



Update on ECDC activities on HIV

Teymur Noori
ECDC

Civil Society Forum 18-19 April, 2016

ECDC's short to medium-term HIV priorities

To support EU Member States:

1. To improve monitoring of the continuum of HIV care
2. With scientific advice on HIV prevention in key populations
3. To reduce the undiagnosed fraction



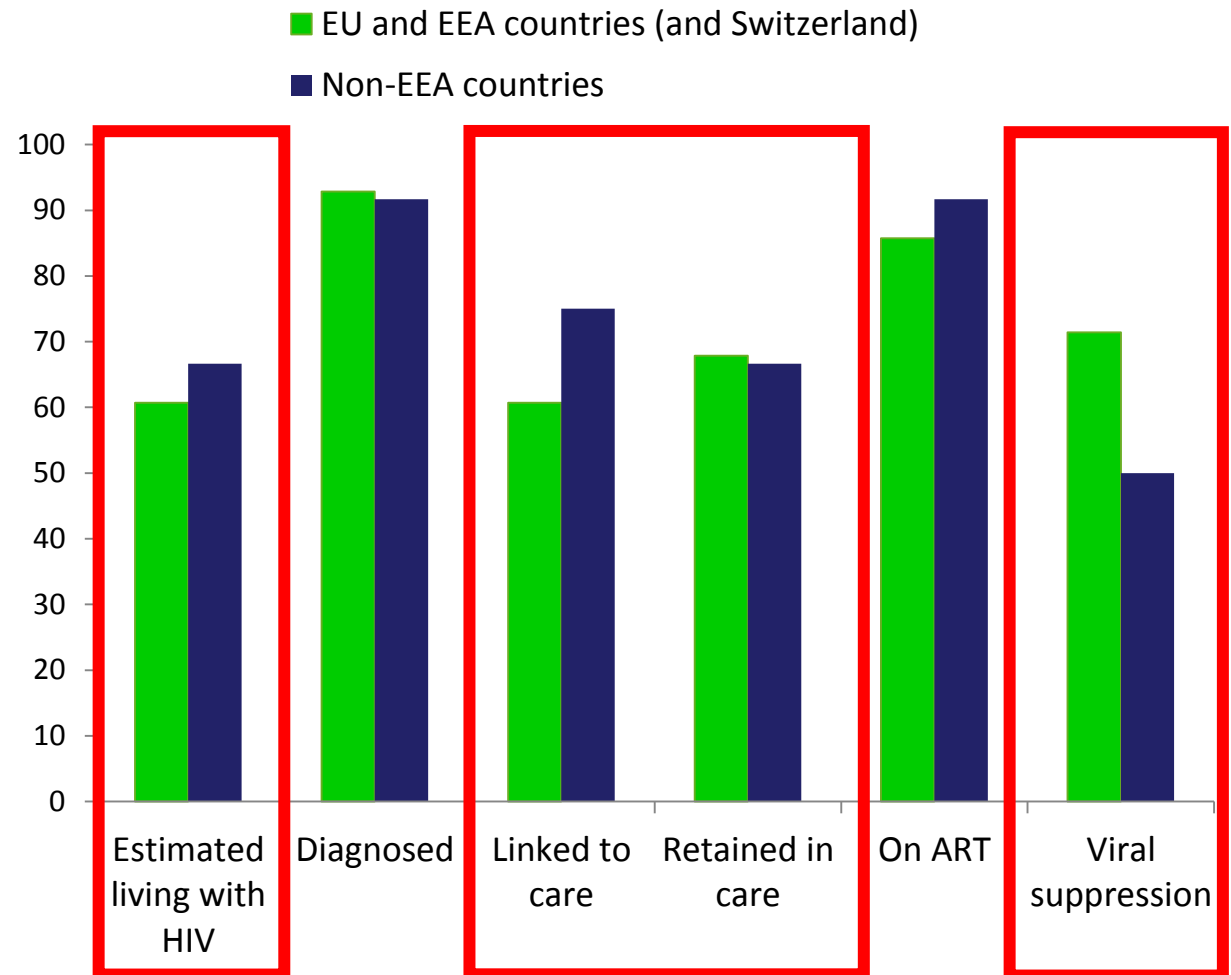
Priority 1:
To improve monitoring of the continuum
of HIV care



Number of countries able to report on the various elements of the continuum

Dublin 2015: Continuum of care report

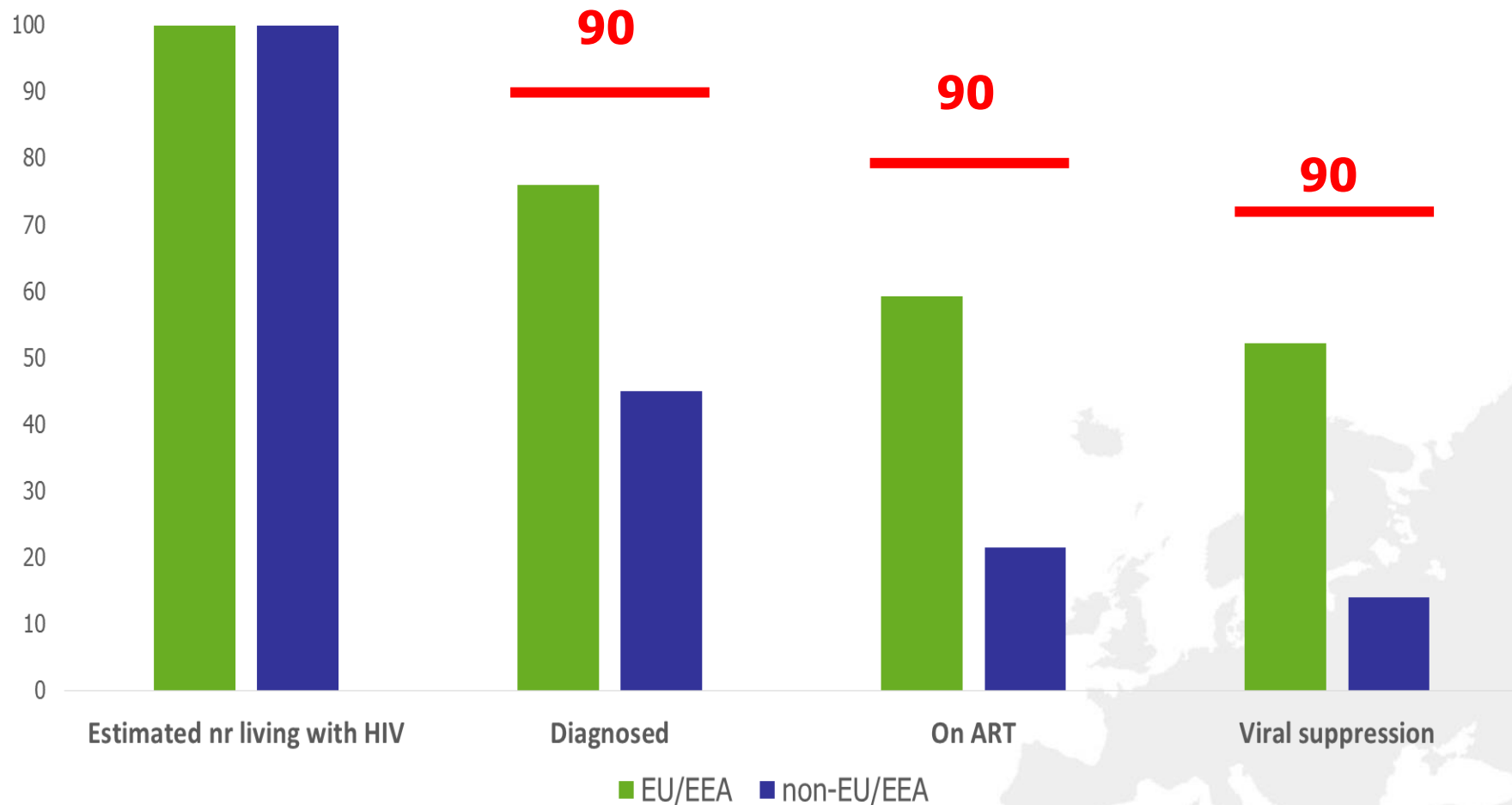
- Only 13 countries* able to report on all six elements (24%)
- Lack of standardised definitions and methodology



*Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Denmark, Georgia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Romania, Serbia, Spain, Switzerland and the UK.

How are countries in Europe performing?

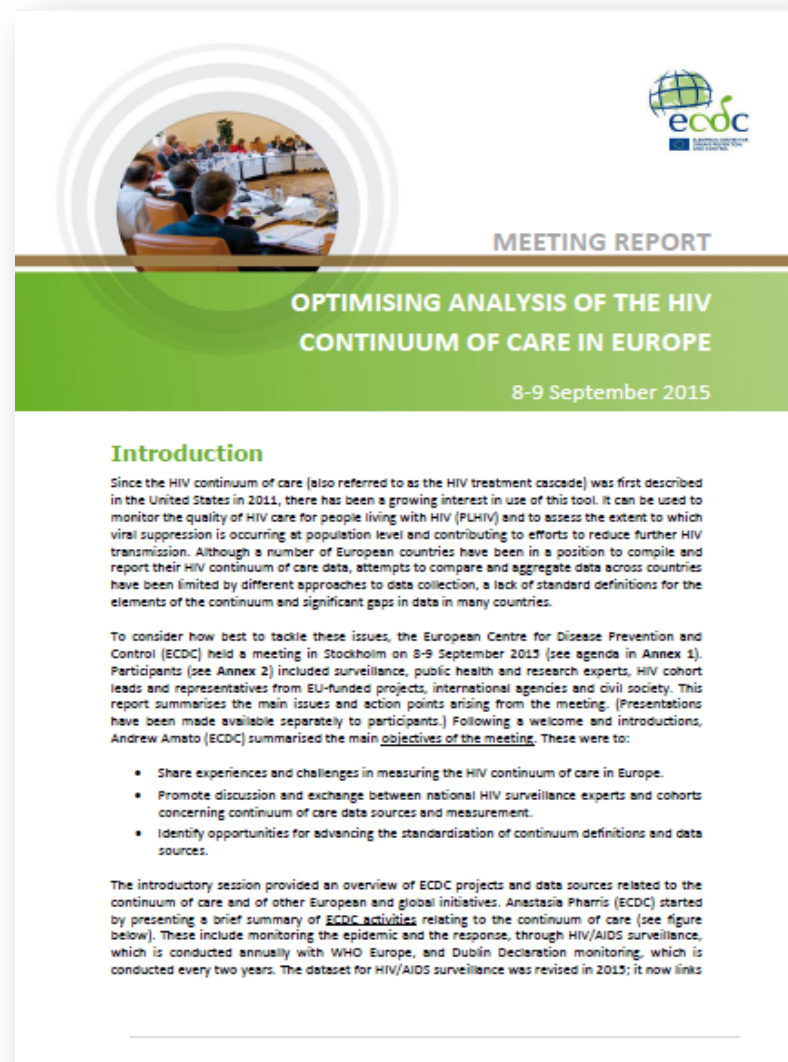
Dublin 2015: Continuum of care report



ECDC expert meeting on optimising analysis of the HIV continuum of care

Objectives:

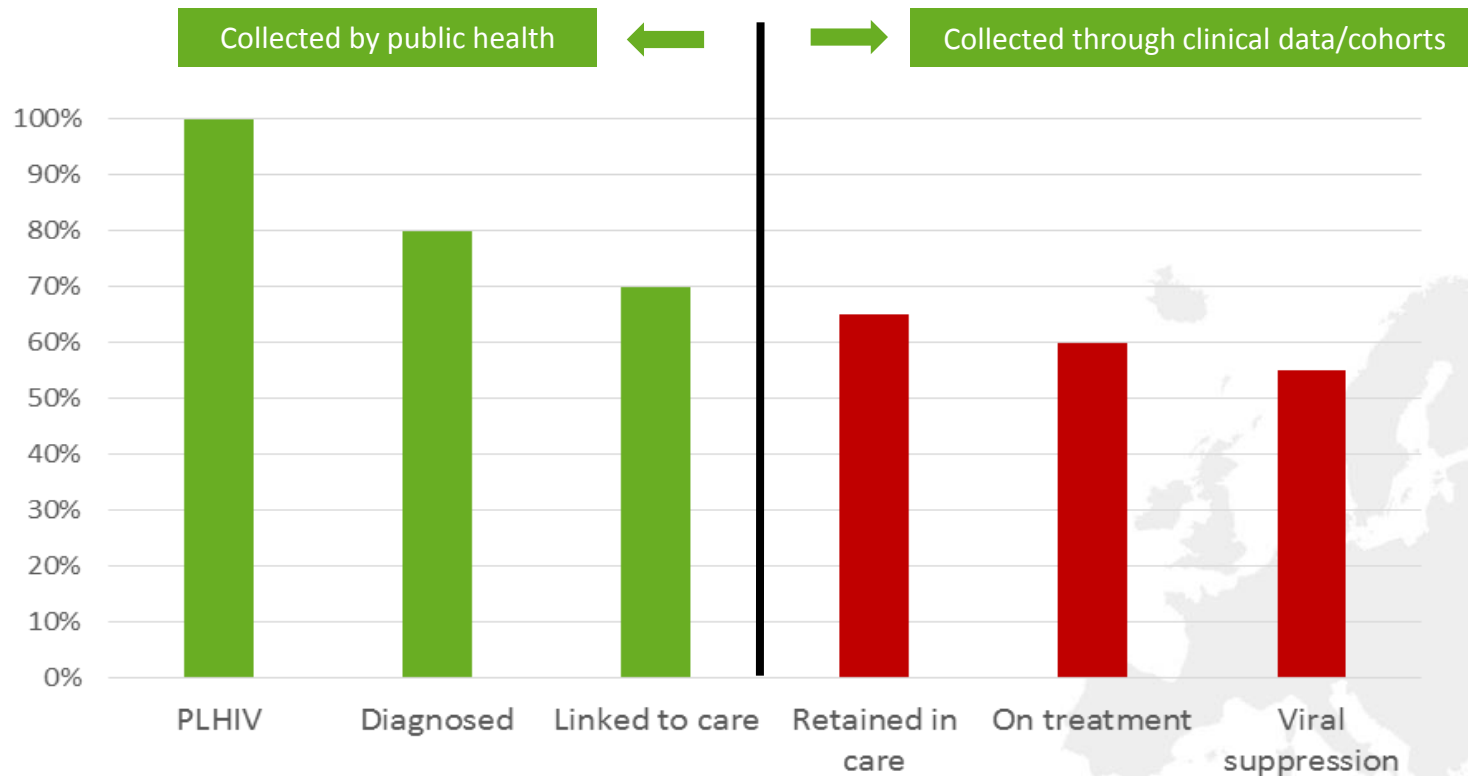
1. Promote discussion and exchange between national HIV surveillance experts and cohorts concerning continuum of care data sources and measurement
2. Identify opportunities for advancing the standardisation of continuum definitions and data sources



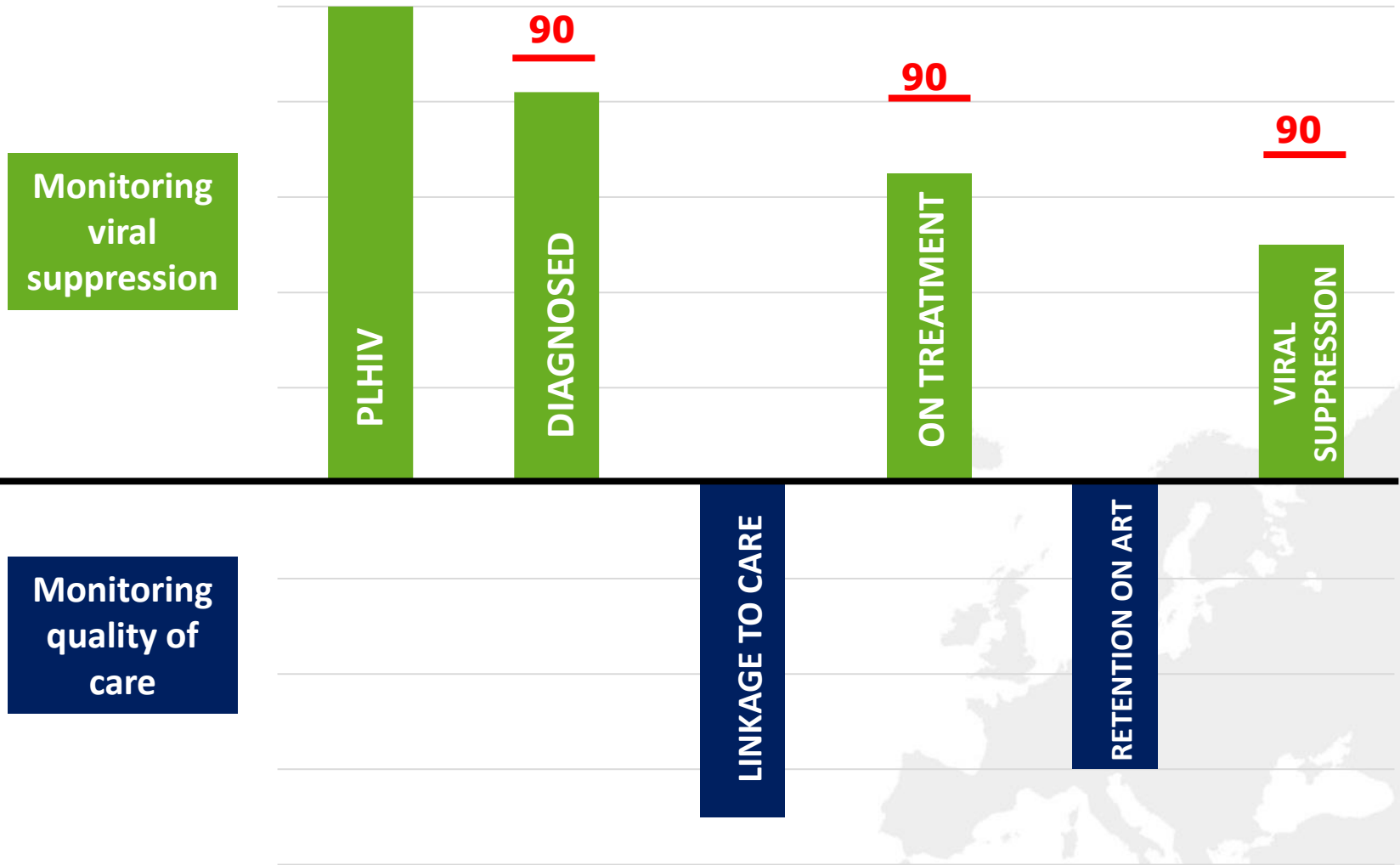
Objective 1: Bringing together public health and clinicians

Key issue: being able to access and link data sources

- National database for diagnoses (public health)
- National database for care of people living with HIV (clinical data/cohorts)



Objective 2: Defining a 4-point continuum



ECDC projects exploring the use of cohort and surveillance data to improve the monitoring of the continuum of care



Supporting ECDC in assessing the representativeness of HIV data from the European HIV cohorts within EuroCoord as compared to HIV Surveillance data

Giota Touloumi

University of
Athens

Supporting ECDC in constructing 'continuum' of HIV care based on the national cohorts under the EuroCoord network

Kholoud Porter

University College
London

Improving the monitoring of the HIV continuum of HIV care in Europe



Tender Specifications

for

Improving the monitoring of the HIV Continuum of Care in Europe

Framework service contract

Publication Reference: [OJ/2016/OCS/5657/01](#)

February 2016

Work Package 1: Produce a scientific opinion on how to monitor a four-point HIV continuum of care

Work Package 2: Technical support to countries to construct national HIV care continuums

Work Package 3: Construction of HIV care continuums using clinical cohort and HIV surveillance data

Work Package 4: Methodological development on HIV continuum of care concepts

ECDC/WHO Joint Meeting on European HIV/AIDS Surveillance

10-11 March 2016
Bratislava, Slovakia

Main objectives of the meeting:

- Discuss how to improve the monitoring of the HIV continuum of care using HIV case surveillance
- Review the performance of the revised European HIV/AIDS reporting format
- Promote the discussion for improving the measurement and delivery of HIV testing in Europe and central Asia
- Discussing future directions for improved data collection and analysis with regard to treatment, viral suppression and death



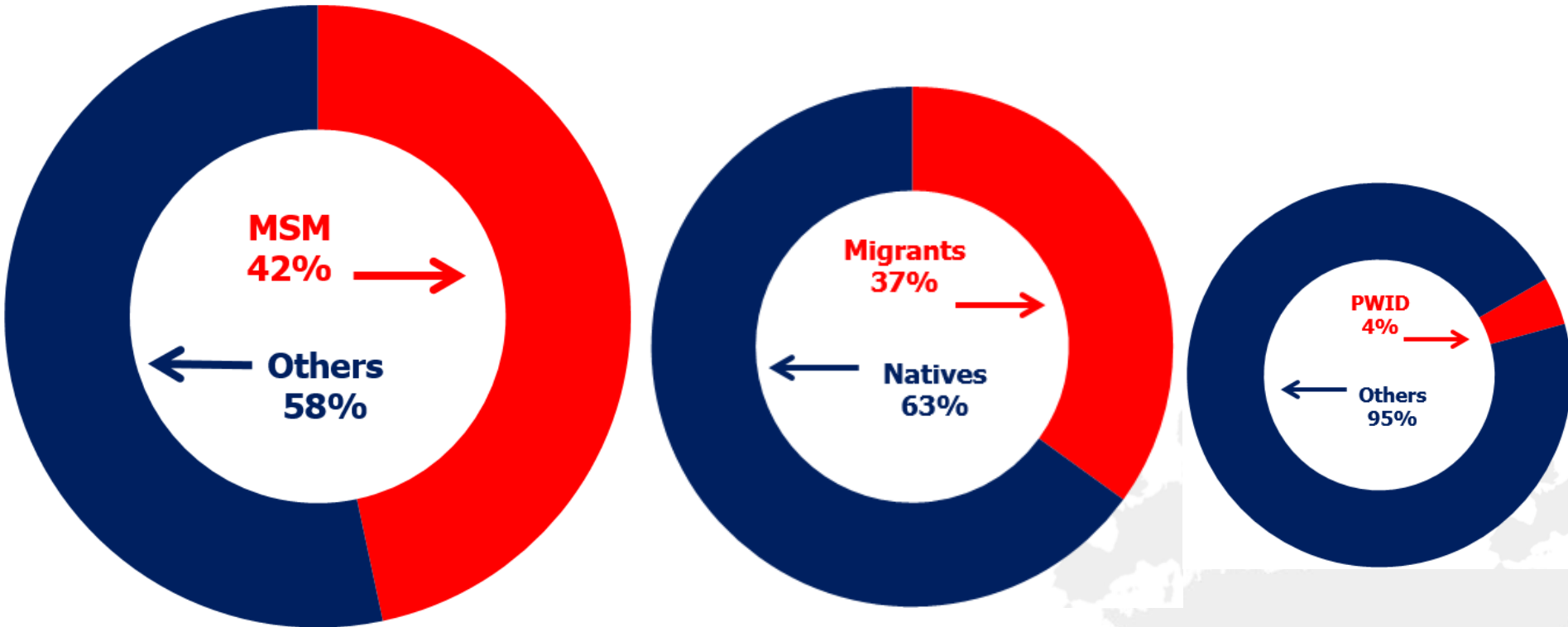
Draft Minutes
ECDC/WHO Joint Meeting on European
HIV/AIDS Surveillance
10-11 March 2016, Bratislava

Priority 2:

Contribute with scientific advice on HIV prevention in key populations



Key priority populations in the EU/EEA (2014)



Dublin Declaration: Monitoring the HIV response in Europe and Central Asia

Advisory Group Meeting



The cover features a circular image of hands holding a red ribbon, with the ECDC logo in the top right corner. The title 'MEETING REPORT' is centered, followed by the subtitle 'Monitoring the HIV response in Europe: Report of the 1st ECDC Advisory Group Meeting' and the date 'Stockholm, 15-16 October 2015'.

1. Introduction

ECDC held the first advisory group meeting for the 2016 round of Dublin Declaration reporting in Stockholm 15-16 October 2015 (see Agenda in Annex 1 and Participants list in Annex 2). Andrew Amato [ECDC] welcomed participants. Following introductions, he noted that it is more than 10 years since the Dublin Declaration in 2004. While much has been achieved, ECDC aims to further improve monitoring and ensure that it continues to both reflect and inform global and regional developments.

Background and meeting objectives

Teymur Noori (ECDC) provided an overview of the Dublin monitoring work. ECDC has conducted three rounds of monitoring (in 2010, 2012 and 2014) which covers all 53 countries in the European region; 2016 will be the fourth round of monitoring. Dublin monitoring has helped to improve reporting rates in the region; in 2014, 48 countries (89%) reported data. Following the 2014 reporting round, ECDC produced a series of key population reports, evidence briefs, a report on the continuum of care, and a report for the Rome Presidency meeting on HIV summarising progress in the 10 years since the Dublin Declaration and remaining challenges.

The objectives of the meeting were to:

- Discuss the proposed framework for 2016 monitoring.
- Seek guidance on priority questions and indicators, particularly relating to prevention and testing, for inclusion in the 2016 reporting round.
- Review data sources that may be useful for Dublin monitoring.
- Discuss the 2016 reporting process.
- Seek feedback on the reports and evidence briefs produced following the 2014 reporting round and suggestions for 2016 outputs.

Questionnaire



The cover features a circular image of hands holding a red ribbon, with the ECDC logo in the top right corner. The title '2016 DUBLIN DECLARATION QUESTIONNAIRE' is centered.

Introduction

Since 2004, the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia has had a strong influence on the regional response to the epidemic. The biennial process to monitor the Declaration has provided valuable data on what is being done by countries and where improvements in national programmes must be made to reduce the number of new infections and improve the quality of life for people living with HIV.

In 2014-15, ECDC conducted an extensive review of the data generated over the 10 years since the Dublin Declaration was signed. This review — in combination with input from a wide range of government and civil society partners — helped shape the 2016 Dublin Declaration Questionnaire, which remains the primary data collection instrument for monitoring the Declaration.

One of the major changes in 2016 is a focus on a single questionnaire that is submitted by government and civil society jointly. Key stakeholders from both sectors are strongly encouraged to work together to complete the questionnaire as accurately and transparently as possible. The collaboration between government and civil society has proven to be essential for an effective response to HIV and that collaboration is the basis for this approach to monitoring and reporting.

The structure of the 2016 questionnaire is aligned more closely with the core components of national responses to HIV: strategic information, prevention, testing, treatment and the continuum of care; there is also a separate section on spending. In addition, the questionnaire focuses more directly on issues that are important to improving the response, including, for example, detailed questions about challenges and barriers related to prevention, testing and treatment.

The questionnaire is an interactive PDF to make completion as easy and uncomplicated as possible. Respondents should make sure the PDF is properly downloaded and saved before responding to any questions. See the General Instructions on the next page for additional information on completing the questionnaire.

Click on the titles below to go directly to a specific section of the questionnaire. There are also links to each of the topic areas in the left margin of each section to help you move quickly and easily around the questionnaire.

1. Strategic Information
2. Prevention
3. Testing
4. Treatment
5. Continuum of Care
6. Spending

Use of new technology in HIV prevention among MSM



Main outcomes

1. Continue collaboration with app owners and other tech companies in support of European HIV Testing Week, etc.
2. Guidance needed on how to do outreach using new technology

men who have sex with men
in the EU/EEA

www.ecdc.europa.eu



MEETING REPORT

new technology in
prevention among MSM

Stockholm 1-2 October 2015

Particular smartphone apps, on MSM
prevention work, the European Centre for
Disease Control (ECDC) and the Higgins Trust (THT) to explore this
and interviews with MSM recruited via
Stockholm in February 2015, were:

and has increased significantly in

potential for public health in terms of

use of STI and HIV testing and other
prevention week or through push messages

recreational drug use, although apps do appear
for sex which include the use of

The February 2015 meeting concluded that there was a need to: further improve understanding of how apps are being used, of their impact on sexual health, behaviour and networks and of how they could be used for public health; to continue to collect and share information and experience; to develop practical guidance on effective approaches to use of apps for public health interventions; and to take a coordinated European approach to engagement with app owners.

To follow up on these ideas and plan future action, ECDC held an expert meeting in Stockholm on 1-2 October 2015 (see Agenda in Annex 1 and Participant list in Annex 2). This report summarises the main issues and action points from the expert meeting. (Presentations were made available separately to the participants.)

Guidance and toolkits on the effective use of digital platforms and social media for STI/HIV prevention with MSM in the EU

- Mobile apps
- Google
- Facebook
- YouTube
- Twitter
- Etc.



Koenraad Vermey
Soa Aids Nederland
Keizersgracht 392, 1016 GB
Amsterdam
Netherlands
Email: KVermey@soaids.nl

Stockholm, 27 November 2015

Our ref: SRS-2015-OUT-3017-DCloSy

Dear Mr Vermey,

Re: Request for offer: "Guidance and toolkits on the effective use of digital platforms for HIV prevention with MSM in the EU" – ID 5819

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 Objective

The overall objective of this request for offer is to create a set of guidance documents and interactive toolkits to support experts in Member States to be able to make more effective use of digital platforms in their work on the prevention of HIV and STIs among men who have sex with men (MSM) in the EU. These outputs will be designed for use by a range of EU stakeholders in HIV prevention, providing both guidance on a strategic level on best practice as well as more practical tools to help in the implementation of these guidance documents.

The main guidance and toolkits will be hosted online on the ECDC website for greater accessibility ease of use as a working resource. The guidance and toolkits will provide support to work in the following areas:

MSM smartphone apps and websites:

- Online outreach approaches
 - Platforms
 - Worker competencies
 - Suggested interventions
- Public health advertising techniques and tactics
 - Push messages and banner advertising
 - Free services targeted toward MSM

Social Media:

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control – Phone: +46 (0)8 586 010 00 – Fax: +46 (0)8 586 010 01
Postal address: SE – 171 83 Stockholm, Sweden – visiting address: Tomtebodavägen 11A
info@ecdc.europa.eu – www.ecdc.europa.eu – An agency of the European Union – www.europa.eu

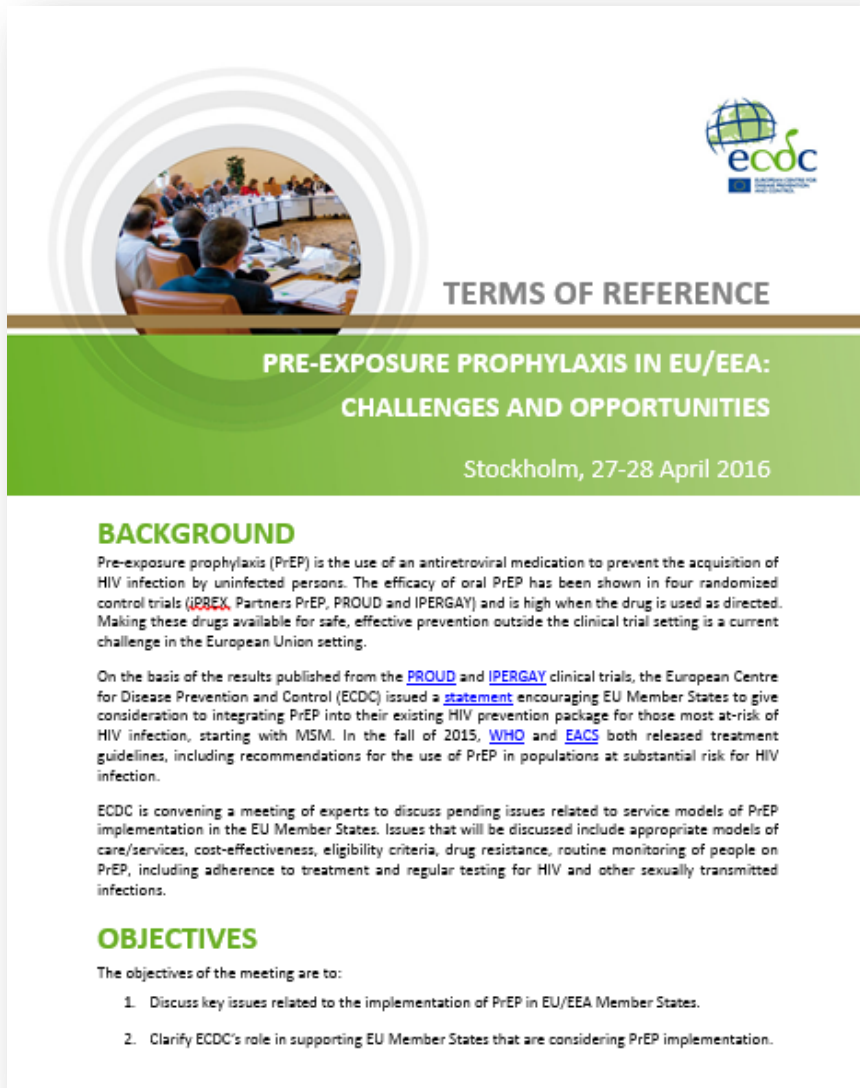
ECDC meeting on PrEP 27-28 April, 2016

Objectives:

- Discuss key issues related to the implementation of PrEP in the EU setting
- Assess whether ECDC has a role to play in supporting EU/EEA Member States who are considering implementation of PrEP

Participants:

- Public health/policy makers
- Community representatives
- Clinicians
- Agency representatives



The image shows the cover of a document titled "TERMS OF REFERENCE" for a meeting on "PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS IN EU/EEA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES". The cover features a circular photograph of a meeting in progress, with several people seated around a table. The ECDC logo is visible in the top right corner of the cover. The text on the cover includes the title, the date "Stockholm, 27-28 April 2016", and the section "BACKGROUND".

TERMS OF REFERENCE

**PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS IN EU/EEA:
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

Stockholm, 27-28 April 2016

BACKGROUND

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is the use of an antiretroviral medication to prevent the acquisition of HIV infection by uninfected persons. The efficacy of oral PrEP has been shown in four randomized control trials (iPREX, Partners PrEP, PROUD and IPERGAY) and is high when the drug is used as directed. Making these drugs available for safe, effective prevention outside the clinical trial setting is a current challenge in the European Union setting.

On the basis of the results published from the [PROUD](#) and [IPERGAY](#) clinical trials, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) issued a [statement](#) encouraging EU Member States to give consideration to integrating PrEP into their existing HIV prevention package for those most at-risk of HIV infection, starting with MSM. In the fall of 2015, [WHO](#) and [EACS](#) both released treatment guidelines, including recommendations for the use of PrEP in populations at substantial risk for HIV infection.

ECDC is convening a meeting of experts to discuss pending issues related to service models of PrEP implementation in the EU Member States. Issues that will be discussed include appropriate models of care/services, cost-effectiveness, eligibility criteria, drug resistance, routine monitoring of people on PrEP, including adherence to treatment and regular testing for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the meeting are to:

1. Discuss key issues related to the implementation of PrEP in EU/EEA Member States.
2. Clarify ECDC's role in supporting EU Member States that are considering PrEP implementation.



DRAFT PROGRAMME

PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS IN THE EU/EEA SETTING: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Tomtebodavägen 11A, Stockholm, 27-28 April 2016

Wednesday 27 April, 2016

08:15 ECDC shuttle departure from Hotel Clarion Hotel Amaranter to ECDC

SESSION 1:	INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND
Chair:	Andrew Amato and TBD
Objective:	To set the stage and provide an overview of the role of PrEP as one component of the comprehensive package of services for men who have sex

09:00 – 09:30 Welcome, introductions and objectives of the meeting (ECDC)

09:30 – 09:50 Keynote I: The comprehensive package of prevention services for MSM and the role of PrEP (Sheena McCormack)

09:50 – 10:10 Keynote II: PrEP implementation in the US: Challenges, opportunities and lessons learnt (Bob Grant)

10:10 – 10:30 Keynote III: PrEP implementation in France: Challenges, opportunities and lessons learnt (Jean-Michel Molina)

10:30 – 10:45 Discussion

10:45 – 11:15 COFFEE

SESSION 2:	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR PrEP IN EUROPE
Chair:	TBD
Objective:	To assess options for eligibility for PrEP in the EU setting

11:15 – 11:30 Overview on eligibility criteria: What have we learned of the people coming forward for PrEP? (Elske Hoornborg)

11:30 – 11:45 Using national surveillance data to estimate likely number requiring PrEP (Nigel Field)

11:45 – 12:45 Round-table discussion: Key issues for consideration in formulating eligibility criteria

12:45 – 14:00 LUNCH (Public Health Agency of Sweden)

SESSION 3:	APPROPRIATE MODELS OF SERVICE DELIVERY
Chair:	TBD
Objective:	The assess options for appropriate models of service delivery in the EU setting

14:00 – 14:15 Overview of the various options for delivery of PrEP (Sheena McCormack)

14:15 – 15:15 Round-table discussion: Key issues for consideration in assessing appropriate models of service delivery

15:15 – 15:45 COFFEE

SESSION 4:	COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF PrEP
Chair:	Julia Del Amo and Lara Tavoschi
Objective:	To provide an overview of our knowledge on cost-effectiveness of PrEP

15:45 – 16:15 Overview on cost-effectiveness of PrEP: What evidence is available? (Valentina Cambiano and Nigel Field)

16:15 – 17:20 Round-table discussion: Key issues for consideration on cost-effectiveness of PrEP

17:20 – 17:30 European Commission Joint Procurement of medical countermeasures (Velina Pendolovska)

17:45 ECDC shuttle departure to Hotel Clarion Hotel Amaranter

19:30 ECDC HOSTED DINNER (Pressklubben or Duvel Cafe, address: Vasagatan 50)

Thursday 28 April, 2016

08:30 ECDC shuttle departure from Hotel Clarion Hotel Amaranter to ECDC

SESSION 5:	ROUTINE MONITORING OF PEOPLE ON PrEP
Chair:	Manuel Battagay and Gianfranco Spiteri
Objective:	The discuss key issues related to the routine monitoring of people on PrEP

09:00 – 11:00 Routine clinical and public health monitoring of people on PrEP, including adherence to treatment, drug resistance and regular testing for STIs: What evidence is available?

- Adherence (Pep Coll)
- Drug resistance (Bob Grant)
- Risk compensation/STIs (Sheena McCormack)

Round-table discussion: Key issues for consideration with respect to routine monitoring of people on PrEP

11:00 – 11:30 Coffee

SESSION 7:	SUMMING UP AND CLOSING
Chair:	Anastasia Pharris and Teymur Noori
Objective:	To sum up the key issues identified during the meeting and have a better understanding what support, if any, EU/EEA Member States need as they consider PrEP implementation

11:30 – 12:30 Plenary discussion

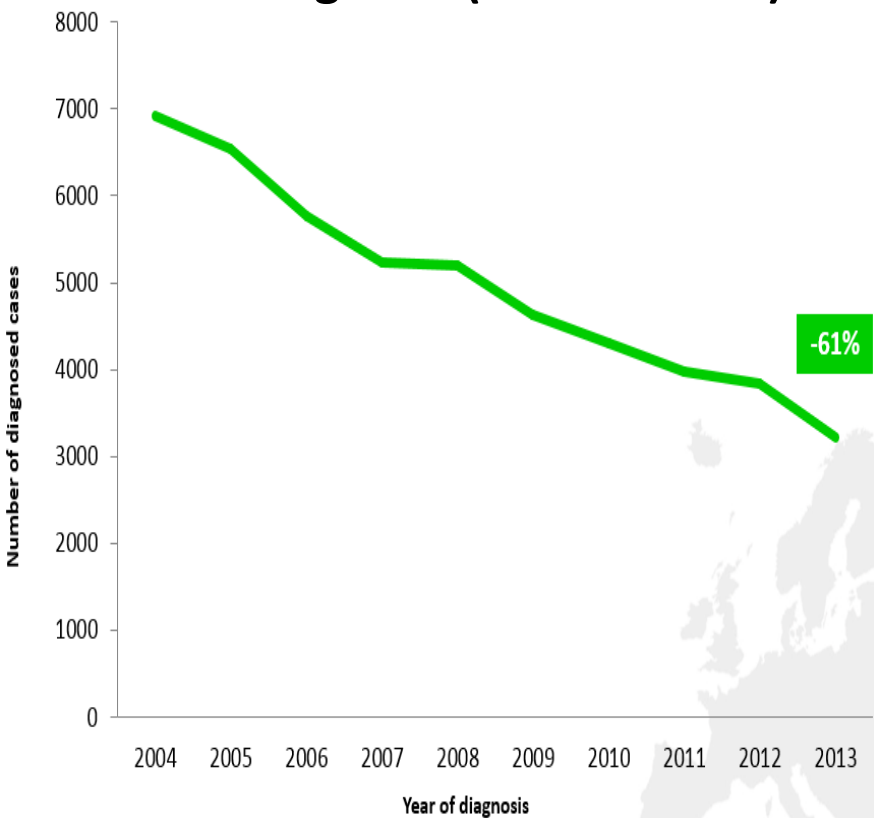
12:30 – 13:30 Closing remarks (tour-de-table)

13:30 LUNCH

14:00 ECDC shuttle departure to Cityterminalen (Arlanda Express)

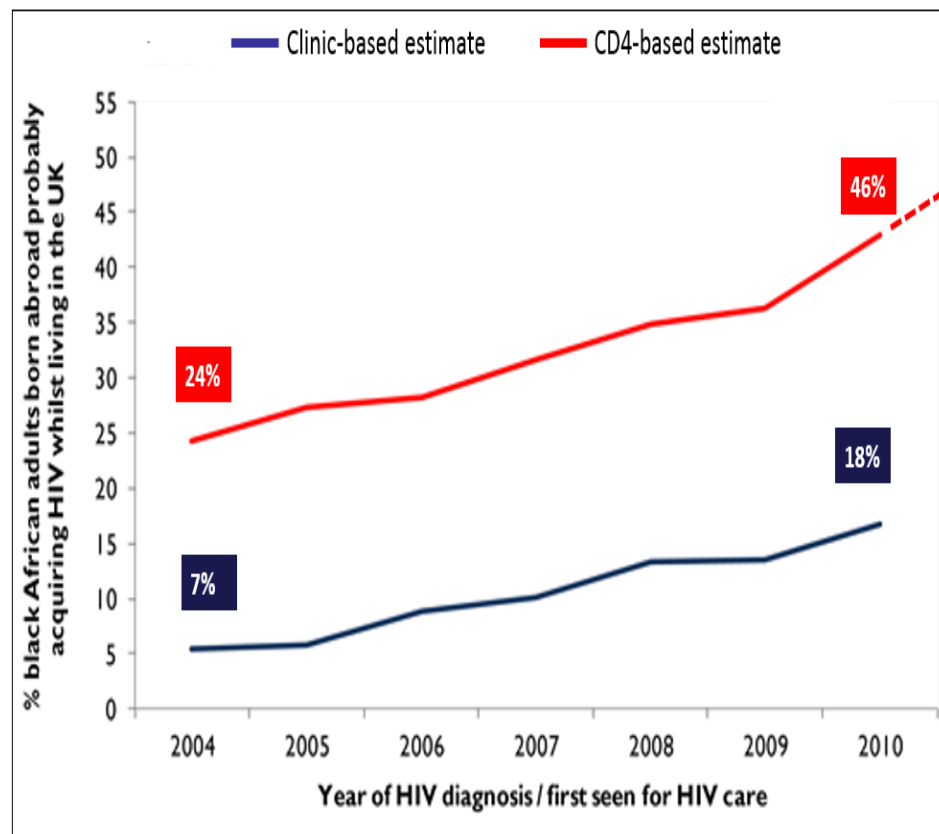
Scientific studies among migrants

Declining trends of HIV among migrants (heterosexual)



Julia Del Amo
Institute Salud Carlos III

Probable country of infection



Valerie Delpech
Public Health England

Priority 3:

To reduce the undiagnosed fraction



ECDC HIV Modelling Tool

- Annual number of new infections
- Time between infection and diagnosis
- Size of undiagnosed fraction
- Number of people in need of treatment

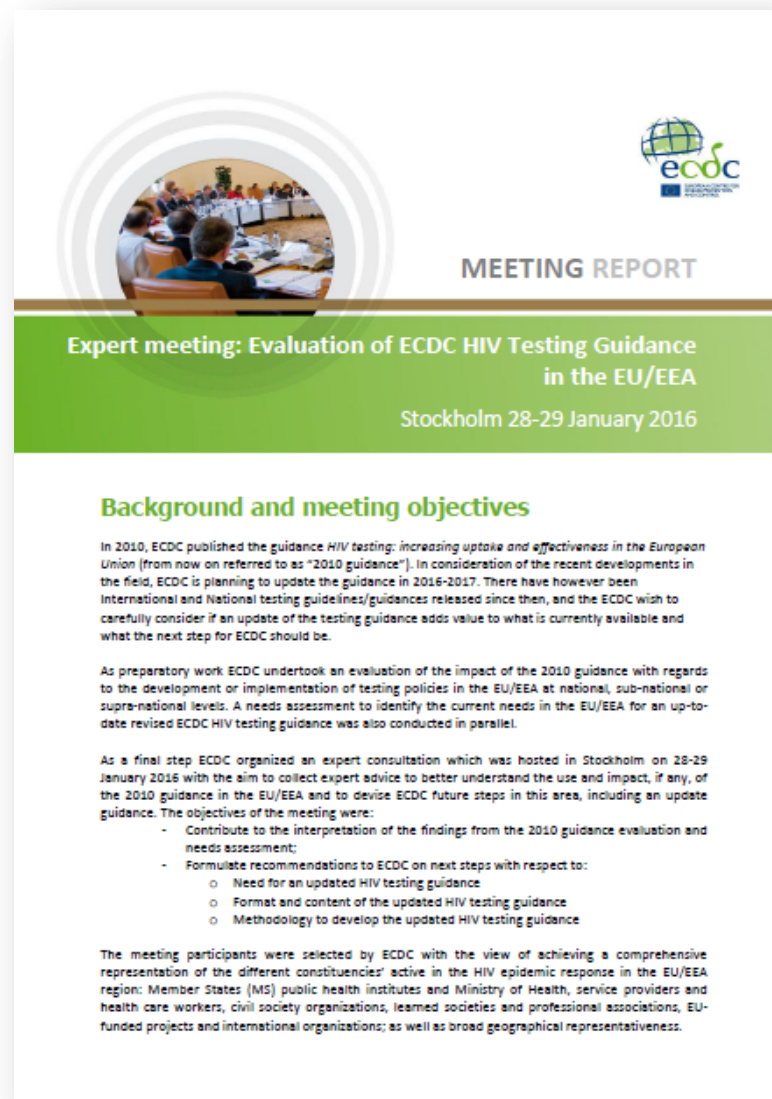


ECDC will continue to provide training to countries

ECDC HIV Testing Guidance

ECDC expert meeting 28-29 January

- Guidance is considered relevant and of added value
- A comprehensive package of products
 - Update of the guidance
 - Practice and implementation-oriented companion products
 - Continuous dissemination and regular updates
- The primary target audience are MS technical experts engaged in guidance development and implementation



ECDC expert consultation: Improving measurement and monitoring of HIV testing



Tentative date: November 2016

Preliminary objectives:

1. Discuss the feasibility of a common framework to monitor HIV testing services in the EU/EEA
2. Provide a roadmap for the development of such a framework

European HIV Test Finder



HIV & AIDS – sharing knowledge, changing lives

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Resources

European HIV Test Finder

Find out where you can have an HIV test across the European Union

Use our *European HIV test finder* to find an HIV testing centre convenient to you.

First select your country using the drop down menu. Then either select a state or town from the second drop down menu or enter your location.

[En](#) | [Es](#) | [Fr](#) | [Pt](#) | [Ru](#)

Please select your country

and select a town / state

or enter your post / zip code

Display results

- As a list
- On a map

If you would like to add details of your HIV testing services, please [tell us about your service](#).

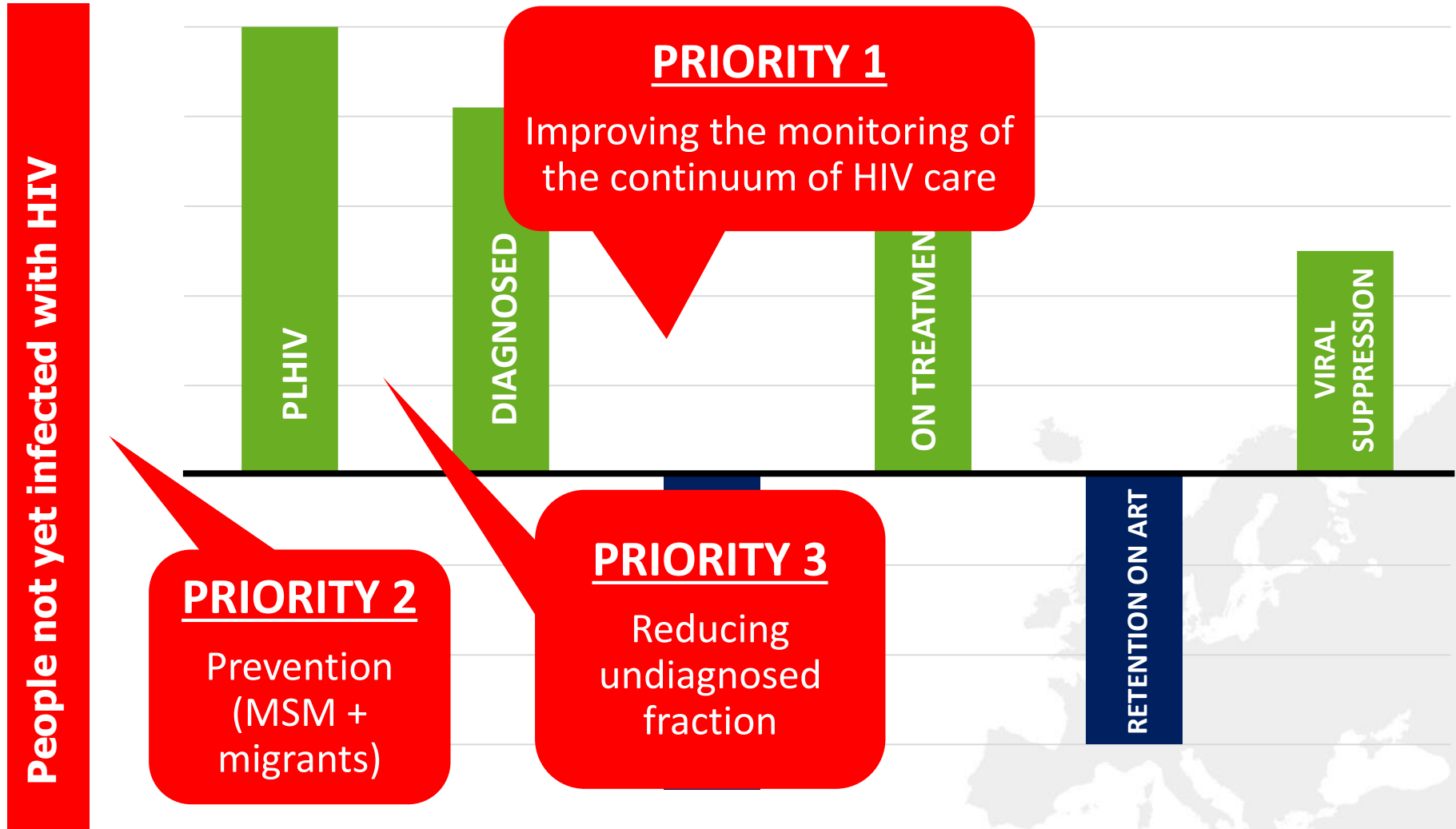
supported by



This directory of European Union HIV testing services has been developed by NAM in collaboration with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). ECDC is an independent European Union agency, established to provide the European Union with independent advice on threats to human health posed by communicable disease. For the avoidance of doubt, ECDC has no control over the content of this website and reference herein to any product, process, service, statement, view or opinion, or other such content as may be displayed, including any inclusion of the ECDC logo, does not constitute endorsement by ECDC or represent the official position of ECDC. ECDC is not liable for consequences resulting from the use of the information herein, or in any respect for the content of such information.

www.aidsmap.com/euHIVtest

ECDC HIV priorities mapped against the continuum



Thank you!

Andrew Amato

Anastasia Pharris

Lara Tavoschi

teymur.noori@ecdc.europa.eu