



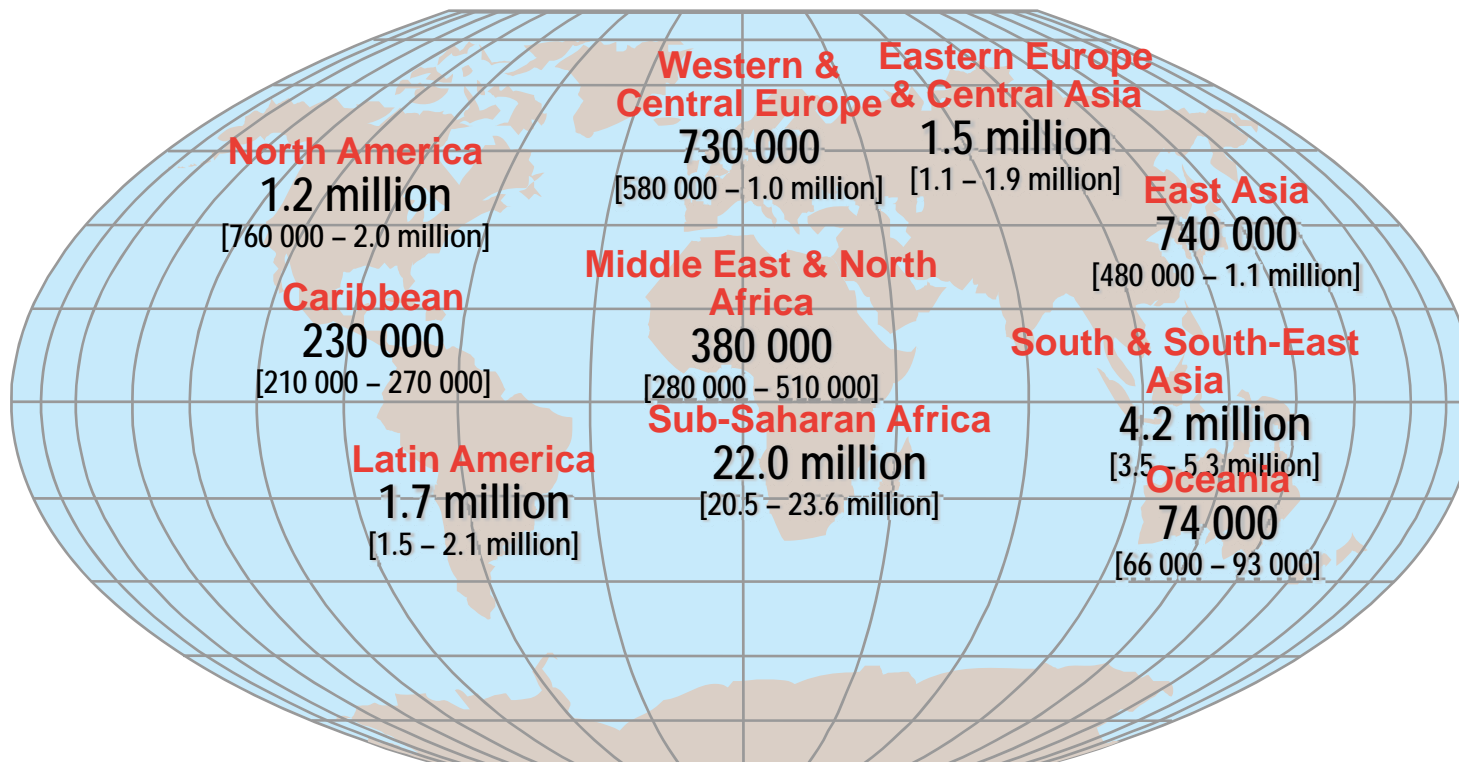
HIV TESTIMISEST

Kai Zilmer
Nakkuskeskus

5.09.08



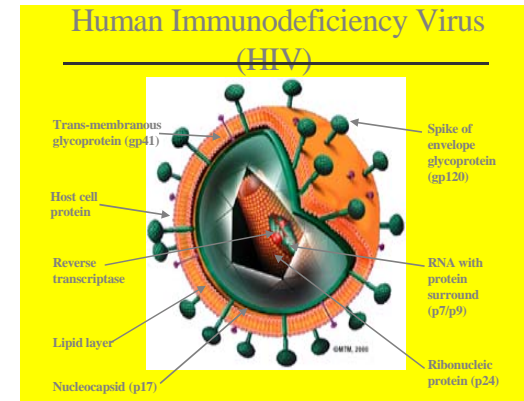
Adults and children estimated to be living with HIV, 2007



Total: 33 million (30 – 36 million)

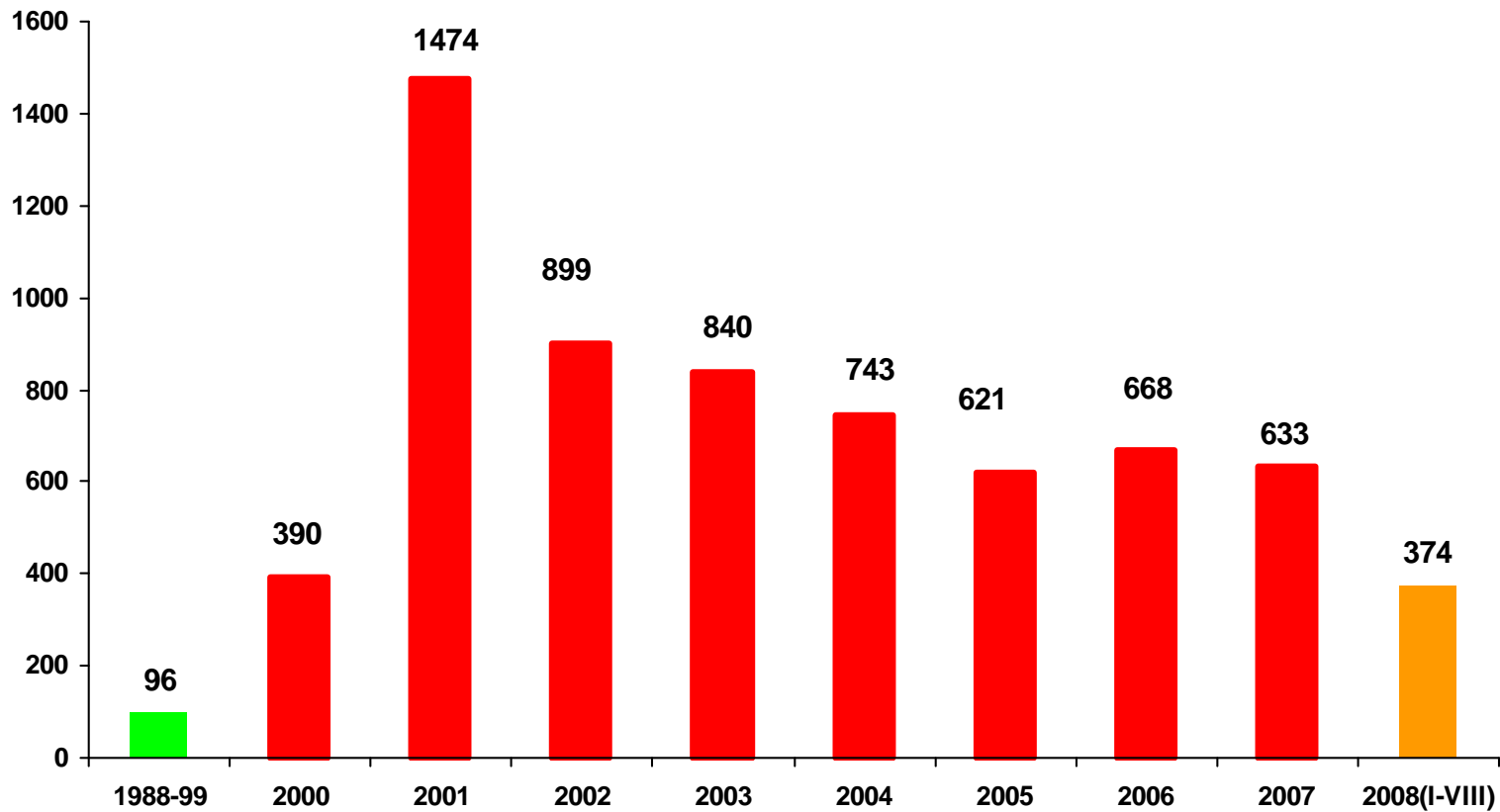
MAAILMAS IGA PÄEV

- Nakatub HIV-ga 6800 inimest
- Nendest 2 inimest on Eestist



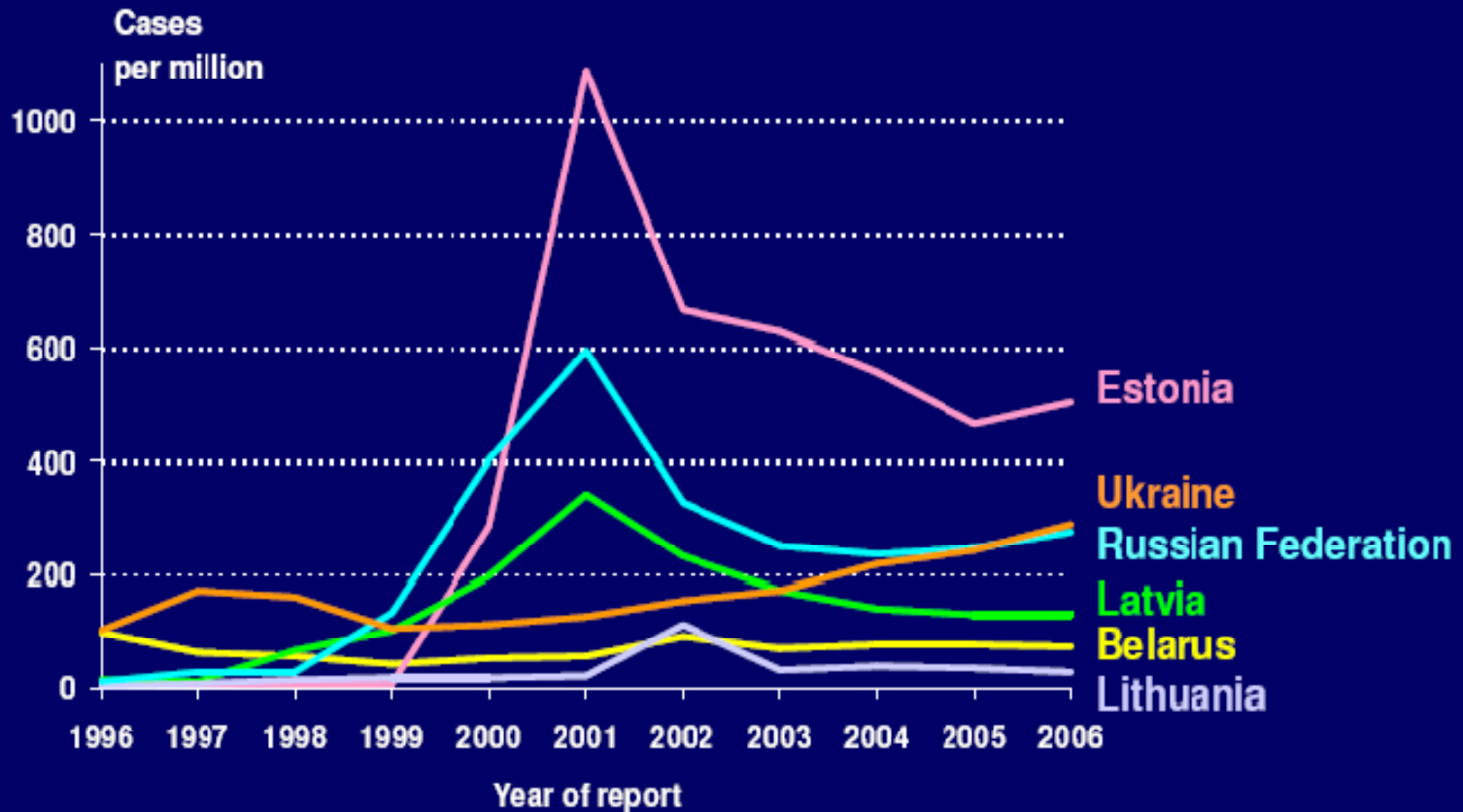
EESTIS AVASTATUD HIV+ JUHUD

1988 - 2008



Kokku 6738

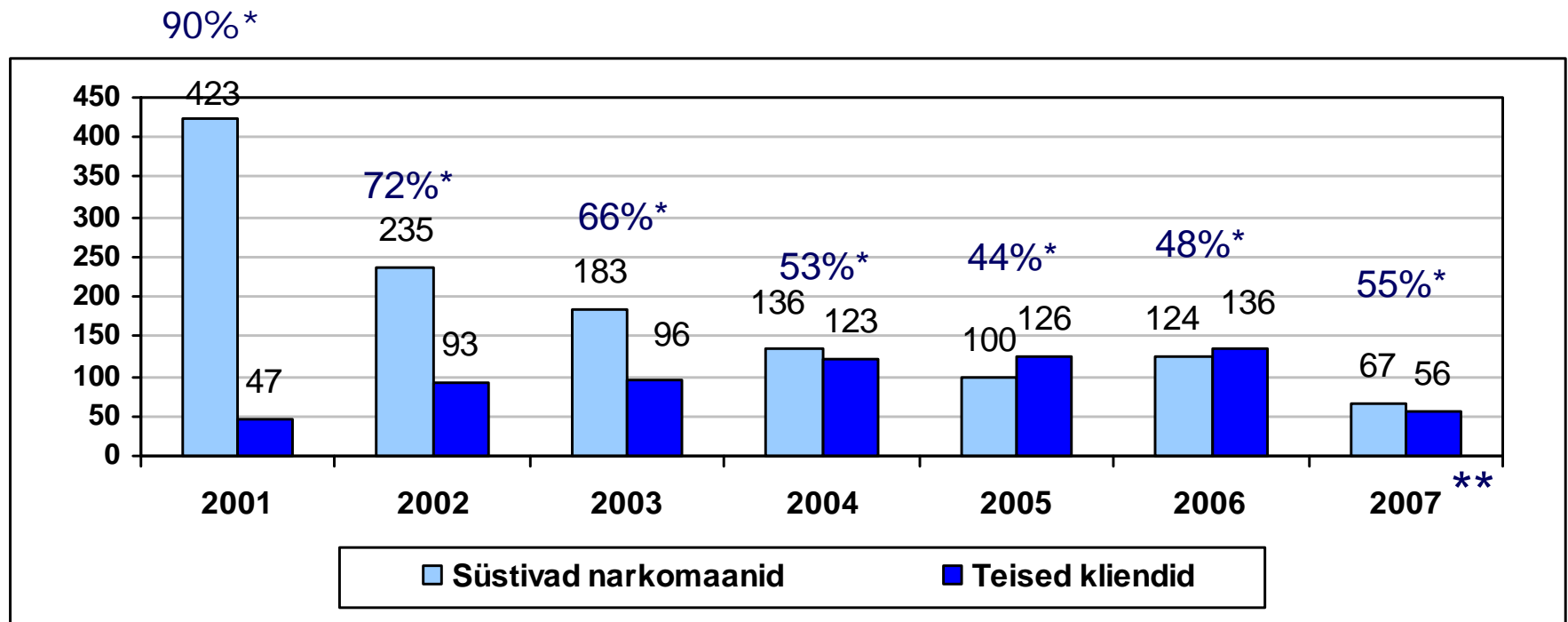
HIV infections newly diagnosed per million population 1996-2006, selected countries, eastern Europe



Update at 31 December 2006

EuroHIV

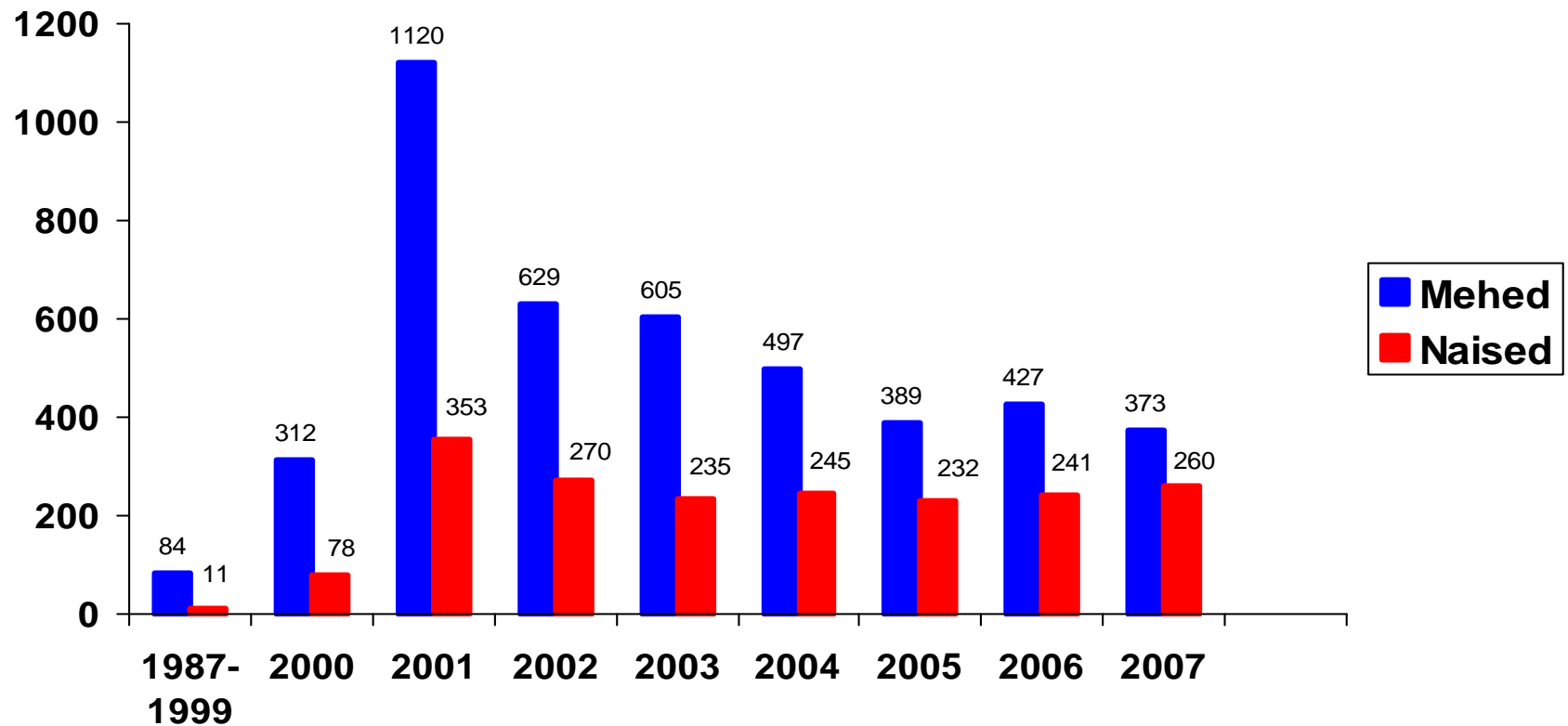
AIDSi nõustamiskabinettides avastatud HIV-juhud, 2001–2007



* Süstivate narkomaanide osakaal HIV-nakatunute seas

** Jaanuar-Juuni 2007

HIV NAKATUNUTE SOOLINE JAOTUS



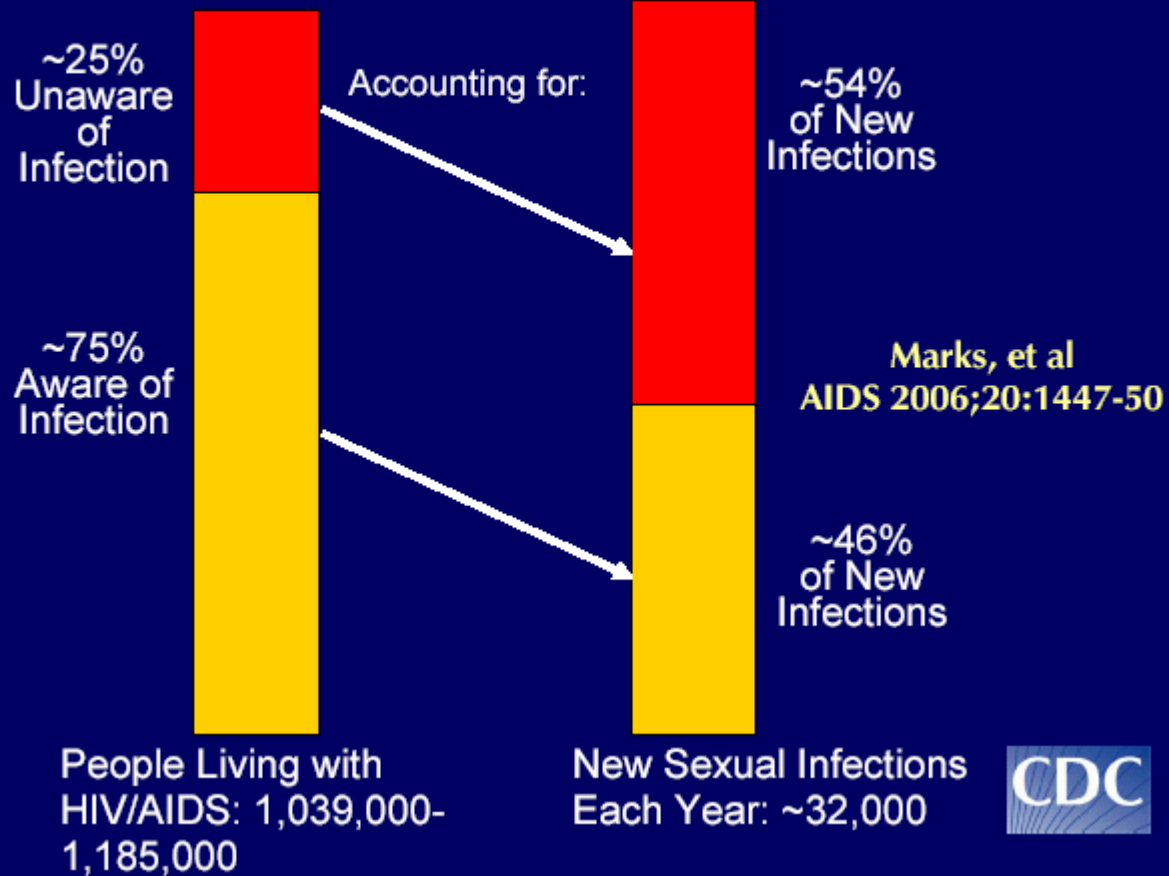
TEGELIK HIV POSITIIVSETE ARV EESTIS?

2 x ?

ca 13 000

1% elanikest

Awareness of Serostatus Among People with HIV and Estimates of Transmission



Meeting reports

HIV TESTING IN EUROPE: FROM POLICIES TO EFFECTIVENESS SOME HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE MEETING

Eurosurveillance editorial team (eurossurveillance@ecdc.europa.eu)¹

1. Eurosurveillance editorial office

It has been estimated that **30 percent** of people living with HIV in the European Union (EU) are unaware of their infection [1]. As undiagnosed patients cannot benefit from early treatment and may unknowingly transmit HIV to others, this situation poses a major challenge in the fight against the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

and pregnant women in healthcare settings [4], in a move that has been seen as an end to so-called 'exceptionalism', whereby HIV was considered subject to different ethical parameters than other diseases. Guidelines on provider-initiated HIV testing and counselling in healthcare facilities issued by the World Health



Who has recently been tested for HIV?

- In the Kaiser Family Foundation Survey of Americans on HIV/AIDS:
 - 21% were tested within the past 12 months
 - 34% were tested, but not within the past 12 months
 - 42% were NEVER tested.
- Universal agreement: HIV testing should be routinely offered to increase number of people tested.

Source: Kaiser Foundation Survey, 2006

HIV TESTIMINE EESTIS

HIV testi tegi Eestis 2007.aastal

ca 130 000 täisk. inimest

= 12% tk elanikest

TERVISE ARENGU INSTITUUDI UURIMUS

2007.a*

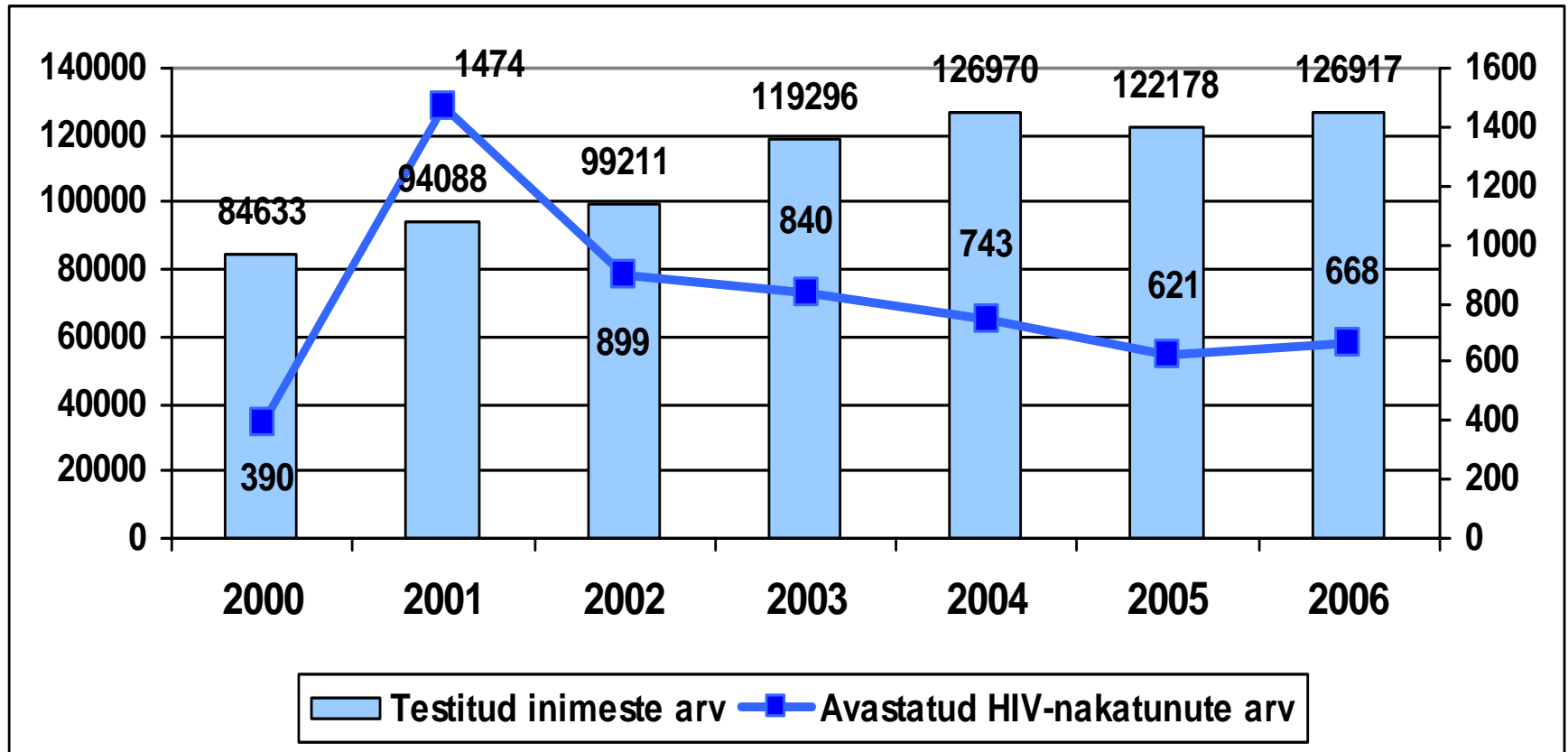
- HIV testi oli oma elu jooksul teinud

3% 14-18 aastastest
21% 19-24 aastastest
33% 25-29 aastastest

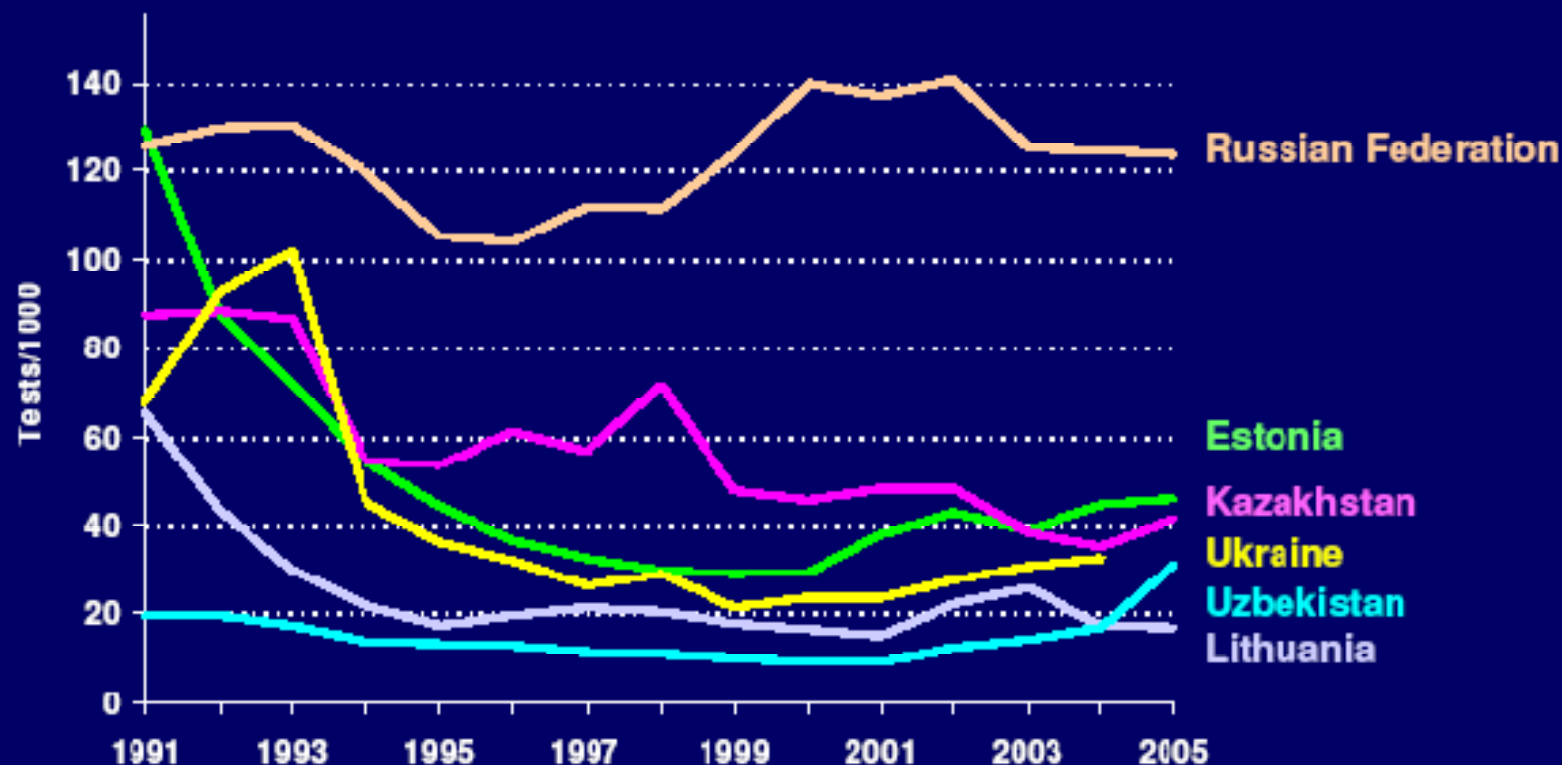
- 22,2% 14-15 aastastest olid olnud seksuaalvahekorras
- 55,6% rohkem kui üks seksuaalpartner viimase 12 kuu jooksul
- 43% oli viimase 12 kuu jooksul olnud juhupartnereid
- 56,3% kasutas juhupartneriga kondoomi

* HIV TEMAATIKAGA SEOTUD TEADMISED, HOIAKUD JA KÄITUMINE EESTI NOORTE HULGAS. Tervise Arengu Instituut, Tallinn 2007

HIV-nakkuse suhtes uuritud inimeste arv aastatel 2000-2006



HIV tests performed* per thousand population, 1991-2005, selected countries, Eastern Europe

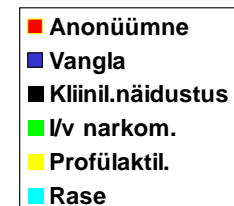
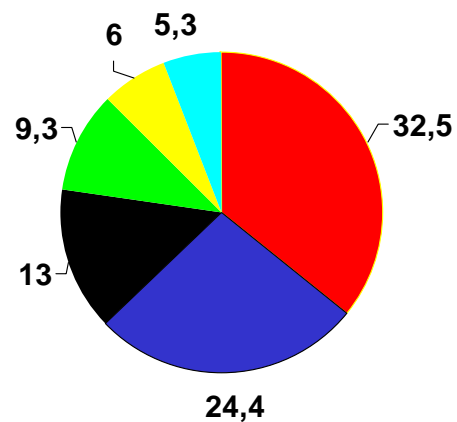
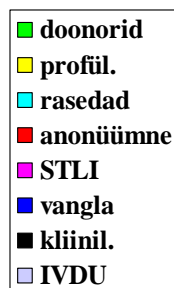
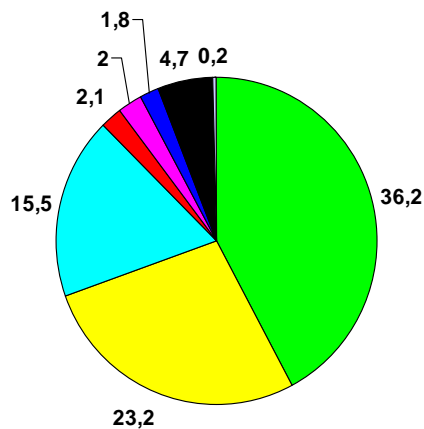


Update at 31 December 2005

EuroHIV

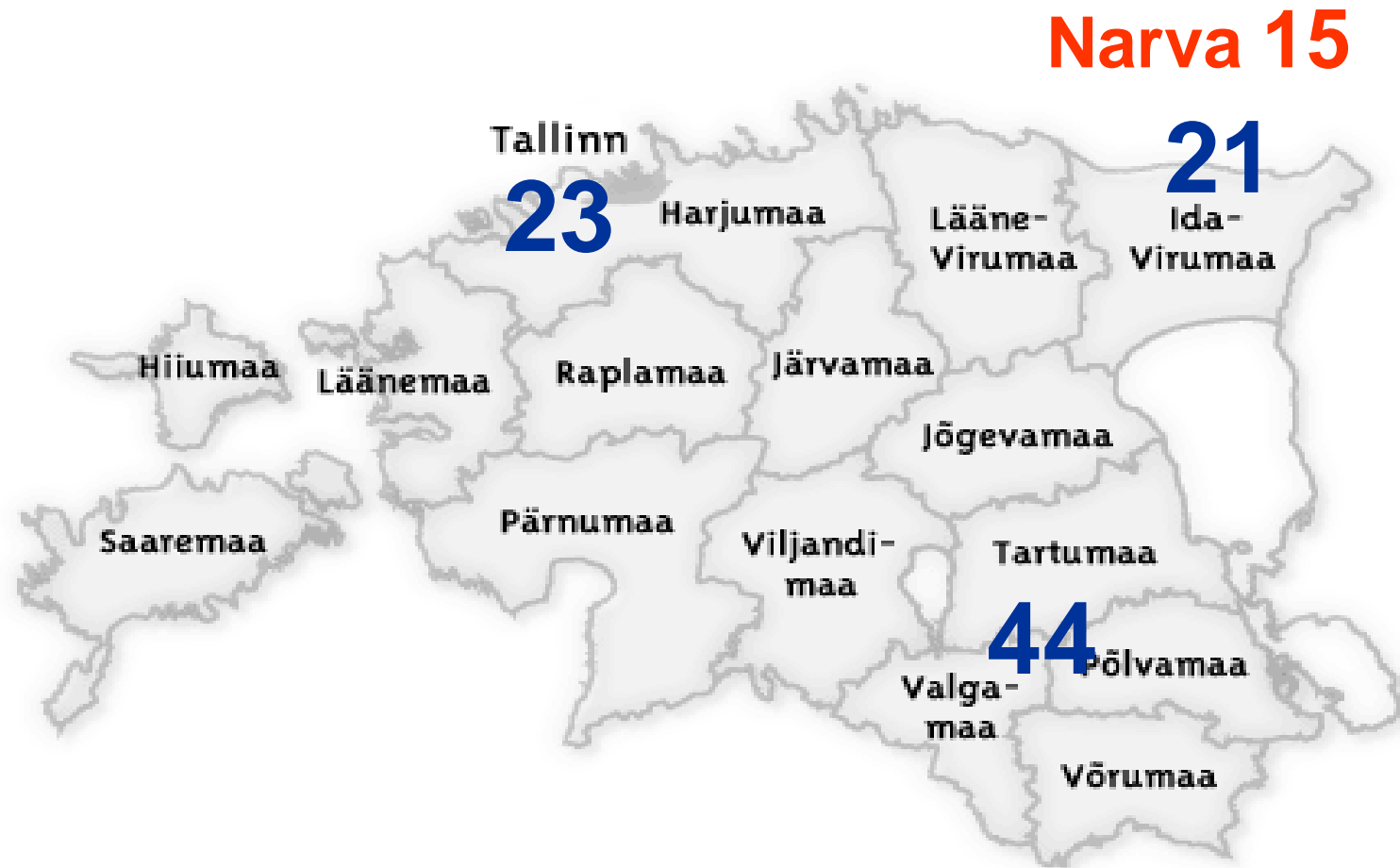
* Excluding unlinked anonymous testing and testing of blood donations

HIV UURITUD JA AVASTATUD (%)

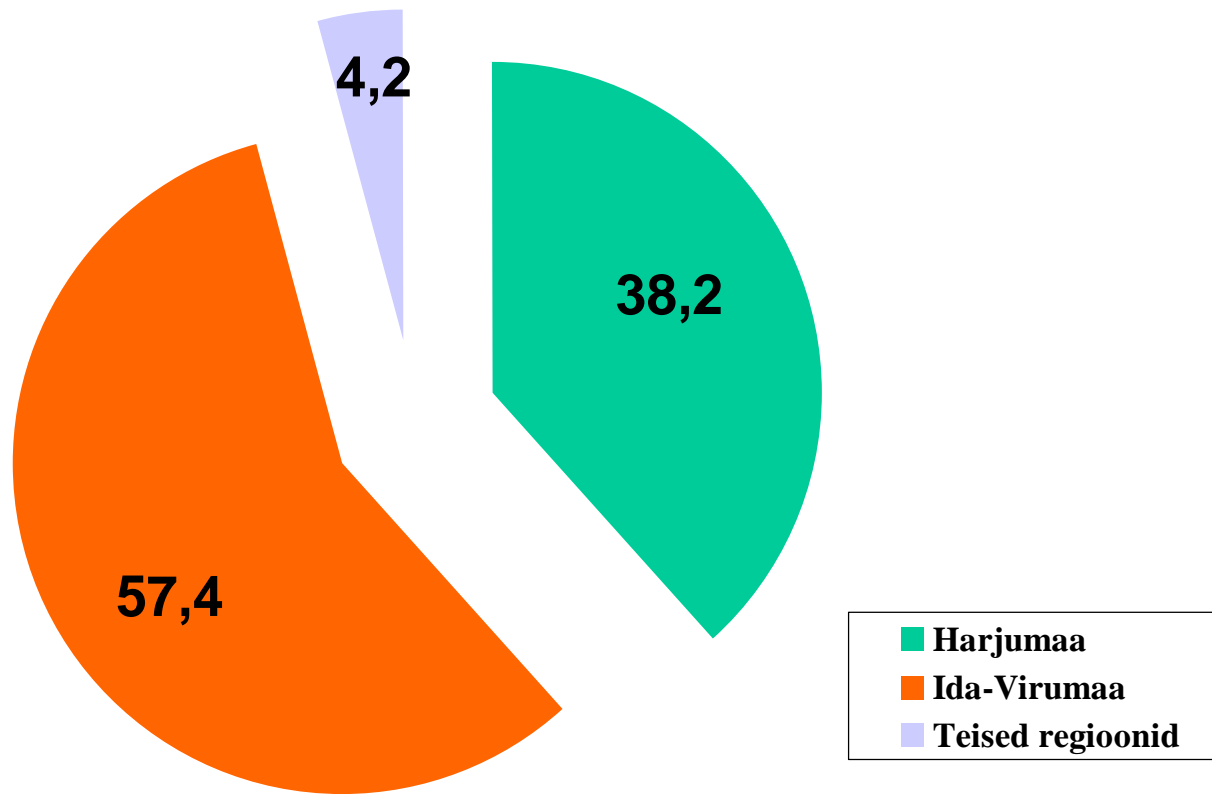


HIV TESTIMINE RGIOONITI

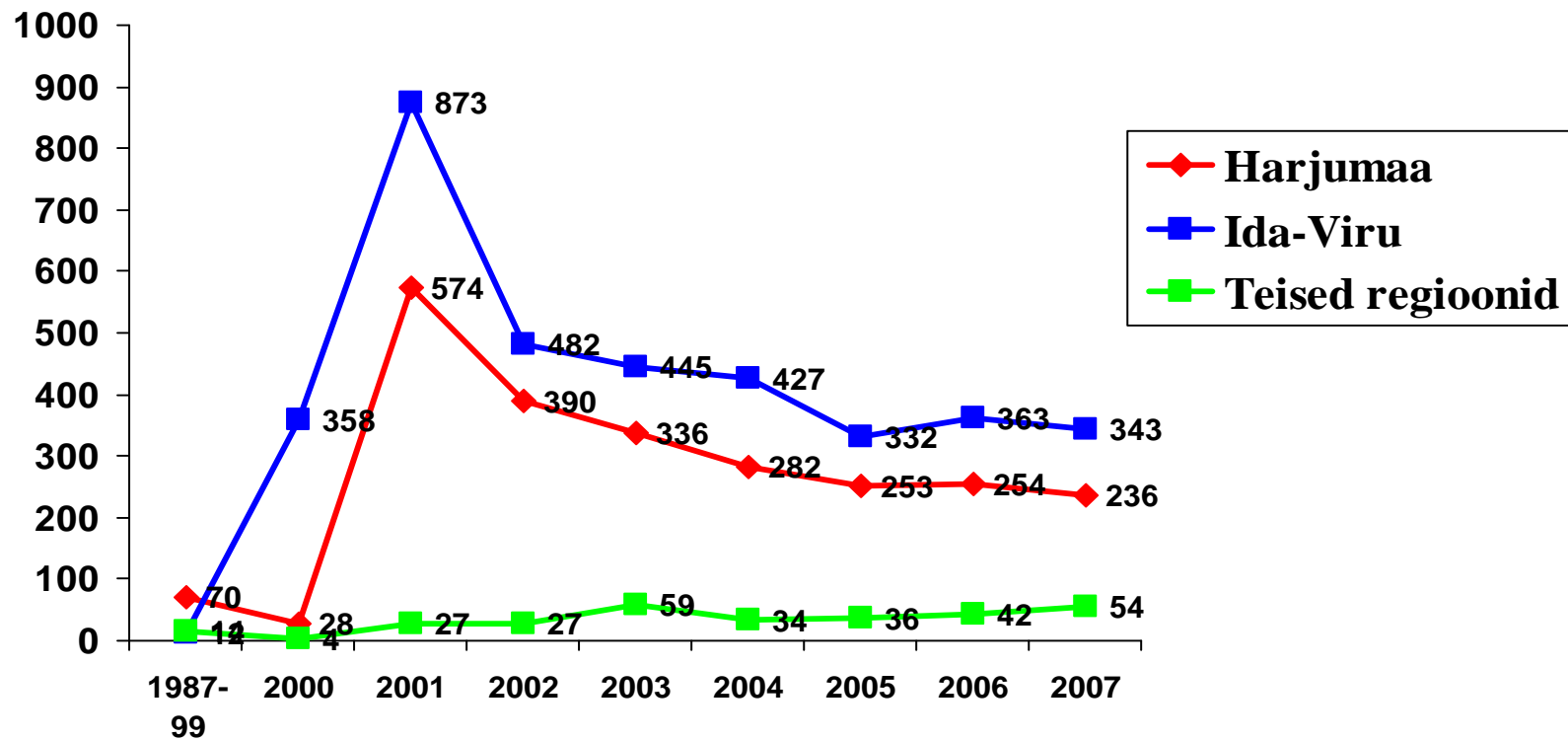
(1000 elaniku kohta v.a. anonüümsed, doonorid ja rasedad)



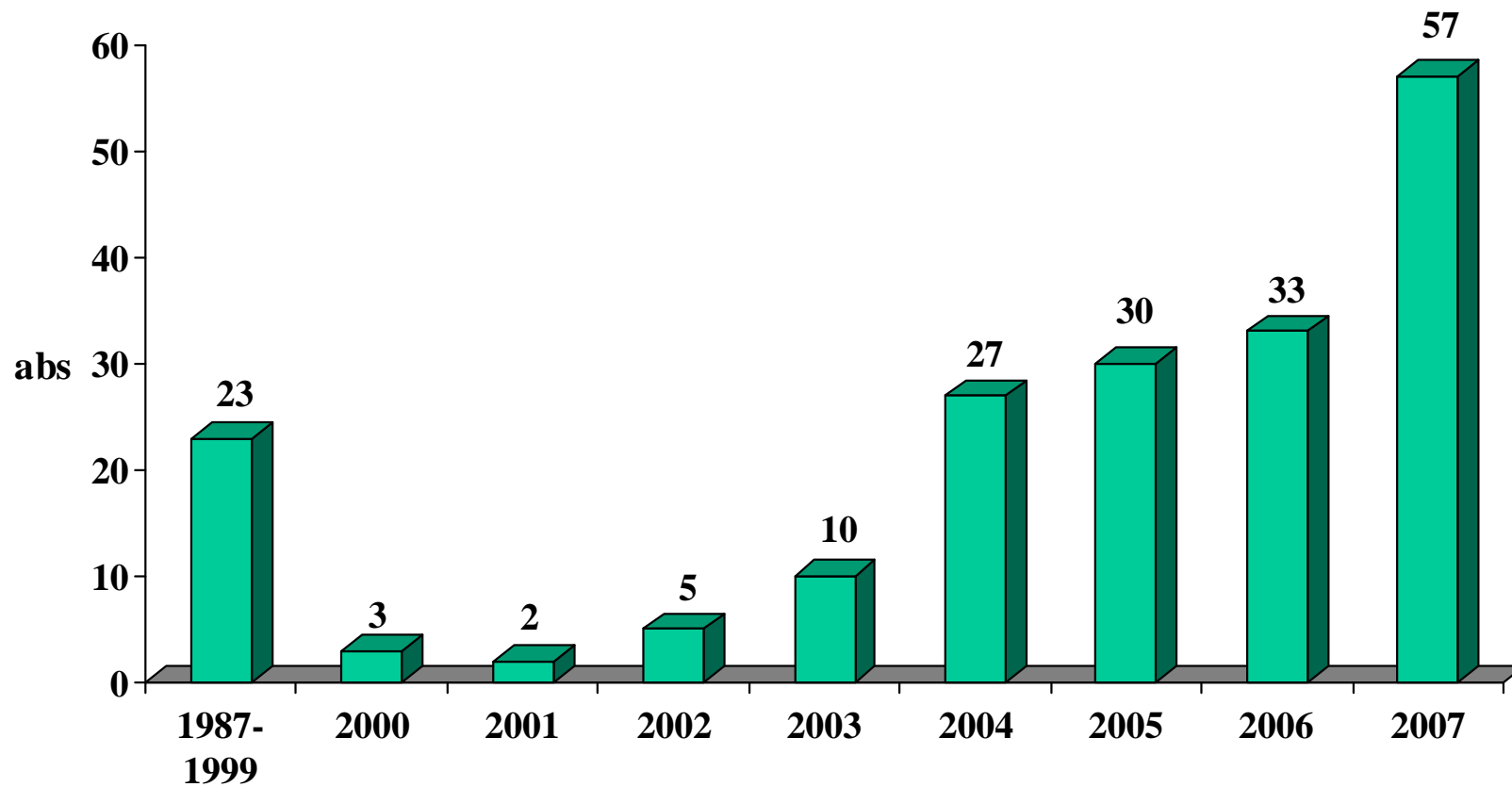
REGIONAALNE JAOTUS 1988 - 2007 (%)



REGIONAALNE JAOTUS 1988 - 2007



AIDS DIAGNOOSITUD 1987 - 2007



OLUKORD EESTIS

2001-2007.aastatel AIDSi diagnoosi saanud patsientidest 43,6%-l avastati HIV positiivsus <12 kuud enne AIDSi diagnoosimist

Late HIV Testing is Common

Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, 2000-2003

- Among 4,127 persons with AIDS*, 45% were first diagnosed HIV-positive within 12 months of AIDS diagnosis (“late testers”)
- Late testers, compared to those tested early (>5 yrs before AIDS diagnosis) were more likely to be:
 - Younger (18-29 yrs)
 - Heterosexual
 - Less educated
 - African American or Hispanic

MMWR June 27, 2003

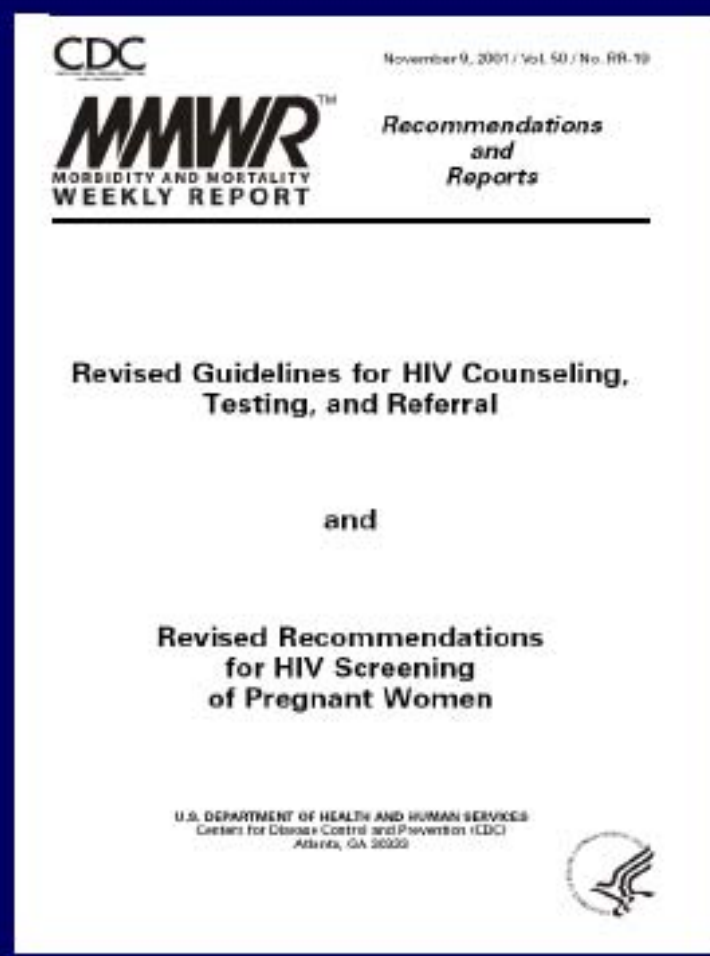
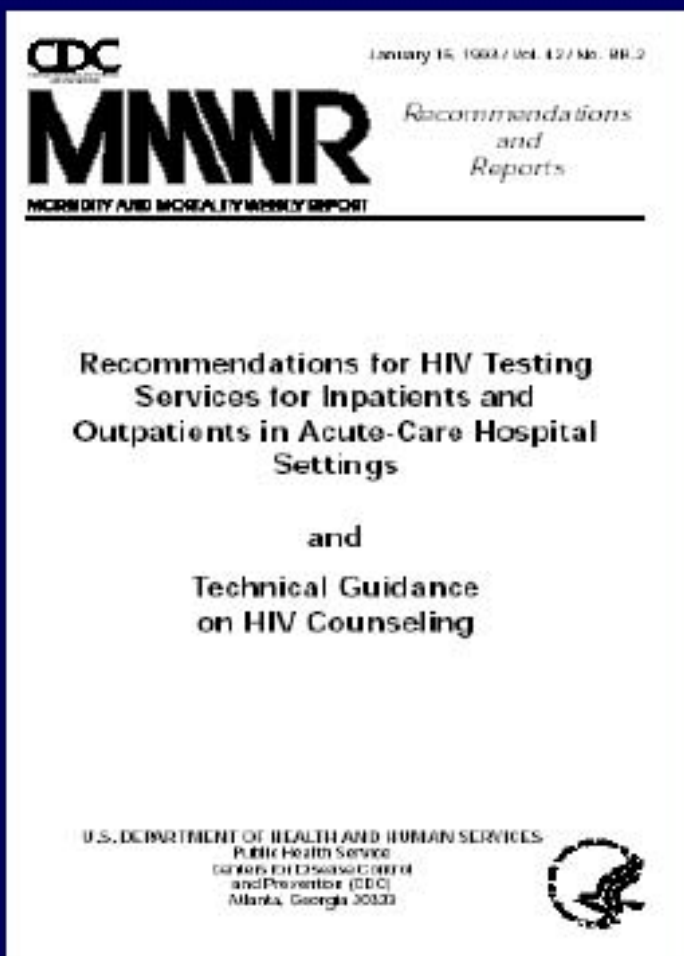
*16 states



HIV TESTIMISE JUHISED

- 1985.a. testsüsteemid doonorvere uurimiseks HIV antikehadele (FDA). Alternatiivsed testimise keskused.
- 1987.a. (USPHS) – riskirühma patsientide nõustamine ja testimine
- 1993.a. CDC - vabatahtlik HIV nõustamine ja testimine hospitaliseeritud patsientidele 15-54 aastastele kui seroprevalents >1%.
- 1995.a. rasedate nõustamine ja vabatahtlik testimine.
- 2001.a. rasedate rutiinne testimine. Lihtsustatud nõusolek.
- 2003.a. HIV test rutiinseks uuringuks med.asutustes samadel alustel teiste diagnostiliste uuringute ja skriiningtestidega

Previous Recommendations





MMWR[™]

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Recommendations and Reports

September 22, 2006 / Vol. 55 / No. RR-14

Revised Recommendations for HIV Testing of Adults, Adolescents, and Pregnant Women in Health-Care Settings

INSIDE: Continuing Education Examination

HIV TESTIMINE ON VAJALIK

- **Kõikidele tervishoiuasutustesse pöörduvatele 13 - 64 aastastele.**
- **Riskirühma patsientide testimine vajalik 1 kord aastas**
- **Rasedatele rutiinne testimine.**
- **Patsiendi informeerimine testimisest on vajalik, kuid mitte kirjalik nõusolek.**

Opt-out screening

- **Testimiseelne nõustamine ei ole vajalik, oluline on testimisjärgne nõustamine.**

Effect of Counseling in Conjunction with HIV testing

- Meta-analysis of 27 studies of HIV-CT:
 - **HIV-positive** participants reduced unprotected intercourse and increased condom use.
 - **HIV-negative** participants did not modify their behavior more than untested participants.



- Weinhardt et al, 1999: *Am J Public Health*

MIKS ÜLDINE TESTIMINE KÕIKIDELE TERVISHOIUASUTUSTESSE PÖÖRDUNUTELE

- **HIV infektsioon vastab skriiningu kriteeriumitele**
 - Efektiivne ravi on võimalik
 - Riskikäitumine väheneb kui inimene saab teada oma infitseeritusest
 - HIV skriining tervishoiuasutuses on kulu-efektiivne
 - Väheneb HIV infektsiooniga seonduv stigma

Criteria that Justify Routine Screening

1. Serious health disorder that can be detected before symptoms develop
2. Treatment is more beneficial when begun before symptoms develop
3. Reliable, inexpensive, acceptable screening test
4. Costs of screening are reasonable in relation to anticipated benefits

Principles and Practice of Screening for Disease
-WHO Public Health Paper, 1968



MIKS ÜLDINE TESTIMINE KÕIKIDELE TERVISHOIUASUTUSTESSE PÖÖRDUNUTELE

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- Väheneb HIV infektsiooniga seonduv stigma
- Efektiivne ravi on võimalik

Knowledge of HIV Infection and Behavior

After people become aware they are HIV-positive, the prevalence of high-risk sexual behavior is reduced substantially.

Reduction in Unprotected Anal or
Vaginal Intercourse with HIV-neg partners:
HIV-pos Aware vs. HIV-pos Unaware **68%**

Meta-analysis of high-risk sexual behavior in persons
aware and unaware they are infected with HIV in the U.S.
Marks G, et al. JAIDS. 2005;39:446



MIKS ÜLDINE TESTIMINE KÕIKIDELE TERVISHOIASUTUSTESSE PÖÖRDUNUTELE

- › HIV infektsioon vastab skriiningu kriteeriumitele
- › Riskikäitumine väheneb kui inimene saab teada oma infitseeritusest
- **HIV skriining tervishoiuasutuses on kulu-efektiivne**
- › Väheneb HIV infektsiooniga seonduv stigma
- › Efektiivne ravi on võimalik

Cost Effectiveness

- Cost-effectiveness of screening for HIV in the era of HAART. *Sanders G, et al. NEJM 2005;352:570.*

“The cost-effectiveness of routine HIV screening in health care settings, even in relatively low-prevalence populations, is similar to that of commonly accepted interventions, and such programs should be expanded.”

1% HIV prevalence: \$15,078 per QALY

>0.05% prevalence: <\$50,000 per QALY



MIKS ÜLDINE TESTIMINE KÕIKIDELE TERVISHOIUASUTUSTESSE PÖÖRDUNUTELE

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- › Riskikäitumine väheneb kui inimene saab teada oma infitseeritusest
- › HIV skriining tervishoiuasutuses on kulu-efektiivne
- **Väheneb HIV infektsiooniga seonduv stigma**
- › Efektiivne ravi on võimalik

Views on routine testing

- **Should HIV testing be treated like routine screening for other diseases?**
 - **62% “Yes”**
 - **27% “No- HIV requires special procedures”**
 - **5% “Don’t know”**
 - **4% “Neither/Both”**
- **Routine testing in PA would treat HIV testing more similarly to routine screening for other diseases, but would still require consent.**

Opt-Out Screening

Prenatal HIV testing for pregnant women:

- RCT of 4 counseling models with opt-in consent:
 - *35% accepted testing*
 - *Some women felt accepting an HIV test indicated high risk behavior*
- Testing offered as routine, opportunity to decline
 - *88% accepted testing*
 - *Significantly less anxious about testing*

Simpson W, et al, BMJ June, 1999

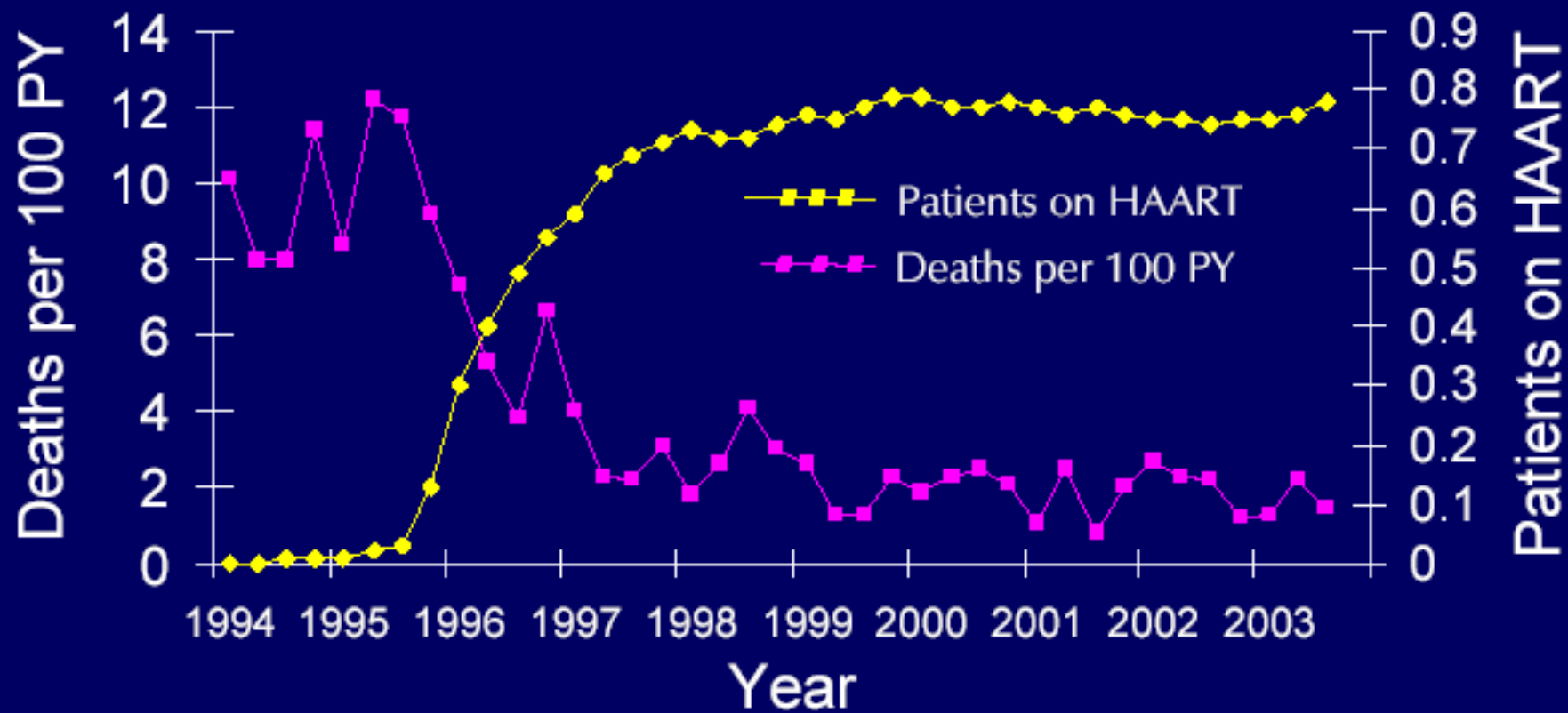


MIKS ÜLDINE TESTIMINE KÕIKIDELE TERVISHOIUASUTUSTESSE PÖÖRDUNUTELE

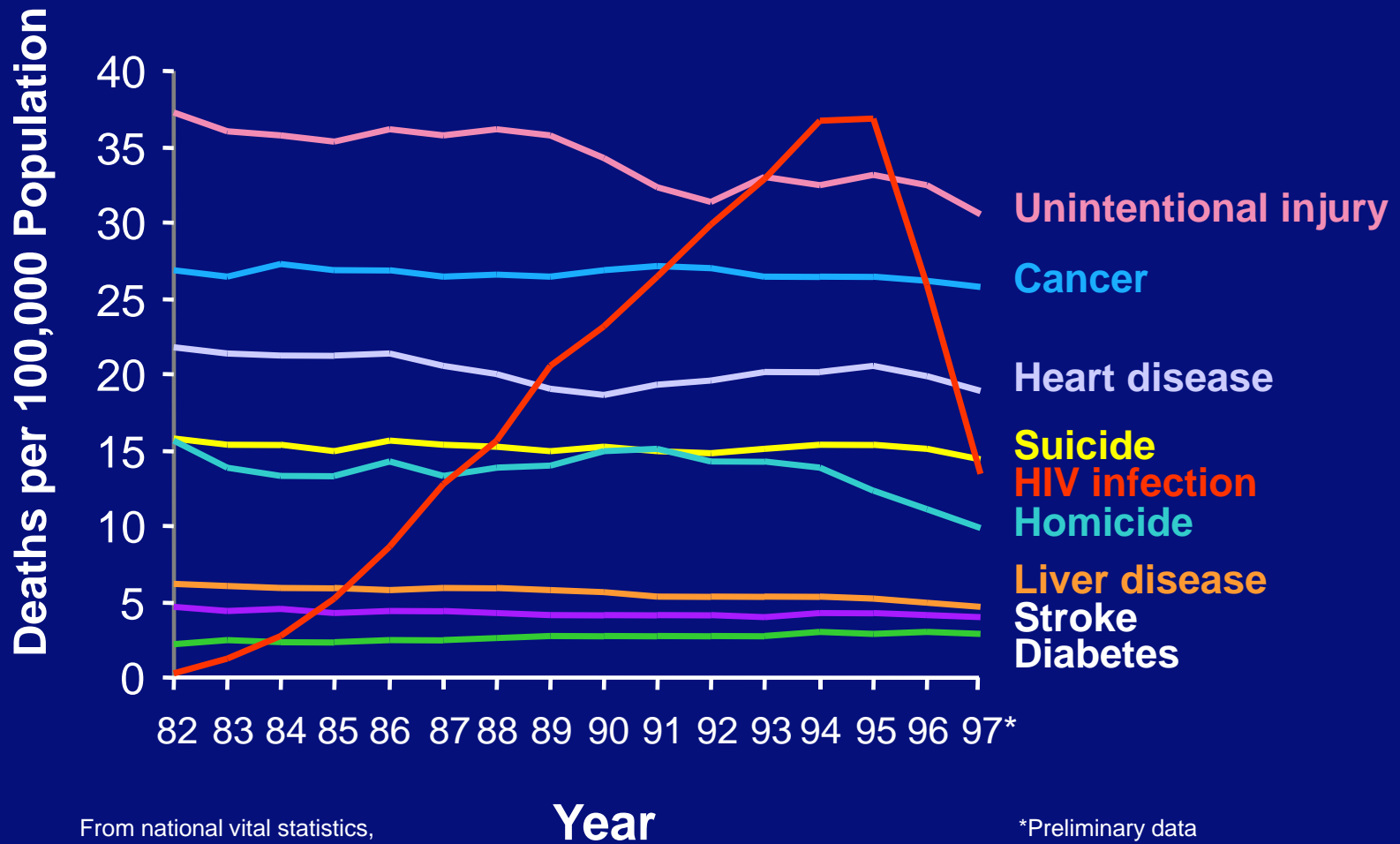
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- Väheneb HIV infektsiooniga seonduv stigma
- **Efektiivne ravi on võimalik**

Mortality and HAART Use Over Time

HIV Outpatient Study, CDC, 1994-2003



Trends in Rates of Death from Leading Causes of Death Among Persons 25-44 Years Old, USA, 1982-1997



From national vital statistics,
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention

*Preliminary data

CDC juhhis – mis ei muutu

- Uus juhhis EI MUUDA soovitusi isikute suhtes, keda testitakse väljaspool meditsiiniuasutusi
- JUHIS PUUDUTAB AINULT TERVISHOIUASUTUSI

Researchers: Early HIV Screening Prolongs Life and Is Affordable

Contributed by Jai A. Dennison | 10 February, 2005 04:57 GMT

Many cases of HIV infection could be prevented, and many AIDS victims could have additional quality years added to their lives if early screening were expanded to reach more people, a new study concludes. And the cost would be reasonable compared with current healthcare spending to test for other serious diseases. Researchers who conducted a cost-effectiveness analysis became "convinced -- based on what we've done -- that there needs to be more screening," says Douglas K. Owens, MD, MS, an investigator at the VA Palo Alto and associate professor of medicine at the Stanford University School of Medicine's Center for Primary Care and Outcomes Research and the Center for Health Policy in the Stanford Institute for International Studies.

The study is published in the February 10 issue of the [New England Journal of Medicine](#) and appears alongside another cost-effectiveness study with similar findings.

Related
Health News

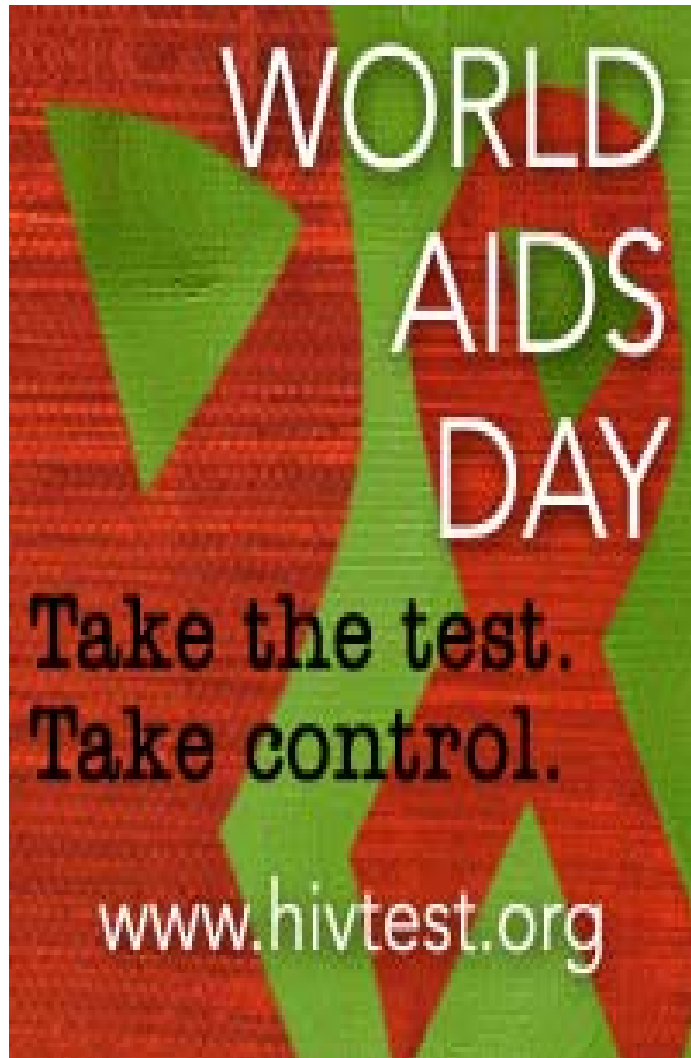


Wider HIV Testing Would Save Lives, Dollars

By E.J. Mundell

HealthDay Reporter

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9 (HealthDay News) - Offering HIV testing to all Americans as part of their routine health care could reduce AIDS-related deaths, fight the spread of new infections and save the health-care system precious dollars over the long-term, two new studies claim.



TÄNAN