



Ageing with HIV

Quality of Life and Preventive Healthcare

CONCLUSIONS

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Comorbidities and Preventative Healthcare

• "Empowered communities and patients should act as powerful agents of change adopting a human rights framework"

Observations

- Chronic stress, isolation, ... make PLHIV tend to smoke, drink alcohol and use substances more
- NCDs are not life style diseases but are mainly shaped by socioeconomic conditions
- Most effective interventions are population level multisectoral policies
- PLHIV are most sedentary population of people living with chronic diseases
- Cancer is number 1 mortality of PLHIV because of living older

- ⇒Support healthier lifestyles by informing PLHIV (everybody has a role)
- ⇒Work on readiness to engage in exercise and physical activity
- ⇒Promote and facilitate access to cervical/anal screening (and vaccination)

Comorbidities and Preventative Healthcare

• "HIV/TB co-infection is driving force of development of TB epidemic in Ukraine"

Observations

- Oral screening both to detect HIV and importance of maintaining good oral health
- Good efficacy of TB treatment with medico social support programs
- Collaboration, between NGOs, PLHIV, key groups and public sector is basis for success
- Mortality curves approach HIV negative: what blocks normalization of PLHIV life expectancy
- Around half of PLHIV have some degree of cognitive impairment despite ART

- ⇒Sensibilisation about screening, but also maintaining good oral health
- ⇒Look at difficulty of identifying TB routine testing methods in PLHIV (LAM testing)
- ⇒Importance of TB infection control and development of standards and training
- ⇒Need for an anti-inflammatory strategy?
- ⇒ mportance of control of associated factors (lifestyle, depression) to HAND as key issue of management
- ⇒Stronger place of co-morbidities within guidelines

Multi-vulnerability populations (sex workers, migrants)

• "We need more vocal support against all forms of criminalisation" – "When you migrate, you migrate alone"

Observations

- Little nationally representative data on HIV prevalence, testing, treatment in sex workers lack of data on male sex workers
- Major problem of violence and assault; precarity and poverty
- Pre-existing pathologies related to migration are not taken into account
- The situation of non rights contribute to the deterioration of mental health and marginalisation

- ⇒More research and data on sex workers living with HIV
- ⇒Better inclusion of sex workers in services
- ⇒Combat stigma, discrimination, violence, legal barriers
- ⇒Provide training and upgrade knowledge; provide preventive services

Multi-vulnerability populations (prisoners, trans)

• "Prison is not a 5 star hotel but inmates must have appropriate conditions" — "Trans are being harassed for not being real enough or being too real"

Observations

- Low health care coverage in EECA (testing, ARV, HCV, TB treatment...)
- Fear by HCP about trans issues (not knowing what to say)
- Interactions and medical problems linked to hormone treatments etc
- Little available funding available for groups, support

- ⇒Need of better ART, testing, ... coverage within EECA prison setting
- ⇒Data on ART retention after release
- ⇒Decriminalisation of risk behaviour;
- ⇒Training of prison staff and prisoners
- ⇒Create better, safer spaces (incl e.g. nursing home)

Multi-vulnerability populations (migrant MSM, PWUD)

• "Cultural, social, policy and legal factors contribute to HIV vulnerability among migrant MSM" – "Support! Don't punish"

Observations

- HIV diagnoses in migrant MSM continue to increase: 7/10 migrant MSM acquire HIV post migration into Europe
- Services are not sensitive to the needs of migrant MSM
- Need to better understand the impact of racism in gay community, transactional sex, chemsex, dating apps ...
- Health systems are vertical and provider centred and not adapted to PWID
- High levels of HCV in PWID and high risk of contracting TB for HIV positive PWID

- ⇒Combat legal barriers and improve needs based preventive and testing services (information)
- ⇒Involvement of migrant MSM in designing prevention strategies
- ⇒Develop recommendations and policies to be implemented at European level
- ⇒Learn from good practice examples such as MAT program for PWID
- ⇒Advocate for reforms that take into account ageing group e.g. OST (inclusion of services, stigma, discrimination...)
- ⇒voice of community needs to be very loud

Fit for purpose integrated care

Integrated services

- Should look at my needs and not only my health as it might not be my priority
- Should offer setting that looks at different elements. With ageing other needs come up and doctors are not fit for the purpose
- Should integrate accross social care, health care. Should be multi-disciplinary, but connecting services (it's very personal)
- Should offer specialist care and be done in a setting where smb has access to services for other needs (co-morbodities)
- Should be something where someone gets his services without fear of discrimination, refusal (with a holistic approach)
- Should be in connection with community services