

Introduction

- Setúbal is one of the three districts with the highest rates of new HIV diagnoses (11,0 cases/105 citizens) in 2018.
- MOVE-SE (mobile unit) is a GAT outreach service, targeting vulnerable populations - Migrants (MIG), People Who Use Drugs (PWUD), Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM) and people involved in Sex Work (SW) - in the Setúbal Peninsula. It aims early detection of HIV, HBV, HCV and Syphilis (SF) infections through **anonymous, confidential and free rapid screening, linkage and retention in care.**
- Move-se team is constituted by 1 doctor, 1 nurse, 1 social worker, 1 driver, 1 data technician and 3 peers (people who are trained to intervene in a community context and that identify themselves as belonging to the target population of the service).
- Screening is provided according to the Community Screening Network rapid testing criteria.

MOVE-SE also promotes and provides:

- Condoms (female and male), lubricant water based and informative material distribution;
- Counseling and intervention performed by peers and health technicians: health and social services escorts and support;
- Social support: information and referrals related to health, medical treatment, documentation, as well as as juridic, employment/formation, housing matters, among others;
- To the persons with a reactive result it is guaranteed the referral to hospital services as well as peer escort to the first appointment - including persons with medical treatment initiated in another country
- Material distribution for consumption of injected, smoked and inhaled substances.

Activity

- In 2019, 8245 individuals were tested, 24095 tests in total of infections (figure 1 and 2).
- Most of the tests were performed on the general population and migrants (figure 3). Of all the tests performed in Setúbal Peninsula, most of them were in Almada and Barreiro counties (figure 4).

Figure 1. Total tests p/ month 2019

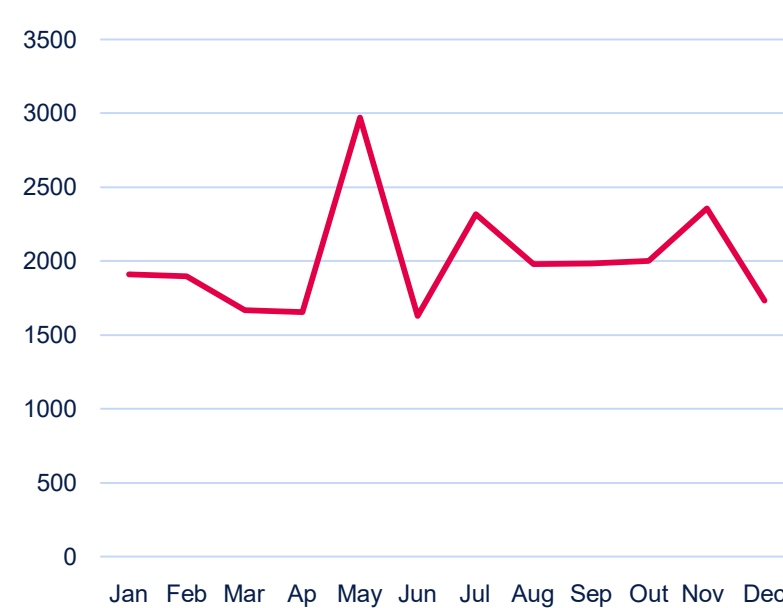


Figure 2. Total infection test 2019

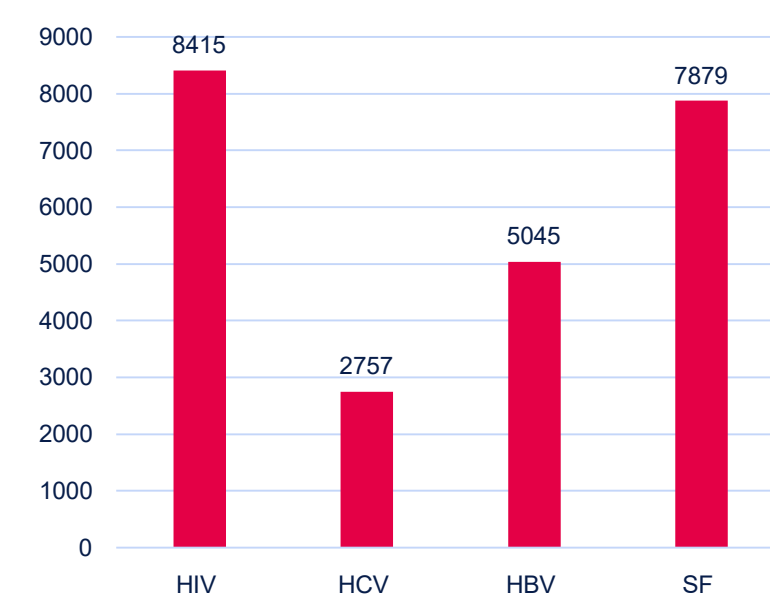


Figure 3. Total tests p/ pop 2019

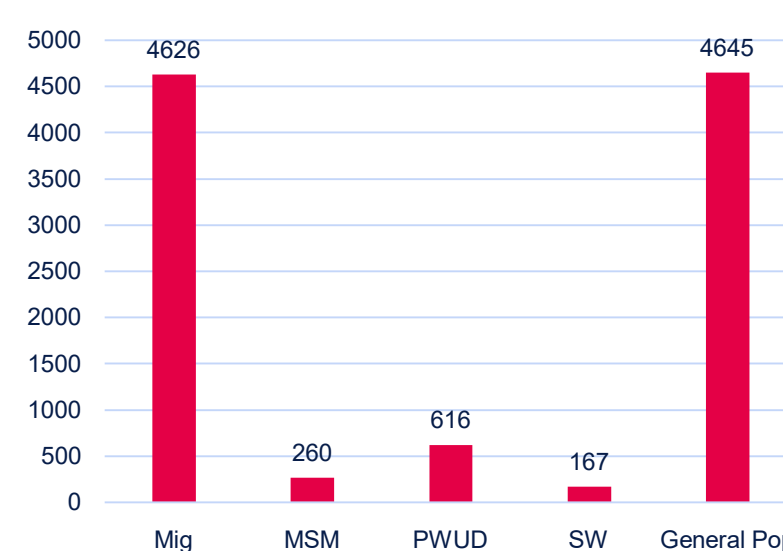


Figure 4. Total tests p/ county 2019

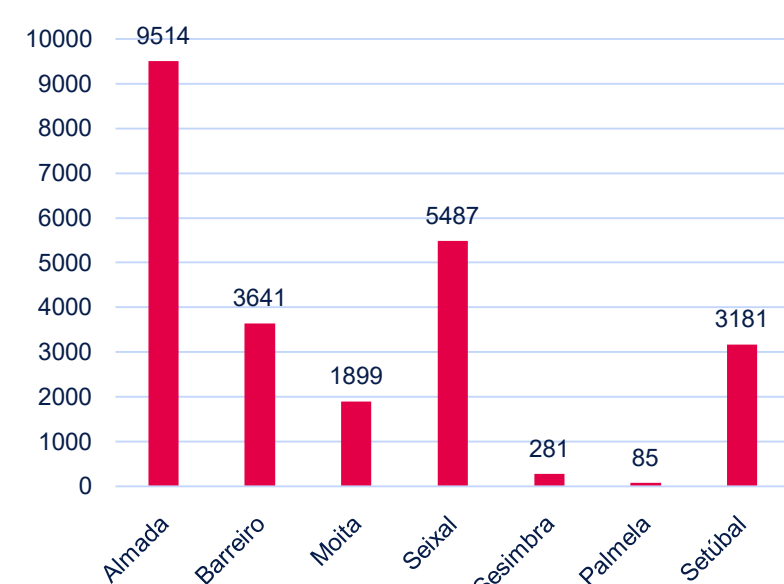


Table 1. Distribution of damage prevention and risk reduction material in 2019

Distributed Material					
Damage prevention and risk reduction material		Sexual prevention material			
Injected kits*	Smoked base cocaine kits	Condoms		Lubricants	Flyers*
45	157	Male	Female	52 312	8 772
*Provided by the Needle Exchange Program		28 5120	550	*7 000 project cards and 1 772 brochures	

Results

- The total percentage of reactive tests was 0,5% for HIV infection, 1,6% HCV, 2,2% HBV and 2% Syphilis. 51,2% of the individuals with reactive test for HIV infection were male and 48.8% female. 82,2% with HCV reactive test were male and 17,8% female, with an average age of 51,1 years. 60,9% with reactive test for HBV were male and 39,1% female with an average age of 40,1 years. Concerning Syphilis, 52,3% of the reactive results were male, 47,1% female and 0,6% without sex at birth information, with an average age of 50,5 years.

Table 2. Tests performed vs reactive tests 2019

	Tests performed	Reactive tests
HIV	8415	41
HCV	2757	45
HBV	5045	110
Syphilis	7879	155

Figure 6. Reactives p/ gender 2019

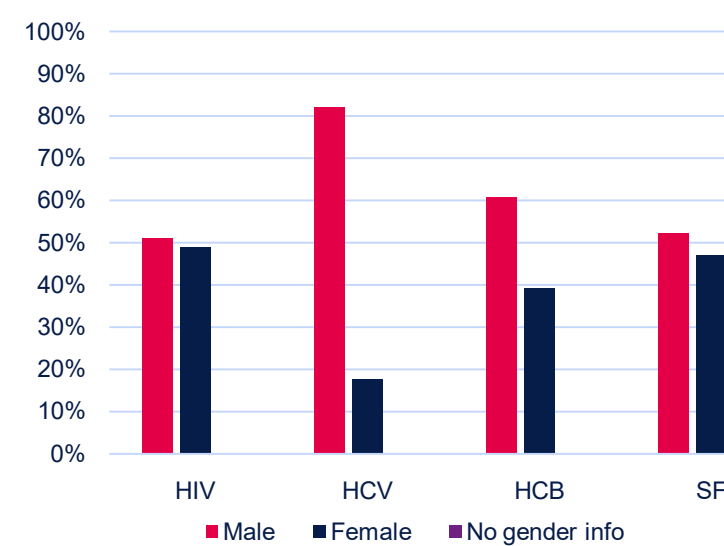
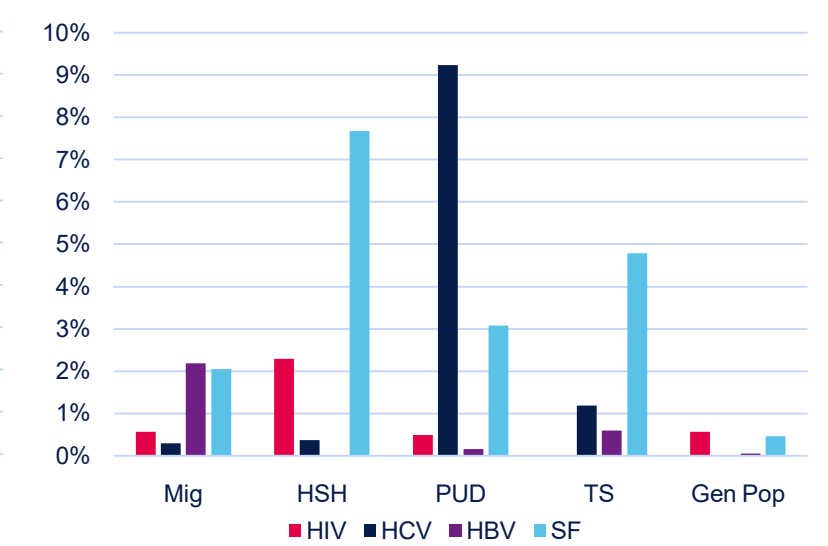


Figure 7. Prevalence of each infection p/ population 2019



- In 2019, in MOVE-SE were performed a total of **60 escorts: 22 to social services and 38 to health care services.** In the same period, were performed **239 hospital referrals** (31 of which to pre-exposure prophylaxis of HIV infection).

Discussion/Conclusions

- In conclusion, through the data referred above, in Setúbal Peninsula the reactive results of HCV are associated with the risk behavior of substances use.
- It is important to underline the high prevalence of migrants as the main group covered by MOVE-SE in the year of 2019, as well as the high prevalence of HBV in that group, related to the fact that those individuals are born or have lived in endemic zones for hepatitis B.
- Once more, community testing is essential, it promotes the approach and link between the population and the health care services, as well as the social and health escort to individuals with reactive tests, to make sure that they feel supported through of diagnosis and linkage to care.

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References

1. Portugal. Ministério da Saúde. Direção-Geral da Saúde/Instituto Nacional de Saúde Doutor Ricardo Jorge. Infecção VIH e SIDA em Portugal - 2019. Lisboa: DGS/INSA; 2019