



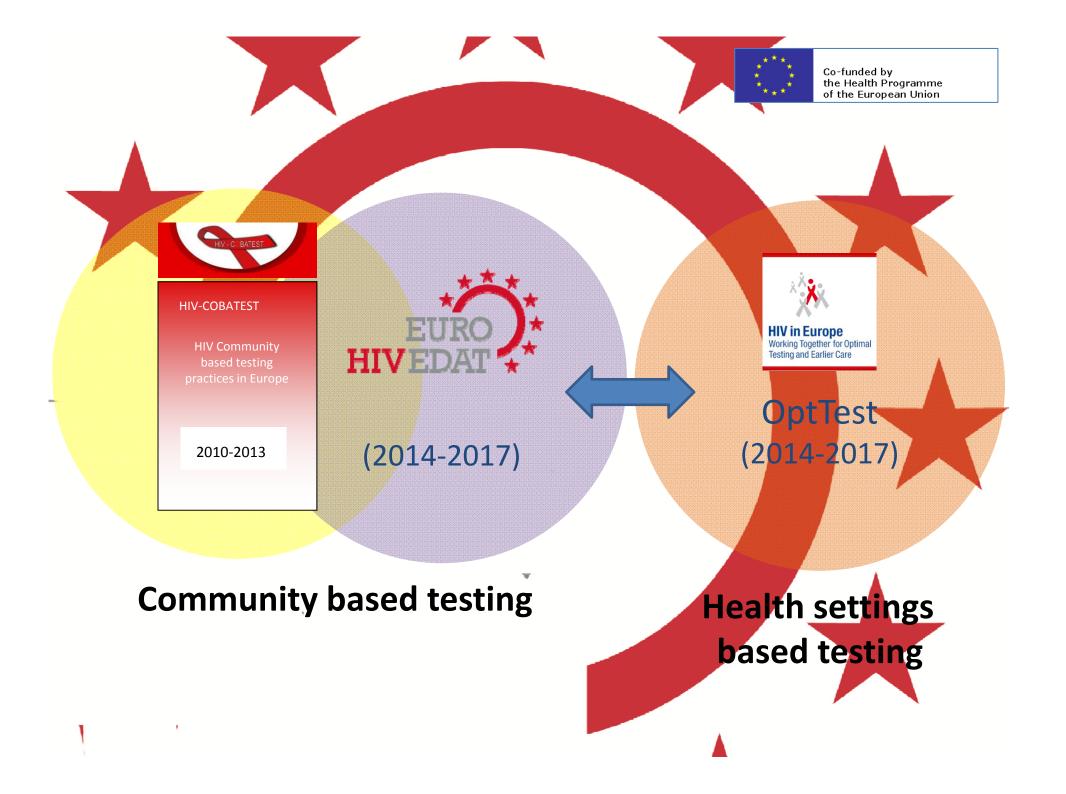
The Euro HIV EDAT Project. Monitoring and evaluation of community based testing: achievements and challenges

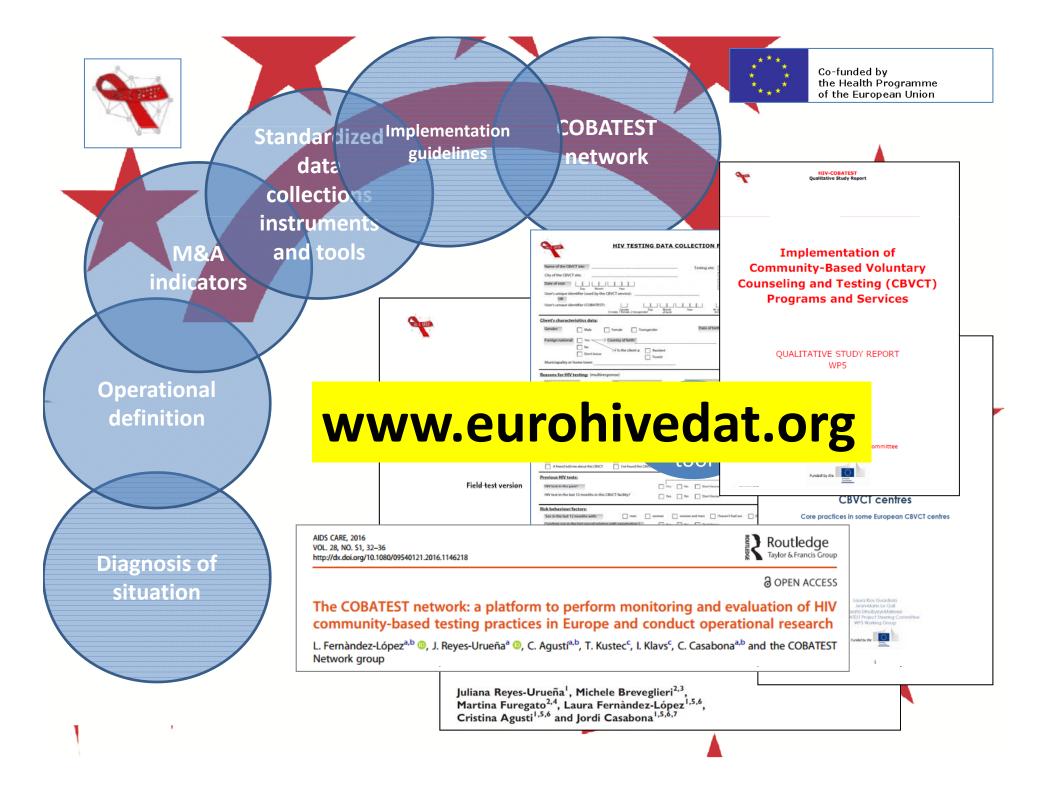
Jordi Casabona











Associated Partners:

- 1. (Span)
- 2. BCNCheckpoint-Hispanosida (Spain)
- 3. AIDES (France)
- 4. AIDS Fondet (Denmark)
- 5. National Institute of Public Health (Slovenia)
- Health (Slovenia)
- 6. LEGEBITRA (Slovenia)
- 7. AIDS-Hilfe (Germany)
- 8. ARAS (Romania)
- 9. Checkpoint LX (Portugal)
- 10. Institute Tropical Medicine (Belgium)
- 11. ISCIII (Spain)
- 12. CIBERESP (Spain)

Collaborating Partners:

- 1. Robert Koch Institute (Germany)
- 2. Stop SIDA (Spain)
- Iskorak Sexual and gender minorities rights centre (Croatia)
- 4. Instituto de Saúde Pública da Universidade do Porto (ISPUP) (Portugal)
- 5. Àmbit Prevenció (Spain)
- 6. The National AIDS Centre (Poland)
- 11 GOSorway)

 Helseutvalget for bedre homohelse/ Gay & Lesbian Health
- 19 sNGOsonius (Italy)
- 4 Public Healthpe (Netherlands)
 - research groups ONLUS Lega Italiana per la Lotta contro l'Albs (Italy)
- 11. Association of HIV affected women and their families (Lithuania)
 - 12. Agència de Salut Pública de Barcelona (Spain)
 - 13. PRAKSIS NGO (Greece)
 - 14. Leicester City Council Public Health Directorate (United Kingdom)
 - 15. Health Protection Agency (United Kingdom)
 - 16. Estonian Network of People Living with HIV(EHPV) (Estonia)
 - 17. Baltic HIV Assocciation (Latvia)
 - 18. Safe Pulse of Youth (Serbia)

Core WP:

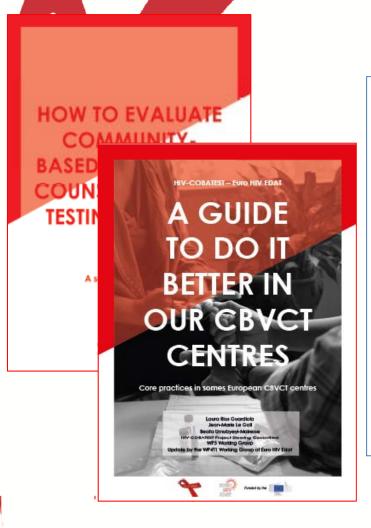


- 4.T1. Assessment of dissemination and use of the COBATEST "Guide for doing better" (AIDES, France)
- 4.-T2.- Standardised data collection and analysis from a European network of CBVCT services for monitoring and evaluation (Institute of Public Health, Slovenia)
- 5.- Longitudinal analysis of clients attending MSM Checkpoints (COBACOHORT) (ICO-CEEISCAT, Catalonia, Spain)
- -6.- Assessment of linkage to health services for HIV/STI in MSM Checkpoints (AIDS Fondet, Denmark).
- 7.- Development of a Toolkit for implementation and evaluation of MSM Checkpoints (AIDS-Hilfe, Germany)
- 8.-Rapid assessment on access to HIV testing and care for migrant populations in Europe (AIDES; France)
- 9.T1.- KAP/B survey on self-testing/sampling (Institute Carles III, Madrid, Spain)
- 9.T2.- Out reach sampling and web based pilot intervention (Institute Tropical Medicine, Antwerp)

GUIDELINES AND TOOLS



WP4 T1. Elsa Ricard, AIDES, France. PO4/08



WP 7 MSM Toolkit.Matthias Kuske, AIDS Hilefe NRW e.v, Germany. PS4/01

Euro HIV EDAT Work Package 7:

Toolkit for the implementation of CBVCT services for MSM (CBVCTs)

Final Draft

Coordination: Matthias Kuske (Matthias@kuske.de)

Author: Matthias Wentzlaff-Eggebert (m.wentzlaffeggebert@gmail.com)

The document "Toolkit for the implementation of CBVCT services for MSM (CBVCTs)" has been developed within the project 'Operational knowledge to improve HIV early diagnosis and treatment among vulnerable groups in Europe" (Euro HIV EDAT) with co-funding from the Consumers, Health and Food Executive Agency (CHAFEA), acting under the powers delegated by the Commission of I

Agreement N° 2013 11 01).

Agreement N 2013 TUT).
The document was developed under the leadership Wentzlaff-Eggebert (AIDS-Hilfe NRW e.V., German Agusti Benito, Laura Fernández, Nicolas Lorente i 2 Epidemiològics sobre les Infections de Transmissió CEEISCAT, Spain), Michael Meulbroek (BCN Chec Stephane Morel and Elea Ricard (Aseociation AIDE Slaaen Kaye and (STOP AIDS, AIDS-Foundation, I Lobnik(LEGEBITRA, Stownia), Sophocles Chanos Lixandru (ARAS, Romania), Tom Platteau (Institute Belgium), and Daniel Simões (GAT-Grupo Portugué de VIH/SIDA, Portugal). The draft version of the too more input from the participants of a workshop with Checkpoints and 5 experts held in Ljubljana, 14⁸⁻14.

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Regulatory and Legal Framework

WP8. Sarah Benayoun, AIDES, France.

P04/04







SYNTHESIS

- NATIONAL DEPORTS



A study to

early access

and linkage

populations

in Europe.

to care

among

migrant

to HIV testing

better



Information brochure - EURO HIV EDAT project

To conduct a state of the art on
the WPS of the EURO HIV-ED,
qualitative and quantitative studi

Specific objective:

To state the different definitions of
"migrant" and to characterize the

understand and improve

et information or d HFV organization tration in each procountry. Background

The number of new HIV diagnosis continues to rise in many European countries, being the epidemic largely concentrated in certain sub-populations, namely MSM (with the highest proportion of diagnosis), migrants and IDU. Recent data estimates that in EU Member States 30% of those infected are unaware of their infection and that many HIV diagnosed patients are entering care more than 1 year after diagnosis. Early HIV diagnosis and treatments are great benefits both at the individual level (improving survival) and population level (decreasing transmission).

Most-at-Risk Populations to reach for becoming infected with HIV are more difficultly reached in health care settings being Community Based Voluntary Counselling and Testing services (CBVCTs), when specifically tailored to the target population and local context, more efficient to increase early HIV diagnosis and treatment.

The Euro HIV EDAT project is built on the existing COBATEST network of CBVCTs established by the European Project HIV-COBATEST. This network is the unifying thread of the proposal. A subset of CBVCT services who are members of the network will participate in the activities planned in the project.

Guide of Good Practices

DATA



WP 4 T2. Irena Klavs, NIJZ, Slovenia; L. Fernandez, CEEISCAT, Spain. PO4/09, PS1/05, PO1/04

PRELIMINARY RESULTS - 2013

Agregated data:

_95,493 clients tested for HIV (range : 8 - 43,097)

Confirmatory reported rate: 42,5-100%

Prevalence: 0.3%-3,4%

Euro HIV EDAT Work package 4

Estimates of core indicators for monitoring and evaluation of community based voluntary counselling and testing (CBVCT) for HIV in the COBATEST network

First interim report

Data for the first half of 2015

7th July 2016

Data from centres COBATEST web based apps:

10,300 tests performed, 9.102 clients tested from 25 CBVCT centres from 7 different countries (Spain, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Latvia, Ukraine)

overall prevalence: 1.27%

confirmation rate: 70 %

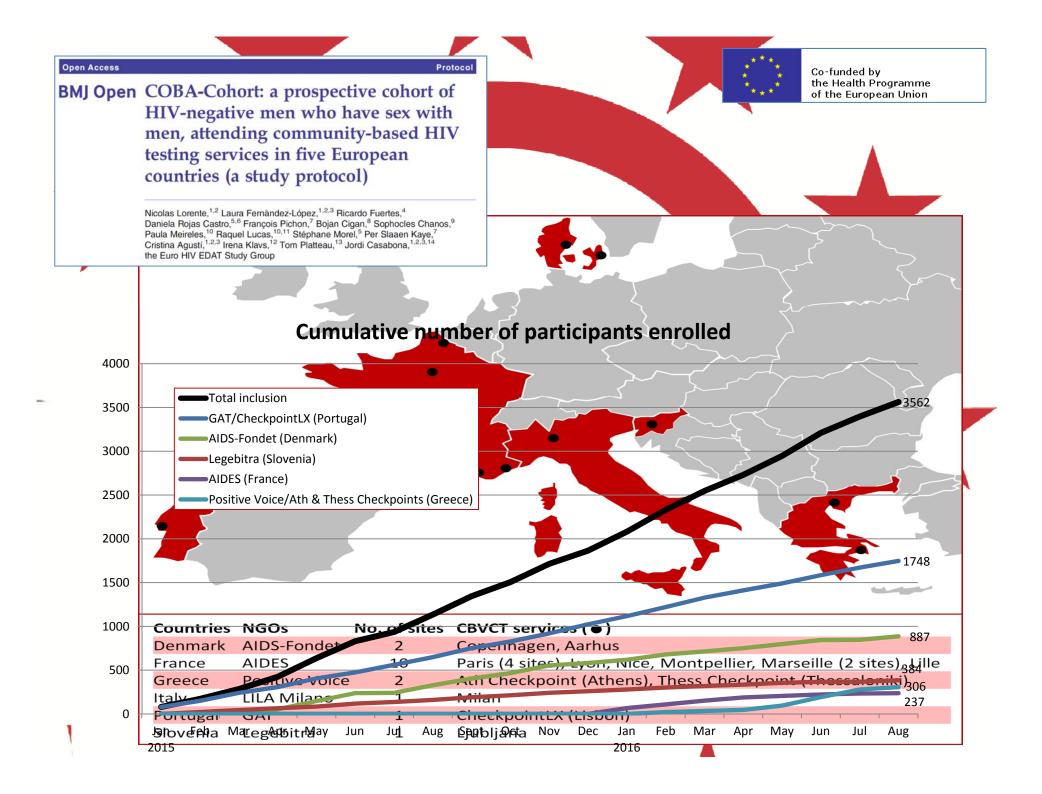
overall linkage to care rate: 65,5 %.



Results 2015 Data from centres using web based apps:

Clients tested for HIV				
	N	%		
Age groups (N= 8,890)				
<20	792	8,9%		
>=21-35	5301	59,6%		
>=36-50	2250	25,3%		
>50	547	6,2%		
Gender (N=9,098)				
Male	6603	72,6%		
Female	2350	25,8%		
Transgender	145	1,6%		
Migrants (N= 8,745)				
yes	2794	31,9%		
Transmission Groups (N= 8,925)				
IDU	104	1,2%		
Male sex worker	391	4,4%		
MSM	4055	45,4%		
Women sex worker	464	5,2%		
Heterosexual women	1857	20,8%		
Heterosexual men	2054	23,0%		

Clients tested for HIV			
	N	%	
Type of test used (N=9,095)		antibilities and	
Rapid blood test	7114	78,2%	
Rapid oral test	1871	20,6%	
Conventional test	110	1,2%	
Testing sites (N=9,102)			
CBVCT office	8083	88,8%	
Outoors/Van	61	0,7%	
Sex work venue	87	1,0%	
Sauna/sex venue	146	1,6%	
Public venue	187	2,1%	
Amusement venue	355	3,9%	
Needle exchange venue	31	0,3%	
Other	152	1,7%	
Previous HIV test (N=8,970)			
yes	5872	65,5%	
no_	3098	34,5%	



WP6. Per Slaaen Kaye, Aids Fondet, Denmark





15 sites from 11 countries

Percentage of reactive HIV linkaged to care: ranged from 53% to 100% (for MSM 71%-100%).

What is the percentage of MSM in the total number of people linked to		
(referred to) care		
1 Poland 20 Voluntary Councilling and Testing Control		N/A
1. Poland – 30 Voluntary Counselling and Testing Centres		N/A
2. Poland – Foundation for Social Education		80 %
3. Ukraine – Community Centre for gays and bisexuals		N/A
4. France – Checkpoint-Paris		95 %
5. France – AIDES		N/A
6. Greece – Athens Checkpoint		90 %
7. Portugal – CheckpointLX / GAT		100 %
8. Spain – BCN Checkpoint		100 %
9. Spain – Associació Ciutadana Antisida De Catalunya		100 %
10. Italy – Fondazione LILA Milano ONLUS	*)	71 %
11. Denmark – Checkpoint Copenhagen		90 %
12. Latvia – Checkpoint for MSM (NGO "Baltic HIV Association")	_	_ N/A
13. Austria – Aids-hilfe Wien		N/A
14. Germany – Stadt Essen		90 %
15. Germany – Hagen e.V.		N/A
*) This is what they know – there can be more people linked to care		

PILOT STUDIES



WP9 T2. Tom Platteau, ITM Antwerp, Belgium. PO4/01



SPINE PROJECTS

Taylor & Francis





AIDS Care

Psychological and Socio-medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV

ISSN: 0954-0121 (Print) 1360-0451 (Online) Journal homepage: http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/caic20

Economic evaluation of HIV testing for men who have sex with men in community-based organizations - results from six European cities

Julian Perelman, Ricardo Rosado, Omar Amri, Stéphane Morel, Daniela Rojas Castro, Sophocles Chanos, Bojan Cigan, Miha Lobnik, Ricardo Fuertes, François Pichon, Per Slaaen Kaye, Cristina Agustí, Laura Fernàndez-López, Nicolas Lorente & Jordi Casabona



Table 3. Cost-effectiveness of the participating community-based counselling and testing centres in 2014.

	Athens	Copenhagen
Effectiveness		Policy
HIV tests	5966	20 등
Reactive HIV tests (prevalence)	125 (2.1%)	
Reactive HIV tests linked to care (rate of linkage)	107 (85.6%)	brief
Total costs, in PPP*-adjusted euros		<u>co</u>
Total Costs	245,803	110,8
Cost-effectiveness, in PPP ^a -adiusted euros		
Cost per HIV test	41	
Cost per reactive HIV test	1966	55 ANEC
Cost per reactive HIV test linked to care	2297	55 WAS N
*PPP-adjusted refers to the adjustment for PPP (se	e Methods section	The included

Community-based voluntary counseling and testing services for HIV The economic argument

Paris:

Liubliana.

AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF CBVCT'S WAS NECESSARY

Lisbon

The incidence of HIV among MSM has been

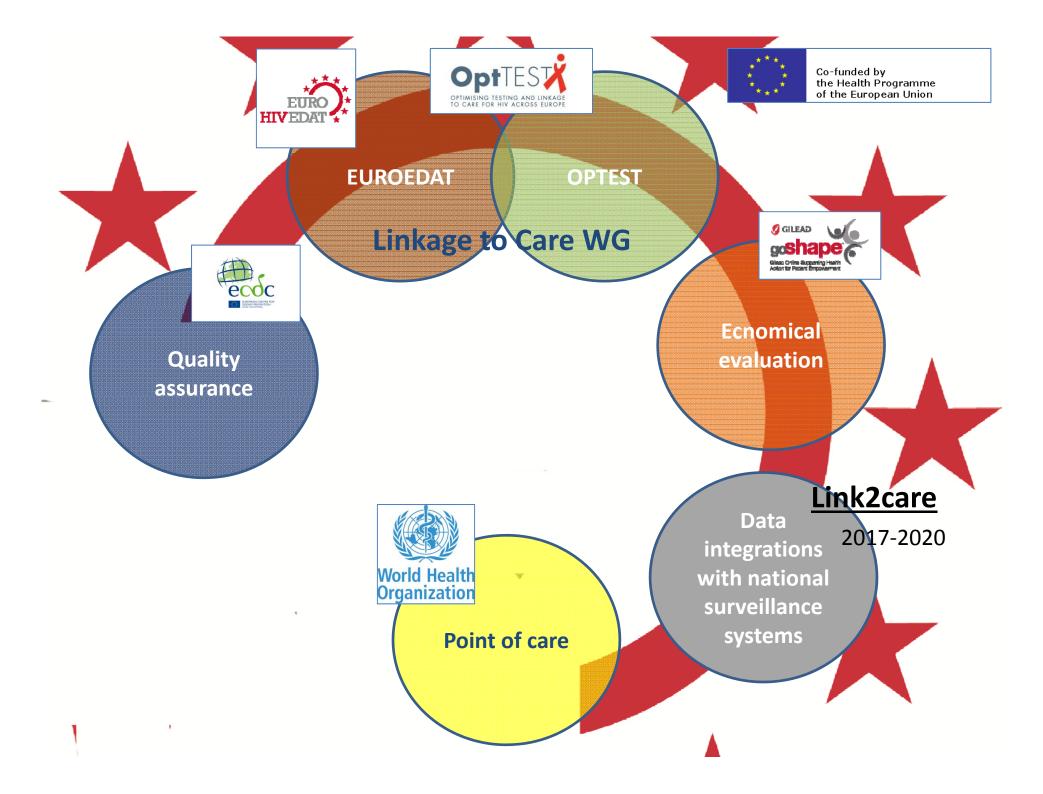
Despite increasingly effective antiretroviral therapies, the number of HIV cases has not diminished among men who have sex with men (MSM) between 2004 and 2012, contrary to other transmission groups. Sex between men was also the first cause of new reported cases in Europe, representing a share of 42%, Also, 36.7% of HIV-infected MSMs were detected at a late stage of the disease.

encouraging findings justify the additional costs of running CBV CTs.

SIX CBVCT'S ACROSS EUROPE WERE ANALYZED

An economic study was performed in six CBVCTs from five European countries

We have collected retrospectively data from 6 CBVCTs, situated in Copenhagen, Paris, Lyon, Athens, Lisbon, and Ljubljana. Except for Ljubljana, all CBVCTs used rapid testing.





Main achievements:

- standardized procedures for program implementation and data collections
- a framework and platform for multisectorial collaboration
- comparable data (and gaps to improve) for both operational and advocacy purposes
- add evidence on the hability to reach the righ groups and link.
- improve knowledge on the response, contribute with data to ECDC (Dublin declaration)
- stimulated national responses on M&A (ie. Spain)
- construct the basis for advancing on M&A (ie. WP6 in the Link2Care Project)
- generate spine projects
- contribute to have CBVCT in the public health agenda and create, policy awareness.





- Finalizing the deliverables on time and putting together the different pieces of the project !!!
- Increase dissemination and political incidence.
- Increasing synergies, have more actors on board.
- Continue to help national efforts on M&A (BVCTs)
- Sustainability of the effort (COBATEST Network, COBACOHORT, SWAB to KNOW, web based apps, update guidelines, ...)

Are new testing approaches included in testing guidelines in the EU/EEA? (2015)

Original research article

STD & AIDS

International Journal of STD & AIDS 0(0) 1–11 © The Author(s) 2015

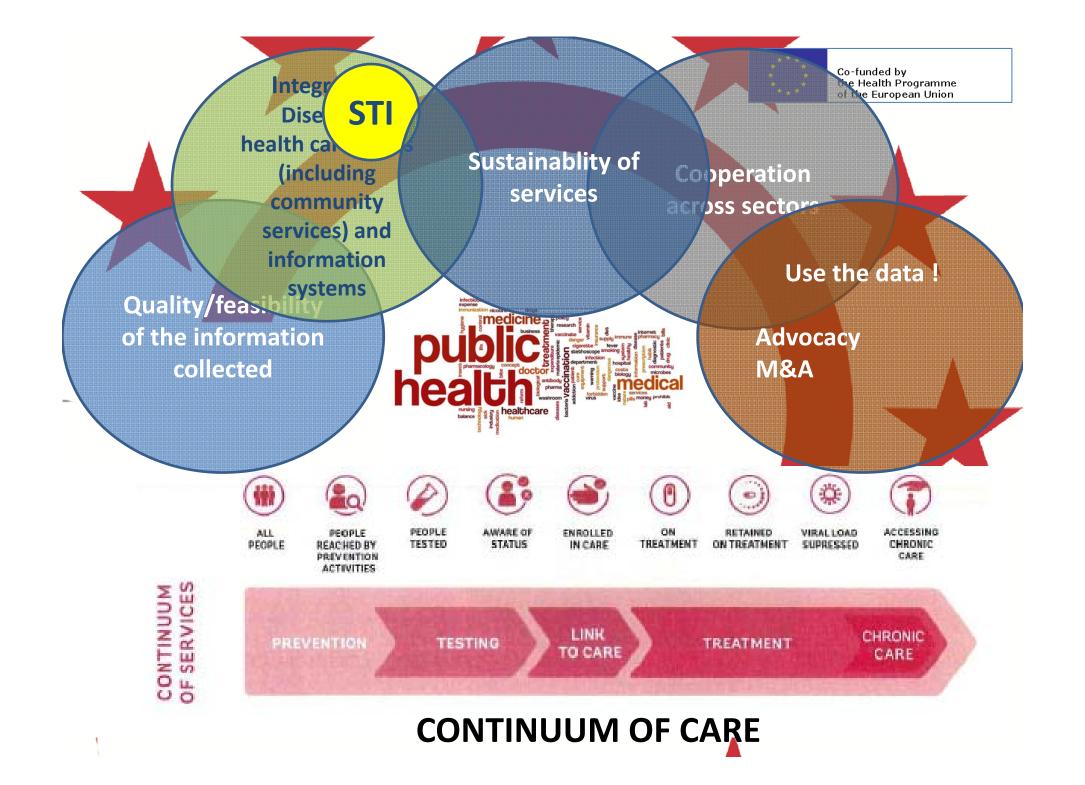
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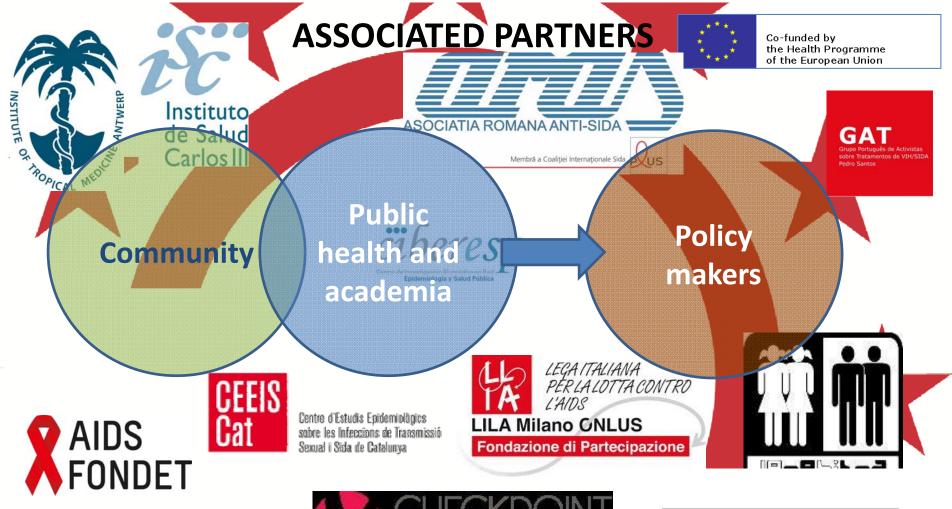
SSAGE

Heterogeneity of community-based voluntary, counselling and testing services for HIV in Europe: the HIV-COBATEST survey

Juliana Reyes-Urueña¹, Michele Breveglieri^{2,3}, Martina Furegato^{2,4}, Laura Fernàndez-López^{1,5,6}, Cristina Agusti^{1,5,6} and Jordi Casabona^{1,5,6,7}

Testing types	Yes	No	No guidelines
Community-based testing delivered by trained medical staff	20	4	6
Community-based testing delivered by non-medical staff (e.g. trained lay people)	8	16	6
Home-sampling kits	1	23	6
Self-testing kits	2	22	6

















Acknowledgements

We are grateful to all colleagues from the CBVCT centres participating in the COBATEST network for their collaboration in the network:

•AIDS Fondet* (Denmark)	Actuavallès* (Spain)	Cruz Roja Córdoba (Spain)
•Fondazione LILA Milario* (Italy)	•ACASC* (Spain)	Asociación ADHARA(Spain)
•Demetra* (Lithuania)	 Associació Antisida de Lleida* 	Proyecto Hombre (Spain)
•Algarabía (Spain)*	(Spain)	•Concordia Marbella (Spain)
•AVACOS*	Assexora'Tgn* (Spain)	•AIDS-Hilfe NRW e.V (German
•PRAKSIS*	•ACCAS* (Spain)	ARAS-AsociataRomana
•CAS Gibraltar*	•Baltic HIV Association* (Latvia)	Anti-SIDA (Romania)
•OMSIDA* (Spain)	ACAS Girona* (Spain)	Checkpoint LX (Portugal)
•StopSida* (Spain)	Asociación SILOÉ* (Spain)	Association AIDES (France)
•Àmbit Prevenció* (Spain)	Associació Lambda* (Spain)	Legebitra (Slovenia)
•Gais Positius*(Spain)	•Centro Social Polivalente Mujer	•Czech AIDS Help Societ (Chez
•SAPS-Creu Roja* (Spain)	Gades* (Spain)	Republic)
•Centre Jove d'Anticoncepció i	•IEMEKAIE*(Spain)	Association "Prevent" (Serbia
Sexualitat* (CJAS) (Spain)	Gay-alliance (Ukraina)	•Positive Voice (Greece)
•Creu Roja Tarragona* (Spain),	•Asociación Concordia*(Spain)~	•AIDS Hilfe Wien (Austria)
•Gais Positius*(Spain) •SAPS-Creu Roja* (Spain) •Centre Jove d'Anticoncepció i Sexualitat* (CJAS) (Spain)	 Centro Social Polivalente Mujer Gades* (Spain) IEMEKAIE*(Spain) Gay-alliance (Ukraina) 	 Czech AIDS Help Societ Republic) Association "Prevent" (Positive Voice (Greece)

•CBVCT network Poland

•LASS (UK)

•Le Kioske (France)

•Anonymous AIDS Association

ny) (H<mark>ungary)</mark>

•ISKORAK(Croatia)

CBVCT services marked with an asterisk are those which contributed with data for this analysis.



www.eurohivedat.org

thanks

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