

# Remembering Martin Fisher

**Who should get tested?  
How and why  
should I get tested?**

Simon Collins, HIV i-Base

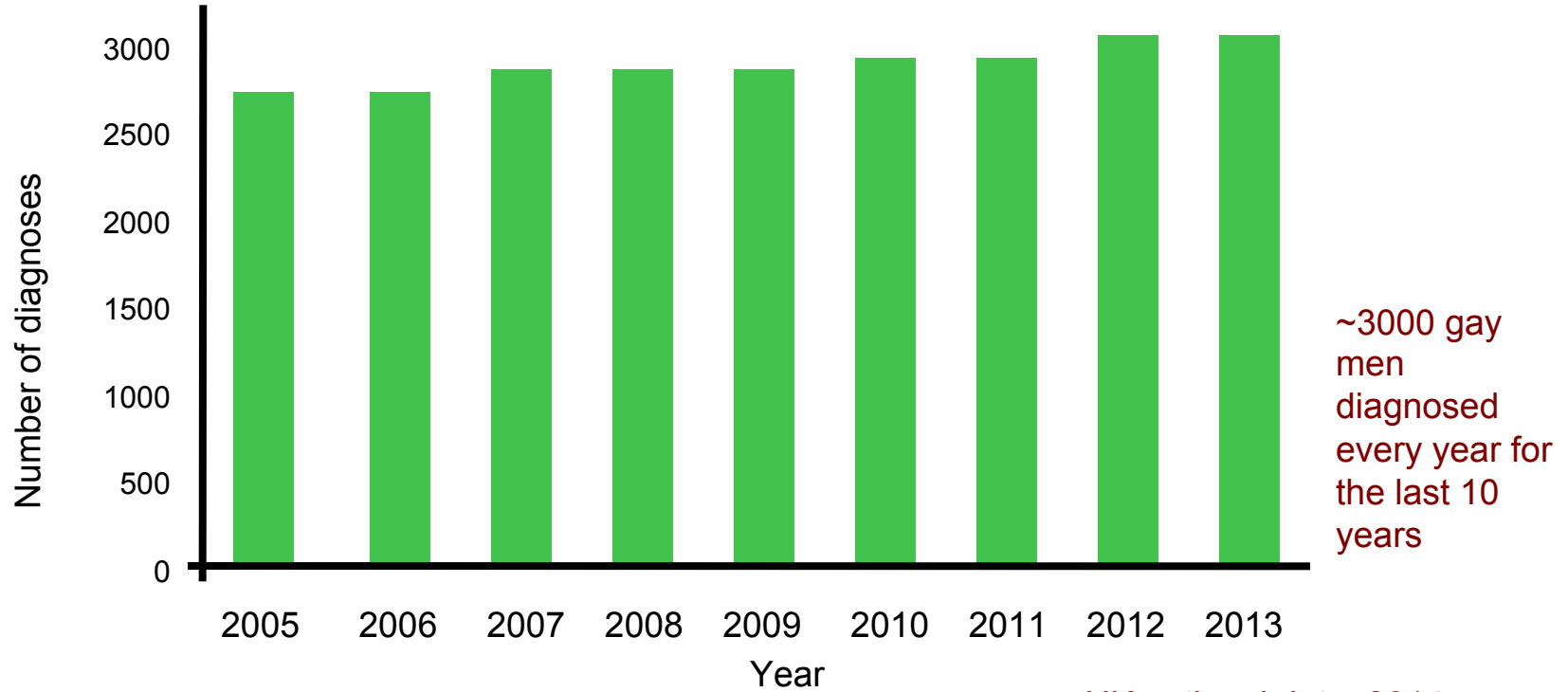
# Remembering Martin Fisher



# Overview

- Background: gay men in the UK
- Who should test?
- How to test?
- Where to test?
- Conclusions

# Annual diagnoses in gay men



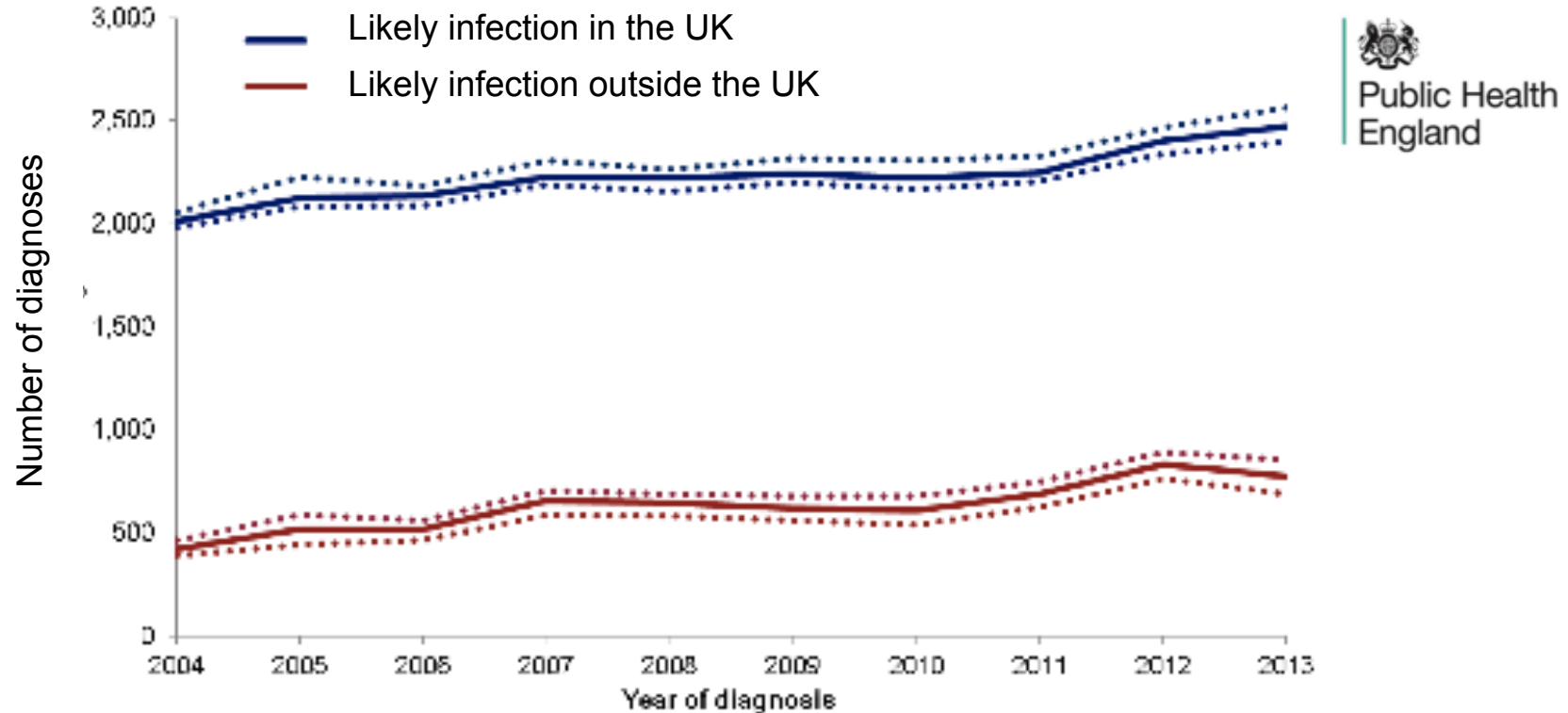
UK national data, 2014

# Annual diagnoses in gay men



UK national data, 2014

# Country of HIV infection: gay men



<sup>†</sup> Numbers have been adjusted for missing exposure category and region at birth.

PHE, HIV in the UK, 2014

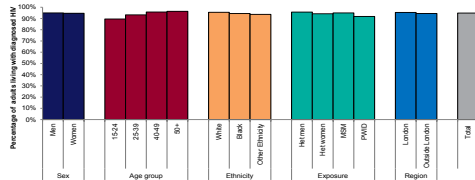
# Context of ART

- Reduced risk when viral load <50 c/mL.
- Zero linked transmissions in PARTNER after 44,500 times without a condom. <sup>[1]</sup>
- Zero linked transmissions over 4 years in HPTN-052. <sup>[2]</sup>

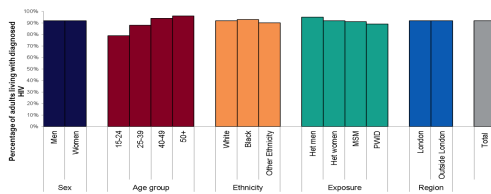
1. Rodger A et al. CROI 2014. 2. Cohen M et al, IAS 2015.

# UK cascade is remarkable

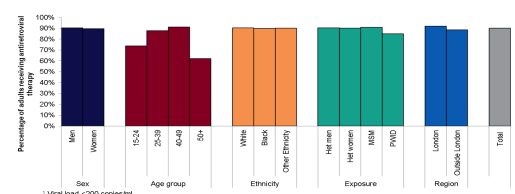
Public Health England  
Retention in care: proportion of adults retained in care in the following year: UK, 2013



Public Health England  
Treatment guidelines: proportion of adults with CD4 < 350 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> receiving antiretroviral therapy: UK, 2013



Public Health England  
Effectiveness of treatment: proportion of adults achieving viral suppression<sup>1</sup>: UK, 2013



20 HIV in the United Kingdom: 2014

21 HIV in the United Kingdom: 2014

22 HIV in the United Kingdom: 2014

- 95% in care, 90% on ART, 90% <50 c/mL. [1]
- Likely to increase with earlier ART. [2]
- START: 98% <50 c/mL - with efavirenz. [3]

1. UK PHE 2014; 2. BHIVA draft guidelines, June 2015; 3. Lundgren J et al, START study, NEJM 2015.



# Gay men: who to test?

- 8,000 gay men are not yet diagnosed: “This could be you”.
- Differences by age and experience – school, peer pressure, Grindr, drugs as a norm, perceived low risk, bad luck.
- Frequent vs within 1- 5 years vs never.

# Gay men: who to test in 2015?

- Frequent testers engaged in care - need option of PrEP - £30 per month.
- Infrequent testers (270,000) need testing to be easier: self sampling and testing?
- Never tested: denial? Needle-phobic?

# Gay men: how to test?

- Routine part of sexual health. Opt-out?
- STI clinic vs community venues.
- Frequent testers need 4<sup>th</sup> gen; other can use 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> gen: option by post.
- Rapid testing vs result?
- Pantheon study – NIHR funded study.

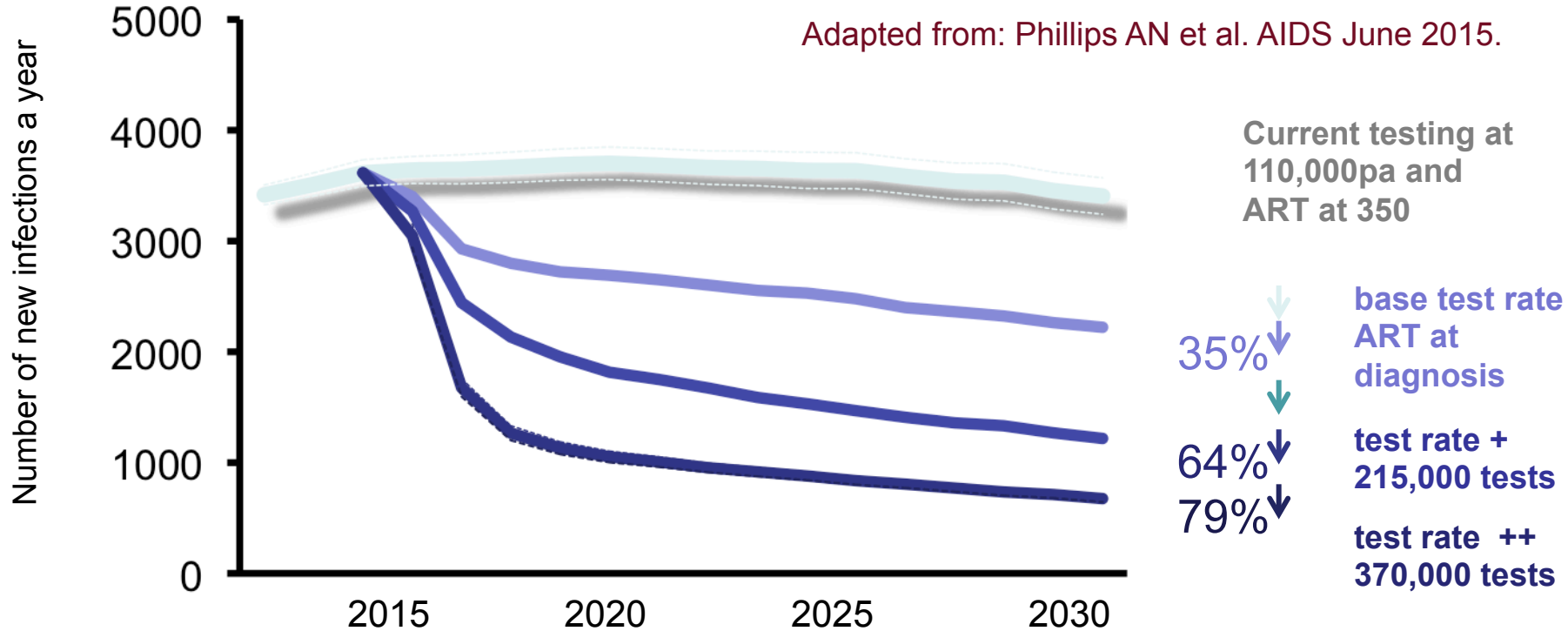
# Making testing easier

- Clinics: easy access, no appointment.
- Clean, friendly, modern.
- Non-judgemental services.
- Free/cheap, rapid results.
- Rapid treatment and care – for HIV and STIs.

# Why test?

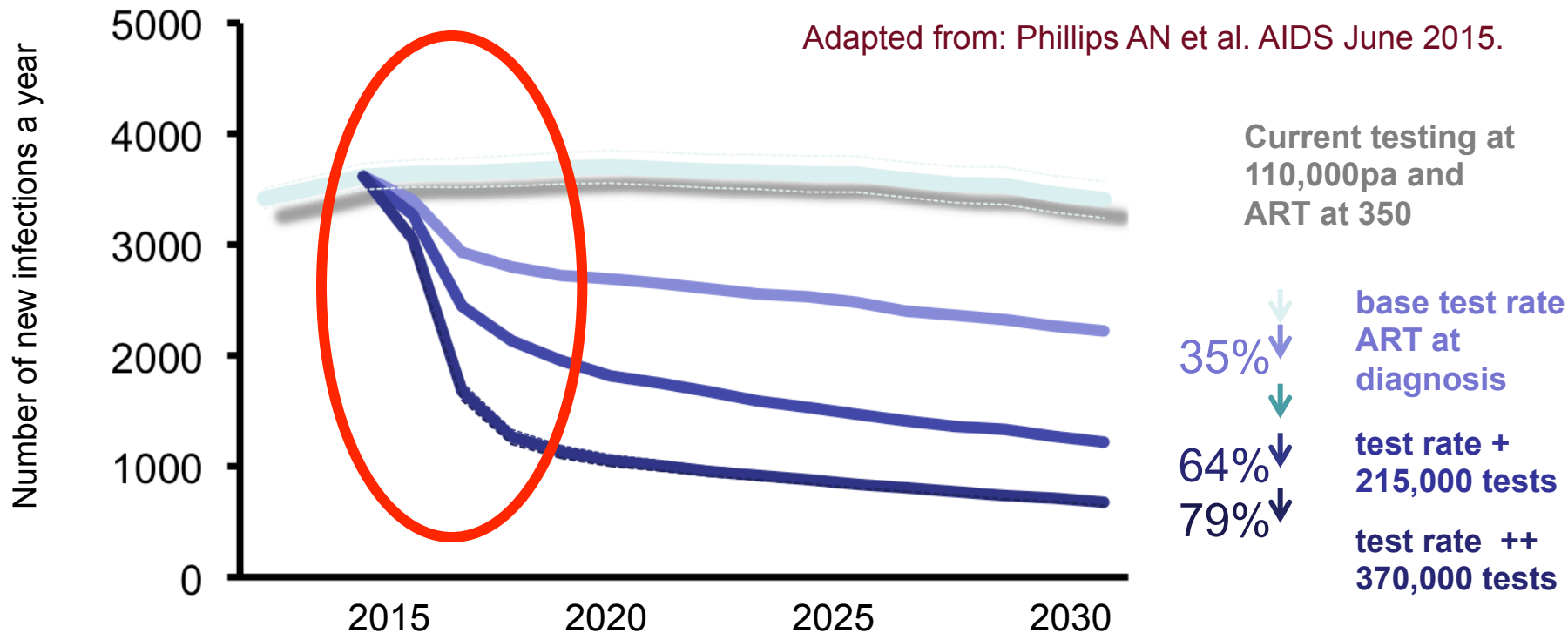
- For personal and community reasons.
- No one expects to be HIV+.
- 30% gay men still test late (CD4 <350)
- ART is now universally available: better health and reduced risk to partners.
- Why not?

# Rapid impact on UK incidence from increased testing by gay men



# Rapid impact on UK incidence from increased testing by gay men

Adapted from: Phillips AN et al. AIDS June 2015.



# Conclusions

- New landscape – even with NHS problems.
- Earlier, better, wider use of ART.
- Prevention has ART, PrEP, better testing.
- Increased diagnoses reduces infection rate.
- Window of chance – depends on setting  
incidence targets: 3000 >2000 >1000 >0.



# Community testing

making the most of  
**saturday &  
sunday**



Evaluate outcome by  
new diagnoses not  
the number of tests.



# Community testing



**HIV** 22-30  
NOVEMBER  
**2014**  
**TESTING**



... he does  
not know!

# Community testing



**“2016: YEAR of HIV TESTING”**

**branded by all organisations: public and community PHE, THT, GMFA etc**

**HIV TESTING**

# Thanks

- Andrew Phillips
- Valerie Delpeche
- Robert James

*And to Martin Fisher for so many years of support and encouragement.*