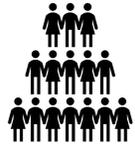


Results from the November 2019 European Testing Week



770
organisations



52
countries
represented



8.2%
evaluation
response rate

ETW 2019 participants



50%
from the Western
European region



84%
do testing as
part of regular
services



67%
were NGOs/
CSOs



**Ukraine, UK,
Lithuania**
had most orgs
signed-up

Most reported
conditions tested:

**HIV, HCV
Syphilis**



16%
were health
care settings

◆ % of survey respondents

Top 3 main groups that access services*



74%
general
population



74%
MSM



57%
PWID

*Respondents could choose more than one answer

ETW 2019 activities*



79%
did awareness
activities

86%
did testing
activities



Top three
targeted
conditions:

**HIV
HCV
HBV**



68%
ETW activities did in
community-based
settings



52%
reported organising new
activities for ETW



77%
collaborating with other
organisations for ETW

~5 900

tests conducted
during ETW
according to
submitted data



74%

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



67%

reported targeting more than
one condition during ETW



62%

provided referrals or did in-
house confirmatory testing



11%

reported doing testing for ETW
even though their service did
not normally provide testing

*Respondents could choose more than one answer

Feedback



84%

were interested in
participating in both
a Spring (May) and
Autumn (November)
ETW



**Lack of
resources**

was the most reported
challenge to ETW

Online activity



~358

total downloads
of ETW materials



ETW logo

was the most
downloaded material

Participant use of social media*



85%

to promote own
ETW activities



56%

to promote testing
advocacy



56%

to share ETW
activities from other
organisations

*Respondents could choose more than one answer

European Test Finder



80%

of respondents
reported being
aware of the
ETF



15

available
languages



Top 3 countries:
**Germany,
UK, France**



~ 14 000
people accessed the
ETF during ETW

Summary: 770 organisations from 52 countries in the WHO European Region participated in the 2019 November European Testing Week. Of those, 8% completed the online evaluation survey. The majority of organisations were NGOs/CSOs (67%) followed by services in healthcare settings (16%). The majority of respondents (84%) reported testing as part of their regular services, with the top three conditions tested including HIV (100%), HCV (73%) and syphilis (59%). The top three main key groups that access services were the general population (74%), MSM (74%) and PWID (57%). For the November 2019 ETW, the most widely reported activities were testing (86%) and awareness raising (79%). New to the evaluation, respondents were asked if they targeted ETW activities for populations that do not normally access their regular services. While more than half (54%) reported No, of those who stated Yes (44%) reported a wide range of other key groups including sex workers, youth, migrants, health professionals, university students, etc. The top three conditions targeted for ETW were HIV, HCV and HBV, respectively. The amount of those reporting activities targeting more than one condition (for HBV, HCV, HIV, STIs and/or TB) slightly increased from the 2018 November ETW, 66% to 67%. Of the organisations that submitted aggregated testing data, an estimated total of over 5 900 people were tested during ETW and 74% of respondents reported an increase of at least 50% in testing in comparison to a typical week. The majority (84%) reported interest in participating in both a Spring (May) and Autumn (November) in the future. Online activity continues to constitute a large portion of ETW activity, including dissemination of ETW materials and awareness raising.

Methods: All participants are invited to complete a post-ETW online survey via REDCap as an evaluation. Information collected included types of activities, targeted key populations, details on testing activities, satisfaction and challenges. 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, varying interpretations of questions asked and survey length. The low response rate compared to previous years provides a limited representation of results.

Conclusions: ETW continues to have an impact on increasing awareness of the importance of testing throughout Europe. Many organisations use the week as an opportunity to increase testing access, especially for populations that do not normally access their services. Organisations continue to use the week to implement activities targeting more than one condition, including STIs, which should be reflected in future ETWs.