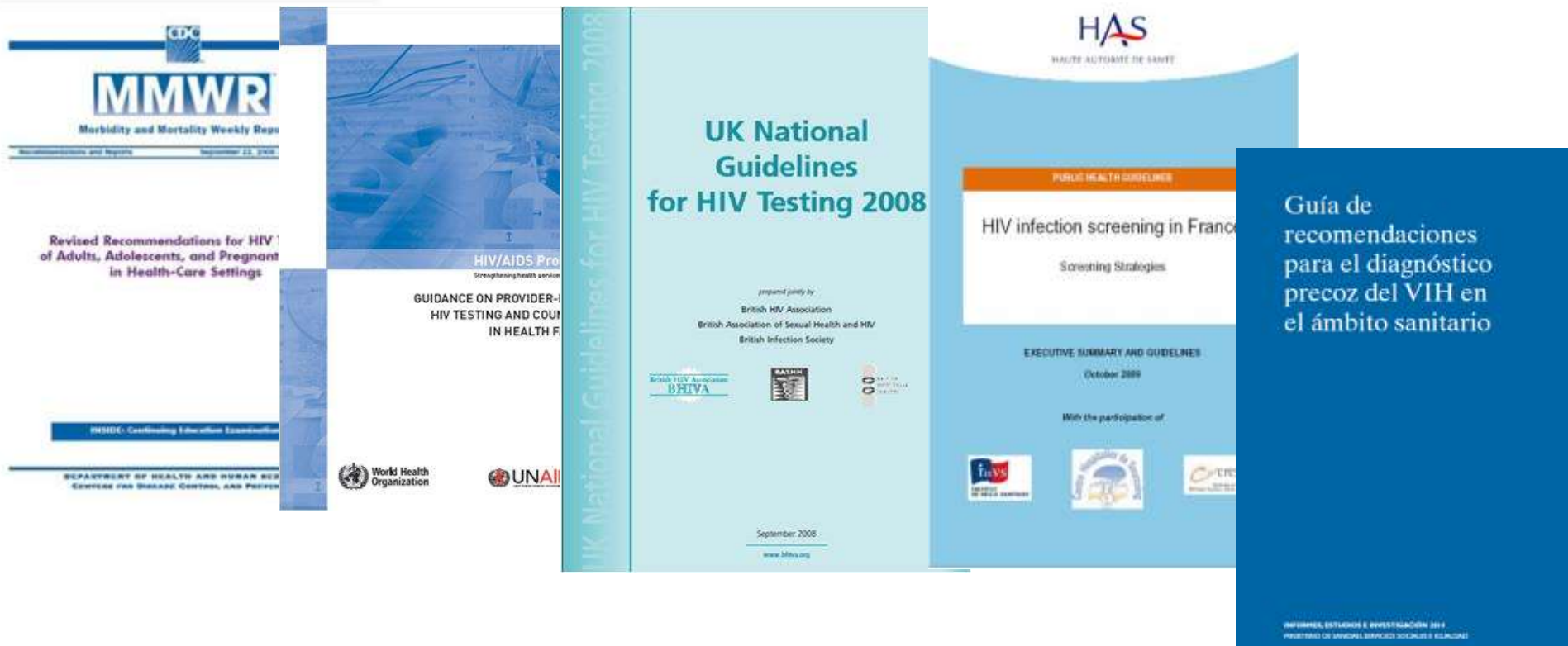


From modelling of cost-effectiveness to changes in national HIV testing policies

Guillaume MABILEAU, Julia DEL AMO VALERO, Kristi RÜÜTEL, A. David PALTIEL, Liis LEMSALU, Virginie SUPERVIE, Asunción DÍAZ FRANCO, Jesús MARTÍN FERNÁNDEZ, Rochelle WALENSKY, Kenneth A FREEDBERG, Yazdan YAZDANPANAH

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HIV testing



Increasing HIV testing frequency for some groups and expanding settings for the general population

The OptTEST Project

- **OptTEST:** *“Optimising testing and linkage to care for HIV across Europe”* is a 3-year project co-funded by the Consumers, Health and Food Executive Agency (CHAFEA) under the European Union Public Health Programme.
- **Objective:** to reduce the number of undiagnosed people with HIV infection and newly diagnosed late presenters in the European regions and to promote timely treatment and care.

OptTEST Work Package 6

- Objectives
 - To determine the survival benefits, cost and **cost-effectiveness** of different **HIV testing strategies** in different **settings, regions** and **priority groups** in Europe.

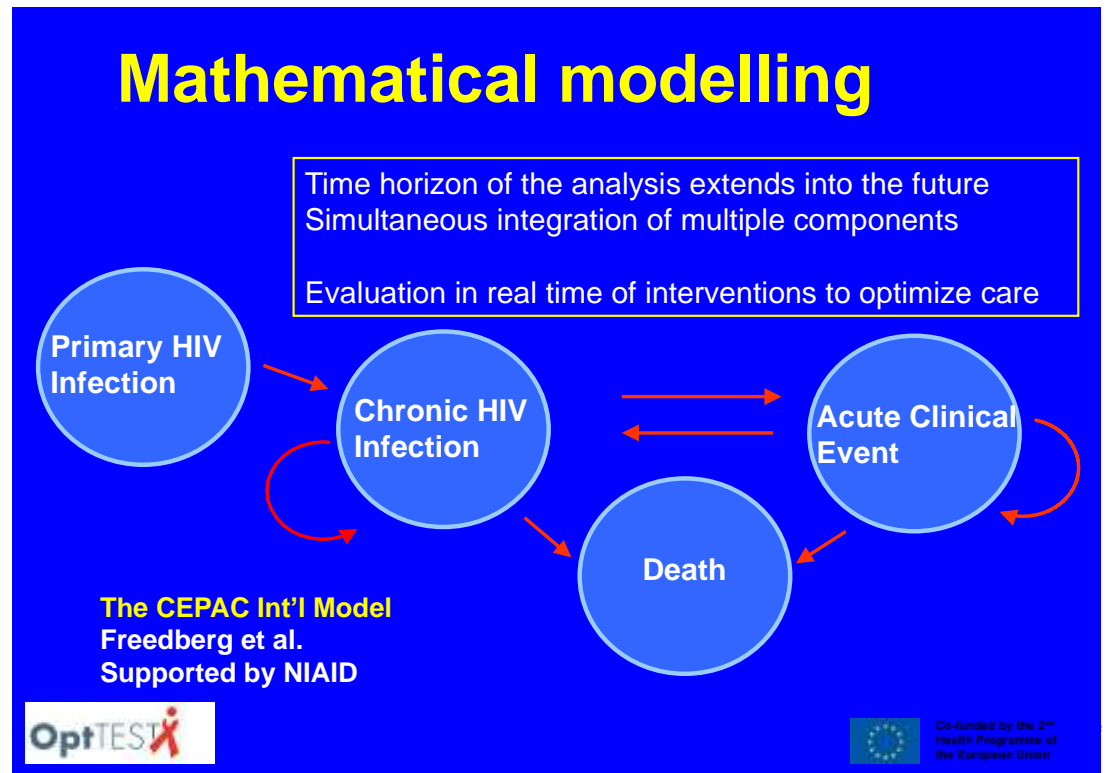
WP6 analysis

- Focus of analysis France, Spain, and Estonia.
- Findings are to be extrapolated to other European countries to produce country- and region-specific guidance for choosing cost-effective testing strategies



Study design

- Mathematical modelling : Cost-Effectiveness of Preventing AIDS Complications (CEPAC), a widely published Monte Carlo simulation model of the detection, natural history and treatment of HIV disease.



Strategies to be tested against « current testing »

- **Populations**

- **High-risk** populations : Men who have Sex with Men (MSM), People Who Inject Drugs (PWID)
- **General** Population

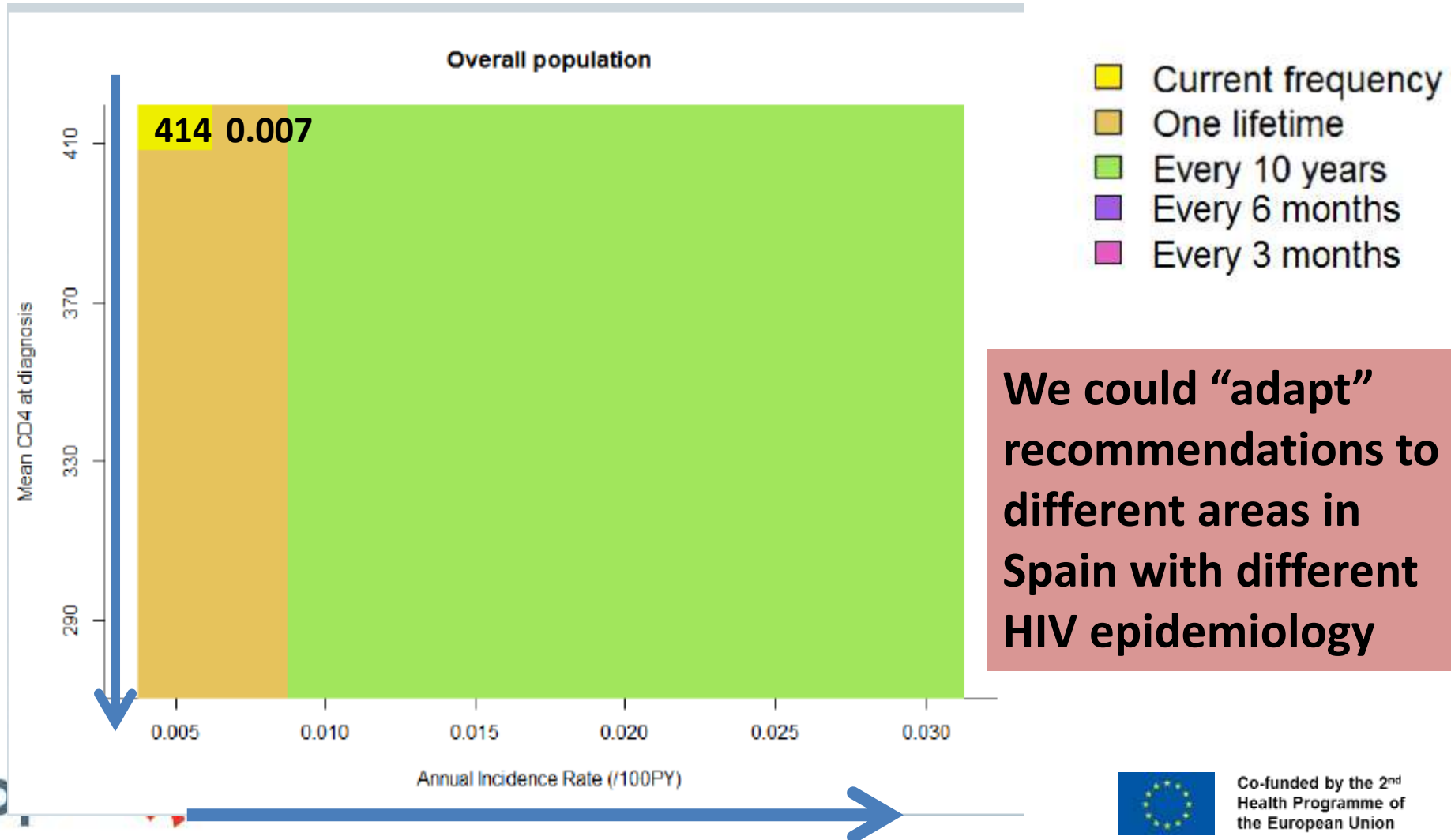
- **Testing frequency**

- One additional test lifetime
- Every 10, 5, 3 and 1 year(s)
- Every 6, 3 and 1 month(s) (high-risk groups)

Conclusion

- **MSM** should be tested every 3 to 12 months in France and Estonia, and every 6 to 36 months in Spain.
- **PWID** should be tested every 3 to 12 months in Spain, and every 12 to 36 months in France. In Estonia, PWID should be tested at least monthly, if not more frequently.
- Current HIV testing in the **general population** should be maintained in France and Spain, and increased in Estonia with an additional test every three years.
- For optimal value, HIV screening strategies in Europe should be **tailored** to each country's epidemic.

Sentitivity analyses



Changes in national HIV testing policies

- France :
 - High-risk populations
 - **MSM** should be tested every 3 months
 - **PWID** should be tested every 12 months
 - Migrants from sub-Saharan Africa and the Caraïbes should be tested every 12 months
 - General population: HIV testing at least once in the entire life should be maintained with specific attention to
 - Men
 - Regions with a high undiagnosed HIV prevalence

Impact on HIV testing policies in Spain

Gua de
recomendaciones
para el diagnóstico
precoz del VIH en
el ámbito sanitario

INFORMES, ESTUDIOS E INVESTIGACIÓN 2014
MINISTERIO DE SANIDAD, POLÍTICA SOCIAL Y CONSUMO

- MoH part of the Opt-test research team from the start
- Results presented at:
 - Special session within the National Spanish HIV Congress SEISIDA, Seville March 2017
 - Opt-test policy meeting Madrid September 2017
- Revision of Spanish Guidelines will incorporate Opt-test findings