

HIV EPIDEMIOLOGY IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Road to 90-90-90 target in Russia (2016, last available data)



870 952 of PLWHA with positive Western blot



Under medical survey in Centers for AIDS prevention - 675 403 (77%)



PLWHA on HAART - 285 920 (32,3%)



Undetectable HIV viral load - 214 thousands (25%)



Estimated number of PLWHA in Russia - 1,3 billion

- Number of tested blood samples was 30 752 858 in 2016 (+12,5% in comparison with 2015);
- 34,8% of PLWHA taken under medical surveillance in Centers for AIDS prevention had CD4<350/mL - late diagnostic of HIV-infection;
- 68,9% of patients who started HAART in 2016 had CD4<350/mL and only 3,4% had CD4>500/mL;
- Tendency of ageing of PLWHA: in 2016 46,9% of diagnosed persons were in their 30-40, 19,9% - in their 40-50 (versus 87% under their 30s in 2000);
- 30 550 (3,4%) PLWHA died in 2016 (10,8% more than in 2015);
- 16 cases of nosocomial transmission of HIV were registered in 2016.

The "red ribbon" of HIV epidemic in Russia

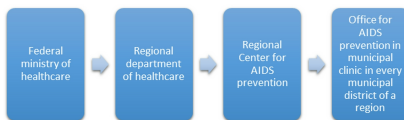
- Common ways of transmission are heterosexual contact (48,7%) and IDU (48,8%), less common are vertical transmission (0,8%) and homosexual contact (1,5%);
- PLWHA according to gender: men 62,2%, women 37,8%;
- Annual increasing of new HIV infection cases was 10% in 2010-2016;
- High prevalence of HIV-infection (>0.5% of population) is observed in 30 most economically developed regions where the half of Russian population lives (45,3%);

Total of PLWHA in 2016 in Russia 870 925

Challenges:

- A large amount of PLWHA who doesn't know their diagnosis;
- Cases of stigmatisation of PLWHA remain;
- Absence of Opioid replacement therapy (ORT) in Russian Federation;
- Insufficient coverage of HAART;
- Increasing primary resistance to antiretroviral drugs;
- Absence of federal program in HCV treatment: antiviral therapy is not available for the most of patients with HCV infection due to its cost;
- High prevalence of tuberculosis, especially MDR and EDR tuberculosis

The structure of AIDS prevention service in Russia



1987 - first case of HIV infection in soviet citizen

Founded by Patients for Patients



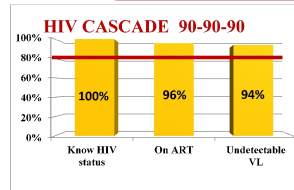
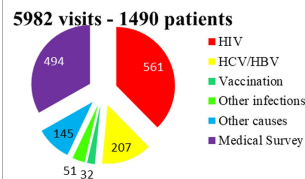
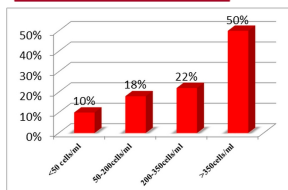
H-Clinic
Private Infectious Diseases Clinic
Infection

OUR MISSION IS TO PROVIDE ADVANCED TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES THAT IS BASED ON PROVEN MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES AND UP-TO-DATE DRUGS

- H-Clinic is the first and unique private infectious disease clinic in Russia.
- H-Clinic was organized by community members for community members.
- We provide up-to-date treatment according to EACS, DHHS and EASL guidelines.
- We are starting some clinical scientific researches: primary HIV resistance monitoring among our patients, elaboration the methodology of early cancer diagnosis of people living with HIV.
- We run the specialized pharmacy, which provides access to up-to-date ARV & TB drugs.
- Our patients and doctors organized H-Club.

OUR SPECIALISTS

- INFECTIOUS DISEASES SPECIALISTS
- GENERAL PHYSICIAN
- DERMATOVENEROLOGIST
- TB DOCTOR
- NEUROLOGIST
- CARDIOLOGIST
- UROLOGIST
- GYNECOLOGIST
- GASTROENTEROLOGIST
- SPECIALIST OF ULTRASOUND INVESTIGATION
- SPECIALIST OF FUNCTIONAL INVESTIGATION
- PSYCHOLOGIST



Saint-Petersburg City hospital №2 for patient with tuberculosis



White chamomile - the symbol of fight against tuberculosis

- The hospital was established in 1960;
- Performs treatment of tuberculosis of any localisation except of ocular TB and skin TB for 400 patients simultaneously;
- Performs treatment of various therapeutic and surgical diseases in patients with tuberculosis;
- Approximately half of places is reserved for patients with TB/HIV co-infection;
- The ward for patients with TB/HIV co-infection was established in 2000 - was the first one in Northwest of Russia;
- Includes traumatological, general surgery, thoracic surgery, urological and gynecological wards and intensive care unit;
- In the hospital Bedaquiline is used for treatment of EDR TB;
- PLWHA can initiate and maintain HAART in the hospital;
- Performs diagnostic and treatment of opportunistic diseases in patients with HIV.

Results of 2017:

- 35 new HIV-infection diagnosis in patients admitted with TB, 77% of them were in age 35-54;
- 935 patients with TB/HIV were treated in the hospital in 2017, 374 of them (40%) were diagnosed for TB for the first time, 105 (28%) of newly diagnosed patients had MDR TB, 27 (7%) - EDR TB and 233 (62%) had CD4 count <200;
- 94% of patients were on HAART, 100% of successfully finished intensive phase of MDR or EDR TB-treatment course (6-12 months) had undetectable viral load;
- 11 cases of primary resistance to antiretroviral drugs were confirmed.