

**PS1.264****HIV-infected patients in Greece: retrospective epidemiological analysis (1984-2015) and documentation of access problems to the National Health System**

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The HIV epidemic challenges health systems worldwide despite our increased knowledge about the biology of the virus and the effectiveness of the available potent antiretroviral drugs. HIV/AIDS surveillance cumulative data reported in Greece from 1984 through 31.10.2015 include 15,109 incidents of HIV infection (82.7% men). 3,782 of those patients have developed AIDS and 7,700 are on antiretroviral therapy (ART). 2,562 deaths have been reported since 1984. From 1991 to 2010 there were about 4.6 new HIV infections per 100,000 population reported. In 2011 and 2012 there was a tremendous increase in the reporting rate of HIV that reached 8.6 and 10.3 new HIV infections per 100,000 of population respectively. This substantial upward shift was related to an emerging epidemic among Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) that accounted for up to 37.5% of total infections. The reporting rate of HIV infection, however, decreased in 2013 (7.8/100,000) and in 2014 (6.5/100,000) with male-to male sexual contact representing again the most frequently reported route of transmission (42.75%). The last decade access problems of vulnerable populations such as migrants, IDUs, sex workers, homeless people and people with no social security to the National Health System (NHS) have accumulated and intensified. In addition, the standard of quality of care has been undermined in specialized units for HIV/AIDS care and drug addiction treatment centers because of the increased workload and severe shortages of human resources. Primary health care is nearly absent -particularly in urban settings-, since community-based generalist care is far from being the cornerstone of the NHS. A posteriori, early diagnosis and a comprehensive package of care for HIV/AIDS patients belonging to socially excluded groups should be made available in order to control the disease, reduce the cost of ART and improve the quality of healthcare provided.