

Appendix 2: Prevention and assessment of refugees and migrants for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection

Rationale

In 2014, almost 30 000 people were diagnosed with HIV in European Union and European Economic Area (EU/EEA) Member States, a rate of 6.4 cases in every 100 000 people. In the EU, an estimated 30% of PLHIV are unaware of their HIV infection. This is mainly because of the low uptake of and access to HIV testing and counselling in Europe. HIV is disproportionately prevalent in low- to middle- income countries (LMIC).

Objective:

The objective of this project is to evaluate the benefits and harms of HIV screening among migrants as defined by European Centre for Prevention and Disease Control.

Key Question

1. Should migrants be screened and treated for HIV to decrease mortality with no additional adverse effects or harms?

Outcomes

1. Health outcomes: mortality, morbidity, discrimination, and anxiety. These outcomes could relate to the migrant population or the host population
2. Health systems outcomes (referral to HIV care, receiving HIV care)
3. Self-reported behaviour
4. Process evaluation of screening program
5. Test accuracy measures: sensitivity, specificity, likelihood ratios, predictive values
6. Resource use and cost-effectiveness.

Appendix 2 - Figure 1: Logic model, HIV

