Update TB, HIV and hepatitis

Andrew Amato, Head of HIV/STI/Hepatitis Programme, OCS
European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
New ECDC Vision (as of 2021):

Improve lives in Europe and globally through scientific excellence, empowering partners to drive public health policy and practice.
ECDC work priorities for 2019

• Tackle *antimicrobial resistance*;
• Improve *vaccine coverage* in the EU;
• Support the Comm and the MS in addressing the *Sustainable Development Goals* in the area of HIV, TB and hepatitis;
• Further support the Comm and the MS in strengthening the preparedness for *cross-border health threats*;
• Focus on strategic partnerships to create synergy and avoid duplication of work;
• Further enhance ECDC’s performance and monitoring.
Strategic work areas

1. Providing evidence for effective and efficient decision making - supporting efficient public health decision-making by providing timely, accurate and relevant information.

2. Strengthening public health systems - strengthening European capacities and capabilities to effectively prevent and control of communicable diseases.

Update TB

Marieke van der Werf, Head of TB Programme, OCS European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
SDG target: 80% reduction in TB incidence by 2030 compared to 2015
Update of European Union Standards for Tuberculosis Care

European Union Standards for Tuberculosis Care

Introduction
ECDC and the European Respiratory Society (ERS) have developed the European Union Standards for Tuberculosis Care (ESTC). These standards are tailored to EU/EEA settings and are in line with accepted international principles and guidance outlined in the International Standards for Tuberculosis Care (ITSC) and the WHO Compendium of Tuberculosis Guidelines and Associated Standards. The standards are available in all EU/EEA official languages and are updated periodically as new scientific evidence becomes available.

Background
The International Standards for Tuberculosis (TB) Care define the essential level of care for managing patients that have or are suspected to have tuberculosis. The standards also address care for people at increased risk of developing the disease. The ESTC were created as the low incidence of TB in the region, capacity and resources in the EU/EEA permit higher standards of care to secure timely TB diagnosis, treatment and treatment.

2017 update
A survey conducted in 2016 among ECDC contacts and members of ERS involved in the management of TB in the EU concluded that the ESTC are widely utilised and valued in Member States. An update was requested to...
Guidance: Programmatic management of latent tuberculosis infection in the European Union

- Guidance
- Mathematical modelling
- Cost effectiveness study
- Report with evidence base
Handbook

Update published in August 2018
Update HIV and hepatitis
Key activities coming up in 2018/19 - HIV

• Expansion of **online prevalence database** to include HIV and chlamydia

• Improve the
  • EU estimates of PLHIV and main at-risk groups population size
  • updated estimates of the Cont. of Care (90-90-90)

• Launch on-going **EU/EEA HIV Drug Resistance surveillance**

• Publish **Guidance on Integrated HIV, HepB and HepC testing** (23/11/18)

• Supported the Commission and MS by **monitoring the Dublin Decl. commitments and response of HIV**

• Published **Guidance on Prevention and control of BBV in prison settings**

• **WAD** activities
2018 report and slide set to be published 28th November 2018

www.ecdc.europa.eu

Questions:
STIHIVHEP@ecdc.europa.eu
Highlights from 2017 data

• Confirm a decline in 2016-17 in new HIV diagnoses as well as AIDS
  • mostly due to a decline in MSM (+ sustained decline in heterosexual transmission over the decade)
• Median CD4 cell count at diagnosis is increasing--- good news that many are being diagnosed earlier than before, however late diagnosis is still persistent.
• Despite this,
  • rates of new HIV diagnoses have more than doubled in Bulgaria, Cyprus and Lithuania, and
  • have increased by over 50% in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Malta and Poland.
Nearly 160 000 people were diagnosed with HIV in the WHO European Region in 2017

HIV diagnoses, AIDS diagnoses and AIDS-related deaths per 100 000 population, EU-EEA, 2008-2017

Note: Deaths rates exclude countries not reporting deaths consistently over the period (Belgium, Germany, Italy, Sweden)

HIV diagnoses, by route of transmission, 2008-2017, EU/EEA

Data is not adjusted for reporting delay

HIV diagnoses reported by Estonia and Poland excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during some years of the period; diagnoses reported by Germany, Italy and Spain excluded due to incomplete reporting during a portion of the period.

AIDS diagnoses, by route of HIV transmission, EU/EEA, 2008-2017

Note: Data from Germany, Belgium and Sweden excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period

Progress toward achieving the overall 90-90-90 target

Significant sub-regional variation: West, Centre, East

Source: ECDC. Dublin Declaration monitoring 2018; validated unpublished data.
HIV/Hepatitis Testing Guidance development

**Case studies collection**

- **Expert panel meeting**
- **Ad hoc t/c or remote consultation**

- **Guidance drafting**
- **1-2 rounds remote review of guidance draft**
- **Guidance finalisation and internal clearance**

- **Launch of the guidance & dissemination**

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Key activities coming up in 2018/19 - STI

- Technical report on **latest developments in STI testing** and their impact on surveillance
- Development of and measuring the **impact of national STI prevention and control strategies**
- Expand the countries reporting to **gonorrhoeal antimicrobial resistance sentinel surveillance programme (EURO-GASP)**; monitoring the action plan targets of AMR gonorrhoea
- Develop **STI sentinel surveillance system**
- External **evaluation of the EU STI surveillance system**
- Study the **determinants of rising trends in STI epidemics**
- Finalise the **Risk Assessment of the syphilis epidemic** in the EU/EEA
Percentage of isolates with cefixime resistance by gender and male sexual orientation, Euro-GASP, 2009–2016

- All males
- MSM
- Male hetero
- Females
Key activities coming up in 2018/19 - Hepatitis

- Introduction of **hepatitis modelling of prevalence**
- Launch on-going **hepatitis response monitoring programme**
- **Revision** (trimming down) and **improvement of the hepatitis notification surveillance system** and possibly development of a **hepatitis sentinel surveillance system**
- Finalise pilot and then implement the **hepatitis prevalence sero-survey in several countries**
- Updating guidance on **prevention of infectious diseases related to injecting drug use**
- **WHD** activities
The model for monitoring hepatitis B and C

Data to be collected by ECDC directly from countries

- Prevalence, co-infections and key populations
- Vaccination
- Prevention of mother to child transmission
- Infection prevention & control in healthcare settings
- Blood safety
- Prevention of sexual transmission
- Prevention among PWIDs
- Testing
- Treatment
- Incidence
- Mortality

Epidemic context

Prevention

The care continuum

Impact
Guidance on prevention of infectious diseases related to injecting drug use

Guidance and Evidence assessment
- Development jointly with the EMCDDA by mutual agreement decided in 2010
- Published as joint guidance in 2011

Target group: national and large regional health policymakers
- Aims to reach stakeholder pool of both agencies (drug control – harm reduction – public health – infectious diseases)
- Mutually strengthened messages

Comprehensive prevention service package

Anonymity
Reachable
User-friendly
Dialogue
Practical
Non-judgmental
Realistic
Special thank you to Marieke van der Werf (Head of TB programme)

Thank you also to
Whole team at the ECDC’s HIV/AIDS, STI and Viral Hepatitis B and C Disease Programme