

Are UNAIDS 90:90:90 targets achievable in urban clinics?

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Introduction

As of 2017 in the UK, 102,000 people were living with HIV and there were 428 AIDS-related deaths.

In Dec 2013, UNAIDS set out 90:90:90 targets to be reached by 2020 to eradicate AIDS by 2030.

1. 90% of people with HIV will know their diagnosis
2. 90% of people who know their HIV status will be on antiretroviral therapy (ART)
3. 90% of people on ART will be virally suppressed

Aim

To determine if Cardiff Royal Infirmary (CRI) have achieved UNAIDS 90:90:90 targets

Methods

1. IT department compiled a list of HIV +ve patients in CRI from 1/1/2017-31/5/2018
2. No available online reports by Public Health Wales (PHW) for HIV prevalence in Cardiff.
3. Contacted PHW directly – no active HIV database, advised to use Public Health England's data (PHE)
4. Retrospective analysis of all HIV patients attending from 1.1.17 -31.5.18 was performed. 637 patients were identified (550 files analysed as 67 files were missing and 20 files had incomplete proforma)

5. The following information was collated from the clinic proforma :

- ART being taken
- ART regimen
- HIV Viral load

Results

PHE's online report "Towards elimination of HIV transmission, AIDS and HIV-related deaths in the UK" (Nov 17) stated that 10,400 out of 89,400 (12%) people living with HIV in the UK were undiagnosed

541 out of 550 patients were on ART. 518 out of 541 patients were virally suppressed (viral load < 200 copies).

9 patients who were not on ART, 1 was long term non-progressor, 1 lost to follow up since review 5 difficulty engaging with service, discussed at MDT

88%

Diagnosed

(PHE England & Wales Data)

98%

On ART

96%

Virally suppressed

Results

Secondary data was collected :

- Median age 44 years old
- Male : female = 439 : 111 (roughly 4 : 1)
- 109 female patients identified as heterosexuals, 1 as homosexual and 1 as transgender
- 340 male patients identified as homosexual, 89 as heterosexual, 9 as bisexual and 1 was not recorded

Discussion

In 2016, PHE reported that the national average is 88:96:97, similar results seen in CRI. London achieved the targets in 2016 (90:97:97)

Progress nationally is being made to achieve 1st UNAIDS target by increasing HIV testing to all patients attending sexual health services and all patients making contact with health care professionals with indicator conditions or if living in high prevalence areas.

Fast track cities were set up to help achieve UNAIDS 90:90:90 targets as cities carry the large share of HIV burden. In the UK, London, Liverpool, Brighton and Hove and Manchester have signed up to be fast track cities.

Conclusion

CRI has achieved 88:98:96 of the UNAIDS 90:90:90 target. Increasing HIV testing should help achieve 1st UNAIDS target.