#### L1-2

# **Estimating post-migration HIV acquisition:** implications for prevention and policy

#### Workshop leaders/presenters

T Noori<sup>1</sup>, J Del Amo<sup>2</sup>, V Delpech<sup>3</sup>, A Desgrees du Lou<sup>4</sup>
<sup>1</sup>ECDC, Sweden

<sup>2</sup>Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid, Spain

<sup>3</sup>Public Health England, United Kingdom

<sup>4</sup>Institut de recherche pour le développement, Paris, France

### **Background:**

Migrants accounted for approximately 40% of all newly diagnosed HIV infections in the European Union in 2016. In recent years, evidence has emerged that a significant and increasing proportion of migrants diagnosed with HIV in Europe have acquired their infection after they have arrived in host countries. This has important implications for developing and targeting prevention programmes for migrant populations. This session will bring together leading research groups who will provide an overview of how they have estimated the proportion of post-migration HIV acquisition and discuss how prevention programmes need to adapt to this important public health situation.

# Workshop Plan:

The workshop will be in the format of a seminar and chaired by ECDC who will give a 5 min overview of the HIV epidemic in Europe and show how migrants are disproportionally affected by HIV, have poorer access to healthcare as defined by higher rates of diagnosis, and have poorer treatment outcomes than native populations. This will be followed by the main three presentations showing different estimates for postmigration HIV acquisition and discussing how policy and prevention programmes might adapt to this emerging evidence. Each speaker will get 15 min each to present and the remaining 40 min will be dedicated to discussion with the audience on how prevention programmes must adapt to meet this increasingly important public health challenge.

# Main messages:

- (a) New methods are emerging showing that migrants acquiring HIV post-migration is increasing in some European countries.
- (b) New policies and primary prevention programmes are needed to address this important public health challenge.

Volume 28 Supplement 1

https://academic.oup.com/eurpub









