

Most people* accept an HIV test

when suggested by their healthcare
professional

**EUROPEAN
HIV-HEPATITIS
TESTING
WEEK**
TEST.TREAT.PREVENT.
www.testingweek.eu

Test for HIV.

Treat HIV.

Prevent onward transmission of HIV.

Join other clinics doing the same during the annual
European HIV-Hepatitis Testing Week
It's good health practice!

When should an HIV test be offered?

HIV testing should be routinely offered to individuals who:

- Belong to key populations/at-risk groups
- Have been diagnosed with other sexually transmitted infections
- Have been diagnosed with hepatitis C or tuberculosis
- Present with other signs and symptoms that could be related to HIV infection. Refer to 'HIV Indicator Conditions: Guidance for implementing HIV testing in Adults in Health Care Settings' for more details

Always offer to test for hepatitis to individuals who belong to at risk groups and those knowingly living with HIV.

* 73-88% of patients accepted an HIV test:

SUTHAR A, FORD N, BACHANAS P, et al. (2013) Towards Universal Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Community-Based Approaches, Plos Medicine, 10(8).

Why should an HIV test be offered early?

- When people are diagnosed with HIV late, they are less likely to respond well to treatment and more likely to have health and/or treatment-related complications
- Late diagnosis and delayed access to treatment are the most important factors associated with ongoing transmission of HIV
- Late access to HIV care is more costly for the health care system.

30-50% of the 2.5 million people living with HIV in Europe are unaware that they are HIV positive; and 50% of those who are positive are diagnosed late, delaying access to treatment.

A positive HIV test result requires that your patient is linked to appropriate care and treatment.

For more information and to see how other clinics are participating visit
www.testingweek.eu