

The European HIV Testing Week in Italy: An Opportunity for Diagnosis and Prevention

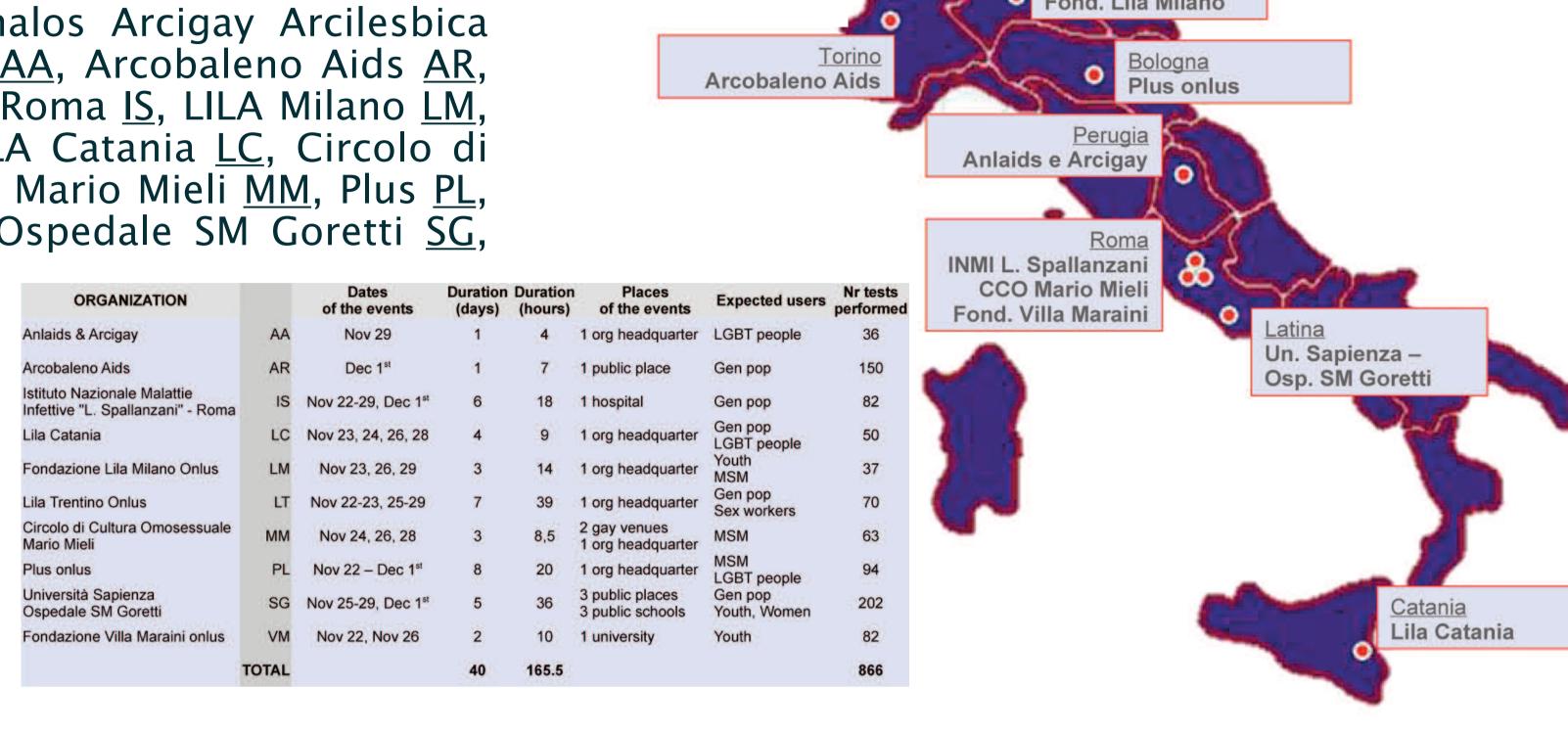
Corbelli GM^{1,2}, Lelleri R¹, Albertini E³, Campisi F⁴, Cerioli A⁵, Farinella M⁶, Gasbarrini N⁷, Lichtner M⁸, Oldrini M⁹, Orchi N¹⁰, Patrucco S¹¹, Poli M¹², Sfara C¹³

¹Plus onlus, ²European AIDS Treatment Group, ³Omphalos Arcigay Arcilesbica Perugia, ⁴LILA Catania, ⁵LILA Nazionale, ⁶Circolo di Cultura Omosessuale Mario Mieli, ⁷Fondazione Villa Maraini onlus, ⁸Università Sapienza/Ospedale SM Goretti, ⁹LILA Milano, ¹⁰Istituto Nazionale Malattie Infettive "L. Spallanzani" – Roma, ¹¹Arcobaleno Aids, ¹²LILA Trentino, ¹³Anlaids onlus

Background

In November 2013, HIV in Europe launched the first European HIV Testing Week; several Italian organizations joined. We collected data from 9 organizations (Omphalos Arcigay Arcilesbica Perugia and Anlaids AA, Arcobaleno Aids AR, INMI "L. Spallanzani" Roma IS, LILA Milano LM, LILA Trentino LT, LILA Catania LC, Circolo di Cultura Omosessuale Mario Mieli MM, Plus PL, Università Sapienza/Ospedale SM Goretti SG,

Fondazione Villa Maraini VM) that offered rapid HIV testing in Italy as part of the European initiative, to evaluate characteristics of users, testing attitudes and way to improve HIV test opportunities.



In Europe:

47 countries

477 organizations from

195 org. performed tests

The European HIV Testing Week in Italy

The initiatives of the 9 organizations were held totally in 40 days corresponding to 165.5 hours.

The **duration** of each initiative varied from 1 day (AA, AR) to 8 days (PL).

Most organizations held their initiative in one place except some which were displaced in 2 **locations** (MM) or 3 (SM). HIV testing was offered in 5 organizations headquarters (AA, LC, LM, LT, PL), 4 public places (AR, SM), 3 schools (SM), 2 gay venues (MM), 1 university (VM), 1 hospital (IS).

The initiatives were **directed to** the general population (AR, SM, IS, LC, LT), LGBT people (MM, LM, AA, PL), youth (LM, VM) and sex workers (LT).

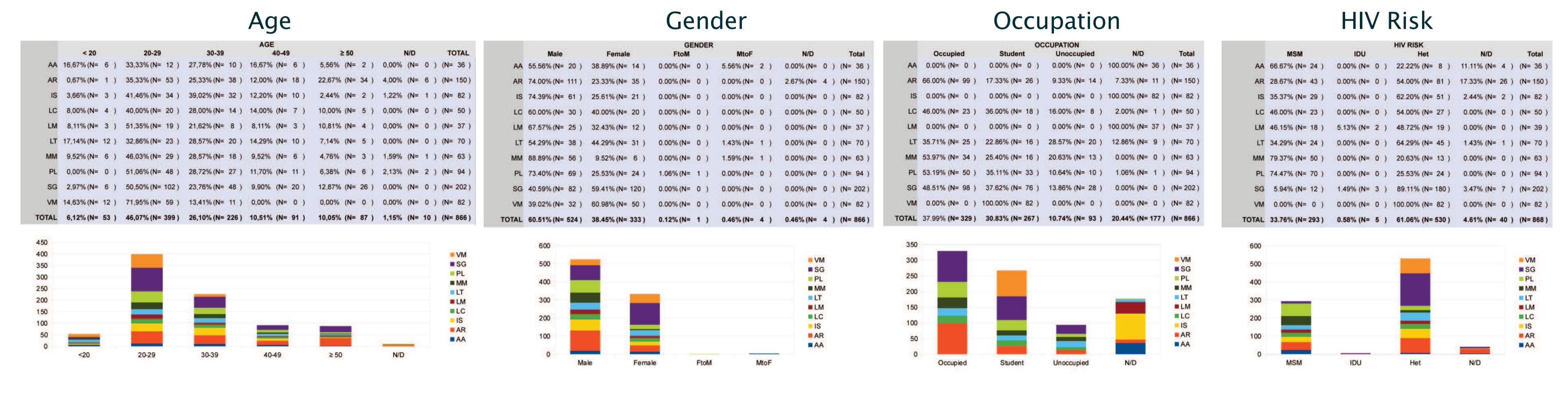
A **total number** of 866 HIV tests were performed: they correspond to a median of 5.2 tests per hour.

Users' Characteristics

The users were mostly men (60.5%, range 39.0%–88.9%), aged 20–29 (46.1%, range 32.9%–71.9%) or 30–39 (26.1%, range 13.4%–39.0%); more than a half

was heterosexual (61.1%, range 22.2%–100.0%) and one third MSM (25.7%, range 0.0%–79.4%); nine out of ten were Italian (89.3%, range 65.7%–100.0%), some

from other UE countries (3.8%, range 0.0%–14.3%) and some from extra–UE countries (6.1%, range 0.0%–20.0%). 38.0% of them was occupied, 30.8% students.

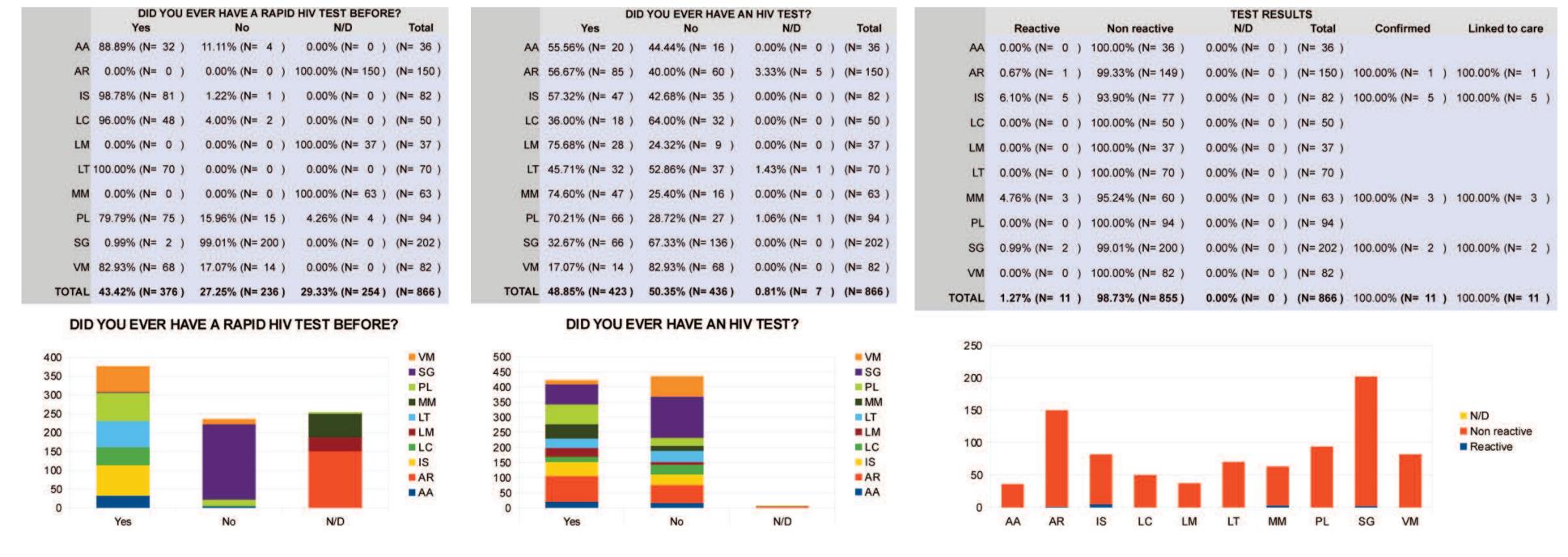


Testing Behaviour

One half of the users (50.3%, range 24.3%–82.9%) never had an HIV test before; among those who were asked about it (n=598), 27.2% (range 0.0%–99.0%) said this was their first rapid test.

Testing Results

Overall 11 people (1.3%, range 0.0%–6.1%) had a reactive result. All of them received a positive result from the confirmation essays and all of them were linked to care.



For more informations: Giulio Maria Corbelli - media@plus-onlus.it

Conclusions

- The events were seen as useful and successful from all the organizations; all of them wish to replicate similar initiatives in the future; in some cases they want to establish a more continuos HIV testing service.
- The number of users shows that it was considered useful from the public too.
- The European HIV Testing Week in Italy was also another good opportunity to implement HIV prevention and counseling services in unusual contexts.
- The use of rapid tests confirms to be an opportunity to give information and test in a single session, both to repeated testers and to those who never tested before.
- A more targeted audience could contribute to a higher proportion of reactive results.
- A more coordinated effort will be needed in future similar events to get better quality data and to better focus on the most important objectives.

