



European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

Most recent data, analyses and feed-back from the ‘2016 DRID national updates’

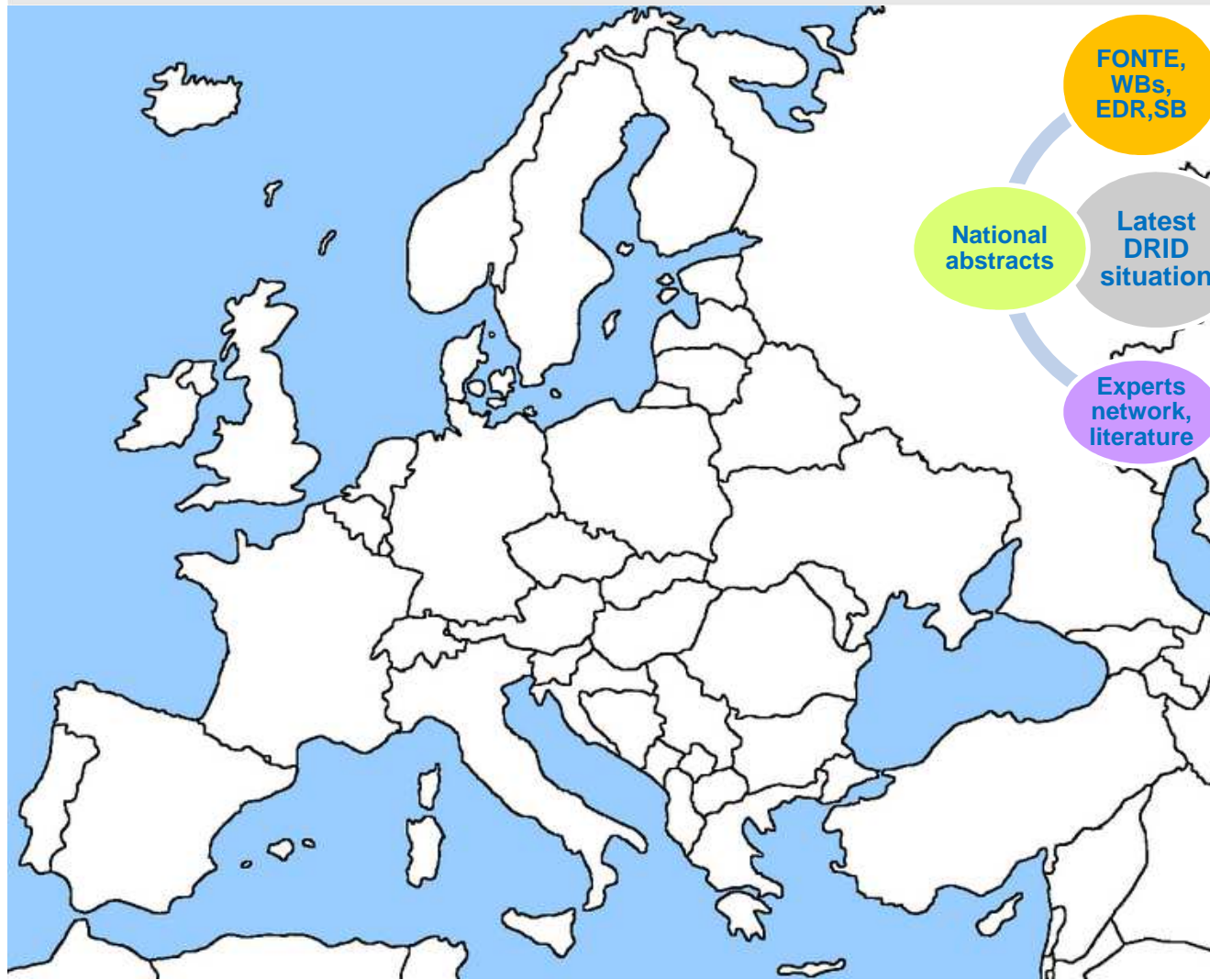
Eleni Kalamara, Dagmar Hedrich, Isabelle Giraudon

6-9 June 2016, Lisbon

DRID/TDI annual expert meeting



DRID in Europe



FONTE,
WBs,
EDR, SB

National
abstracts

Latest
DRID
situation

ECDC

Experts
network,
literature

Prevalence

Notifications

Harm
reduction

Treatment

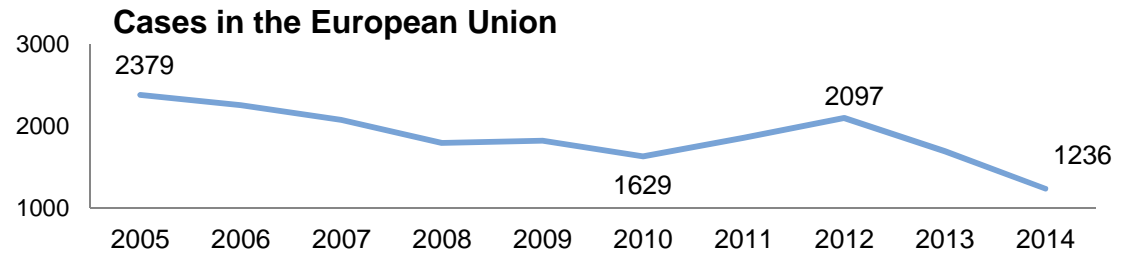
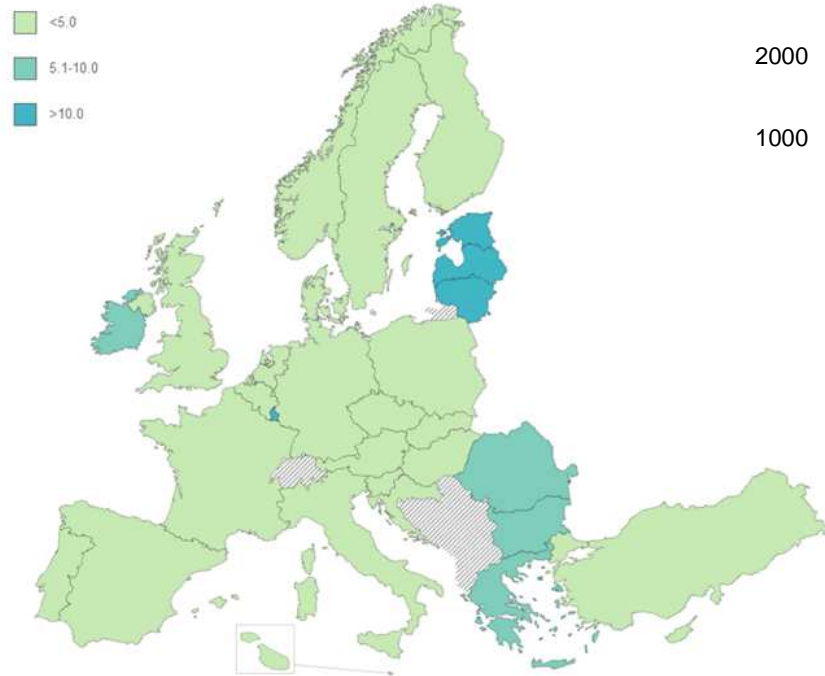
Risk
behaviours

Testing

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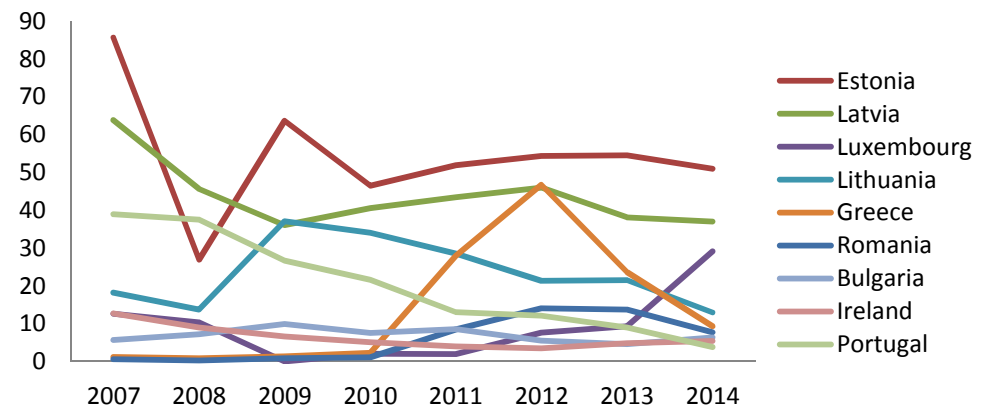


Newly diagnosed HIV cases related to injecting drug use per million population

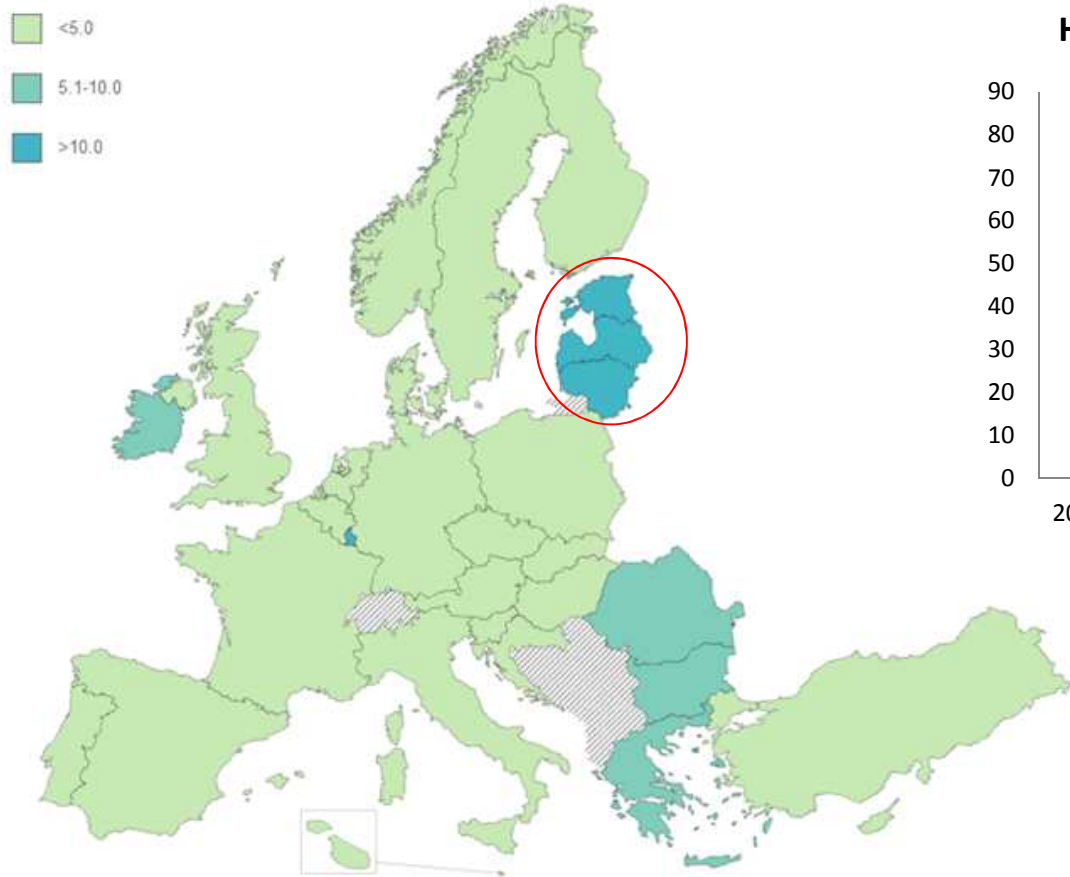


EU average: 2.4 cases/million population

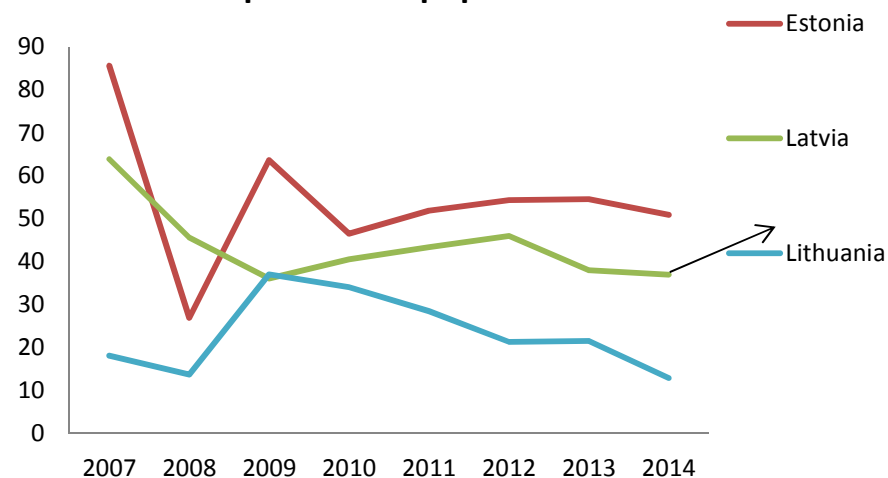
Cases / million pop in selected countries



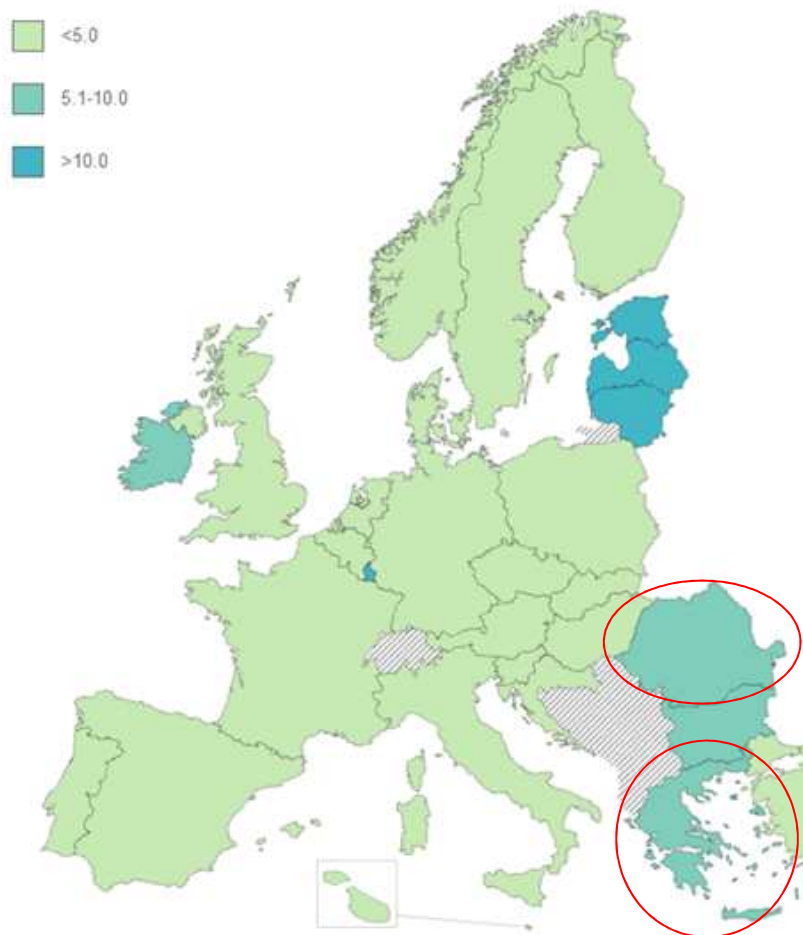
Newly diagnosed HIV cases related to injecting drug use per million population, Baltic countries



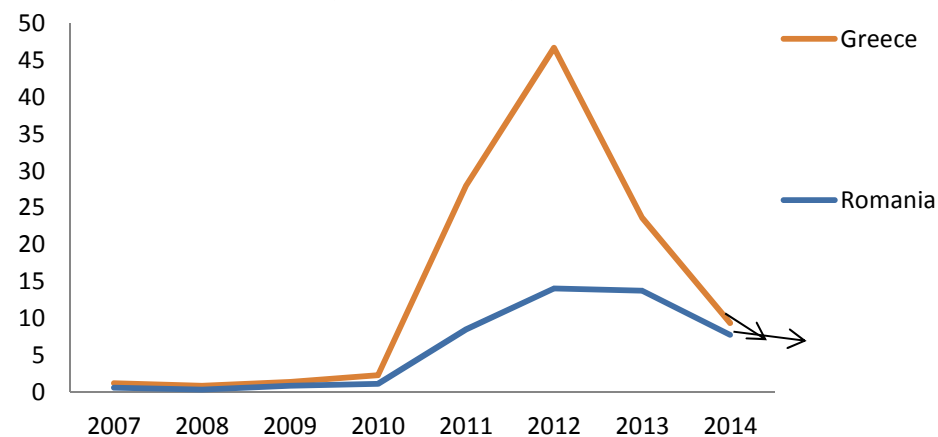
HIV cases per million population



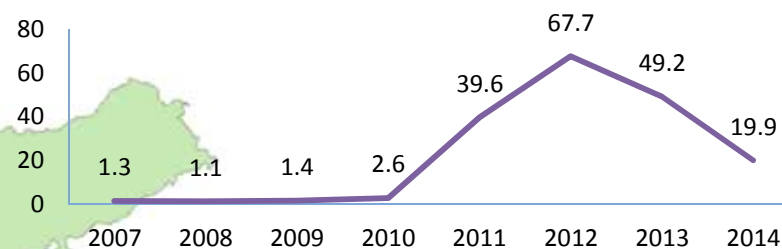
Newly diagnosed HIV cases related to injecting drug use per million population, GR and RO



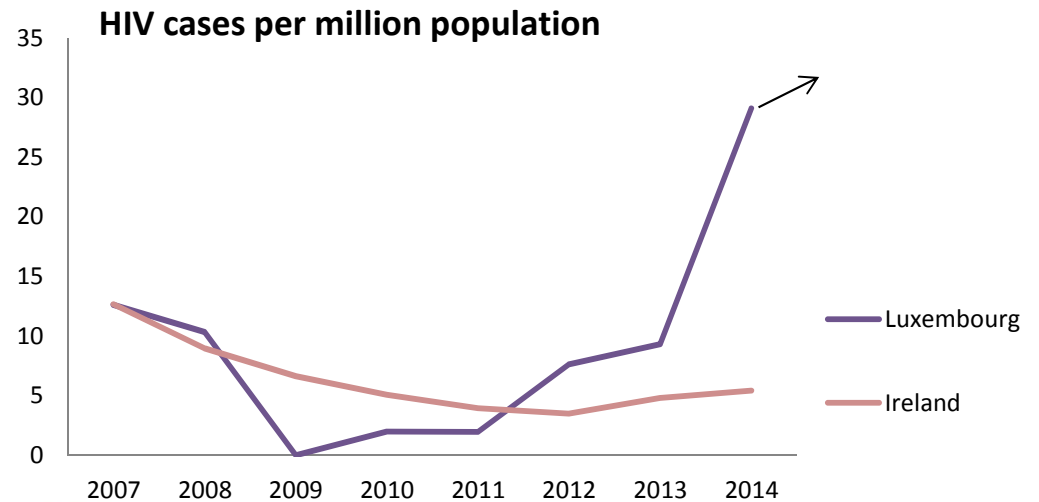
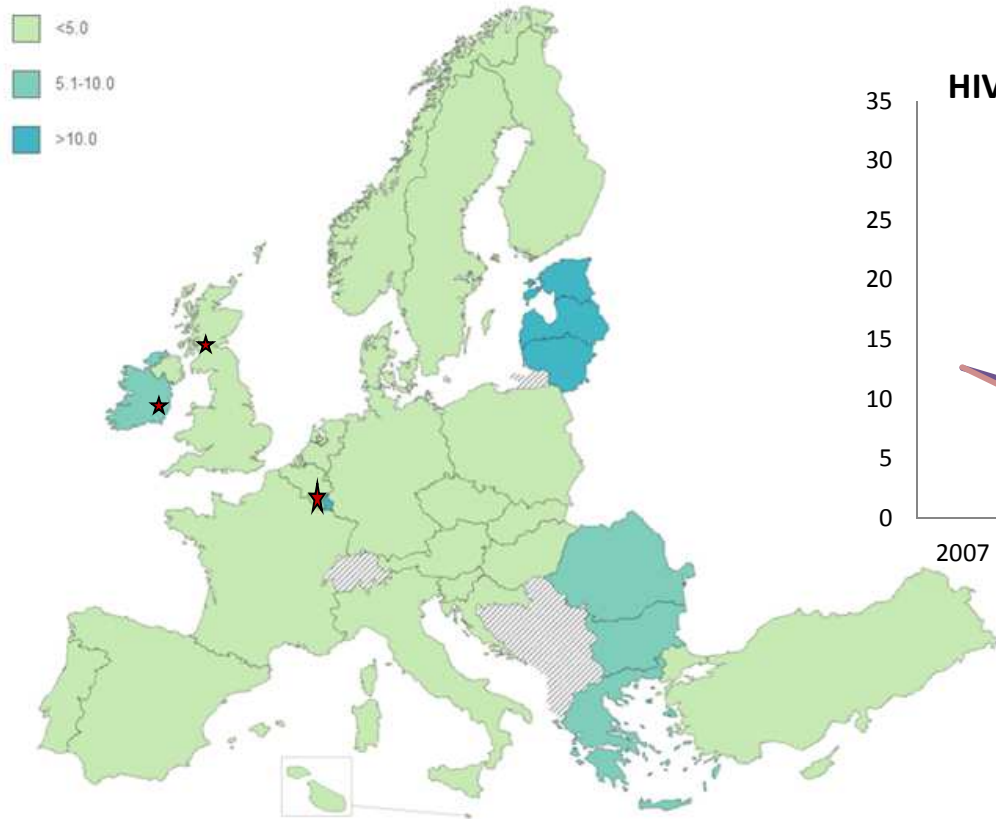
HIV cases per million population



GR: HIV cases per 1000 IDUs

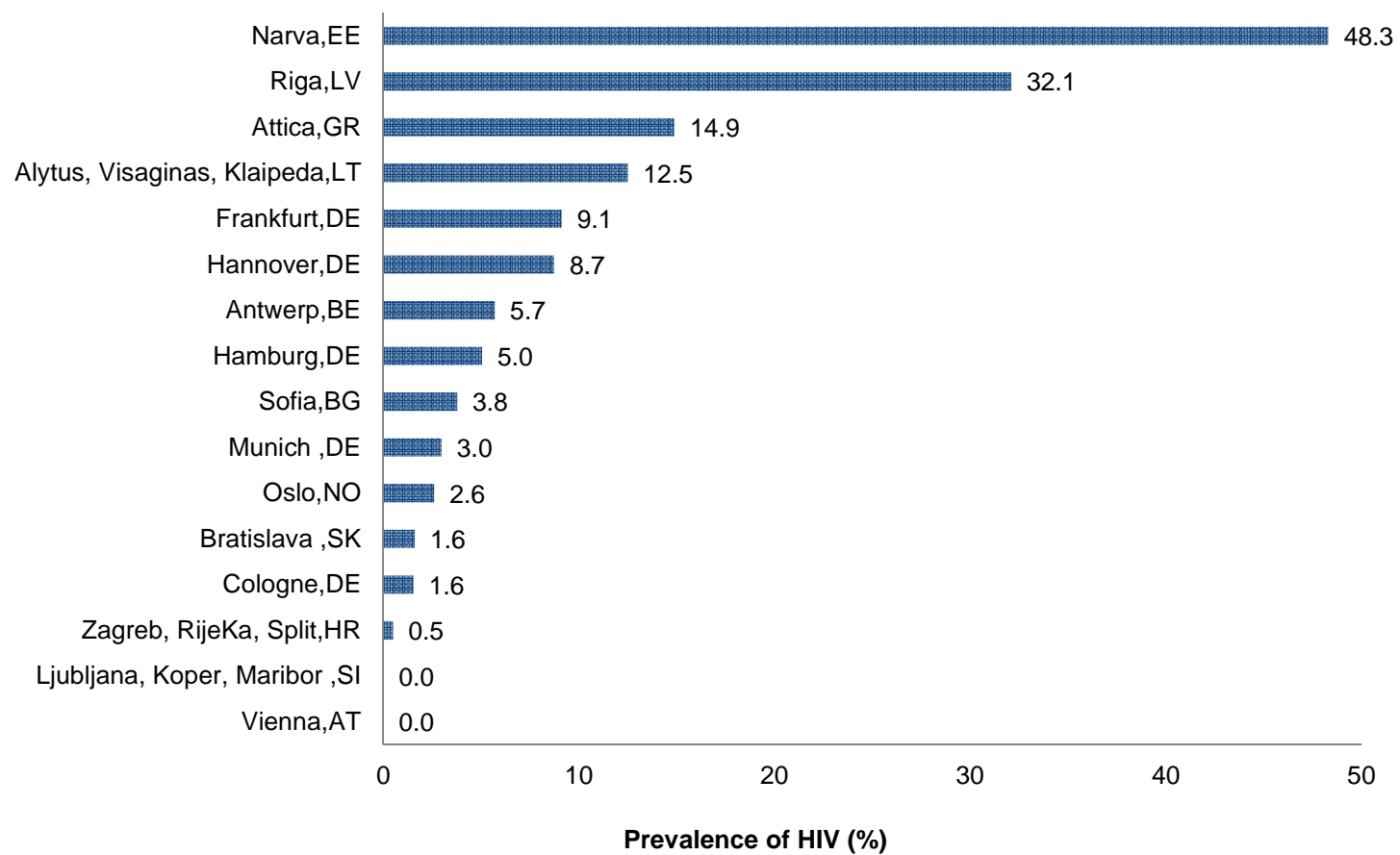


Newly diagnosed HIV cases related to injecting drug use per million population, LU and IE



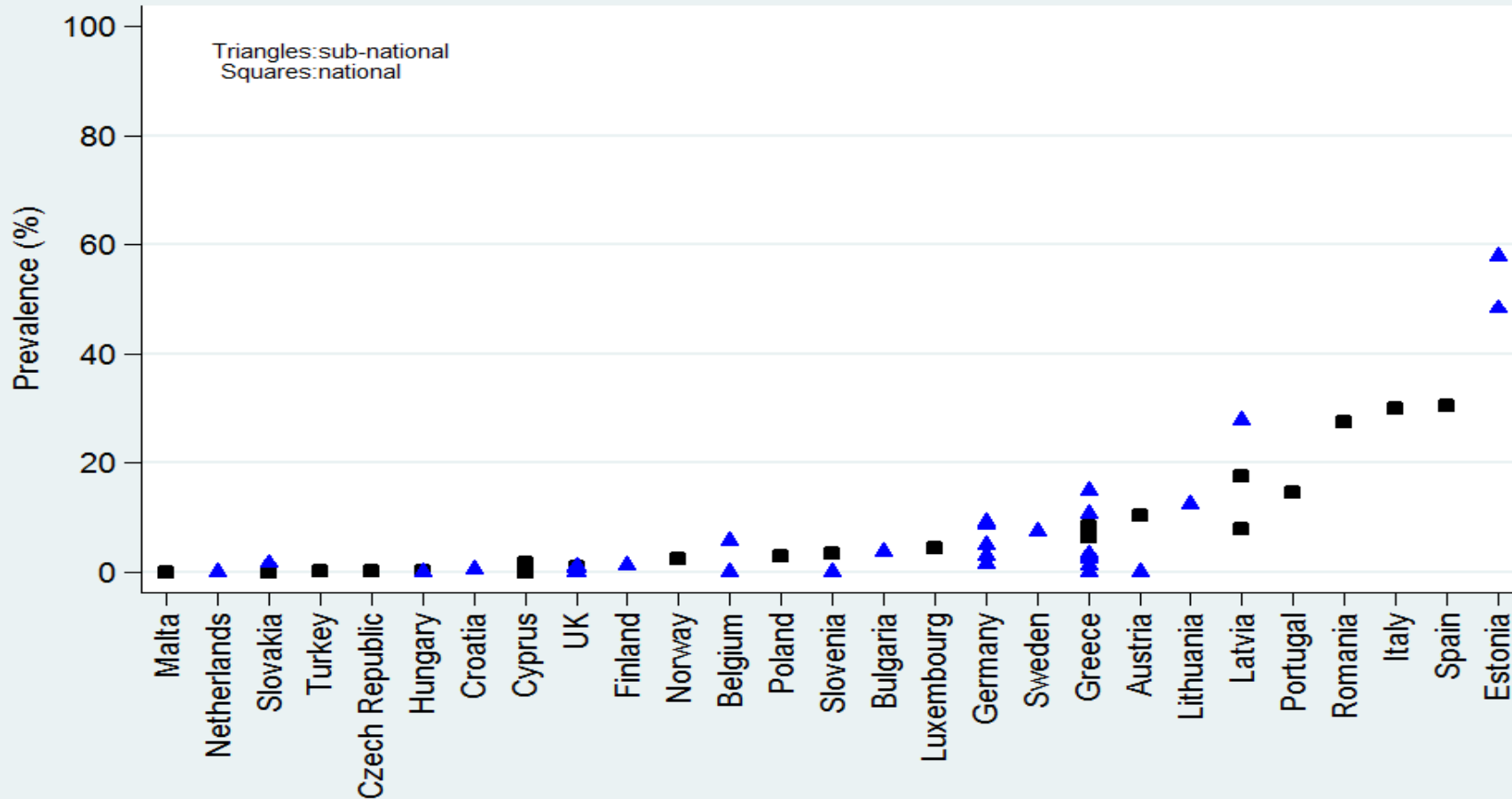
HIV prevalence, selected subnational data

Prevalence of HIV among people who inject drugs in selected cities/regions



HIV prevalence data, 2013-2014

HIV prevalence among injecting drug users - studies with national and subnational coverage, 2013 to 2014



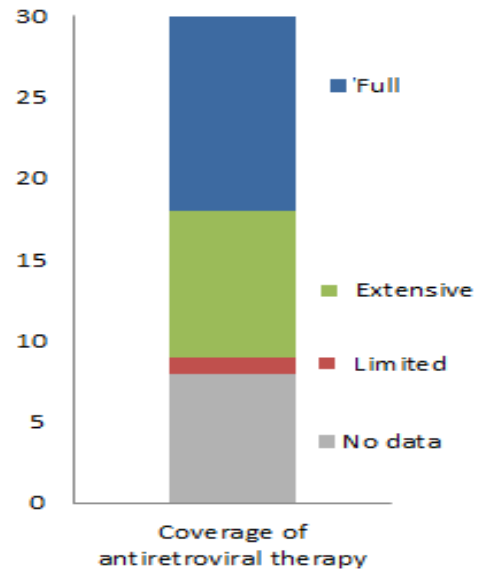
samples sizes <10 have been excluded



HIV Risk Assessment

Country	HIV notifications, prevalence and trends among PWID (i)
Austria	
Belgium	
Bulgaria	
Croatia	
Cyprus	
Czech Republic	
Denmark	
Estonia	
Finland	
France	
Germany	
Greece	
Hungary	
Ireland	
Italy	
Latvia	
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	
Malta	
Netherlands	
Norway	
Poland	
Portugal	
Romania	
Slovakia	
Slovenia	
Spain	
Sweden	
Turkey	
UK	

RISK FACTORS POSSIBLY PRESENT
 Medium HIV notification rate (5-10 per million) and/or medium HIV prevalence (5-10%) and stable trends



Source: SQ23, 2013, experts opinion
 N.I: DE, DK, IE, HU, PL, SI, SE, FI

Additional Indicators for the RA

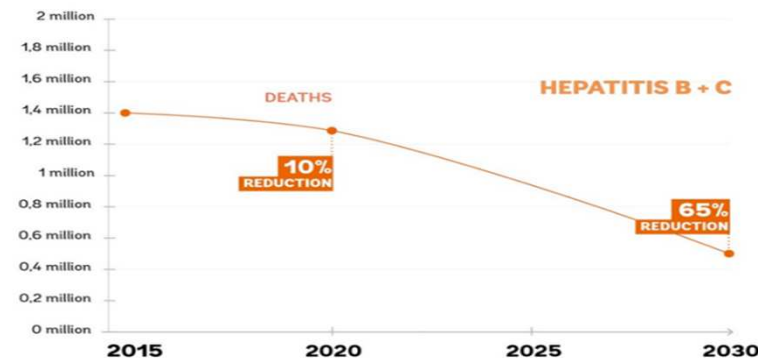
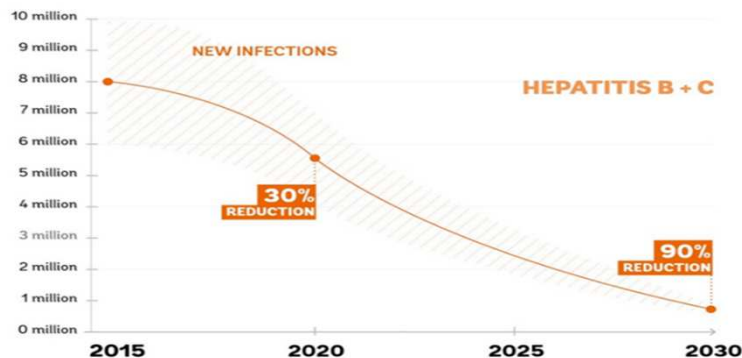
Indicators of transmission risk among PWID (ii)

Percent of problem opioid users in substitution treatment (iii)

Number of syringes from specialised syringe programmes per PWID/year (iv)



WHO action plan, eliminating viral hepatitis as a major public health threat by 2030



Source Action plan for the health sector response to viral hepatitis in the WHO European Region DRAFT 3.0

Core indicators: essential indicators to monitor and report progress at global and national levels

Indicator number	Indicator name	Type of Indicator
C1	Prevalence of chronic HBV/HCV infection	Epidemiological
C2	Infrastructure for HBV and HCV testing	Testing facilities
C3	a. Coverage of timely hepatitis B vaccine birth dose (within 24 hours) and other interventions to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HBV b. Coverage of third-dose hepatitis B vaccine among infants	Prevention coverage
C4	Facility-level injection safety	Prevention coverage
C5	Needle-syringe distribution	Prevention coverage
C6	People living with HCV and/or HBV diagnosed	Epidemiological
C7	a. Treatment coverage for hepatitis B patients b. Treatment initiation for hepatitis C patients	Treatment coverage
C8	a. Viral suppression for chronic hepatitis B patients treated b. Cure for chronic hepatitis C patients treated	Treatment coverage
C9	a. Cumulated incidence of HBV infection in children 5 years of age b. Incidence of HCV infection	Epidemiological
C10	Deaths attributable to HBV and HCV infection	Epidemiological

Source: Monitoring the WHO recommended core indicators for viral hepatitis B and C in EU/EEA Member States: supporting the global vision of elimination, Duffell E F et al

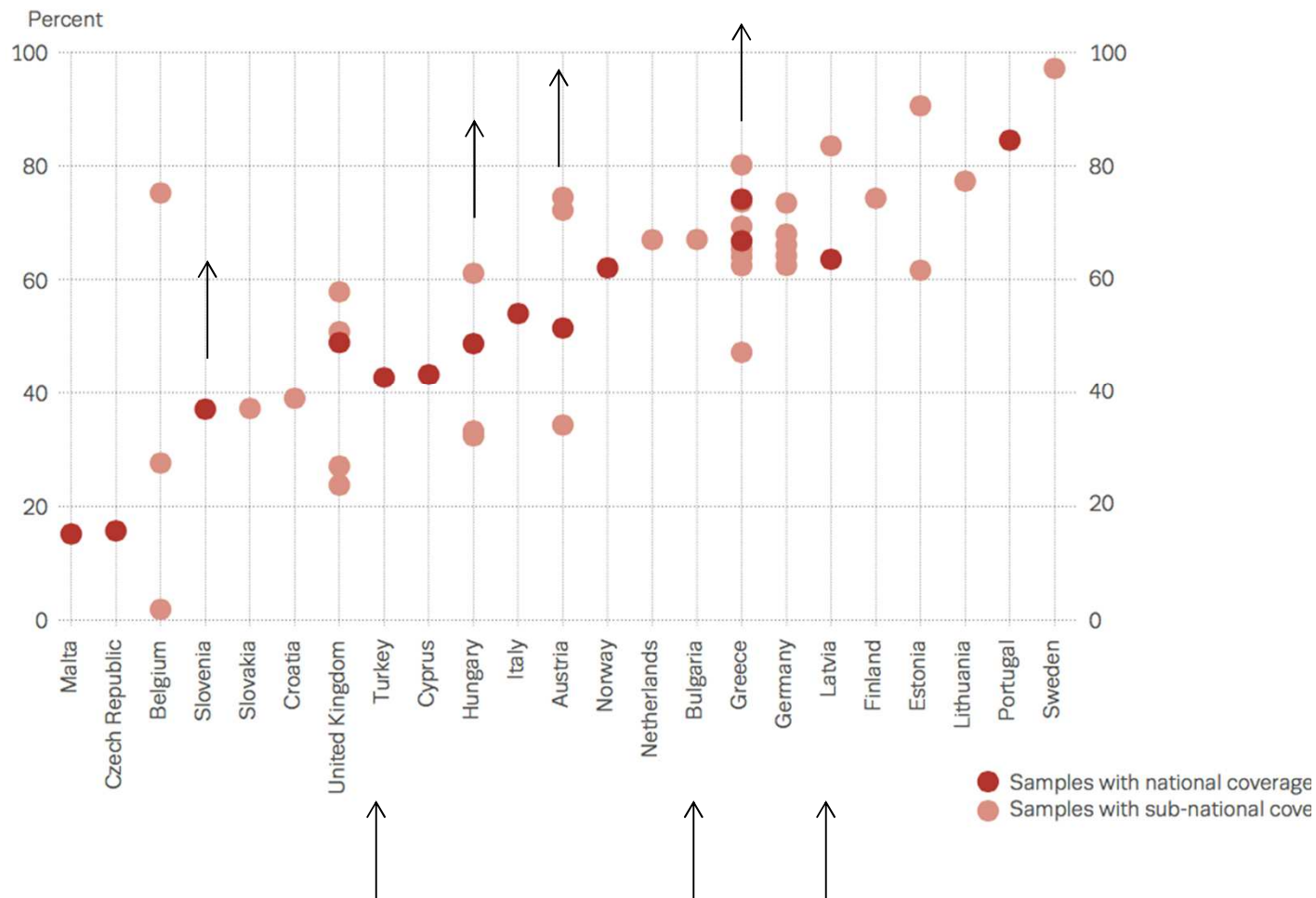


HCV antibody among injecting drug users, 2013/2014

HCV notifications data:

- Mode of transmission of hepatitis C data complete in 16% cases
- Injection drug use accounts for ~80% of new HCV infections with a known transmission route in EU/EEA countries

HCV antibody prevalence among injecting drug users, 2013/14



Source: Insights HCV treatment- Chapter 1, I. Giraudon et al, not published yet

Source: EDR 2016



HCV Treatment as Prevention in Europe

As HCV infection is highly prevalent among PWIDs, reducing the number of people who can transmit the infection, by offering HCV treatment to this group, is an essential component

- Hepatitis national action plans
- Treatment uptake
- New treatments

FR: Access of DAA to all HCV patients since last weeks/ possible use of Fibroscan in drug treatment centres/HCV rapid diagnosis tests should be available soon

NL: Dutch Hepatitis Plan/An increasing number of patients treated in outpatient public services for addictive behaviours and dependences are being referred and enrolled in HCV treatment, involving the new oral anti-viral medicaments/For all HCV infected patients (i.e., also for drug users) with a treatment indication, treatment with DAAs is reimbursed

LU: A new national hepatitis action plan, to be launched in the course of 2016, will hopefully allow to increase early diagnosis and improving treatment uptake of PWUD living with hepatitis

UK: Access to the new treatments for HCV is slowly improving, but many HCV infections among PWID remain undiagnosed

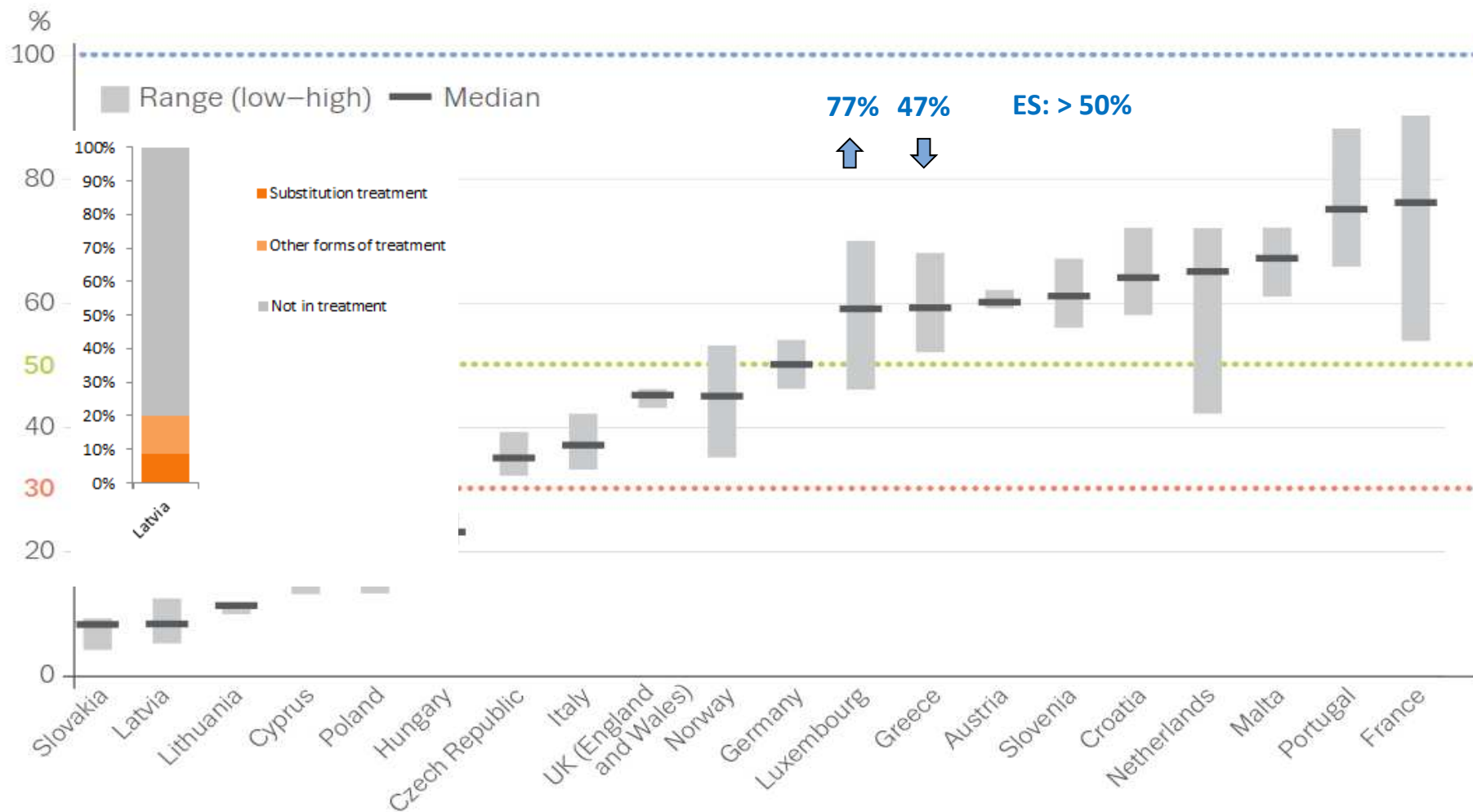
DE: INFO study (cohort study to evaluate effectiveness of IFN-free DAAs regimens for the treatment of chronic HCV-infection among OST patients.

DK: Evaluation of action plan for the prevention of hepatitis C

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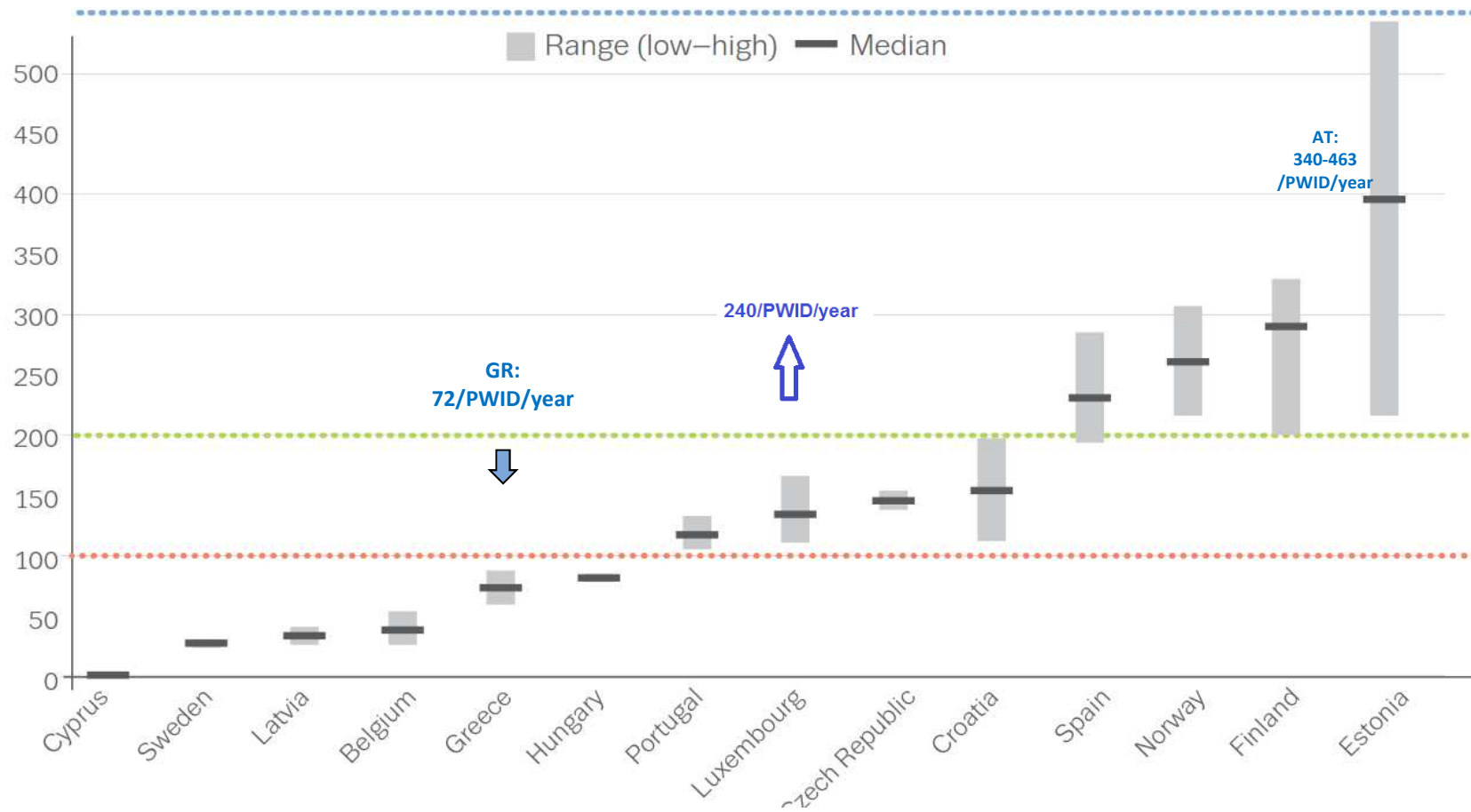


Percentage of high-risk opioid users receiving substitution treatment

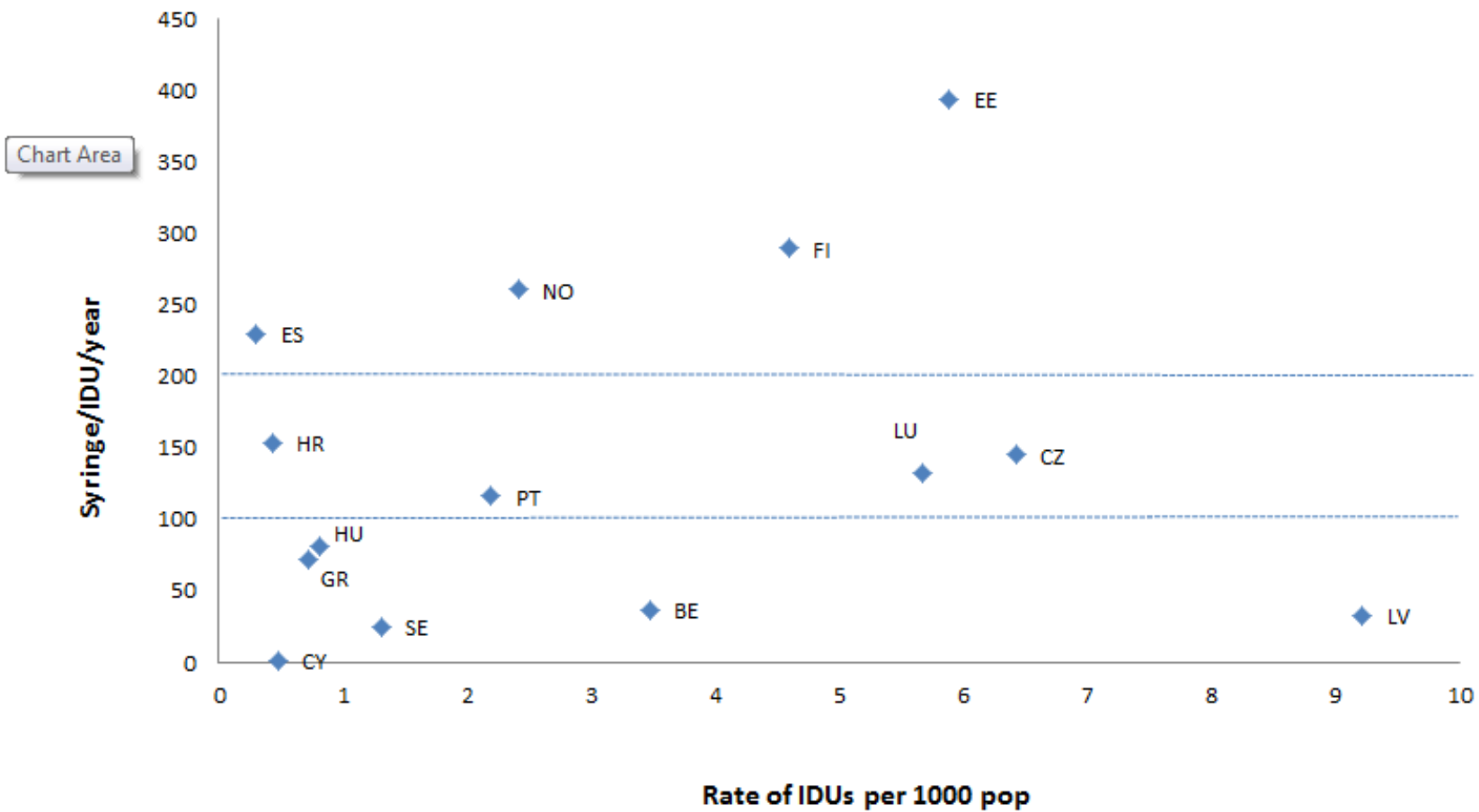


Syringes distributed through specialised programmes per estimated IDU

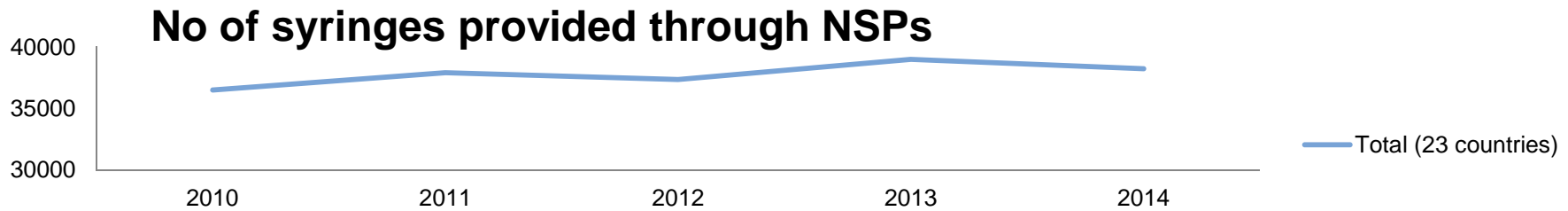
Number of syringes



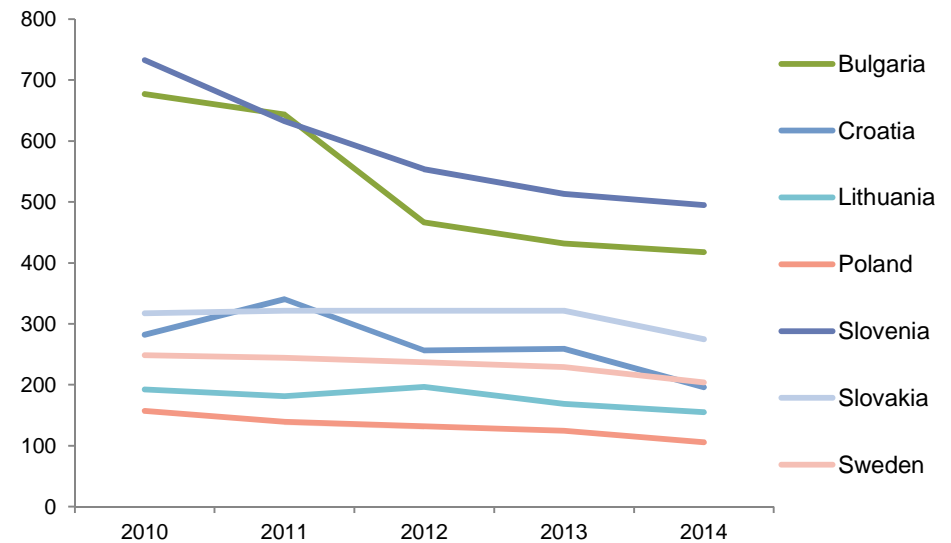
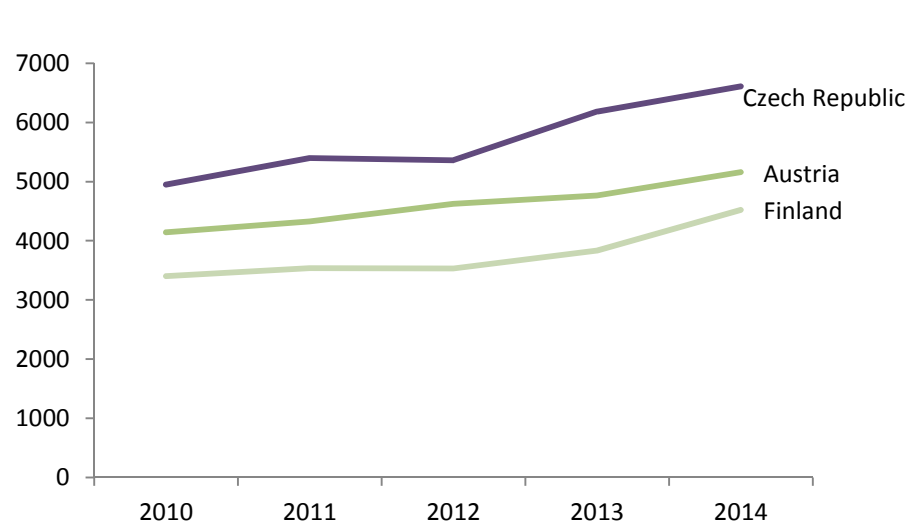
Syringe coverage and IDUs prevalence



Syringes provided through NSPs

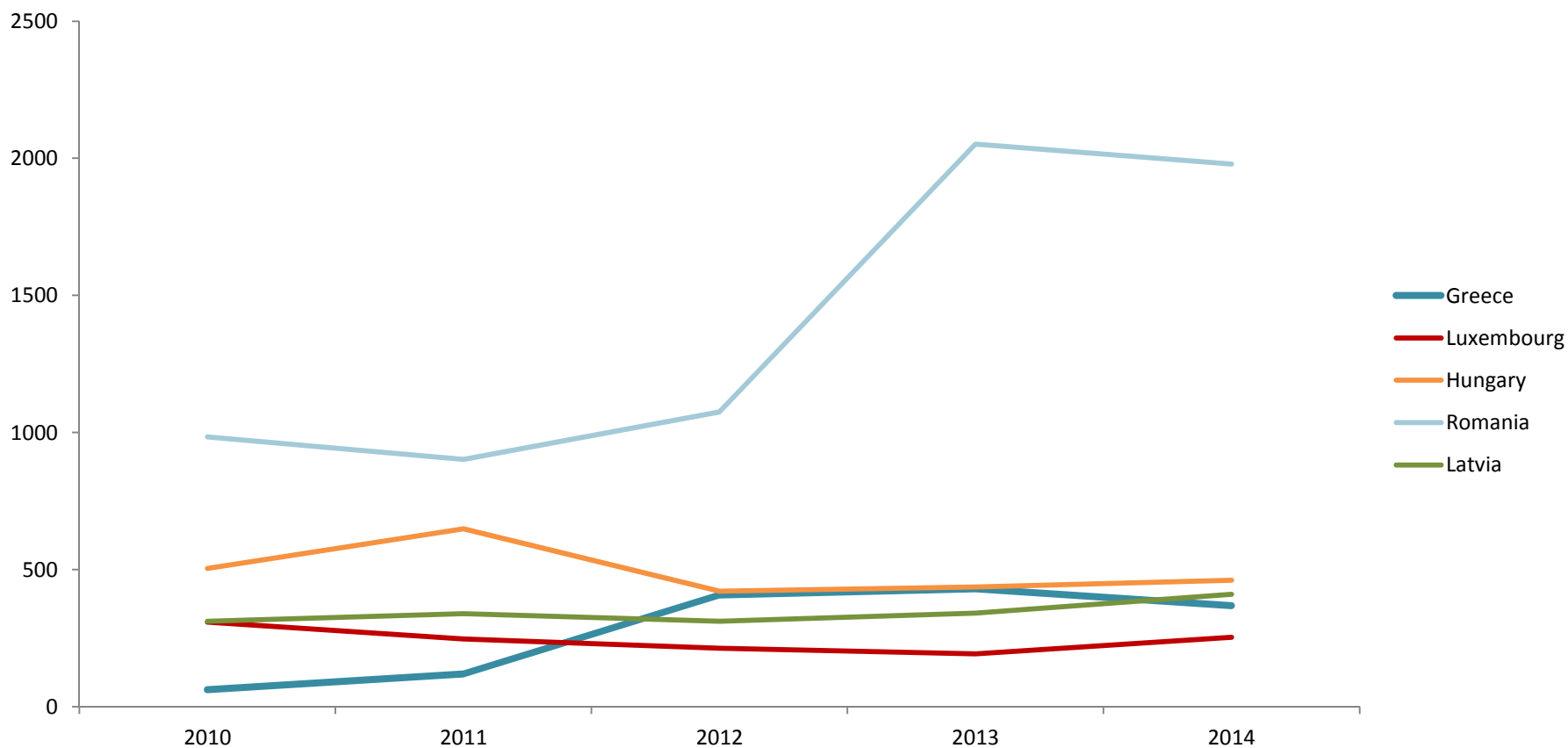


exc: DE, DK, IE, FR, IT,NL; From UK, England is not included and TR has no syringe provision



Syringes provided through NSPs, cont.

Changes in number of syringes provided in selection of countries



Other important issues

- **Chemsex (DE, FR, GR, NL, ES, UK...)**
- **Other infectious diseases outbreaks (SE, NO, CZ...)**
- **Changing patterns of drug use**
- **Budgetary cuts (HU, GR, RO)**

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**Thank you very much for
your collaboration
and enjoy
the meeting**