

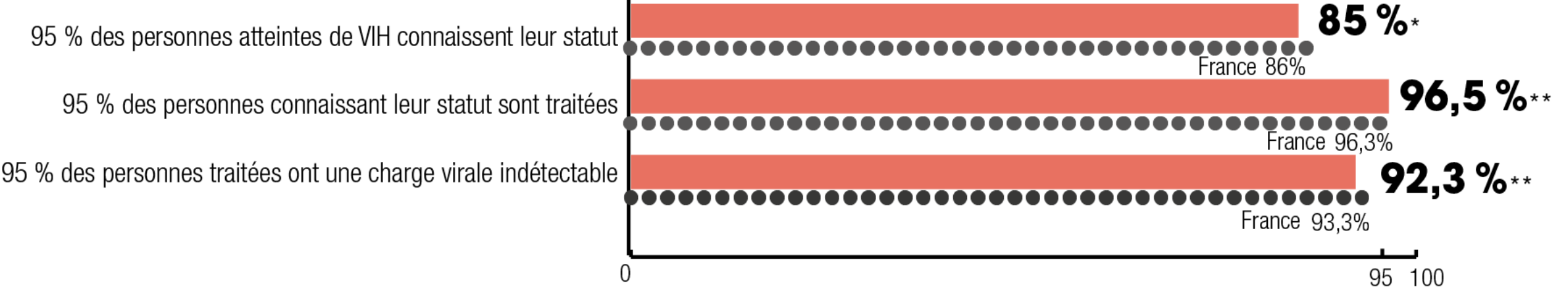
Mapping of new diagnoses in Paris Area: The Cartoviz tool from the COINCIDE study

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Introduction

1. **Paris area represents 42% of new HIV diagnoses in France.** (Marty *et al.* J Int AIDS Soc 2018).
2. **UNAIDS objective are still not achieved in Paris area**



* proportion des personnes infectées diagnostiquées (rapporté à un nombre estimé de personnes vivant avec le VIH) : estimation réalisée sur la période 2014-2018, basée sur une méthode de rétrocalcul du délai entre infection et diagnostic à partir des données des déclarations obligatoires du VIH (système de surveillance et de collecte géré par Santé publique France) - Source : ANRS CD4-FHDH, INSERM - Marty L et al. Revealing geographical and population heterogeneity in HIV incidence, undiagnosed HIV prevalence and time to diagnosis to improve prevention and care: estimates for France. Journal of the International AIDS Society. 2018;21(3):e25100.

** données 2021, dernières données disponibles. Cohortes hospitalières ANRS CD4 FHDH et ANRS CD3 AQUIVH de suivi de personnes vivant avec le VIH (FHDH et AquivH) non exhaustives. Charge virale <50cp/ml, en 2021

3. **HIV screening and prevention strategies target key population** (with highest risk of contamination) of HIV epidemic but **not enough key territories** (where the rate and the number of new diagnoses are highest) due to **lack of data**.

Objective

Mapping new HIV diagnoses in Paris area at the subdepartmental level, globally and according to key populations.

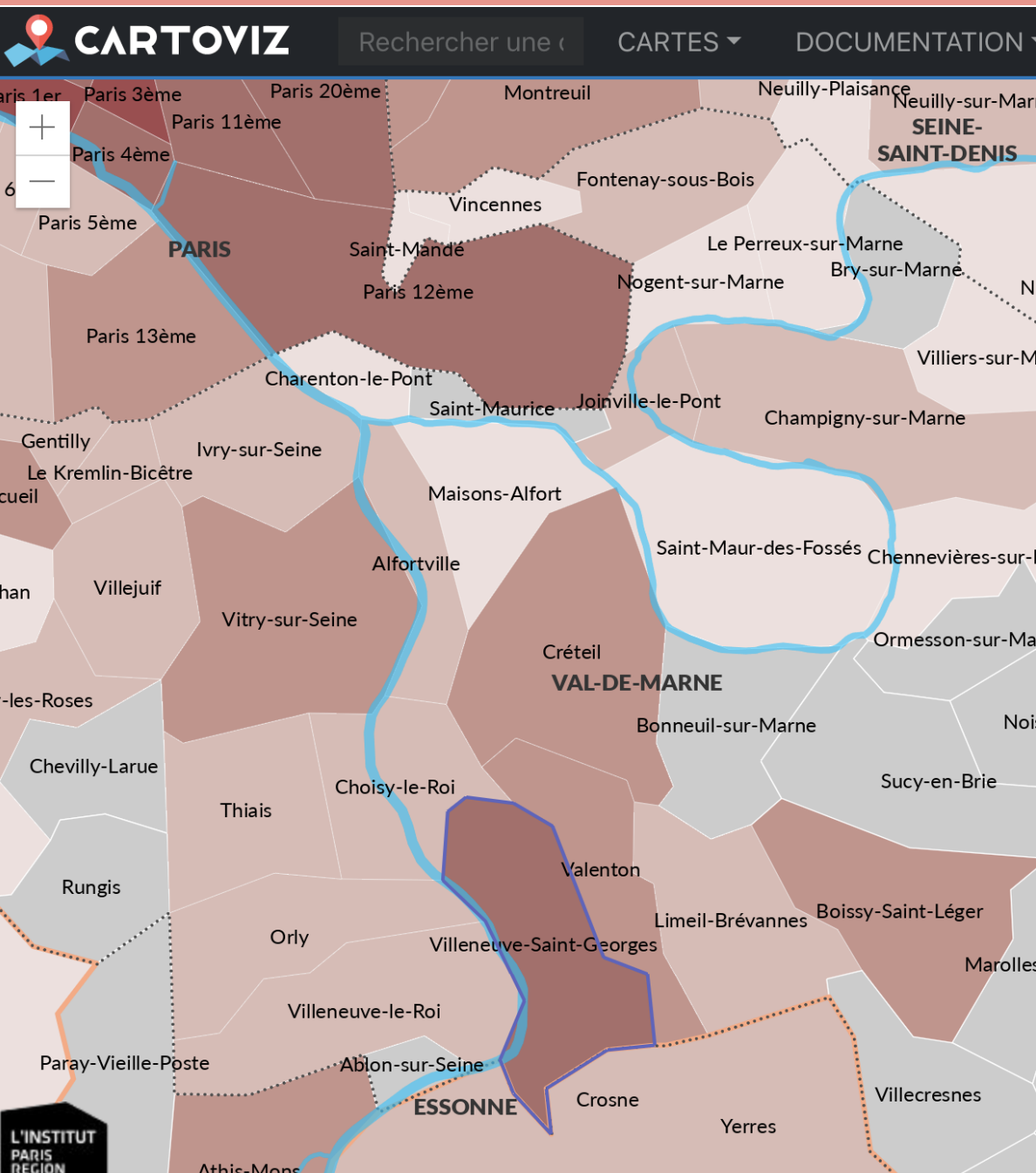
Patients and Methods

- Data were collected from medical records of PLHIV
 - diagnosed between 2014 and 2021
 - living in Paris area at diagnosis
 - taken in charge in the 52 HIV clinical centres of Paris Area
- The scale of the district was used in Paris/ the commune outside Paris
- The following indicators were mapped:
 - Standardized rate of new HIV diagnoses : globally/in men/in women
 - Number of new HIV diagnoses
 - Proportion of late diagnosis (CD4< 350/mm³ or AIDS)
 - Proportion of early diagnoses (CD4≥ 500/mm³ or Primary infection)
 - Sex ratio M/F
 - Ratio HSH/ Born-abroad
- 3 key populations were considered:
 - MSM / Born-abroad non-MSM people / Women

Characteristics of the study population, n = 10 510 new HIV diagnoses between 2014 et 2021 in Paris Area

Age (year)		36 (29-46)	Pays de naissance Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) 4574 (43) France 4074 (38) Maghreb and Middle East 577 (6) Latine America 456 (5) Eastern Europe 201 (2) Other 677 (6) Unknown 106		Place of residence • Paris 3815 (35) • Inner suburb 7012 (65) • Inner suburb (92-93-94) 4048 (38) • Outer suburb (78-95-77-91) 2964 (27)	
Sex M 7331 (68) F 3327 (31) T 168 (1)					Place of care • Paris 6157 (57) • Hors Paris 4632 (43) • Petite couronne (92-93-94) 3014 (28) • Grande couronne (78-95-77-91) 1618 (15)	
Transmission risk group			CD4 count (/mm³)	352 (184-532)	Precarious housing (Homeless / hosted by a third person) 2057 (20)	
Heterosexuality 5544 (54) MSM 4434 (43) Other 306 (3) Unknown 543			Late diagnosis	5 178 (48)		
			Advanced diagnosis	2969 (27)		
			CD4 < 350/mm³ ou SIDA			
			CD4 < 200/mm³ ou SIDA			
Results are expressed as median (IQR) or n(%)						

How to use Cartoviz COINCIDE



COINCIDE

CartOgraphies Infra-départementales des nouveaux diagnostiCs VIH en Ile-DE-France 2014-2021

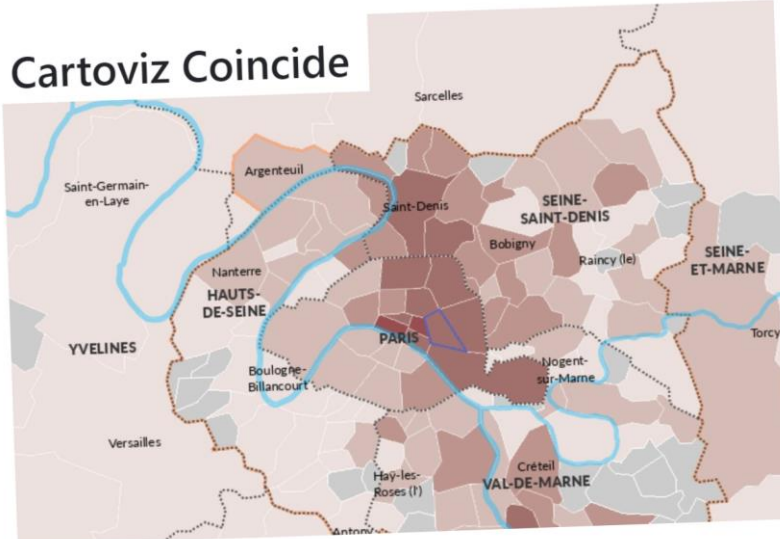
Indicateurs	En savoir plus sur les nouveaux diagnostics
Taux standardisés de nouveaux diagnostics (période 2014-2021, pour 100 000 habitants) - Répartitions départementales disponibles dans l'onglet "En savoir plus"	183.4 90.8 100.9
Nombre de nouveaux diagnostics posés entre 2014 et 2021 chez les personnes résidant sur le territoire considéré, rapporté au nombre d'habitants dans ce territoire et standardisé selon l'âge et le sexe. Sources : Inter COREVIH 2014-2021, Insee RP 2017.	
Taux standardisés de nouveaux diagnostics chez les hommes (période 2014-2021, pour 100 000 hommes)	181.8 128.7 151.5
Taux standardisés de nouveaux diagnostics chez les femmes (période 2014-2021, pour 100 000 femmes)	184.3 57.2 56.2
Sexe-ratio hommes/femmes (période 2014-2021)	1.0 1.9 2.4
Sexe-ratio hommes/femmes chez les personnes nées à l'étranger (période 2014-2021)	0.7 1.2 1.3
Ratio des nb de nouveaux diagnostics HSH/ personnes nées à l'étranger et non déclarées HSH (période 2014-2021)	0.3 0.7 1.0
Proportion de diagnostics tardifs (période 2014-2021, en %)	45.1 51.4 45.0

3 indicators to identify key territories in Paris area :

- 1- Standardized rate of new HIV diagnoses
 - 2- Number of new HIV diagnoses
 - 3- Proportion of late HIV diagnoses
- When high = Key population are not reached by Screening strategies

1 Indicator to characterize the predominant key populations between MSM and Born foreign people (non MSM) : Ratio MSM/ Etr

<https://www.ors-idf.org/cartes-donnees/coincide/>



Rate of new diagnoses at the departmental and sub-departmental level

IDF N=9661 (100%)	75 n = 3 223 (35)	92 n = 1 042 (11)	93 n = 1 622 (16)	94 n = 1 050 (11)	77 n = 751 (7)	78 n = 519 (5)	91 n = 798 (8)	95 n = 656 (7)
Taux / 100 000 hab	162	76	120	90	83	54	85	72
Taux Max (arrdt/ com/ EPCI)	400 (centre) 200 (10 ^e , 11 ^e , 12 ^e , 18 ^e , 19 ^e , 20 ^e)	155 Vill La G	203 St Denis	183 Vill St G	134 Melun Val de S	126 Mantes la J	152 Athis-Mons	125 Cergy

- Highest rates and number of new HIV diagnoses in Paris districts
- Dynamic evolutions between 2014 and 2021 less favourable outside of Paris
- Strong predominance of MSM epidemic in Paris
- Strong predominance of Born abroad non-MSM people outside of Paris
- Late HIV diagnoses more frequent outside of Paris, whatever the population

Conclusion

To achieve UNAIDS Objective in Paris area, additional efforts are needed

- To reach out to the hardest-to-reach populations : Born foreign people
- By targetting key territories, especially in suburbs

⇒ Raising awareness among all those involved in screening/prevention (GP, Lab, Pharmacy, CPTS, CPEF, Gynecology, SF, Screening of future fathers in maternity wards ...)

⇒ Systematic screening of key populations

⇒ PrEP deployment : Long-acting PrEP +++

