

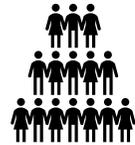
Spring European Testing Week 2018

Results from the 2018 pilot

spring
EUROPEAN
HEPATITIS-HIV
TESTING
WEEK
18-25
MAY 2018
TEST.TREAT.PREVENT.
www.testingweek.eu

#1 **First pilot**

of Spring ETW from 18-25 May in collaboration with the Integrate JA and European Liver Patients' Association



104
organisations



32
countries represented



32%
evaluation response rate

SETW 2018 activities



88%
reported testing activities



76%
targeted general population



64%
reported awareness activities



49%
targeted MSM



49%
targeted PWID

*Respondents could choose more than one answer

~600 people tested during SETW according to submitted data



66%
reported an increase of at least 50% in testing during ETW



64%
reported targeting more than one condition during ETW



88%
reported referring those who had a reactive test to care

Feedback on pilot



88%
of respondents participated in past ETWs

52%

reported doing different activities compared to November



61%
were very satisfied with the pilot



73%
were very likely to participate in >1 ETW per year

Challenges



28%
cited lack of resources as a challenge in participating in ETW

However...

45%

reported not facing any challenges



30%
cited lack of funding as a challenge in participating in 2 ETWs per year

Summary: As part of the work through the INTEGRATE JA and in collaboration with the European Liver Patients' Association, a Spring European Testing Week was piloted from 18 – 25 May 2018. The main aims of the pilot included:

1. To provide another opportunity during the year to promote testing and increase awareness of knowing one's hepatitis/HIV status
2. Focus on integrated testing activities for hepatitis and HIV with the aim of understanding how we can improve and address barriers
3. Assess interest and the feasibility of having more than one Testing Week during the year

104 organisations from 32 countries in the WHO European Region participated in the pilot. Of those, 32% completed the online evaluation survey. The majority of organisations were NGOs/CSOs (79%) followed by healthcare settings (9%). The most widely reported activities were testing (88%) and awareness raising (64%). Although the majority of respondents reported targeting the general population (76%), MSM (49%) and PWID (49%) were also widely targeted. The pilot was aimed at promoting integrated testing and 64% reported activities that targeted more than one condition. Of the organisations that submitted aggregated testing data, a estimated total of over 600 people were tested during the pilot and 66% of respondents reported an increase of at least 50% in testing in comparison to a typical week. The pilot had overall positive feedback with 61% reporting being “very satisfied.” Additionally, the majority (73%) reported willingness to participate in two ETWs per year. Most reported not experiencing any challenges in participating in ETW.

Methods: All participants were asked to complete a post-SETW online survey via REDCap as the evaluation. The survey had 33 multiple choice and free text questions. Information collected included types of activities, targeted key populations, details on testing activities, satisfaction with SETW and challenges. A comparison was performed between post-ETW data from Nov 2017 with SETW data to evaluate the impact of conducting ETW during Spring. Organisations who conducted testing are invited to submit aggregated data on people tested, reactive results and linkage to care.

Limitations: The evaluation is voluntary and is limited due to pre-defined answer categories, language barriers and perceptions of questions asked and survey length.

Conclusions: The SETW pilot examined the impact of implementing ETW during a different month. ETW is a well-established initiative and through building upon its existing platform, the pilot successfully implemented a second ETW reaching other key populations, increasing integrated activities for HIV/HBV/HCV and linking a larger percentage of people to care.