



The perspective of the Scientific Societies

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- Who are we?
- What is our misión?

Our interdisciplinary society constitutes the forum where strategies aimed at preventing, treating and eliminating the stigma of people with HIV can be debated among all those involved in the care of people living with HIV.

Late diagnosis

Consequences of late diagnosis

- Increased morbidity
- Increased mortality
- Increased costs
- Lowered HRQoL
- Lost opportunities for prevention



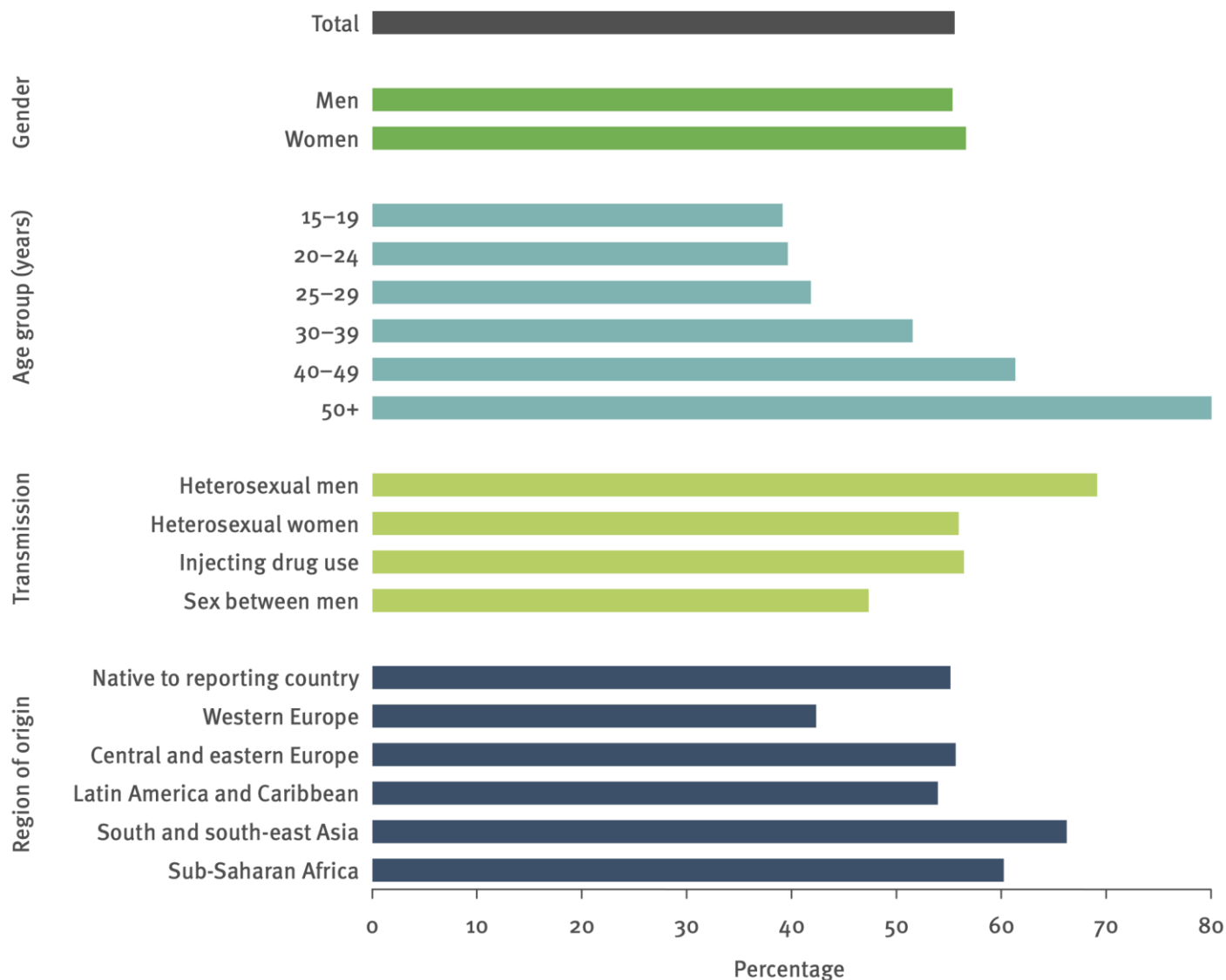
Frequency of late diagnosis

Late diagnosis is more common in

- Women: 57%
- Older adults (>50y): 80%
- Heterosexual men: 69%
- Sub-Saharan migrants: 60%
- South-east Asia migrants: 66%

36% of all HIV diagnoses correspond to advanced disease (CD4 cells <200/mm³)

Percentage of people diagnosed with CD4 cell count < 350 per mm³. EU/EEA, 2021



***HIV testing remains a cornerstone of ending AIDS by 2030.
Missed opportunities for testing must be seen as a collective
failure. SEISIDA will remain committed to HIV testing within
a framework that respects the rights of individuals and does
not promote stigmatisation***