HIV and migrants

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Who is a migrant?

Heterogeneous groups of persons with different migration drivers

UNAIDS definition for the report People on the Move

Migrants and mobile populations are any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of:

1. The persons’ legal status
2. Whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary
3. What the causes for the movement are; or
4. What the length of stay is
Proportion HIV diagnoses in migrants* by country of report, EU/EEA 2016


New HIV diagnoses, by year of diagnosis, transmission and migration status, EU/EEA, 2007-2016

HIV epidemics in migrants from Latin America & Caribbean in Europe are driven by MSM

53% of the HIV reports from LAC 2004-2015 were MSM; 84% of reports from South America to 46% of reports from the Caribbean

MSM from all sub-regions consistently show higher CD4 counts at HIV diagnosis

Factors underlying high rates of HIV infection

Those driving HIV in countries of origin
Risk behaviors and risk contexts during migration transit
Risk behaviors and risk contexts in countries of destination

HIV dynamics in migrants from Central, Eastern and Western Europe in the Europe Union/Economic Area (EU/EEA)

In Western, Central and Eastern European migrants, 74%, 57% and 26% of the HIV reports MSM

MSM from all sub-regions consistently show higher CD4 counts at HIV diagnosis

Pre and post-migration HIV acquisition

2,249 interviews

The Netherlands

UK

Belgium

France

Italy

Spain

Germany

Switzerland

Portugal

Greece

Before or after migration?

CD4

VL

AIDS

Sociodemographic characteristics

HIV acquisition

HIV Diagnosis

CASCADe: repeated measurements that allow to estimate trends in CD4 and VL after seroconversion

Stat Methods Med Res December 2017

aMASE

The Netherlands

UK

Belgium

France

Italy

Spain

Germany

Switzerland

Portugal

Greece

HIV acquisition

HIV Diagnosis

Before or after migration?
2249 migrants living with HIV

68% men

46% MSM

36 years median age

Approx 72% of migrant MSM and 50% heterosexual migrants from SSA acquired HIV post-migration

Prevalence and circumstances of forced sex and post-migration HIV acquisition in sub-Saharan African migrant women in France: an analysis of the ANRS-PARCOURS retrospective population-based study

Anti-LGBT and Anti-immigrant Structural Stigma: An Intersectional Analysis of Sexual Minority Men’s HIV Risk When Migrating to or Within Europe

Barriers to access testing and care in migrants

90-90-90
An ambitious treatment target to help end the AIDS epidemic

90% 90% 90%

The Treatment Target

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<th>Location of barriers</th>
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<tr>
<td>Structural</td>
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<td>Barriers act in synergy limiting access to, or acceptance of, HIV testing, treatment uptake and responses</td>
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<table>
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<th>Nature of barriers</th>
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<td>Socio-economic inequalities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal</td>
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<td>Stigma and discrimination</td>
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<td>Cultural &amp; linguistic &amp; gender</td>
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They undermines public health approaches for HIV control
HIV challenges for migrant populations

- Better understanding of HIV transmission dynamics at local level
- Global & inclusive HIV prevention and treatment strategies in origin & destination
- Increase HIV & STI testing & linkage to care
- PrEP & comprehensive STIs approaches
- Universal access to ART in Europe ... including PrEP

Thank you