

Incidence & Patient Characteristics

- ✓ In 2018, 687 new HIV cases were diagnosed (males: 82%)
- ✓ MSM accounted for 40% of new infections, followed by heterosexual transmissions (22%) and people who inject drugs (PWID) (15%)
- ✓ One out of 5 new infections were of undetermined route of transmission
- ✓ From those with available CD4 at baseline, 51% had < 350 cells/ mm³ and 35% <200 cells/mm³, respectively. Persons who acquired HIV heterosexually, had significant lower CD4 counts than MSM

Age at diagnosis

- ✓ The predominant age group in both males (34%) and females (44%) was that of 30-39 years old
- ✓ 18% of persons diagnosed during 2018 were >50 years old
- ✓ Heterosexually infected patients were diagnosed at an older age
- ✓ Longitudinally, there is a gradual increase in the proportion of patients >50 years old at diagnosis

Current status among PWID

- ✓ Greece has experienced an HIV outbreak among PWID in the metropolitan area of Athens during 2011-2012
- ✓ A “seek-test-treat” field intervention (ARISTOTLE program) was implemented in Aug-2012 and resulted in the containment of the outbreak
- ✓ Despite that, the number of new infections among PWID has not returned in the levels prior to outbreak

The Virus

- ✓ A1 and B are the most common HIV-1 subtypes in Greece
- ✓ Phylogenetic studies suggest that most HIV transmissions among HIV late presenters occur in local transmission networks (LTNs)
- ✓ MSM and Greek nationality are associated with regional clustering of subtype A, whereas risk group other than MSM or PWID and more recent diagnosis are associated with subtype B.
- ✓ Overall prevalence of resistance is estimated at 22% (NNRTI=17%, PI=5%, NRTI=3%), with wide variance across country (higher rates in Northern Greece)

Kostaki et al, HIV Glasgow 2018 (P037)

AIDS diagnoses

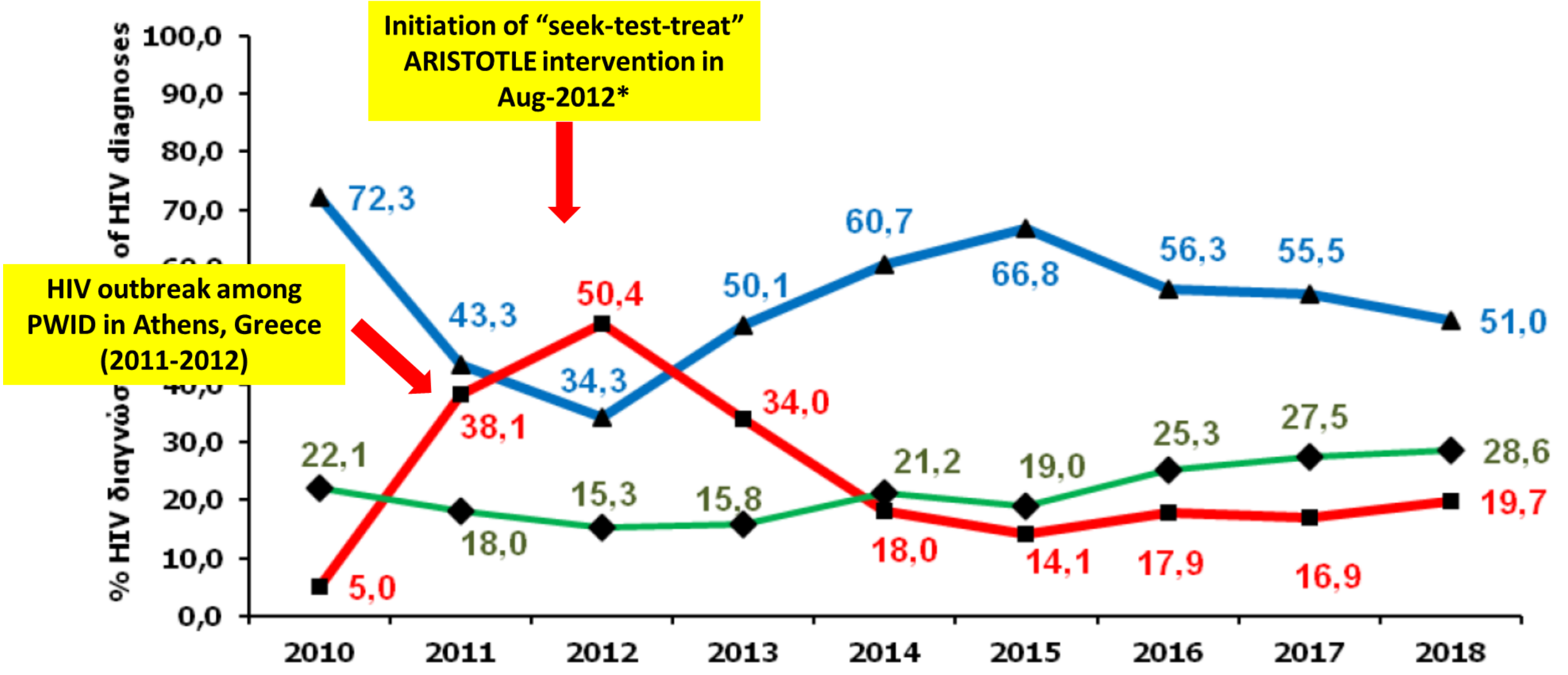
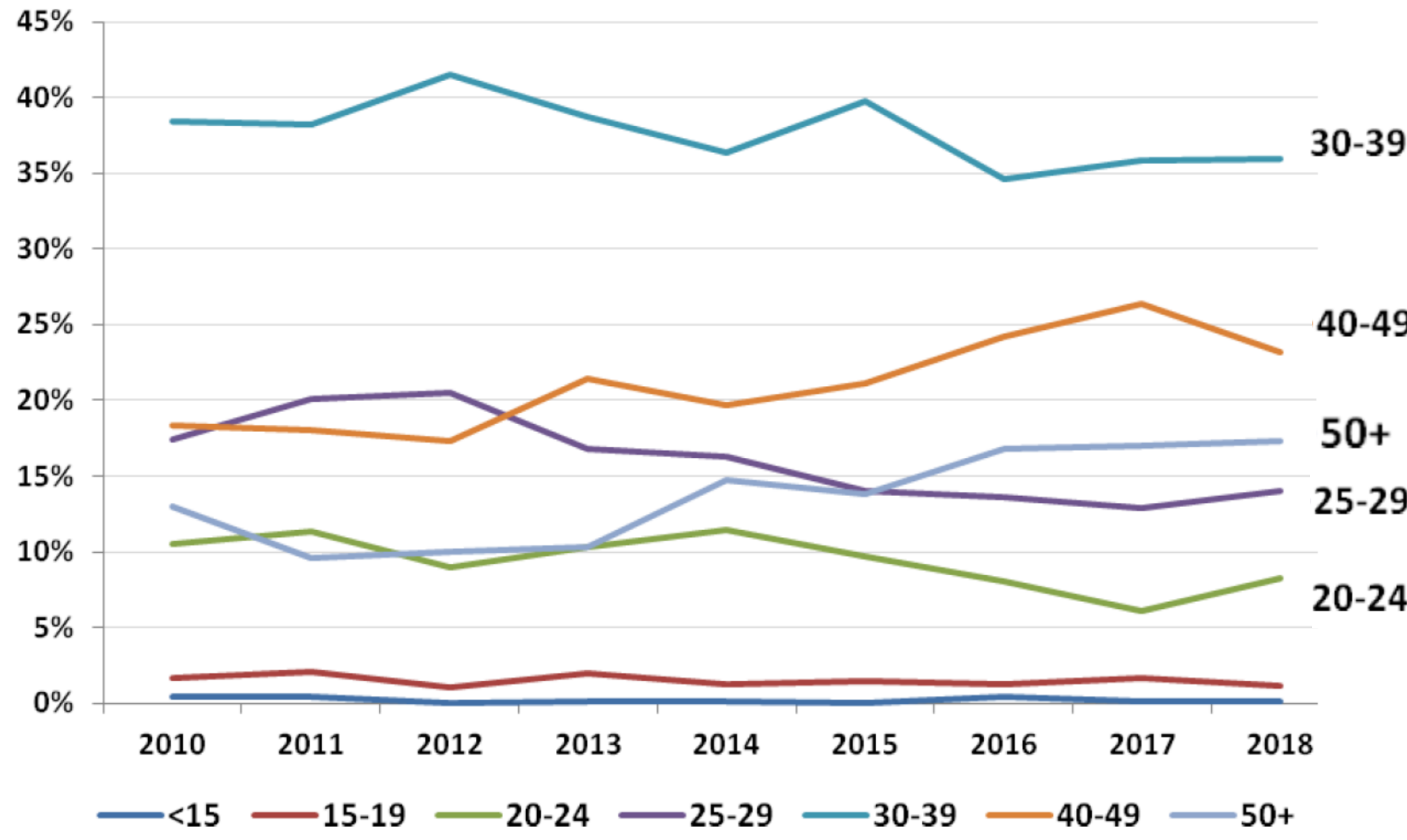
- ✓ During 2018, 100 AIDS cases were reported (males: 87%)
- ✓ 59% of patient with AIDS were >40 years old
- ✓ PCP (44%), pulmonary TB, sarcoma Kaposi and HIV wasting syndrome (all from 12%) and TB (10%) were the 5 most common AIDS indicative diseases during 2018.

Conclusions

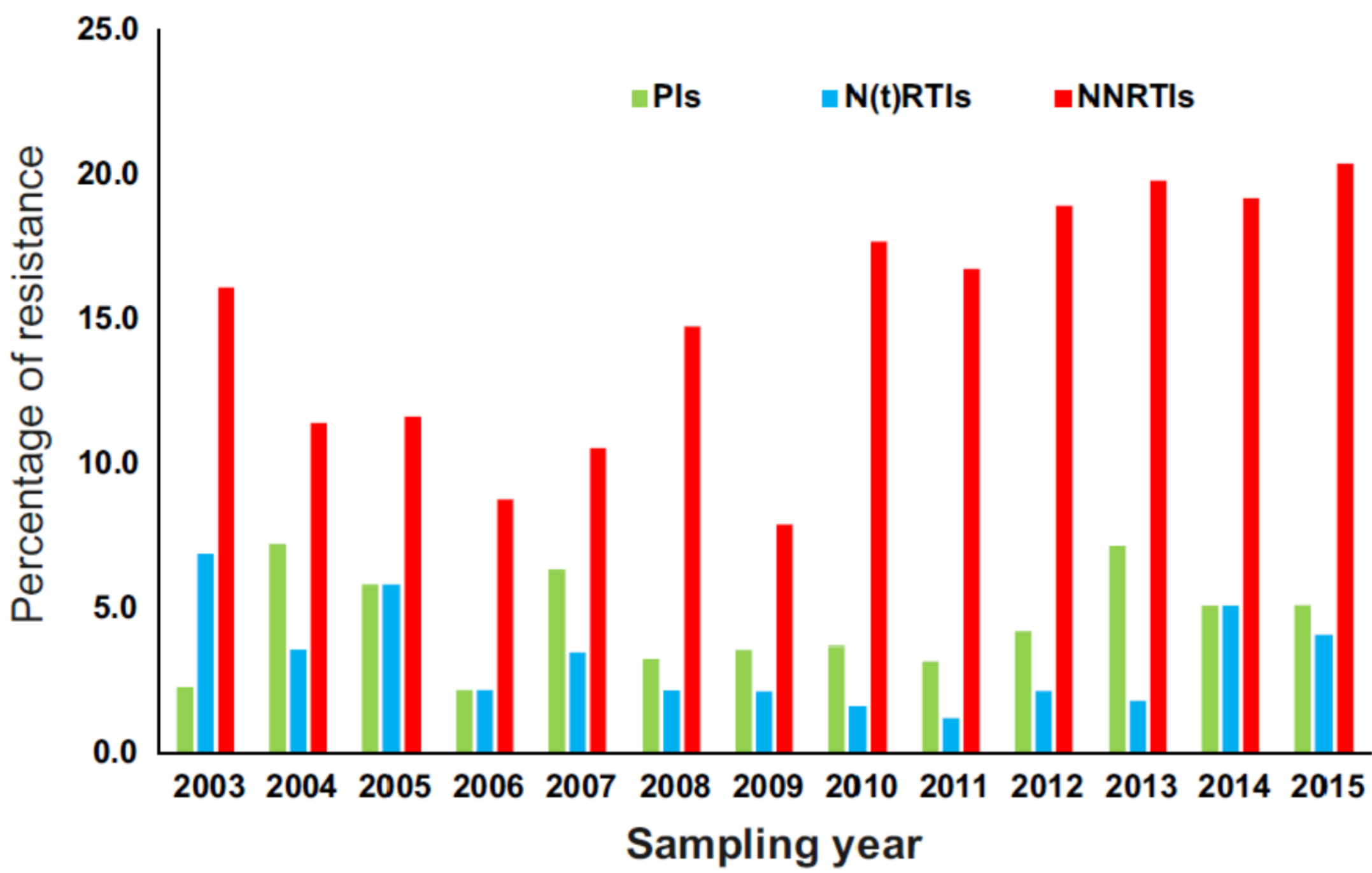
- ✓ MSM continues to be the most common route of transmission, followed by heterosexual transmission
- ✓ HIV outbreak among PWID has been contained after targeted interventions
- ✓ Issues worth attention are the high rates of late presentation, especially among heterosexually infected persons, as well as the gradual aging of PLHIV

New HIV diagnoses* by transmission mode and sex in Greece (1/1/2018 - 31/12/2018)

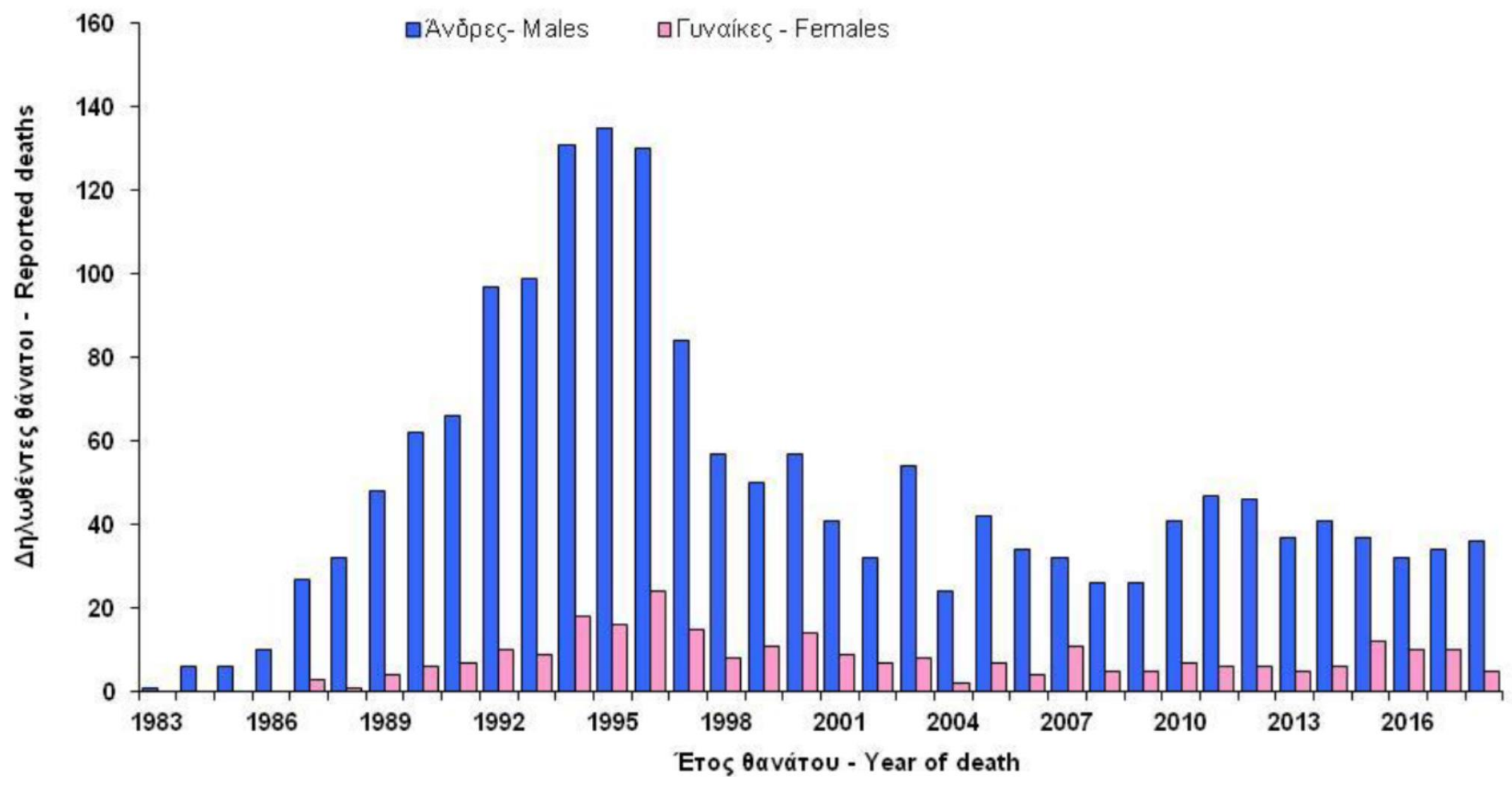
| Transmission mode | Ανδρες** Males | | Γυναίκες Females | | Σύνολο Total | |
|--|-------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| | N | (%) | N | (%) | N | (%) |
| Sex between men | 275 | (49,0) | 0 | (0,0) | 275 | (40,0) |
| Heterosexual contact | 75 | (13,4) | 79 | (62,7) | 154 | (22,4) |
| Injecting drug use | | | | | | |
| | 94 | (16,8) | 12 | (9,5) | 106 | (15,4) |
| Multitransfusion of blood and blood products | 0 | (0,0) | 0 | (0,0) | 0 | (0,0) |
| Transfusion | 1 | (0,2) | 0 | (0,0) | 1 | (0,1) |
| Mother to child | 0 | (0,0) | 2 | (1,6) | 2 | (0,3) |
| Undetermined | 116 | (20,7) | 33 | (26,2) | 149 | (21,7) |
| Total | 561 | 100,0 | 126 | 100,0 | 687 | 100,0 |



*Sympa V et al, J Infect Dis 2017



Paraskevis D et al, Infect Genet Evol. 2017



National Public Health Organization, HIV Report 2018