WHO IAS2017

23-26 JULY 2017
PALAIS DES CONGRÈS
2 PLACE DE LA PORTE MAILLOT, PARIS
WHO LAUNCHES NEW GUIDANCE TO ‘FAST-TRACK’ THE HIV RESPONSE TOWARDS 2020 GOALS

New publications:

90% of people with HIV diagnosed
• Information note on novel point-of-care tools for early infant diagnosis of HIV
• Landscape for rapid diagnostic tests for HIV self-testing

90% of diagnosed people treated
• Guidelines for managing advanced HIV disease and rapid initiation of antiretroviral therapy
• Technical update on transition to new antiretrovirals in HIV programmes
• Key considerations for differentiated models of delivering antiretroviral therapy to specific groups: children, adolescents, pregnant and breastfeeding women and key populations

90% of people on treatment virally suppressed
• Global report, guidelines and Global Action Plan on HIV drug resistance
• INSPIRE results – implementation research on retention of mothers on treatment

Beyond 90-90-90
• Sustained prevention: pre-exposure prophylaxis of HIV infection (PrEP) implementation tool
• Focus on country implementation
• Focus on viral hepatitis: World Hepatitis Day 2017

WHO PRESS BRIEFING AT IAS2017
Monday, 24 July 2017, 12:00-12:45
Media centre

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Room 201

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http://who.int/hiv/events/ias2017/en
WHO issued guidance on innovative self-testing in December 2016 to help reach “the first 90” target for HIV diagnosis. As of July 2017, 41 countries have established national guidelines to use self-testing for HIV. WHO, with UNITAID and Population Services International, is announcing the results of the HIV Self-Testing Africa (STAR) project, a multi-country implementation research effort.

Testing and diagnosis of infants and children is a neglected area in HIV response – just 51% of 1.2 million HIV-exposed infants were tested before they were two months old in 2015. WHO is releasing a new information note on point-of-care early infant diagnosis assays to support the timely diagnosis of children with HIV.

- **HIV self-testing: evidence for action: key findings from the HIV Self-Testing Africa (STAR) project in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe**
  WHO/Population Services International/London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine Satellite SUSA20
  Sunday, 23 July, 17:00-19:00
  Bordeaux Amphitheatre

- **Bringing the test to the patient: results from the early routine use of point-of-care HIV testing in resource-limited settings**
  WHO presentation at TUSA13
  Tuesday, 25 July, 18:30-20:30
  Room 242
Too many children and adolescents with HIV do not receive timely treatment. WHO, with the International AIDS Society, is launching a prioritized research agenda for children and adolescents to shape future research towards supporting treatment scale up and quality care for children and adolescents.

At IAS 2017, WHO is releasing new guidelines on advanced HIV disease recommending that people who are “sickest” and with advanced HIV disease should be provided with a defined package of care including screening, treatment and prophylaxis for major opportunistic infections (such as tuberculosis and cryptococcal disease), rapid initiation of antiretroviral therapy and intensified treatment adherence support. The guidelines also recommend that all people with HIV should be offered treatment on the same day of diagnosis if they are ready to start.

- Mind the gap: filling knowledge gaps in paediatric and adolescent HIV for an AIDS FREE generation
  WHO and IAS Satellite SUSA01
  Sunday, 23 July, 08:00-10:00
  Room 242

- What’s new in HIV treatment: WHO guidelines on advanced HIV disease, accelerated ART initiation and transitioning to new regimens
  WHO Satellite SUSA13
  Sunday, 23 July, 14:45-16:45
  Bordeaux Amphitheatre

- Ending TB in the sustainable development era: a multisectoral response
  Consultation on addressing HIV-associated TB at the First WHO Global Ministerial Conference
  Tuesday, 25 July, 18:00-20:00
  The Jazz Club
  Méridien Etoile Hotel
  81 Boulevard Gouvion Saint-Cyr
  Paris 75017
WHO promotes differentiated service delivery models which advocates for less-intensive services for stable patients and to refocus health system resources on people with advanced HIV disease. A new document is being released outlining how countries can provide differentiated services to provide more tailored services for different groups of patients.

WHO recommends treatment for all people living with HIV, promoting earlier treatment with newer, improved antiretroviral drugs and formulations. Improved treatment regimens are also key to preventing HIV drug resistance. WHO is disseminating a new technical update summarizing the existing evidence and implementation practices on using dolutegravir based on the experiences of five countries.
WHO is releasing a major new report on HIV drug resistance. For the first time, national surveys from several countries show increasing resistance to the most widely used first-line treatments for HIV. WHO is launching new guidelines recommending rapid changes in HIV treatment regimens in countries where drug resistance is a concern. WHO is calling for wider international action on HIV drug resistance with a new five-year Global Action Plan on HIV drug resistance.

Retaining mothers in HIV care is key to ensuring that infants are well protected from HIV while their mothers stay healthy. This requires a well-integrated approach between HIV, maternal, child health services. WHO and the Government of Canada will announce the findings from the INSPIRE implementation research project investigating how mothers and their communities can be better reached to improve retention in care.

- Tackling HIV drug resistance: trends, guidelines and global action
  WHO Satellite SUSA21
  Sunday, 23 July, 17:00-19:00
  Amphithéâtre Havane

- HIV drug resistance and antimicrobial resistance: science and action
  Symposia session MOSY07
  Monday, 24 July, 16:30-18:00
  Le Grand Amphithéâtre

- Retaining mothers and infants in HIV care: priority actions for programmes towards the elimination of MTCT of HIV
  WHO/Government of Canada Interactive session
  Monday, 24 July, 18:30-20:30
  Amphithéâtre Havane
BEYOND 90-90-90 THROUGH SUSTAINED PREVENTION

Diagnosing and treating people living with HIV, as well as protecting their health, is a key element of the global response, but ending AIDS will require sustained prevention efforts to reduce new infections.

WHO recommends scaling up pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) as an additional prevention option for people at substantial risk of HIV infection. To help more countries overcome challenges in implementing PrEP, WHO is releasing a new implementation tool. The tool provides practical guidance to clinicians, community educators, counsellors, pharmacists, regulatory officials, testing providers and others, including PrEP users.

WHO continues to prioritize HIV services for key populations including advocating for improved access to prevention, harm reduction, testing and treatment. In addition to addressing barriers to accessing services, support is provided to measuring access and adherence among key populations along the HIV cascade.
FOCUS ON COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION

WHO is leading the provision of normative guidance to countries

WHO provides implementation support to countries to translate new policies and guidance into country action and impact. For example, WHO has helped experts from over 100 countries to design “treatment for all” policies. In 2017, WHO is putting special focus on West and Central African countries lagging behind in coverage of core HIV services.

West & Central Africa: making the case for a region-specific solution

WHO/ Médecins Sans Frontières satellite SUSA03
Sunday, 23 July, 10:15-12:15
Maillot Room
FOCUS ON VIRAL HEPATITIS

WHO’s Department of HIV includes the Global Hepatitis Programme, providing normative, technical and advocacy guidance on the response to viral hepatitis. Affecting 325 million people worldwide, viral hepatitis is a major challenge and requires urgent action. Beyond improved synergies and integration within health services to address coinfections of HIV and hepatitis, WHO is calling for scaled-up national responses on World Hepatitis Day 2017 to be commemorated on 28 July. WHO will engage global partners including those working on HIV on World Hepatitis Day, and will release new country information on 28 countries accounting for nearly 70% of the global burden.

The rocky road to viral hepatitis elimination: assuring access to antiviral therapy for all co-infected patients from low to high income settings

Pre-conference event
22-23 July
Amphithéâtre Farabeuf
Campus des Cordeliers
Université Pierre et Marie-Curie
21 rue de l’Ecole de Médecine
75 006 Paris

Eliminate Hepatitis
World Hepatitis Day 2017
Worldwide, 28 July