

Half of all women with HIV are diagnosed late in Europe

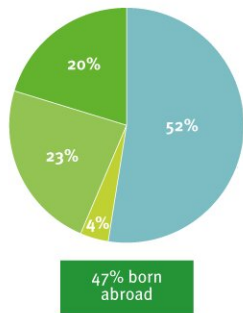
November 28 2019

HIV transmission risk patterns in Europe



Reported transmission mode 2018*

- Sex between men
- Injecting drug use
- Sex between men and women ♀
- Sex between men and women ♂

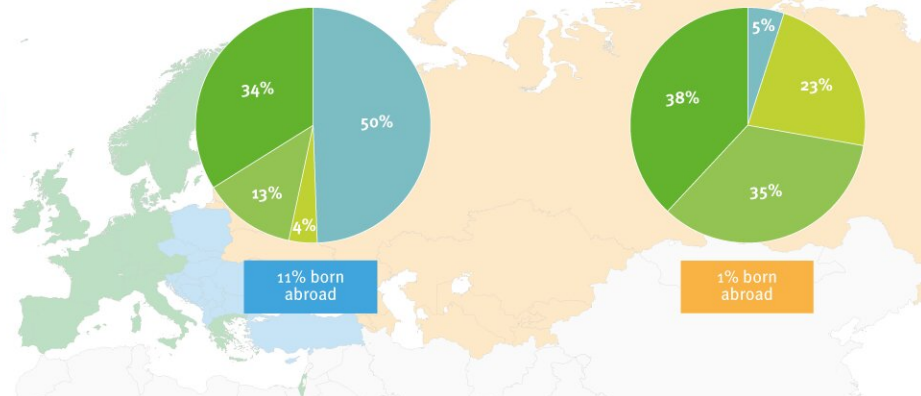


New HIV diagnoses in 2018

Full Region: 141 552
 West: 23 483
 Centre: 6 519
 East: 111 550

The WHO European Region comprises 53 countries, with a population of nearly 900 million people, of which around 508 million live in the European Union and European Economic Area.

Data presented for three sub-regions:
 West, Centre, East



* Percentage rounded to the nearest whole number.
 Source: ECDC/WHO/Europe, HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2019 (2018 data)

Two-thirds (60%) of the HIV diagnoses among women in 2018 reported in the age group 30 to 49 year-olds. This is in contrast to other sexually transmitted infections such as chlamydia and gonorrhoea which mainly affect younger women aged 15 to 24 as described in an article published in Eurosurveillance today. Credit: ECDC

Many women in the WHO European Region, particularly those in their 40s, are diagnosed at a late stage of HIV infection when their immune

system is already starting to fail. They are three to four times more likely to be diagnosed late than younger women.

According to data for 2018 released today by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and the WHO Regional Office for Europe, women accounted for one-third of the 141 000 new HIV diagnoses in the Region, indicating that this population needs more attention in Europe's prevention and testing efforts.

The HIV epidemic in the Region is driven by a persistent problem with late diagnosis, and this affects 54% of known cases among women. Such proportions of late diagnoses are partly a result of relatively low HIV testing coverage and uptake in the Region, and are an indication that sexual risks, including HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, are not being adequately addressed with older adults.

Two-thirds (60%) of the HIV diagnoses among women in 2018 were in the age group 30-49 years old. Heterosexual sex was the most commonly reported HIV transmission mode (92%) among women in the Region.

Vytenis Andriukaitis, the European Commissioner for Health and Food Safety highlights: "Too many people living with HIV are still not aware of their status. The sooner women and men know of their HIV status, the sooner they can be put on [antiretroviral treatment](#) and halt transmission of HIV sexually. This makes a major difference in the lives of people living with HIV and those around them. It is all the more important, therefore, for [public health services](#) to support easy access to testing and fast linkage to care, especially for those at risk of HIV, in order to bring people faster to the stage where they are no longer infectious. We must all ramp up our efforts to halt and reverse the HIV epidemic in order to achieve our Sustainable Development Goals by 2030."

ECDC Director Dr. Andrea Ammon stresses that "Women are generally

diagnosed with HIV later than men and the older they are, the longer they live with undiagnosed HIV. We do not know why but it seems current systems and testing efforts in Europe are failing women and older adults". "One strategy to reach older adults is to diversify and complement HIV testing opportunities. One of the most significant factors that influences testing patterns among [older adults](#) is quite simple: actively offer an HIV [test](#) as a health service provider."

Dr. Pirooska Östlin, WHO Regional Director for Europe ad interim said: "Late diagnosis in women indicates that gender-sensitive counselling and testing, including information about sexual health, is not reaching this population. It's time to end the silence about sexual health, especially when it comes to HIV, and ensure that women are well informed and enabled to protect themselves. If we are to achieve universal health coverage, we need to improve prevention, treatment and care for women and reduce missed opportunities for testing those vulnerable to HIV in health facilities and in the community."

Countries in central Europe reported almost six times fewer diagnoses among women compared to men in 2018, and three times fewer diagnoses among women than men were reported in the European Union and European Economic Area (EU/EEA). The only exception is the eastern part of the Region, where there is a more even distribution between women and men, and where 86% of the almost 50 000 cases among women were reported in 2018.

Improving testing so treatment can reach those who need it

Early diagnosis of HIV allows people to start HIV treatment sooner, which in turn increases their chances of living a long and healthy life. In addition, it reduces the risk of transmitting HIV to others, since effective

treatment results in an undetectable viral load, meaning that the virus can no longer be transmitted to others.

Enhanced strategies and systems, making HIV testing more widely available and user-friendly, are required to ensure early diagnoses. The WHO consolidated guidelines on HIV self-testing and partner notification and ECDC's evidence-based guidance on integrated testing for HIV and viral hepatitis recommend innovative approaches that include self-testing and community-based testing by lay providers as part of overall HIV testing services.

Enhanced strategies to diagnose women earlier include:

- increasing awareness among women and health-care providers;
- offering counselling and testing services adapted to the needs of [women](#);
- notifying partners of men who are diagnosed with HIV;
- providing HIV testing based on specific health conditions, such as other sexually transmitted infections, viral hepatitis, tuberculosis or certain cancers;
- providing testing and treatment services in the community, closer to populations in need

Provided by European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)

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