Linkage to care following HIV diagnosis in Europe: a review of the literature



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BACKGROUND

- Linking people who test HIV-positive to accessible and culturally appropriate care and support services is a crucial step in the HIV continuum of care.
- Delayed linkage to HIV care is associated with delayed receipt of antiretroviral medications, faster disease progression and increased mortality. 1-3
- Though there have been efforts to describe existing definitions of retention in HIV care,² there is little work to date describing linkage into care in Europe.
- We reviewed the existing literature on linkage to care following HIV diagnosis and discuss the variation in definitions applied in Europe.

METHODS

- A literature review was conducted using PubMed and Google Scholar to search for relevant academic publications.
- A PICO framework was utilised to design the search strategy:
- Population: people newly diagnosed with HIV; Intervention: HIV diagnosis; Comparison: none; Outcome: linkage into care
- Database search: "HIV" and search terms including: "linkage to care", "integration into care", "entry into care", "enrolment in care", "newly diagnosed in care", "engagement in care", "treatment cascade" and "continuum of care".
- To be included, studies had to be in English, set in the World Health Organisation (WHO) European Region and published before June 2015.
- A grey literature search was performed to find relevant conference proceedings and reports.

RESULTS

- Overall, >1,000 titles/abstracts were reviewed and 22 studies included, from Belgium, Denmark, France, Georgia, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Spain, Ukraine and the United Kingdom.
- Seven studies defined linkage to care as the time between HIV diagnosis and first CD4 count and/or viral load, with prompt linkage defined as a measurement taken 1-6 months after diagnosis (Table 1).
- Delayed linkage was defined by Ndiaye et al as presentation to care with advanced HIV disease and HIV diagnosis >6 months before initiation of care (cohort data from Belgium (Brussels) and Northern France (Nord Pas-de-Calais) 1997-2007: 16.7% (n=95)).²⁴
- Five studies used registration or enrolment at an HIV clinic as a marker of being linked to care; three studies, attendance to an HIV specialist appointment; two, first HIV consultation; and one, an HIV unit referral. Two studies presented the proportion receiving HIV care (Table 1).
- Van Beckhoven et al provided an estimate without defining linkage to care (Belgium) 90.3% (n=3646): surveillance data 2007-2010).4
- The majority of measurements relied on HIV surveillance data (n=11), with five studies presenting sub-national data from a variety of settings, such as hospitals in a particular area or city; In four studies, data were collected from a single clinic (Table 1).

Table 1: Definitions of linkage to care presented in the literature: WHO European region, June 2015

| Definition | Studies | Country | Data source | Year | % linked (n) |
|---|--|---|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| CD4 measurement | | | | | |
| Within 1 month of diagnosis | Rice 2014 ⁶ | England, Wales and Northern Ireland | Surveillance | 2002-2011 | 68% (26003)* |
| | Yin 2014a ²² | England | Surveillance | 2006-2012 | 80% (30260) |
| | Delpech 2013 ¹⁷ | United Kingdom | Surveillance | 2011 | 88% (4477) |
| | Yin 2014b ²³ | England | Surveillance | 2012 | 89% (4290) |
| Within 3 months of diagnosis | Oliva 2014 ¹⁵ | Spain (7 regions) | Surveillance | 2010 | 83.1% (1470) |
| | Delpech 2013 ¹⁷ | United Kingdom | Surveillance | 2011 | 97% (4934) |
| | Yin 2014b ²³ | England | Surveillance | 2012 | 97% (4675) |
| Within 12 months of diagnosis | Delpech 2013 ¹⁷ | United Kingdom | Surveillance | 2011 | 82% (5087) |
| CD4 or VL measurement | | | | | |
| After HIV diagnosis | Chkhartishvili 2015 ¹¹ | Georgia | Surveillance | 1989-2012 | 84% (2135) |
| Within 3 months of diagnosis | Hall 2013 ¹⁰ | Italy, Spain | Surveillance | 2009/2010 | 89.6% (2908), 76% (1154 |
| First HIV consultation | | | | | |
| Within 4 weeks of diagnosis | van Veen 2015 ²⁵ | The Netherlands (Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Arnhem) | Surveillance | 2009-2012 | 31% (96) |
| Within 6 months of diagnosis | Suzan-Monti 2011 ⁸ | France | Cohort study | 1997-2003 | 96.5% (945) |
| Attendance to a specialist HIV appointmen | nt/centre | | | | |
| After HIV diagnosis | Qvist 2014 ⁵ | Denmark (Copenhagen) | Community clinic | 2008-2012 | 97% (36)** |
| | Pokrovskaya 2014 ¹⁴ | Russia | Surveillance | 2011-2013 | 80% (516403) |
| Within 72 hours of a positive rapid test result | Casalino 2012 ⁹ | France (Paris) | Emergency departments | 2009-2010 | 92.5% (44) |
| HIV unit referral | | | | | |
| After HIV diagnosis | Meulbroek 2013 ¹⁶ | Spain (Barcelona) | Community clinic | 2007-2012 | 85%(448)** |
| Within 4 weeks (≤ 28 days) | Meulbroek 2013 ¹⁶ | Spain (Barcelona) | Community clinic | 2007-2012 | 90.5%(381)** |
| Registration/enrolment at an HIV clinic | | | | | |
| After HIV diagnosis | Kakalou 2014 ¹² | Greece (Athens) | Mobile testing sites | 2012-2014 | 84% (84) |
| | Kiriazova 2013 ²⁰ | Ukraine (Odessa Region) | Regional clinic | 1995-2010 | ++ |
| | Helleberg 2013 ²¹ WHO 2015 ¹⁹ | Denmark - | National cohort study - | 1995-2010 | 95% (5243) - |
| Within 1 month of diagnosis | Ankiersztejn-Bartczak 2015 ¹³ | Poland | Community clinics | 2010-2011 | 75% (47) |
| Receiving HIV care | | | | | |
| Within 1 month of diagnosis | Erwin 2002 ¹⁸ | United Kingdom (London) | Clinic survey | 1999-2000 | 75% (264) |
| Within 6 months of diagnosis | Erwin 2002 ¹⁸ | United Kingdom (London) | Clinic survey | 1999-2000 | 85% (300) |
| | Supervie 2013 ⁷ | France | Surveillance | 2010 | >96% |

CONCLUSIONS

- There are many definitions of linkage to care following HIV diagnosis that have been applied in the literature from Europe.
- The majority of studies rely on laboratory data which, despite being relatively reliable, may not always accurately reflect the date when a patient is integrated into HIV specialist care.
- The variety of settings, time periods, populations and definitions utilised, makes it difficult to compare measurements between countries and studies.
- A standard working definition of linkage to care is necessary to ensure consistent monitoring of the quality of HIV care and patient clinical outcomes.

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^{*} Heterosexuals ** Men who have sex with men

^{††} Mean time to being linked to care after diagnosis: 376.2 days (people infected through sexual transmission); 686.5 days (people infected through IDU)