milena Stefanovic, Vladimir Mikic (FYROM), Jackie Maistre Melillo (Malta), Iulian Oltu, Svetlana Popovici, Tatiana Cotelnic (Moldova), Alma Cicic, Aleksandra Marjanovic (Montenegro), Silke David (Netherlands), Arild Johan Myrberg (Norway), Anna Marzec-Bogusławska, Iwona Wawer, Piotr Wysocki, Magdalena Rosinska (Poland), Isabel Aldir, Teresa Melo (Portugal), Mariana Mardarescu, Adrian Streinu-Cercel (Romania), Danijela Simic, Sladjana Baros (Serbia), Jan Mikas, Peter Truska, Helena Hudecová, (Slovakia), Ire na Klavs, Janez Tomažič (Slovenia), Begona Rodriquez Ortiz de Salazar (Spain), Louise Mannheimer, Gabriella Hok, (Sweden), Axel J. Schmidt, Sa bine Basler (Switzerland), Zukhra Nurlaminova, Savfuddin Karimov, Dilshod Savburhonov (Taiikistan), Emel Özdemir Sahin (Turkev), Valerie Delpech (United Kingdom), Igor Kuzin (Ukraine) and Zulfiya Abdurakhimova (Uzbekistan).

HIV Surveillance focal points

Daniela Schmid, Ziad El-Khatib (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, Francoise Cazein, Josianne Pilonell (France), Barbara Gunsenheimer-Bartmeyer (Germany), Stavros Patrinos 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 Čaplinskas and Irma Čaplinskienė (Lithuania), : Jean-Claude Schmit (Luxembourg), Jackie Maistre Melillo and Tanya Melillo (Malta), Eline Op de Coul and Ard van Sighem (Netherlands), Hans Blystad (Norway), Magdalena Rosinska (Poland), Helena Cortes Martins (Portugal), Mariana Mardarescu (Romania), Peter Truska (Slovakia), Irena Klavs (Slovenia), As uncion Diaz (Spain), Maria Axelsson (Sweden), Valerie Delpech (United Kingdom).



Thank you

Yusef Azad, NAT

Teymur Noori and Anastasia Pharris, ECDC

Alison Brown and Valerie Delpech, Public Health England

Dagmar Hedrich, EMCDDA

Taavi Erkkola, UNAIDS