



ECDC work on migrant health and HIV

Teymur Noori, ECDC
EU Commission Think Tank and Civil Society Forum
Luxembourg, 3-5 December 2012

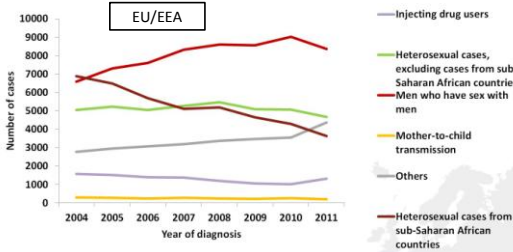
Update on ECDC activities related to migrant health and HIV



- Latest epidemiological update from 2011
- Preliminary findings from the Dublin topical report on migrants
- Update on ECDC activities on migrant health and HIV
- Future plans on migrant health and HIV

HIV infections diagnosed, 2004-2011

Transmission mode and origin, adjusted for reporting delay

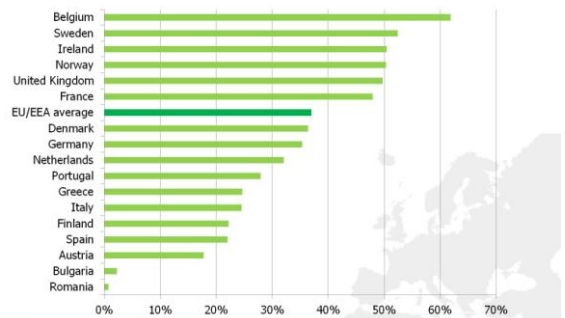


Predominant transmission mode: men who have sex with men

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

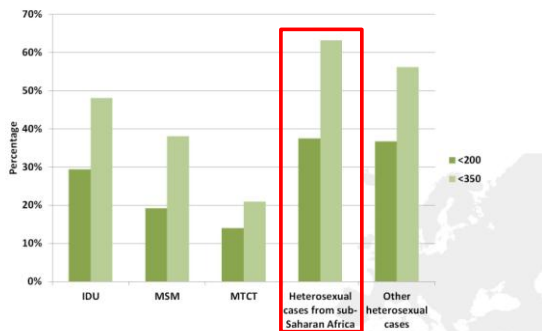
HIV infections diagnosed in 2011

Of all diagnosed heterosexual cases, 35% among persons originating from countries with generalised epidemics



HIV infections diagnosed, 2011

CD4 cell count and transmission mode (n=15 625)



Using the Dublin Declaration to generate information on migrant health and HIV

International indicators related to most at risk populations



Indicator	IDU	MSM	Sex workers
Programme coverage	X	X	X
Condom use	X	X	X
Testing	X	X	X
Behaviour	X	--	--
Prevalence	X	X	X
NCPI – Policy questions	X	X	X

International indicators related to most at risk populations, including migrants



Indicator	IDU	MSM	Sex workers	Migrants
Programme coverage	X	X	X	-
Prevalence	X	X	X	X
Condom use	X	X	X	X
Testing	X	X	X	X
NCPI – Policy questions	X	X	X	X
Late diagnosis	X	X	X	X

Preliminary Dublin findings

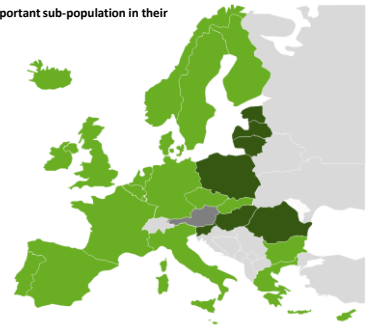


Strong evidence that migrants are particularly affected by HIV in EU/EFTA countries



Countries that identify migrants as important sub-population in their HIV response (76%)

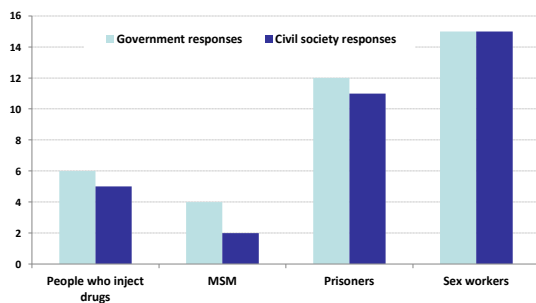
- Yes
- No
- No data reported
- Non EU/EEA



Evidence that migrants are disproportionately represented among key affected populations



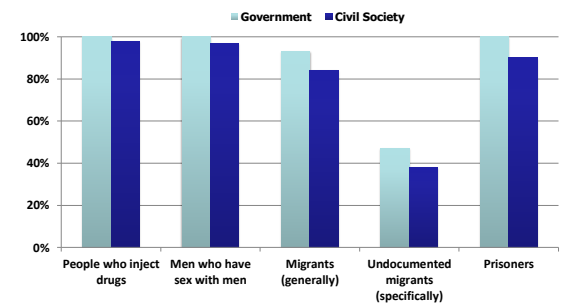
Number of countries reporting that migrants are disproportionately represented among key populations at increased risk of HIV infection



Availability of ART in key populations



Percentage of responding countries reporting that ART is available for specific key-populations



Countries reporting that ART is available for undocumented migrants



- Yes
- No
- No data reported



Non EU/EEA

Main conclusions – Dublin



- Migrants from countries with generalised HIV epidemics are disproportionately affected by HIV in EU/EFTA
- Most EU/EFTA countries identify migrants as an important population in the response to HIV
- Many EU countries have developed targeted prevention programmes for migrants
- However, fewer countries monitor their response to HIV prevention and care among migrants and even fewer have any quantitative data to show the quality and scale of these targeted programmes
- The lack of HIV prevention and treatment services to undocumented migrants is a key issue in EU/EFTA countries

Main conclusions – Dublin



- Need to improve the availability of data related to the provision, quality and scale of HIV services targeted toward migrants
- Need to use of existing monitoring systems to generate relevant information that decision makers can act upon
- Need for high-income countries to collaborate and exchange experiences to improve services for migrants

Migrant Health Report Series 2009-2011

1. Epidemiological review of HIV/AIDS in migrant populations in the EU/EEA
2. Access to HIV prevention, treatment & care for migrant populations in the EU/EEA
3. Improving HIV data comparability in migrant populations & ethnic minorities in the EU
4. HIV testing in migrant populations
5. Migrant chapter in the monitoring of the Dublin Declaration (2010)



Migrant Health Report Series 2012

Sexual transmission of HIV in migrant populations



- In 2009, evidence from the UK emerged that suggested that the proportion of migrants from generalised epidemics acquiring HIV in the UK was substantially higher than had previously been estimated
- According to this study, somewhere between 25-33% of HIV-positive African residents in the UK, and approximately 50% of HIV positive African MSM, were thought to have acquired HIV in the UK
- This has important implications insofar as developing effective prevention strategies targeted towards migrants and/or ethnic minorities
- This project seeks to gather and analyse the evidence for sexual transmission of HIV among persons from countries with generalized HIV epidemics after they have arrived in the EU/EEA in order to inform HIV prevention planning and programmes

Migrant Health Report Series 2013



1. ECDC, CDC, PHAC and IOM hosted a satellite session in Washington on "Responses to HIV and migration in high-income countries – Current challenges, promising practices, future directions"
 - Aim was to raise awareness of migration and HIV & discuss common challenges faced in high-income countries (IAC 2014)
 - Meeting report to be published in Jan/Feb 2013
2. HIV and irregular migration (tentative)
3. HIV and layered vulnerabilities (tentative)
4. Epidemiological update of HIV in migrant populations (tentative)
5. Dublin Declaration topical report on migration and HIV

Migrant Health Report Series 2013



6. Expert meeting on HIV and migrant health planned for 2013
 - Continuing efforts to highlight the issue on migrant health and HIV
7. Migrant health: Key infectious diseases affecting migrant populations in the EU/EEA
 - ECDC hosted expert meeting on migrant health and key infectious diseases in Lisbon in October 2012 (<http://bit.ly/WXKH10>)
 - AIM: To produce an overview of the burden of key infectious diseases affecting migrant populations in the EU/EEA

TB	Rubella
HIV	Gonorrhoea
Hepatitis B	Syphilis
Hepatitis C	Enteric fevers
Measles	Chagas disease



Thank you!

www.ecdc.europa.eu