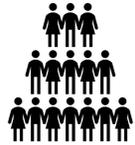


# Spring European Testing Week

Results from the 2019 Spring European Testing Week



**136**  
organisations



**25**  
countries represented



**36%**  
evaluation response rate

## SETW 2019 participants



**48%**  
from the Western European region



**83%**  
do testing as part of regular services ♦



**Portugal, Spain & Ukraine**  
had most orgs signed-up

Most reported conditions tested:  
**HIV, HCV Syphilis**



**78%**  
were NGOs/CSOs ♦

♦ % of survey respondents

## SETW 2019 activities\*



**84%**  
did awareness activities

**89%**  
did testing activities

**~4 600**

people tested during SETW according to submitted data



**62%**  
targeted general population



**53%**  
targeted MSM



**51%**  
targeted PWID

Top three targeted conditions:

**HIV  
HCV  
HBV**



**68%**  
reported an increase of at least 50% in testing during SETW



**71%**  
reported targeting more than one condition during SETW



**79%**  
provided referrals for confirmatory testing following a reactive test



**74%**  
ETW activities did in community-based settings

\*Respondents could choose more than one answer

## Feedback



**87%**  
were interested in participating in both a Spring and Autumn ETW



**44%**  
cited lack of resources as a challenge in participating in SETW

However...

**28%** reported not facing any challenges

## Online activity



**~ 10 700**  
total number of ETW pages viewed



**~ 435**  
total downloads of ETW materials



**Facebook**  
is the top referral site



**91%**  
reported using the SETW logo

Participant use of social media\*



**76%**  
to promote own ETW activities



**59%**  
to create community interaction

\*Respondents could choose more than one answer

**Summary:** 136 organisations from 25 countries in the WHO European Region participated in the 2019 Spring (May) European Testing Week. Of those, 36% completed the online evaluation survey. The majority of organisations were NGOs/CSOs (78%) followed by healthcare settings (14%). The majority of respondents (83%) reported testing as part of their regular services, with the top three conditions tested including HIV (97%), HCV (79%) and syphilis (59%). The most widely reported activities for ETW were testing (89%) and awareness raising (84%). Although the majority of respondents reported targeting the general population (62%), MSM (53%) and PWID (51%) were also widely targeted. The top three conditions targeted for ETW were HIV, HCV and HBV, respectively. 71% of respondents reported conducting activities targeting more than one condition (for HBV, HCV, HIV, chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis and/or tuberculosis). Of the organisations that submitted aggregated testing data, an estimated total of over 4 600 people were tested during SETW and 71% of respondents reported an increase of at least 50% in testing in comparison to a typical week. The majority (87%) reported interest in participating in both a Spring and Autumn ETW 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 were asked to complete a post-ETW online survey via REDCap as the 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 and perceptions of questions asked and survey length.

**Conclusions:** The second Spring ETW was successfully implemented proving that two ETWs per year is feasible and effective in getting more people tested.