# HIV IN UKRAINE IN THE MIDST OF WAR





14 mln Ukrainians left their homes – 7 mln as war refugees and 7 mln as internally displaced people



Over 1,500 medical institutions were significantly damaged or destroyed

# Ukraine keeps the HIV epidemic under control

### 245,000

an estimated number of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Ukraine (UNAIDS, Spectrum, early 2022)

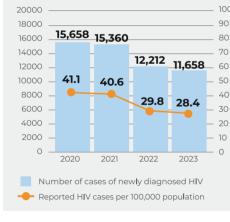
## 157,435

of people living with HIV know their HIV status (384 per 100,000 population)

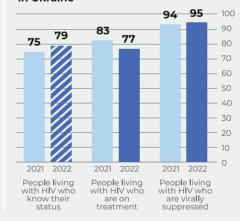
#### 118,348

of people who know their HIV-positive status are accessing treatment



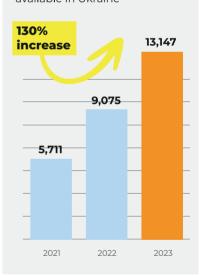


#### HIV testing and treatment cascade in Ukraine



# Expansion of the oral PrEP program

Since March 2024, a long-acting injectable form of pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV infection - **Long Acting PrEP** - will be available in Ukraine



# APH deploys Artificial Intelligence (AI) for HIV case finding



Using AI demonstrated higher yield in HIV case finding - percentage of HIV positive cases among all clients tested.

# **Sustaining Opioid Agonist Treatment during the war**

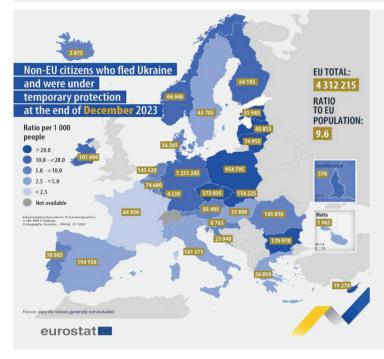
- Take-home supplies up to 30 days / now changed to 10 days
- Mobile OAT for home delivery Ukraine introduced
- Long-Acting buprenorphine
- 17,043 24.02.2022

APH contributes to **sustaining and scaling up** Opioid Agonist Treatment led by the governmental Public Health Center.

## How many Ukrainian refugees are staying in Europe

On 31 December 2023, **4,31 million** non-EU citizens, who fled Ukraine as a consequence of the Russian invasion on 24 February 2022, had temporary protection status in EU countries (according to the Eurostat (https://ec.europa.eu). This is about **1% of the EU population**. Poland, Germany, and the Czech Republic received the largest number of Ukrainians.

Compared with the end of 2022 in December 2023 the number of non-EU citizens under temporary protection in the EU increased by **almost half a million (+486,715; +12.7%)**.



In the EU/EEA, HIV diagnoses rose for the first time in a decade in 2022. This increase is partially attributed to post-COVID-19 recovery in health services, testing and surveillance activities.

Overall, **48.9%** (n = 11,103) of those diagnosed in 2022 in EU/EEA countries were migrants, defined as originating from outside of the country in which they were diagnosed.

Ukrainian refugees constituted **10.2%** (n = 2,338) of all 2022 HIV diagnoses, a 10-fold increase from 2021 (2021 (n = 223) and 2022 (n = 2,338). Of these, **9.3%** (n = 217) were new diagnoses, **58.5%** (n = 1,368) were previously identified; **32.2%** had unknown status. Displacement of Ukrainians has partly contributed to increasing HIV diagnoses in EU/EEA countries in 2022, highlighting the importance of prevention, testing and care\*.

<sup>\* «</sup>HIV diagnoses among people born in Ukraine reported by EU/EEA countries in 2022: impact on regional HIV trends and implications for healthcare planning». Juliana Reyes-Urueña, Gaetano Marrone, Teymur Noori, Giorgi Kuchukhidze, Violetta Martsynovska, Larysa Hetman, Anton Basenko, Stela Bivol, Marieke J van der Werf, Anastasia Pharris, and on behalf of the EU/EEA HIV network

