

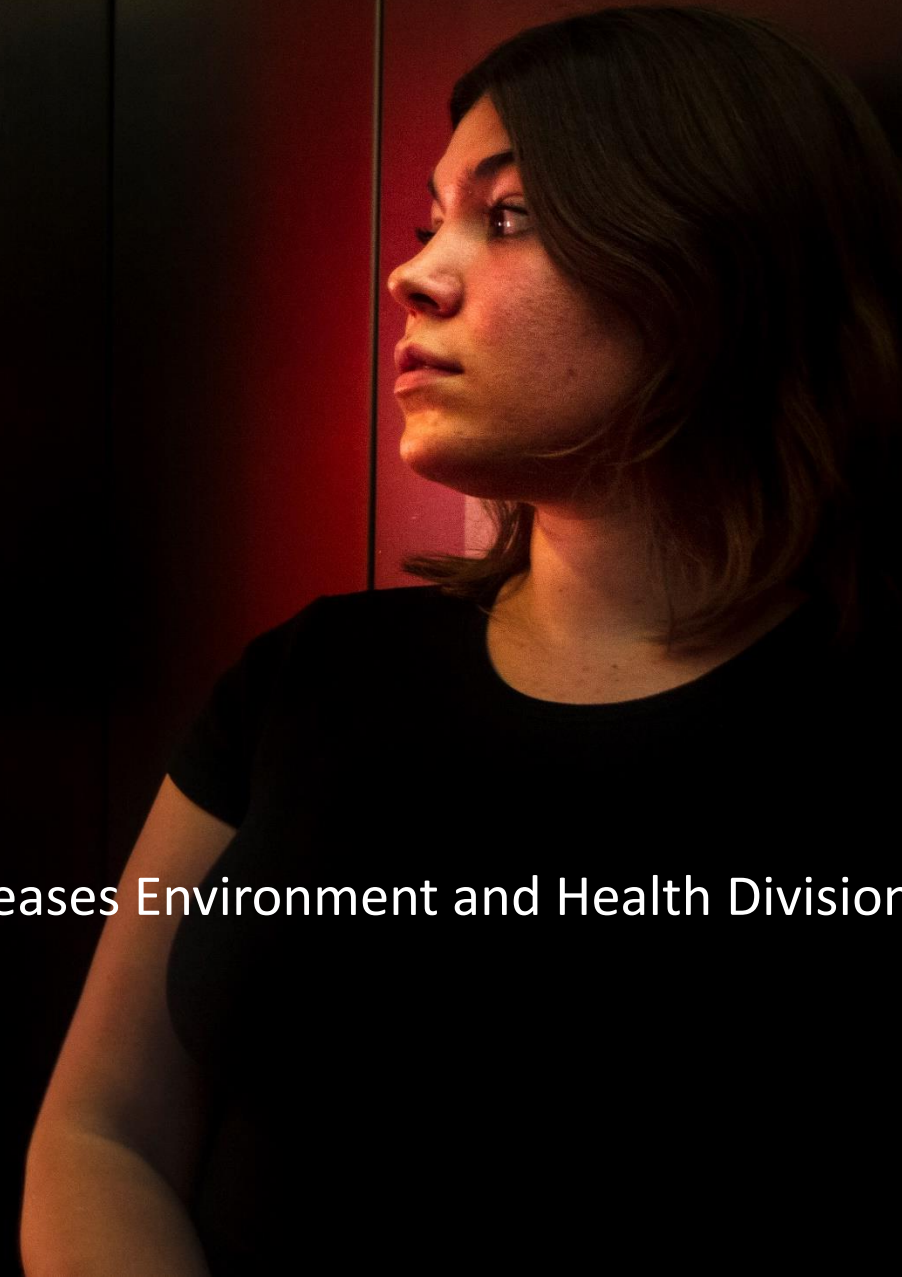
Current state of the HIV Cascade in the WHO European Region

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European Region



Regional Action Plans for ending AIDS and the epidemics of viral hepatitis and STIs 2022-2030

SD1: A shared response to HIV VH STIs within UHC and a health systems approach

SD2: Ending AIDS

SD3: Ending epidemics of viral hepatitis

SD4: Ending epidemics of STIs

Strategic shifts based on lessons learned

Targets

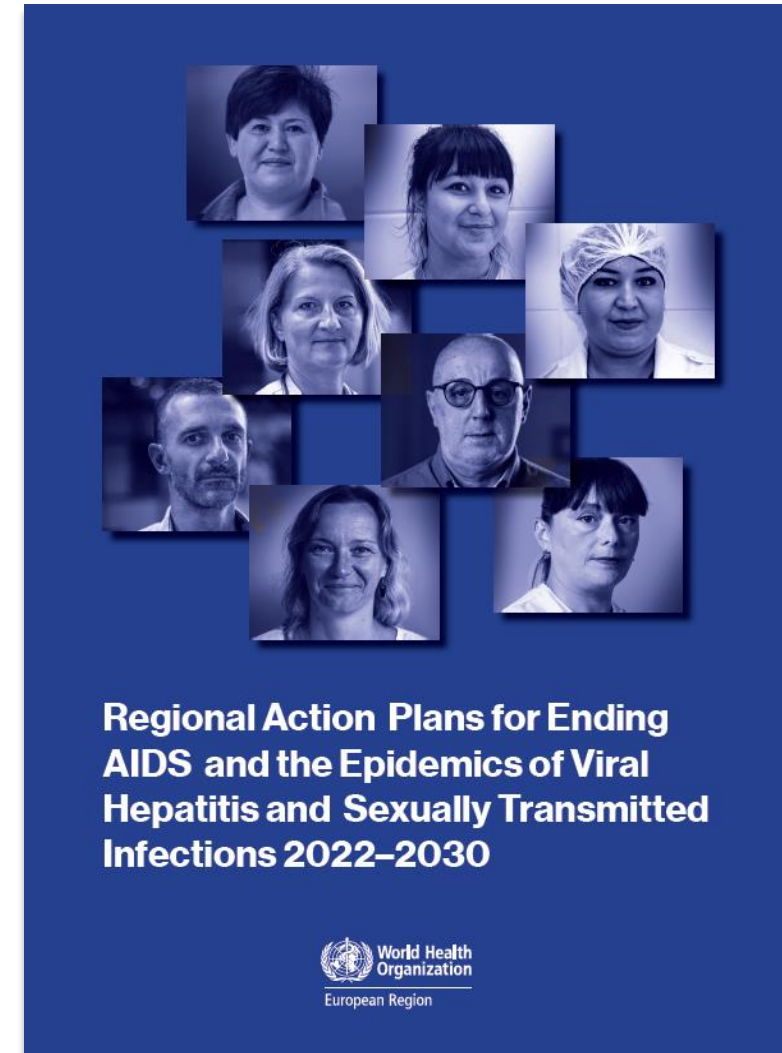
- Services, HIV Hep, STIs

SD1 priority actions

- **Better services** decentralized, people centered, integrated.
- **Get back on track** resilience and recovery
- **Sustainability**
- **Key populations**

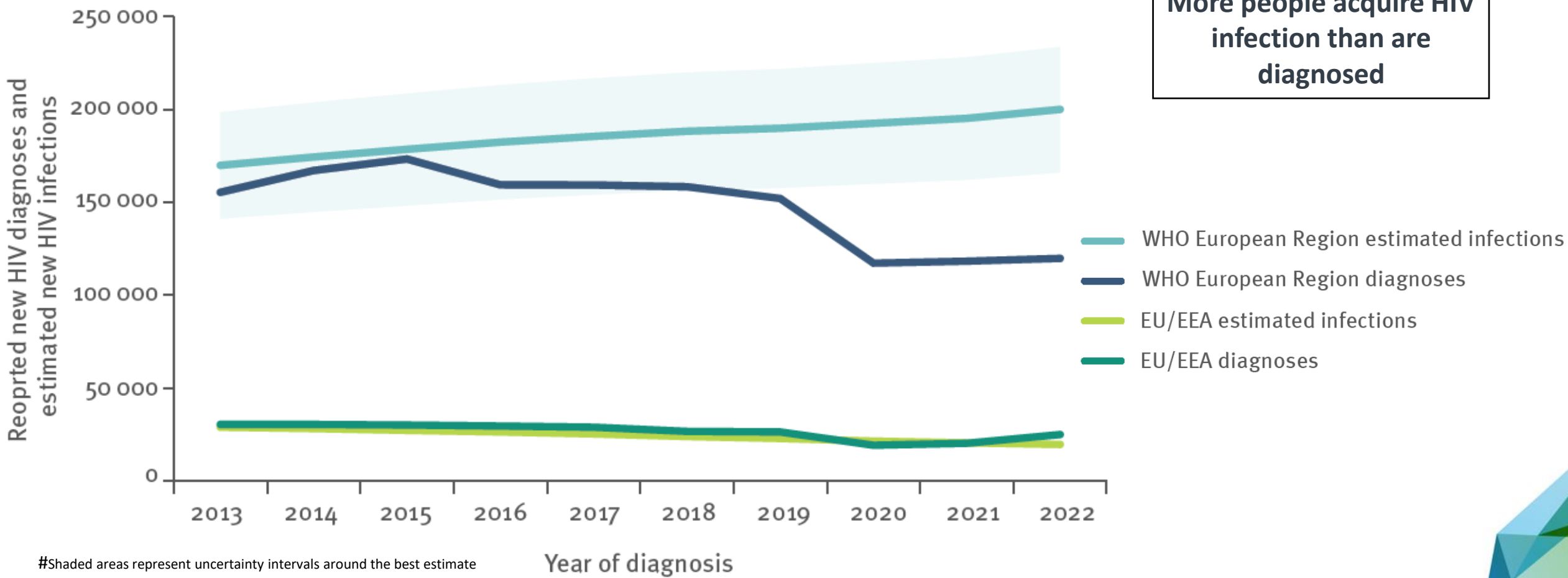
SD2-SD4 priority actions countries

- Strategic testing
- Urgent treatment scale up
- Revamped prevention
- Curating data
- Rapid uptake of innovations



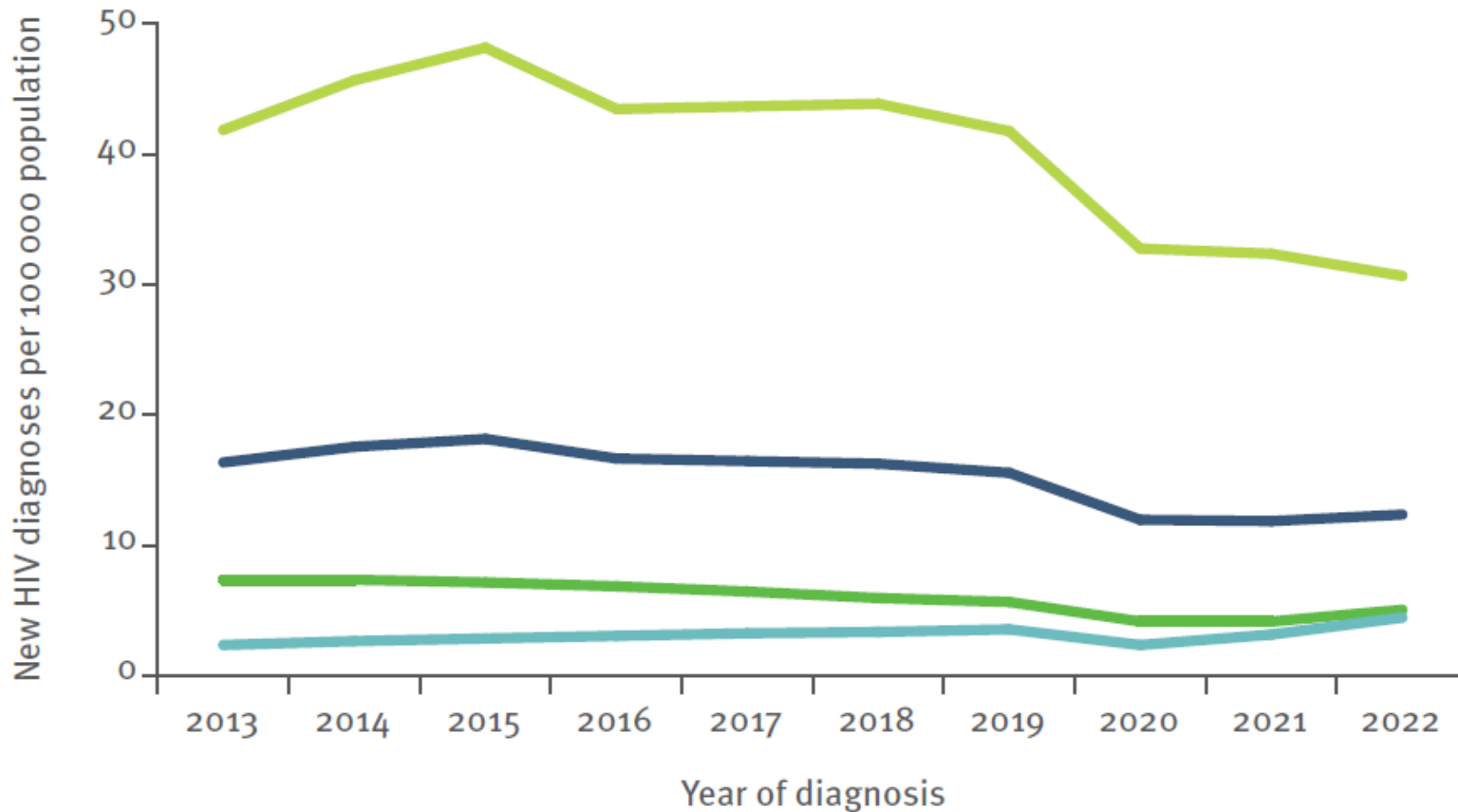
Estimated new HIV infections and reported HIV diagnoses in the EU/EEA and WHO European Region, 2013–2022

More people acquire HIV infection than are diagnosed



#Shaded areas represent uncertainty intervals around the best estimate

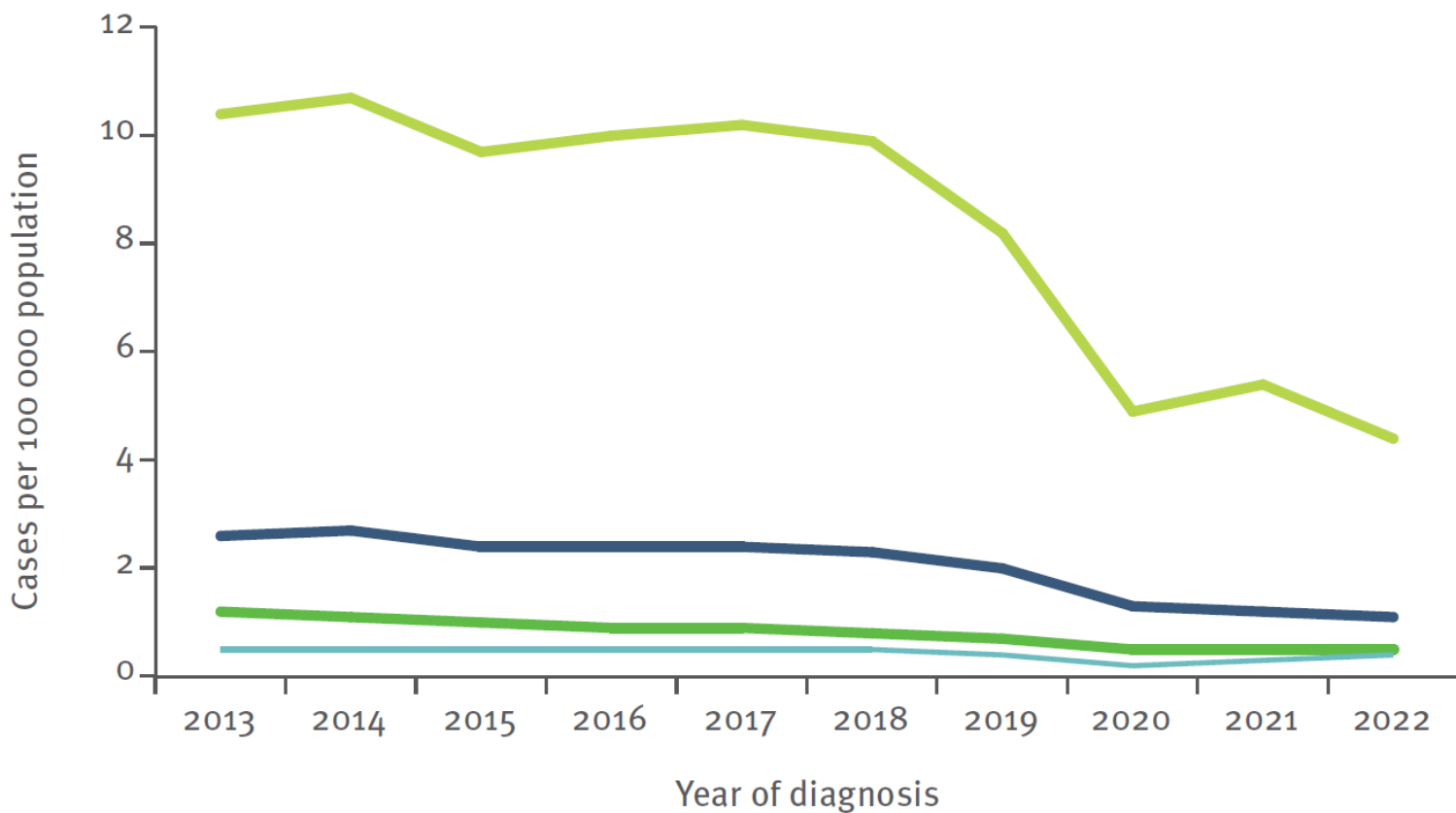
HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population WHO European Region, 2013–2022



WHO European Region recorded a slight increase in rate in 2022 compared to 2021 but still fewer diagnoses were recorded than in 2019

- East
- WHO European Region
- West
- Centre

AIDS diagnoses per 100,000 population WHO European Region, 2012–2022

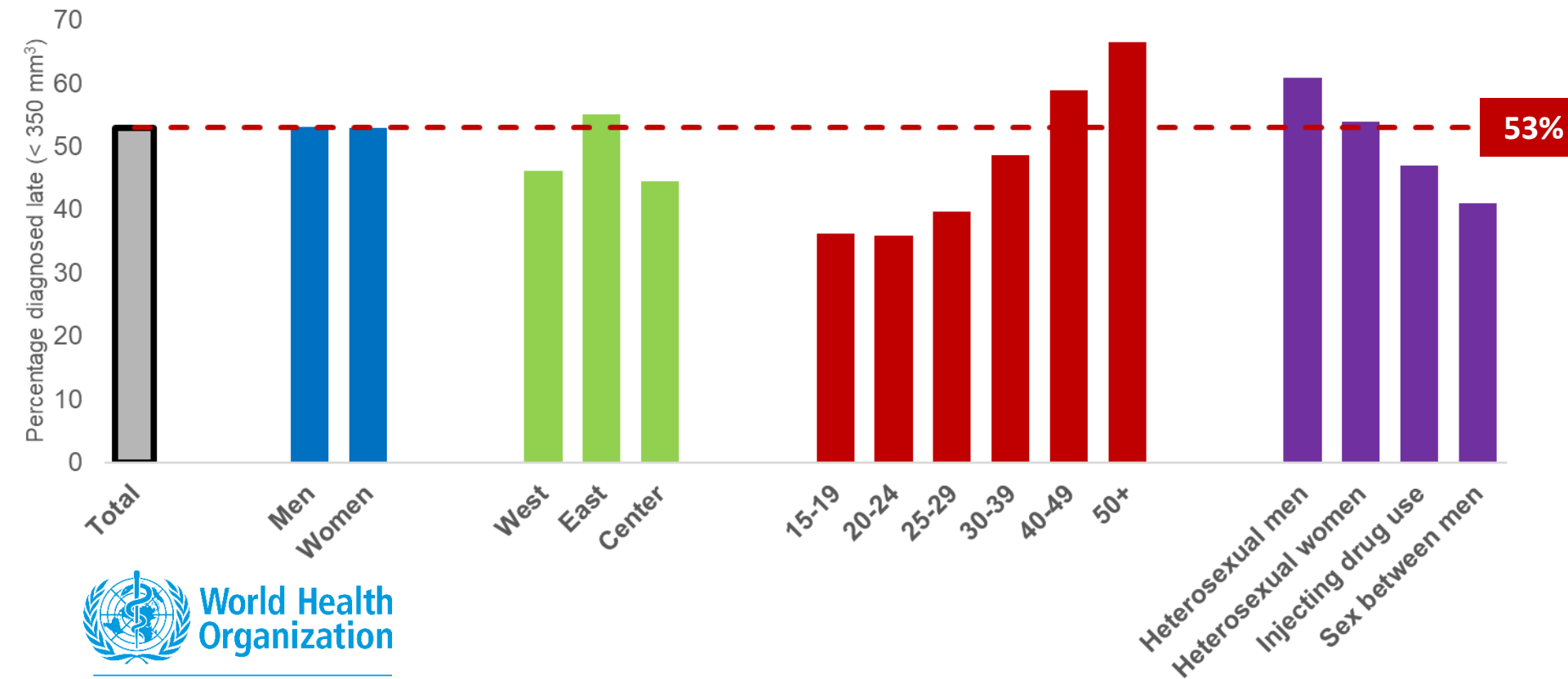


The downward trajectory in AIDS diagnoses observed over the last few years continues

- West
- Centre
- East
- WHO European Region

Late HIV diagnosis remains a challenge with variation across transmission mode & age

In 2022, 53% of reported diagnoses were diagnosed late, with CD4 < 350 cells/mm³ at diagnosis*

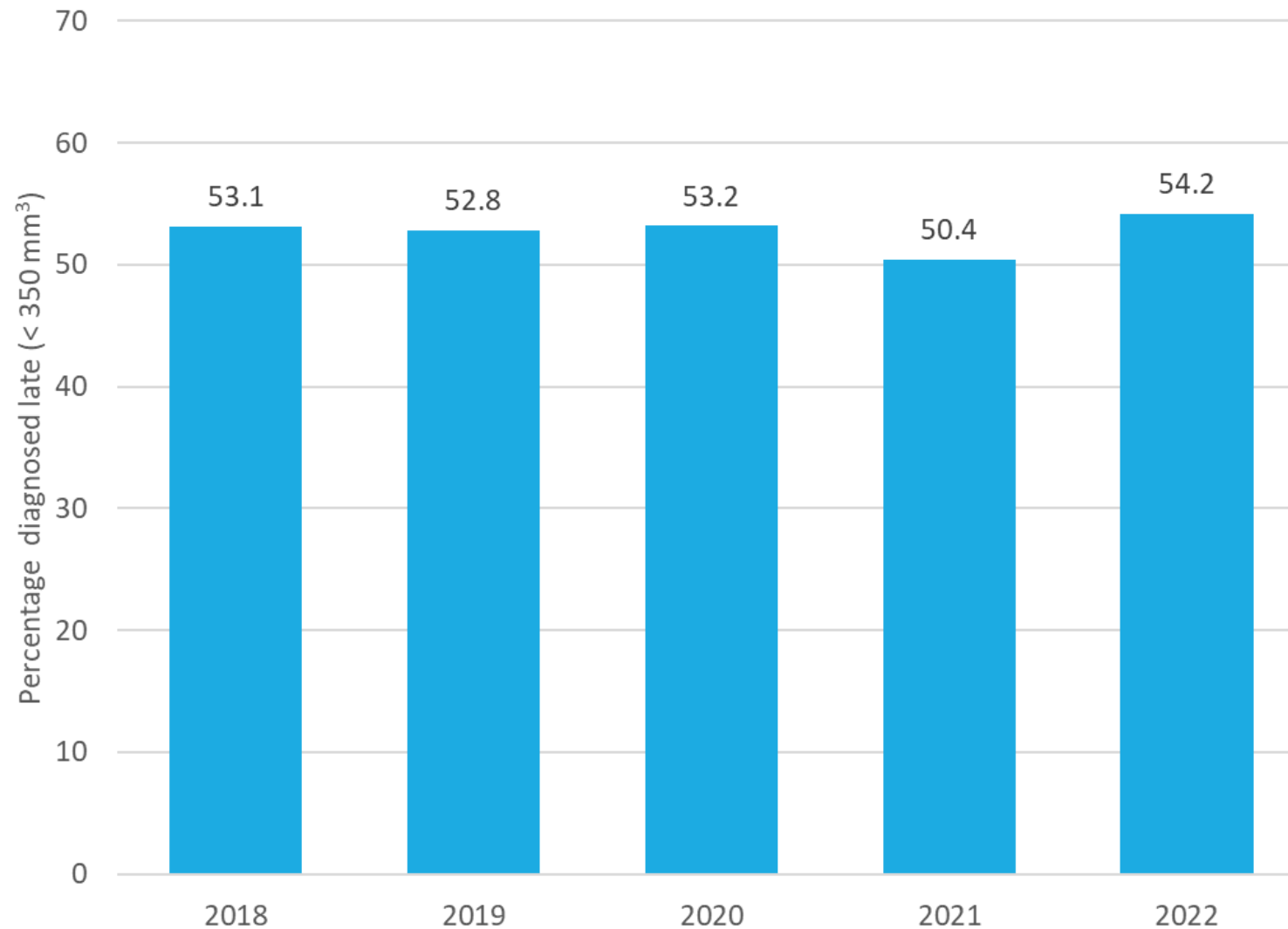


The percentage of people with HIV diagnosed late increases with age and is highest in people over the age 50

The percentage of people with HIV diagnosed late is highest among those infected heterosexually (for both men and women)

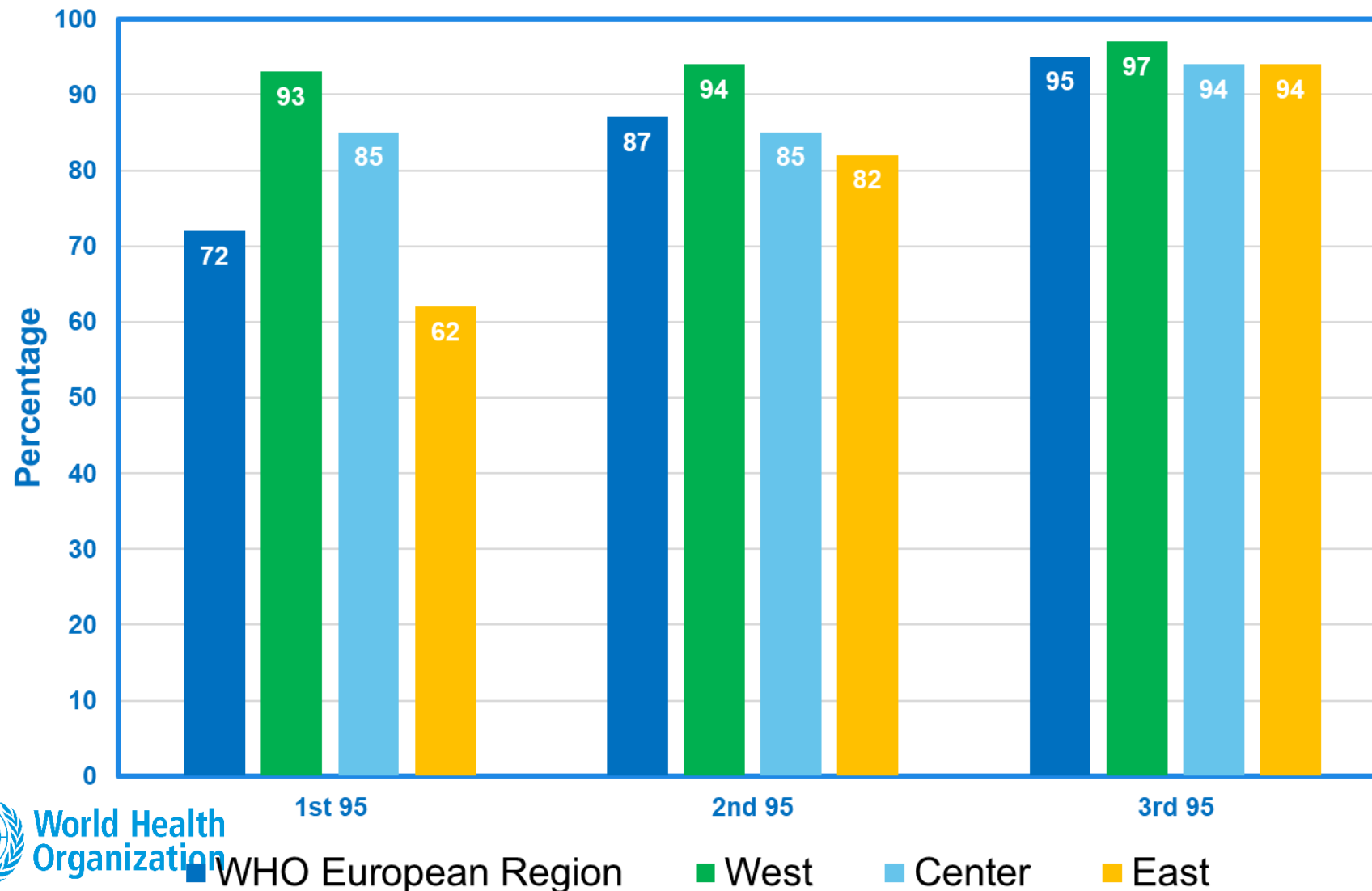
Proportion of people with HIV diagnosed late

(CD4 cell count < 350 per mm³)



HIV testing and treatment cascade

WHO European Region, 2022



95-95-95 targets are not met

The region lags far behind the first 95, with only 72% of people living with HIV aware of their HIV status

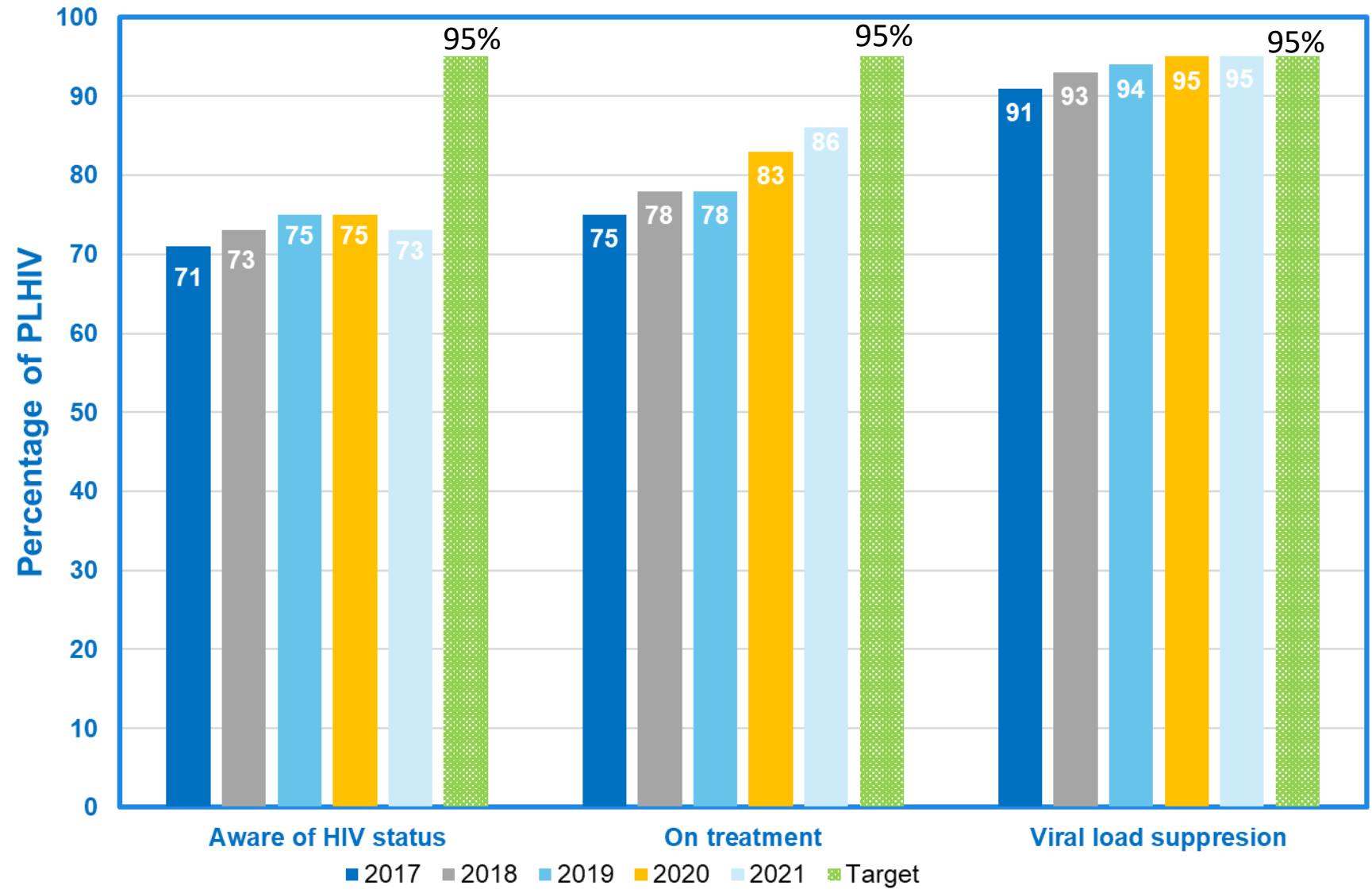


European Region

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates 2023

Progress towards 95-95-95

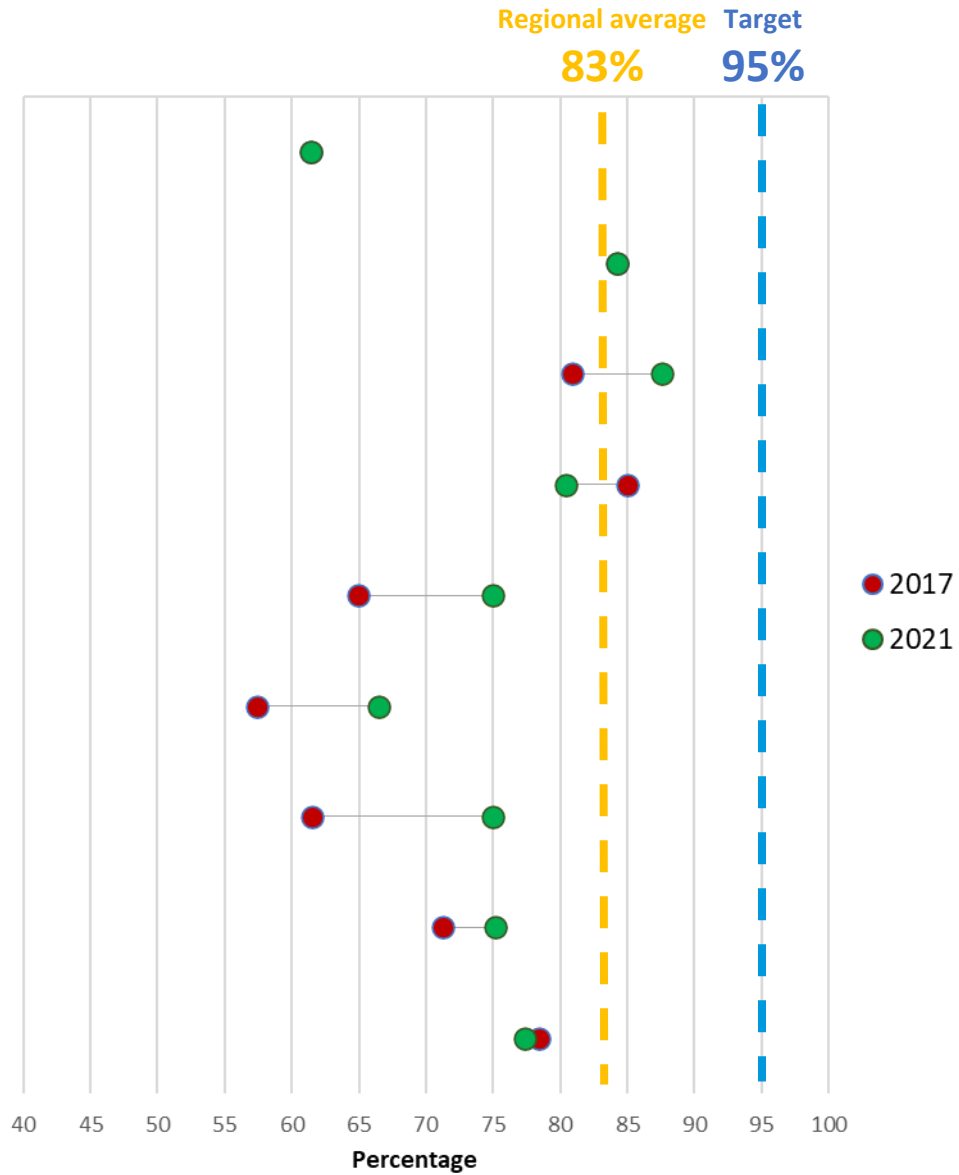
WHO European Region, 2017-2021



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates 2022

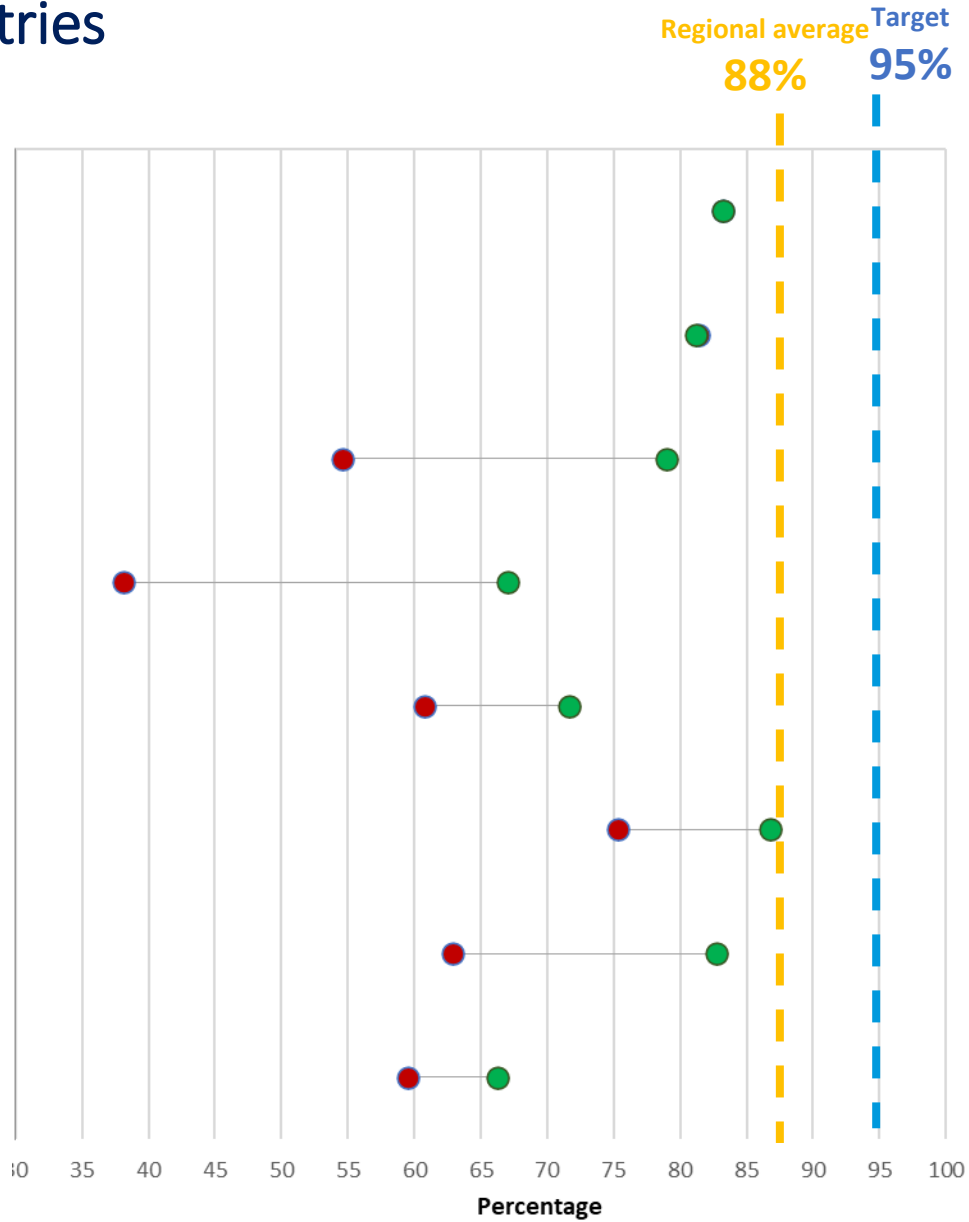
1st 95

EECA countries



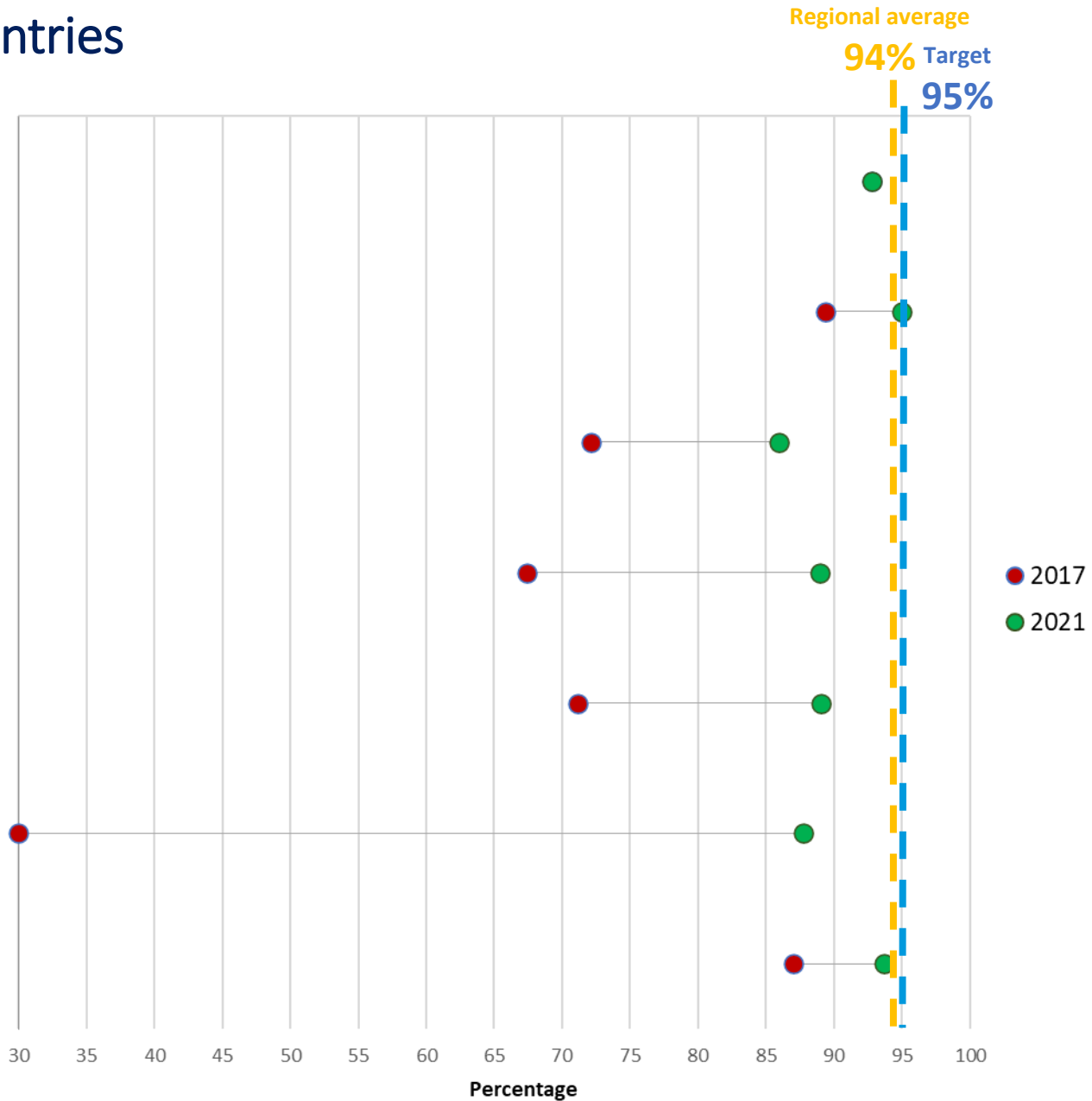
- 5/7 countries improved their rates in 2021 compared to 2017
- 3 countries reported rates higher than the Regional average

2nd 95 EECA countries



- 6/7 countries improved ART coverage among those who know their HIV status in 2021 compared to 2017
- 2 countries reported rates close to the Regional average

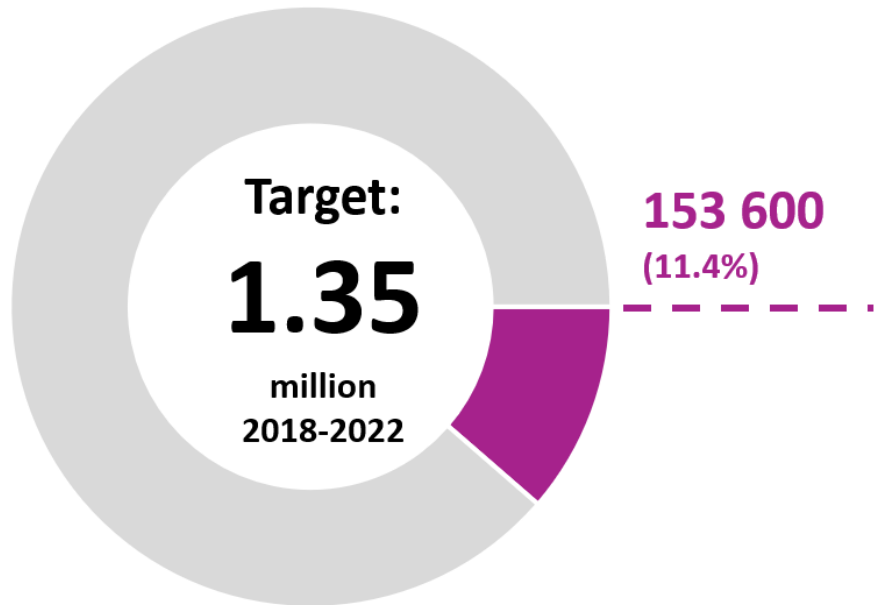
3rd 95 EECA countries



- All countries showed improvement in 2021 compared to 2017
- 3 countries reported rates over 90%

TB-HIV

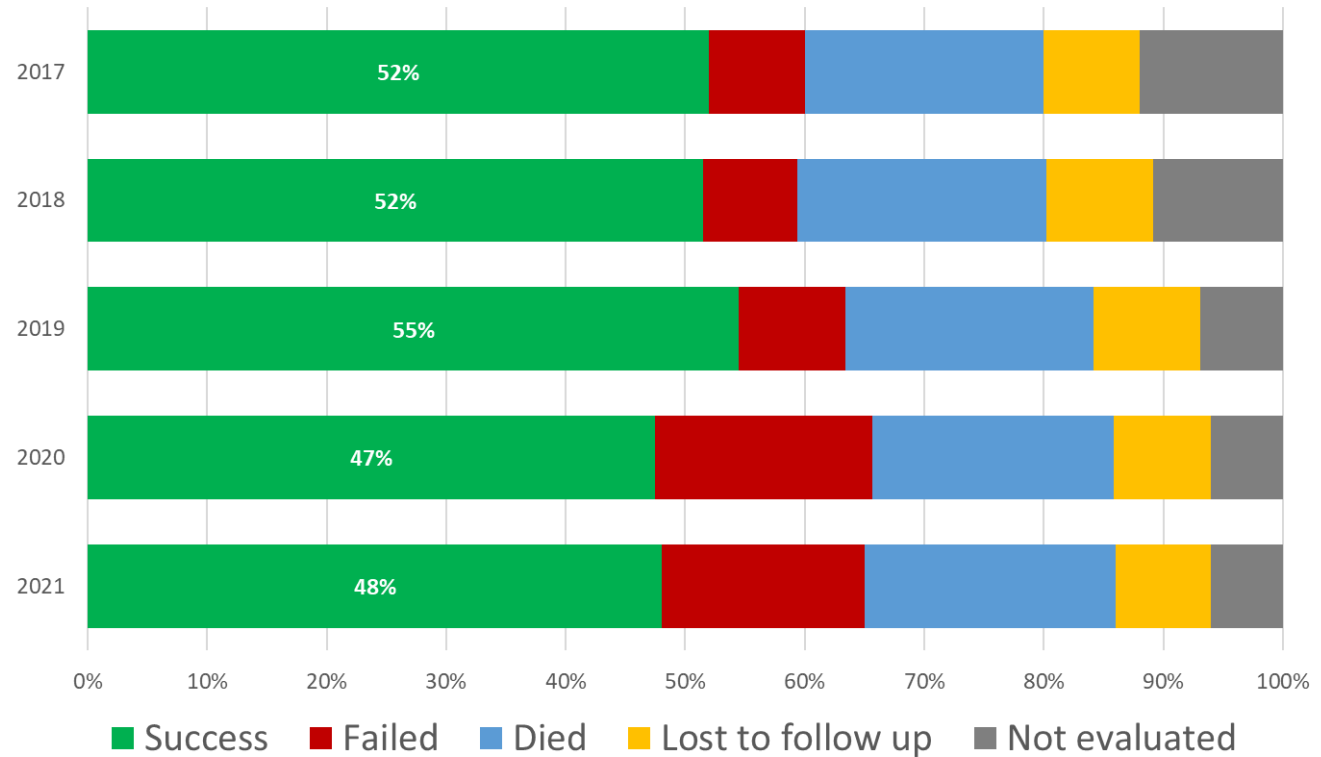
- TB Preventive treatment (TPT) among PLHIV
WHO European Region



In 2018, during the UNHLM on TB, Member States committed to providing TB preventive treatment to 1.35 million people living with HIV between 2018-2022. Only 11% were treated in 2018-2022

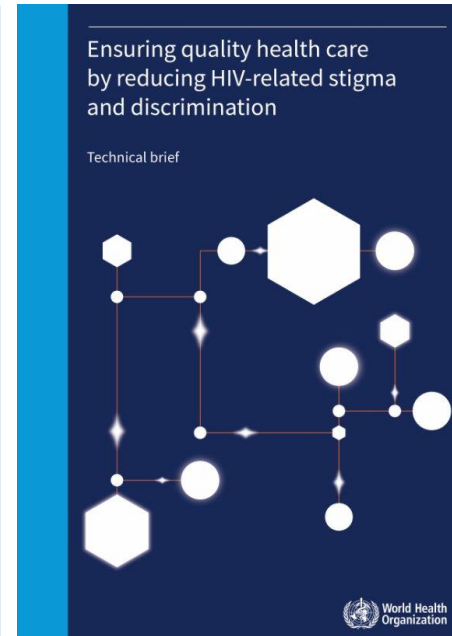
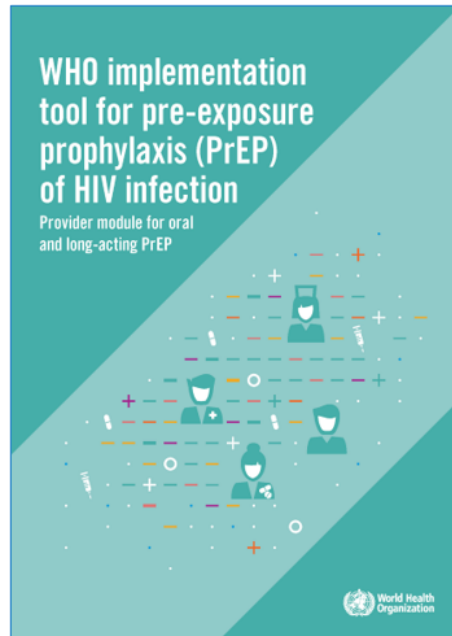
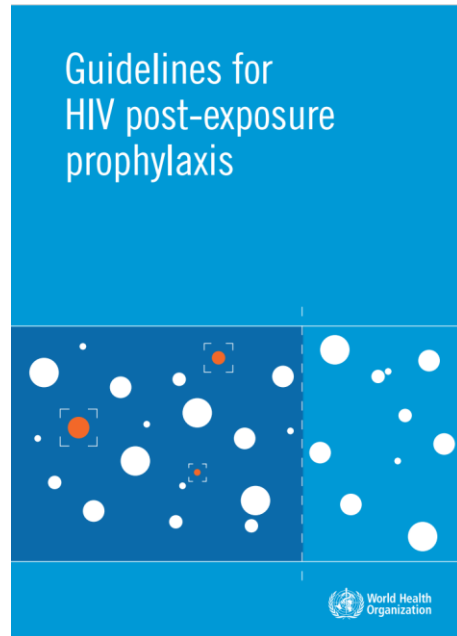
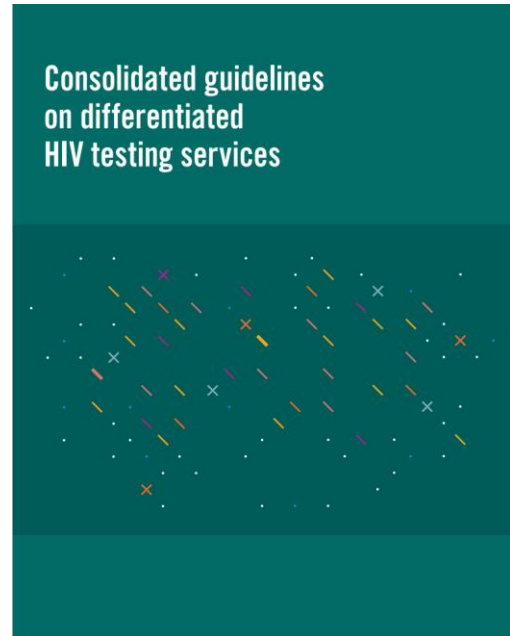
Source: WHO GTB 2023

- TB treatment outcomes among PLHIV
WHO European Region



In 2022 **48%** of HIV-positive TB cases had successful TB treatment outcomes, lower than the global rate of **79%**

Latest WHO guidance



Key takeaways:

- **Testing:** self testing is effective and empowering, expanding PrEP, network-based testing for all with risk, recency testing not recommended for routine programmes
- **PEP:** start early 24 -72 hours, preferred regimen TLD, incl. in community settings
- **PrEP:** differentiated simplified guidance, all people at risk, recs for DVR and CAB-LA
- **Stigma and discrimination:** quality, stigma-free care, good practices
- **Re-engagement in care:** adopt DSD, strengthen M&E to track, community-led services, non-punitive non-judgemental environment

World AIDS Day 2024: Take the rights path: my health, my right!

- **Health is a human right:** focus on access to evidenced-based health services to everyone. Understand who is left behind and remove these barriers.
- **Stigma and discrimination undermine the fight against AIDS:** stigma prevents many people from coming forward to health services. It is possible to reduce stigma and discrimination in healthcare settings.
- **Communities at the forefront:** in EECA the role of communities is essential in ensuring access to services. Community services must be adequately funded to ensure sustainability and ultimate success of the HIV response.
- **HIV has become a chronic manageable condition:** services require long-term planning with constant monitoring and tailoring response to new technologies.
- **HIV prevention and testing are undergoing a revolution:** it is time for their full uptake in the WHO European region