

SESSION 1:

WHAT WE WANT: UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT

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Goals of session 1

- Learn about universal access to diagnostics and treatment
- Learn how to achieve universal access
 - mechanisms
 - existing practices
 - On national and regional level

**EA
TG**

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HIV ABC

Key facts:

- HIV has claimed more than 34 million lives so far
- In 2014, 1.2 million people died from HIV-related causes globally
- 36.9 million people were living with HIV at the end of 2014
- 2.0 [1.9–2.2] million new HIV infections globally in 2014

Key facts:

- ARV drugs can control the virus and help preventing transmission
- It is estimated that currently only **54% of PLHIV know their status**
- Between 2000 and 2015, new HIV infections have decreased by 35% and AIDS-related deaths have decreased by 24%

17.1

**million people living with HIV
do not know their status**

Diagnosics

- Serological tests:
 - detect the presence or absence of antibodies to HIV-1/2 and/or HIV p24 antigen

Diagnositics

- Most individuals develop antibodies to HIV-1/2 within 28 days
- Antibodies may not be detectable early after infection, the so-called window period

HIV testing services

- HIV testing should be voluntary
- Self-testing as an additional option



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TESTING IN TREATMENT CASCADE

- What proportion of PLHIV knows their HIV status?
- Why are we not able to identify more PLHIV?
- Are we using the right strategies/approaches to create demand for HIV testing?

- Are our approaches to delivering HIV testing services conducive to increasing uptake?

- Are we testing the right people?
 - the right population groups?
 - how big is the HIV testing gap?
 - demand for client-initiated HIV testing among the right population groups

From testing to treatment

5Cs:

1. Consent
2. Confidentiality
3. Counselling
4. Correct test results
5. Connection to prevention, care and treatment

Treatment

- Combined ART consisting of 3 or more ARV drugs
- The guidelines (e.g. WHO) recommend that anyone infected with HIV should begin antiretroviral treatment **as soon after diagnosis as possible**

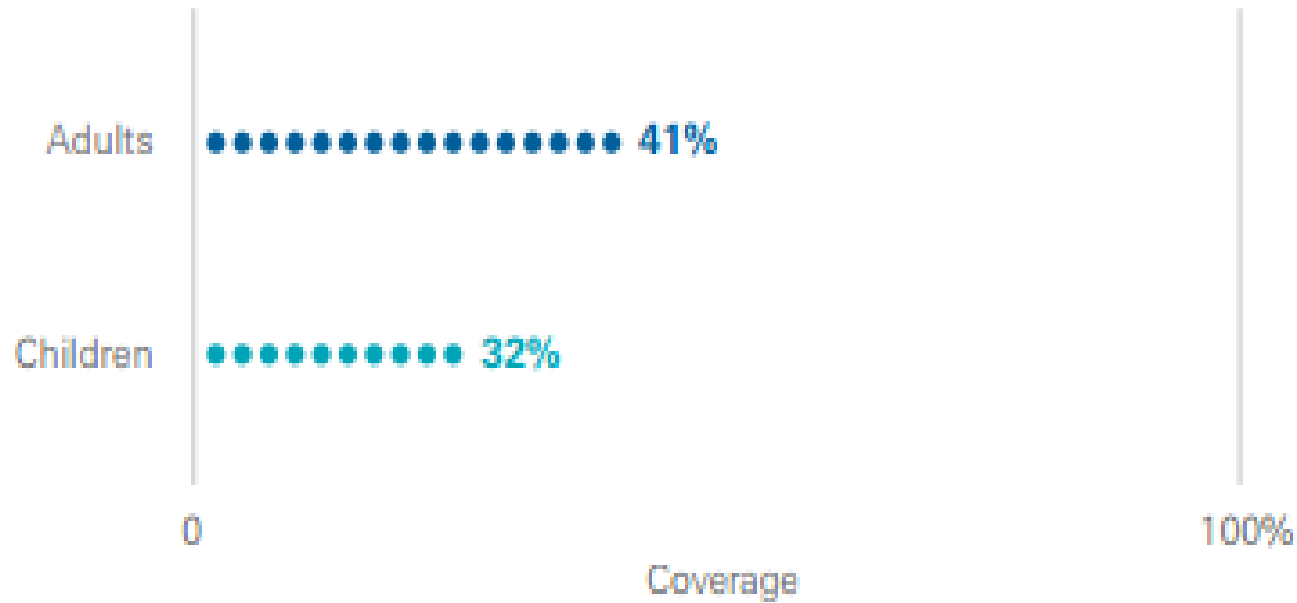
Treatment

- By mid-2015, 15.8 million people living with HIV were receiving ART globally
- By end of 2014, **40%** of all people living with HIV were receiving ART

22

**million people who need to be
reached with antiretroviral
therapy**

Figure 3. HIV treatment coverage for adults and children, 2014



Source: UNAIDS 2014 estimates.

3 Things To Know *about* HIV Treatment



HIV medicines can't cure HIV, but they help people with HIV live longer, healthier lives.



People with HIV take a combination of HIV medicines every day. The HIV medicines prevent HIV from advancing to AIDS.



HIV medicines reduce the risk of HIV transmission. But people with HIV should still use condoms during sex.

For more information, visit: aidsinfo.nih.gov

AIDSinfo

The treatment gap in low- and middle-income countries



Access to HIV treatment: a human right

- the right to health
- the right to life
- the right to non-discrimination
- the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress

Countdown to **#HLM2016AIDS**

43

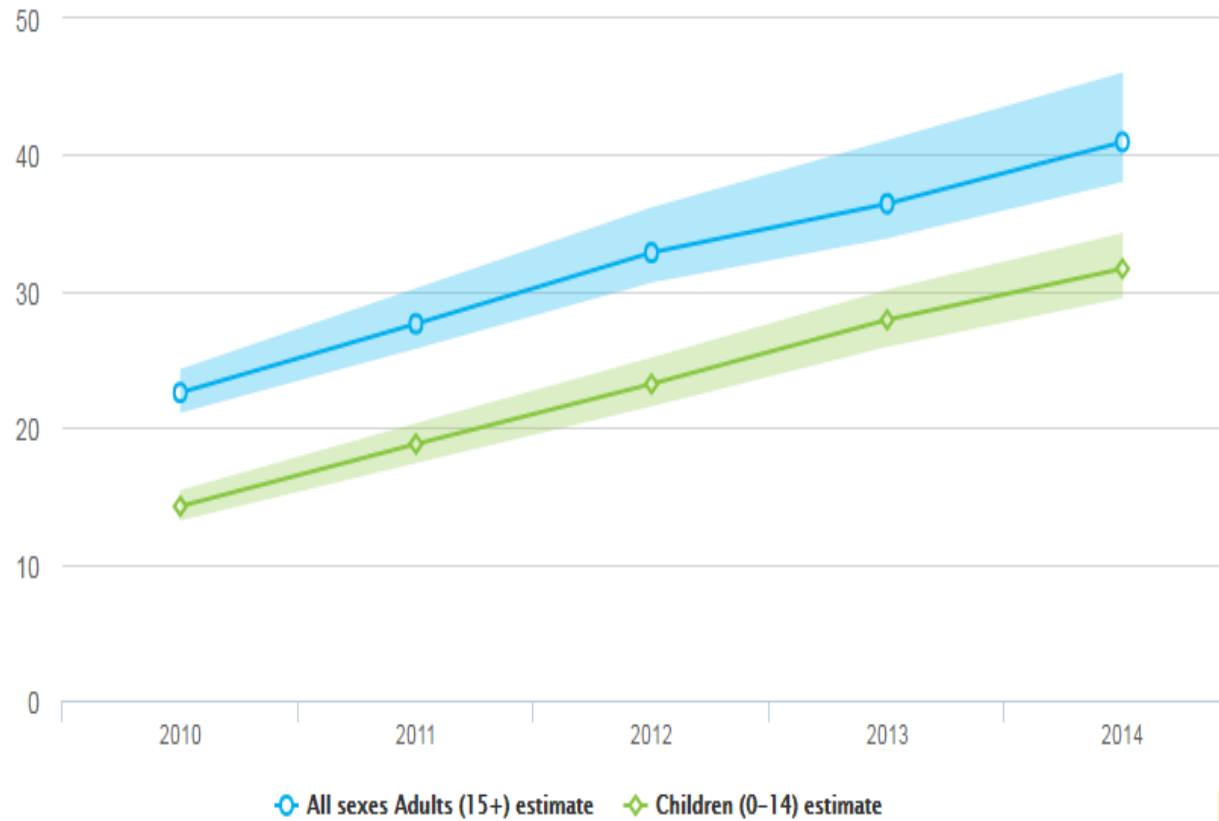
Shiba Phurailatpam
Regional Coordinator APN+,
Thailand



2016 High Level Meeting on Ending AIDS

One hundred reasons why ending the AIDS epidemic is important. Join the countdown to #HLM2016AIDS.

Coverage of people receiving ART - by age



- **Linkage to care**
 - Time between diagnosis and enrollment
- **Enrollment in care**
- **Retention in care**
 - Routine use of care-related services
- **Lost to follow-up**
 - Three months or more since last appointment

Linkage to HIV care

- Are we losing patients between an HIV positive diagnosis and enrollment in HIV care?
- What system do we have in place to ensure that people who are diagnosed HIV positive are effectively linked and enrolled in HIV care?

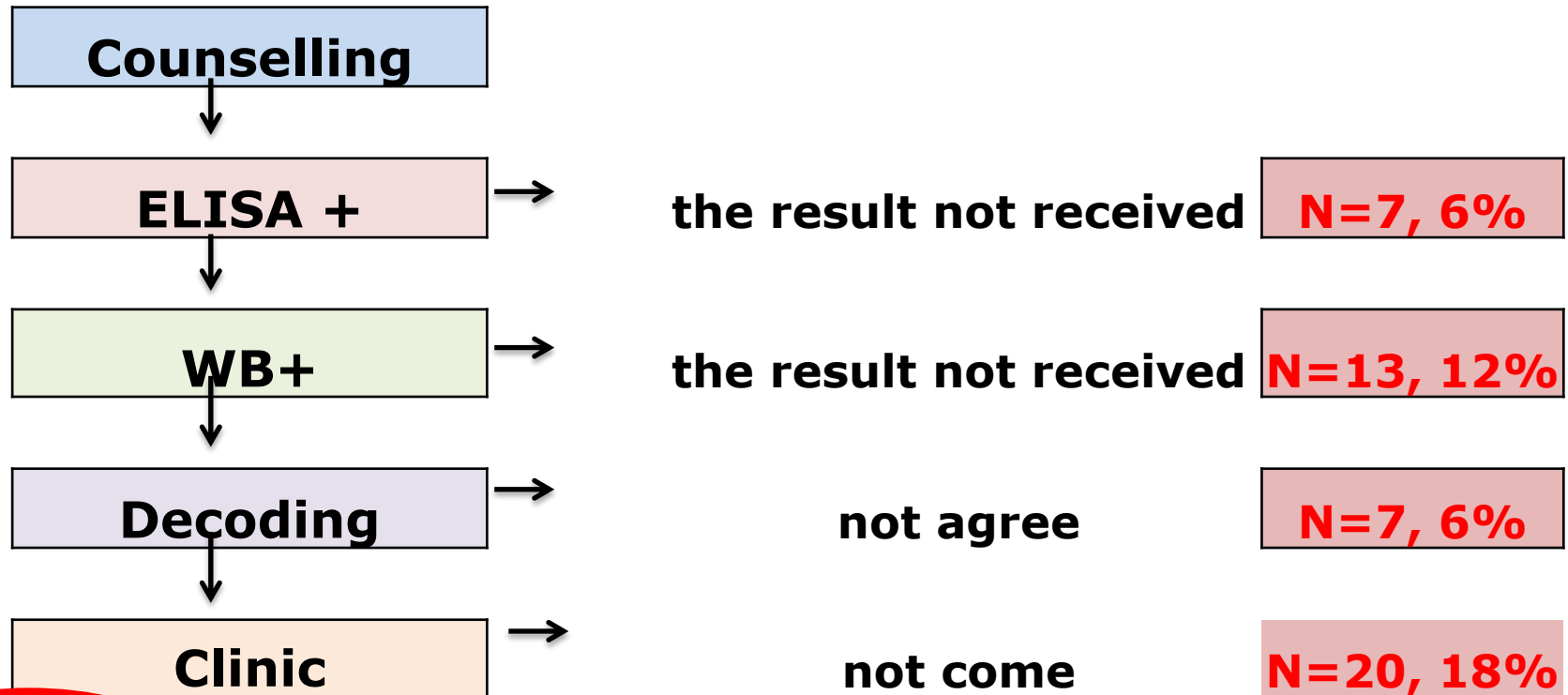
**TAK**project**Test and Kee*n* in Care**

Factors influencing linkage to care after HIV diagnosis in central Poland – Preliminary results from Test and Kee*n* in Care (TAK) project

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Results

Flow chart lost to care



**N=47,
42%**

TEST AND TREAT – HOW DOES IT LOOK LIKE IN YOUR COUNTRY?