Monitoring the HIV continuum of care in Europe and Central Asia

Findings from the Dublin Declaration Monitoring

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Civil Society Forum
Luxembourg
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Outline

- Overview of HIV epidemiology in Europe
- Continuum of HIV care and progress toward achieving the UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets
- ECDC/EuroCoord collaboration on the continuum of HIV care
- Conclusions
Monitoring HIV/AIDS in Europe

Know your epidemic – Know your response

SPECIAL REPORT
Continuum of HIV care
Monitoring implementation of the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia: 2017 progress report

SURVEILLANCE REPORT
HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2015
Monitoring HIV/AIDS in Europe

Know your epidemic – Know your response

HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe
2015

Continuum of HIV care
Monitoring implementation of the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia: 2017 progress report
Estimated new HIV infections are decreasing globally

Estimated new HIV infections are decreasing globally, but increasing in the WHO European Region.

Estimated new HIV infections are decreasing globally, but increasing in the WHO European Region.
Rate of new HIV diagnoses
EU/EEA vs. non-EU/EEA countries, 2006–2015

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.

HIV diagnoses, by heterosexual contact and migration status, EU/EEA, 2006-2015

Data is adjusted for reporting delay. Cases from Estonia, Italy, Poland, Spain excluded due to inconsistent reporting over the period.

HIV diagnoses, by heterosexual contact and sex between men and migration status, EU/EEA, 2006-2015

Data is adjusted for reporting delay. Cases from Estonia, Italy, Poland, Spain excluded due to inconsistent reporting over the period.

Proportion of HIV diagnoses among natives and migrants* EU/EEA, 2015

* Migrants are all persons born outside of the country in which they were diagnosed

Where do migrants get infected with HIV (prior to or after arrival to the EU)?

Where do migrants get infected with HIV (prior to or after arrival to the EU)?

Proportion of migrants who acquired HIV post-migration in Belgium, Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom

- Multi-country estimates among **24,000 migrants** diagnosed between 2000-2013

- Over **1/3** of migrants diagnosed **acquired HIV post-migration** in 2011

- **MSM migrants** were particularly affected with more than **40%** estimated to have **acquired HIV post-migration**

Proportion of migrants who acquired HIV post-migration in Belgium, Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom

- Multi-country estimates among 23,906 migrants diagnosed between 2000-2013
- Over 1/3 of migrants diagnosed acquired HIV post-migration in 2011
- MSM migrants were particularly affected with more than 2/5 estimated to have acquired HIV post-migration


Why is this important?

- Screening newly arrived migrants at point of entry is not enough
- Some sub-populations of migrants are at-risk for HIV acquisition many years after arrival to the EU
- Countries should develop and deliver targeted primary HIV prevention programmes to migrant populations at risk
  - Including for those visiting friends and relatives

Monitoring HIV/AIDS in Europe

Know your epidemic – Know your response
Declarations and commitments on HIV/AIDS

- **2000**: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 2000-2015
- **2001**: Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS
- **2004**: Dublin Declaration
- **2015**: Sustainable Development Goals
- **2016**: Call for fast tracking actions on HIV towards ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030 in the European Union
- **2017**: Malta Declaration on HIV/AIDS
55 countries covered by the Dublin Declaration

Overall submission rate in 2016: 48/55 = 87%

Including the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Lichtenstein and Kosovo (This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence)
Dublin reports 2017

Key messages

HIV is still a significant public health problem in the European Union/European Economic Area (EU/EEA). In 2017, 39,700 new HIV infections were diagnosed in the EU/EEA, 8,800 fewer than in 2016. However, 16,600 people living with HIV were reported to have died in the EU/EEA, which is a substantial increase from 2016. Coverage and uptake of prevention interventions for HIV was also relatively low in 2017. The role of health care providers in implementing and monitoring prevention programs is crucial.

Continuum of HIV care

Monitoring implementation of the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia: 2017 progress report

www.ecdc.europa.eu
Fast Track Targets by 2020

Target 1: 90% of all living with HIV
diagnosed with HIV
DIAGNOSED

Target 2: 90% of all diagnosed with HIV
ON ART

Target 3: 90% of all on ART
VIRALLY SUPPRESSED

Target 4: 73% of all people living with HIV
VIRALLY SUPPRESSED
Fast Track Targets by 2020

Target 1: 90% of all living with HIV DIAGNOSED

Target 2: 90% of all diagnosed with HIV ON ART

Target 3: 90% of all on ART VIRALLY SUPPRESSED

Target 4: 73% of all people living with HIV VIRALLY SUPPRESSED
Progress toward achieving the first 90:
Target 1: 90% of all PLHIV who know their status (n=36)

Progress toward achieving the first 90:
Target 1: 90% of all PLHIV who know their status (n=36)

Too many people living with HIV have not yet been diagnosed

1 in 7 people living with HIV in the EU/EEA do not know they are infected

Because it’s best to know: find a testing centre near you all across Europe. Check bit.ly/ECDCHIVtesting

Too many people living with HIV are diagnosed late

In the WHO European Region

48%

of those with a CD4 count reported are diagnosed late


*CD4<350 at diagnosis
<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>

Are efforts underway to increase the use of community-based HIV testing, home sampling and self-testing? (n=47)

<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 from generalised epidemics</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>

Fast Track Targets by 2020

Target 1: 90% of all living with HIV DIAGNOSED

Target 2: 90% of all diagnosed with HIV

Target 3: 90% of all on ART VIRALLY SUPPRESSED

Target 4: 73% of all people living with HIV VIRALLY SUPPRESSED
Progress toward achieving the second 90:
Target 2: 90% of those diagnosed on ART (n=40)

Progress toward achieving the second 90:
Target 2: 90% of those diagnosed on ART (n=40)

Too many people with diagnosed HIV infection are not yet on treatment

1 in 6 people who are diagnosed with HIV in the EU/EEA are not on treatment

Treatment changes HIV infection from a life-threatening disease into a manageable chronic condition.
Adopting ‘test and treat’ policies and reducing barriers to accessing care helps make treatment more effective.

Policies on ART initiation in European countries 2014 (n=48)

Policies on ART initiation in European countries 2014 (n=48)

Policies on ART initiation in European countries 2014 (n=48) and 2016 (n=47)

Availability of ART for undocumented migrants, 2016

Fast Track Targets by 2020

**Target 1**
90% of all living with HIV DIAGONSED

**Target 2**
90% of all diagnosed with HIV ON ART

**Target 3**
90% of all on ART VIRALLY SUPPRESSED

= 73% of all people living with HIV VIRALLY SUPPRESSED
Progress toward achieving the third 90:
Target 3: 90% of those on ART virally suppressed (n=31)

Progress toward achieving the third 90:
Target 3: 90% of those on ART virally suppressed (n=31)

Fast Track Targets by 2020

Target 1: 90% of all living with HIV DIAGNOSED

Target 2: 90% of all diagnosed with HIV ON ART

Target 3: 90% of all on ART VIRALLY SUPPRESSED

Target 4: 73% of all people living with HIV VIRALLY SUPPRESSED
Progress toward achieving the 90-90-90:
Target 4: 73% of all PLHIV virally suppressed (n=29)

Progress toward achieving the 90-90-90:
Target 4: 73% of all PLHIV virally suppressed (n=29)

Progress toward achieving the 90-90-90:
Target 4: 73% of all PLHIV virally suppressed (n=29)

Can we produce an EU/EEA continuum of care estimate based on country reported data?

- Variability of data availability, quality, sources and measurement have historically made it difficult to compare and combine results across countries

- But...
EuroCoord/ECDC collaboration on estimating the continuum of care

- ECDC project with UCL & EuroCoord on estimating the continuum of care using surveillance and cohort data
- Using standard definitions and high quality data sources

Bringing together HIV surveillance and clinical data

Public health/surveillance data

Clinical/cohort data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLHIV</th>
<th>Diagnosed</th>
<th>On ART</th>
<th>Viral suppression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>
## Surveillance and cohort leads in participating countries

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Surveillance leads</th>
<th>Cohort leads</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
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- These 11 countries have a combined population of 378.6 million (74% of the EU population)

- The estimated number PLHIV in these 11 countries = 670 000 (≈80% of all PLHIV in the EU/EEA)

Estimates for HIV continuum using standardised definitions and surveillance/cohoot data, 2013

Estimates for HIV continuum using standardised definitions and surveillance/cohort data, 2013


*Percentages out of the previous step
**Percentages out of all PLHIV by end 2013
Continuum of care estimates in the EU/EEA
Dublin (n=18) vs clinical cohort (n=11) estimates


How close are we to reaching the 90-90-90 targets?
How close are we to reaching the 90-90-90 targets?

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Category</th>
<th>Europe and Central Asia</th>
<th>EU/EEA</th>
<th>Non-EU/EEA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLHIV</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosed</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On ART</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viral suppression</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Those not virally suppressed are sustaining HIV transmission in Europe

Those not virally suppressed are sustaining HIV transmission in Europe

Those not virally suppressed are sustaining HIV transmission in Europe

Key population continuums
### Comparison of the continuum of care for key populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Living with HIV</th>
<th>Diagnosed</th>
<th>Receiving ART</th>
<th>Virally suppressed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MSM (n=6)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWID (n=7)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign born migrants (n=2)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparison of the continuum of care for key populations against national continua

- **Living with HIV Diagnosed**: 100% 84%
- **Receiving ART**: 74% 68%
- **Virally suppressed**: 100% 83%

**Key population** vs **General population**

- **MSM (n=6)**
  - Living with HIV: 100%
  - Diagnosed: 83%
  - Receiving ART: 70%
  - Virally suppressed: 63%

- **PWID (n=7)**
  - Living with HIV: 100%
  - Diagnosed: 82%
  - Receiving ART: 57%
  - Virally suppressed: 40%

- **Foreign born migrants (n=2)**
  - Living with HIV: 100%
  - Diagnosed: 73%
  - Receiving ART: 51%
  - Virally suppressed: 41%
Conclusions

- Availability of continuum of care data has increased
- Main data gaps: PLHIV and viral load suppression
- Europe may appear reasonably close to reaching the stand-alone 90-90-90 targets, but ......

40% of all PLHIV not virally suppressed
Do not look at the Continuum in isolation!

PRIMARY PREVENTION

PLHIV | Diagnosed | On ART | Viral suppression

Quality of life for PLHIV
Acknowledgements

Dublin Declaration advisory group

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Dublin Declaration focal points in Europe and Central Asia

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EuroCoord/ECDC project collaborators

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