New perspectives in early diagnosis and HIV co-infection: The Spanish Strategic Plan for Prevention and Control of HIV and STIs, 2013 - 2016

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## HIV epidemic, Spain 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People living with HIV</th>
<th>150,000 (130,000-170,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total AIDS cases (30 Jun 2014)</td>
<td>84,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths in HIV/AIDS cases (1981-2012)</td>
<td>56,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New HIV Diagnoses (rate/100000)</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### New HIV diagnoses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transmission mode</th>
<th>People who inject drugs</th>
<th>MSM</th>
<th>Heterosexuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSM</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### People living with HIV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transmission mode</th>
<th>People who inject drugs</th>
<th>MSM</th>
<th>Heterosexuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>37.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSM</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexuals</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Estimates performed with EPP/Spectrum, SINIVIH, AIDS registry, National Mortality Statistics, Encuesta Hospitalaria
Late presentation

- >349 CD4: 53.4%
- 200-349 CD4: 19.3%
- <200 CD4: 27.3%

n = 2,757

Source: SINIVIH. *Data not adjusted by notification delay
Late presentation by sex.

**MEN**
n = 2,358

- >349 CD4: 54.0%
- 200-349 CD4: 19.4%
- <200 CD4: 26.5%

**WOMEN**
n = 398

- >349 CD4: 50.0%
- 200-349 CD4: 18.3%
- <200 CD4: 31.7%

Source: SINIVIH
Late presentation

Late presentation by transmission mode

- PWD: 55%
- Men hetero: 58.5%
- Women hetero: 50%
- MSM: 40.6%

Late presenters by transmission mode

- MSM: 48%
- Men hetero: 12%
- Women hetero: 13%
- PWID: 5%
- Other: 0%
- Unknown: 22%

n=2,787
n=1,284

Source: SINIVIH
## Advanced HIV disease/late presentation in new HIV diagnoses. Spain, 2007-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Advanced HIV disease (&lt;200 cell /µL)*</th>
<th>Late presentation (&lt;350 cell /µL)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adjusted OR</td>
<td>95% CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>[1.1-1.5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age (years)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-19</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>[0.3-0.7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>[1.5-1.9]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>[2.5-3.2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥50</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>[3.8-5.1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transmission mode</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWID</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>[1.7-2.4]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hetero</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>[2.1-2.7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region of origin</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>[0.9-1.3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>[1.3-2.1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>[1.3-1.6]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>[1.2-1.7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>[1.1-2.4]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Model adjusted by year of diagnosis

Source: SINIVIH
Prevalence of Hepatitis C virus (PCR+) in HIV-infected patients. Spain, 2004–2013

Source: Encuesta hospitalaria de pacientes infectados con VIH (EH) (Annual one-day cross-sectional survey on PLWH attending hospitals)
Prevalence of Hepatitis C virus (PCR+) among HIV-infected patients, by sex. Spain, 2004–2013

Source: EH
Patients with HIV-HCV co-infection on treatment. Spain, 2004–2013

Source: EH
Outcome of HCV/HIV-Coinfected Liver Transplant Recipients: A Prospective and Multicenter Cohort Study

In conclusion, OLT is an effective short-term procedure in HCV/HIV-coinfected recipients. Patient and graft survival in the medium term were lower than that of the matched HCV-monoinfected patients, although it remained acceptable. Our study was able to identify subsets of patients with a more favorable prognosis. Liver transplantation in HCV/HIV-coinfected patients restricted to sites with more experience and better anti-HCV therapies could improve long-term outcome in these patients.

Wiley Periodicals Inc.
2013: The Introduction of IFN-Free HCV Therapy
Current status of sofosbuvir in Spain

- **Sofosbuvir** was approved by the EMA in January 2014

- Spanish Health Minister, Ana Mato, announced last week the finalization of the approval procedure in Spain

- Spanish Drug and Health Products Agency in collaboration with the Autonomous Regions and Scientific Societies has developed a therapeutic positioning report

- This report is based on the available clinical and scientific knowledge and to make up a guideline to be used by institutions and healthcare professionals
STRATEGIC PLAN FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF HIV AND OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS 2013-2016

National Committee of Coordination and Monitoring on AIDS Prevention Programmes
19th Diciembre 2013.
Strategic lines

- Coordination of the epidemic response
- Promoting health and preventing infection
- Improving health results
- Guarantee community access
Objectives

- Reducing the incidence of HIV infection and other STI

- Promoting the early diagnosis of HIV and other STI.

- Improving the quality of life of patients and prevent associated comorbidity

- Reducing discrimination against people with HIV and STIs
Promoting early diagnosis of HIV and other STI - I

1. Promoting early diagnosis:
   • Guideline for early diagnosis in Healthcare settings
   • Elaborating a guideline for early diagnosis for Community settings
   • Developing a protocol to implement the Guideline in Health Care settings
   • Studying the feasibility and acceptability of the responsible use of hometesting
   • Promoting early diagnosis for STI, and the performance of the HIV testing in case of STI
2. Designing and implementing a community setting information system about early HIV diagnosis

3. Elaborating a resource map of community centers performing the test for HIV and other STIs at national level

4. Carrying out a protocol for the study of contacts and anonymous treatment of STIs
Guideline for early diagnosis in Healthcare settings

- **General Objective:**
  - Promoting the early diagnosis of HIV and other STI, to reduce the number of non diagnosed people.

- **Specific Objectives:**
  - Promoting HIV testing performance in general population.
  - Providing specific recommendations for the indication of HIV testing.
  - Offering information and training to health professionals.
  - Empowering patients in the decision to get tested.
Guideline for early diagnosis in Healthcare settings

Scope

The Guide is intended to provide information to health professionals and the necessary active support for conducting HIV testing, both in the field of primary and specialized care in Spain.
HIV TESTING ALGORITHM

WITH
SUGGESTIVE SYMPTOMS

HIV INDICATIVE CONDITIONS
AIDS DEFINING DISEASES

WITHOUT
SUGGESTIVE SYMPTOMS

ROUTINE OFFER
Pregnant women
Prisoners

TARGETED OFFER
HIV Exposure
People from countries with high prevalence

PRIMARY CARE
- Sexually active population between 20-59 years old and
- Requiring a blood testing and
- Living in provinces with a rate of new HIV diagnosis de VIH over 75 percentile calculated during the three last years at national level

MANDATORY OFFER
- Blood donors
- Organs or tissues donors
- Assisted reproductive technologies
- Obtaining and semen receptor
Thank you

http://www.msssi.gob.es/