Integrated HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C Testing during the 2015 European Testing Week

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BACKGROUND

In the WHO European Region, it is estimated that approximately 2.5 million people are living with HIV (PLHIV) [1] and around 13 and 15 million are living with hepatitis B and C, respectively [2]. Around one in three is unaware that they are living with HIV [3, 4] and one in three people has been exposed to either HBV or HCV [2]. The World Health Organization (WHO) and European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) estimate that 7% of the population in Europe are living with HIV, 20% with HBV and 18% with HCV. About 1.5 million people are living with HIV in Europe [3, 4]. It is estimated that one in three people who have been exposed to HIV and HCV is unaware of their status [2]. The percentage of people living with HIV, HBV and HCV is increasing in Europe. It is estimated that one in three people who have been exposed to HIV and HCV is unaware of their status [2]. The percentage of people living with HIV, HBV and HCV is increasing in Europe. It is estimated that one in three people who have been exposed to HIV and HCV is unaware of their status [2]. The percentage of people living with HIV, HBV and HCV is increasing in Europe. It is estimated that one in three people who have been exposed to HIV and HCV is unaware of their status [2]. The percentage of people living with HIV, HBV and HCV is increasing in Europe. It is estimated that one in three people who have been exposed to HIV and HCV is unaware of their status [2]. The percentage of people living with HIV, HBV and HCV is increasing in Europe. It is estimated that one in three people who have been exposed to HIV and HCV is unaware of their status [2].

MATERIALS AND METHOD

ETW 2015 took place from 20-27 November 2015. All participating organisations were invited to complete an online evaluation survey with questions about their activities. The survey was conducted by CHIP, Rigshospitalet, University of Copenhagen. Participants reported testing activities (Figure 1) and awareness-raising activities. Several respondents reported testing for more than one of the three conditions during ETW but few of the participants that carried out testing reported data on testing (Table 1).

RESULTS

Of the 417 organisations that signed up, 194 from 39 countries submitted the evaluation survey (46.5%). The majority of respondents were NGOs (65.5%) followed by health care professionals/hospitals/clinics (18.0%) and governmental and other policy organisations (9.3%). The majority of respondents carried out testing activities (Table 1) and awareness-raising activities. Several respondents reported testing for more than one of the three conditions during ETW but few of the participants that carried out testing reported data on testing (Table 1).

CONCLUSIONS

Participating organisations reported significant increases in testing during ETW as well as many performed innovative best practice examples to raise awareness. The campaign website received 16,382 page views and there were 1,063 downloads of ETW materials. ETW has proven to be an efficient initiative in unifying Europe in promoting testing and in increasing testing for HIV, HBV and HCV. In order to be able to better monitor testing offer, uptake and positivity rates of the testing population, it is recommended that organisations collect and report this data.

REFERENCES


Download poster at: www.chip.dk or www.testingweek.eu