

# Most people\* accept an HIV test when suggested by their healthcare professional

23-30  
EUROPEAN  
TESTING  
WEEK  
www.testingweek.eu  
2018

**Test for HIV.**

**Treat HIV.**

**Prevent onward transmission of HIV.**

**Join other clinics for**

**European Testing Week from 23-30 November 2018**

**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.

In 2016, 25% of the 1.2 million people living with HIV in Europe are unaware that they are HIV positive; and nearly half 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](http://www.testingweek.eu)