

Μετεκπαιδευτικό Σεμινάριο Λοιμώξεων

Με Διεθνή Συμμετοχή

10-11 ΜΑΪΟΥ
2019

The One Day
Symposium and Course on
"Infected Bone Loss Treatment
As a Means of Scientific
Improvisation, Innovation
and Creativity"

Ενισία Υγεία
και Λοιμώξεις
στη Λεκάνη της Μεσογείου
Οστικό Έλλειμμα και
Λοίμωξη

Ξενοδοχείο
Royal Olympic
Αθήνα

Χορηγούνται 13 μόρια Συνεχιζόμενης Ιατρικής Εκπαίδευσης
Κλινικά Φροντιστήρια / Workshops
ΣΥΜΜΕΤΟΧΗ 30 ΑΤΟΜΩΝ



Διοργάνωση:

Μεσογειακό Ινστιτούτο Μελέτης και
Εκπαίδευσης στις Λοιμώξεις

Σε συνεργασία με την: Ορθοπαιδική Κλινική ΓΝΑ «ΛΑΪΚΟ»



Αιματογενώς μεταδιδόμενα νοσήματα
Haematogenously transmitted diseases

HIV λοίμωξη στη λεκάνη της Μεσογείου:
Επιδημιολογικά δεδομένα για την εξέλιξη
της επιδημίας

HIV infection in the Mediterranean : the evolution of
the epidemic

Αναστασία Αντωνιάδου
Anastasia Antoniadou

A decorative graphic of a feather, rendered in a light beige color, is positioned on the left side of the slide. It has a central rachis with numerous barbs extending outwards, giving it a soft, textured appearance.

Conflict of Interest

None for this presentation

Η ΛΕΚΑΝΗ ΤΗΣ ΜΕΣΟΓΕΙΟΥ



WHO REGIONS

Eastern and southern Africa

Western and central Africa

Middle East and North Africa

Asia and the Pacific

Latin America

Caribbean

Eastern Europe and central Asia

Western and central Europe and North America

Ευρώπη: Ισπανία, Γαλλία, Ιταλία, Μάλτα, Μονακό, Σλοβενία, Κρατία, Βοσνία-Ερζεγοβίνη, Μαυροβούνιο, Αλβανία, Ελλάδα.

Μέση Ανατολή : Τουρκία, Κύπρος, Συρία, Λίβανος, Ισραήλ, Παλαιστίνη (Λωρίδα Γάζας).

Βόρειος Αφρική : Μαρόκο, Αλγερία, Τυνησία, Λιβύη, Αίγυπτος.

Summary of the global HIV epidemic (2017)

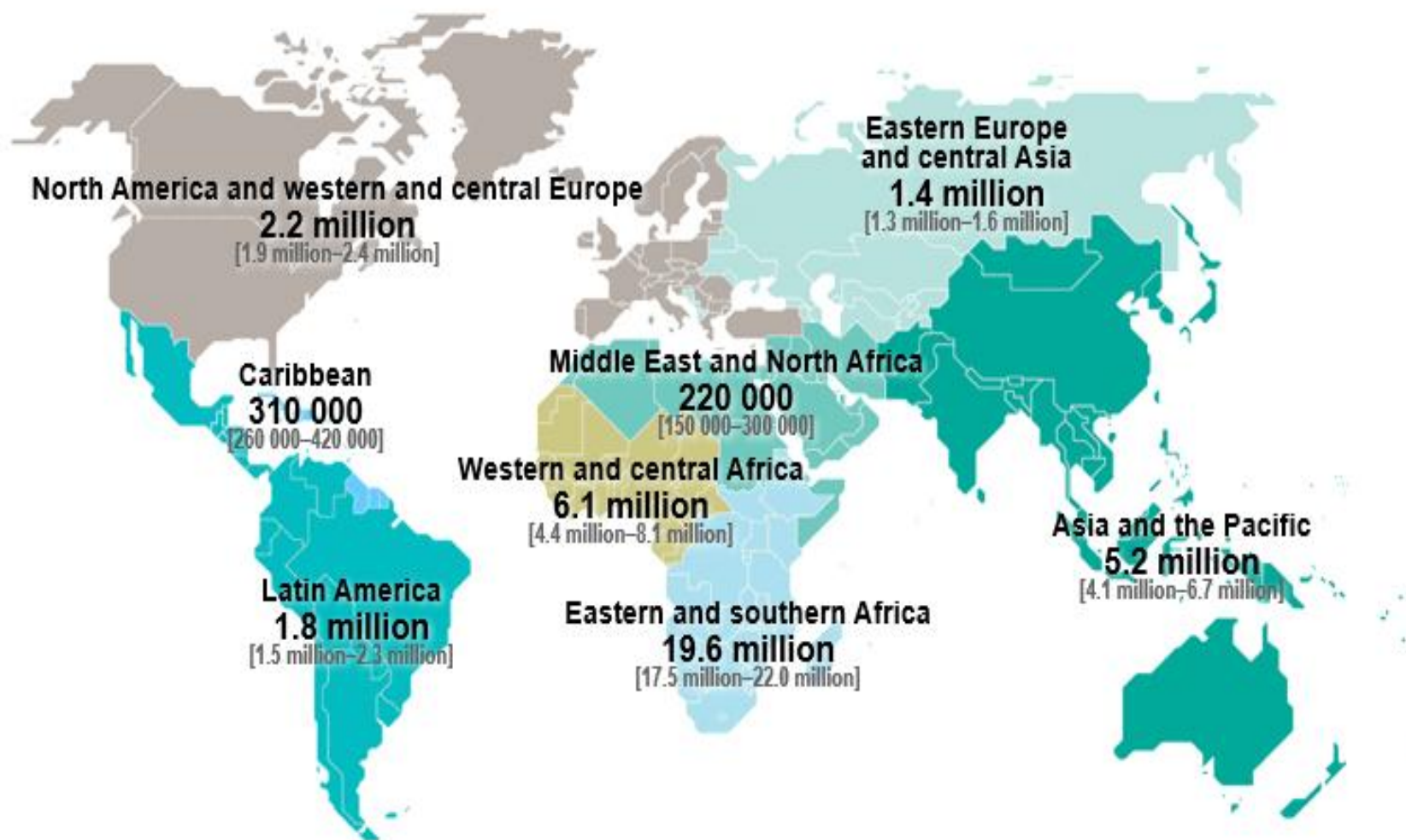
	People living with HIV in 2017	People newly infected with HIV in 2017	HIV-related deaths 2017
 Total	36.9 million [31.1 million – 43.9 million]	1.8 million [1.4 million – 2.4 million]	940 000 [670 000 – 1.3 million]
 Adults	35.1 million [29.6 million – 41.7 million]	1.6 million [1.3 million – 2.1 million]	830 000 [590 000 – 1.2 million]
 Women	18.2 million [15.6 million – 21.4 million]	–	–
 Men	16.8 million [13.9 million – 20.4 million]	–	–
 Children (<15 years)	1.8 million [1.3 million – 2.4 million]	180 000 [110 000 – 260 000]	110 000 [63 000 – 160 000]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates



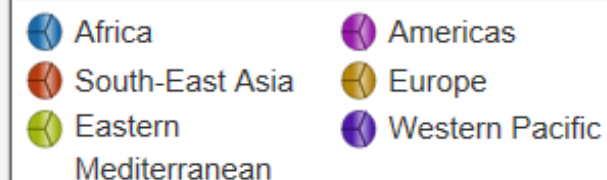
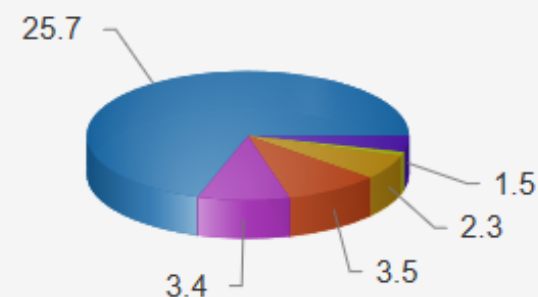
World Health
Organization

Global summary of the AIDS epidemic | 2017



Total: 36.9 million [31.1 million–43.9 million]

People living with HIV by WHO region, 2017
(in millions)



Fast-Track Targets

by 2020

90-90-90

Treatment

500 000

New infections among adults

ZERO

Discrimination

by 2030

95-95-95

Treatment

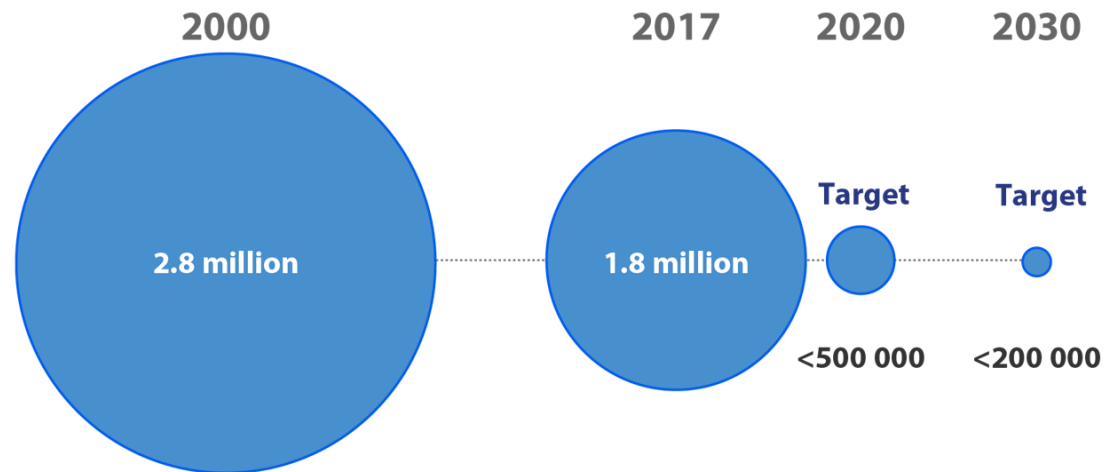
200 000

New infections among adults

ZERO

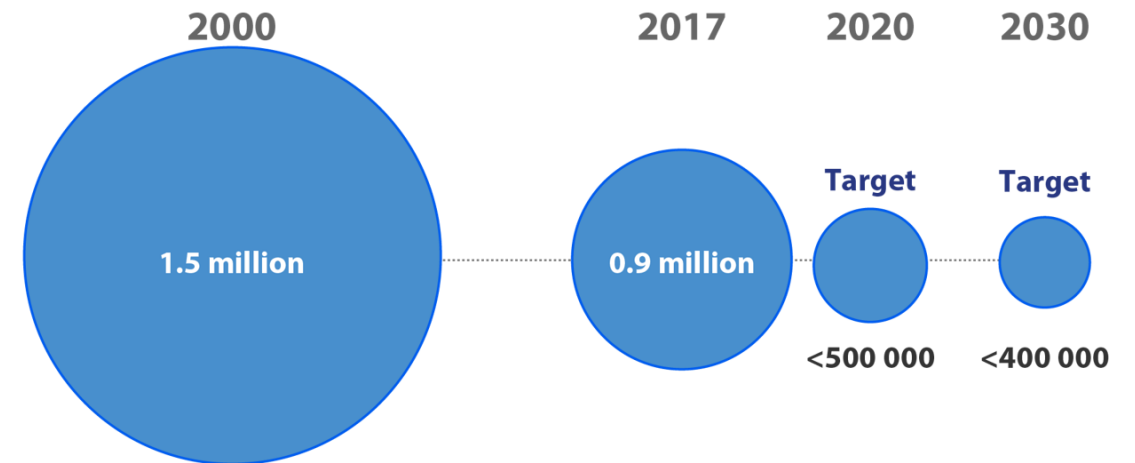
Discrimination

Number of people newly infected with HIV



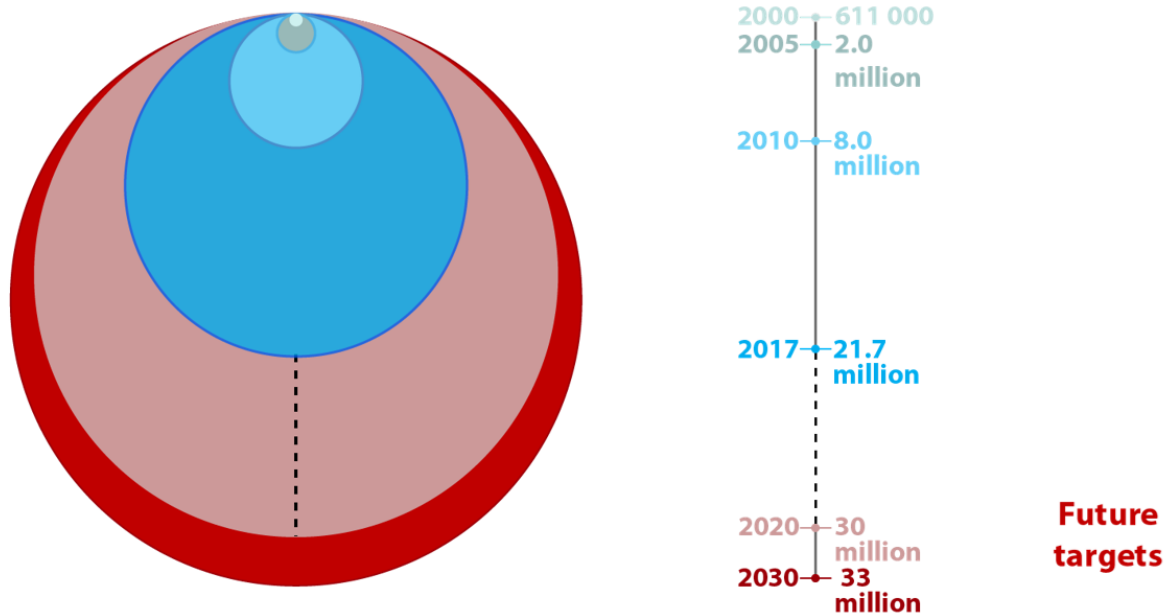
Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Number of HIV-related deaths



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Number of people receiving antiretroviral treatment



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates



**1 HIV POSITIVE WITHOUT SUPPRESSION
OF THE VIRUS TRANSMITS TO 7 OTHERS**

Elimination of the Epidemic can be a realistic goal

Diagnose all

Treat all

Eliminate Death and Stigma

Fast-Track Targets

by 2020

90-90-90

Treatment

500 000

New infections among adults

ZERO

Discrimination

by 2030

95-95-95

Treatment

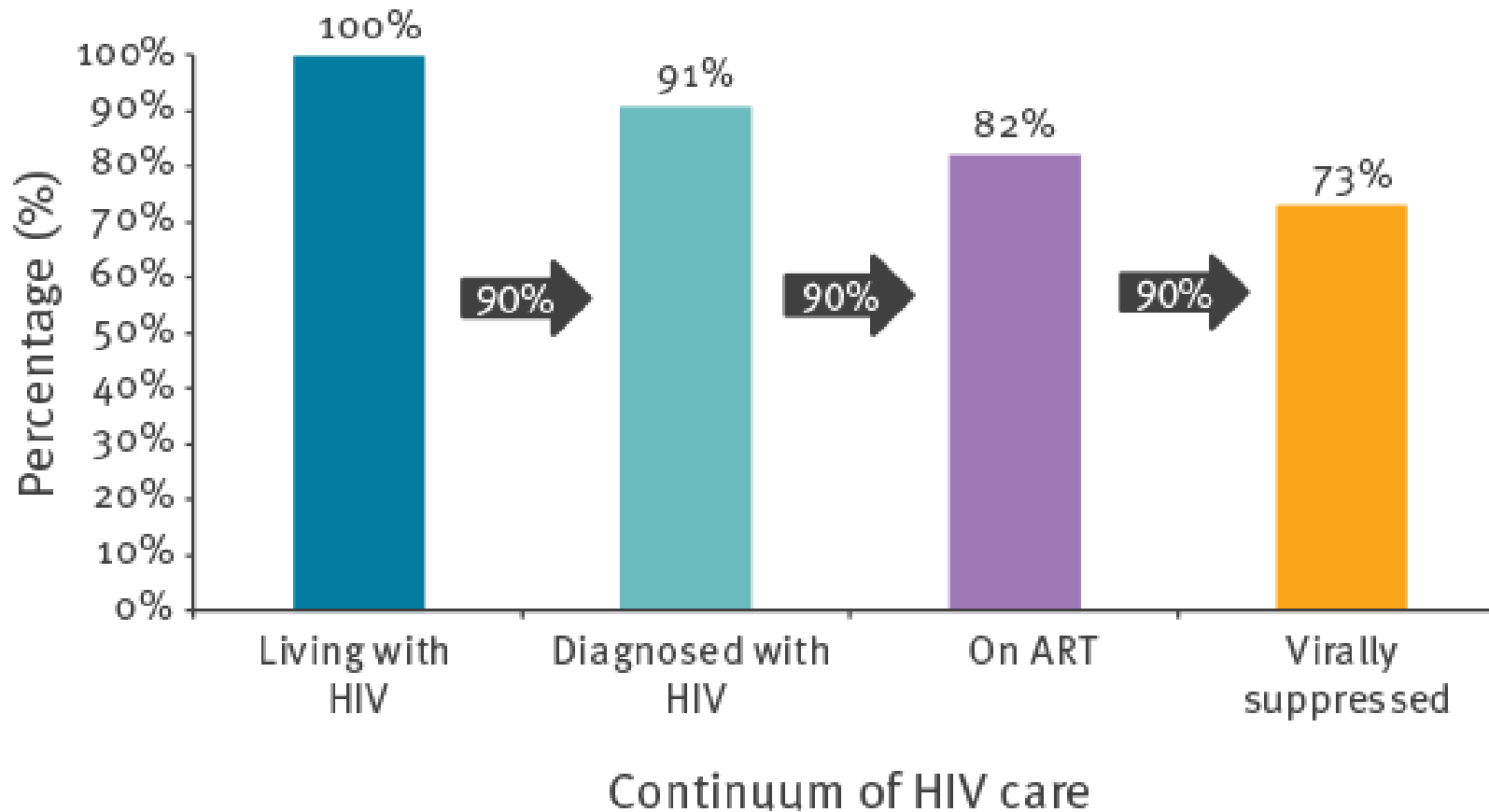
200 000

New infections among adults

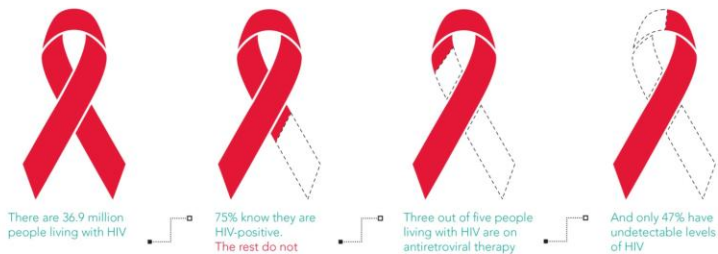
ZERO

Discrimination

90-90-90 : Treatment for all



90-90-90: Treatment for all



90-90-90 HIV treatment targets

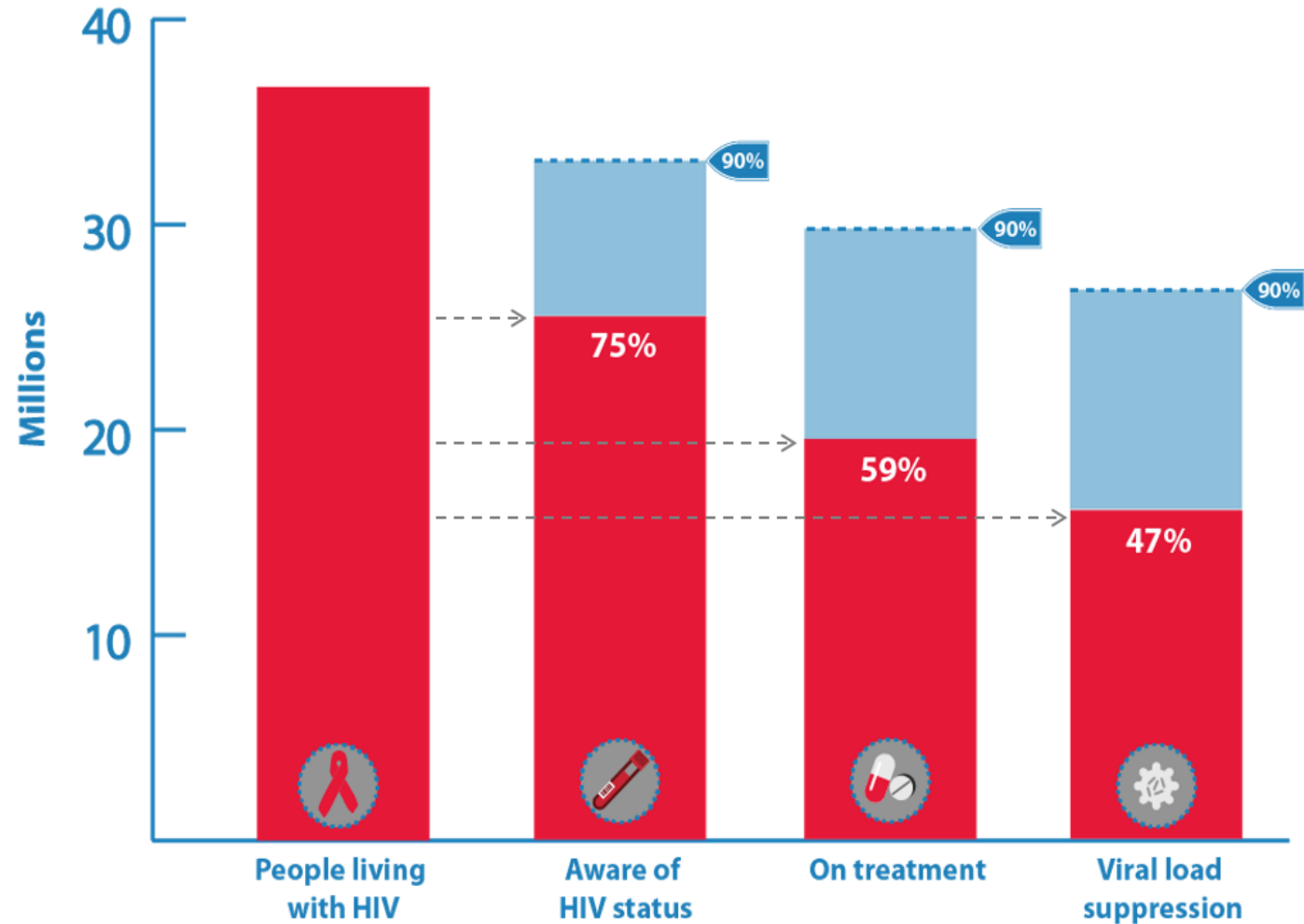
30 million people on treatment by 2020

90% of people living with HIV know their status

90% of people who know their status are on antiretroviral therapy

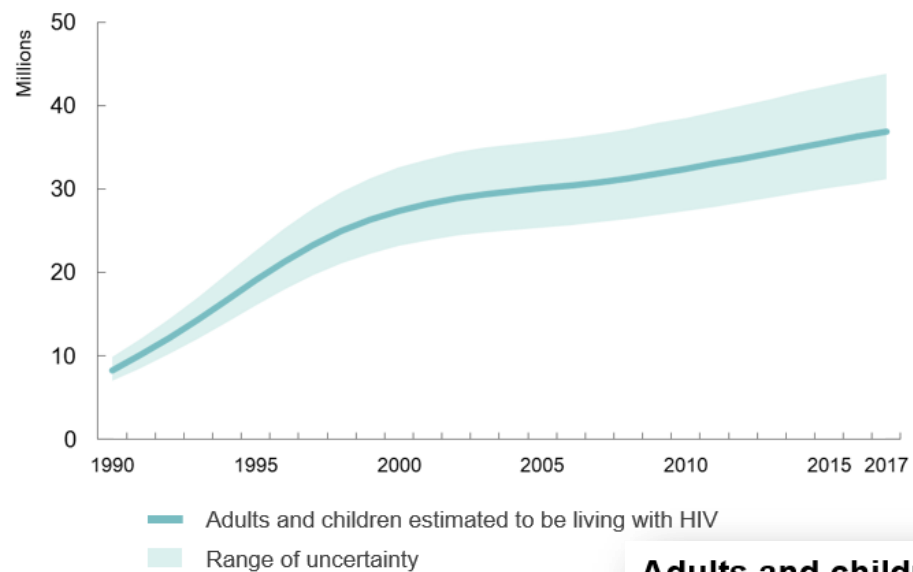
90% of people on antiretroviral therapy achieve viral suppression

HIV testing and care continuum (2017)

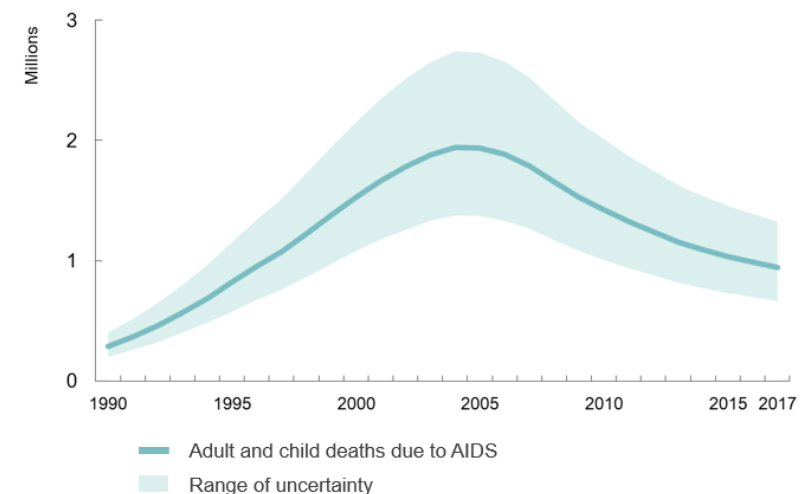


Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

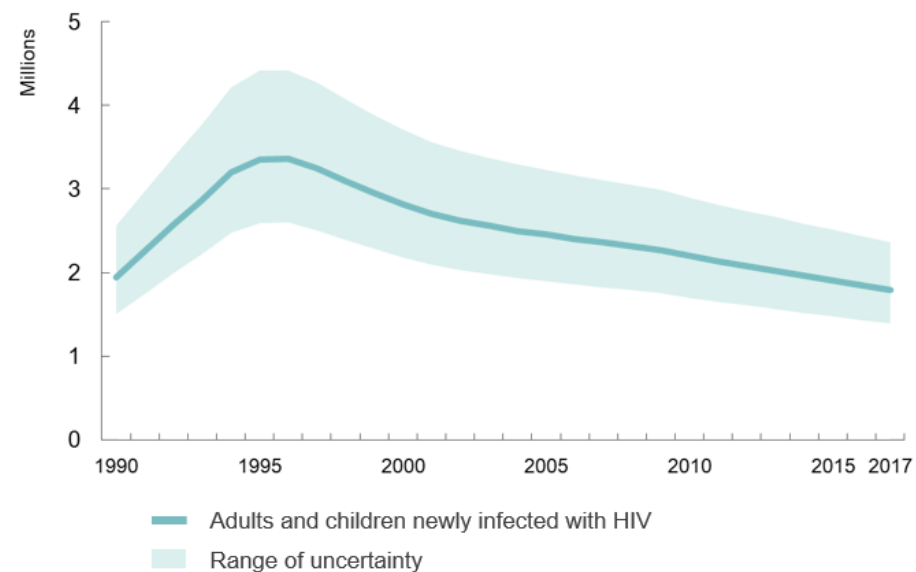
Adults and children estimated to be living with HIV | 1990–2017



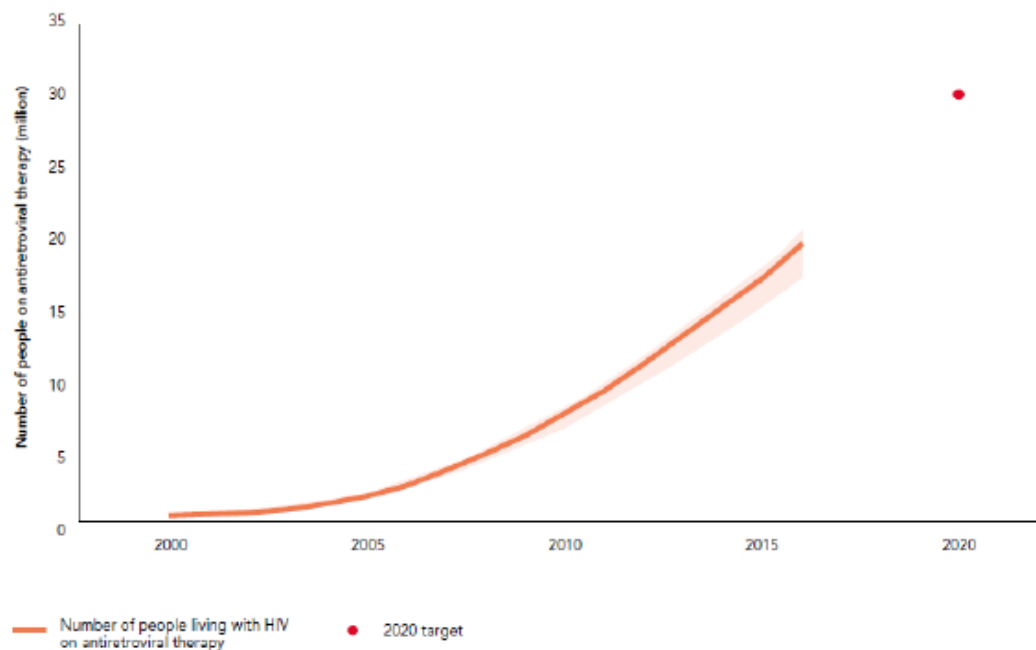
Adult and child deaths due to AIDS | 1990–2017



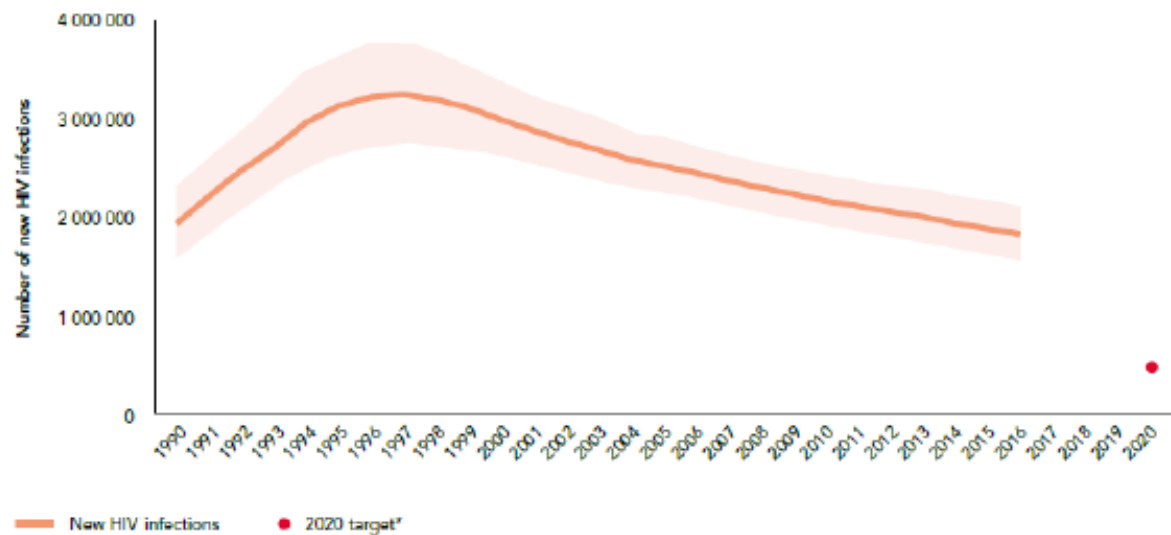
Adults and children newly infected with HIV | 1990–2017



ON TRACK TO 30 MILLION PEOPLE ACCESSING TREATMENT



REDUCTIONS IN NEW INFECTIONS ARE OFF TARGET



HIGH RETENTION RATES SUPPORT HIGH RATES OF VIRAL SUPPRESSION

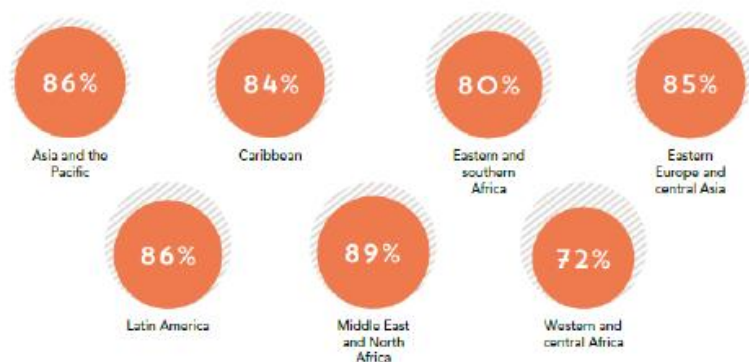
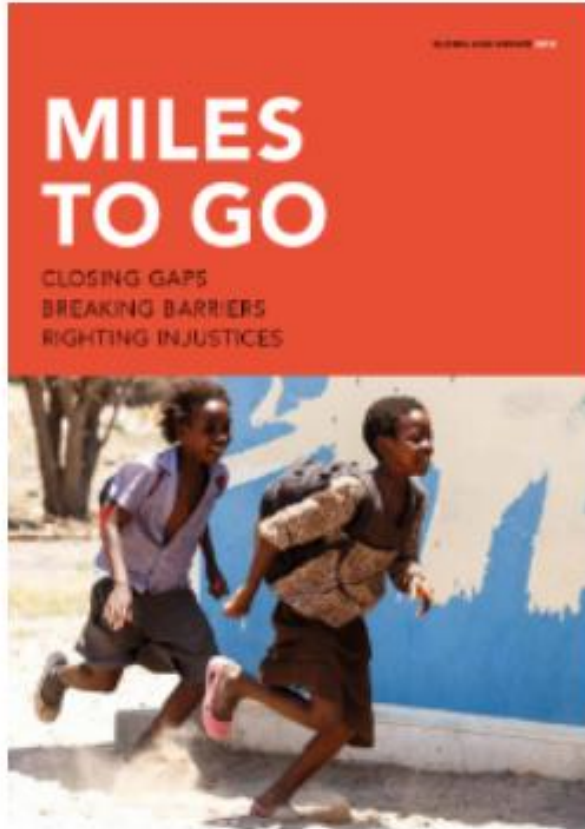


FIGURE 3.5. PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV RETAINED ON TREATMENT 12 MONTHS AFTER INITIATION, BY REGION, 2016

Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates. Global AIDS Monitoring, 2017.

2018 GLOBAL AIDS UPDATE



Miles to go—closing gaps, breaking barriers, righting injustices

PRESS RELEASE

UNAIDS warns that progress is slowing and time is running out to reach the 2020 HIV targets

*New HIV infections are rising in around 50 countries, AIDS-related deaths are not falling fast enough and flat resources are threatening success. Half of all new HIV infections are among **key populations** and their partners, who are still not getting the services they need*

Global new HIV infections have declined by just 18% in the past seven years, from 2.2 million in 2010 to 1.8 million in 2017

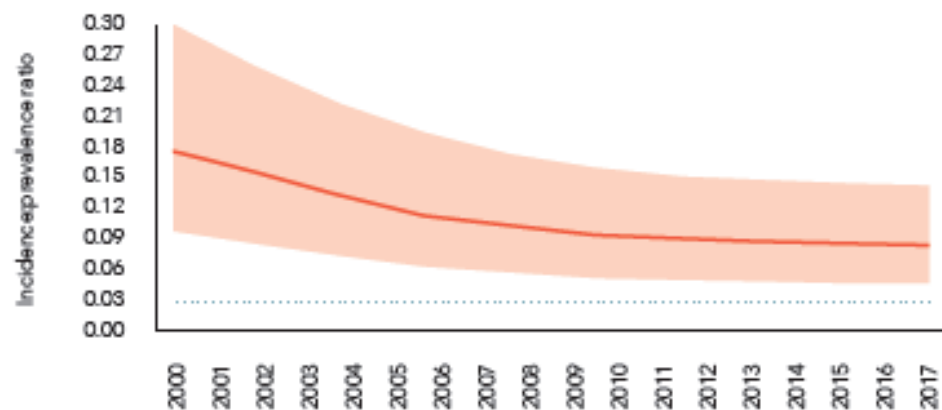
Regional HIV and AIDS statistics and features | 2017

	Adults and children living with HIV	Adults and children newly infected with HIV	Adult and child deaths due to AIDS
Eastern and southern Africa	19.6 million [17.5 million–22.0 million]	800 000 [650 000–1.0 million]	380 000 [300 000–510 000]
Western and central Africa	6.1 million [4.4 million–8.1 million]	370 000 [220 000–570 000]	280 000 [180 000–410 000]
Middle East and North Africa	220 000 [150 000–300 000]	18 000 [10 000–31 000]	9800 [6400–15 000]
Asia and the Pacific	5.2 million [4.1 million–6.7 million]	280 000 [210 000–390 000]	170 000 [110 000–280 000]
Latin America	1.8 million [1.5 million–2.3 million]	100 000 [77 000–130 000]	37 000 [26 000–51 000]
Caribbean	310 000 [260 000–420 000]	15 000 [11 000–26 000]	10 000 [7100–17 000]
Eastern Europe and central Asia	1.4 million [1.3 million–1.6 million]	130 000 [120 000–150 000]	34 000 [25 000–41 000]
Western and central Europe and North America	2.2 million [1.9 million–2.4 million]	70 000 [57 000–84 000]	13 000 [9900–18 000]
TOTAL	36.9 million [31.1 million–43.9 million]	1.8 million [1.4 million–2.4 million]	940 000 [670 000–1.3 million]

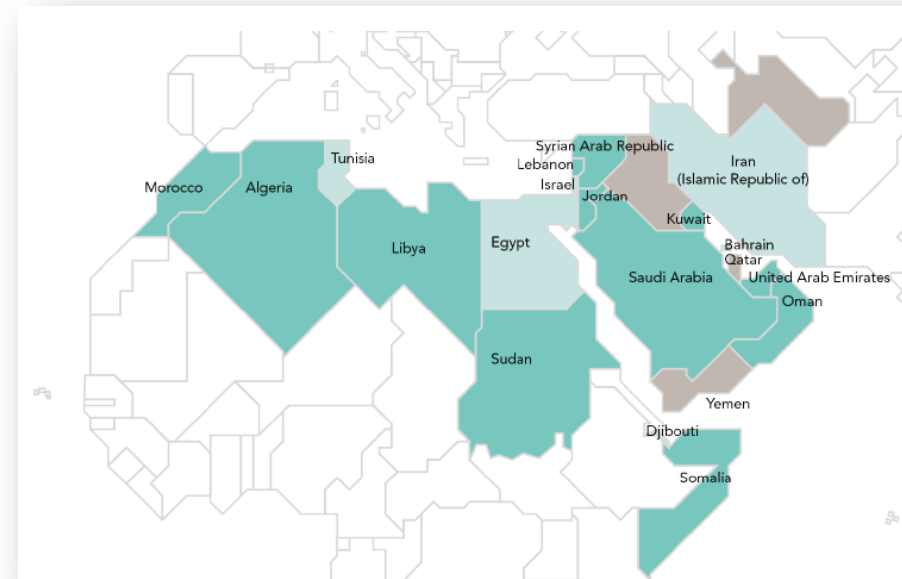
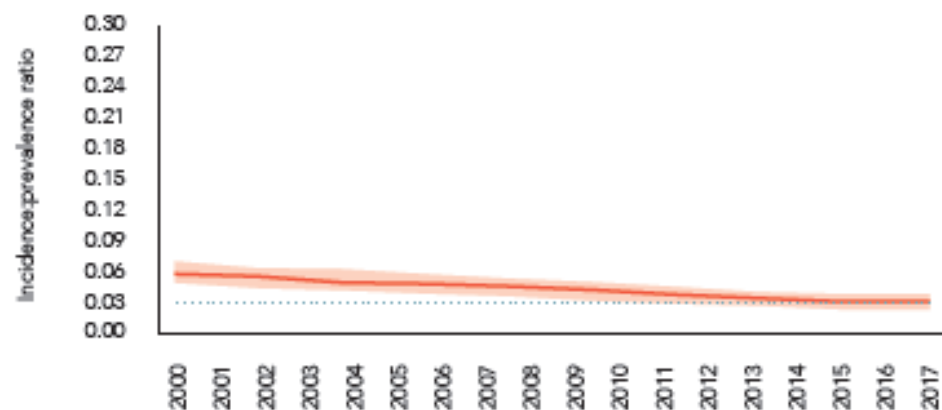
The ranges around the estimates in this table define the boundaries within which the actual numbers lie, based on the best available information.

- Incidence:prevalence ratio
- Uncertainty bounds
- ... Target value 0.03=

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



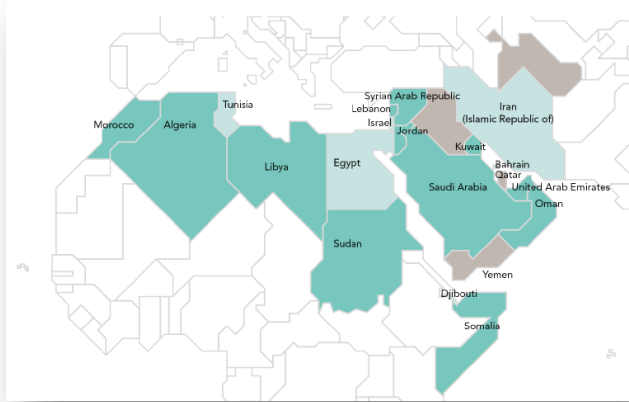
WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA



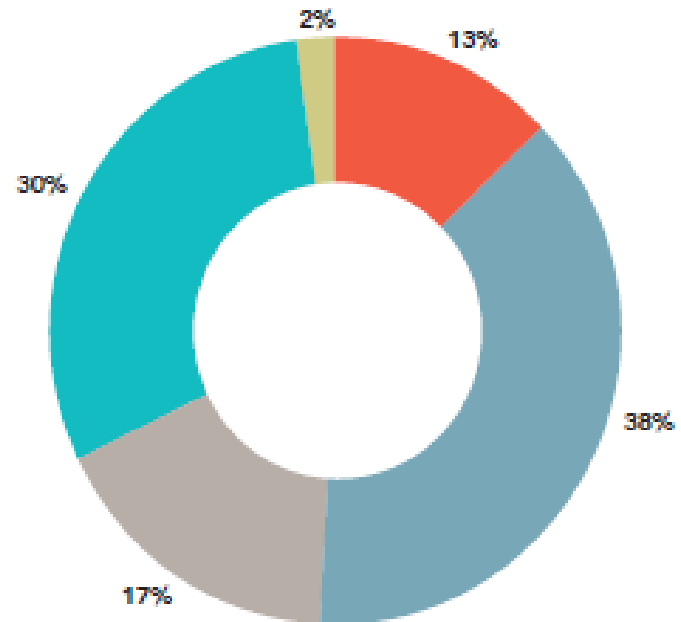
About 5000 new HIV infections (adults and children) a day | 2017

- **About 66% are in sub-Saharan Africa**
- **About 500 are among children under 15 years of age**
- **About 4400 are among adults aged 15 years and older, of whom:**
 - almost 43% are among women
 - about 33% are among young people (15–24)
 - about 19% are among young women (15–24)

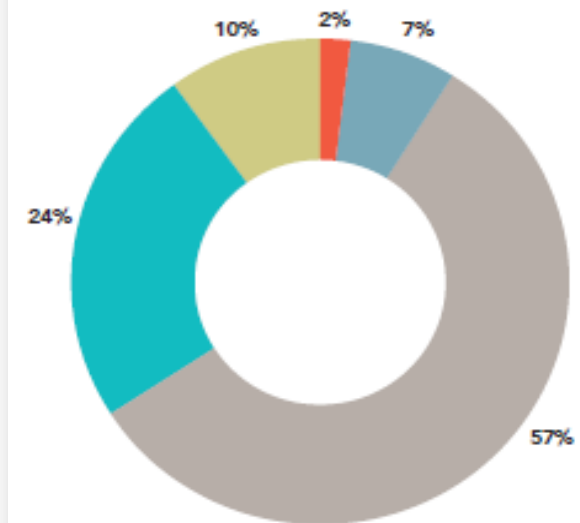
- ❖ Διεθνώς, 47% των νέων μολύνσεων αφορά συγκεκριμένους πληθυσμούς κινδύνου (key populations).
- ❖ Στη Μ. Ανατολή και Β. Αφρική 95% των μολύνσεων αφορά key populations=χρήστες ουσιών, εργάτες του σεξ και οι σύντροφοί τους
- ❖ Στη Δ. και Κ. Ευρώπη και Β. Αμερική 90% των νέων μολύνσεων αφορά συγκεκριμένους πληθυσμούς = MSM και IVDU με τους συντρόφους τους



MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



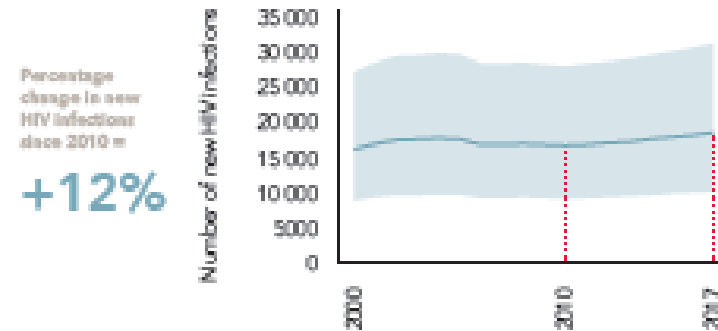
WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA



- Sex workers
- People who inject drugs
- Gay men and other men who have sex with men
- Transgender women*
- Clients of sex workers and other sexual partners of key populations
- Rest of population†

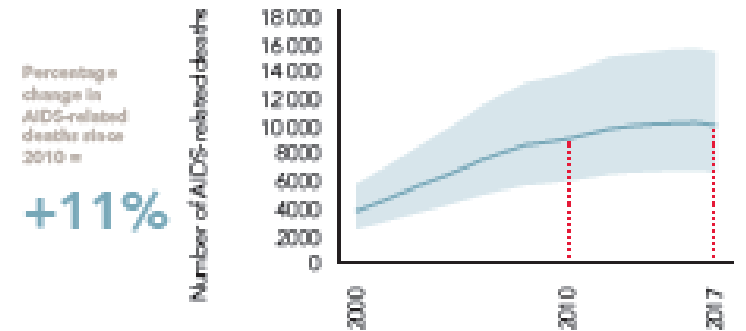
Middle East and North Africa

Number of new HIV infections, Middle East and North Africa, 2000–2017

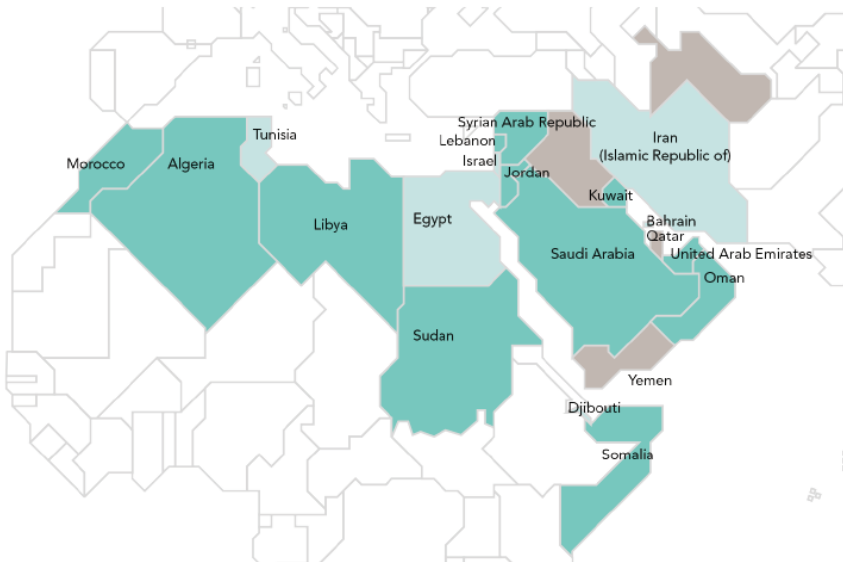


Source: UNAIDS 2018 estimates.

Number of AIDS-related deaths, Middle East and North Africa, 2000–2017

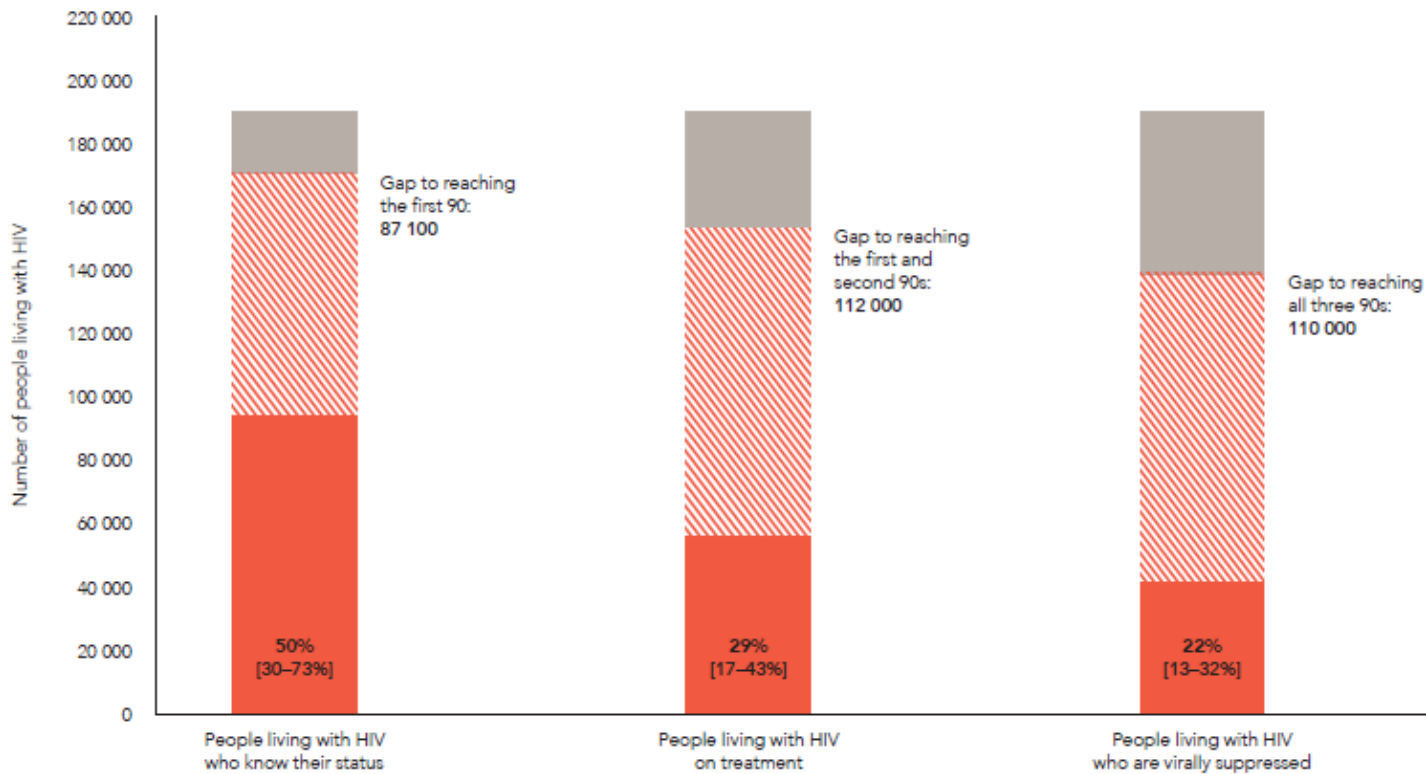


Source: UNAIDS 2018 estimates.



HIV is a hidden epidemic in the Middle East and North Africa. The HIV burden across the region is relatively low, and new HIV infections are largely among key populations that face high levels of stigma, discrimination and criminalization.

Cascade of treatment and care

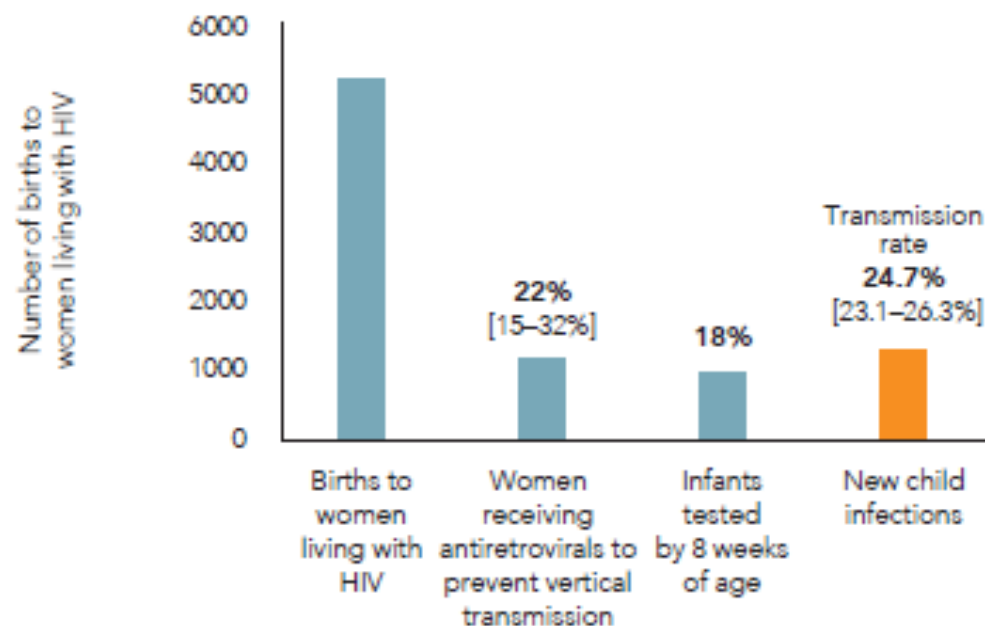


Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2018; see annex on methods for more details.

- ❑ >80% των γυναικών σε Αλγερία και Αίγυπτο δεν θα αγόραζαν λαχανικά και φρούτα από οροθετικό μανάβη
- ❑ >50% των οροθετικών στην Αλγερία αναφέρουν άρνηση παροχής υπηρεσιών υγείας
- ❑ Στην Λιβύη, Μαρόκο και Συρία είναι υποχρεωτικός ο έλεγχος πριν την πρόσληψη ή την παραμονή στη χώρα
- ❑ Σε Αίγυπτο και Συρία απαγορεύεται η είσοδος στη χώρα αν οροθετικός
- ❑ Σε Αλγερία, Αίγυπτο, Λβύη, Μαρόκο και Τυνησία είναι αδίκημα τιμωρούμενο με φυλάκιση η ομοφυλοφιλία ή η αλλαγή φύλου
- ❑ Στη Συρία τιμωρείται η μετάδοση του ιού ή η απόκρυψη της οροθετικότητας

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

Cascade of services for preventing vertical transmission and transmission rate, Middle East and North Africa, 2017



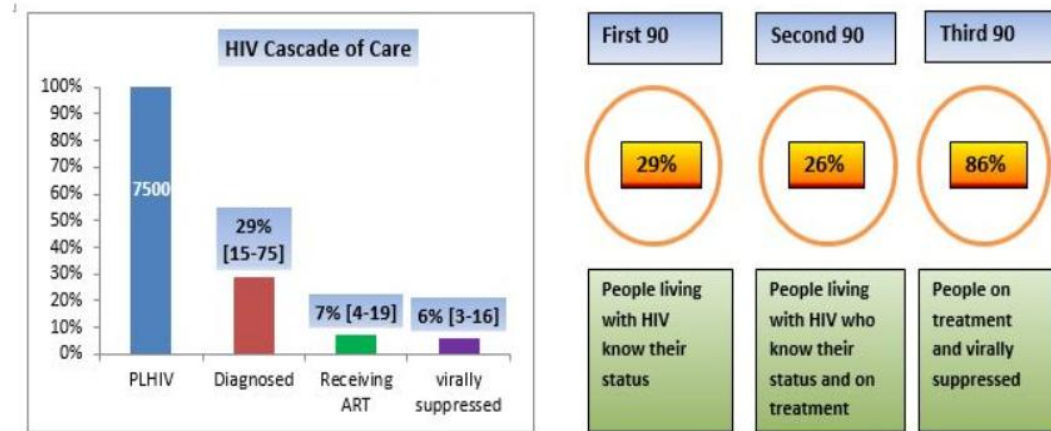
Source: UNAIDS 2018 estimates; 2018 Global AIDS Monitoring.

The rate of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in the region was a very high (24.7% [23.1–26.3%]) in 2017. Almost 1300 children acquired HIV in 2017 in the Middle East and North Africa, reflecting a series of gaps along the cascade of services for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Of the more than 5200 women living with HIV who gave birth in 2017, only about 1100 received antiretrovirals to prevent vertical transmission of HIV. This means that coverage of services for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission was only 22% [15–32%], by far the lowest in the world. Only 940 infants tested for HIV before eight weeks of age (18% coverage).

Παλαιστίνη

Χωρίς δηλωμένη πολιτική για την έναρξη αντιρετροϊκής αγωγής, τον έλεγχο ιικού φορτίου, ή το testing

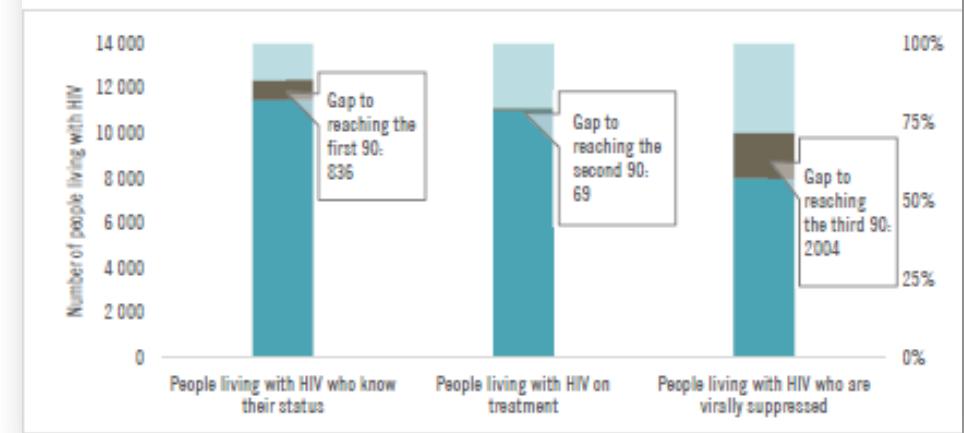
HIV care cascade and progress towards 90-90-90



Αλγερία

Αύξηση νέων μολύνσεων 39% (από το 2010)
Μείωση θανάτων -15%

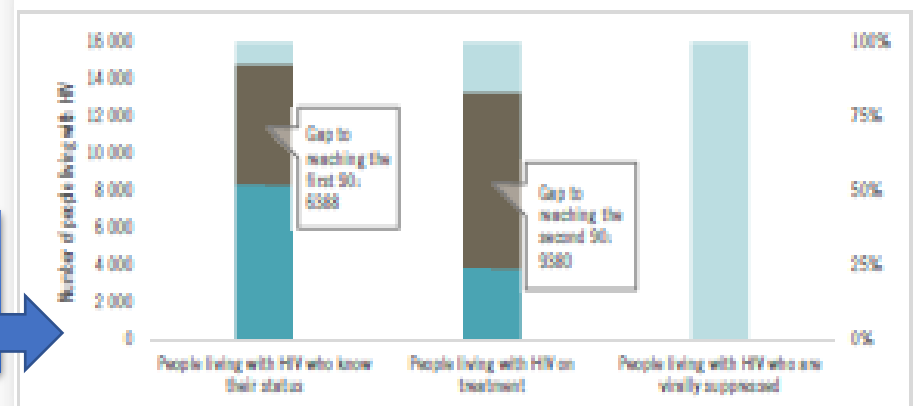
HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



Συρία, Λιβύη, Λίβανος, Τουρκία χωρίς στοιχεία

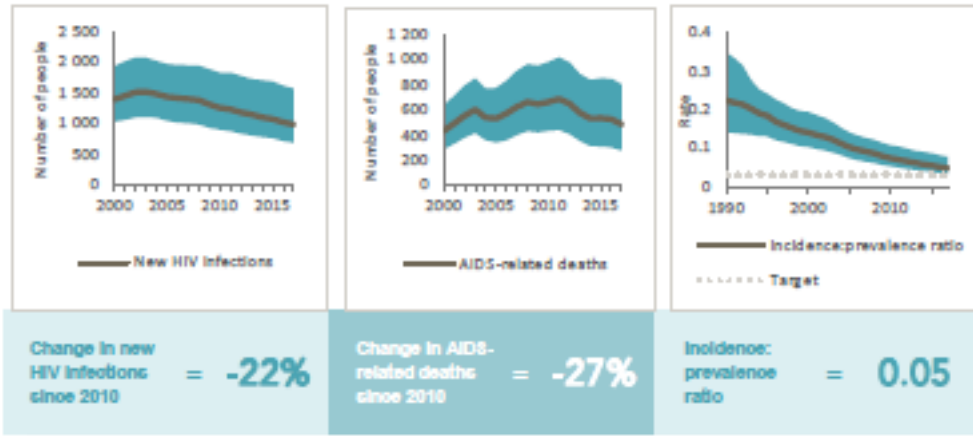
Αίγυπτος : Αύξηση από το 2010 νέων μολύνσεων 101% και θανάτων 66%

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE

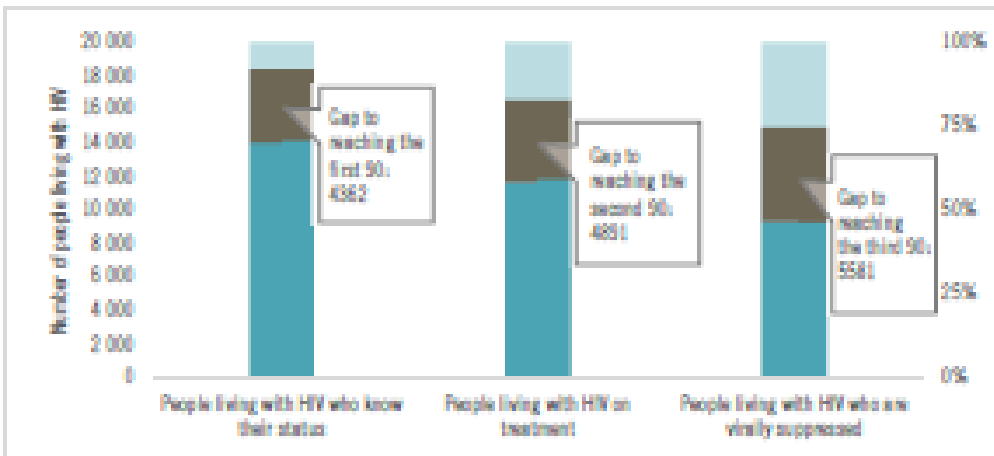


Μαρόκο: η χώρα της περιοχής με το καλύτερο προφίλ της επιδημίας

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

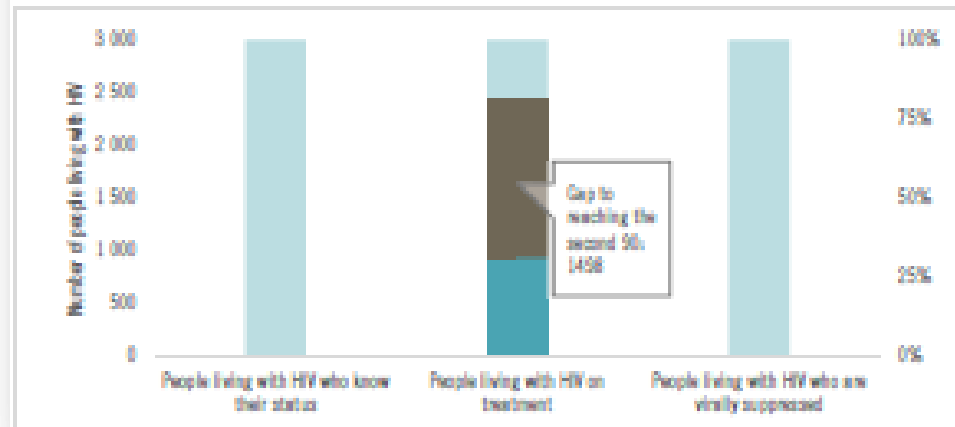


HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE

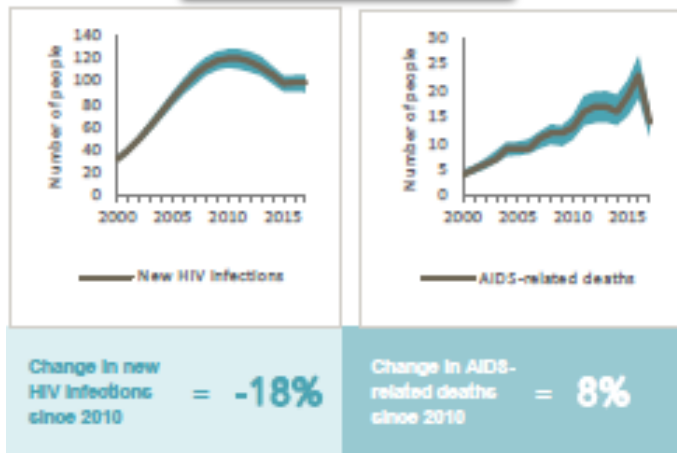


Τυνησία : Αύξηση από το 2010 των νέων μολύνσεων 12% και θανάτων 242%

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE

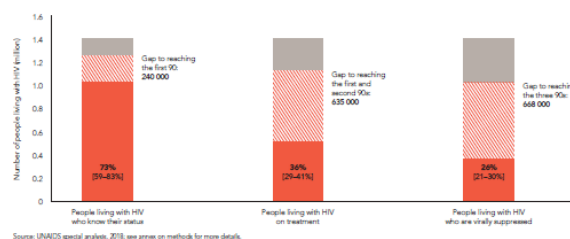


Αλβανία 1400



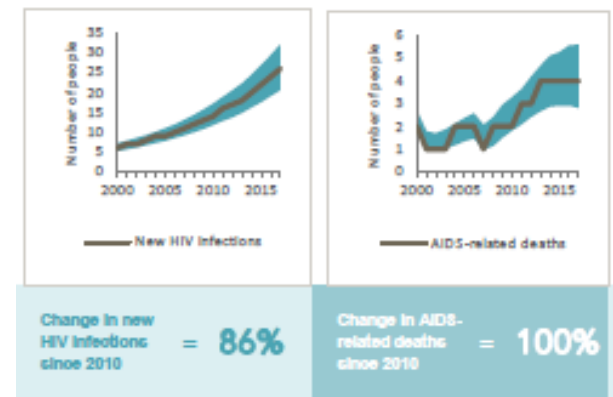
Στους πίνακες της WHO ακολουθούν την ομάδα των χωρών της Ανατολικής Ευρώπης

HIV testing and treatment cascade, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2017

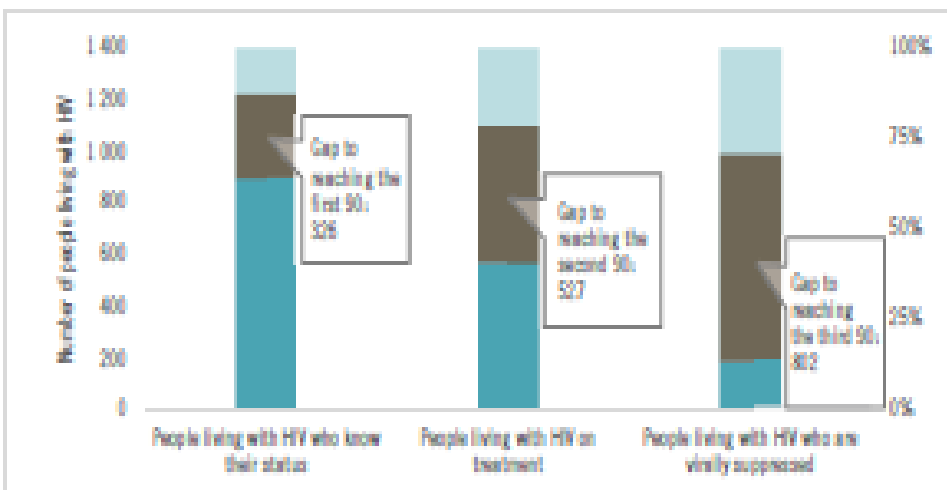


Μαυροβούνιο <500

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



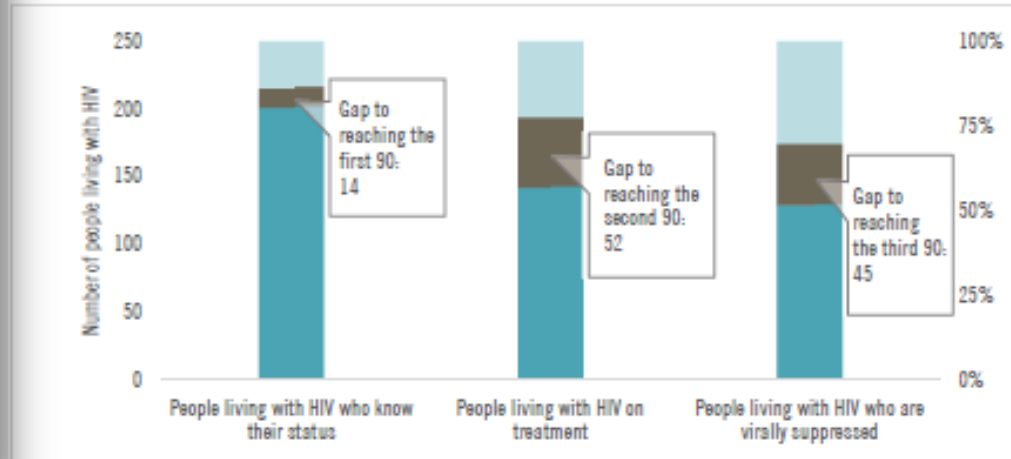
HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



Distribution of new HIV infections, by population, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2017

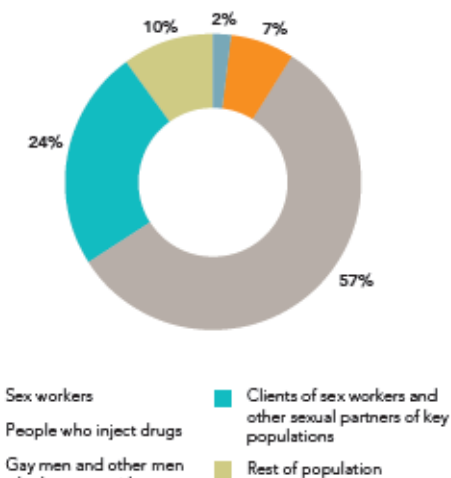


HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



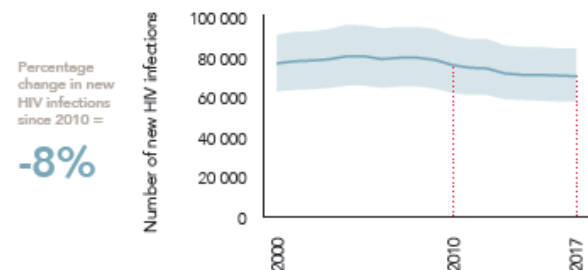


Distribution of new HIV infections, by population group, western and central Europe and North America, 2017



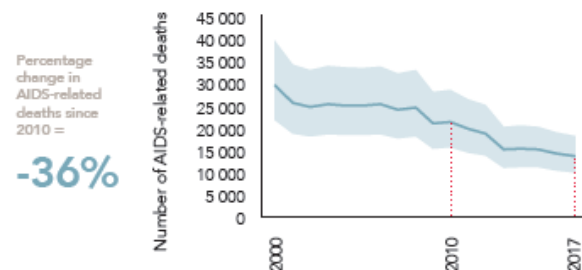
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION MEASURES

Number of new HIV infections, western and central Europe and North America, 2000–2017



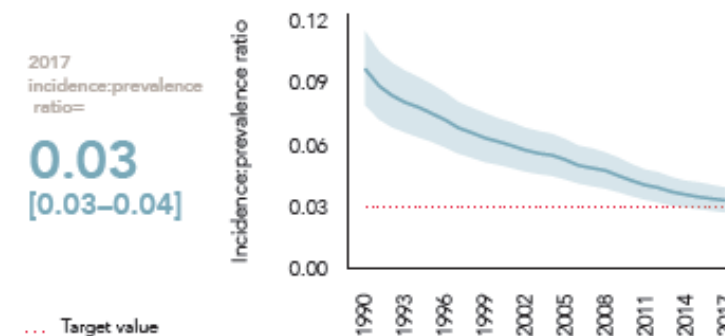
Source: UNAIDS 2018 estimates.

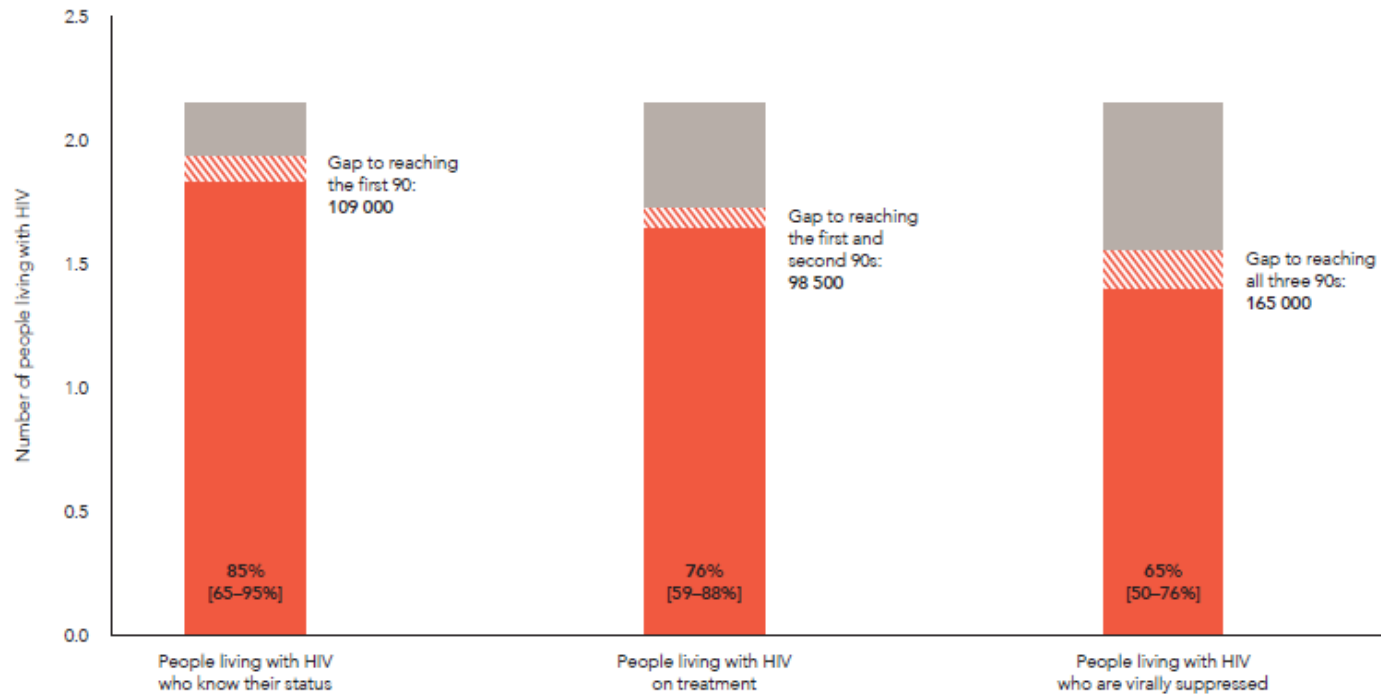
Number of AIDS-related deaths, western and central Europe and North America, 2000–2017



Source: UNAIDS 2018 estimates.

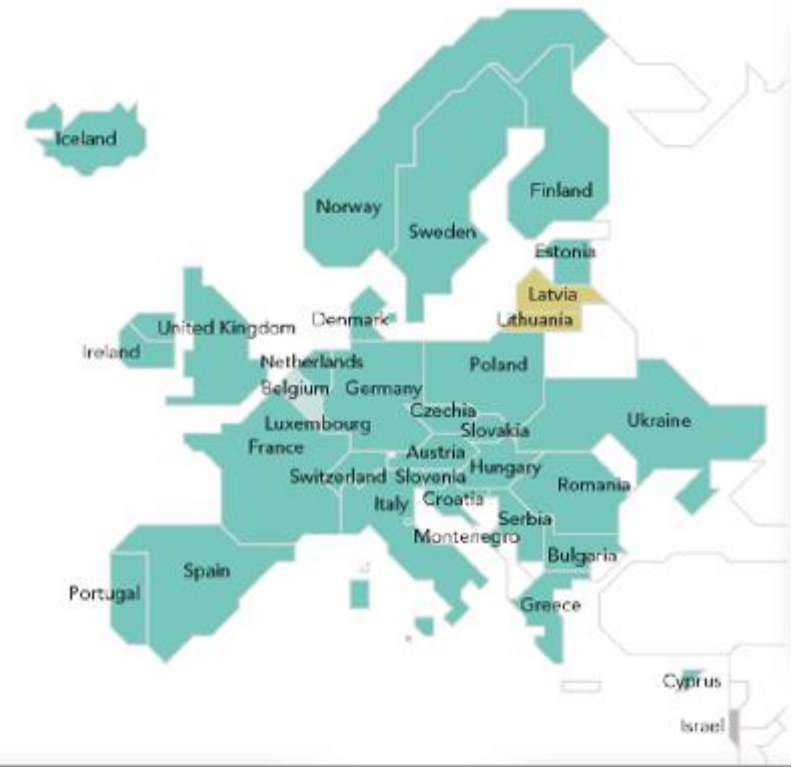
Incidence:prevalence ratio, western and central Europe and North America, 1990–2017





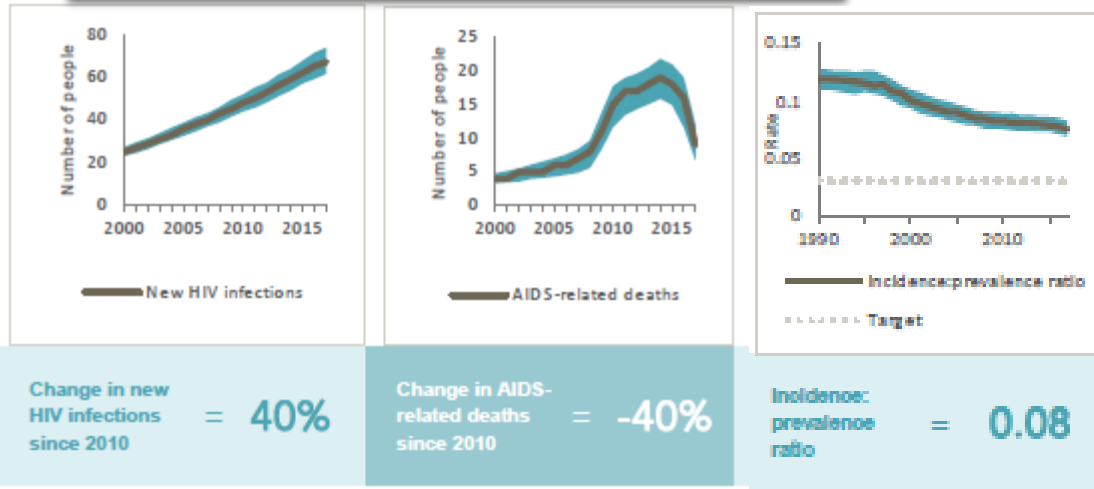
High coverage of HIV services for much of the last two decades has resulted in steady progress towards ending the AIDS epidemic in the region.

Late diagnosis of HIV remains a challenge in western and central Europe. Nearly half (48%) of newly diagnosed individuals in the European Union and European Economic Area in 2016 had CD4 cell counts below 350 cells per mm³

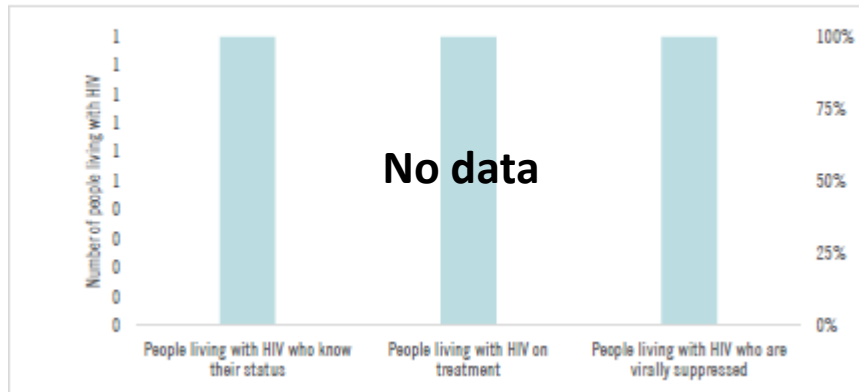


Κύπρος

890



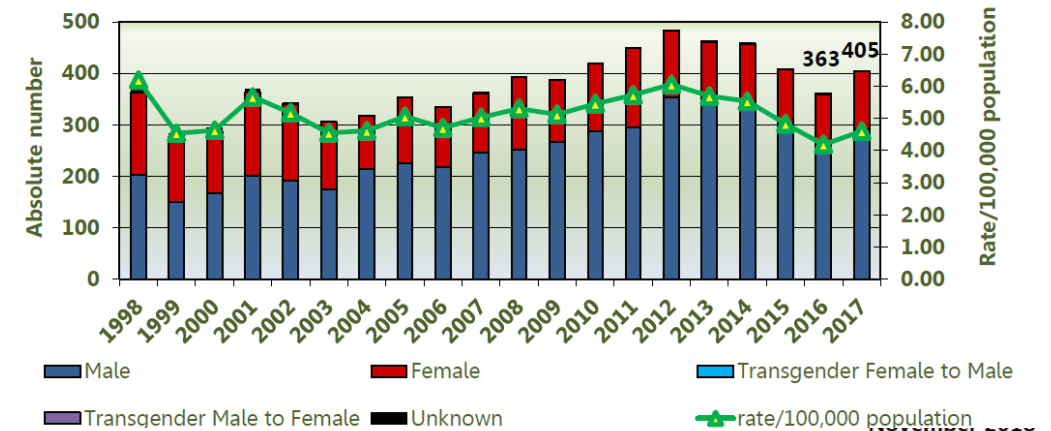
HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



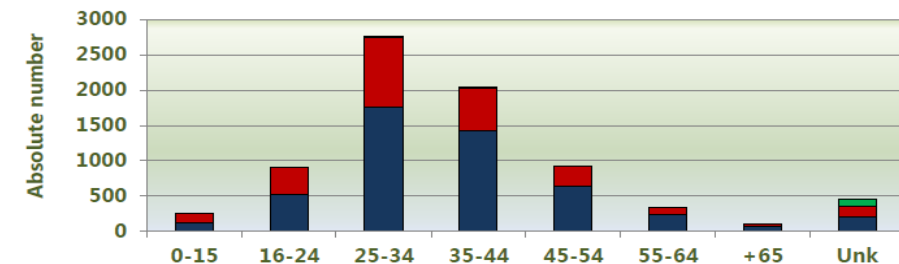
Ισραήλ

8,874

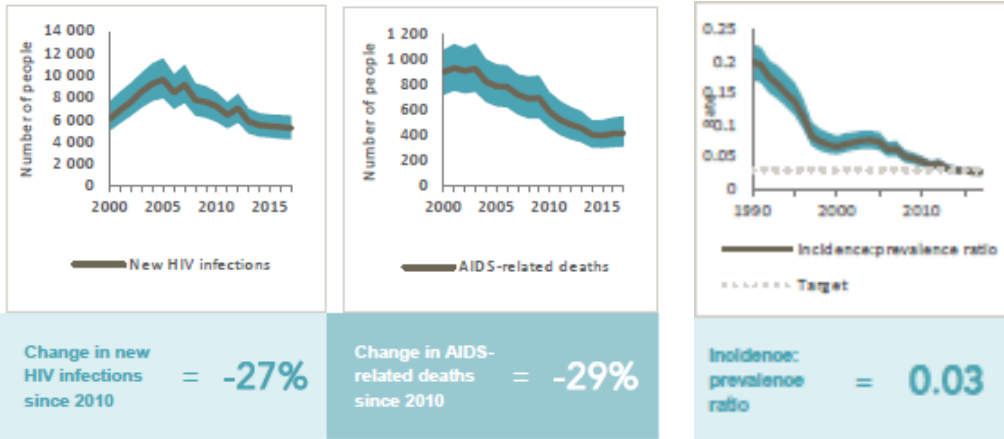
- ❖ Δεν υπάρχουν δεδομένα στην αναφορά της WHO
- ❖ Δημοσιευμένο το επιδημιολογικό δελτίο του Υπουργείου Υγείας 2017(November 2018)
- ❖ 8, 874 PLWHIV
- ❖ 87.3% know their status (first 90)
- ❖ Key populations: MSM, IVDU



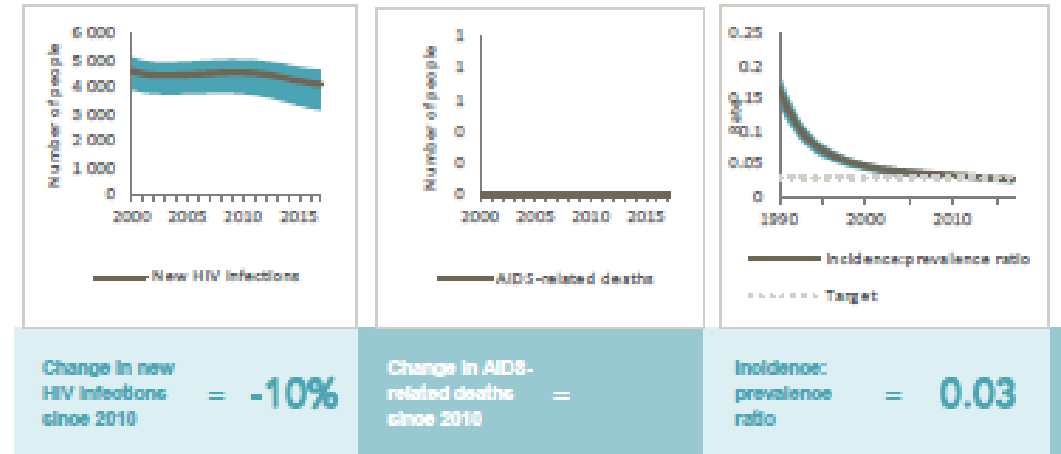
Cumulative number of reported PLWHIV still living in Israel by end of 2017, by Gender and Age.



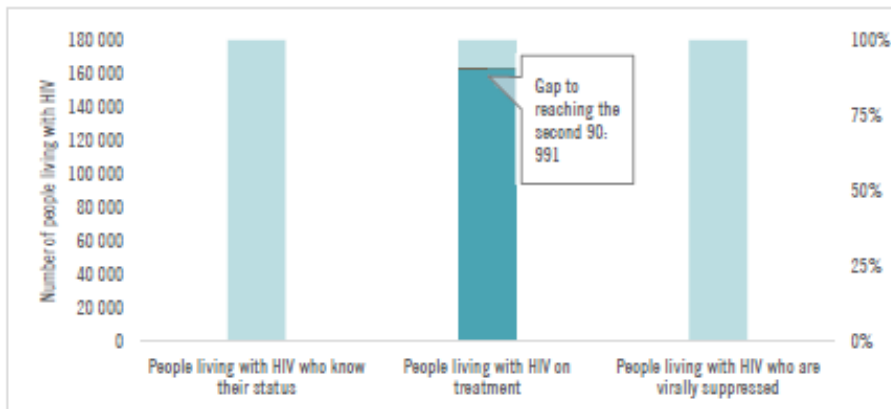
Γαλλία
200,000



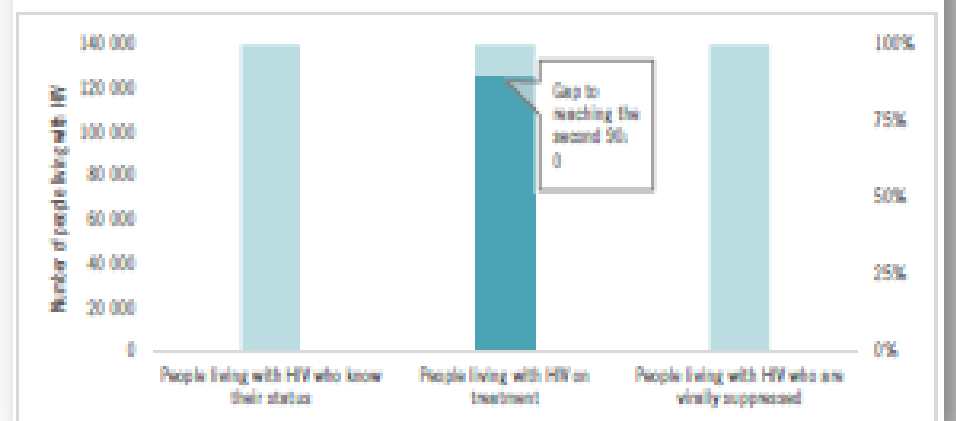
Ισπανία
150,000



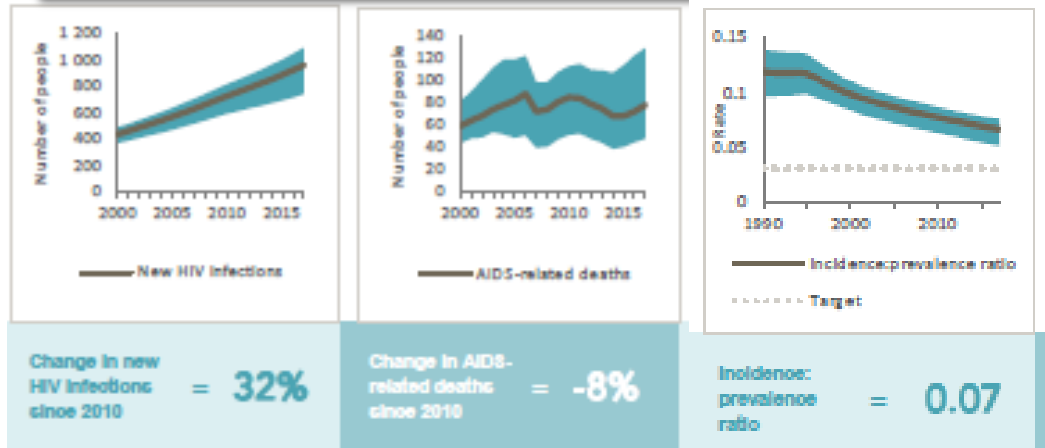
HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



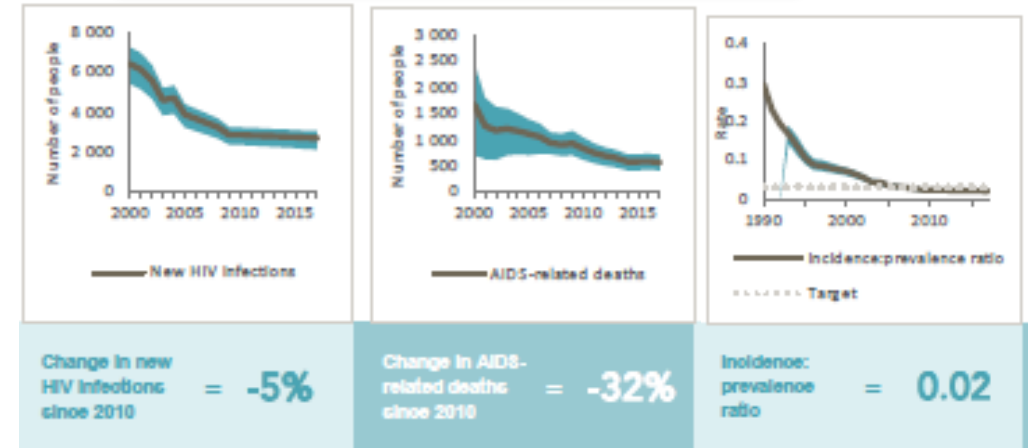
HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



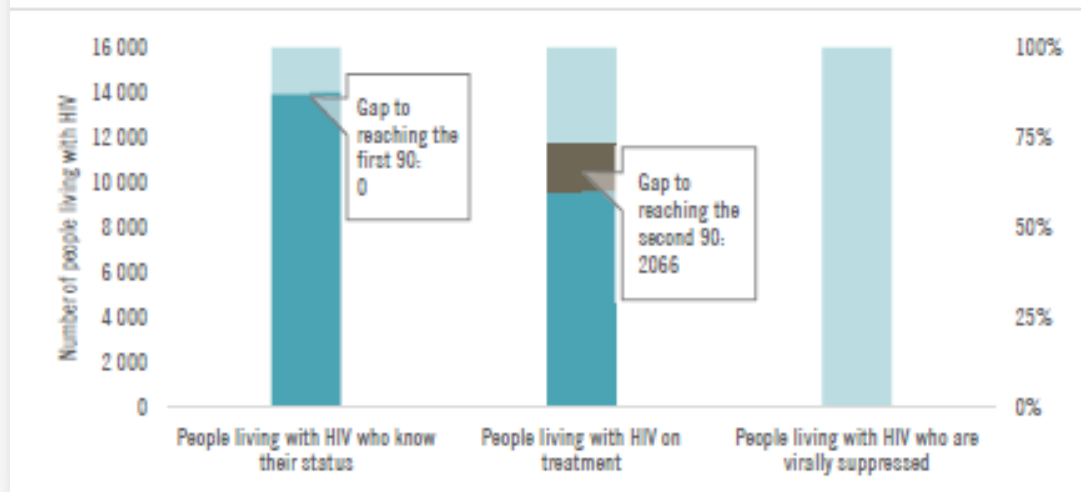
Ελλάδα 14,000



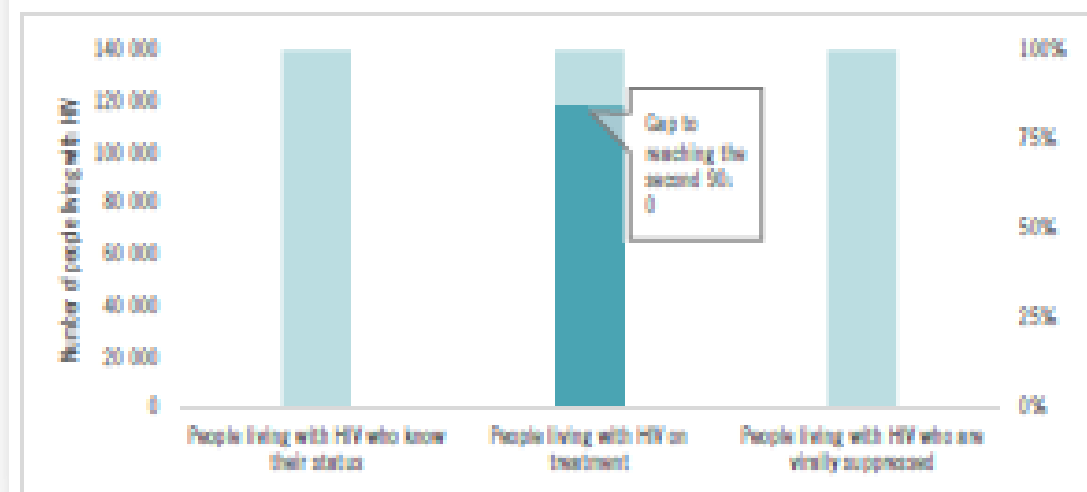
Ιταλία 130,000



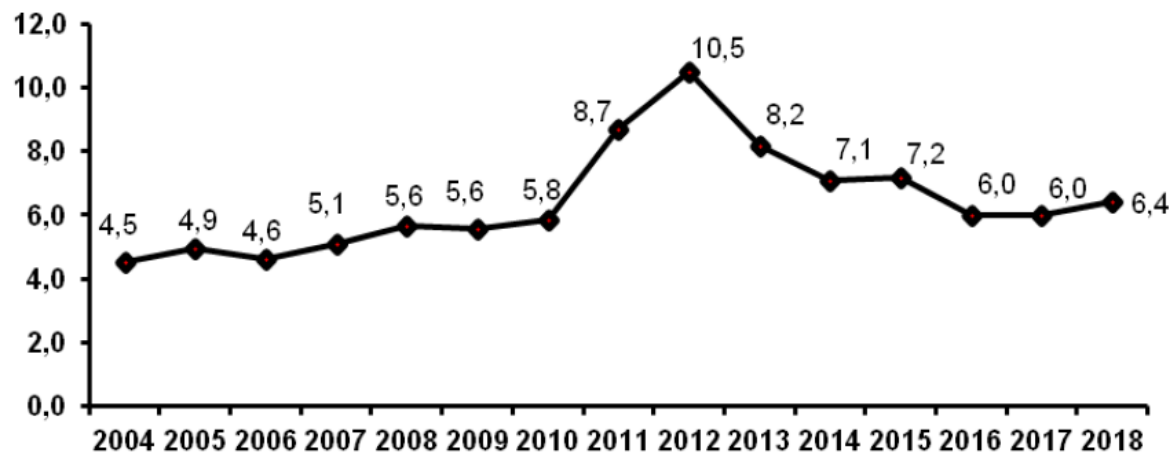
HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



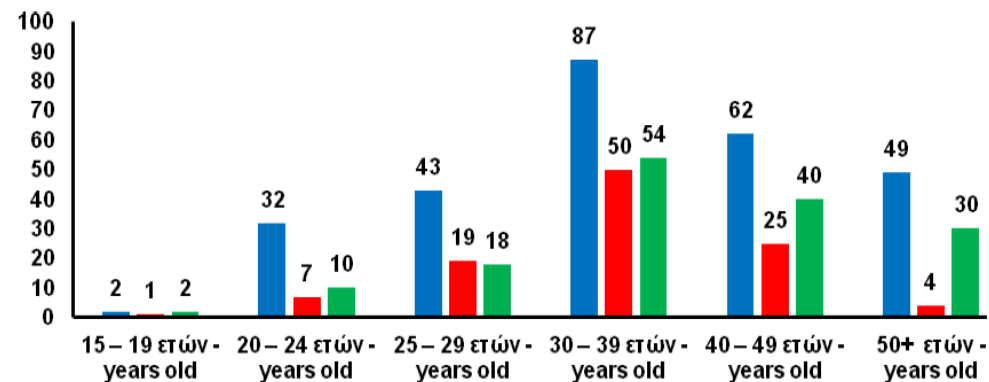
HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



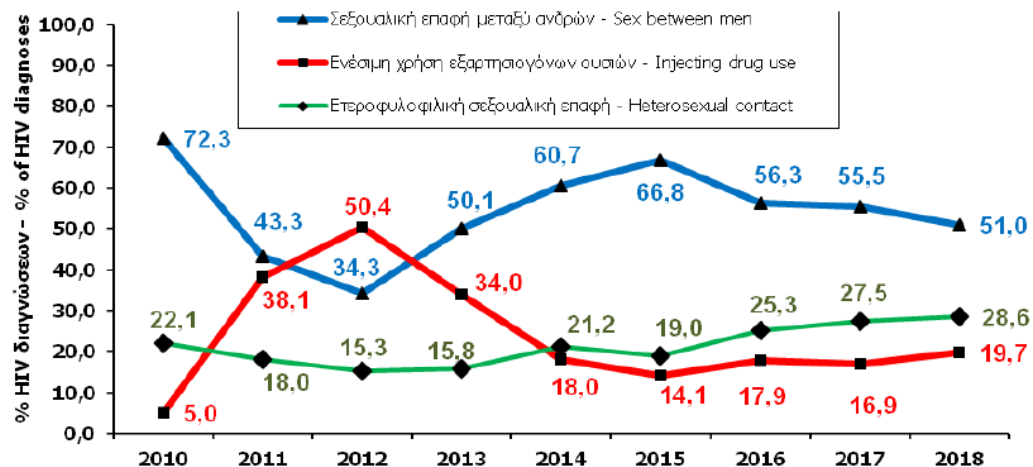
ΕΟΔΥ :ΕΠΙΔΗΜΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ ΔΕΛΤΙΟ 2018



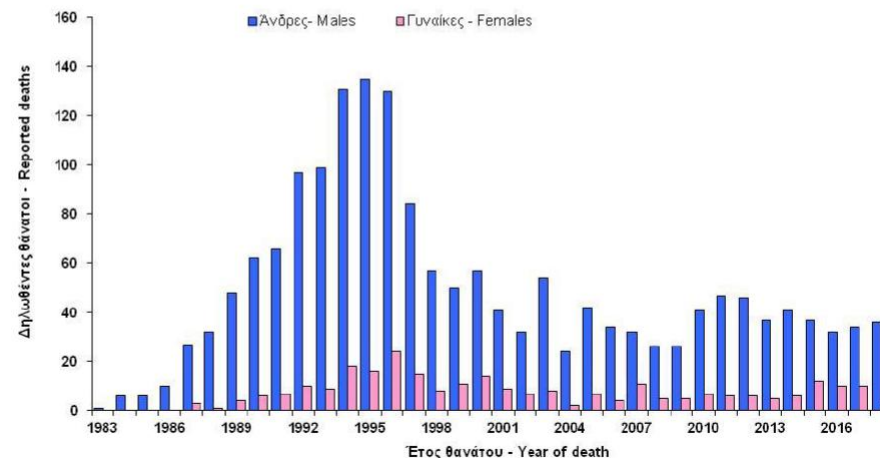
Έτος διάγνωσης - Year of diagnosis



- Σεξουαλική επαφή μεταξύ ανδρών - Sex between men
- Ενέσιμη χρήση εξαρτησιογόνων ουσιών - Injecting drug use
- Ετεροφυλοφιλική σεξουαλική επαφή - Heterosexual contact

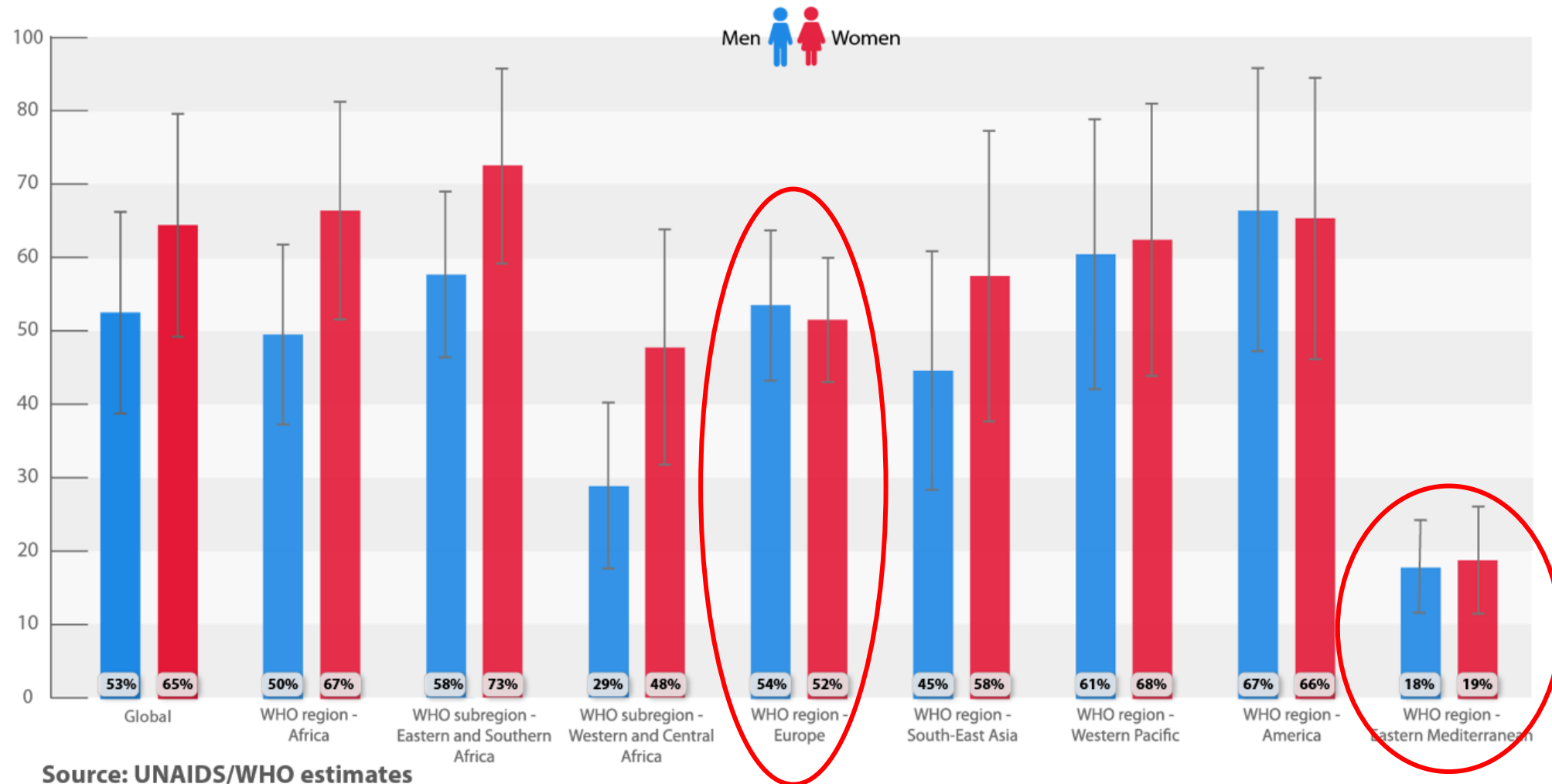


Έτος διάγνωσης - Year of diagnosis



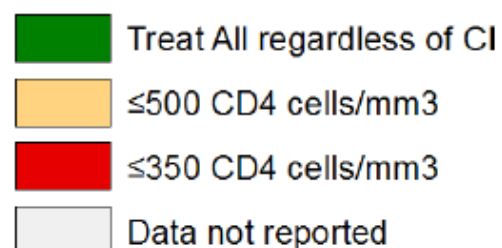
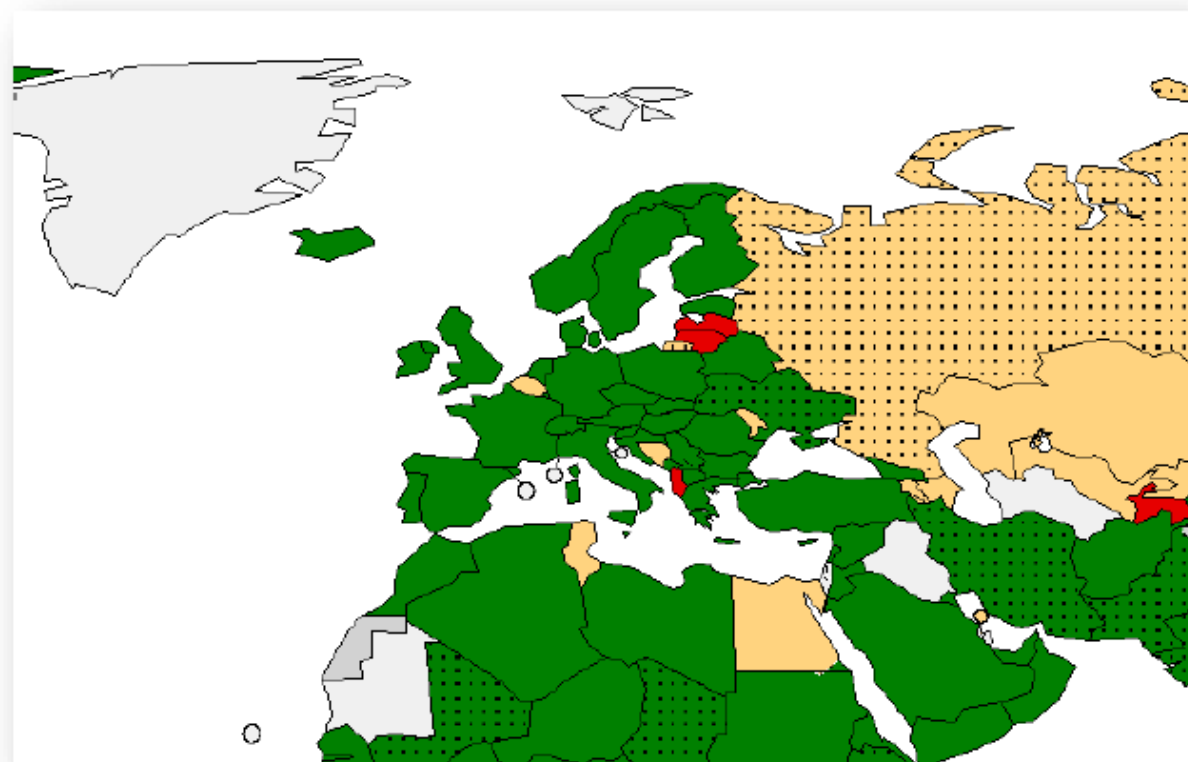
Έτος θανάτου - Year of death

ART coverage by sex among adults (2017)



World Health
Organization

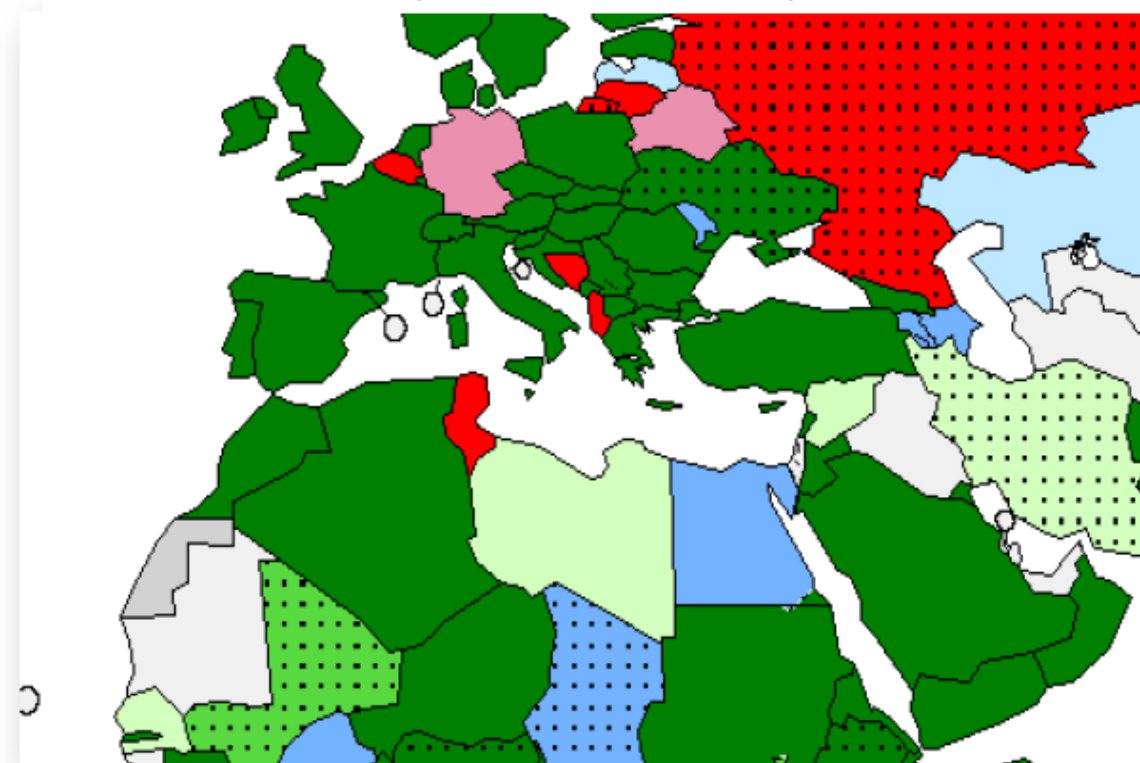
Uptake of WHO policy for Treat All ART initiation among adults and adolescents living with HIV
(situation as of November 2017)



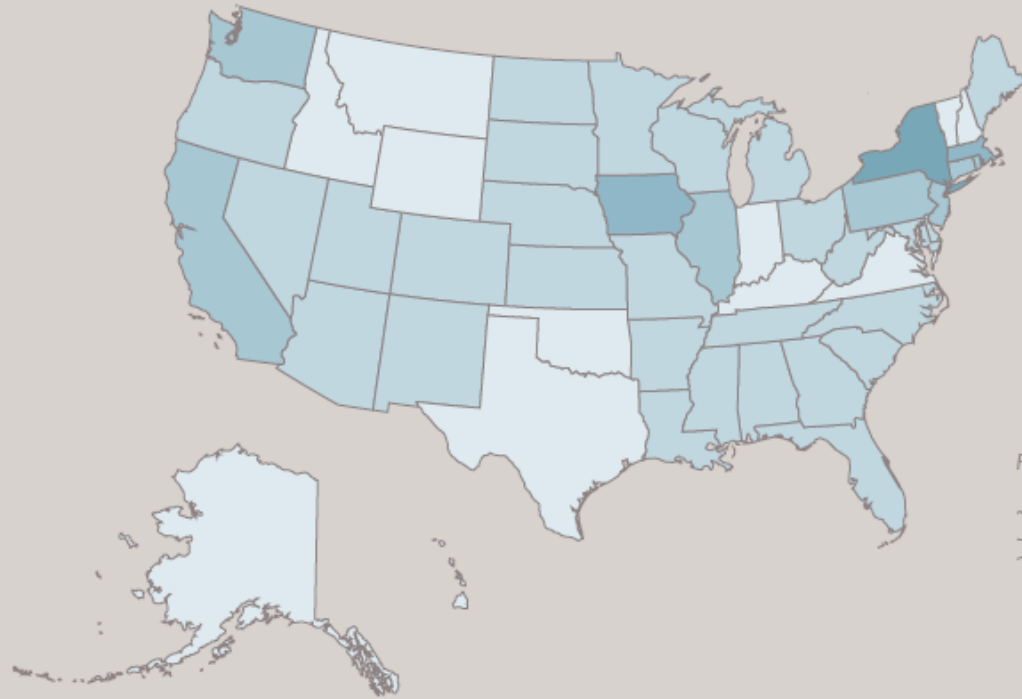
World Health Organization

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Implementation of Treat All recommendation among adults and adolescents living with HIV
(situation as of November 2017)



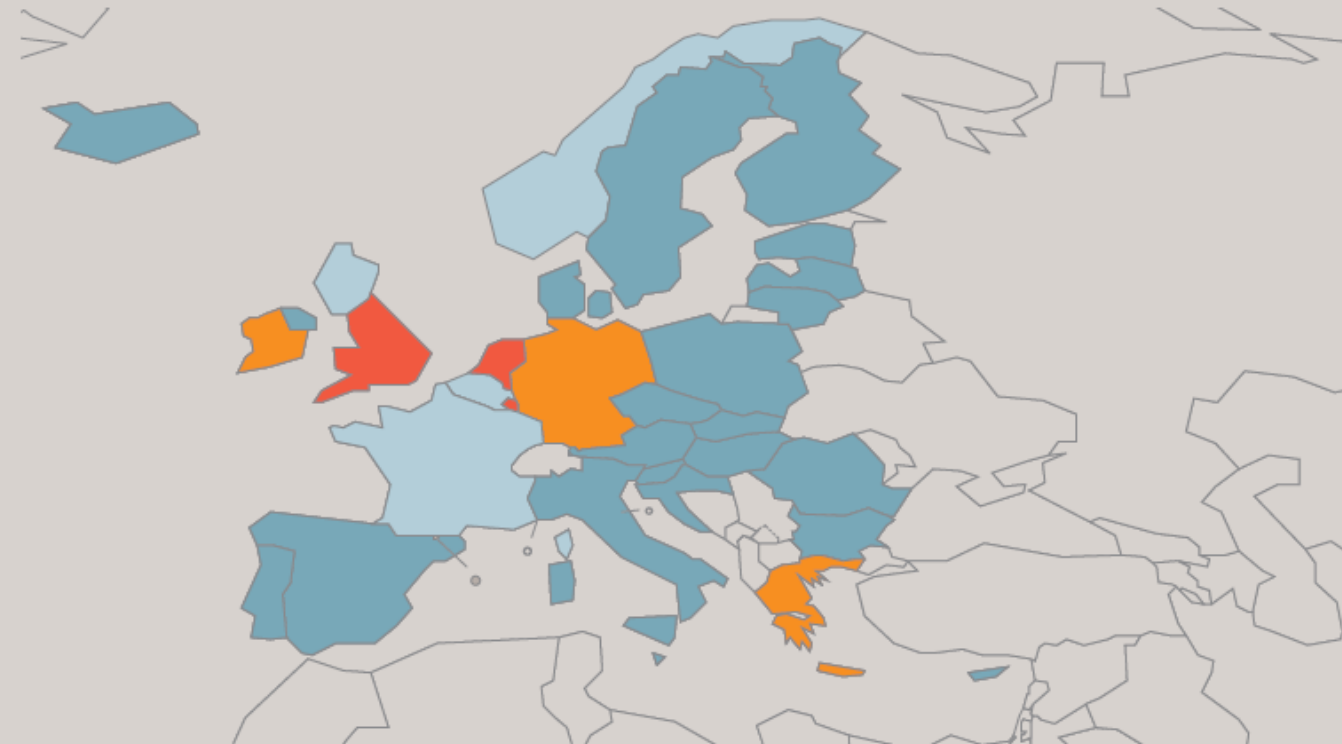
Uptake of pre-exposure prophylaxis, 2017, as a proportion of estimated 2015 need, United States of America



0-5% 6-10% 11-15% 16-20% 21-25% Data not available

Availability of PrEP

PrEP availability, countries covered by the European Medicines Agency, 2018



Limited national availability Generic PrEP available through certain pharmacies National level demonstration research National subsidized programme No data

2/3 of PrEP are given in
Northern America

Σύνοψη

- ❖ Η επιδημιολογία και εξέλιξη της επιδημίας στη λεκάνη της Μεσογείου δεν είναι ενιαία
- ❖ Η Ευρωπαϊκή Μεσόγειος φαίνεται να έχει κάνει σημαντικά βήματα προσεγγίζοντας τον έλεγχο της επιδημίας, συμπορευόμενη επιδημιολογικά με την Δυτική και Κεντρική Ευρώπη
- ❖ Η Μεσόγειος της Μέσης Ανατολής και της Β. Αφρικής υπολείπεται σημαντικά στο Cascade διάγνωσης, θεραπείας και πρόληψης. Βασικό εμπόδιο για τη βελτίωση των στόχων είναι η παρουσία στίγματος, διακρίσεων και ποινικοποίησης της HIV λοίμωξης και των πληθυσμιακών ομάδων που έχουν τον μεγαλύτερο επιπολασμό της νόσου