Most people* accept an HIV test

when suggested by their healthcare professional

Test for HIV. Treat HIV. Prevent onward transmission of HIV.

Join other clinics for the Autumn European Testing Week: 21-28 November 2022 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 (<u>https://direc.to/hpbU</u>)

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 2020, 18% of the 2.2 million people living with HIV in Europe were unaware that they were HIV positive; and around half of those who are positive were diagnosed late, delaying access to treatment as well as prevention of onwards transmission. A positive HIV test result requires that your patient is linked to appropriate care and treatment.

For more information about the European Testing Week and how your clinic can participate, visit <u>www.testingweek.eu</u>

