

# Status of PrEP implementation in Europe

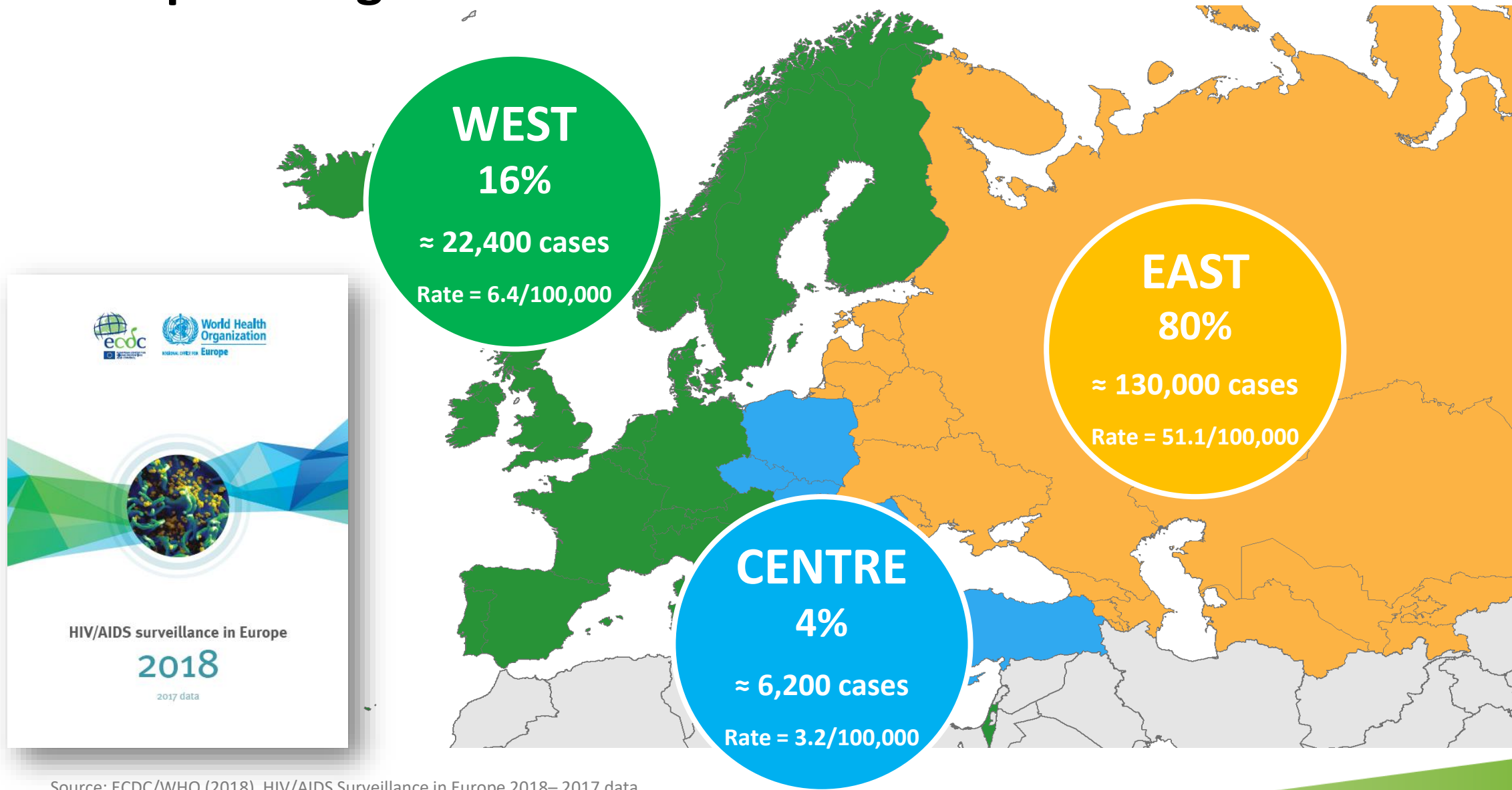
Teymur Noori  
European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)  
PrEP in Europe Summit 2019  
Warsaw, Poland, 10-12 October 2019

No conflicts to disclose

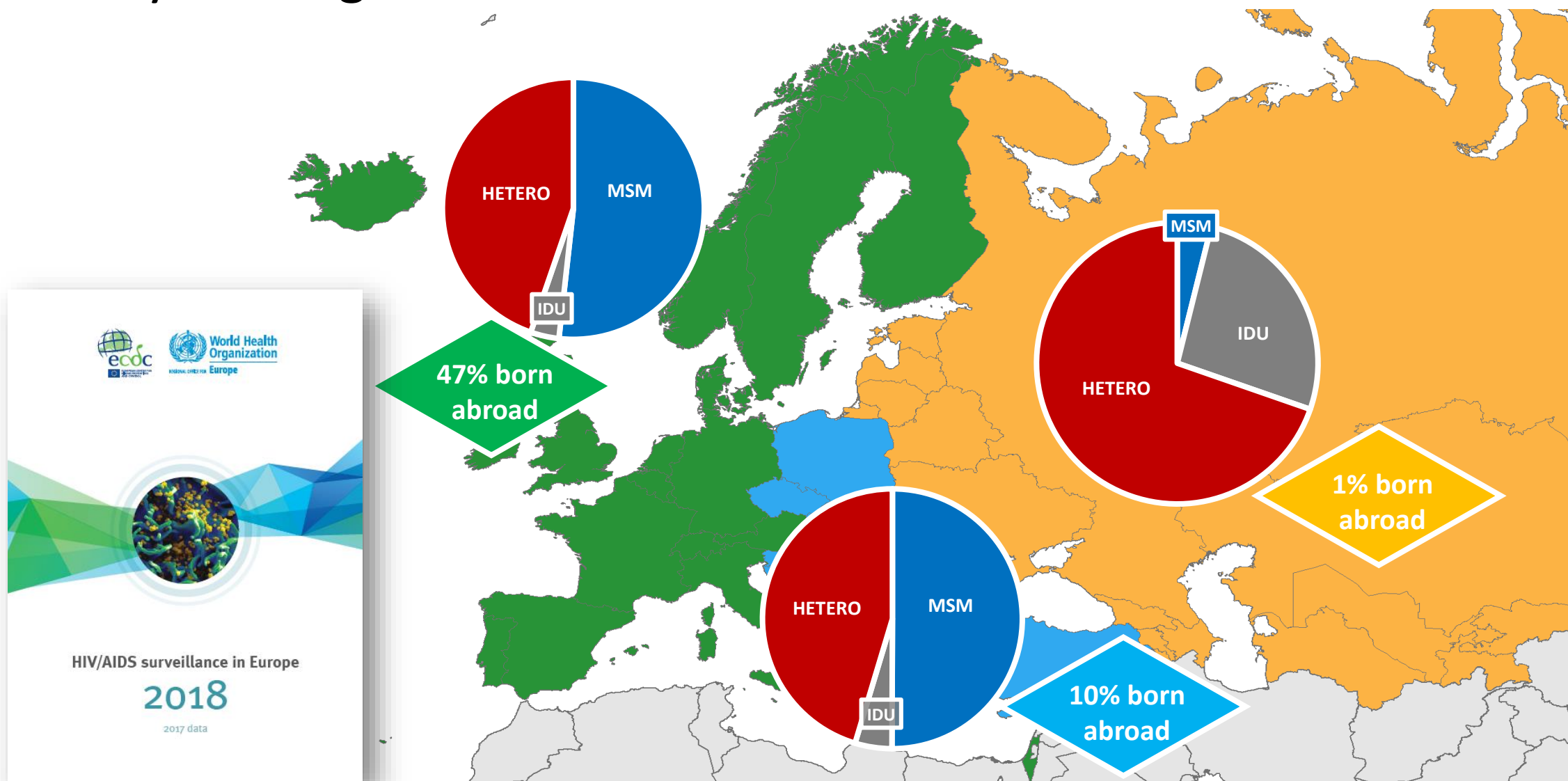
# Outline

- Epidemiology of HIV in Europe and Central Asia
- Status PrEP implementation in Europe
- The 'PrEP gap' in Europe
- Conclusions

# ~160 000 persons were diagnosed with HIV in the WHO European Region in 2017

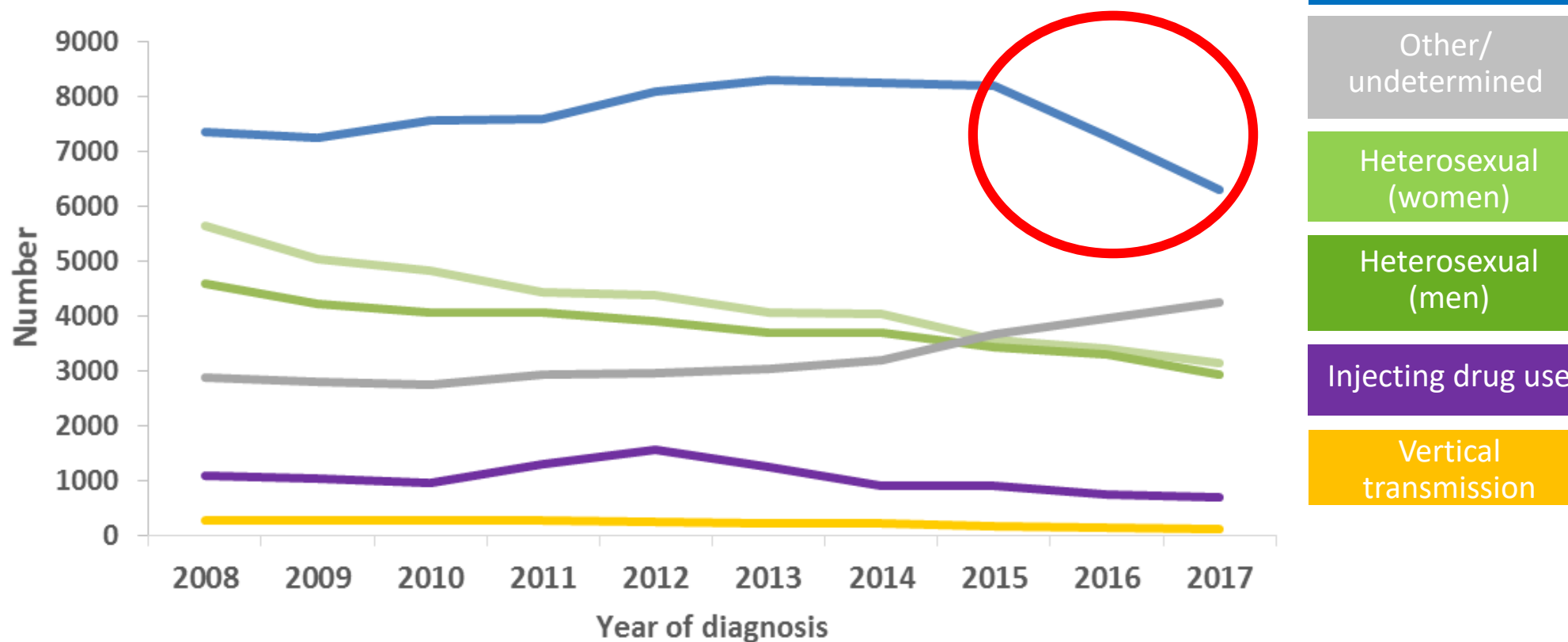


# Distribution of new HIV diagnoses in 2017, by sub-region



HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe  
**2018**  
2017 data

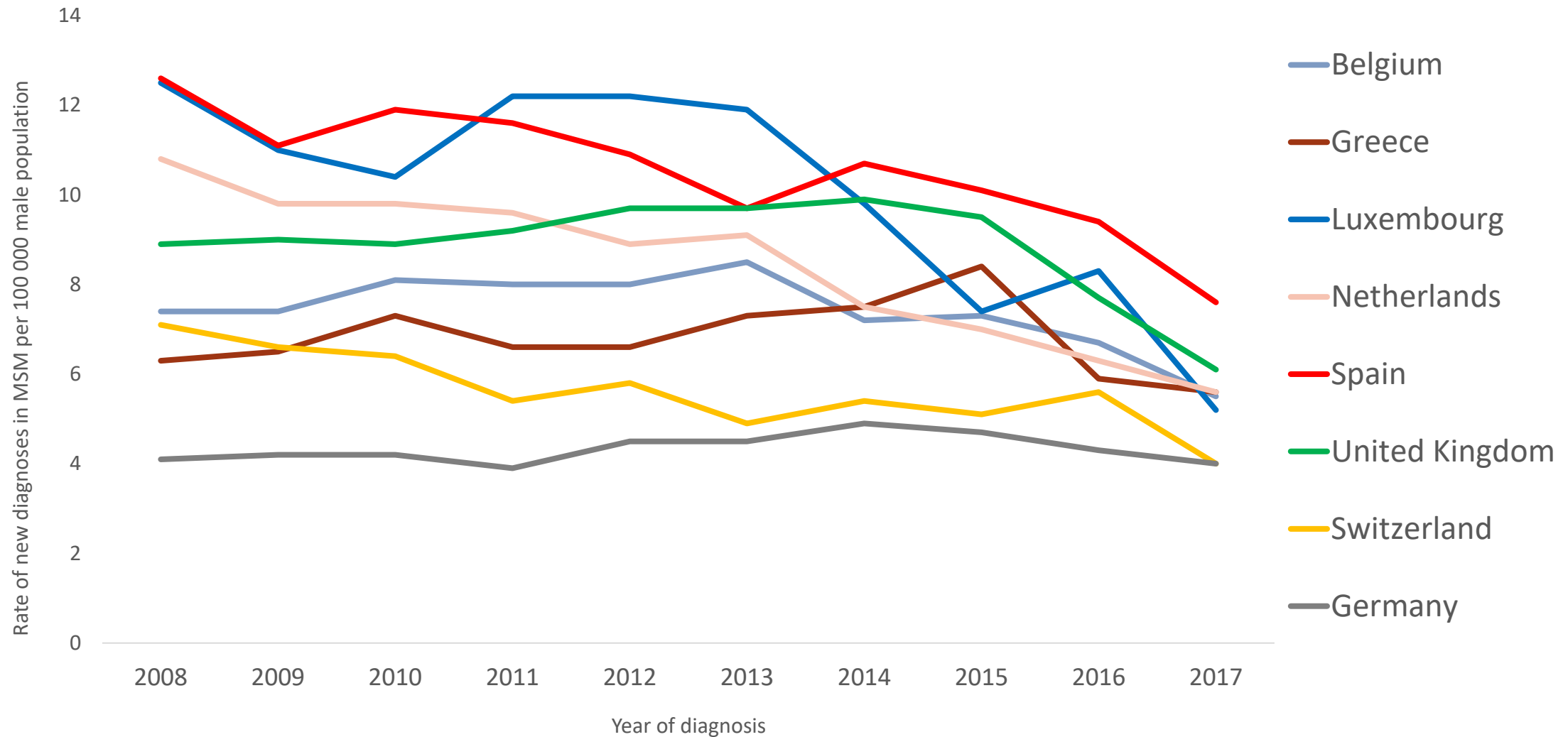
# HIV diagnoses, by route of transmission, 2008-2017, EU/EEA



Data is adjusted for reporting delay. HIV diagnoses reported by Estonia and Poland excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during some years of the period; diagnoses reported by Germany, Italy and Spain excluded due to incomplete reporting during a portion of the period.

Source: ECDC/WHO (2018). HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe 2018– 2017 data

# EU countries showing declines in the rates of new HIV diagnosis reported in MSM, 2008-2017





# Sustainable Development Goals



## Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

*3.3 **By 2030, end** the epidemics of **AIDS**, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.*



# Global targets for 'ending the AIDS epidemic' by 2030

## By 2030 (SDG targets)





✓ Zero new infections

✓ Zero AIDS deaths

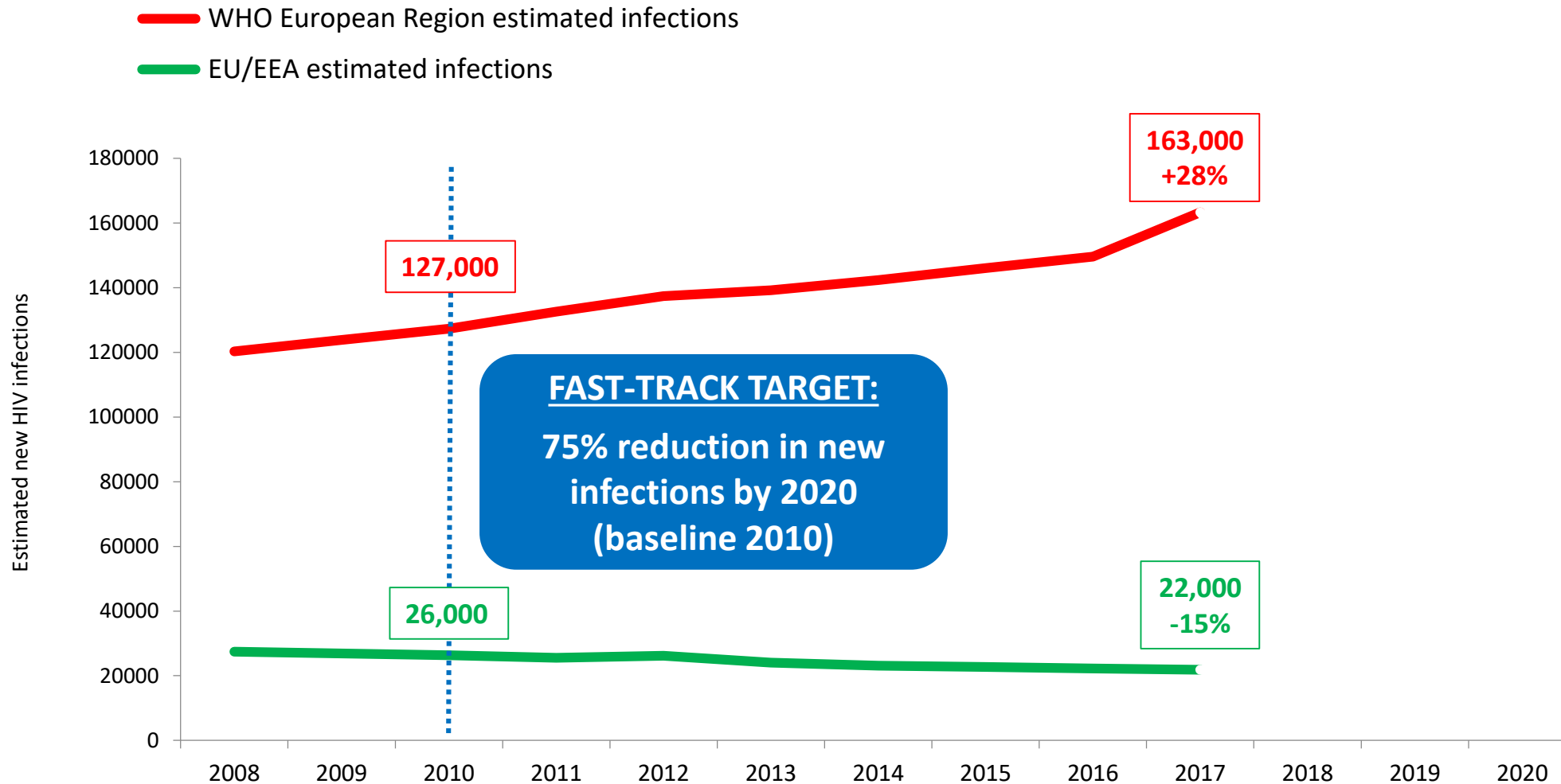
✓ Zero discrimination

# Global targets for 'ending the AIDS epidemic' by 2030

| <b>By 2020</b><br>(Fast-Track targets)<br> | <b>By 2030</b><br>(SDG targets)<br>   |
|---|--|
| ✓ To reduce new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020  | ✓ <div data-bbox="1319 658 2204 1129"><b>Includes targets on:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ HIV incidence</li><li>■ PrEP (3 million)</li><li>■ 90-90-90</li></ul></div> |
| ✓ To reduce AIDS-related death to fewer than 500 000 by 2020  | ✓  |
| ✓ To eliminate HIV-related stigma and discrimination by 2020  | ✓ Zero discrimination  |

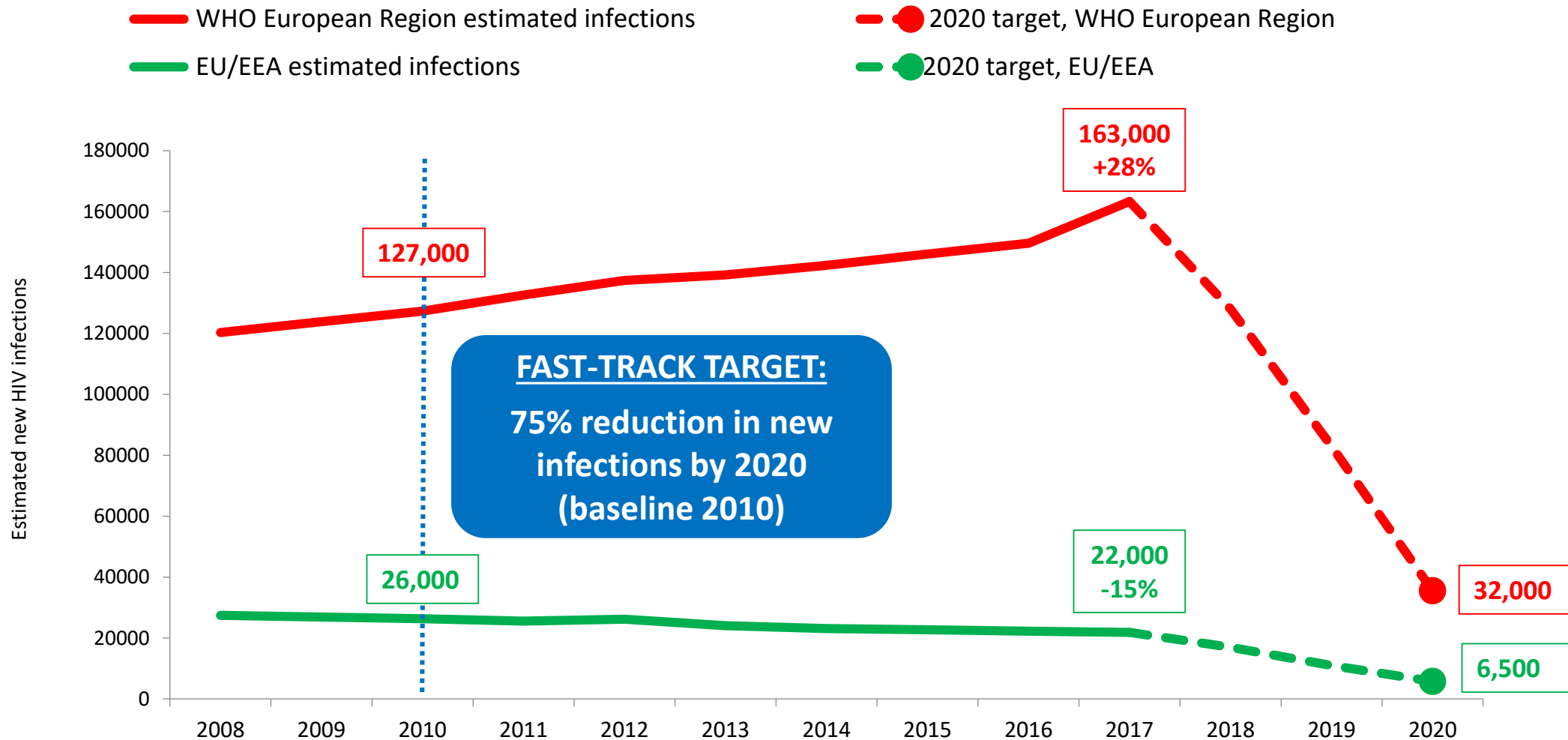
# Are we on track to meet the 2020 targets?

## Incidence



# Are we on track to meet the 2020 targets?

## Incidence



# Data on PrEP from countries

## Dublin Declaration monitoring

### Pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV prevention in Europe and Central Asia

Monitoring implementation of the Dublin Declaration on partnership to fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia – 2018/19 progress report

#### Dublin Declaration

This evidence brief summarises key issues and priorities for action in Europe and Central Asia on PrEP. It is largely based on data collected between January and March 2018 by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) to monitor implementation of the 2004 Dublin Declaration<sup>1</sup>.



The monitoring questionnaire was disseminated to the 53 countries that are part of the WHO European region, plus Kosovo and Liechtenstein via an online survey.

#### Key messages

- PrEP (pre-exposure prophylaxis) is almost 100% effective at preventing HIV acquisition when taken as prescribed. It is an essential element in the 'combination prevention' necessary to reach the Sustainable Development Goal of ending HIV transmissions by 2030.
- Since 2016, there has been an increase in the number of countries in the European region implementing PrEP, either routinely as part of national healthcare provision or in demonstration projects.
- There is evidence of considerable 'informal' use of PrEP by people accessing it online or through other means. Not all are informing their sexual health providers, risking inadequate monitoring with possible implications for their health.
- Access to PrEP is not sufficient given levels of risk of HIV acquisition, and greater progress is needed in implementation, especially in the Centre and East sub-regions.
- Improved data collection and surveillance on PrEP uptake and outcomes, as well as sharing of best practice, especially around feasibility, cost and technical matters, will be important in supporting the roll-out of PrEP in the region.

#### Introduction

The international community has committed to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of ending new HIV transmissions by 2030. Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is the use of an antiretroviral medication by people who are uninfected to prevent the acquisition of HIV. The efficacy of PrEP has been shown in a number of randomised controlled trials<sup>2,3,4</sup>. In 2015, the World Health Organization (WHO) recommended that PrEP should be offered as an additional prevention option for people at substantial risk of HIV infection based on the results of these trials<sup>5</sup>. To achieve the SDGs, UNAIDS has recommended as one of its global targets, that 3 million people are on PrEP annually, with a focus on key populations and people at high risk in high prevalence settings.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In 2004, under the leadership of the Irish Presidency of the EU Council, countries came together and adopted the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia. Since 2009, ECDC has been responsible for monitoring its implementation.

<sup>2</sup> Grant RM, Lama JR, Anderson PL, McMahan V, Liu AY, Vargas L, et al. Pre-exposure chemoprophylaxis for HIV prevention in men who have sex with men. *N Engl J Med*. 2010;363(27):2587-99.

<sup>3</sup> McCormack S, Dunn DT, Desai M, Dolling DI, Gafos M, Gilson R, et al. Pre-exposure prophylaxis to prevent the acquisition of HIV-1 infection (PRIOU): effectiveness results from the pilot phase of a pragmatic open-label randomised trial. *Lancet*. 2016;387(10013):53-60.

<sup>4</sup> Molina JM, Capitant C, Spire B, Pialoux G, Cotte L, Charreau I, et al. On-Demand Pre-exposure Prophylaxis in Men at High Risk for HIV-1 Infection. *N Engl J Med*. 2015;373(23):2237-46.

<sup>5</sup> World Health Organization. Guideline on When to Start Antiretroviral Therapy and on Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis for HIV. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2015.

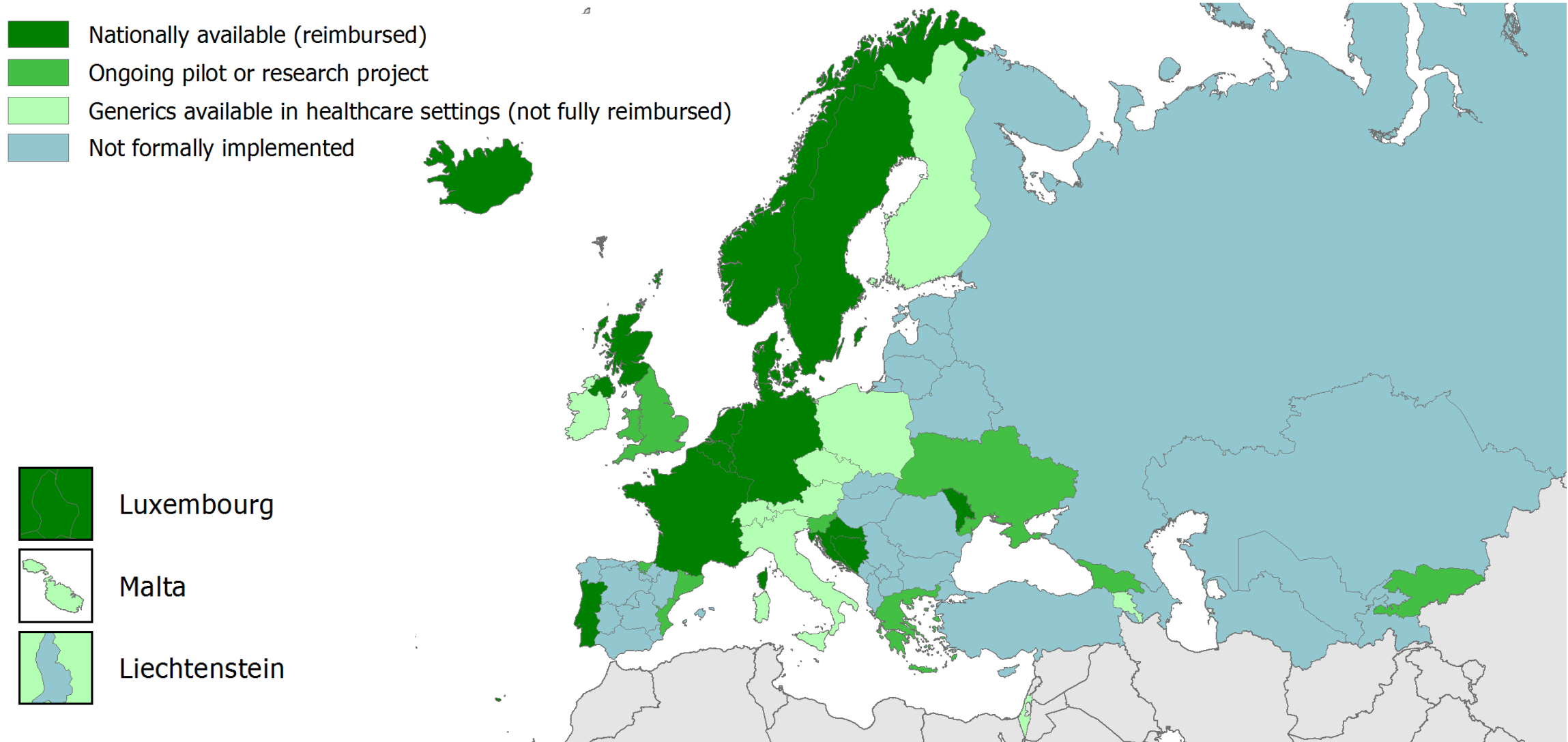
<sup>6</sup> UNAIDS. Sustainable Development Strategy 2016-2021.

Suggested citation: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Evidence brief: Impact of stigma and discrimination on access to HIV services in Europe. Monitoring implementation of the Dublin Declaration on partnership to fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia. Stockholm: ECDC; 2017.

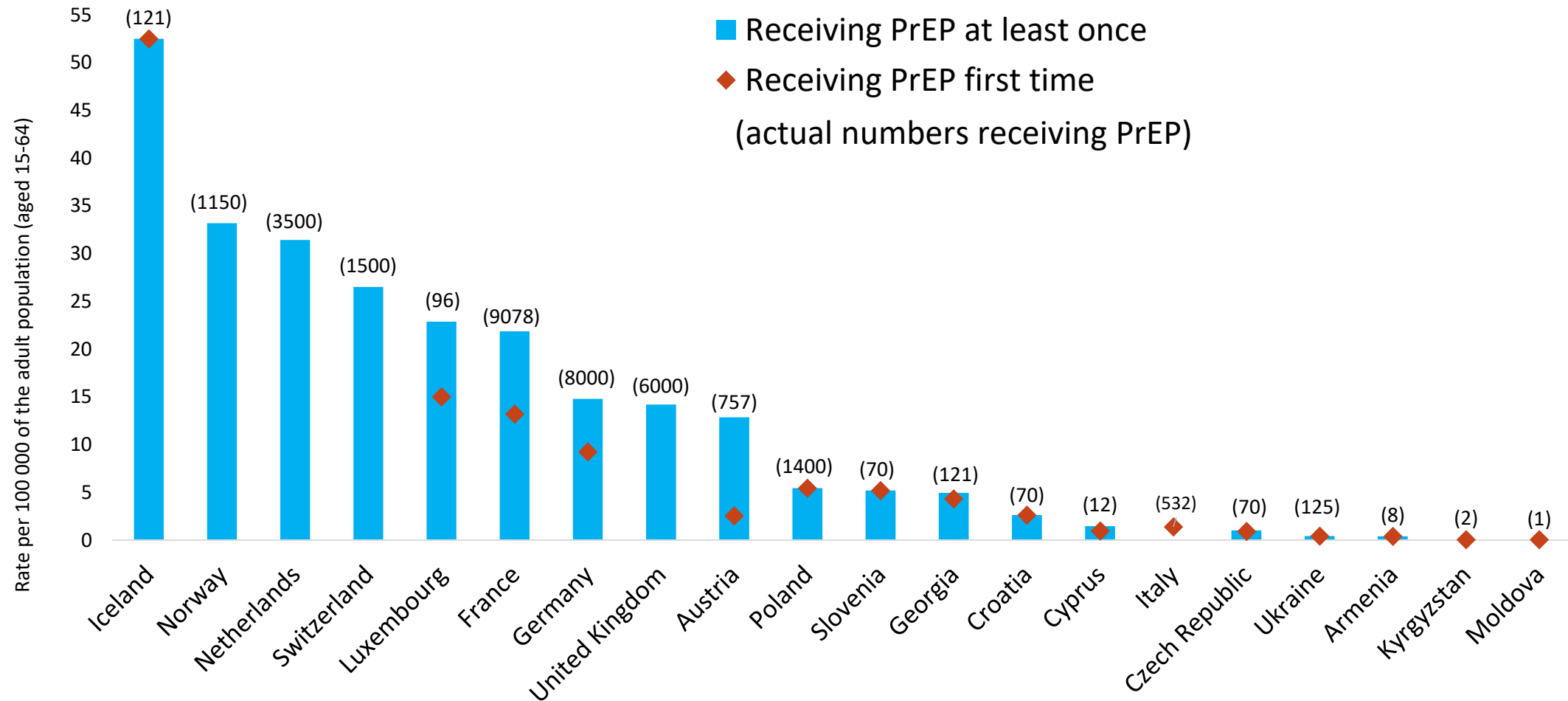
© European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Stockholm, 2017

# Status of formal PrEP implementation in Europe

## October, 2019

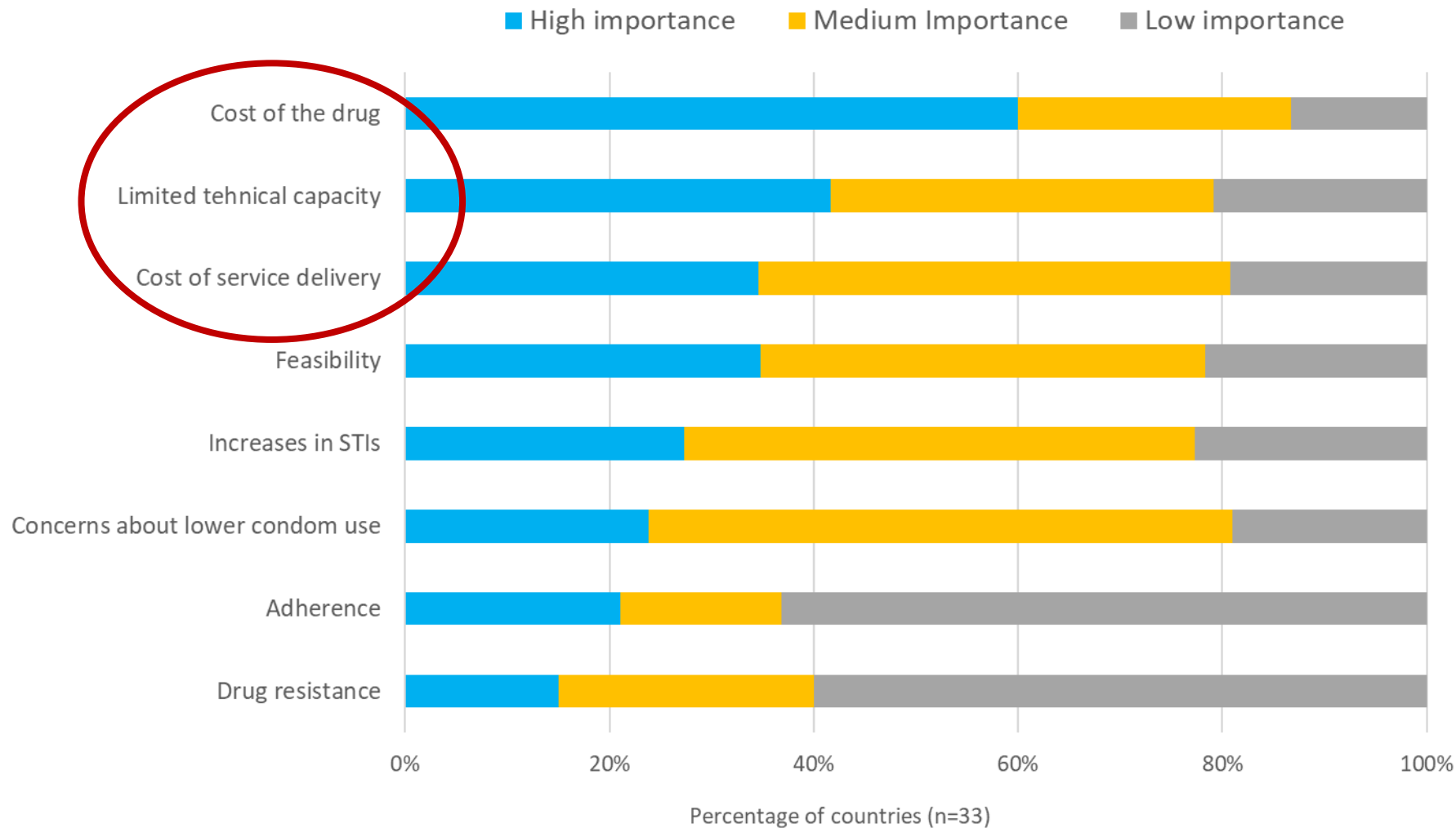


# Numbers receiving PrEP in the last 12 months per 100 000 of the adult population (aged 15-64), 2018

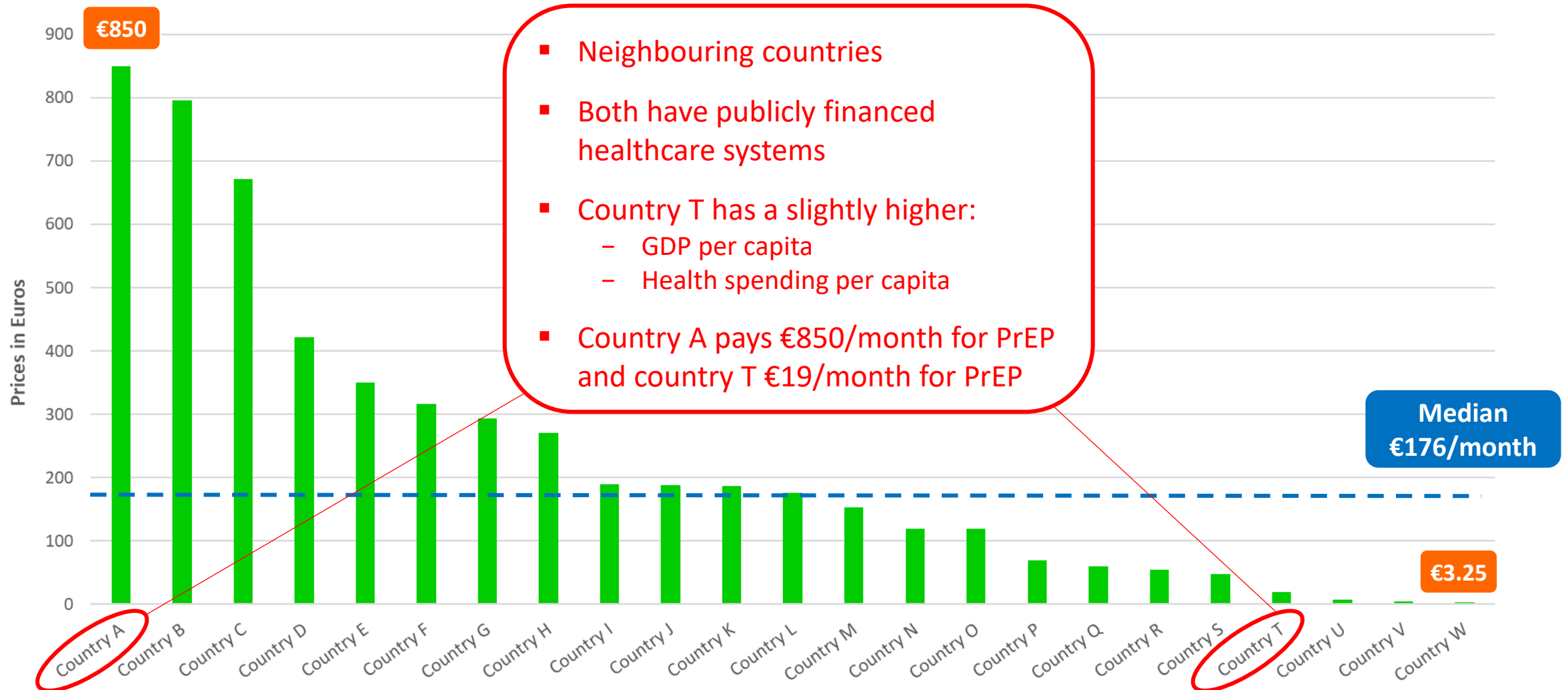




# Issues limiting or preventing the implementation of PrEP in European countries



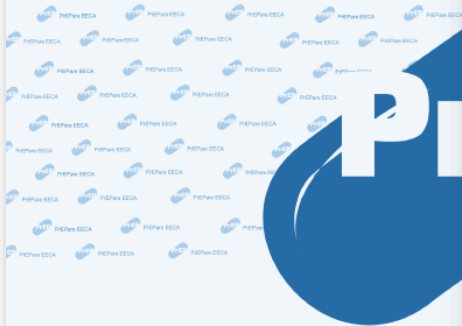
# The cost of 28-30 (month) tablets of PrEP purchased by governments in 23 countries in Europe and Central Asia



# PrEP implementation Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## REPORT

### Assessment of the Availability of the Main Barriers to Implementing PrEP and Scaling Up PrEP in the EECA Region



To be published in  
November 2019

Health (ECOM), 2019

Reducing the pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)  
in the European region, specifically, in Armenia,

Information and to describe the cases has been  
Male Health (ECOM), international network of  
NGOs working in the area of gay men's,  
health and rights in the region of Central and  
(A).

the conditions to ensure that men who have  
transgender people have access to services in

# Hornet/ECDC survey on PrEP

(2017)

HORNET VERSION 4.0

VZW Wi-Fi 14:14 63%  
fr.surveymonkey.com

Behaviour



OPEN ACCESS

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Use of, and likelihood of using, HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis among men who have sex with men in Europe and Central Asia: findings from a 2017 large geosocial networking application survey

Adam Bourne,<sup>1</sup> Beatrice Alba,<sup>1</sup> Alex Garner,<sup>2</sup> Gianfranco Spiteri,<sup>3</sup> Anastasia Pharris,<sup>3</sup> Teymur Noori<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health & Society, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

<sup>2</sup>Hornet Gay Social Network, San Francisco, California, USA

### ABSTRACT

**Objective** Currently, seven European countries provide HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) through public health services, although there are numerous reports of off-licence use. The objective of this study was to

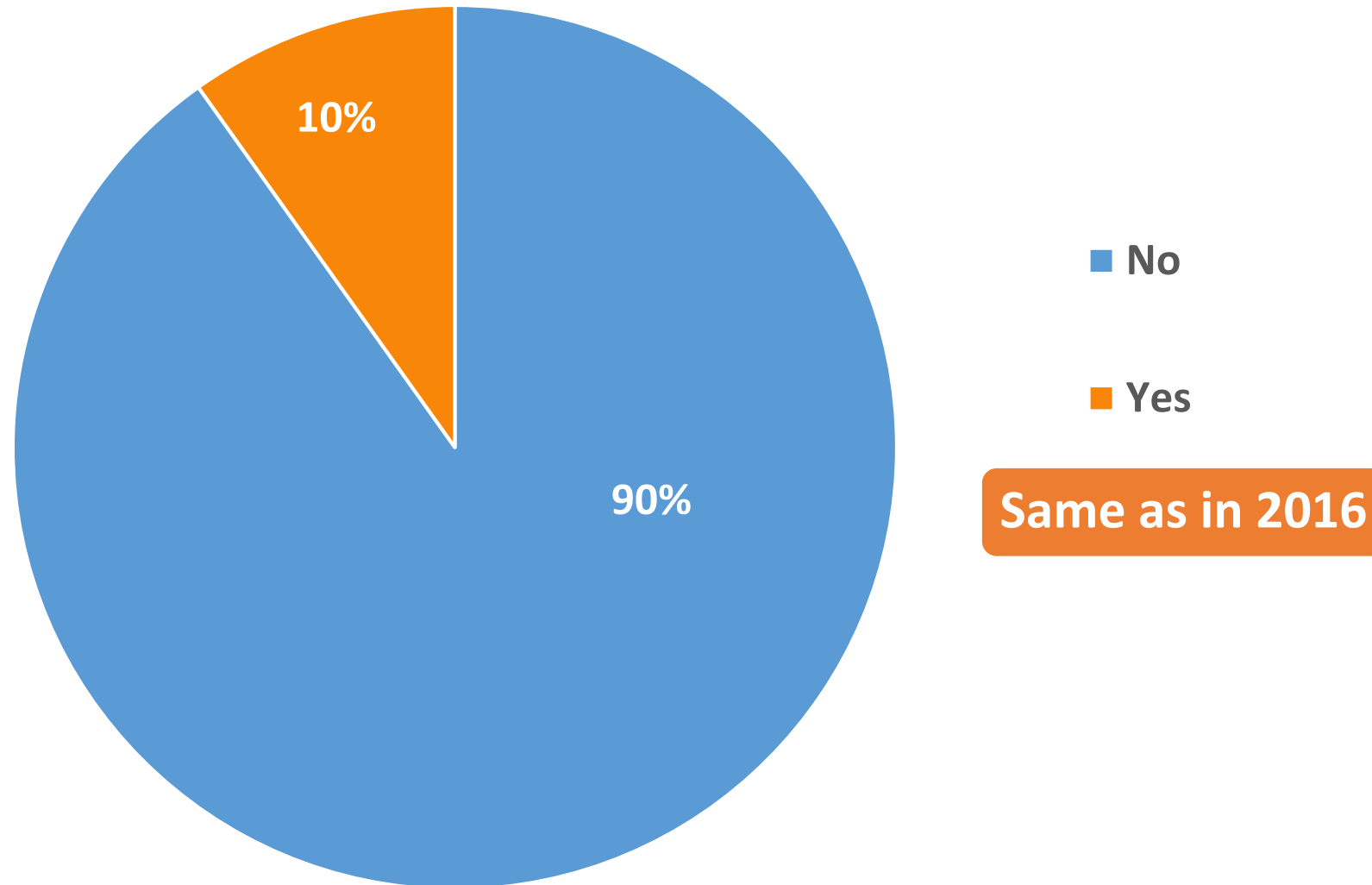
other men who have sex with men (GBMSM) has mitigated HIV transmission,<sup>2</sup> they have proved insufficient in stemming a tide of new infections. Numerous clinical trials have now documented that PrEP can reduce the likelihood of acquiring HIV

# 12,053 respondents from all 55 countries of Europe and Central Asia



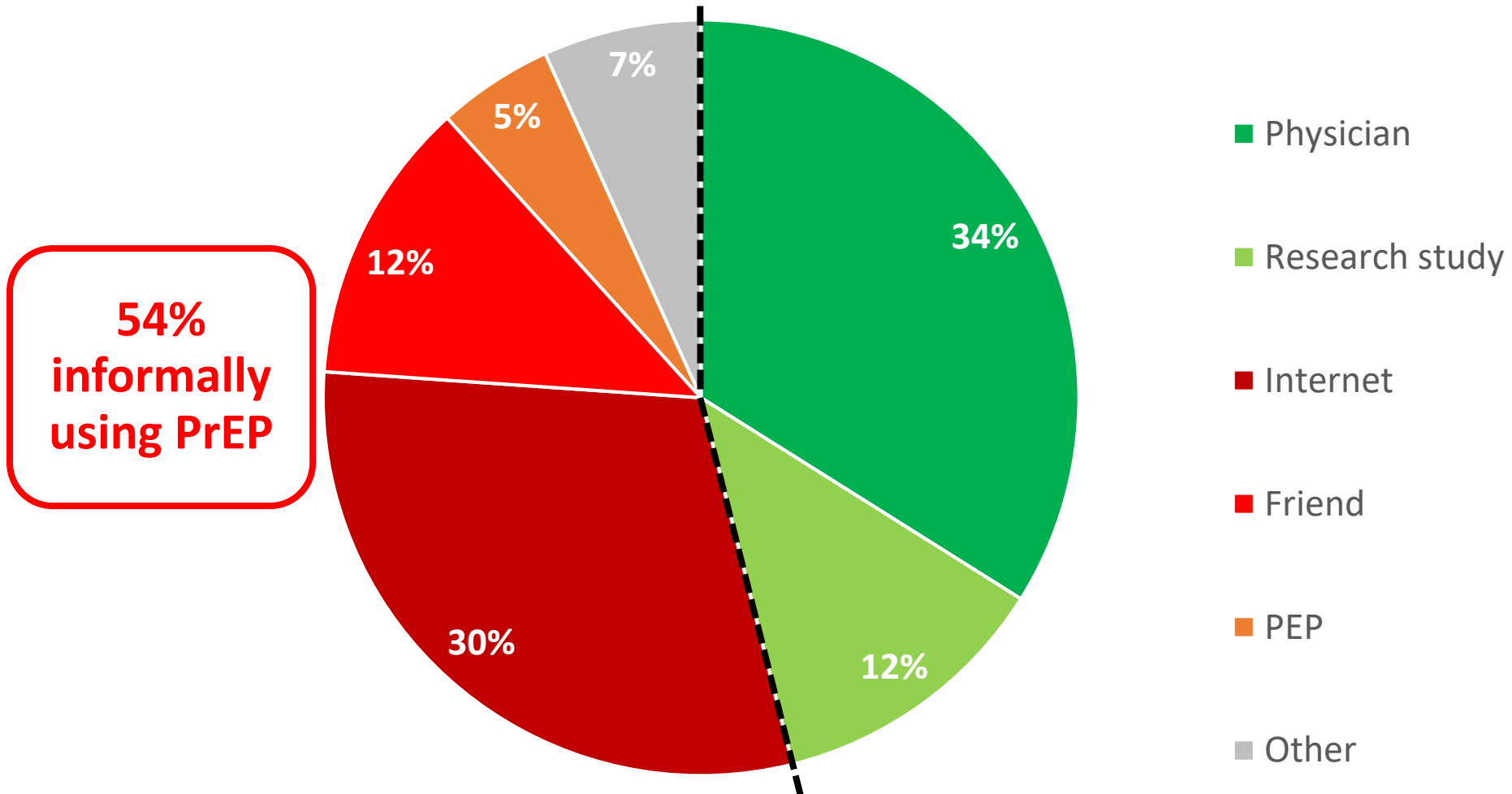
# Are you currently taking PrEP?

n= 10,562 (excludes HIV-positive respondents and non-responders)



# Where did you obtain PrEP?

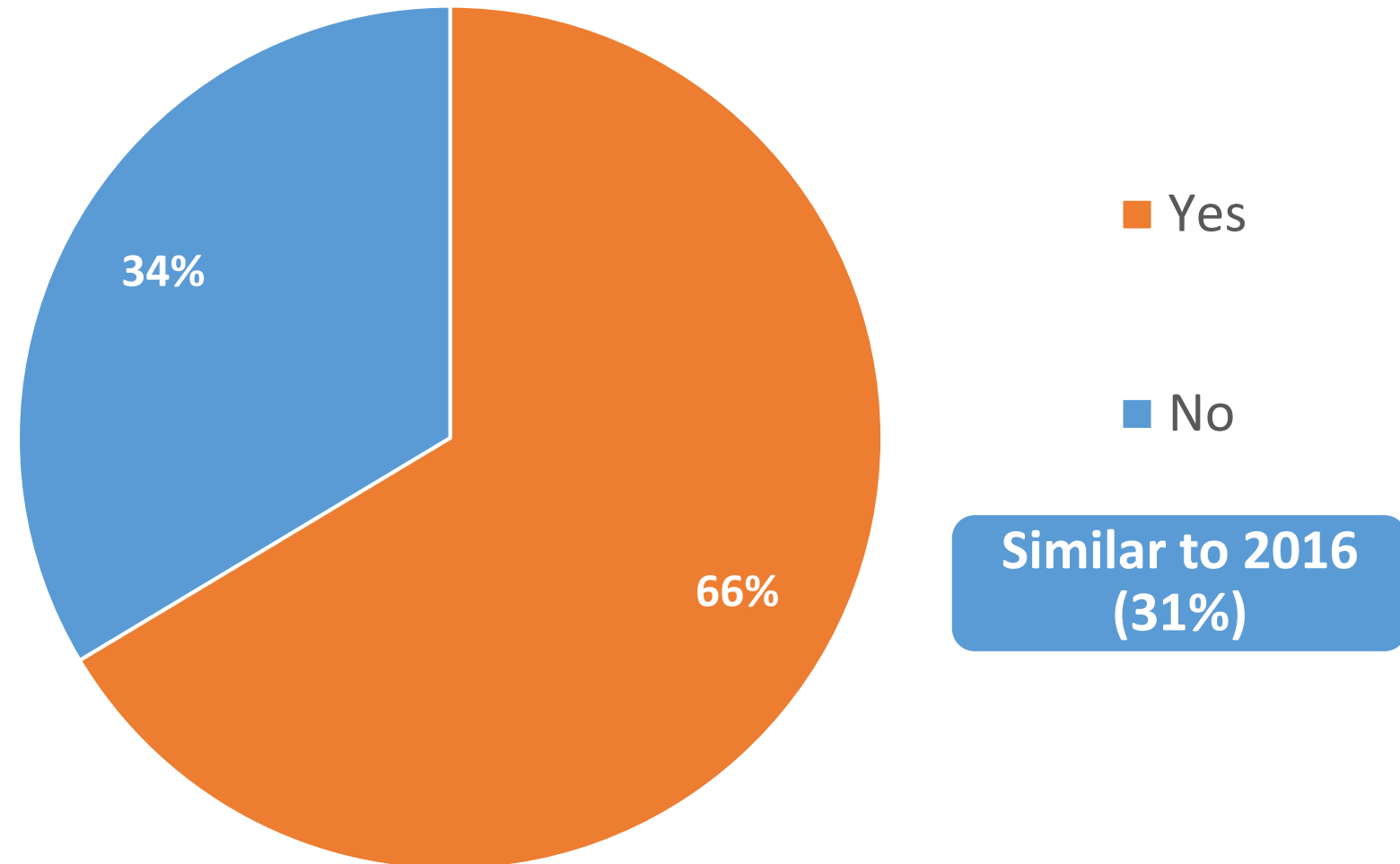
n= 887 (unknowns excluded)





# Does your sexual health physician/doctor know you are taking PrEP?

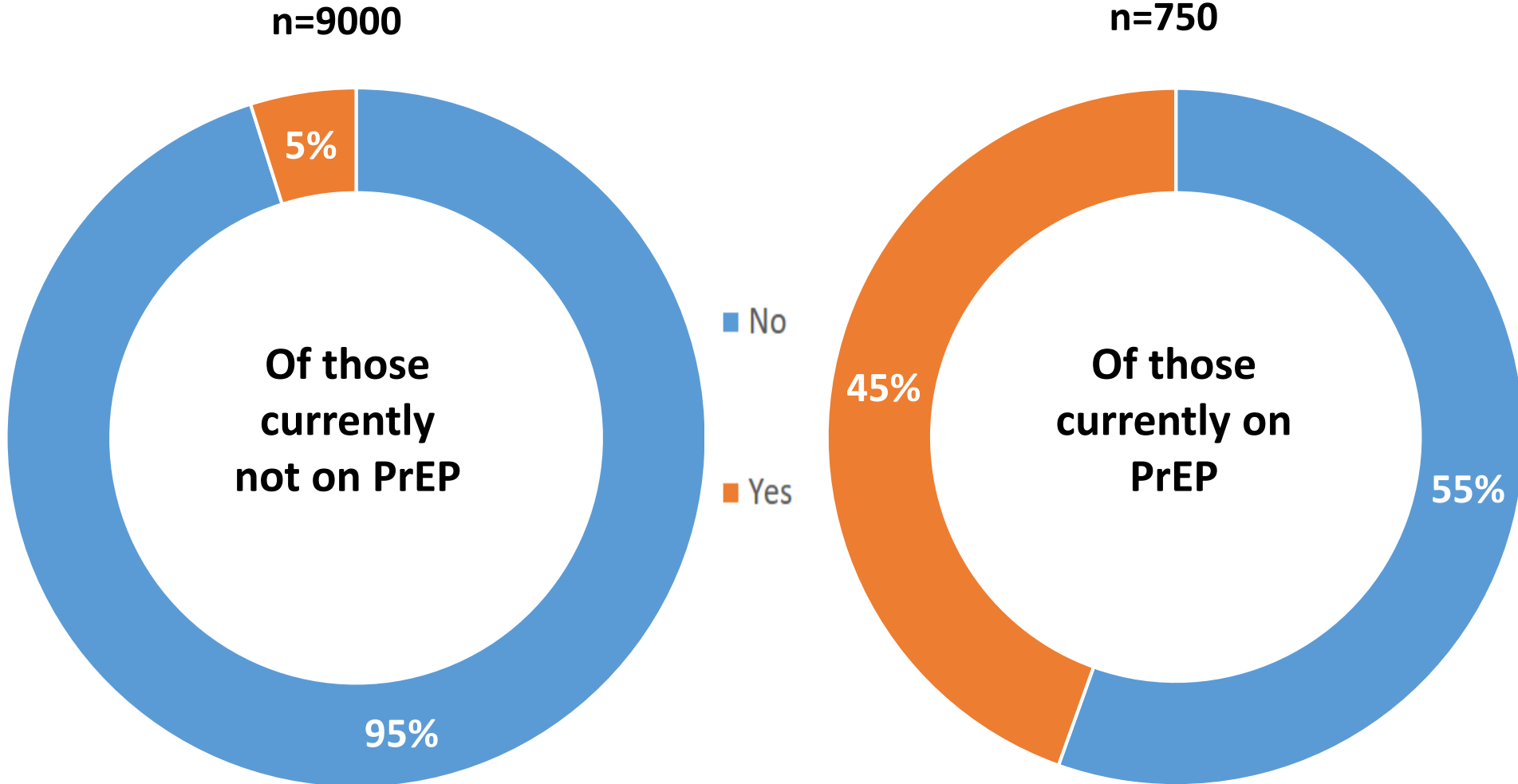
n=732 (excluding unknowns)



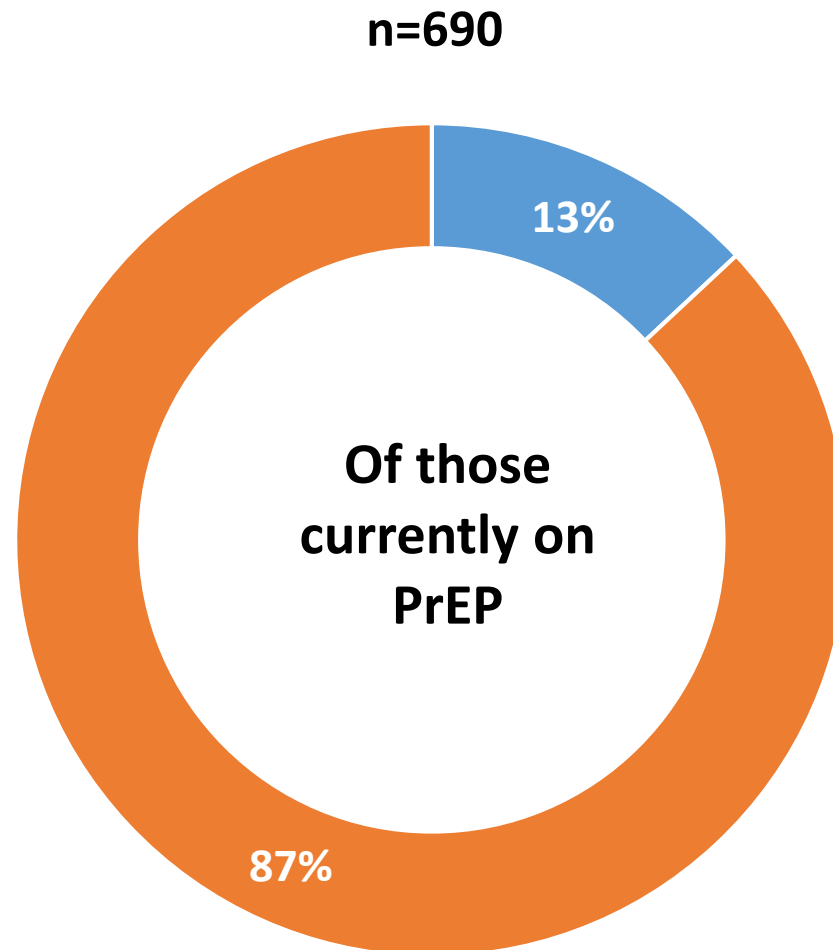
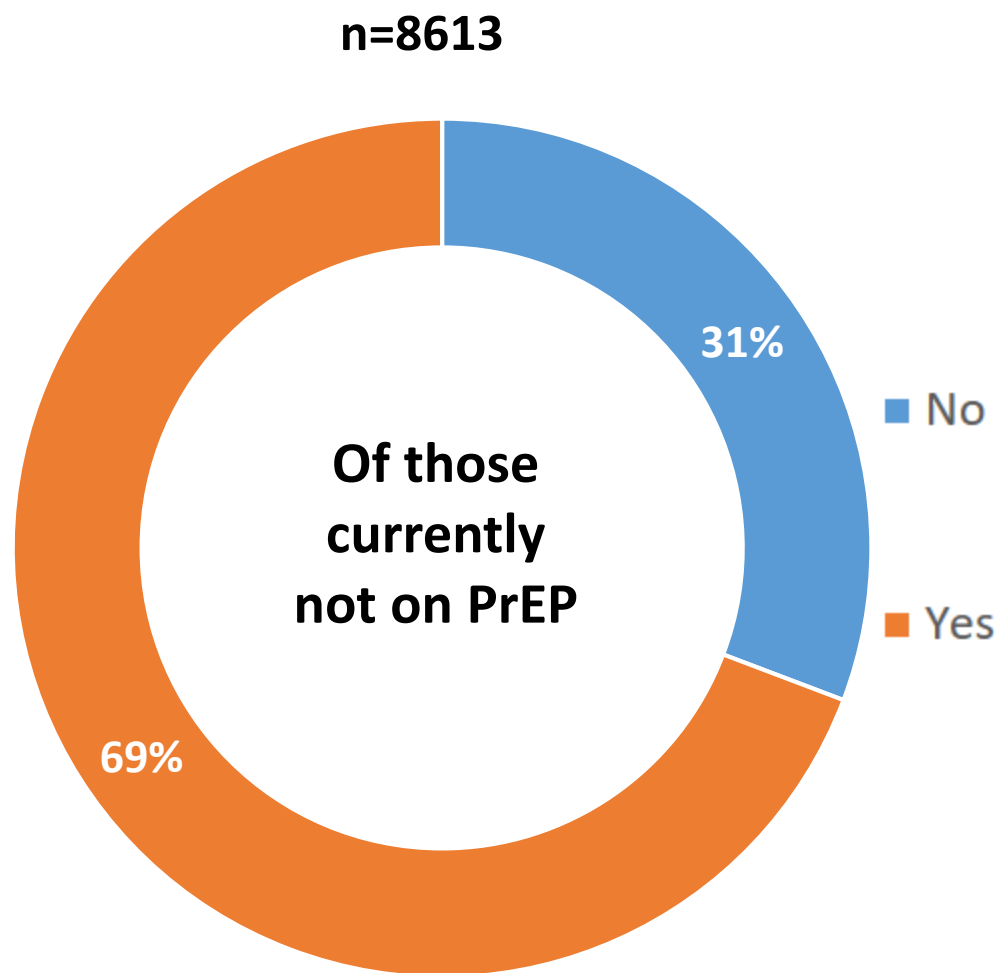
# Indications for PrEP

(PEP, STIs, Chemsex)

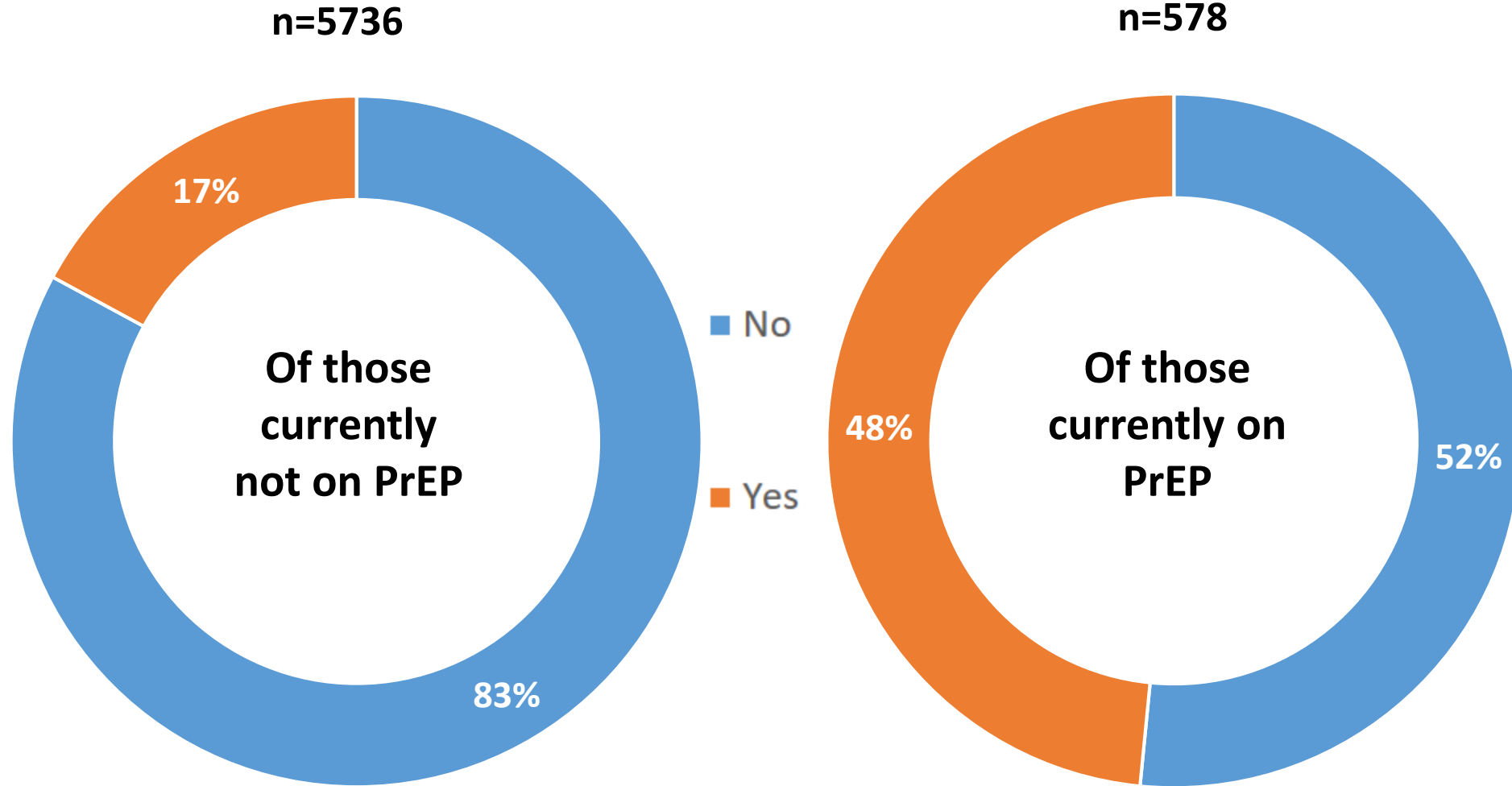
# Have you taken **PEP** in the last 12 months?



# In the last 12 months, have you been tested for STIs?



# In the last 12 months, have you been diagnosed with an STI?

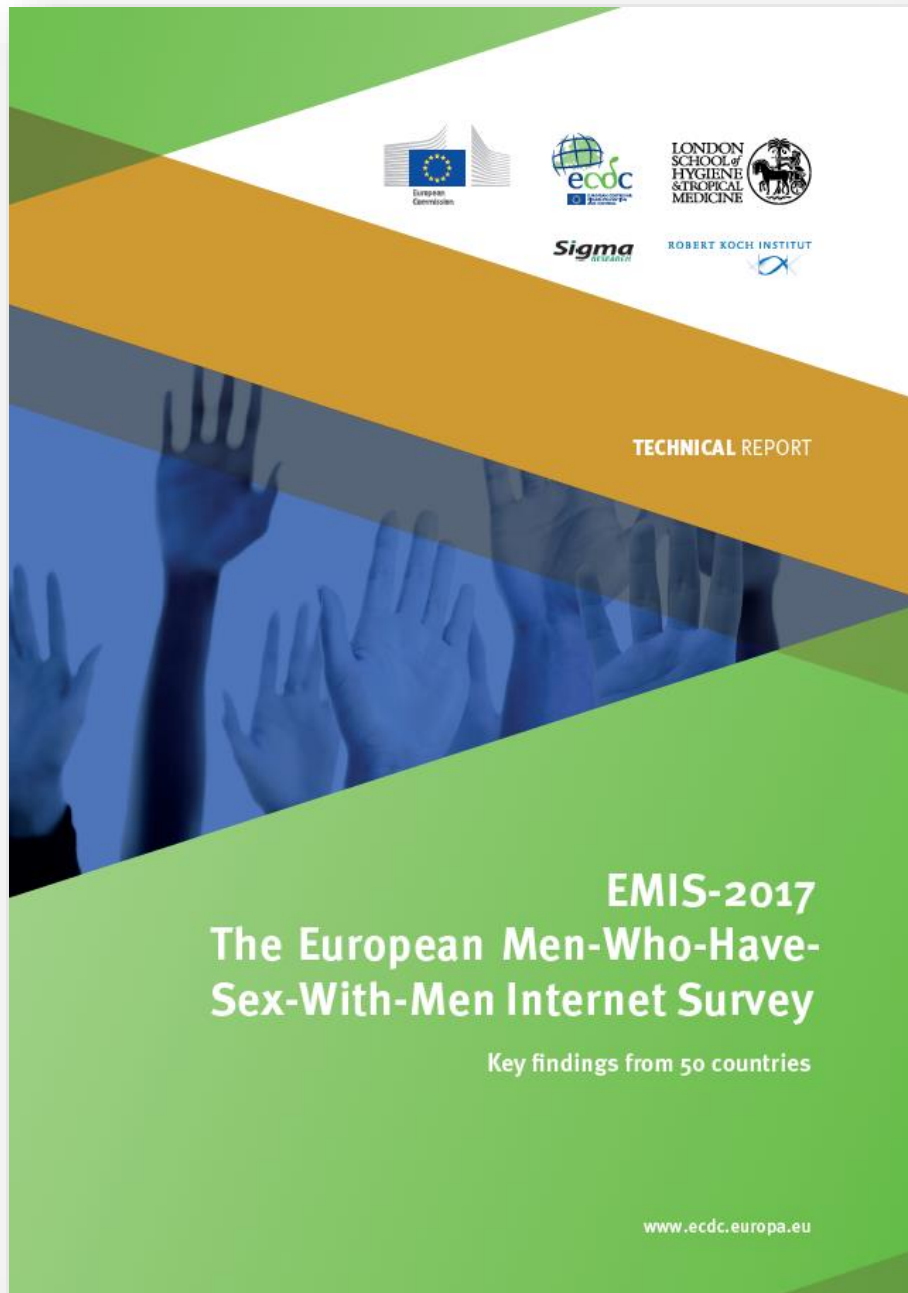


# Have you used mephedrone, GHB/GBL, ketamine or crystal meth during sex with men within the last 3 months?

n=8505

n=680

- Men using PrEP are more likely to have used PEP, been screened for STIs, been diagnosed with an STI and reported sexualised drug use
- Men using PrEP are appropriately assessing their risk and seem to be the right candidates for PrEP

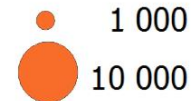


# EMIS-2017

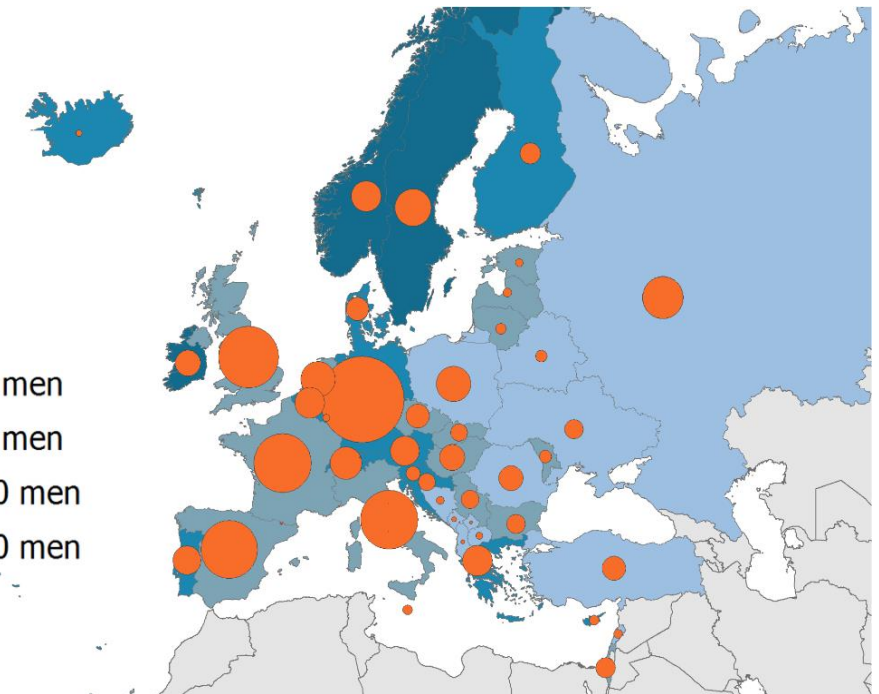
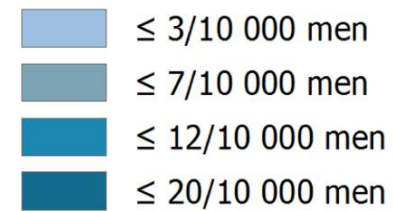
Published 29 August 2019

Total nr of respondents = 127 792

Number of respondents



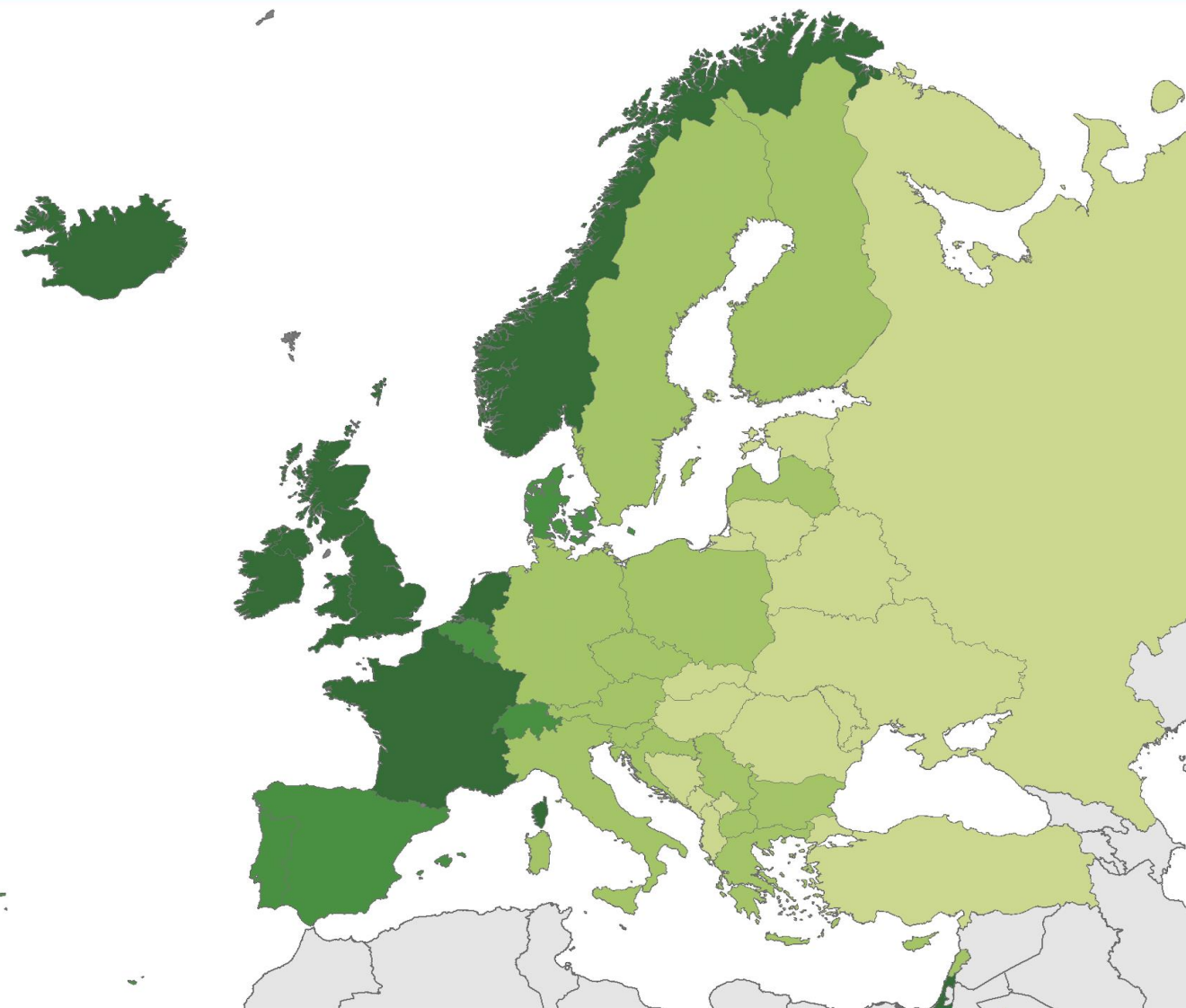
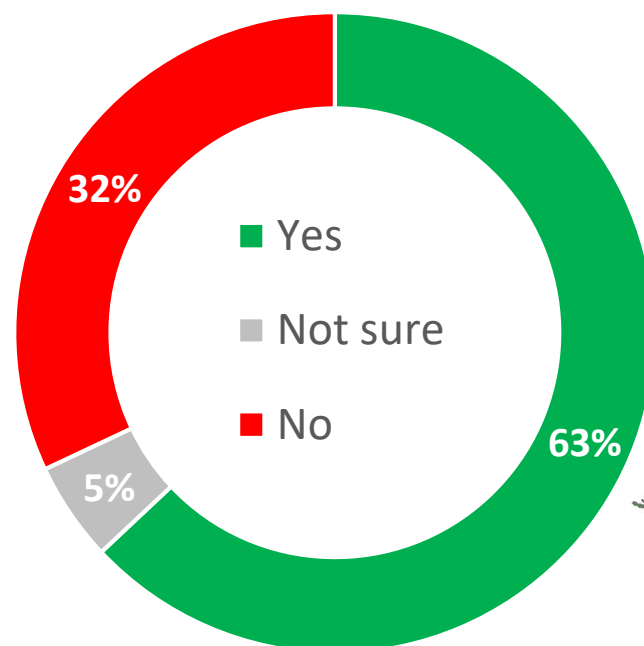
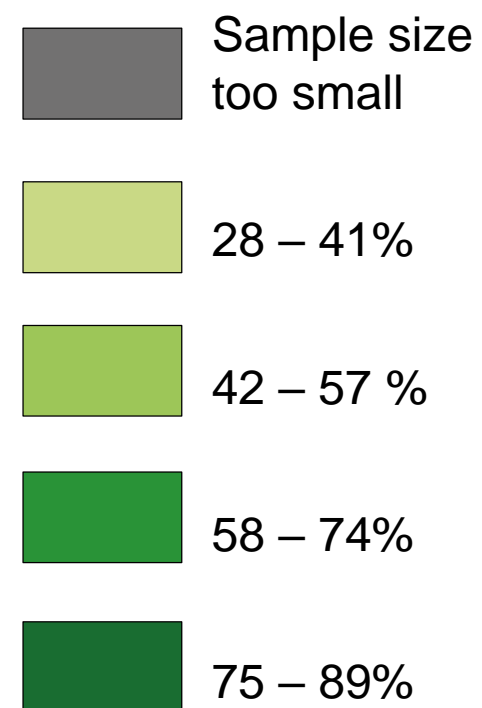
Crude recruitment rate



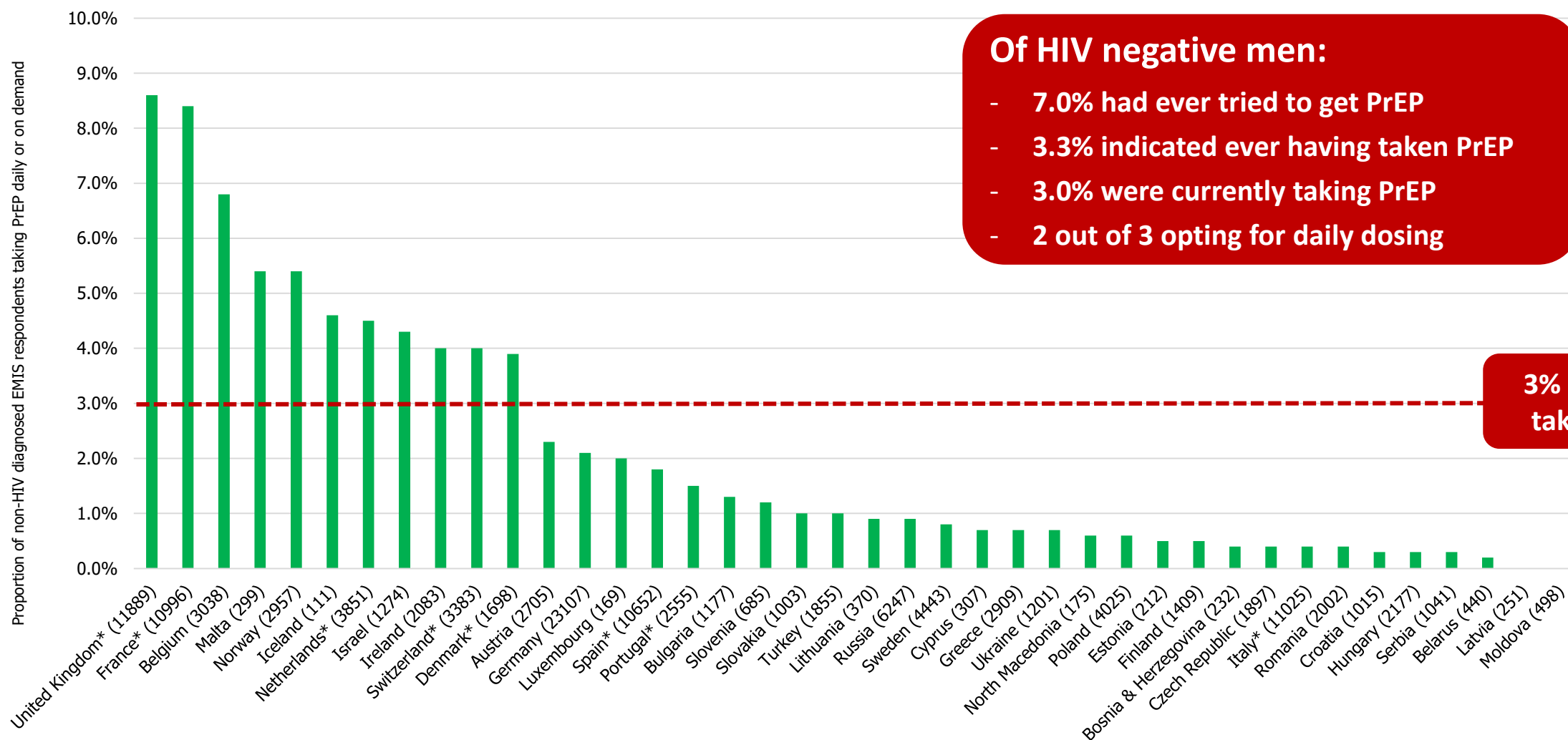


# Have you ever heard about PrEP? (N=125 525)

Schmidt AJ: PrEP use and modes of access in 42 European countries, Lebanon, Israel and Canada. London, 30 July 2019



# EMIS-2017: Percentage currently taking PrEP daily or on demand (N=112 939)



# The PrEP gap among MSM in Europe

## RAPID COMMUNICATION

### Estimating the 'PrEP Gap': how implementation and access to PrEP differ between countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2019

Rosalie Hayes<sup>1</sup>, Axel J Schmidt<sup>2,3</sup>, Anastasia Pharris<sup>4</sup>, Yusef Azad<sup>1</sup>, Allison E Brown<sup>5,6</sup>, Peter Weatherburn<sup>2</sup>, Ford Hickson<sup>2</sup>, Valerie Delpech<sup>5,7</sup>, Teymur Noori<sup>4</sup>, the ECDC Dublin Declaration Monitoring Network<sup>8</sup>

1. National AIDS Trust, London, United Kingdom

2. Sigma Research, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom

3. Communicable Diseases Division, Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH), Bern, Switzerland

4. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Stockholm, Sweden

5. Public Health England, London, United Kingdom

6. Independent Consultant, London, United Kingdom

7. Watipa, London, United Kingdom

8. The members of the ECDC Dublin Declaration Monitoring group are listed at the end of the article

**Correspondence:** Rosalie Hayes (rosalie.hayes@nat.org.uk)

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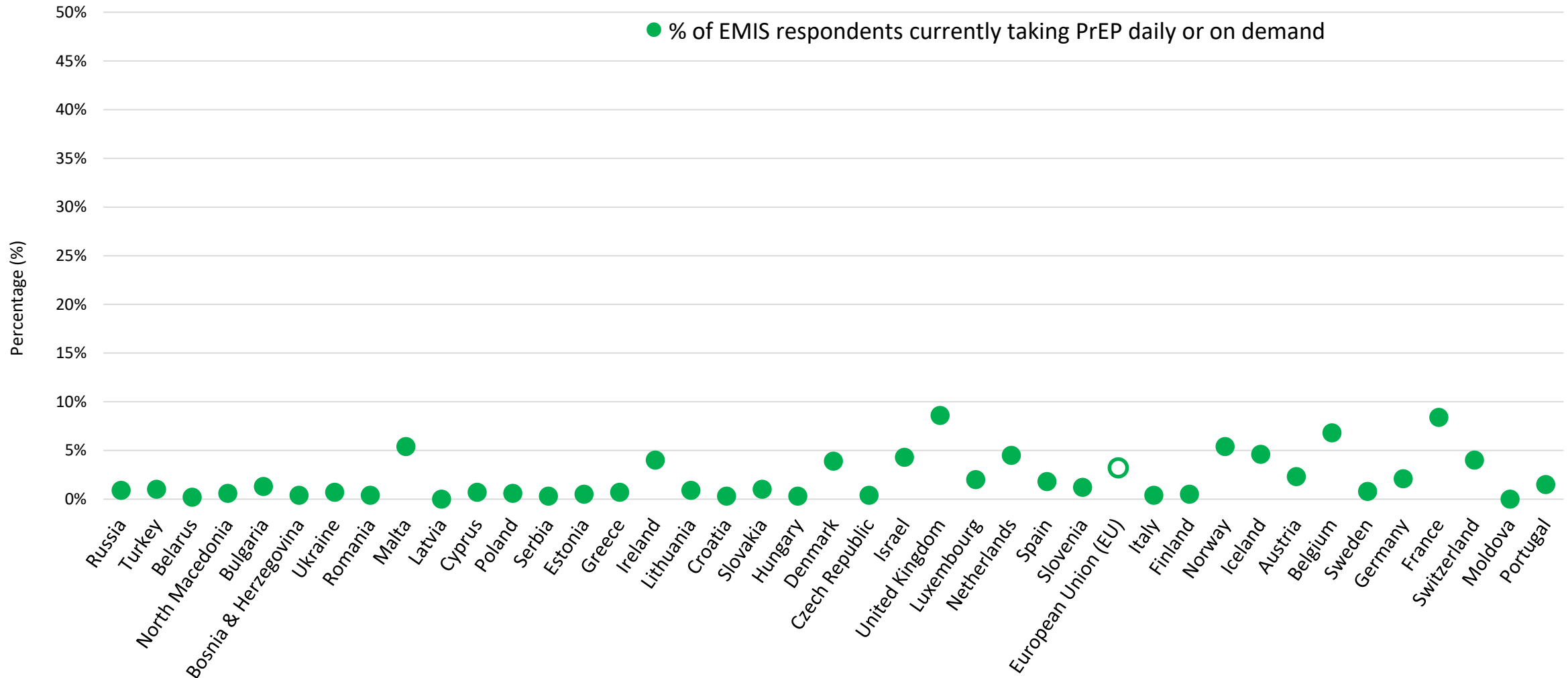
#### Citation style for this article:

Hayes Rosalie, Schmidt Axel J, Pharris Anastasia, Azad Yusef, Brown Allison E, Weatherburn Peter, Hickson Ford, Delpech Valerie, Noori Teymur, the ECDC Dublin Declaration Monitoring Network. Estimating the 'PrEP Gap': how implementation and access to PrEP differ between countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2019. *Euro Surveill.* 2019;24(41):pii=1900598. <https://doi.org/10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2019.24.41.1900598>

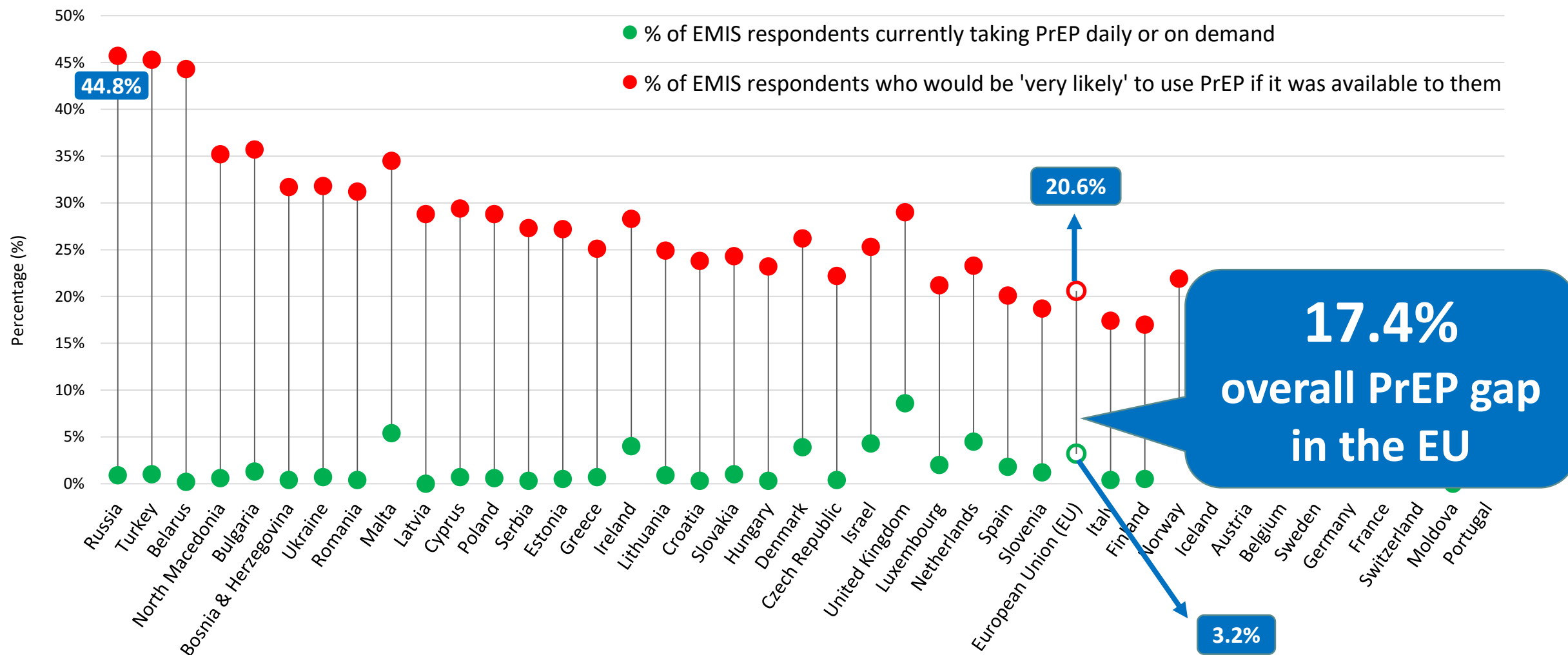
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Article submitted on 26 Sep 2019 / accepted on 09 Oct 2019 / published on 10 Oct 2019

# The PrEP gap among MSM in Europe



# The PrEP gap among MSM in Europe



# Estimated PrEP gap among MSM in the EU



**500,000**

(420,000–610,000)

**MSM who want/need  
PrEP in the EU, are not  
accessing PrEP**

- The difference between those MSM currently on PrEP and those who would be 'very likely' to use PrEP in the EU = **17.4%**
- Studies show a positive correlation between MSM '**wanting**' PrEP and MSM '**needing**' PrEP (at increased risk of acquiring HIV sexually)
- Assuming that 2.77% (95% CI: 2.31–3.32) of the adult male population are MSM\*

# Estimated PrEP gap among MSM in the EU

**500,000**

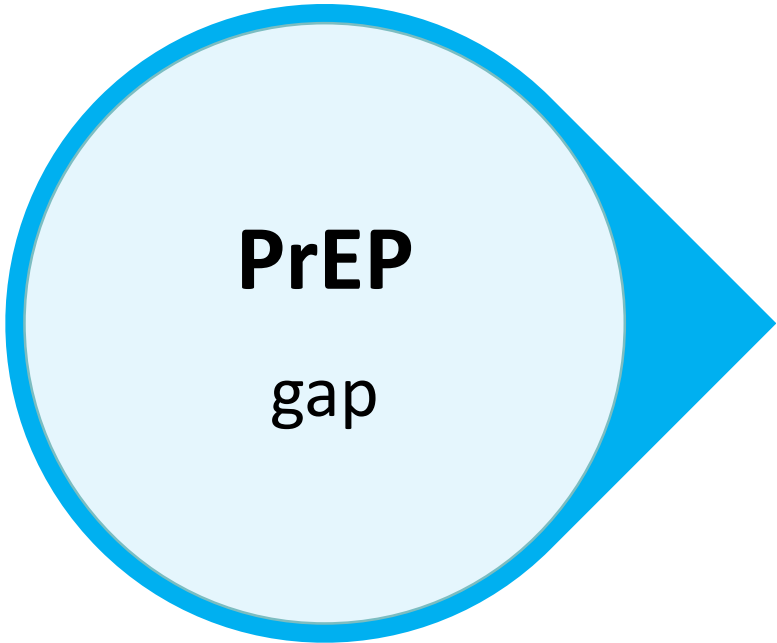
(420,000–610,000)

**MSM who want/need  
PrEP in the EU, are not  
accessing PrEP**

**To longer the  
delay in access to  
PrEP these  
men, the more HIV  
infection will  
occur among them**



# Europe will not meet the 2030 targets unless we address the following gaps:

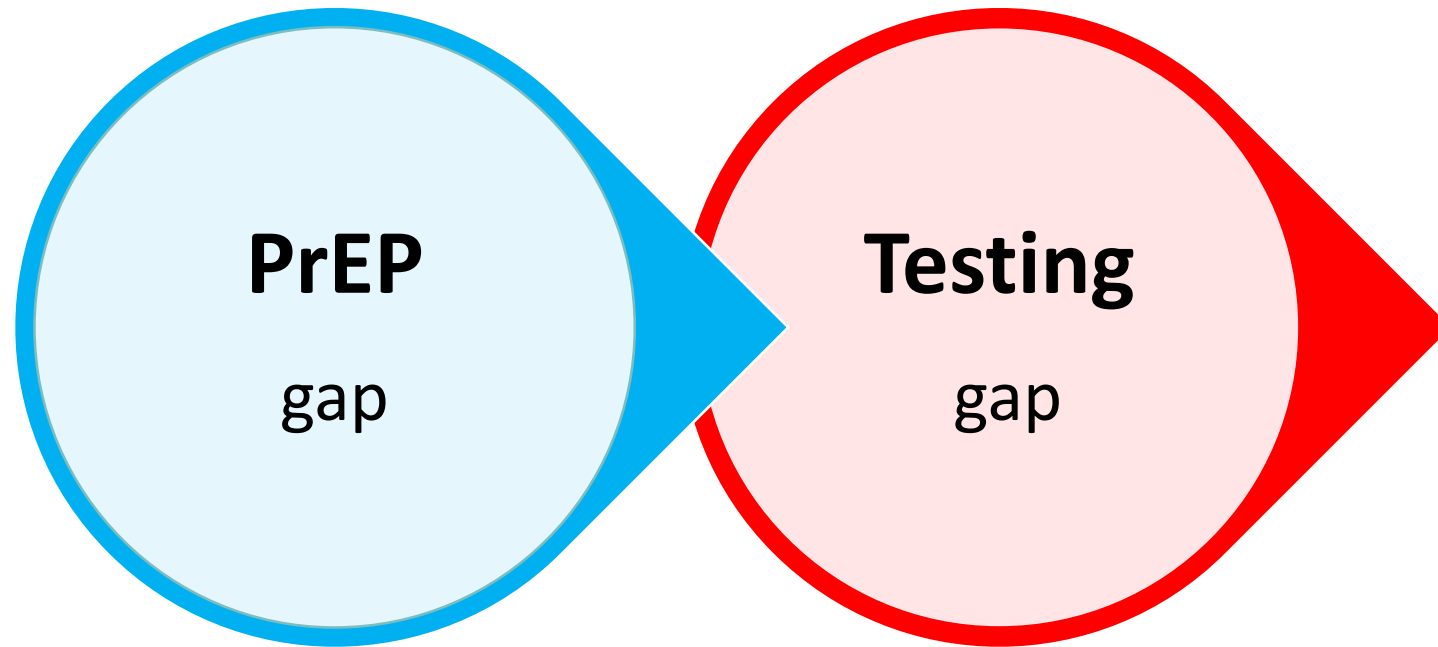


**PrEP**  
gap

The diagram consists of a light blue circle with a thick blue border. A blue triangle points from the right side of the circle, extending towards the right edge of the slide.

500,000 MSM who  
want/need PrEP in the EU  
are NOT accessing PrEP

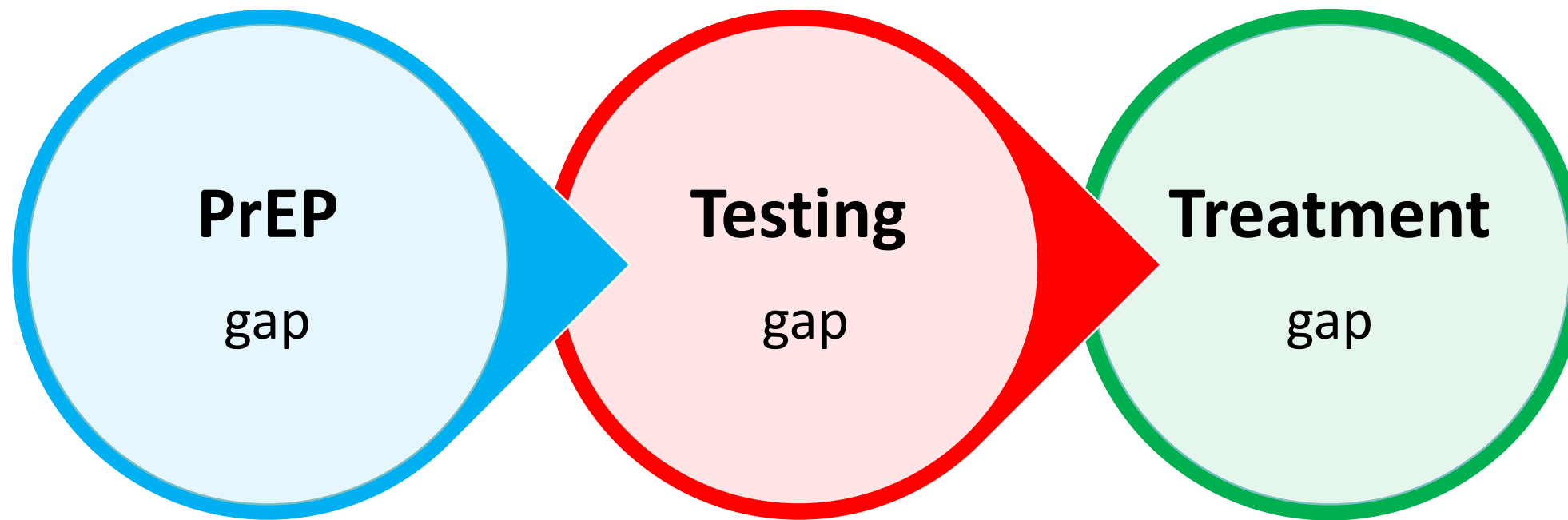
# Europe will not meet the 2030 targets unless we address the following gaps:



500,000 MSM who  
want/need PrEP in the EU  
are NOT accessing PrEP

- 1 in 5 PLHIV in Europe are unaware of their HIV status
- 1 in 2 people are diagnosed late

# Europe will not meet the 2030 targets unless we address the following gaps:



500,000 MSM who  
want/need PrEP in the EU  
are NOT accessing PrEP

- 1 in 5 PLHIV in Europe are unaware of their HIV status
- 1 in 2 people are diagnosed late

- 1 in 2 PLHIV in Europe are NOT on ART
- Cut time from infection-diagnosis-treatment

# Conclusions



- Formal PrEP roll-out has been slow, especially in the Eastern parts of Europe and Central Asia
- As a result, there is evidence of significant informal PrEP use across European countries
- As a consequence, a significant number of men using PrEP informally are doing so without informing their sexual health providers
- Men taking PrEP are appropriately assessing their risk, regardless of the way they acquire PrEP
- There is a significant 'PrEP gap' in Europe; **500,000 MSM** who want/need PrEP are not accessing PrEP (knowledge gap when it comes to women, trans people, migrants, PWID)
- Countries in Europe and Central Asia will not reach global targets unless we scale up PrEP, testing and treatment programmes

# Acknowledgments



## **Dublin Declaration data**

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Anastasia Pharris, Annemarie Stengaard, HIV & STI Surveillance Networks

## **ECDC/Horner data**

Alex Garner, Sean Howell, Adam Bourne, Beatrice Alba, Anastasia Pharris, Gianfranco Spiteri, Teymur Noori, Sheena McCormack, Lella Cosmaro, Ulrich Marcus

## **EMIS-2017 data**

Axel J. Schmidt, Peter Weatherburn, Ford Hickson

## **ECOM Assessment**

Gennady Roshchupkin

## **UNAIDS**

Taavi Erkkola, Kim Marsh, Josephine Dy, Victoria Bendaud, Rosalind Coleman, Henning Mikkelsen

# Thank you

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Rosalie Hayes

Yusef Azad

Alison Brown

Valerie Delpech

Axel J. Schmidt

Gennady Roshchupkin

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