

Spring European Testing Week

Results from the 2019 Spring European Testing Week

17-24 MAY
Spring
EUROPEAN
TESTING
WEEK
www.testingweek.eu
2019



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

*Respondents could choose more than one answer



74%
ETW activities did in
community-based settings

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

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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.