

# SPANISH NETWORK FOR HIV TESTING IN THE COMMUNITY LEVEL (REDCOVIH) DATA FROM 2022

**Authors:** Martínez Colom, Alberto<sup>1</sup>; Hoyos Miller, Juan<sup>1</sup>; Díaz Franco, Asunción<sup>2</sup>; del Amo, Julia<sup>1</sup>; Gómez Castellá, Javier<sup>1</sup> and the RedCoVIH group\*.

1. Division for Control of HIV, STIs, Viral Hepatitis and Tuberculosis. Ministry of Health. Spain.

2. National Centre of Epidemiology. Institute of Health Carlos III. Spain.

\* Laura Fernández López, Reyes Velayos Corrales, Santiago Moreno Guillén, Iván Zaro, Francisco Javier Vázquez Atalaya, Nolo Valderrábano López, Ana Belén Durán Muñoz, Elisa Garcia Teigell, Raul Del Rio, Mónica Morán, Alejandro Sanchez Ferrer, Amaya Gómez Caldach, Francisco Javier González Rubio, Ofelia García, Tina Belando, M<sup>a</sup> José Oltra, Laura Pérez Roselló, Oscar Guillermo Pérez Martín, Carles Barres Gimenez, María Jesús Viñales López, Juan Ramón Barrios Llanos, Juan Diego Ramos Marikovich, María Jesús Viñales López, Wafa Ben Cheikh El Aayuni.

## Introduction

Screening and use of rapid tests is one of the measures trying to reach 95% of people diagnosed with HIV by 2030 (UNAIDS). It is critical to facilitate access to HIV screening tests for those who are most vulnerable to HIV infection. The community setting is an environment in which these are provided in an equitable manner to anyone who requires them. The Spanish network for HIV testing in the community level (RedCoVIH) has been set up, under the Division for Control of HIV, STI, HCV and TB of the Ministry of Health, through which, on a voluntary basis, the third sector provides information from the HIV screening tests carried out.

## Objectives

1. To describe the number and regional distribution of HIV rapid tests performed during 2022 in community based programs included in the REDCOVIH network.
2. To describe the main characteristics of the tested population and to determine its capacity to promote diagnosis in different priority groups

## Methods

Standardized forms are available for the collection of data on both the community programs and the tests performed. These data are entered into the RedCoVIH platform by each participant or regional coordinator. Information from tested users was collected anonymously. Analysis was performed using the SPSS program (version 28).

## Results

- ✓ A total of **12,799 HIV rapid tests** were performed, 74 program sites from 15 out of the 19 (17+2) regions in Spain (fig.1 A).
- ✓ By origin, 53,6% were from Spain, 27,4% Latin-America, 9,4% Western Europe and 2,4% from Sub-Saharan Africa countries.

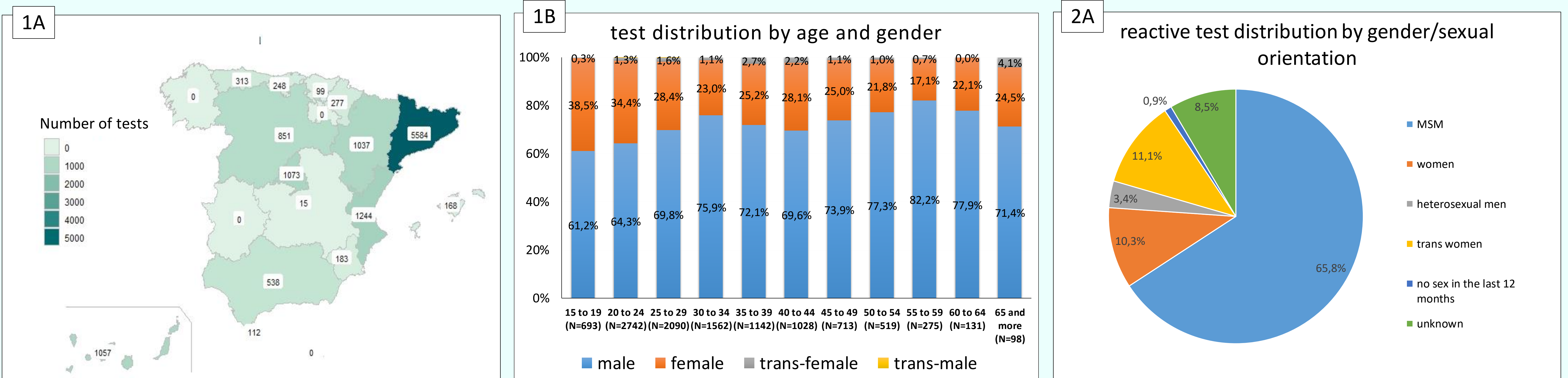


Figure 1 and 2A. Information from tests. A-regional distribution. B-distribution by age and gender; 2A-reactive tests distribution

- ✓ Total 117 **reactive tests** were found (fig.2). A total of 69 reactive tests were **confirmed** as positive HIV, 57 were males (82,6%), 8 were females (11,6%) and 4 were trans-females (5,8%).
- ✓ In relation to **reactivity** (2D), the total percentage found is 0,92%, 8,61% in trans-females, 0,41% in females, 1,21% in MSM, 1,54% between ages of 30-34 and 2,37% in foreign people.

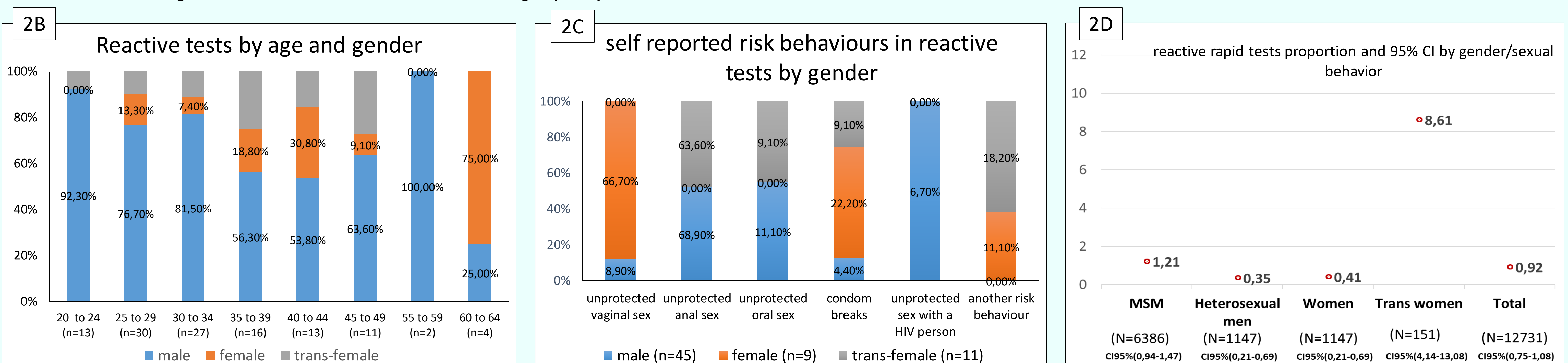


Figure 2. Reactive tests. B-distribution by age and gender. C-risk behaviour by gender. D-percentage of reactivity

## Conclusions

- RedCoVIH is a valuable tool to obtain the HIV testing information at the community level and most important, to carrying out prevention policies.
- The coverage of the REDCOVIH network needs to be extended to all Spanish regions and the quality of the data needs to be improved