**OBJECTIVE**

The overall objectives of the HIV in Europe Initiative are to:

1. Determine and work towards reducing the number of people living with HIV in Europe who are unaware of their serostatus;
2. Identify political, structural, clinical and social barriers to achieving optimal counseling and testing and earlier access to care;
3. Promote evidence-based practices and guidance on HIV counseling and testing in Europe;
4. Study the proportion of people living with HIV presenting late for care.

**METHODS**

HIV in Europe is a pan-European initiative launched in 2007. The initiative has developed concrete projects in order to provide evidence and recommendations on the key barriers to testing in Europe and beyond (see Table 1). Building on past achievements of the HIV in Europe initiative, including the adoption of the European Parliament joint resolution on early diagnosis and early care, the initiative reinforces collaboration, advocacy and networking activities in the field throughout Europe on national and EU levels.

**RESULTS**

- Consensus definition of late presentation published and commenced implemented (Results 1)
- Improved methods to estimate the number of undiagnosed (Results 2)
- Indicator disease guided testing on the European (testing) agenda (Results 3)
- Initiatives started to develop and implement evidence-based strategies to reduce the barriers to testing due to stigmatisation, discrimination and criminalisation; (Results 4 & 5)

**CONCLUSION**

HIV in Europe recommends:

- The initiation of audits to evaluate whether testing is being conducted in situations where there is an obvious indication;
- Increased interaction and awareness raising among clinicians within different specialties and implementation of indicator disease guided testing;
- Collection of key additional surveillance data for more reliable estimations of the size of the infected but not yet diagnosed population;
- Collaboration and coordination across borders and cross-sectoral collaboration between clinicians, affected communities, program implementers and policy makers;
- Monitoring the implementation of testing and treatment guidelines across Europe.

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**Result 1:** When is a patient presenting late for care?

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  - Determine and work towards reducing the number of people living with HIV in Europe who are unaware of their serostatus;
  - Identify political, structural, clinical and social barriers to achieving optimal counseling and testing and earlier access to care;
  - Promote evidence-based practices and guidance on HIV counseling and testing in Europe;
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  - HIV in Europe recommends:
    - The initiation of audits to evaluate whether testing is being conducted in situations where there is an obvious indication;
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    - Collection of key additional surveillance data for more reliable estimations of the size of the infected but not yet diagnosed population;
    - Collaboration and coordination across borders and cross-sectoral collaboration between clinicians, affected communities, program implementers and policy makers;
    - Monitoring the implementation of testing and treatment guidelines across Europe.

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**Result 2:** The number of undiagnosed PLHIV

- *OBJECTIVE*
  - Determine and work towards reducing the number of people living with HIV in Europe who are unaware of their serostatus;
  - Identify political, structural, clinical and social barriers to achieving optimal counseling and testing and earlier access to care;
  - Promote evidence-based practices and guidance on HIV counseling and testing in Europe;
  - Study the proportion of people living with HIV presenting late for care.

- *METHODS*
  - HIV in Europe is a pan-European initiative launched in 2007. The initiative has developed concrete projects in order to provide evidence and recommendations on the key barriers to testing in Europe and beyond (see Table 1).
  - Building on past achievements of the HIV in Europe initiative, including the adoption of the European Parliament joint resolution on early diagnosis and early care, the initiative reinforces collaboration, advocacy and networking activities in the field throughout Europe on national and EU levels.

- *RESULTS*
  - Consensus definition of late presentation published and commenced implemented (Results 1)
  - Improved methods to estimate the number of undiagnosed (Results 2)
  - Indicator disease guided testing on the European (testing) agenda (Results 3)
  - Initiatives started to develop and implement evidence-based strategies to reduce the barriers to testing due to stigmatisation, discrimination and criminalisation; (Results 4 & 5)

- *CONCLUSION*
  - HIV in Europe recommends:
    - The initiation of audits to evaluate whether testing is being conducted in situations where there is an obvious indication;
    - Increased interaction and awareness raising among clinicians within different specialties and implementation of indicator disease guided testing;
    - Collection of key additional surveillance data for more reliable estimations of the size of the infected but not yet diagnosed population;
    - Collaboration and coordination across borders and cross-sectoral collaboration between clinicians, affected communities, program implementers and policy makers;
    - Monitoring the implementation of testing and treatment guidelines across Europe.

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**Result 3:** Indicator Disease-Guided Testing

- *OBJECTIVE*
  - Determine and work towards reducing the number of people living with HIV in Europe who are unaware of their serostatus;
  - Identify political, structural, clinical and social barriers to achieving optimal counseling and testing and earlier access to care;
  - Promote evidence-based practices and guidance on HIV counseling and testing in Europe;
  - Study the proportion of people living with HIV presenting late for care.

- *METHODS*
  - HIV in Europe is a pan-European initiative launched in 2007. The initiative has developed concrete projects in order to provide evidence and recommendations on the key barriers to testing in Europe and beyond (see Table 1).
  - Building on past achievements of the HIV in Europe initiative, including the adoption of the European Parliament joint resolution on early diagnosis and early care, the initiative reinforces collaboration, advocacy and networking activities in the field throughout Europe on national and EU levels.

- *RESULTS*
  - Consensus definition of late presentation published and commenced implemented (Results 1)
  - Improved methods to estimate the number of undiagnosed (Results 2)
  - Indicator disease guided testing on the European (testing) agenda (Results 3)
  - Initiatives started to develop and implement evidence-based strategies to reduce the barriers to testing due to stigmatisation, discrimination and criminalisation; (Results 4 & 5)

- *CONCLUSION*
  - HIV in Europe recommends:
    - The initiation of audits to evaluate whether testing is being conducted in situations where there is an obvious indication;
    - Increased interaction and awareness raising among clinicians within different specialties and implementation of indicator disease guided testing;
    - Collection of key additional surveillance data for more reliable estimations of the size of the infected but not yet diagnosed population;
    - Collaboration and coordination across borders and cross-sectoral collaboration between clinicians, affected communities, program implementers and policy makers;
    - Monitoring the implementation of testing and treatment guidelines across Europe.