

# Unprevented and prevented HIV cases in Europe and Central Asia

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Rights Here, Right Now

# Overview

- 🚫 Are we containing the epidemic in the region?
  - Scale and sub-regional trends
- 🚫 WHO gets infected and HOW? How and is HIV infection being PREVENTED?
  - Injecting drug users
  - Prisoners
  - Men who have sex with men
  - Sex workers
  - Migrants
  - Young people
- 🚫 Conclusions and future directions





There are....

**850,000 people in Western and Central Europe**

*and*

**1,500,000 people in Eastern Europe and Central Asia**

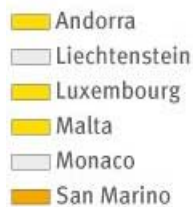
**that are estimated to be living with HIV**



# Reported HIV infection, per million population, 2008



Highest among adults (15-49 yrs)  
in Ukraine: **1.33%**

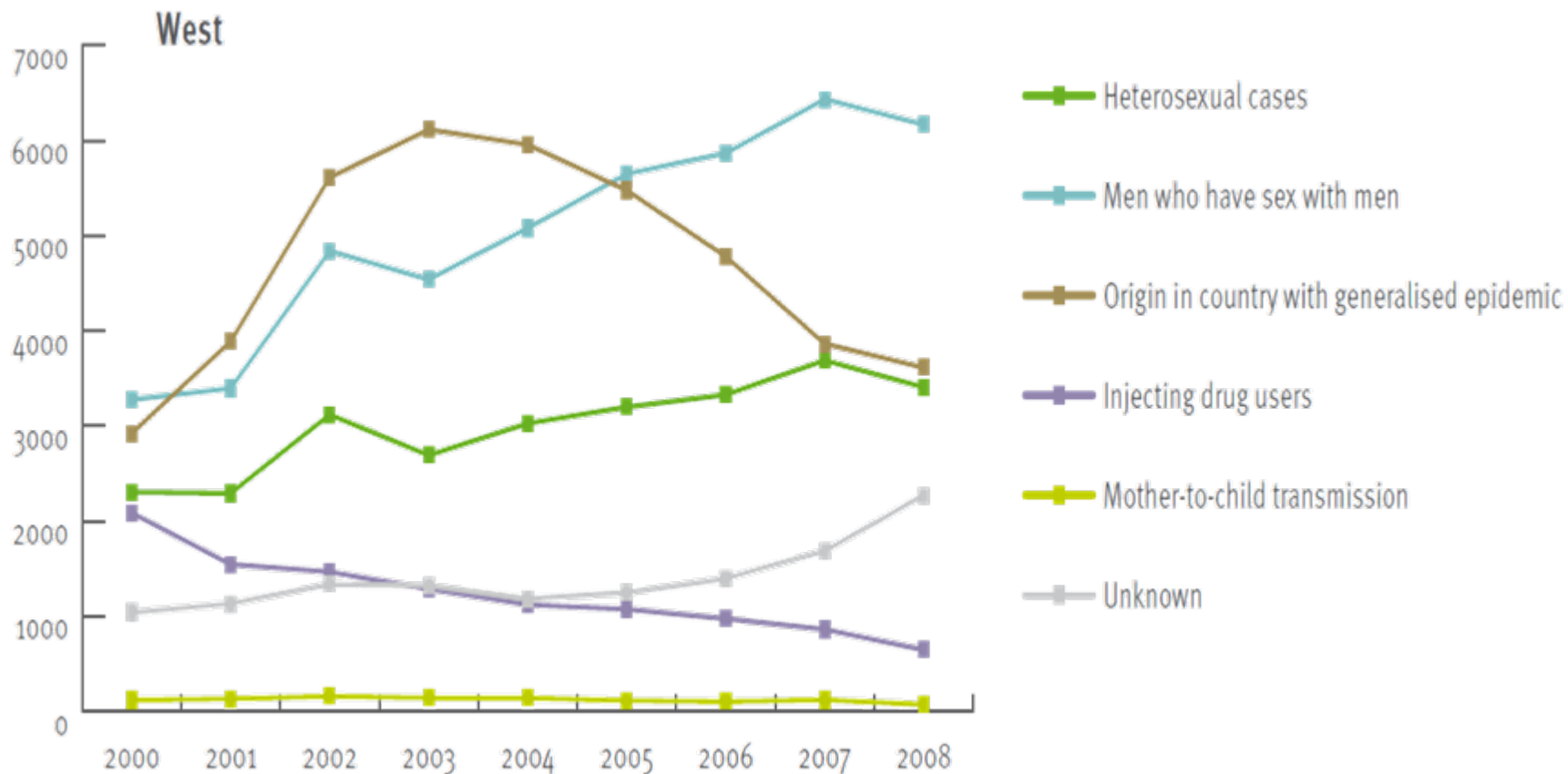


Overall estimated prevalence in Europe and  
Central Asia: **0.70%**





# Reported cases of HIV infection by transmission groups and year – Western Europe, 2000-2008

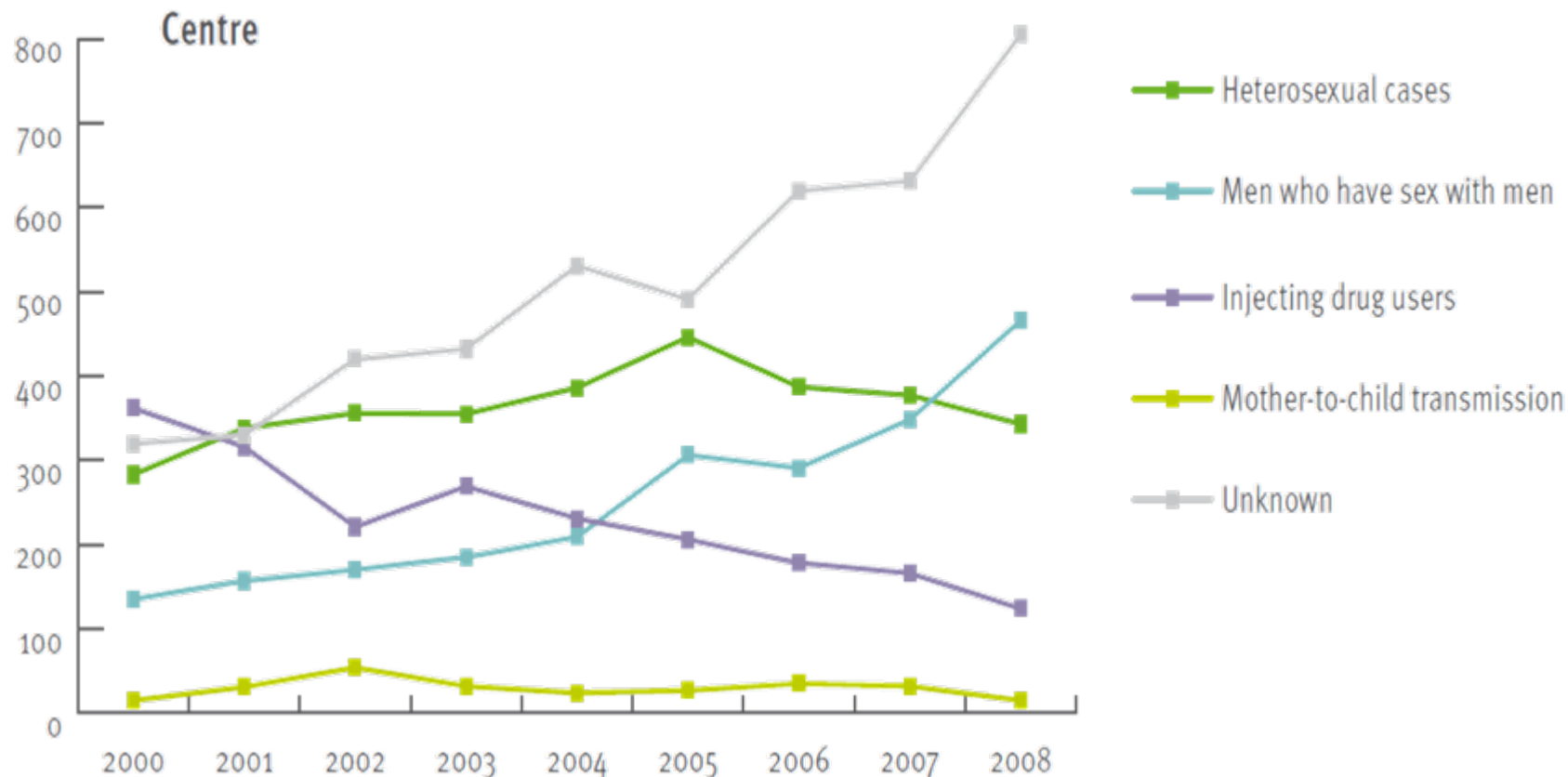


Data were not available for: Austria, Denmark, Estonia (except for IDU) and Liechtenstein

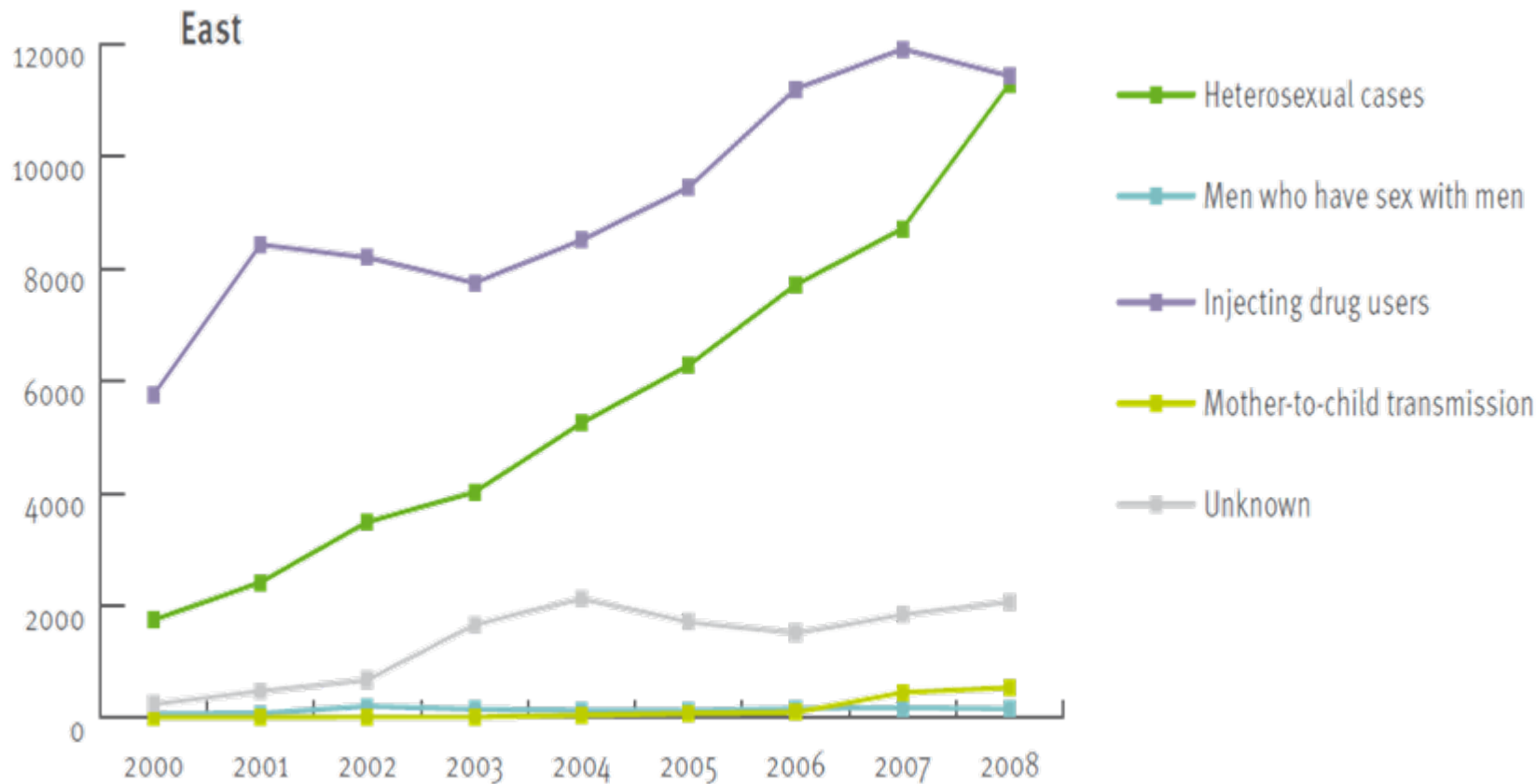




# Reported cases of HIV infection by transmission groups and year – Central Europe, 2000-2008



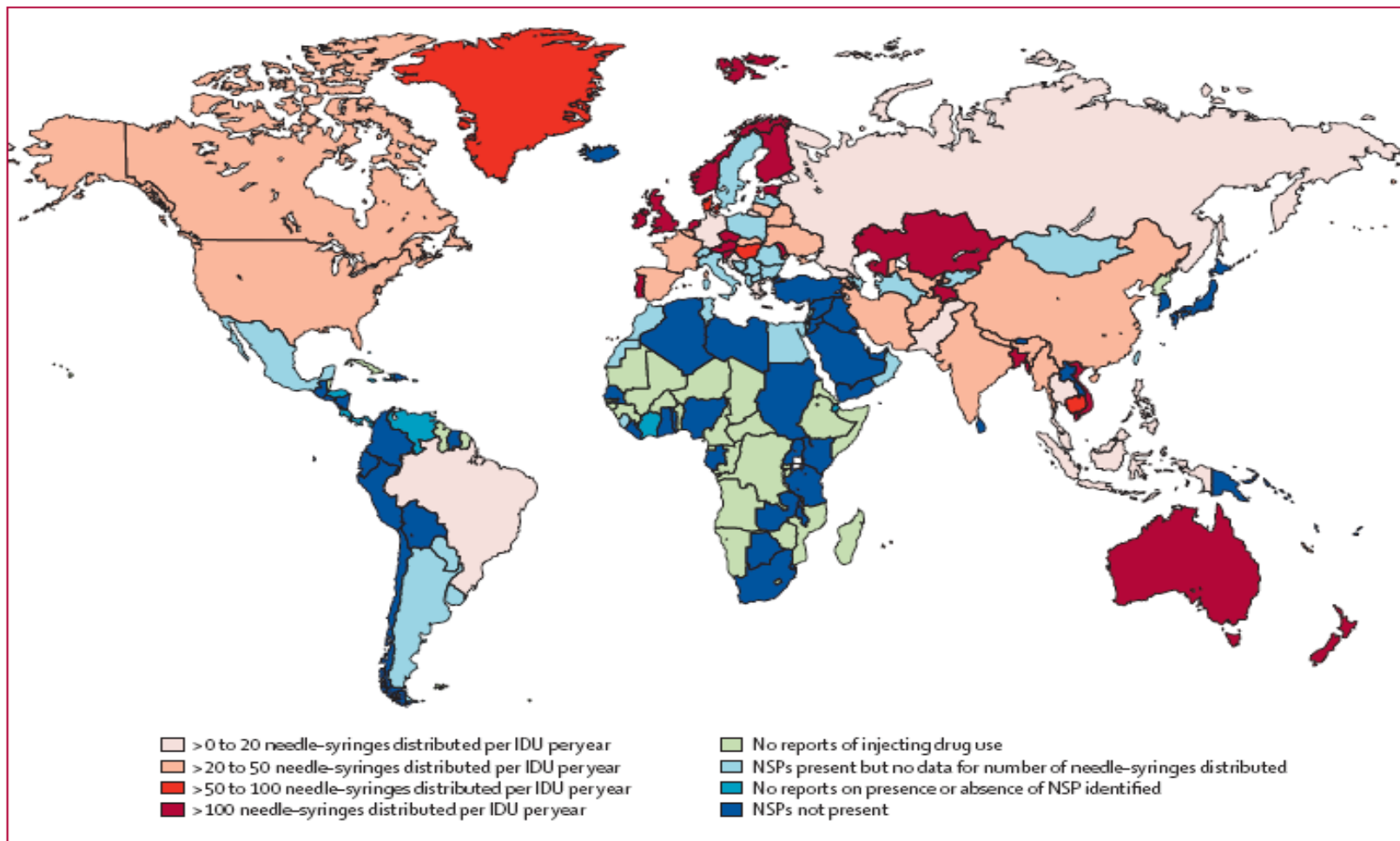
# Reported cases of HIV infection by transmission groups and year – Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 2000-2008



\* The trend in 2007–08 in the East is affected by a change in the reporting system in Ukraine



# Reported number of needle-syringes distributed in a 12-month period per injecting drug user, by countries

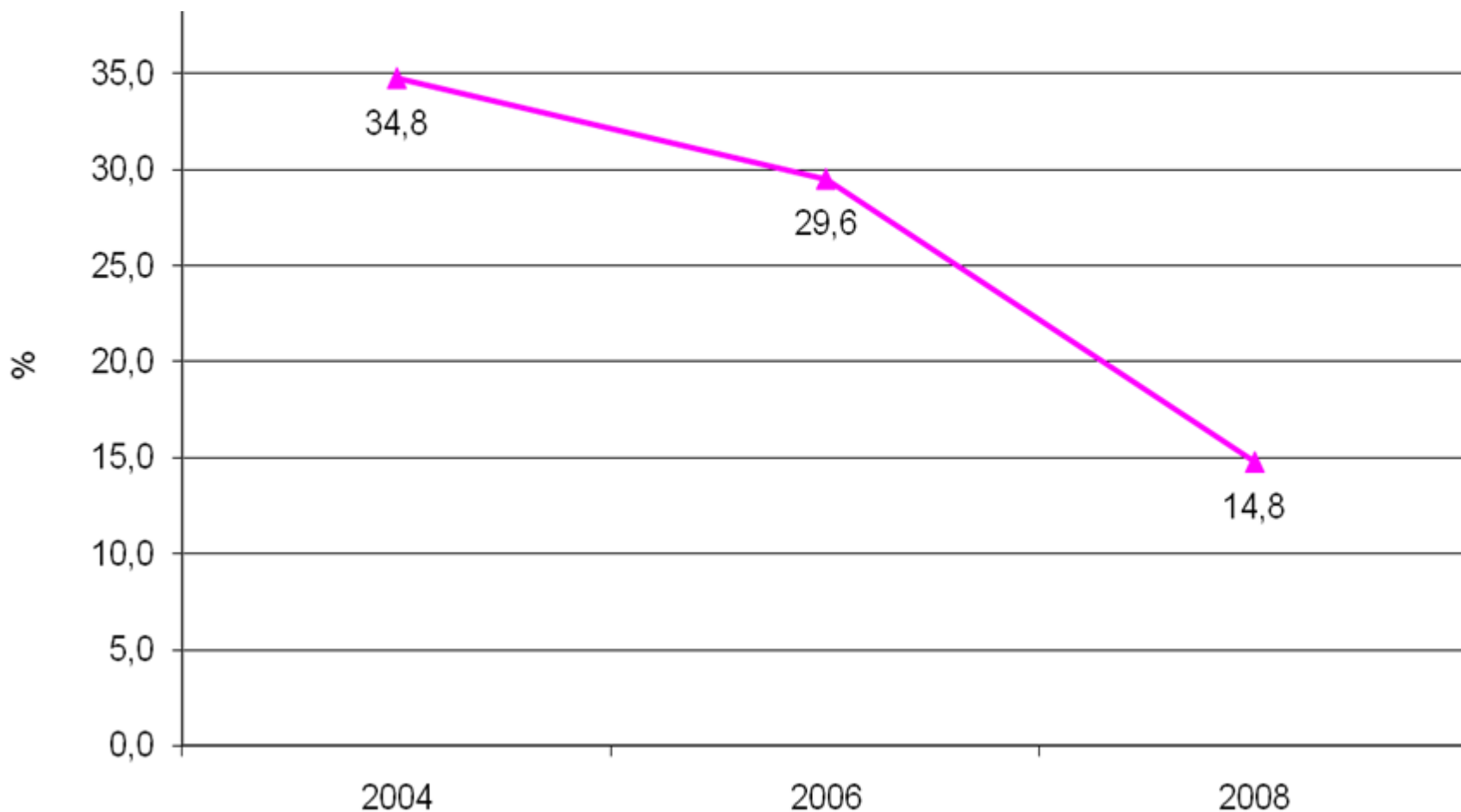


NSP – needle and syringe programme

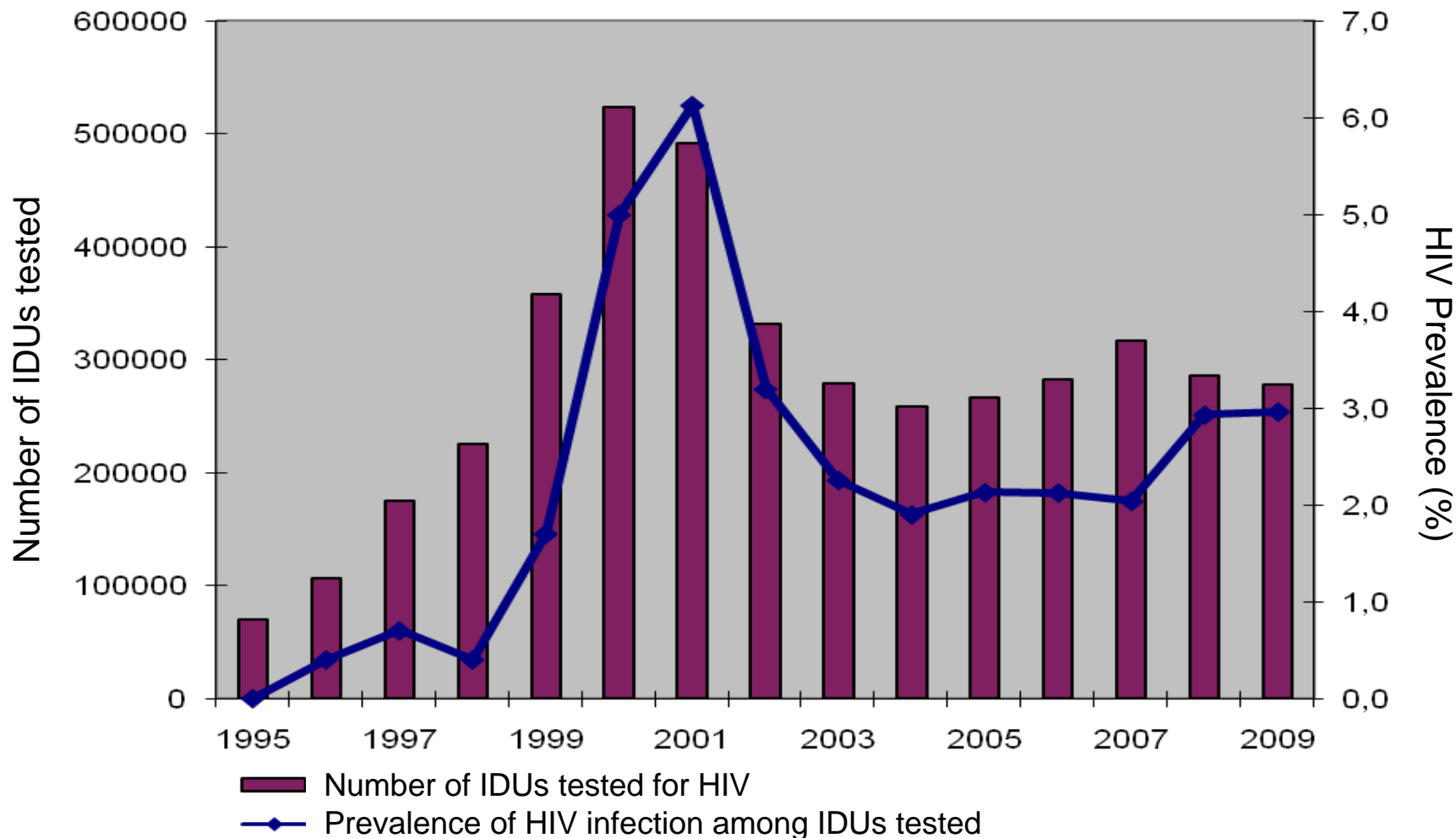




# Median HIV prevalence (%) among young (15-24 yrs) injecting drug users – eight cities, Ukraine, 2004-2008



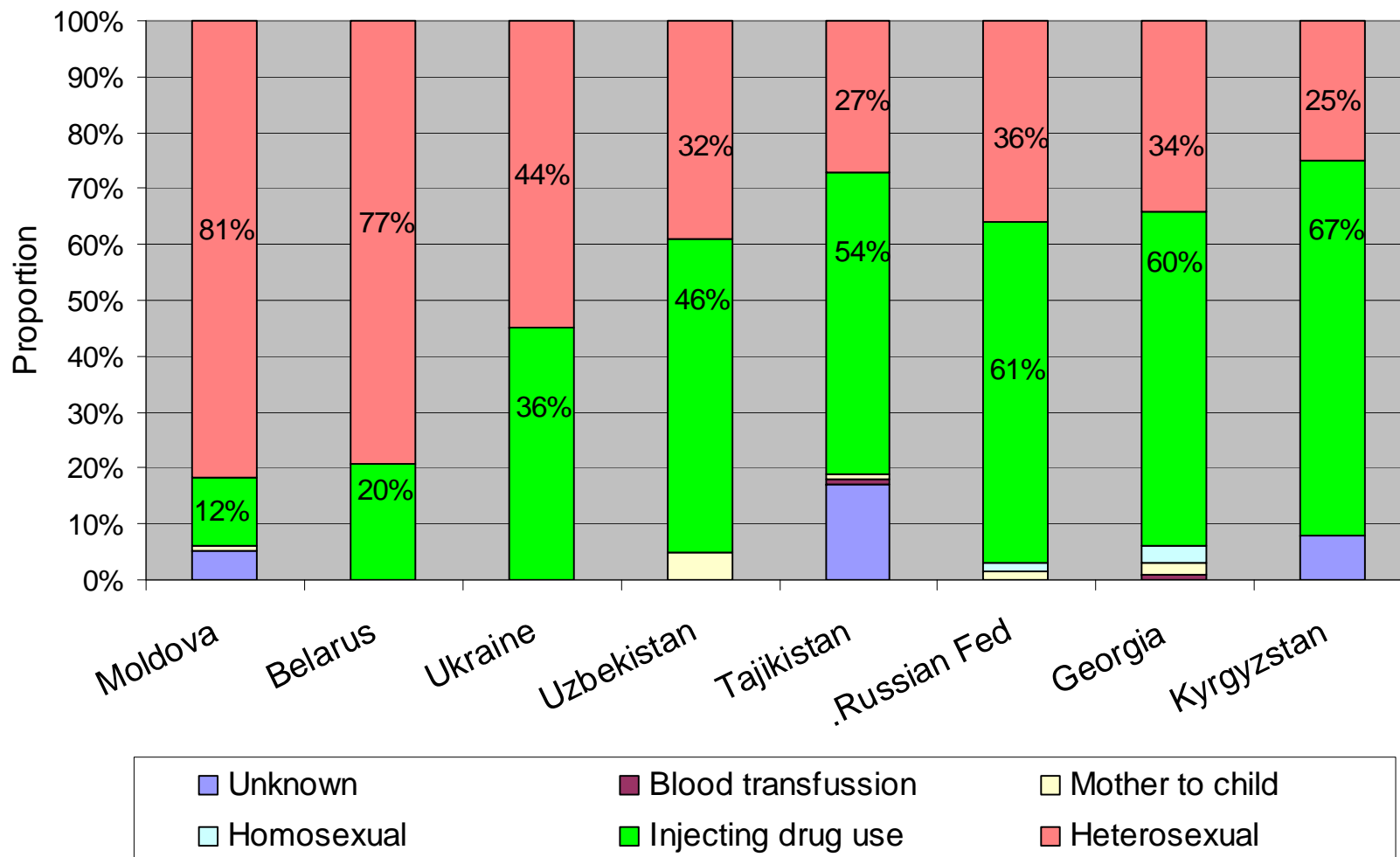
# Reported number tested for HIV and prevalence (%) of HIV among IDUs tested, by year – Russian Federation, 1995-2009



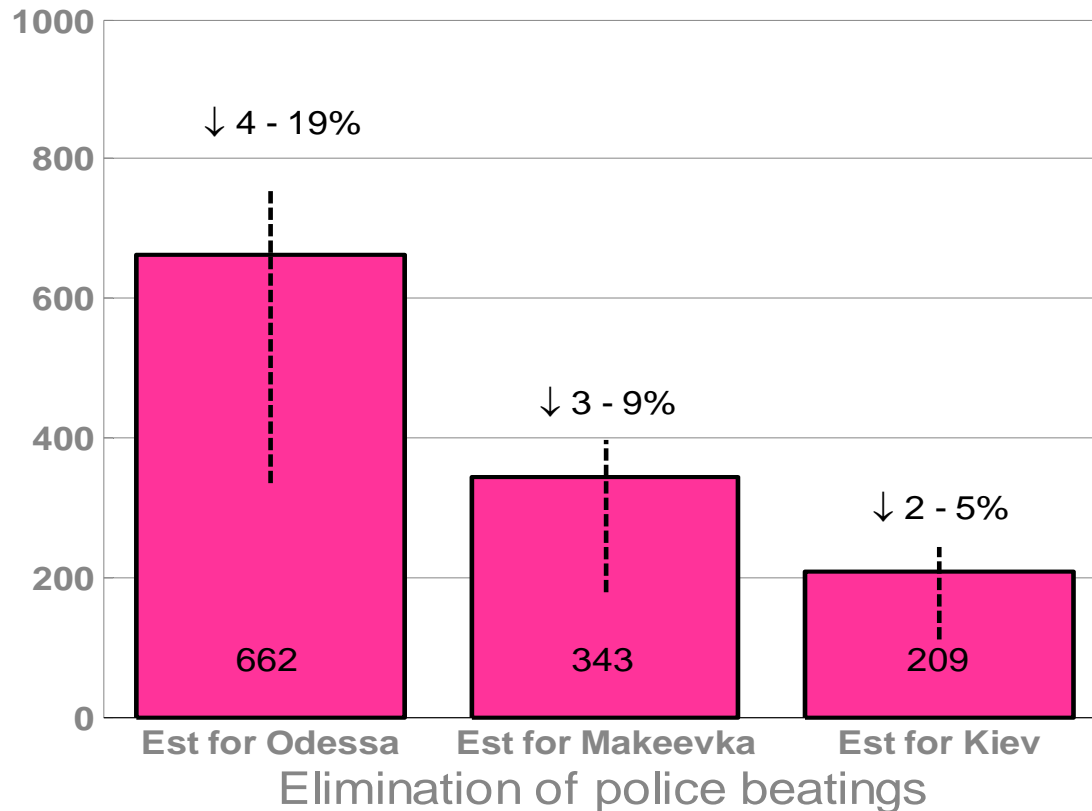
■ Number of IDUs tested for HIV  
◆ Prevalence of HIV infection among IDUs tested



# Proportion of reported modes of transmission of HIV-infection in Eastern Europe and Central Asia – selected countries, *UNGASS 2010*



# HIV infection averted by structural changes, elimination of police beatings - three cities, Ukraine



Source: *Strathdee et al, HIV Risks Among Injection Drug Using Populations: Past, Present, and Projections for the Future, Lancet, 2010 – in press; Poster presentation, IAC 2010*



# Prevalence of HIV infection among prisoners – selected countries

Country	HIV prevalence among prisoners	Estimated Adult HIV Prevalence
Canada	1-12%	0.2-0.6%
USA	1.9%	0.4-1.0%
Republic of Moldova	1-3.8%	0.3% - 0.7%
Poland	1.5%	0-0.1%
Belarus	2.4%	0.2- 0.3%
Spain	Up to 14%	0.3-0.8%
Russian Federation	Up to 4%	0.8-1.6%
Ukraine	16-32% ( <i>5 regions</i> )	1.2-2%

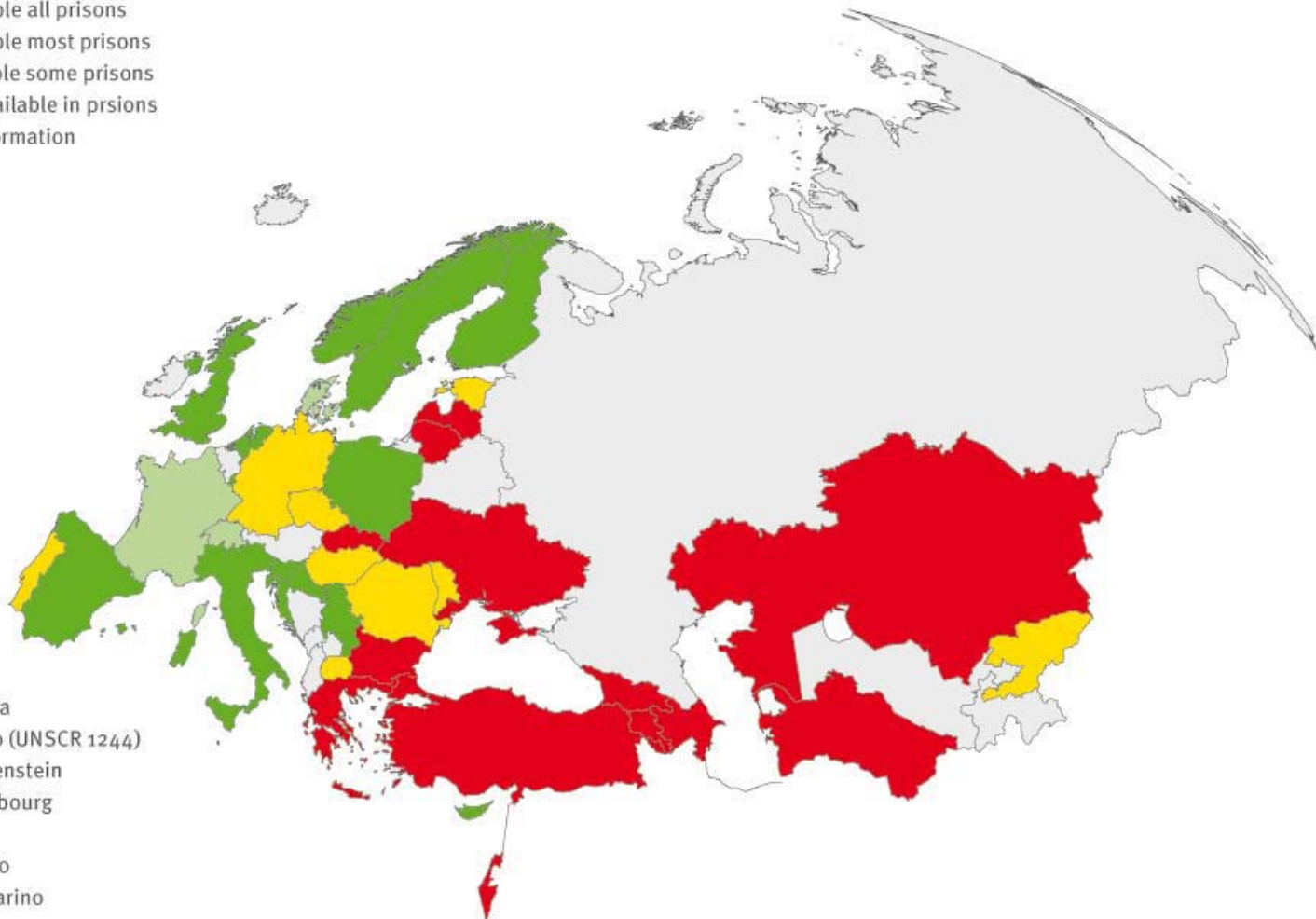


# Reported availability of opioid substitution treatment and needle and syringe programmes in prisons – Europe and Central Asia

## Opioid substitution treatment

- Available all prisons
- Available most prisons
- Available some prisons
- Not available in prisons
- No information

- Andorra
- Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)
- Liechtenstein
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Monaco
- San Marino



Source: ECDC, *Implementing the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia: 2010 Progress Report (Summary)*

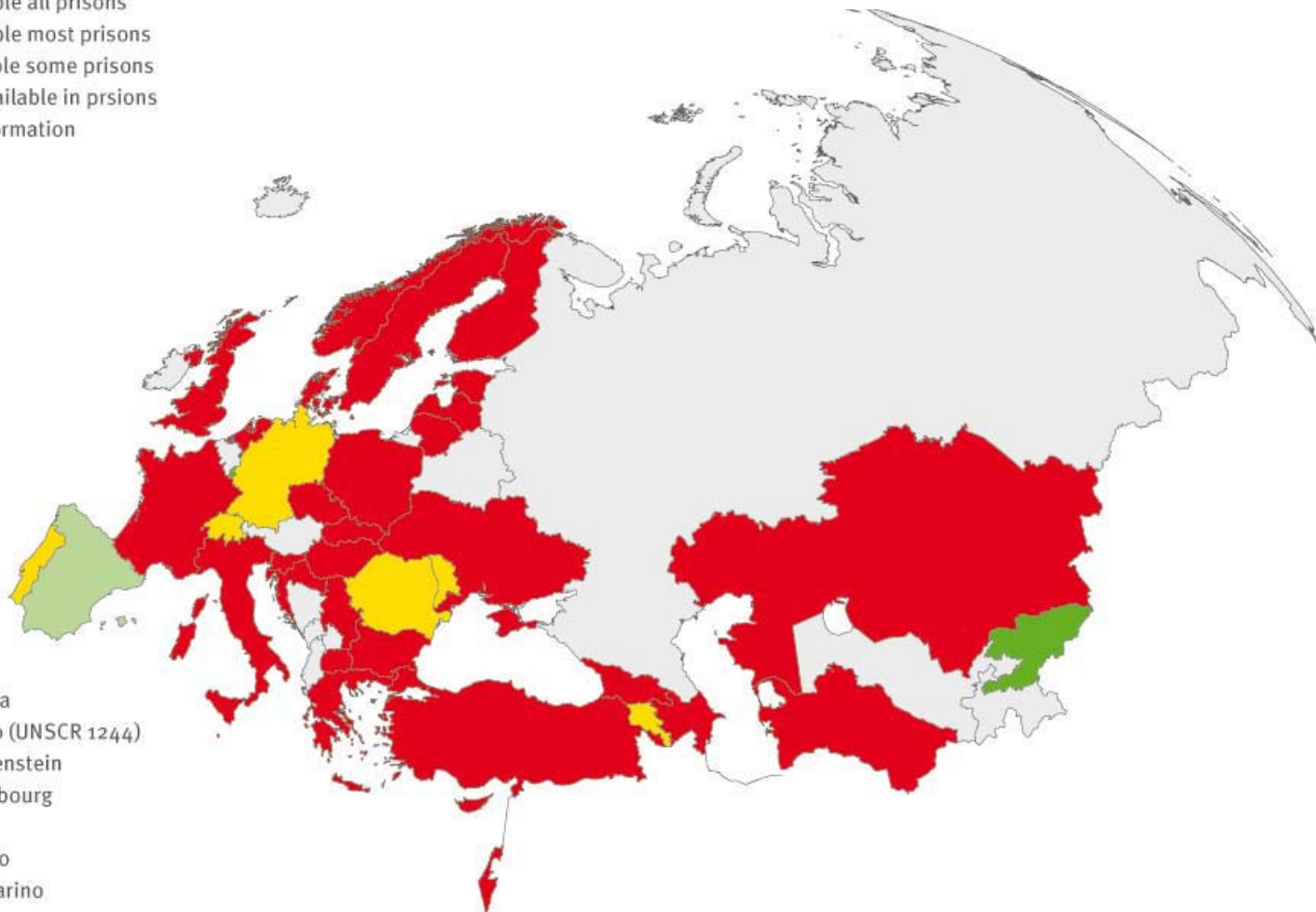


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## Needle and syringe programmes

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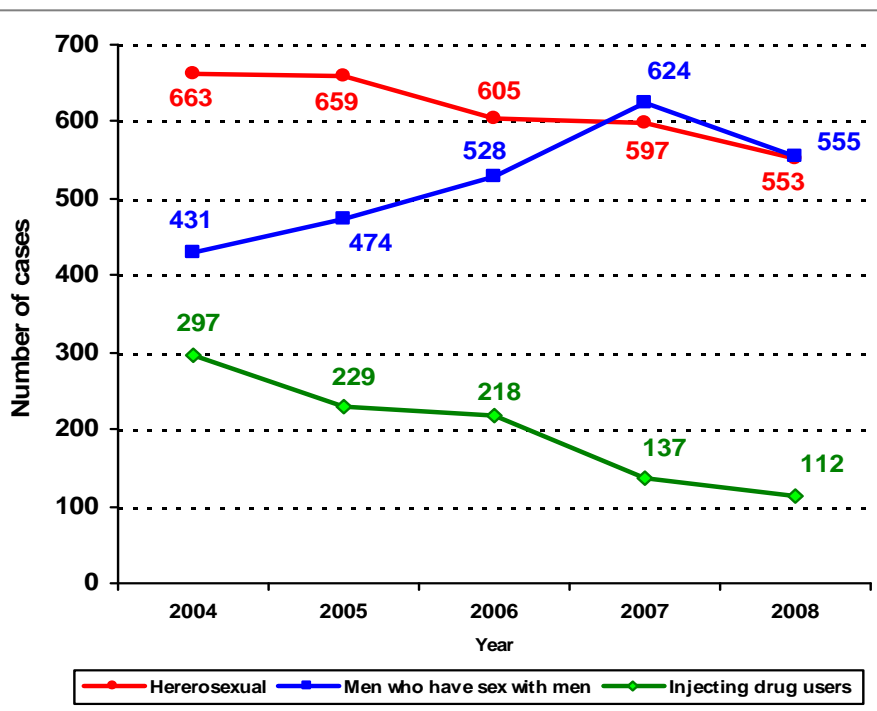
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Source: ECDC, Implementing the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia: 2010 Progress Report (Summary)

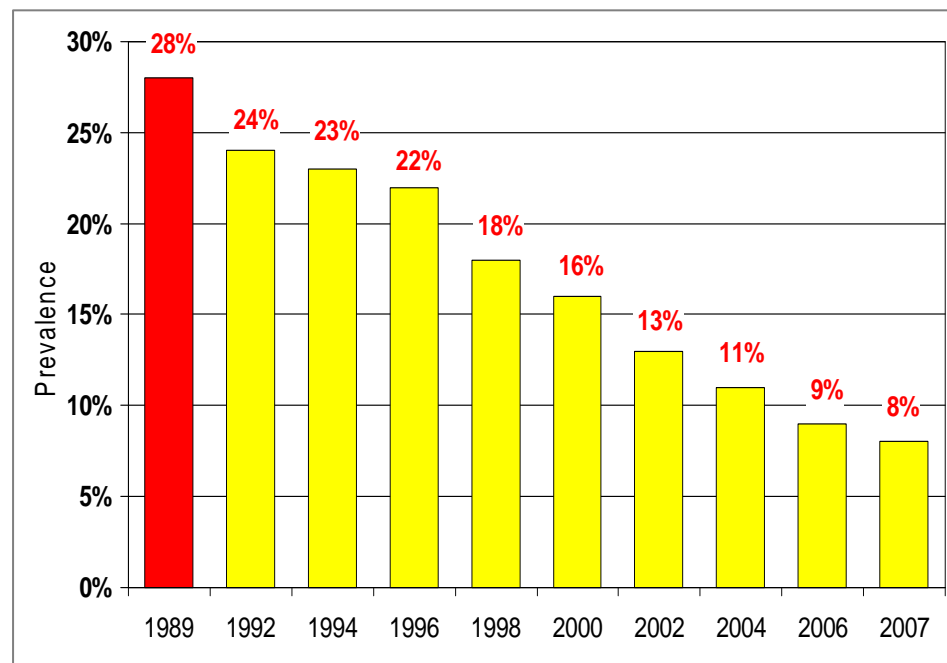


## Number of newly reported cases of HIV infection, by year – nine provinces, Spain, 2004-2008



Source: Ministry of Health and Social Policy of Spain, 2010

## Prevalence of HIV infection among prisoners, by year – Spain, 1989-2007



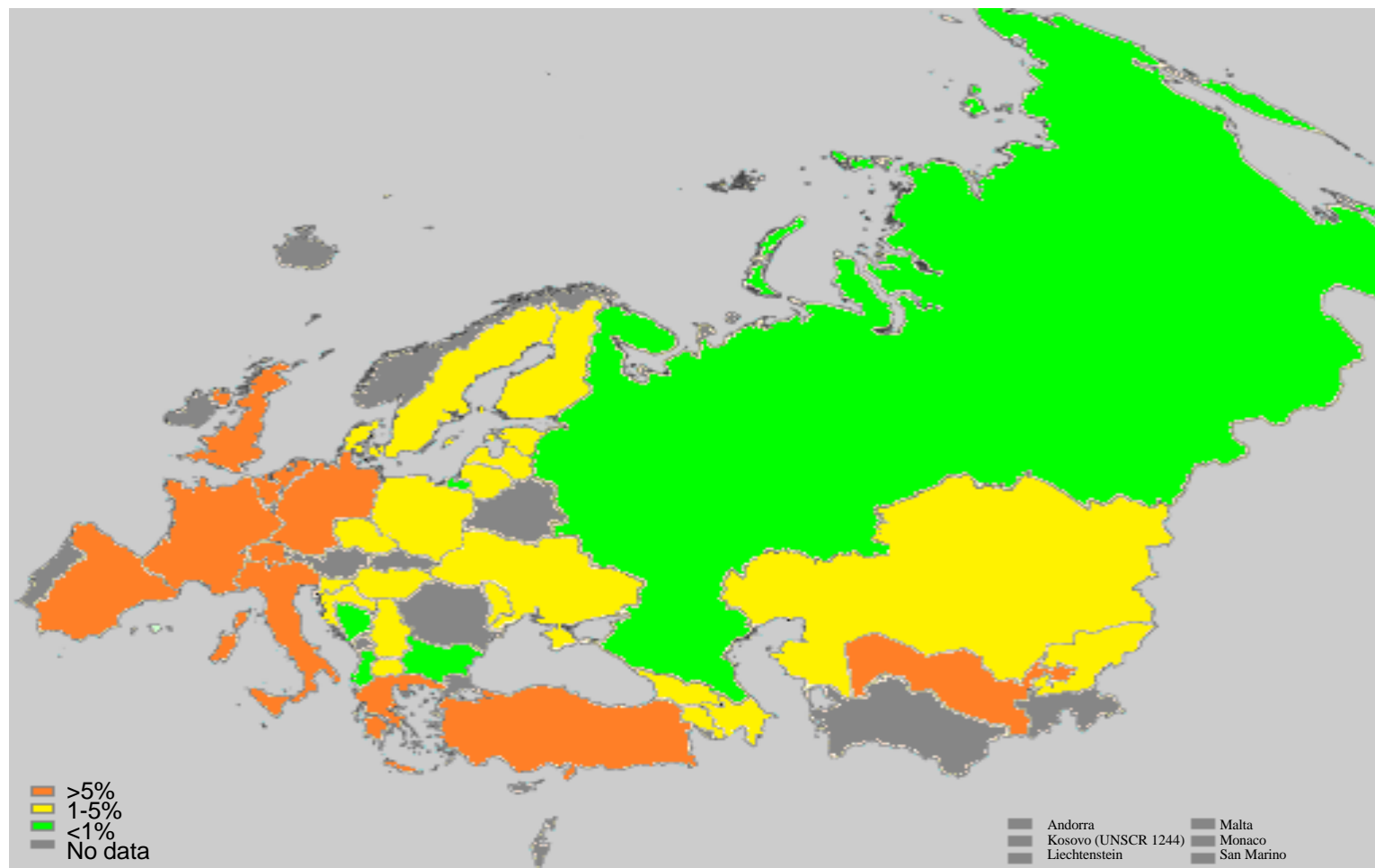
Source: Enrique J. Acín García, 2008





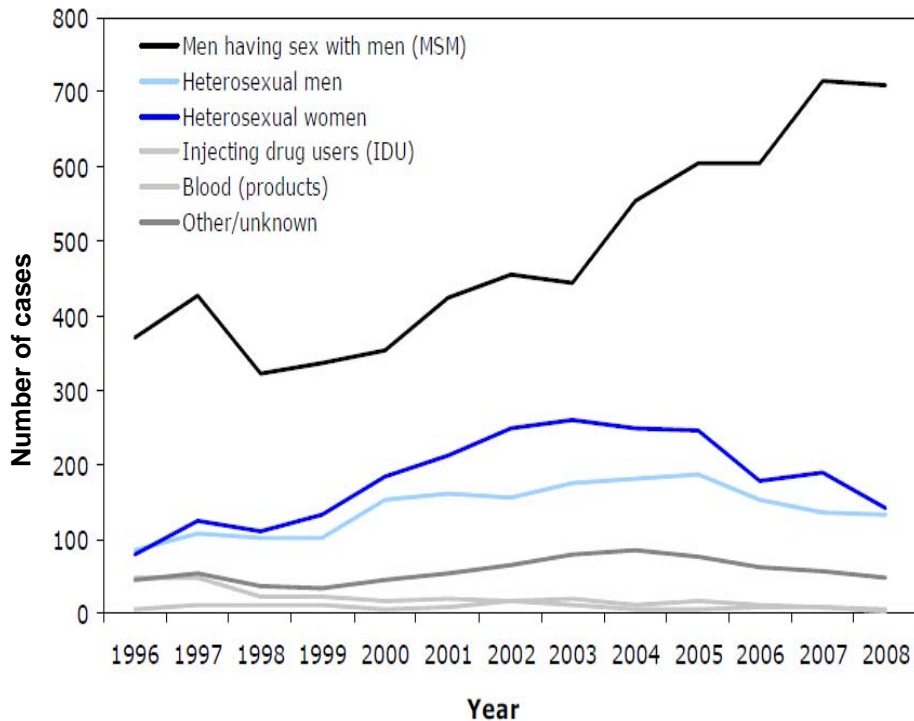


# Reported HIV prevalence (percent) among MSM in Europe and Central Asia - various years, 2004-2008



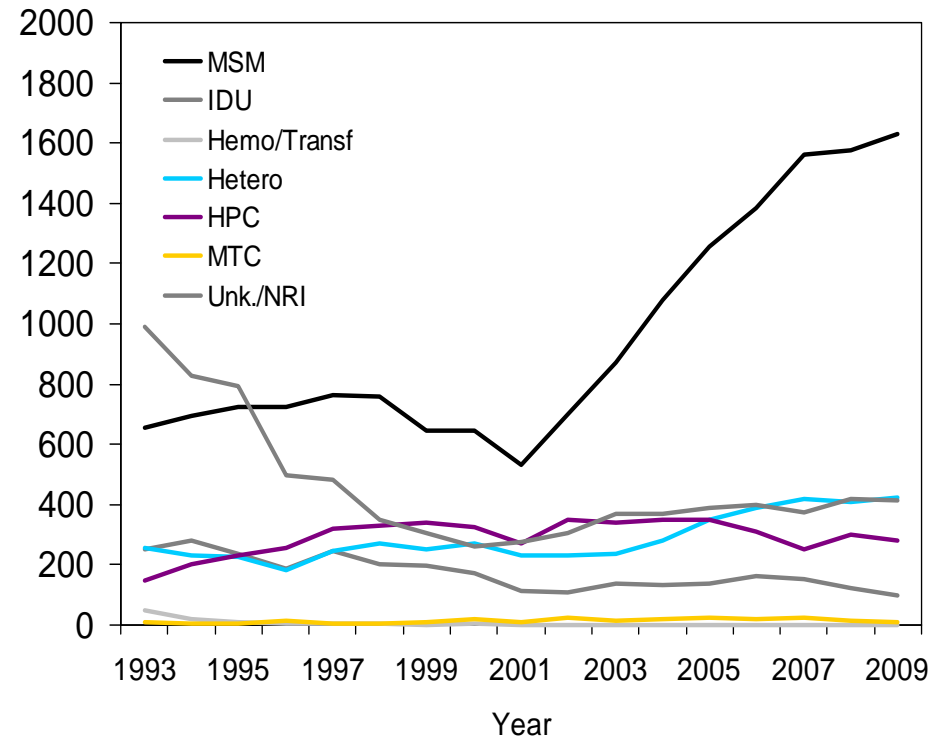
# Number of HIV-diagnoses among adults by mode of HIV transmission, by year of diagnosis – the Netherlands and Germany, 1993-2009

## The Netherlands



Sources: Stichting HIV Monitoring, the Netherlands

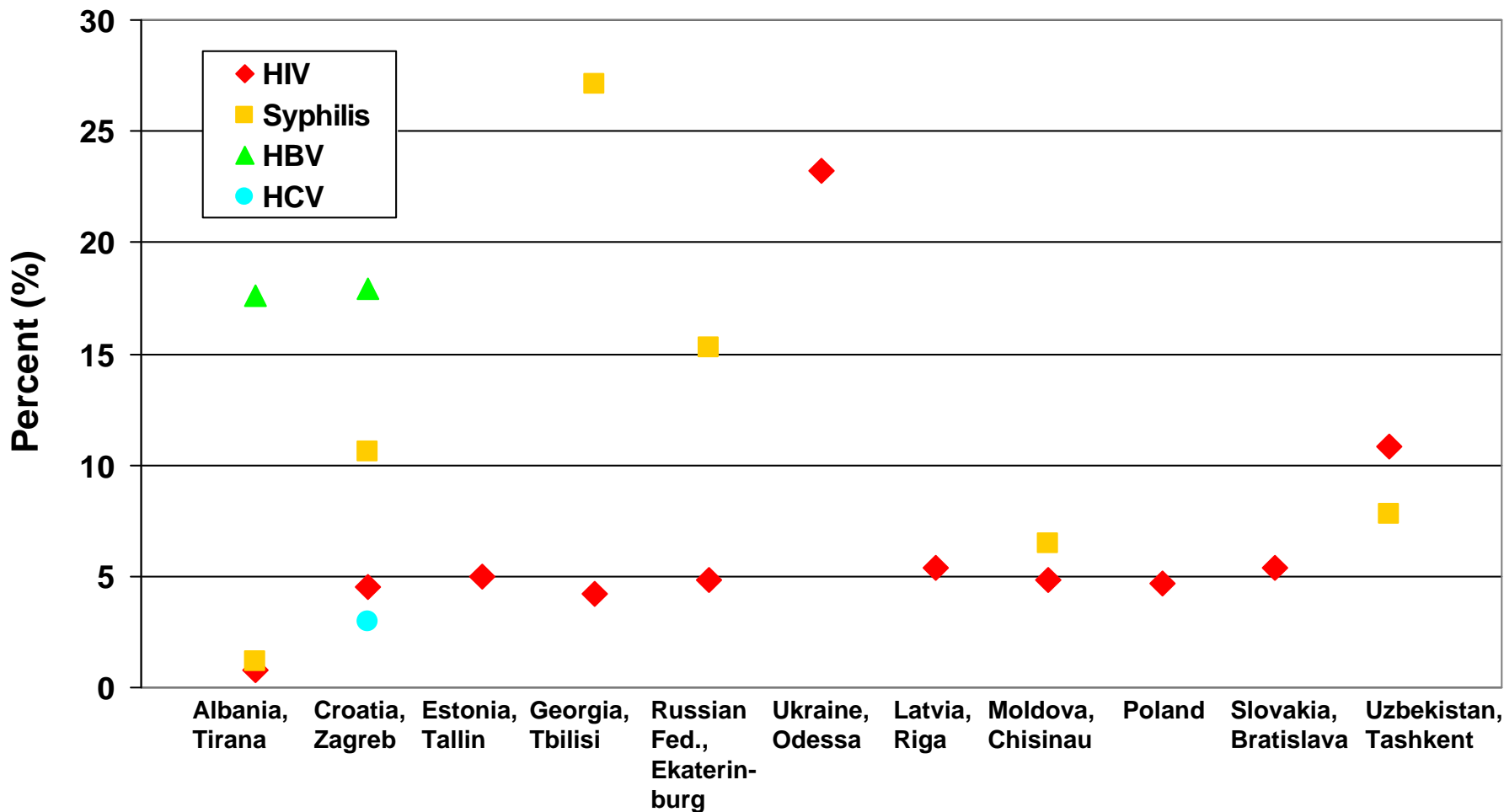
## Germany



Sources: Robert Koch Institute, Germany



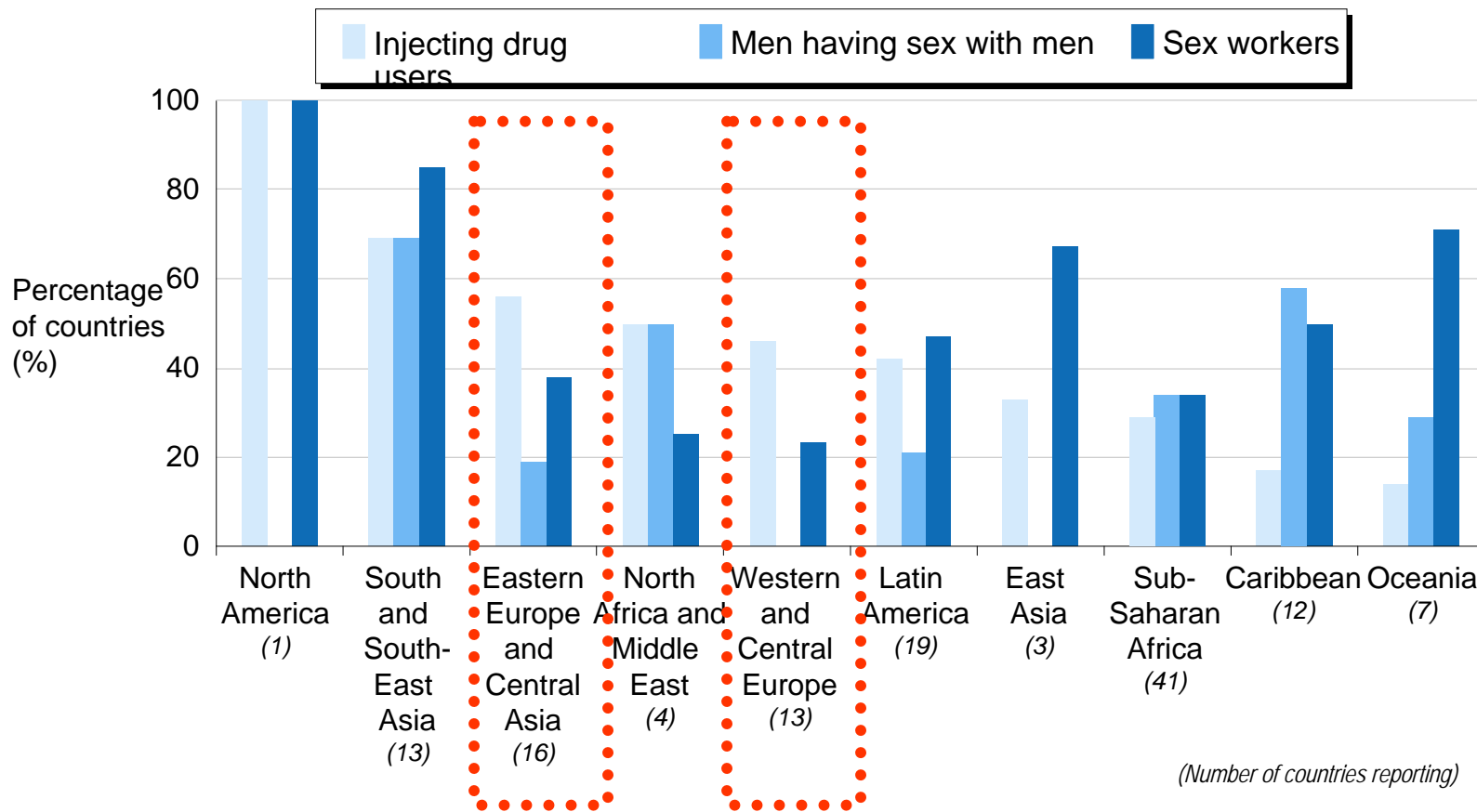
# Prevalence of HIV and STI among MSM – selected countries, Central and Eastern Europe



Source: Bozicevic et al, *ex Transm Infect* 2009 85: 336-342



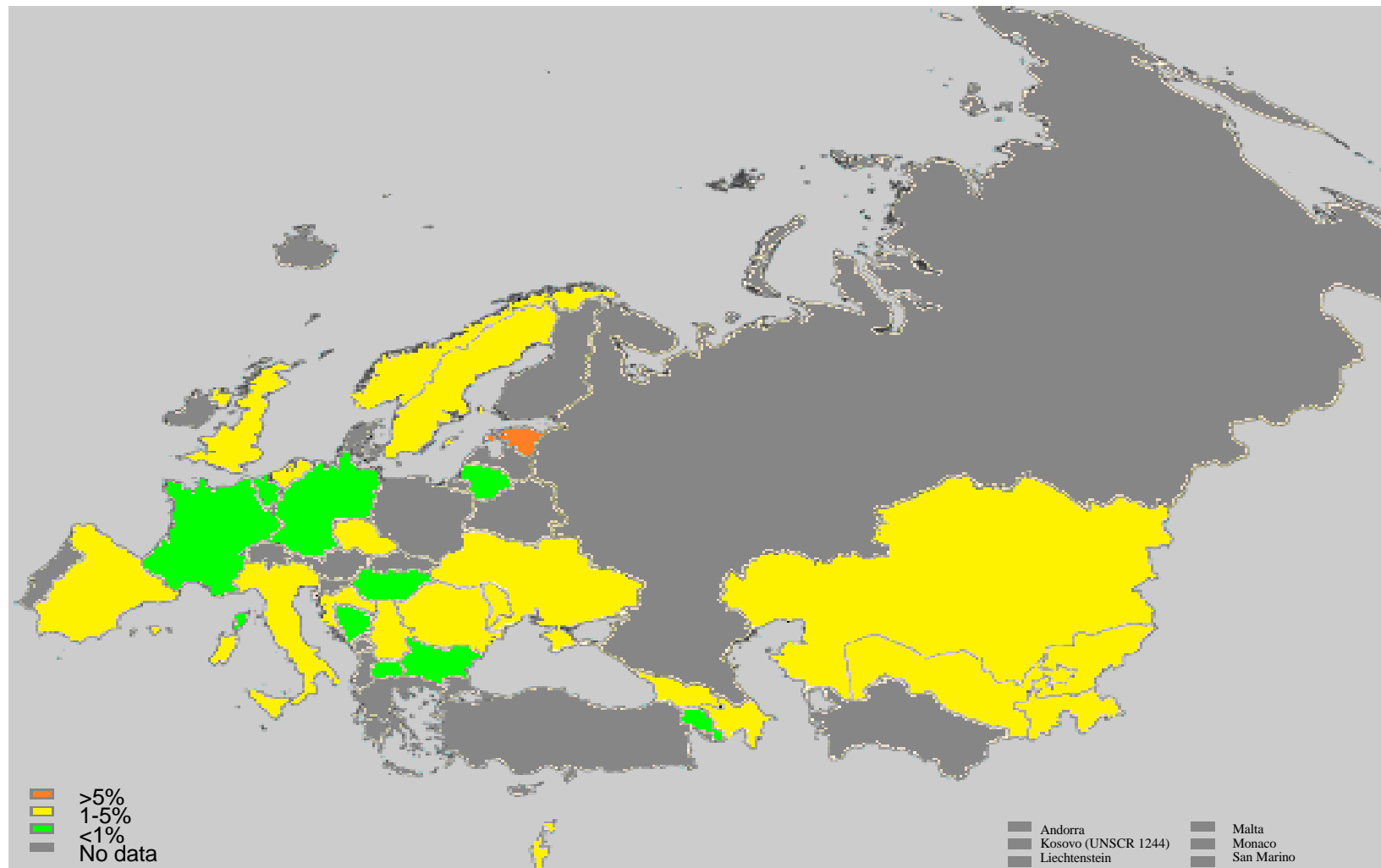
# Percentage of countries reporting laws, regulations or policies that present obstacles to effective HIV services for most-at-risk populations



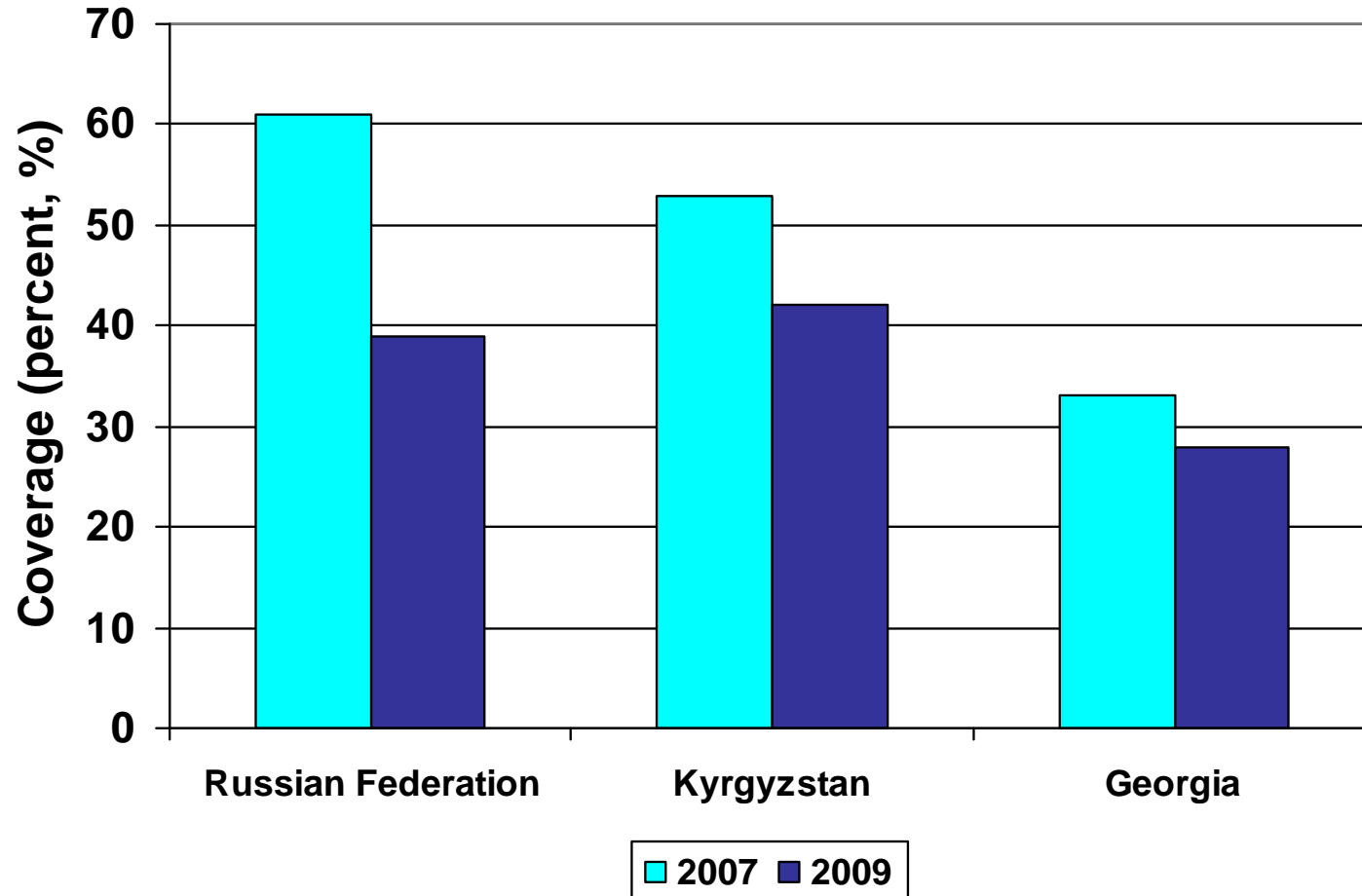
Source: UNGASS Country Progress Reports 2008.



# Reported HIV prevalence (percent) among sex workers – Europe and Central Asia (various years, 2004-2008)

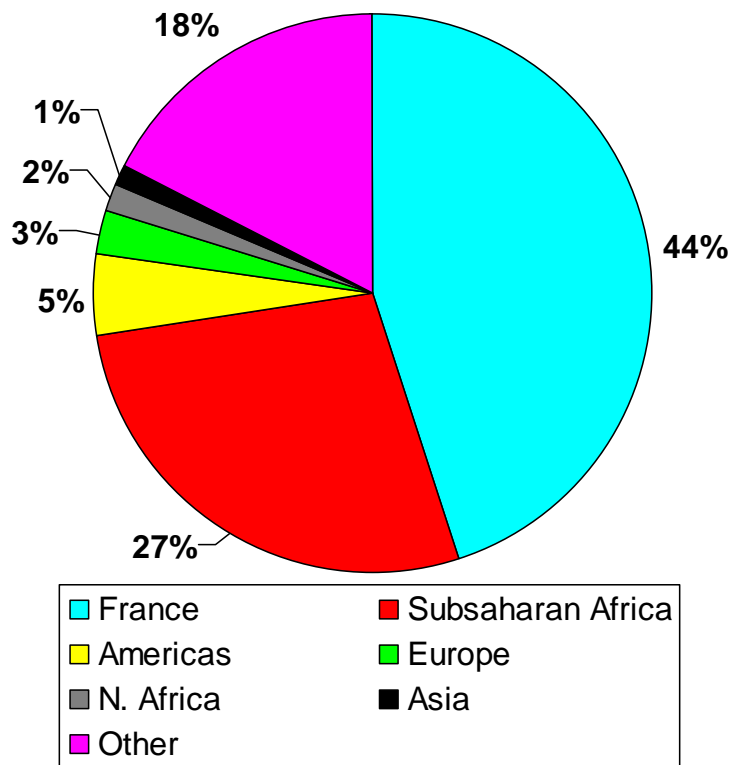


# Reported coverage (percent) of sex workers by HIV prevention programmes, by year – selected countries, Eastern Europe and Central Asia

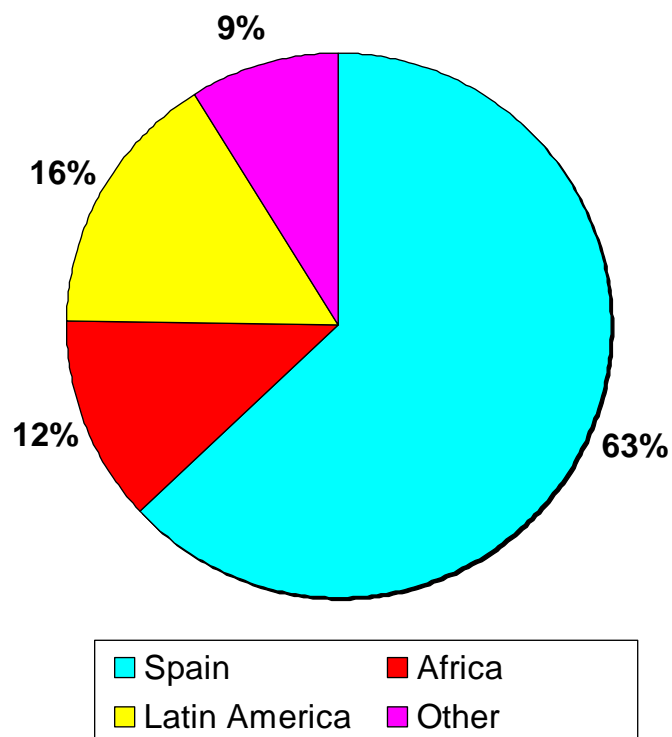


# Proportion of reported cases of HIV infection among migrants in Western Europe – France and Spain

France, 2009



Spain, 2008



# Migration in Eastern Europe and Central Asia



Source: *Migration and Remittances*, The World Bank Group, 2010 (<http://web.worldbank.org/>)

## Example of Tajikistan:

805,000 migrants to the Russian Federation:

- 4%-11% of the population
- 84% illegal

Migrants constitute 10,6% of the total number of HIV+

Prevalence among migrants:

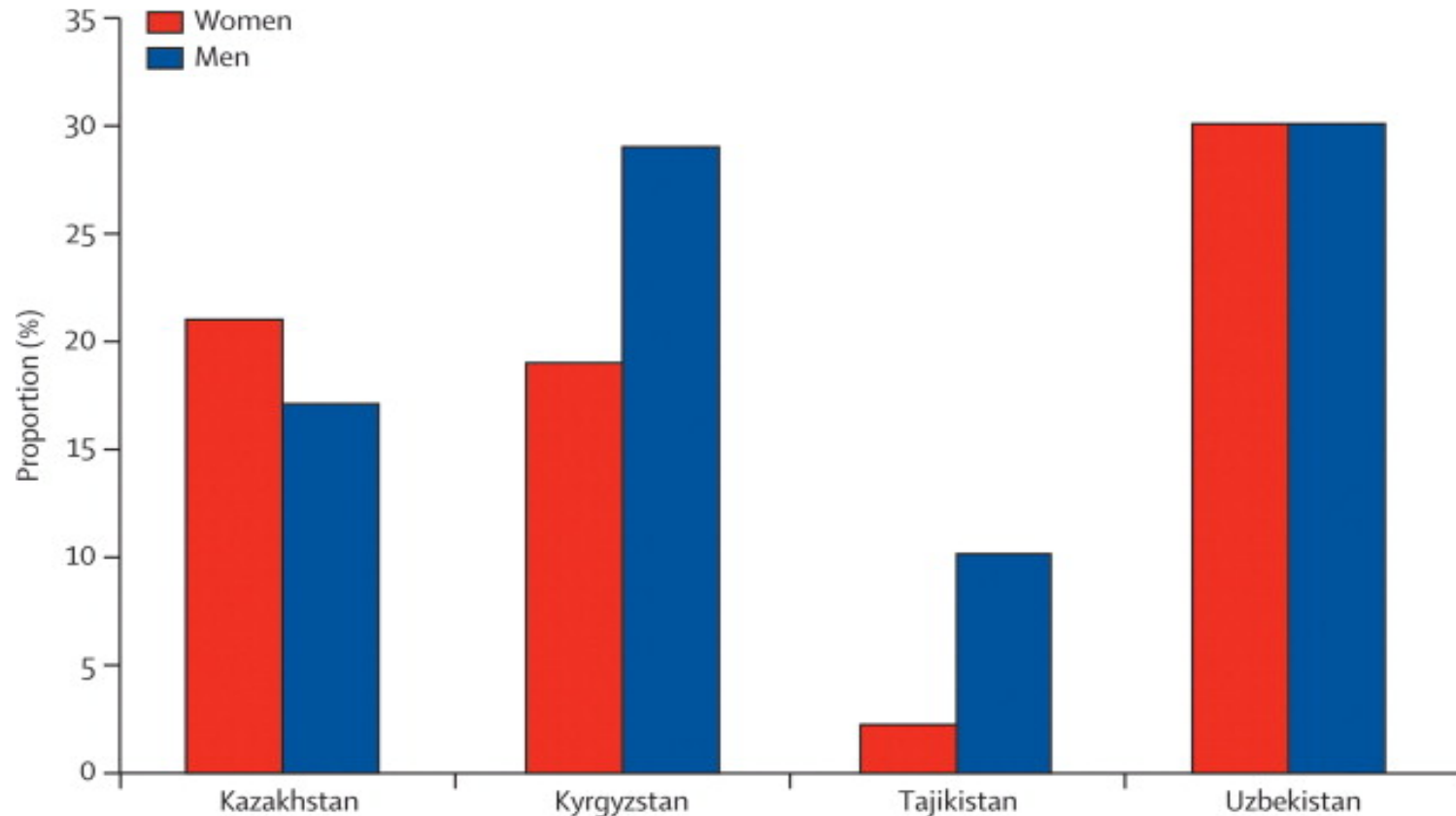
- HIV 0,5%
- HCV 1,7%
- Syphilis 2,0%

IDUs working abroad have 2.5 times higher risk of HCV than other IDUs





# Proportion of young people (15-24 yrs), who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions regarding HIV transmission - Central Asia



# High risk of HIV infection among street youth (15-19 yrs) - St Petersburg, Russian Federation, and three cities, Ukraine, 2007

## 🚫 HIV prevalence:

- St. Petersburg: **37.4%**
- Kiev, Odessa, Donetsk: **18.4%**

## 🚫 Factors associated with HIV prevalence (St. Petersburg):

- No place to live
- Being a single or double orphan (63% prevalence)
- Ever living in an orphanage
- Out of school for 3 years
- History of drug use and STI
- Sharing needles

## 🚫 Behaviours:

- Sexually active: 97%
- Multiple partners: 65%



# Conclusions and future directions

## *Europe and Central Asia*



# Across and within subregions and countries

- 🚫 Various epidemics, scale and dynamics
- 🚫 Most affected populations:
  - Injecting drug users, including in prisons
  - Men who have sex with men
  - Sex workers
  - Migrants, especially undocumented
  - At risk subgroups of children and youth
- 🚫 Various level of knowledge of the epidemics and the responses, and its translation into interventions
- 🚫 Progress in HIV response in many countries impressive, but inequitable
- 🚫 Some alarming trends

Prevention of HIV infection among most-at-risk populations is a key!

Public health imperative

Human rights imperative





# Persistent challenges: stigma and discrimination, and human rights violations

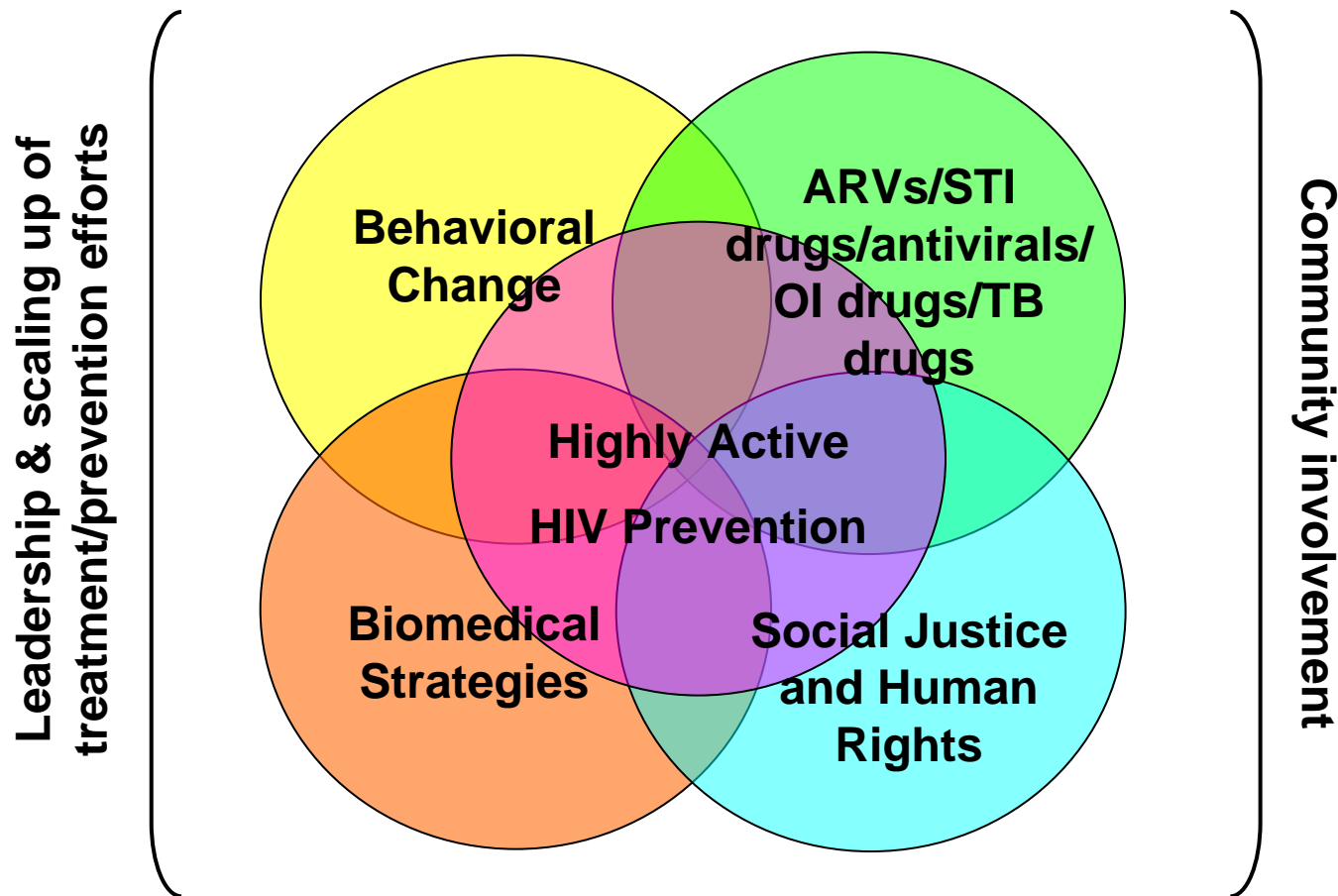
Especially in Eastern Europe and Central Asia:

- High against people who use drugs, sex workers, men who have sex with men, prisoners, migrants, and people living with HIV
- Homophobia, violence and stigma against them fuel the HIV epidemic by keeping these people hidden and away from health and HIV services
- Those criminalized and minorities do not lose their human rights as:
  - non-discrimination
  - freedom from violence
  - access to health and other services



# So what to do next, do more?

## Combination and Highly Active Prevention





HIV prevention is a **human right!**

It is challenging...

But it isn't any harder than living with **HIV.**



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