

Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA **Federal Office of Public Health FOPH** Public Health Directorate

The Swiss **National** HIV/AIDS-Program beyond 2008

National HIV/AIDS Programme 2004–2008

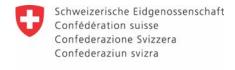




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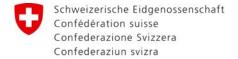
Brauchen Sie die Tastenkombination ALT + F8 um die Automation aufzurufen. Klicken Sie anschliessend auf den Knopf "Ausführen"

Catherine Schmied; 15/08/2006



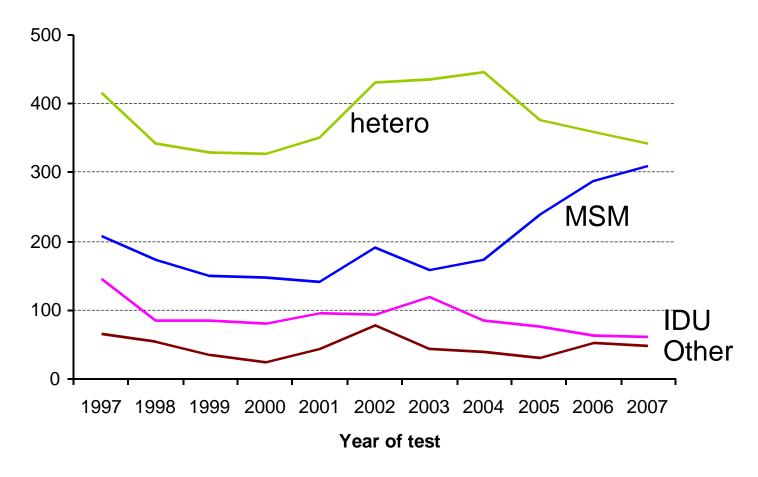
3 One's in Switzerland

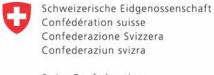
- 1 The Swiss National HIV/AIDS-Program 2004 2008
- 2 Swiss Federal Commission on AIDS related issues (and AIDS section at Federal Office of Public Health)
- 3 Monitoring and Evaluation Program 2004 2008 by Institute for Social- and Preventive Medicine, Lausanne



HIV in Switzerland

Estimated annual number of newly diagnosed HIV infections by transmission groups and year of test





The Program beyond 2008

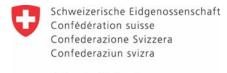
Government decision (April 2008) to prolong the actual program by 2 years until the end of 2010

External evaluation of the Program by the end of 2008

Development of the strategy 2011+ in cooperation with main partners in 2009

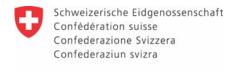
Hearings with stakeholders in 2010

Government decision of strategy 2011+ by mid 2010



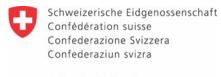
External Evaluation: 2 questions

- 1 Why does the rate of newly diagnosed HIV-infections remain stable at around 750 cases/year?
- 2 Do HIV-infected persons have access to therapy and support as they wish?



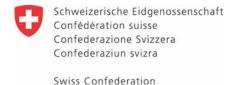
Strategy 2011+: some findings

- 1 The psychosocial system in Switzerland is good in counseling for HIV
- 2 The medical system in Switzerland is good in treating HIV infection
- 3 Both systems should learn from each other
- 4 Both systems need to be trained for STI counseling and therapy



Strategy 2011+: some findings

- 1 The theoretical framework of HIV- and STI-prevention of the Strategy 2011+ will be the concept of «sexual health»
- 2 The logic of funding will remain on the bases of «fighting HIV and STI-epidemics» according to the epidemic law in Switzerland



HIV prevention in a concentrated epidemic

CHAT-survey: 50% of newly diagnosed person say that the source of their infection is their steady partner (70% of heterosexual women, 50% of heterosexual men, 35% of gay men)

Cohen (CID 2007;45:287-92): The risk during acute infection (~4 weeks after infection) is 30-300 times the risk during asymptomatic infection



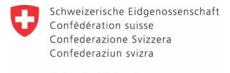
HIV prevention in a concentrated epidemic: from 2 to 3 goals

1 prevent the spread of HIV into the general population

2 slow down the spread of HIV in groups with a concentrated epidemic

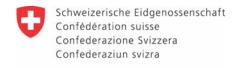
NEW:

3 stop the transmission in serodiscordant couples



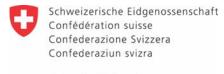
To stop HIV transmission in serodiscordant couples

- 1 Training in HIV primary prevention of newly diagnosed persons
- 2 Rapid preventive intervention during primary infection and «recent» infection by GP
- 3 Teach gay men and GPs to recognize signs of primary infection
- 4 Counsel immediately if sb. Wants (too early) testing

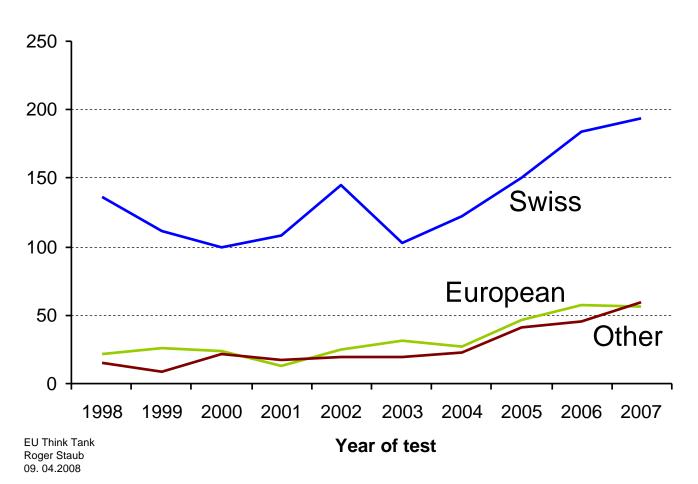


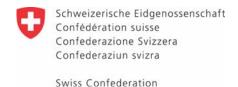
Scaling up HIV counselling and testing

- 1 respect the principles of VCT by scaling up counselling and testing
- 2 scale up testing by using rapid HIV-test used properly
- 3 BERDA
- 4 motivate people at risk to take a test
- 5 educate GPs for provider induced CT (PICT)
- 6 if the epidemic is driven by transmission during primoinfection, testing is not the answer!



HIV in Switzerland: Estimated number of HIV infections diagnosed in MSM, by year of test and nationality

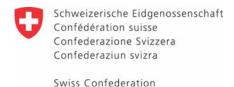




Hypothesis

Based on old, "chronical" HIV-infections among gay men, an epidemic-style surge of new HIV-infections emerged in the last 3 years.

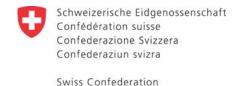
This new HIV-epidemic is driven by infections passed on during primo-infection



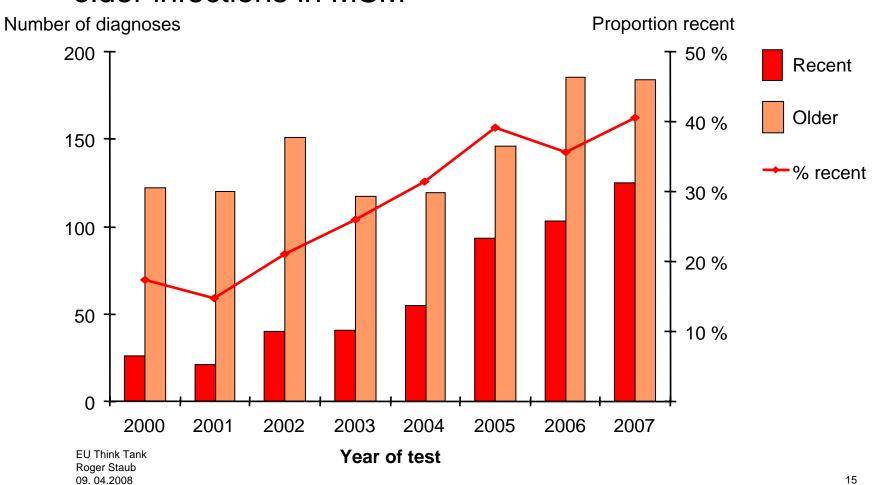
This epidemic among gay men is favored by several issues:

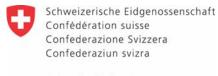
- more anal sex, more partners
- reduced willingness to apply protective measures during sex
- a simultaneous increase of STIs.

If the hypothesis is correct, one can conclude that the epidemic supports itself through increasing numbers of HIV-infections passed on during primo-infection.



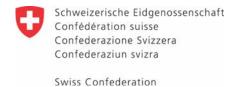
HIV in Switzerland: Estimated number of recent and older infections in MSM





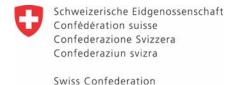
Idea

If the gay community thoroughly commits itself to practice Safer Sex, after three months there won't be any new HIV-infections in the primo-infection phase.



Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA
Federal Office of Public Health FOPH
Public Health Directorate

Mission Impossible?



Mission Impossible?

The Swiss AIDS Federation* says:

Mission: Possible!

February 1st – May 1st

*Supported by the Federal Office of Public Health

LET'S DOIT!



1.2.-1.5.2008 WWW.MISSIONP.CH



3 MONTHS ABSOLUTELY SAFE! 1.2. - 1.5.2008



WWW.MISSIONP.CH

AIDS-HILFE SCHWEIZ
AIDE SUISSE CONTRE LE SIDA

JOIN THE MISSION!

Die **MISSION: POSSIBLE** funktioniert nur, wenn du, deine Freunde und die ganze Gay Community mitmachen.

Nehmen wir's in die Hand! Alle schwulen Männer machen vom I. Februar bis zum I. Mai 2008 konsequent Safer Sex. Damit gibt es keine Primoinfektionen mehr und viel weniger neue HIV-Ansteckungen in diesem Jahr.

Vom 1. Februar bis zum 1. Mai 2008 3 MONTHS ABSOLUTELY SAFE!

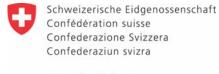


J<mark>oin the Mission und trage den</mark> MISSION: POSSIBLE-Button!

Erhältlich in deinem Lieblingslokal oder unter www.missionp.ch



www.missionp.ch



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