

HIV and viral Hepatitis in Europe

Time to turn the tide

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Challenges of Timely Testing and Care
Malta, 31 January – 2 February 2017

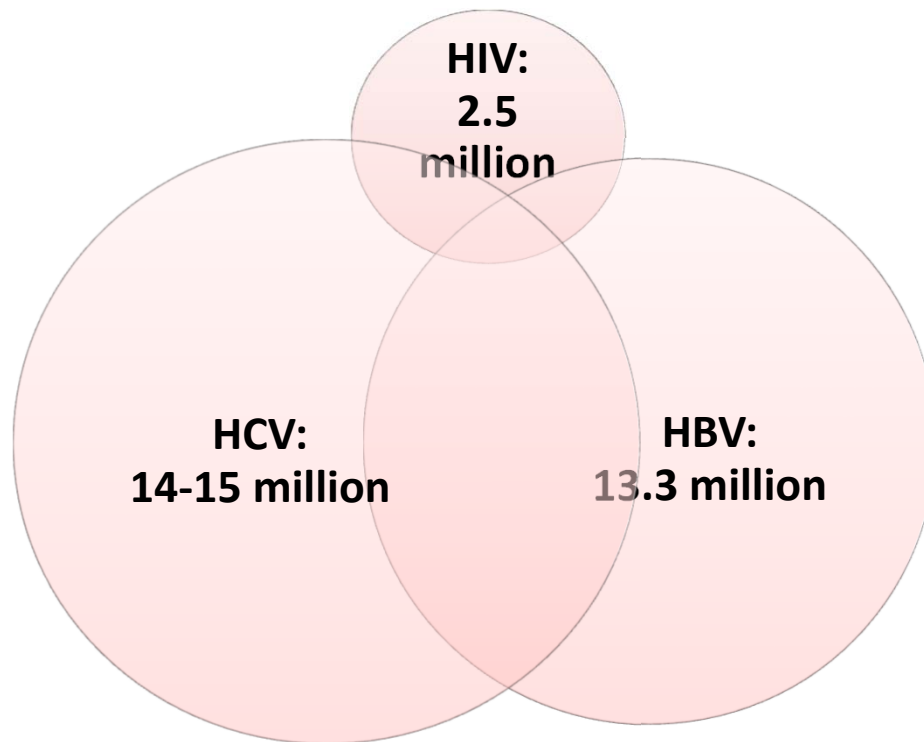


Outline

- HIV and viral hepatitis in the WHO European Region
- Action plan on the health sector response to HIV in the WHO European Region
- Key achievements and challenges
- New developments and opportunities
- Links to broader health agendas and next steps

HIV and Hepatitis disease burden in the WHO European Region

Estimated people living with HIV and chronic viral hepatitis B and hepatitis C infection, WHO European Region, 2015



HEPATITIS
in the WHO European Region

Hepatitis C affects
Hepatitis B affects

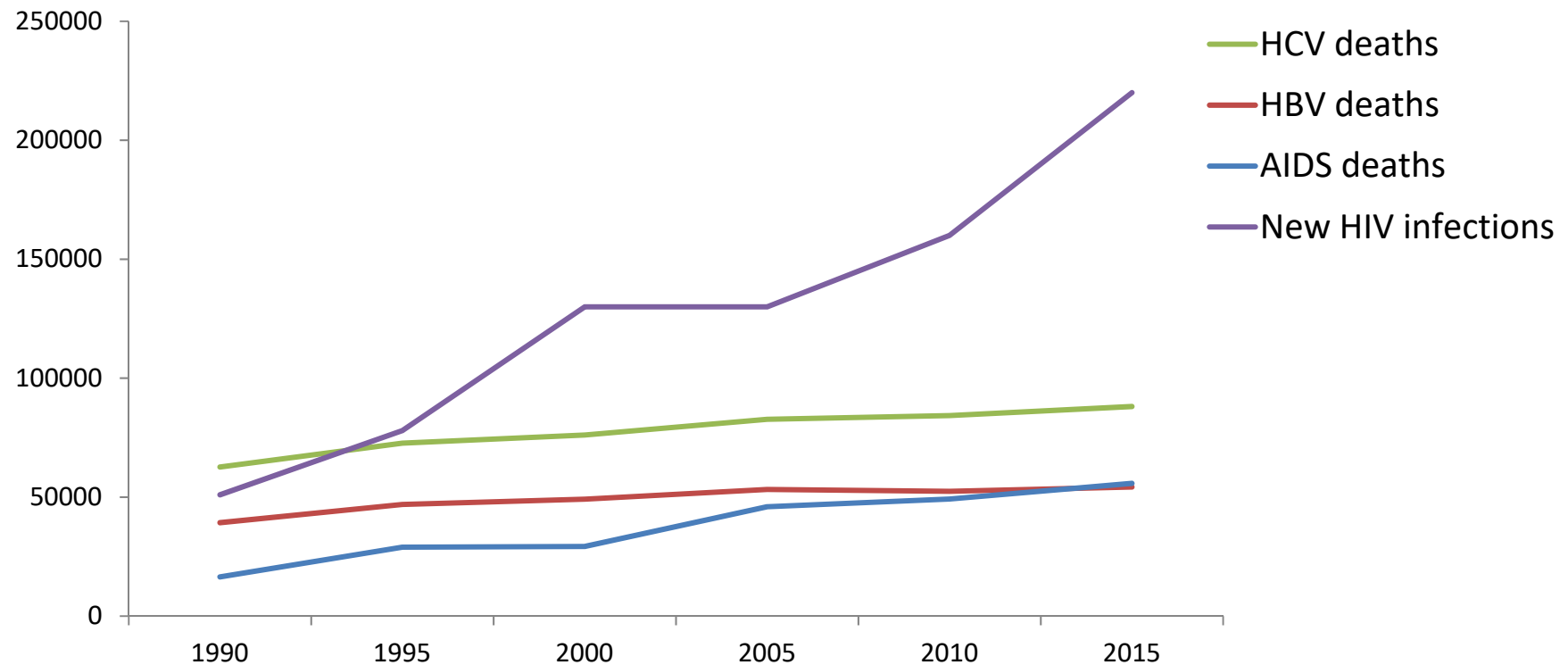
1 IN 50 PEOPLE **1 IN 50 PEOPLE**

co-infection may occur

www.euro.who.int/hepatitis
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HIV and Hepatitis mortality and HIV incidence trends in the WHO European Region

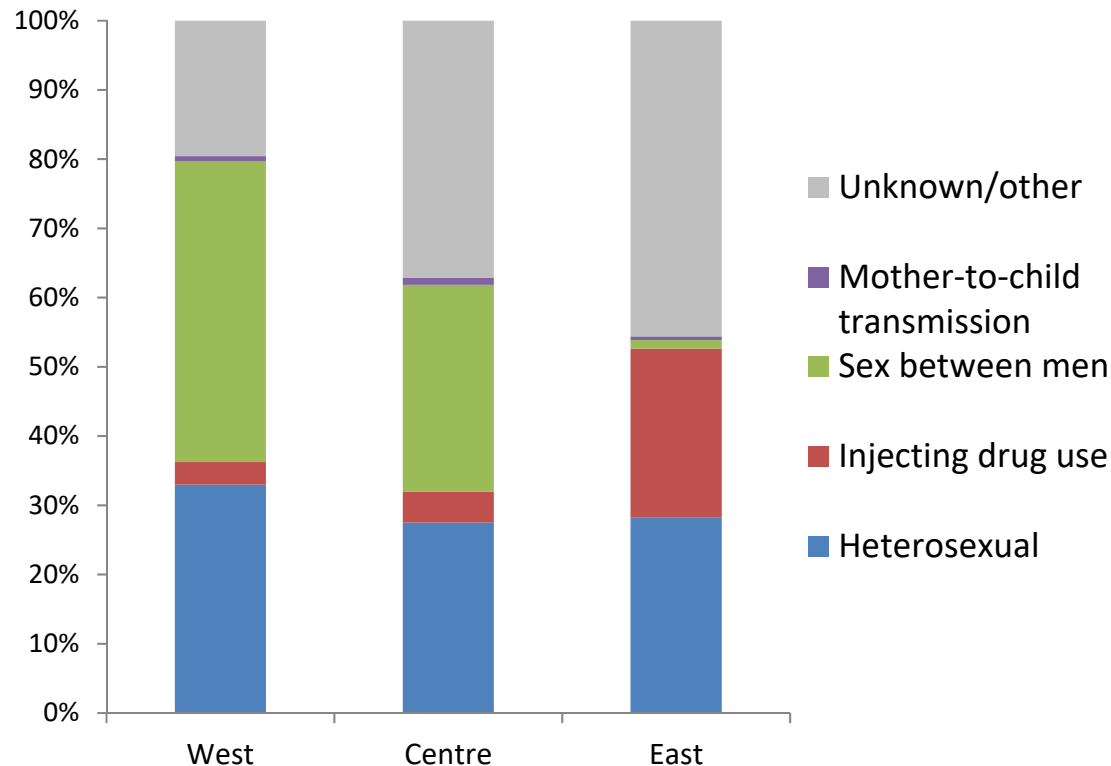
Estimated deaths due to hepatitis B and C and AIDS and estimated new HIV infections, WHO European Region, 1990-2015



Sources: Global Burden of Disease (2015). Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (online database: <http://www.healthdata.org/data-visualization/gbd-compare>) and UNAIDS global estimates.

Variation in reported HIV transmission modes across the WHO European Region

New HIV diagnoses by transmission mode, 2015



- **East:** injecting drug use
 - 45% of cases*
- **West and Centre:** sex between men
 - ~1/2 of cases*
- **Region:** heterosexual transmission
 - ~1/3 of cases*, some migration related
- **Region:** low MTCT transmission
 - <1% of cases*

* with a known transmission mode

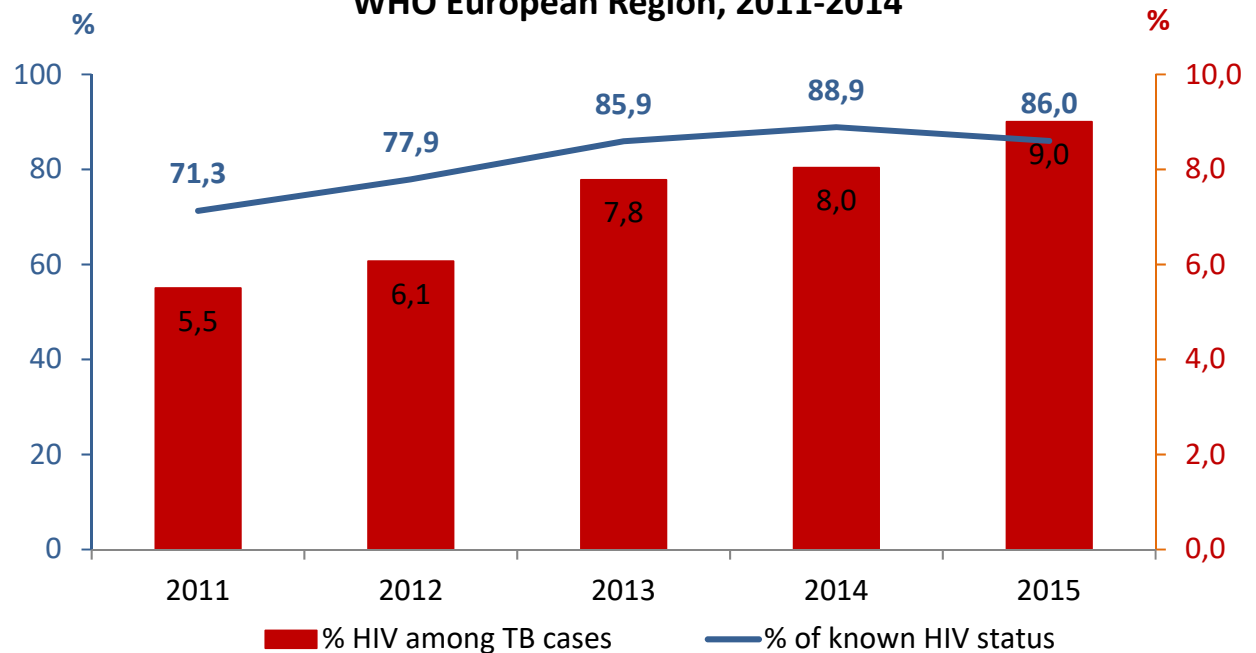


HIV co-infection among TB patients continues to rise in Europe, 2015

HIV and TB create a deadly synergy

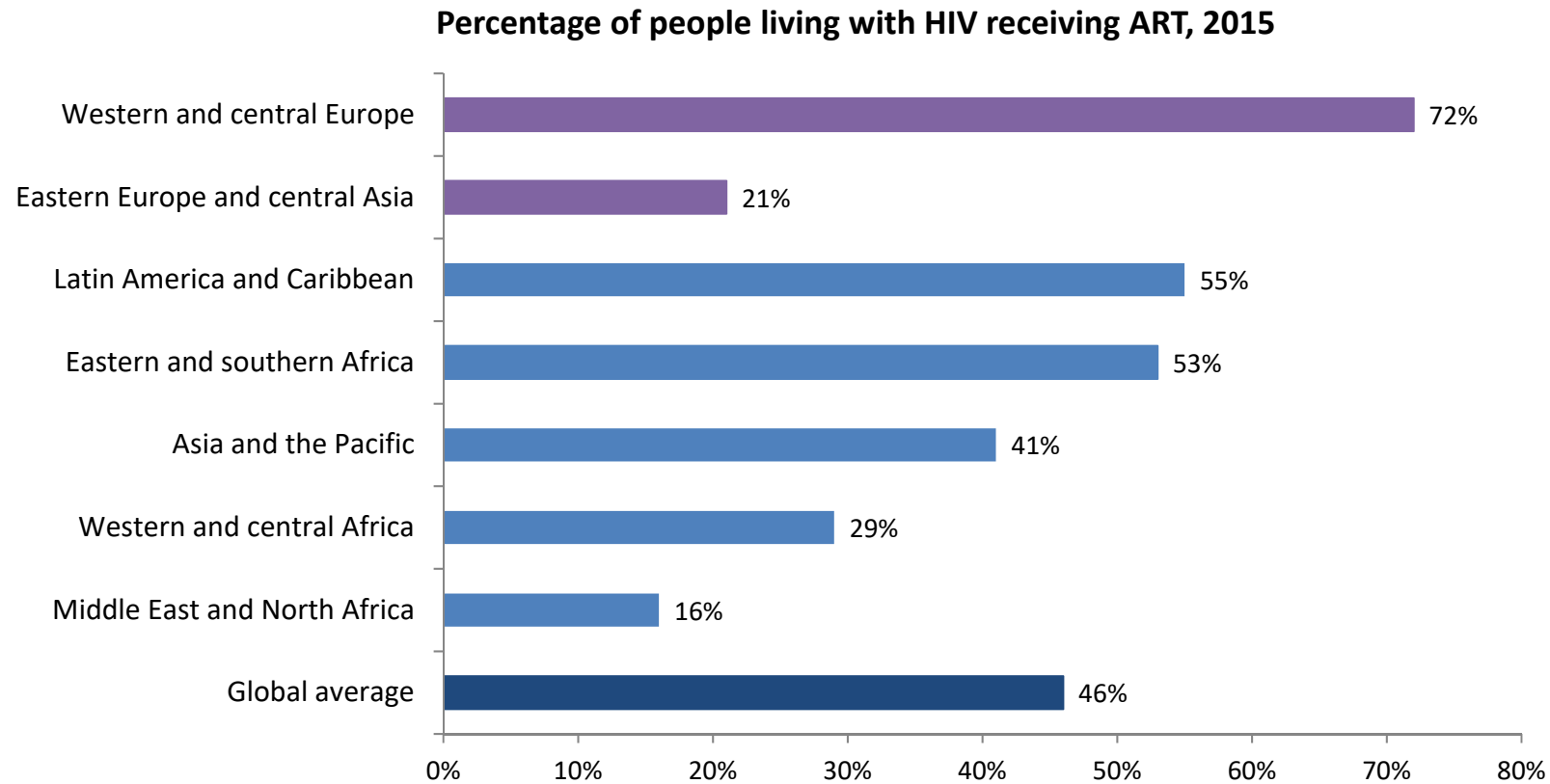
Between 2011 and 2015, HIV/TB co-infection almost **doubled**, from **5.5%** to **9.0%**

HIV testing coverage and **co-infection among TB** patients in WHO European Region, 2011-2014



Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control/WHO Regional Office for Europe. Tuberculosis surveillance and monitoring in Europe 2017.

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage remains far below global average in eastern Europe and central Asia



Global strategy addressing SDG 3 & specific Sub-Goals

OVERARCHING HEALTH GOAL

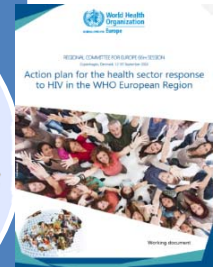
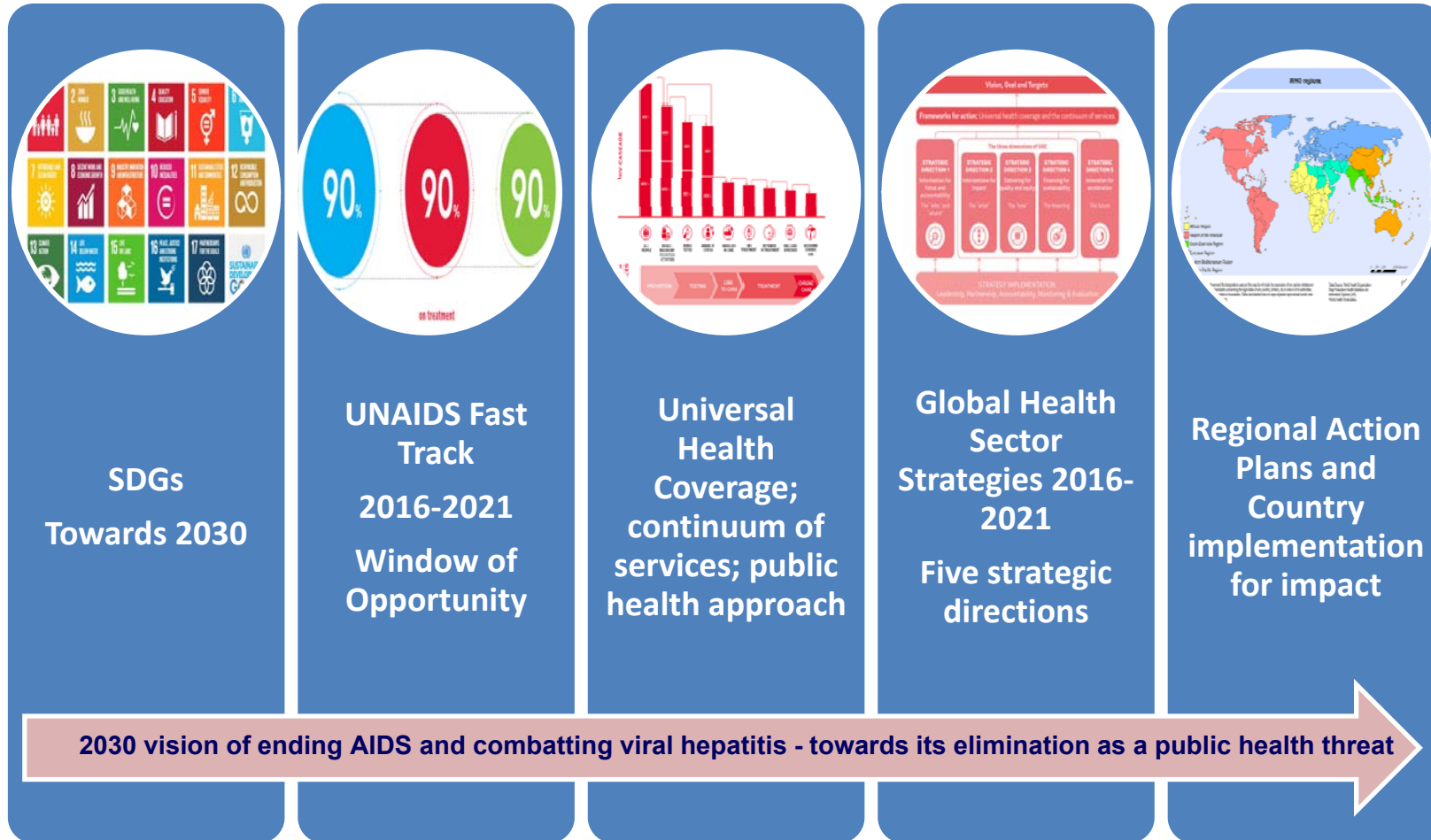
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (SDG 3)

HEALTH SUB-GOALS:

- Reduce child and neonatal mortality
- End epidemics of AIDS, TB, malaria and NTDs and combat hepatitis and other communicable diseases
- Reduce NCDs
- Sexual and reproductive health
- Universal Health Coverage including financial risk protection



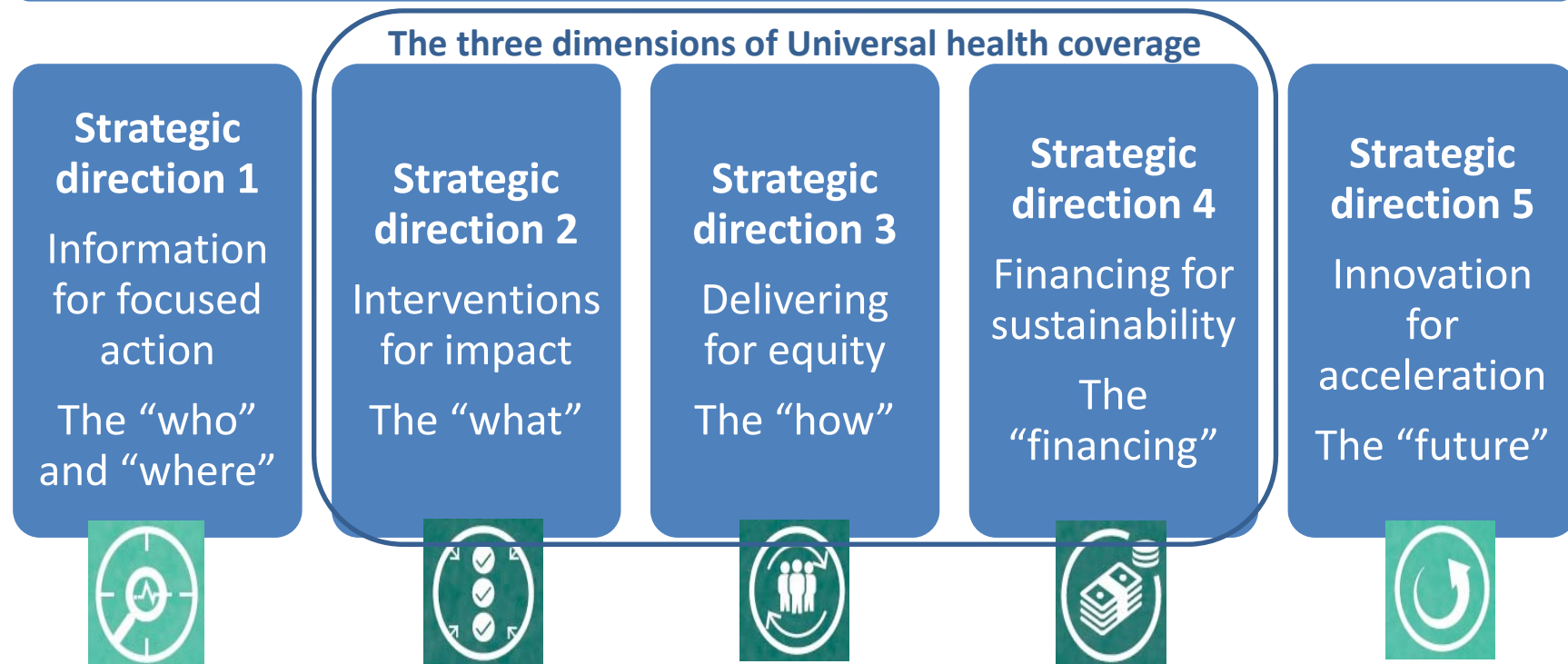
Post-2015 strategic frameworks: aligned for impact



New action plans for the health sector response to HIV and viral hepatitis in the WHO European Region

Frameworks for action: Universal health coverage, the continuum of services, a public health approach

The three dimensions of Universal health coverage



HIV and viral hepatitis in Europe: key challenges

- Lack of **national strategies** and **political commitment** in some countries
- Lack of **reliable data** on viral hepatitis
- Many people with HIV and hepatitis remain **unaware of their infection**
- **Late HIV diagnosis** and delayed **linkage to care and treatment** remains of considerable concern
- HIV **treat-all** approach **not implemented** in all countries
- **New treatments for viral hepatitis** widely unaccessible due to high costs
- Epidemic among **MSM in Europe** ongoing despite significant efforts in many countries
- Unequal access to **harm reduction** across the Region → growing epidemics among PWID in the East
- Continuing **structural barriers** (legislation, stigma and discrimination)
- **Cross-border collaboration** and information exchange to ensure uninterrupted access to services for all in need.

Towards ending AIDS in Europe

- Target the unreached – focus key populations
- Test early – treat all
- Implement comprehensive combination prevention
- Scale up integrated people-centred care and community involvement
- Foster innovation
- Ensure sustainability of national HIV programmes

Towards eliminating viral hepatitis

- Integrate hepatitis policies, services and interventions into broader health programmes
- Focus on treatment access, price reduction, rights, activism
- Scale-up integrated, people-centred, evidence based services through a public health approach
- Strengthen strategic information
- R&D and implementation science



Thank you very much for your attention

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