



ECDC update to the Civil Society Forum

ECDC
EU Commission Civil Society Forum
Luxembourg, 17 June, 2019

Hepatitis

Monitoring of hepatitis B & C in the EU/EEA



- 1st EU/EEA monitoring system for hepatitis B & C rolled out 14th Dec 2018
- Aligned with the WHO Global Health Sector Strategy on Viral Hepatitis 2016-2021
- Focus on **prevention**, **testing** and **treatment**
- Deadline for reporting 30th January 2019
- Report to be launched in autumn 2019
- Hepatitis monitoring meeting 11-12 November

European Hepatitis B and C Monitoring 2018

Fields marked with * are mandatory.



A Introduction

On the request of the European Commission and with the collaboration of the ECDC hepatitis network, ECDC has developed a tool to monitor the response to hepatitis B and C in the EU/EEA. This monitoring tool is aligned with the targets and milestones in the WHO European Action plan and the monitoring and evaluation framework developed by WHO. This framework supports efforts to monitor progress towards the WHO Global Health Sector Strategy on Viral Hepatitis as well as the Sustainable Development Goals.

The main aims of this monitoring system are:

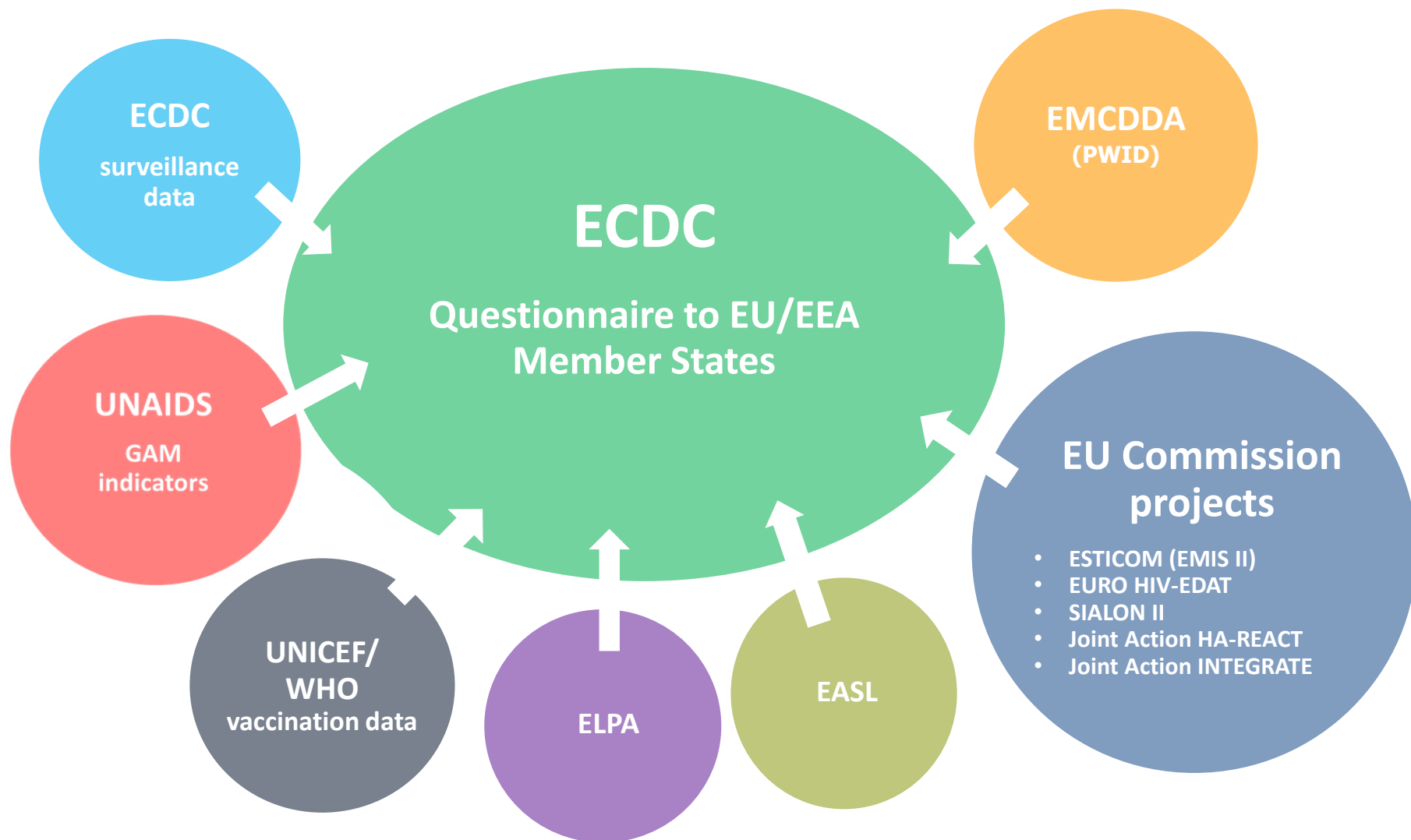
- to support EU/EEA Member States in monitoring their responses to tackling the epidemics of hepatitis B and C in a standardized, high quality and comparable manner;
- to provide an overview of the response to hepatitis B and C in the EU/EEA and support national and EU-level efforts in achieving their eventual goal of elimination.

The monitoring system will utilise data from existing data sources wherever possible to reduce the reporting burden on countries. However, mapping of the indicators and potential sources of data has identified significant gaps in the availability of data for several areas and to fill these gaps we propose the direct collection of the best available data from national authorities using this standardised questionnaire.

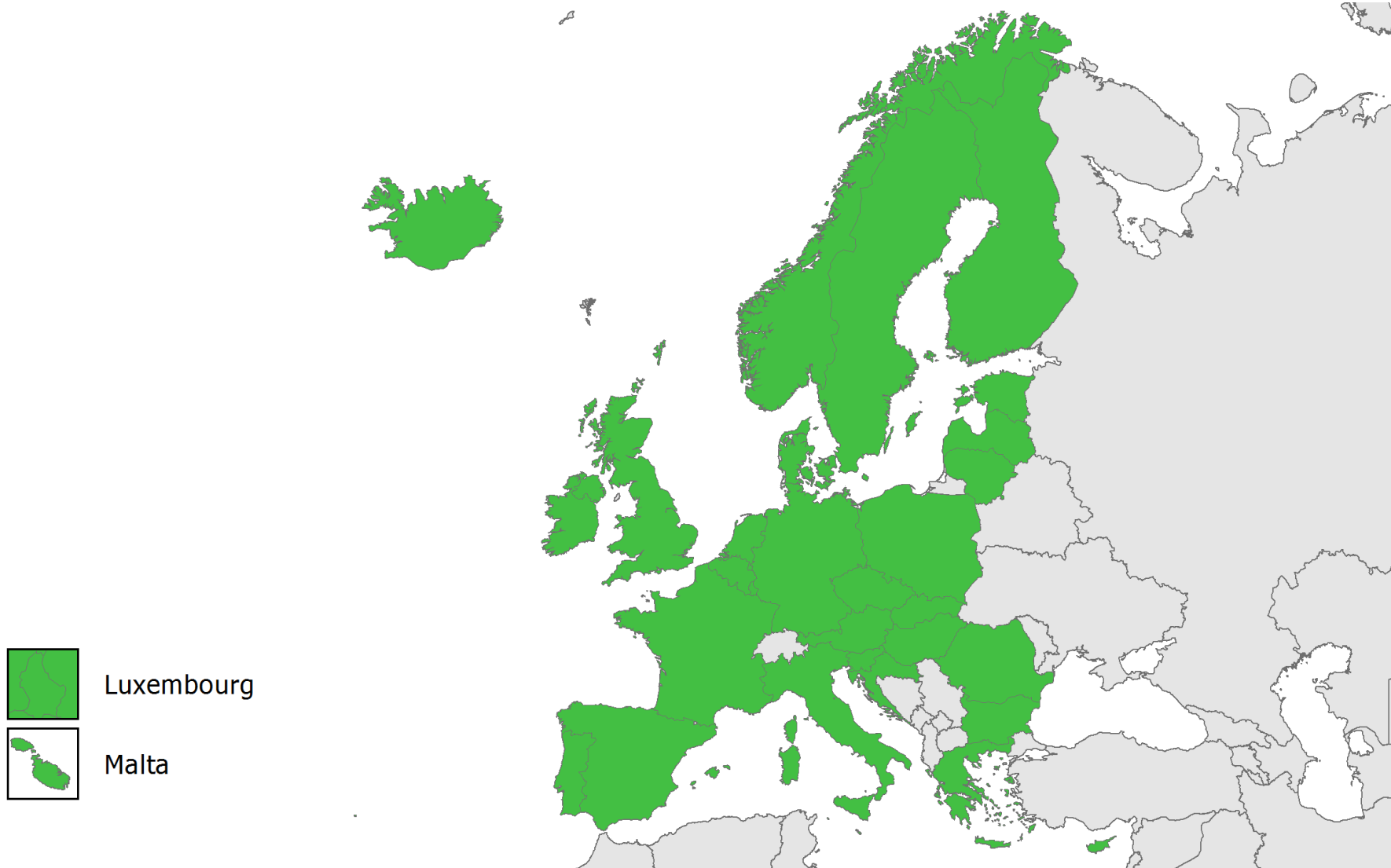
Please see the general instructions in the next section for information on completing the questionnaire.

Monitoring of hepatitis B & C in the EU/EEA

Data sources



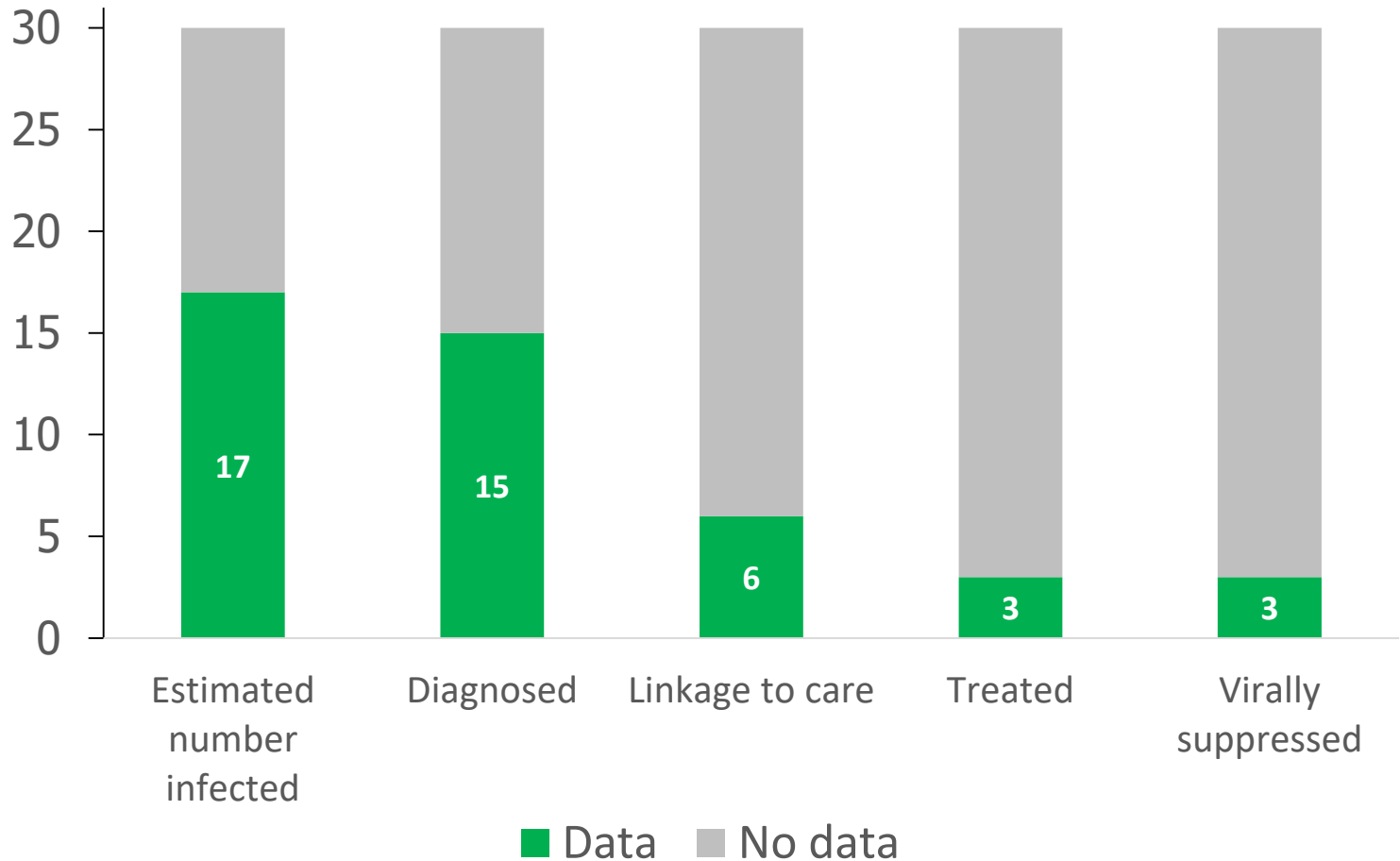
EU/EEA countries responding to hepatitis data call 2019 (31/31=100%)



Data availability, care continuum Hepatitis B



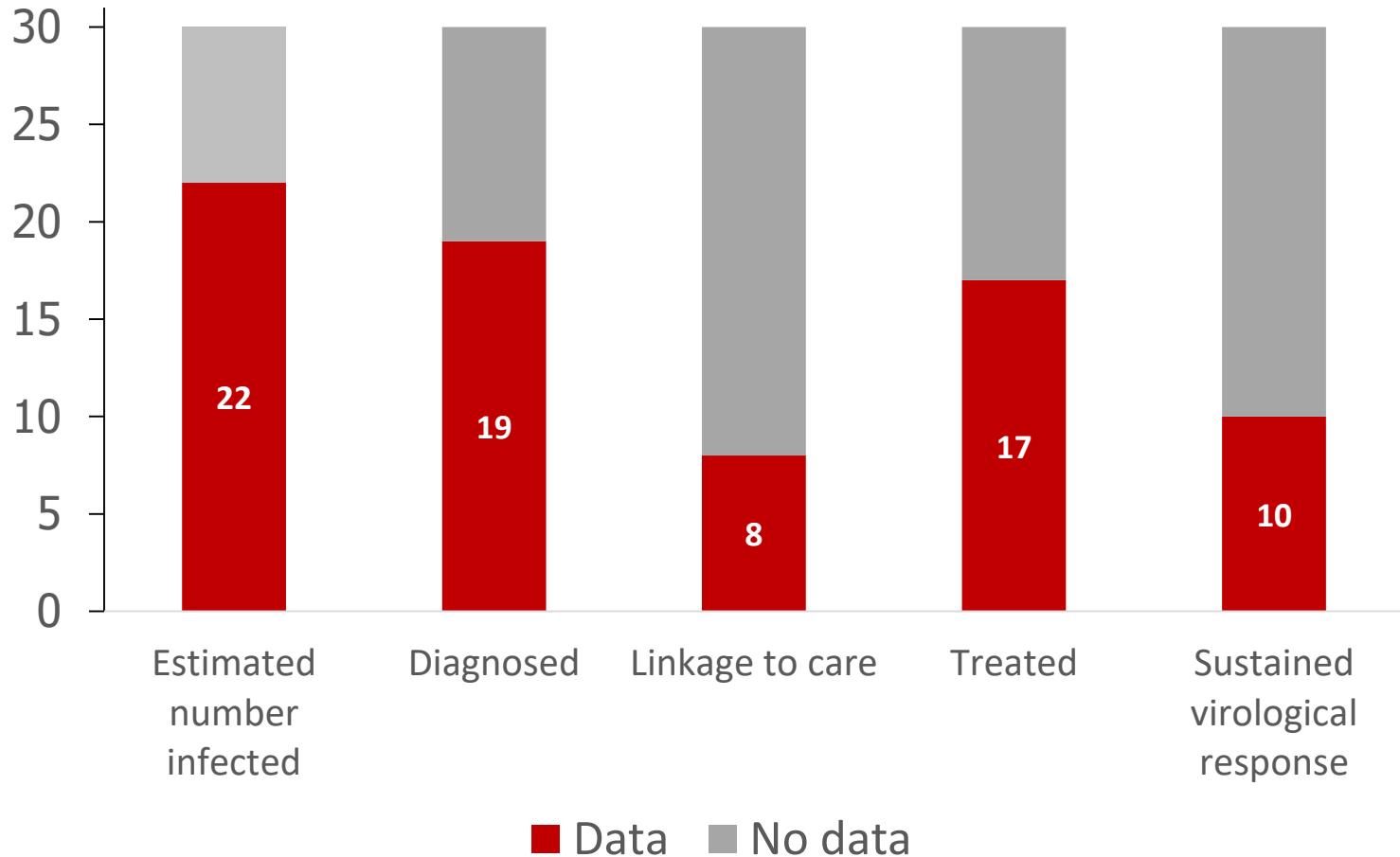
Number of
countries
with data
on each
step



Data availability, care continuum Hepatitis C



Number of
countries
with data
on each
step



STI

STI outputs in the pipeline



- Technical report: **“Development of national strategies for prevention and control of sexually transmitted infections”** – (in press) providing advice to policy makers and national STI programme managers on how to produce an STI strategy and action plan (vision, goals, targets and M&E indicators), and how to engage stakeholders in STI control strategy planning
- Technical report: **“Novel testing technologies, strategies and approaches for testing populations at risk of sexually transmitted infections in EU/EEA countries”** – (in press) summarising results of a systematic literature review looking for interventions to increase access to testing, testing coverage, and linkage to care of key populations at risk for STIs. Scientific communication also expected
- Rapid Risk Assessment: **“Syphilis and congenital syphilis in Europe: a review of epidemiological trends between 2007-2018 and options for response”** – (in press)

STI outputs in the pipeline



- Rapid Risk Assessment: **“Chlamydia trachomatis false-negative test results by Aptima Combo 2 CT/NG assay (Hologic Inc.) in the EU/EEA, 2019”** – 6–10% of CT-positive cases in Finland might have been missed due to false-negative/equivocal AC2 results*. This might lead to patients being recalled in some countries. Rapid Risk Assessment to be published on the ECDC website today.
- Technical report: **“Response plan to control and manage the threat of multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant gonorrhoea in Europe: 2019 update”** – to be published in the next two months.

HIV

Dublin Declaration reports 2019



RAPID COMMUNICATION

HIV in Europe and Central Asia: progress in 2018 towards meeting the UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets

Allison E Brown^{1,2}, Rosalie Hayes³, Teymur Noori⁴, Yusef Azad⁵, Andrew J. Amato-Gauci⁴, Anastasia Pharris⁴, Valerie C. Delphech^{4,5}, the ECDC Dublin Declaration Monitoring Network⁶

1. Public Health England, London, United Kingdom
2. Independent Consultant, London, United Kingdom
3. National AIDS Trust, London, United Kingdom
4. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Stockholm, Sweden
5. Independent Consultant, Watipa, London, United Kingdom
6. The ECDC Dublin Declaration Monitoring group are listed at the end of the article

Correspondence: Allison E Brown (allison.brown@phe.gov.uk)

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In 2018, 52 of 55 European and Central Asian countries reported data against the UNAIDS 90–90–90 targets. Overall, 80% of people living with HIV (PLHIV) were diagnosed, of whom 64% received treatment and 86% treated were virally suppressed. Subregional outcomes varied: West (87%–91%–93%), Centre (83%–73%–75%) and East (76%–46%–78%). Overall, 43% of all PLHIV were virally suppressed; intensive efforts are needed to meet the 2020 target of 73%.

In 2014, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) established the global 90–90–90 target. The aim was for 90% of all people living with

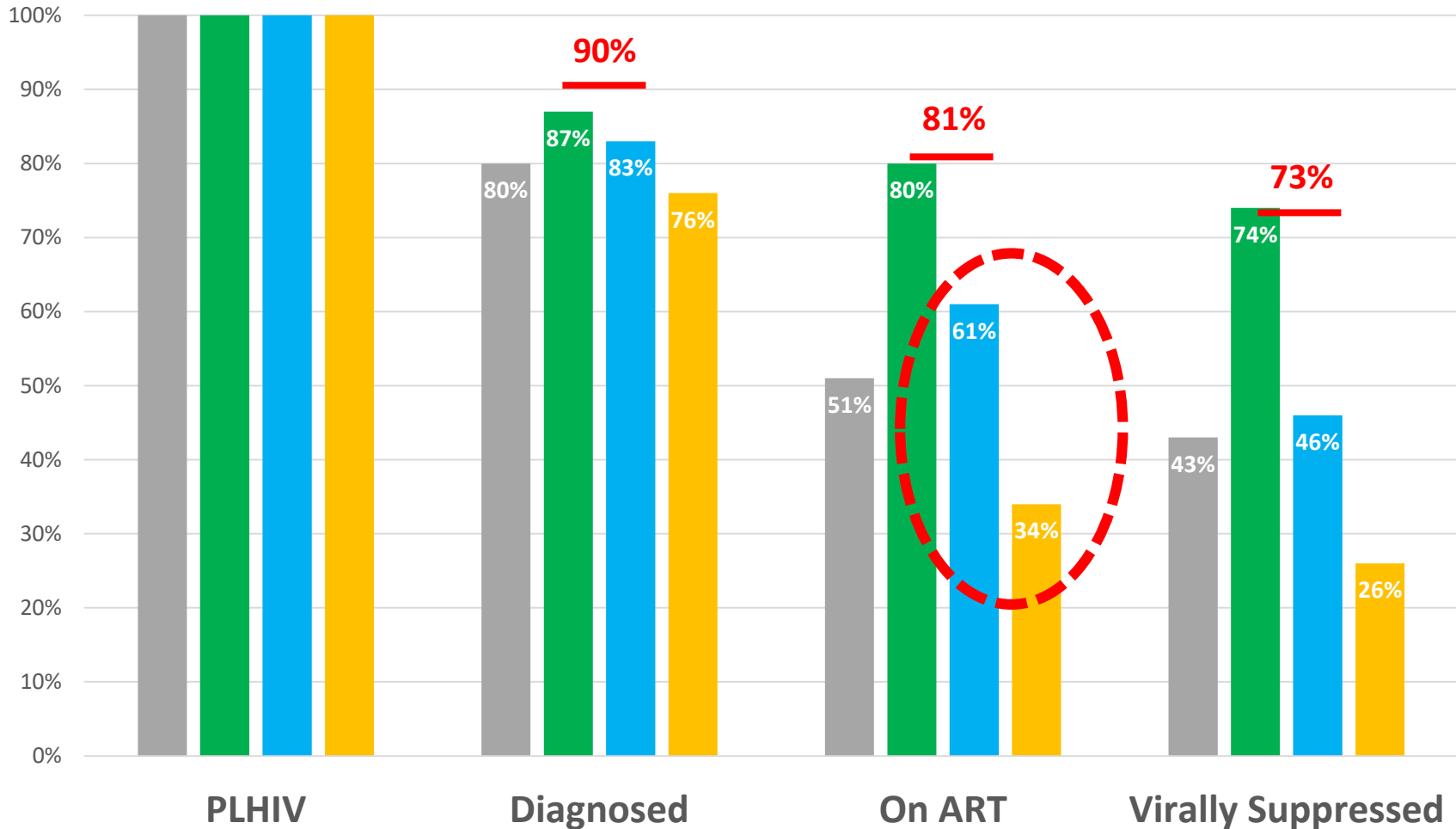
Where necessary, data were supplemented using Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) indicators collected by UNAIDS. Data were validated by countries between May and November 2018 and updated accordingly.

Definitions and analyses

The global 90–90–90 targets are assessed as percentages of each previous stage of the continuum. The 'substantive target' is defined as the percentage of all PLHIV who are virally suppressed, making 73% the target (Figure 1). The global targets include countries reporting at least two consecutive stages but the substantive target only includes countries reporting



Are we on track to reach the 90-90-90 targets by 2020?

■ Full region ■ West ■ Centre ■ East



Planned Dublin Declaration outputs 2019



Continuum of HIV care report 	Combination prevention
Key pop report: MSM	HIV testing
Key pop report: PWID	Pre-exposure prophylaxis
Key pop report: Migrants	10-page summary of the HIV response in the EU/EEA
Key pop report: Sex workers	Manuscript: Continuum of care 
Key pop report: Prisoners	Manuscript: Combination prevention

ECDC-UNAIDS meeting on PrEP, 15-16 November 2019



Conclusions:

- Declines in HIV diagnoses in MSM in recent years, increasing trends of STIs
- Formal PrEP roll-out has been slow in the European region, but is picking up
- There is evidence of significant informal PrEP use across European countries
- Many men using PrEP appear to be appropriately assessing their risk of contracting HIV
- Service delivery models for PrEP provision are diverse and vary across countries. Could/should we try to agree on minimum standards?
- Monitoring is occurring in some, but not all settings. Could/should we try to agree on a minimum dataset?

ECDC expert opinion on PrEP



Objectives to develop:

- Minimum standards and principles for PrEP service delivery in the EU/EEA
- A standardised monitoring tool of PrEP in the EU/EEA

Expert panel meeting 1st Q 2020

Expected publication 2nd Q 2020



Stockholm, 29/04/2019

OCS-2019-OUT-0780-MCEsTo

Dear ,

Re: Request for offer: "Support to European Member States on implementation and monitoring of pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV" – NP/2019/OCS/10701

The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) is an Agency of the European Union, based in Stockholm, Sweden. ECDC is pleased to invite you to submit an offer for the above-mentioned contract.

A. Terms of reference

The purpose of these terms of reference is to give instructions and guidance to candidates about the nature of the offer they will need to submit and will become part of the contract that may be awarded as a result of this negotiated procedure. ECDC intends to conclude a contract as per the model contract attached.

A.1 Purpose of the assignment

The purpose of this assignment is to support ECDC in the development, drafting and publication of an expert opinion¹ on: 1) minimum standards and principles for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) service delivery, and 2) a standardised monitoring tool of PrEP in the European Union and European Economic Area (EU/EEA).

Developing European Standards of HIV Care – ECDC/EACS scoping project



- In efforts to achieve the SDG target 3 it is essential to focus on high-quality, agreed standards of HIV prevention, testing, clinical care and stigma reduction
- In meetings hosted by the EACS on Standards of HIV Care in Europe, as well as through the routine surveillance and monitoring of HIV performed routinely by ECDC, it is evident that large inequities exist in the delivery and access to HIV prevention, and care across the European Region
- At European level, guidelines are produced by EACS, ECDC and WHO. However, there is no wider compiled European Standard of Care that spans across prevention, testing, partner services, treatment and follow up, particularly including the patient-perspective
- ECDC to assess the perceived usefulness of ‘European Standards of HIV Care’ taking into account public health, clinical and community perspectives

Developing European Standards of HIV Care – ECDC/EACS scoping project

A screenshot of the EACS website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a home icon and links for 'EACS', 'Conference', 'Programme', 'Travel and accommodation', 'Industry', 'Media', and 'Useful links'. Below the navigation bar is a large banner image of a river in Basel, Switzerland, with a church spire visible in the background. Overlaid on the left side of the banner is a white rounded rectangle containing the text 'Consultation meeting at EACS on 6th November'. On the right side of the banner, there is a vertical stack of horizontal bars in various colors (green, blue, red, purple, grey, green, light green). The text 'MEET YOU IN BASEL IN 2019' is written in large, white, bold, uppercase letters across the top three bars. Below this, in smaller white text, it says 'In 2019, the 17th European AIDS Conference will be held in Basel, Switzerland, November 6-9, 2019.'

- ECDC to assess the perceived usefulness of ‘European Standards of HIV Care’ taking into account public health, clinical and community perspectives