



ECDC update to the EU Commission Civil Society Forum on HIV/AIDS

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Luxembourg, 9 December 2013

Outline



- ECDC reports published since last CSF and TT
- HIV/AIDS surveillance in the EU/EEA 2012
- Updates from recent ECDC meetings
 - Migrant meeting in Madrid, Oct 2013
 - PWID meeting in Bucharest, Nov 2013
- Key HIV activities in 2014



ECDC reports published since the last CSF and TT

Monitoring recently acquired HIV infections in the European context (June 2013)

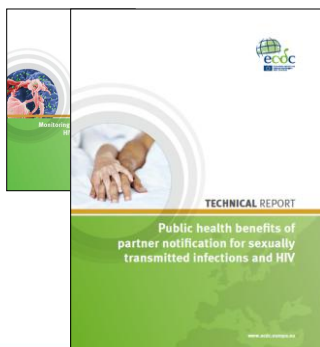


This report includes:

- Results of a literature review of published incidence studies
- A framework for HIV incidence studies in Europe
- A technical guide on how to integrate RITA (Recent Infection Testing Algorithm) assays as part of routine HIV surveillance



Public health benefits of partner notification for STI/HIV (June 2013)



The overall aim of this report is to:

- Provide a better understanding of current policies and practices in relation to partner notification
- Evaluate the public health benefits of partner notification in the EU/EEA

Sexual transmission of HIV within migrant groups and implications for effective interventions (Aug 2013)



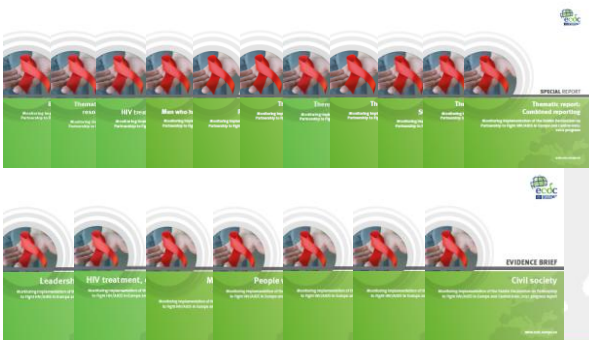
Monitoring the EU Commission Communication and Action Plan on HIV/AIDS (Sept 2013)



A comprehensive approach to HIV/STI prevention in the context of sexual health in the EU/EEA (Dec 2013)



Dublin Declaration outputs



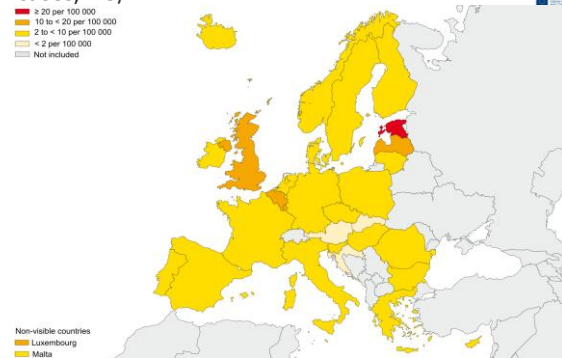
In time for WAD...



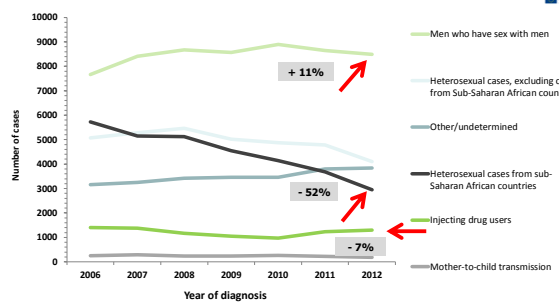
ECDC/WHO EURO
launched
2012 HIV/AIDS surveillance report



HIV infections diagnosed and reported, 2012 All cases, EU/EEA



HIV infections reported EU/EEA, 2006-2012 Transmission mode and origin, adjusted for reporting delay



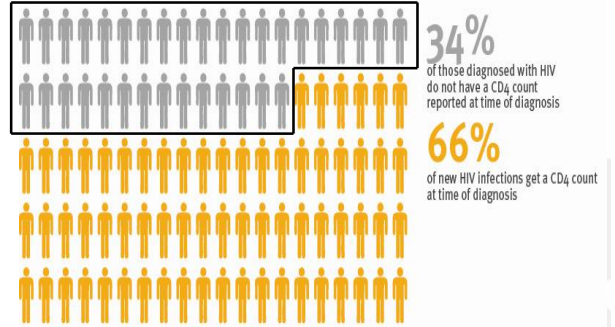
Predominant mode of transmission : men who have sex with men

Data were not included or not available from Estonia, Poland, Spain, Italy.

Late diagnosis

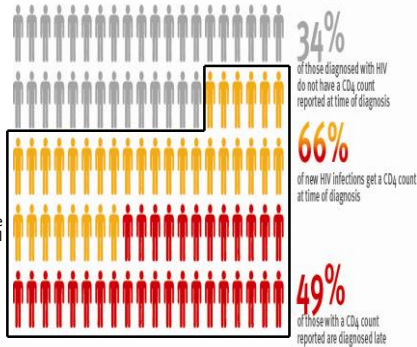


CD4 count at time of diagnosis EU/EEA, 2012

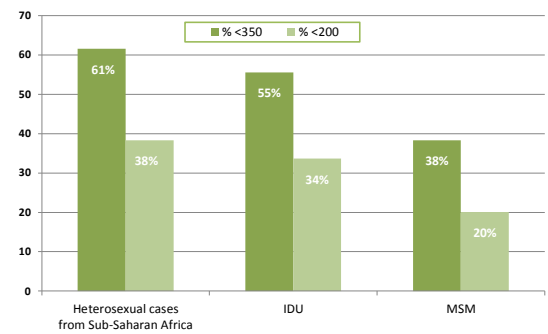


Late diagnosis is a critical issue in EU/EEA

- Of those with a CD4 count at time of diagnosis, half (49%) are diagnosed late
- As a result, there are a large number of people that need ART but are not receiving it
- Late diagnosis leads to increased morbidity and mortality
- People diagnosed early are more likely to respond well to treatment
- Early diagnosis and treatment reduces the likelihood of onward transmission



Late HIV diagnosis by transmission mode EU/EEA, 2012



Outcomes of recent ECDC meetings



Improving the monitoring of HIV among migrant populations in Europe

Madrid, 3-4 October 2013

Co-hosted with the Spanish Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality



Background and objective



Background

- Many countries identify migrants as a key population in their response to HIV, but very few have data to monitor their response. ECDC convened this meeting to improve the monitoring of HIV among migrants

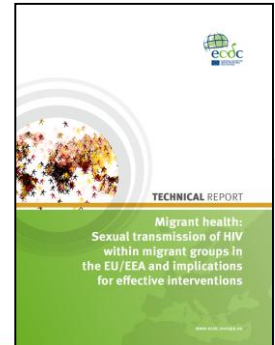
Objectives:

- Highlight what we know in terms of HIV among migrant populations
- Facilitate the exchange of national experiences in monitoring HIV among migrant populations
- Get expert input and advise on how best to move forward the issue of monitoring HIV among migrant populations

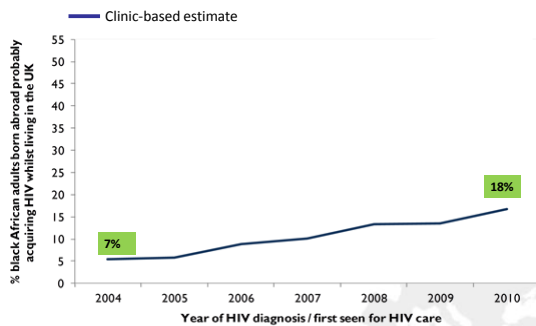
Sexual transmission of HIV within migrant groups and implications for effective interventions (Aug 2013)



- Project inspired by Burns et al (2009)** showing that the proportion of migrants infected by HIV in London was higher than had previously been thought
- Developing and delivering targeted **primary prevention programmes**
- There is **evidence to show that some on-going post-migration HIV acquisition is occurring** in EU countries
- However, it is **difficult to quantify** the degree to which this is occurring
- Member States should consider **applying an objective method** for assigning probable country of infection

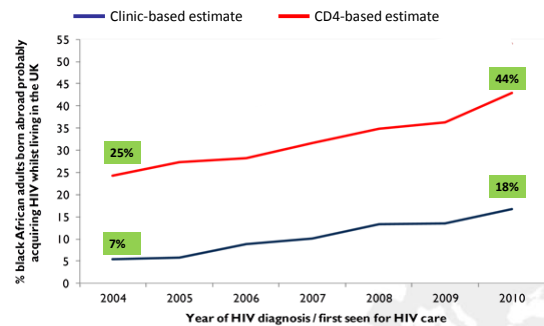


Clinic report based estimates of UK acquisition: Black Africans born abroad and diagnosed 2004 to 2010



Source: Rice BD, Eford J, Yin Z et al (2012). A new method to assign country of HIV infection among heterosexuals born abroad and diagnosed with HIV in the UK. *AIDS* 26 (15): 1961-6

CD4-based and clinic report based estimates of UK acquisition: Black Africans born abroad and diagnosed 2004 to 2010



Source: Rice BD, Eford J, Yin Z et al (2012). A new method to assign country of HIV infection among heterosexuals born abroad and diagnosed with HIV in the UK. *AIDS* 26 (15): 1961-6

Conclusions/Next steps



- Make better use of existing data
 - ECDC to use data presented at the workshop in the Dublin 2014 report
 - Put together a journal supplement to coincide with the AIDS Conference 2014
 - Organise a workshop at the EUPHA Migrant Health Conference (Granada, April 2014)
- Improve probable country of infection estimates – ECDC, together with PHE, will organise a workshop to pilot the UK-method (CD4) with 4 countries (SE, BE, IT, PT)
- ECDC to establish an informal network for countries to share national experiences on the subject of monitoring HIV among migrants
- ECDC to develop a paper on the public health benefits for providing ART to irregular migrants
- Migrant MSM are particularly at risk for HIV acquisition after migration to the EU – ECDC to explore feasibility of an in-depth study to further analyse EMIS data in relation to HIV among migrant MSM across the European region
- Member states also expressed a need to initiate an EMIS-like study, but focused on migrants at higher risk for HIV and other infectious diseases



ECDC/EMCDDA meeting

Detecting and responding to outbreaks of HIV among people who inject drugs

18th November: 7 countries with/at-risk for increases of HIV among PWID

19th November: Roundtable on the situation of HIV among PWID in Romania



Thank You

