

Monitoring anonymous HIV testing in Estonia in 2005–2015

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Executive summary

- The number of anonymously tested people has increased
- New HIV cases and the proportion of PWIDs among them has been declining
- Testing should be targeted to population most at risk

Structure of HTC in Estonia

- Anonymous and free of charge HTC since 1988
- Provided by health care organizations and financed by the National Institute from the state budget
- HCV-antibodies and HBsAg testing available since 2009
- 11 testing sites in 10 cities in 2015

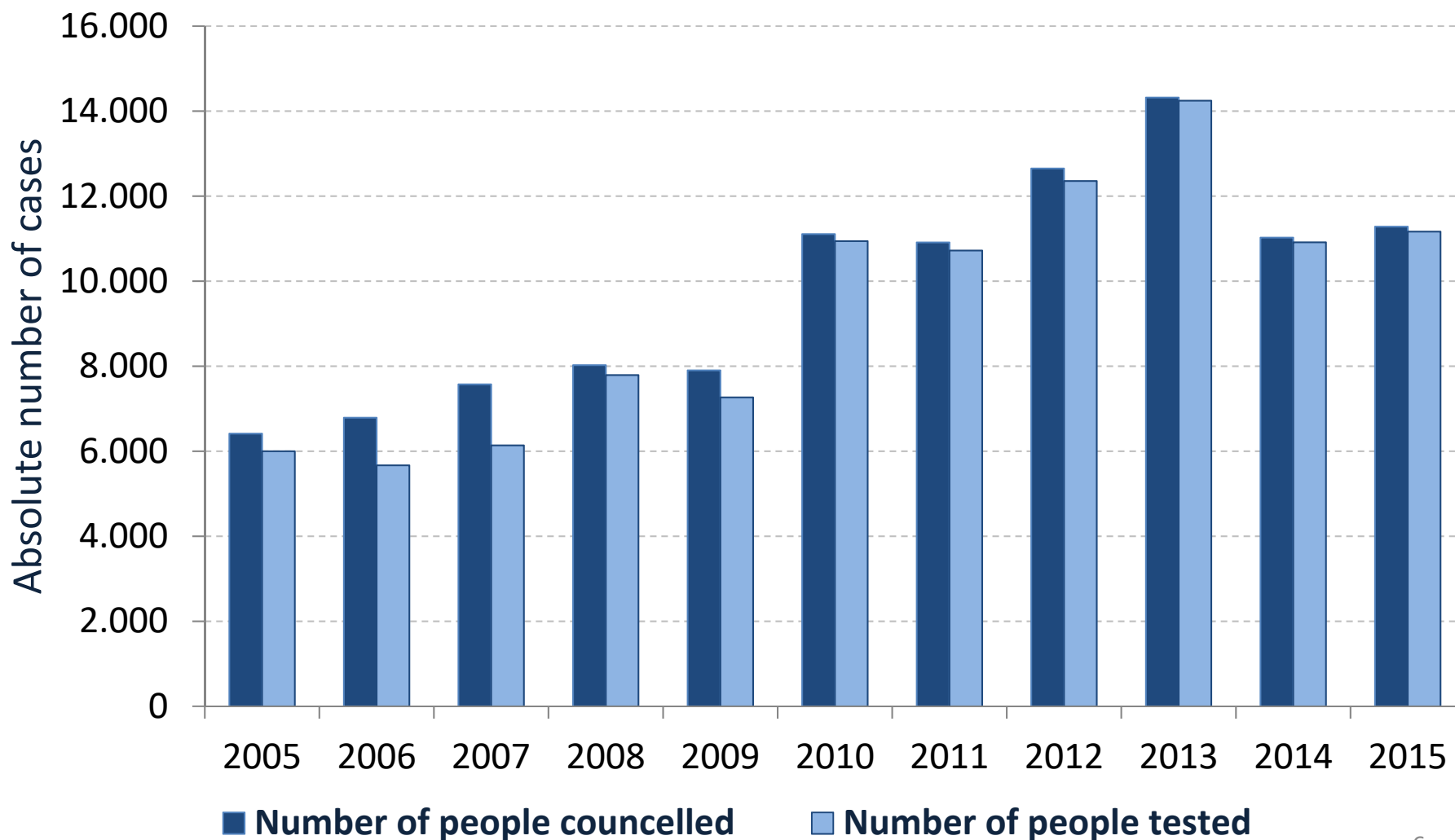


HTC sites in Estonia

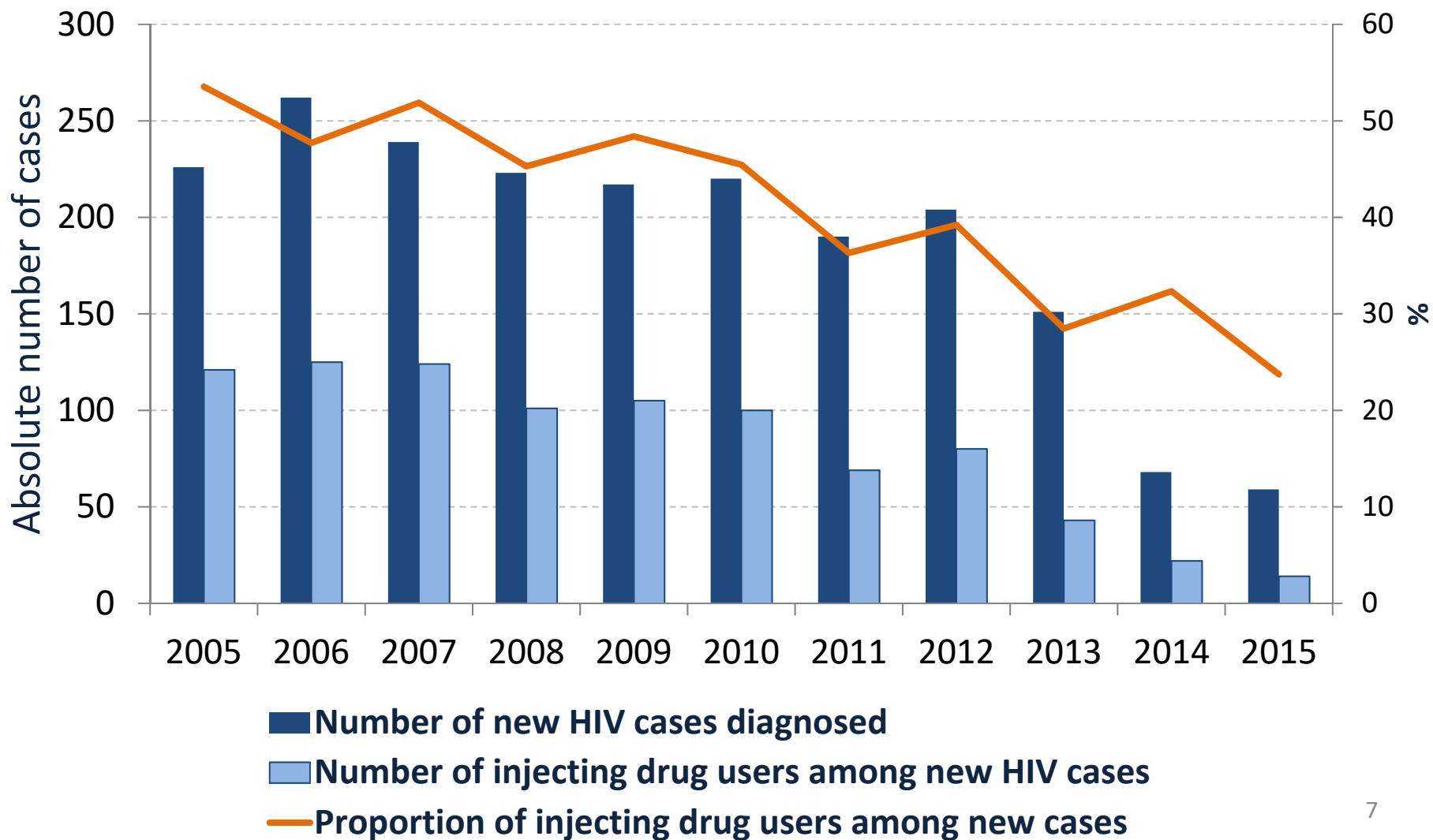
Population of 1.3 million



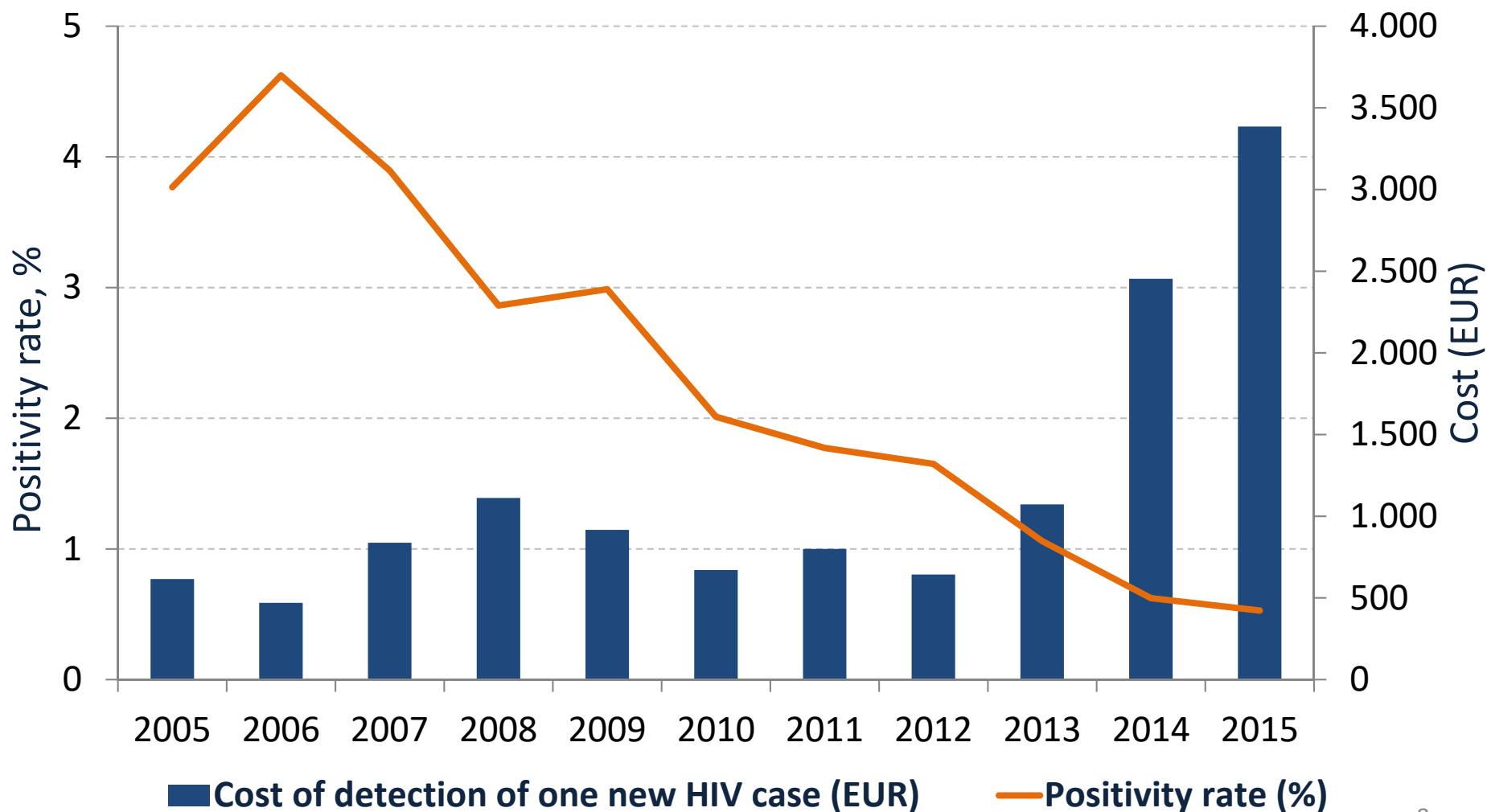
Number of people counselled and tested in 2005-2015



Number of new HIV cases, including injecting drug users among them



Cost of detection of one new HIV case, 2005–2015



Conclusions

- The number of anonymously tested people has increased
- The number of new HIV cases has declined
- The proportion of PWIDs among new cases has declined
- The cost of detection of one new HIV case has increased

- In the future
 - testing should be targeted to population most at risk
 - the access to testing in community based organizations should be increased