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

- **WEST**: 16% (≈ 22,400 cases) Rate = 6.4/100,000
- **CENTRE**: 4% (≈ 6,200 cases) Rate = 3.2/100,000
- **EAST**: 80% (≈ 130,000 cases) Rate = 51.1/100,000

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

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.

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

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.

Source: www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health
Global targets for ‘ending the AIDS epidemic’ by 2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>By 2030 (SDG targets)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>√ Zero new infections</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>√ Zero AIDS deaths</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>√ Zero discrimination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Global targets for ‘ending the AIDS epidemic’ by 2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By 2020 (Fast-Track targets)</th>
<th>By 2030 (SDG targets)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>√ To reduce new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020</td>
<td>√ To reduce new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>√ To reduce AIDS-related death to fewer than 500 000 by 2020</td>
<td>√ To reduce AIDS-related death to fewer than 500 000 by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>√ To eliminate HIV-related stigma and discrimination by 2020</td>
<td>√ Zero discrimination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Includes targets on:
- HIV incidence
- PrEP (3 million)
- 90-90-90

Are we on track to meet the 2020 targets?

Incidence

- WHO European Region estimated infections
- EU/EEA estimated infections

Are we on track to meet the 2020 targets?

Incidence

- WHO European Region estimated infections
- EU/EEA estimated infections
- 2020 target, WHO European Region
- 2020 target, EU/EEA

Data on PrEP from countries
Dublin Declaration monitoring
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

Source: ECDC. Dublin Declaration monitoring 2018; validated unpublished data.

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

- Neighbouring countries
- Both have publicly financed healthcare systems
- Country T has a slightly higher:
  - GDP per capita
  - Health spending per capita
- Country A pays €850/month for PrEP and country T €19/month for PrEP

Source: ECDC communication with experts on PrEP in European countries, April 2019.
PrEP implementation Eastern Europe and Central Asia

To be published in November 2019

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,1 Beatrice Alba,1 Alex Garner,2 Gianfranco Spiteri,3 Anastasia Pharris,3 Teymur Noori3

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,2 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)

- Yes: 90%
- No: 10%

Same as in 2016

Where did you obtain PrEP?

n= 887 (unknowns excluded)

- 34% Physician
- 30% Research study
- 12% Internet
- 12% Friend
- 5% PEP
- 7% Other
- 5% informally using PrEP

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

n=732 (excluding unknowns)

- Yes: 66%
- No: 34%

Similar to 2016 (31%)

Indications for PrEP

(PEP, STIs, Chemsex)
Have you taken PEP in the last 12 months?

Of those currently not on PrEP:
- 95% No
- 5% Yes

n=9000

Of those currently on PrEP:
- 55% No
- 45% Yes

n=750

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

Of those currently not on PrEP (n=8613):
- Yes: 31%
- No: 69%

Of those currently on PrEP (n=690):
- Yes: 87%
- No: 13%

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

Of those currently not on PrEP

- Yes: 17%
- No: 83%

Of those currently on PrEP

- Yes: 48%
- No: 52%

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

n=8505

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
The European Men-Who-Have-Sex-With-Men Internet Survey
Key findings from 50 countries

Published 29 August 2019
Total nr of respondents = 127 792
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

Sample size too small

28 – 41%

42 – 57%

58 – 74%

75 – 89%

63%

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

Of HIV negative men:
- 7.0% had ever tried to get PrEP
- 3.3% indicated ever having taken PrEP
- 3.0% were currently taking PrEP
- 2 out of 3 opting for daily dosing

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 Hayes1, Axel Schmidt2,3, Anastasia Pharris4, Yusef Azad1, Allison E Brown5,6, Peter Weatherburn2, Ford Hickson2, Valerie Delpech5,7, Teymur Noori4, the ECDC Dublin Declaration Monitoring Network8

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)

Citation style for this article:

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

- % of EMIS respondents currently taking PrEP daily or on demand
- % of EMIS respondents who would be 'very likely' to use PrEP if it was available to them

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

The longer the delay in access to PrEP to these men, the more HIV infections will occur among them


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

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

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
- 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
Rosalie Hayes, Yusef Azad, Alison Brown, Valerie Delpech, Dublin Declaration Network

Surveillance data
Anastasia Pharris, Annemarie Stengaard, HIV & STI Surveillance Networks

ECDC/Hornet 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

Anastasia Pharris
Rosalie Hayes
Yusef Azad
Alison Brown
Valerie Delpech
Axel J. Schmidt
Gennady Roshchupkin

teymur.noori@ecdc.europa.eu