



**II Jornada de Actualización
en Infección por VIH para
Atención Primaria**

CLÍNIC
BARCELONA
Hospital Universitari

[Diagnóstico y detección precoz del VIH en
Atención Primaria](#)

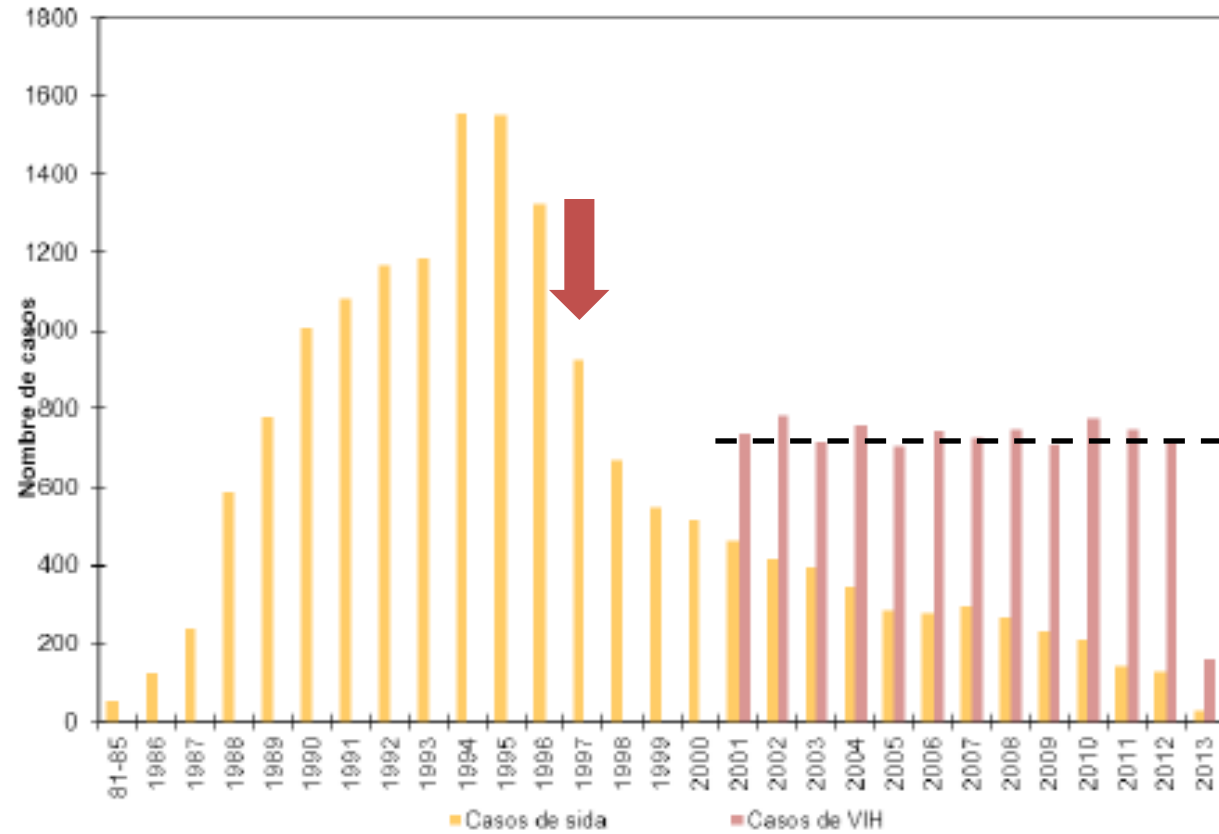
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**Sorry, per la
presentación
multilingüe**

- **Argumentari**
- **Algunes dades**
- **Conclusions**

Figura 1. Evolució anual dels diagnòstics de VIH i dels casos de SIDA. Catalunya 1981-2013



Taxa de diagnòstic de VIH per 100.000 habitants	
Catalunya	8,5
Portugal	8,5
França	6,3
Espanya	8,4
Itàlia	5,8
Dinamarca	4,8
Regne Unit	10
Alemanya	3,5

com a mitjana, cada dia podrien ocórrer dues noves infeccions de VIH



itaca
 COHORT D'HSH SERONEGATIU PER A L'ESTUDI DEL DIAGNÒSTIC PRECOÇ DEL VIH I ALTRES ITS I ELS SEUS DETERMINANTS

The ITACA Cohort Project



Figure 1. Trends in HIV incidence. Global and by origin of MSM. ITACA, 2009-2011

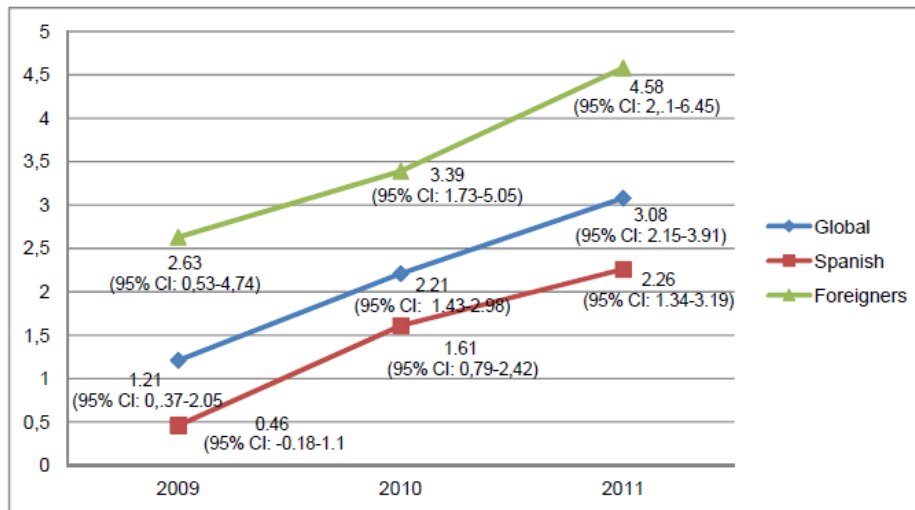


Table 2. Univariate and multivariate risk ratios of potential associated factors with HIV seroconversion among MSM participating in the ITACA cohort. 2008-2011¹

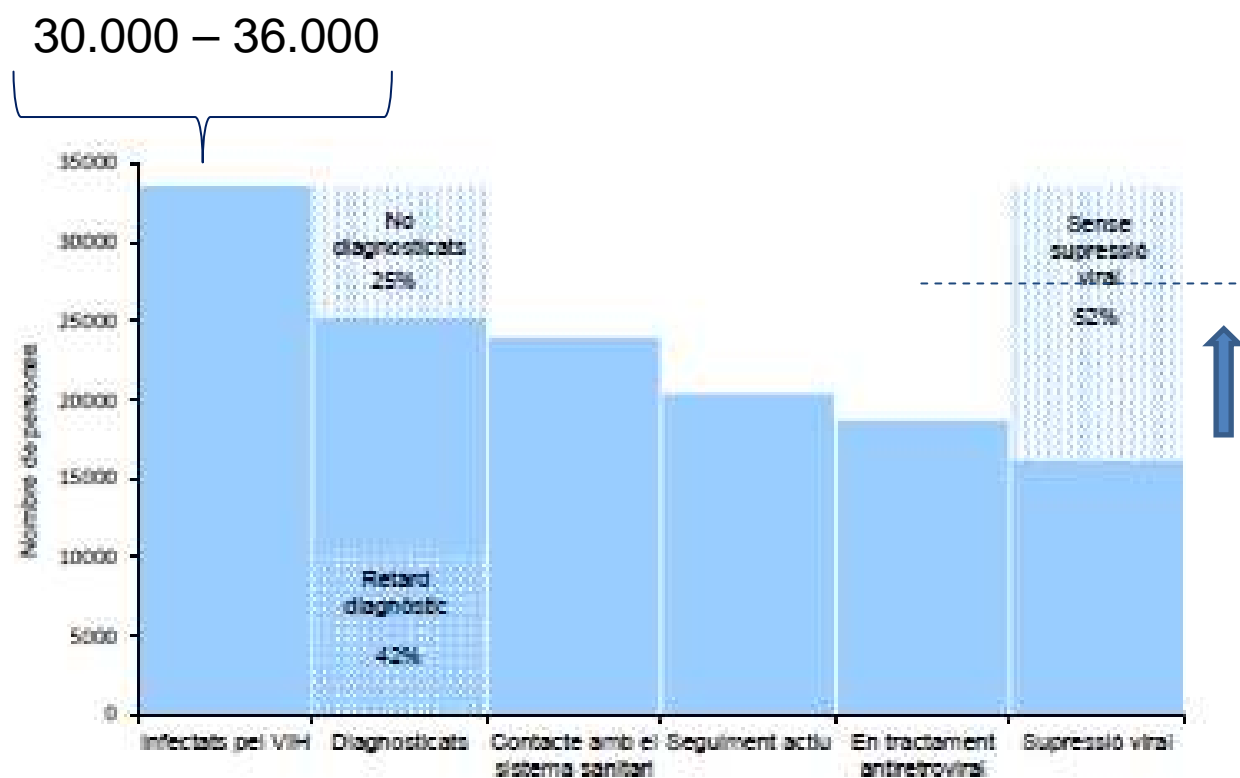
Sociodemographics	Seroconvertors (%)	RR (95%CI)	p-value	RRa (95%CI)*	p-value
Age					
<=24	3.2	ref		ref	
25 +	2.9	0.76 (0.4-1.4)	ns	0.70 (0.32-1.40)	ns
Origin					
Spanish	2.1	ref		ref	
Foreigner	4.7	2.37 (1.46-3.85)	0.001	2.17 (1.30-3.62)	0.003
Education level					
Low-	6.5	2.50 (1.19-5.24)	0.02	-	-
Middle+	2.8	ref			
Occupation: Employed					
Yes	2.7	ref			
No ^o	3.8	1.68 (0.99-2.83)	0.05	-	-
Sexual orientation: Homosexual					
Yes	3.0	ref			
No	2.7	1.16 (0.63-2.13)	0.62		
HIV testing					
Previous HIV test at baseline					
0-5	2.0	ref			
>5	5.1	2.45 (1.46-4.11)	0.001		
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR (last 6 months)					
Anal sex without condom with steady male partner^{**}:					
VIH+	3.8	1.62 (0.83-3.16)	0.16		
unknown	12.6	5.85 (2.75-12.4)	<0.001		
VIH-/other [§]	2.4	ref			
Num. of casual partner					
<=10	2.2	ref			
>10	7.7	3.30 (1.93-5.61)	<0.001		
Anal sex without condom with casual partner					
Yes	5.7	2.72 (1.63-4.47)	<0.001		
No ^{§§}	2.1	ref			
Contact with casual partner by Internet					
Yes	3.8	1.76 (1.03-2.97)	0.03		
DRUGS (last 6 months)					
Intensive drugs use					
Yes	7	2.50 (1.46-4.33)	<0.001		
STI (last 6 months)					
Syphilis	2	5.81 (2.75-12.3)	<0.001		
Gonorrhoea	15.9	5.85 (3.27-10.1)	<0.001		
Condiloma	5.1	1.86 (1.03-3.34)	0.03		

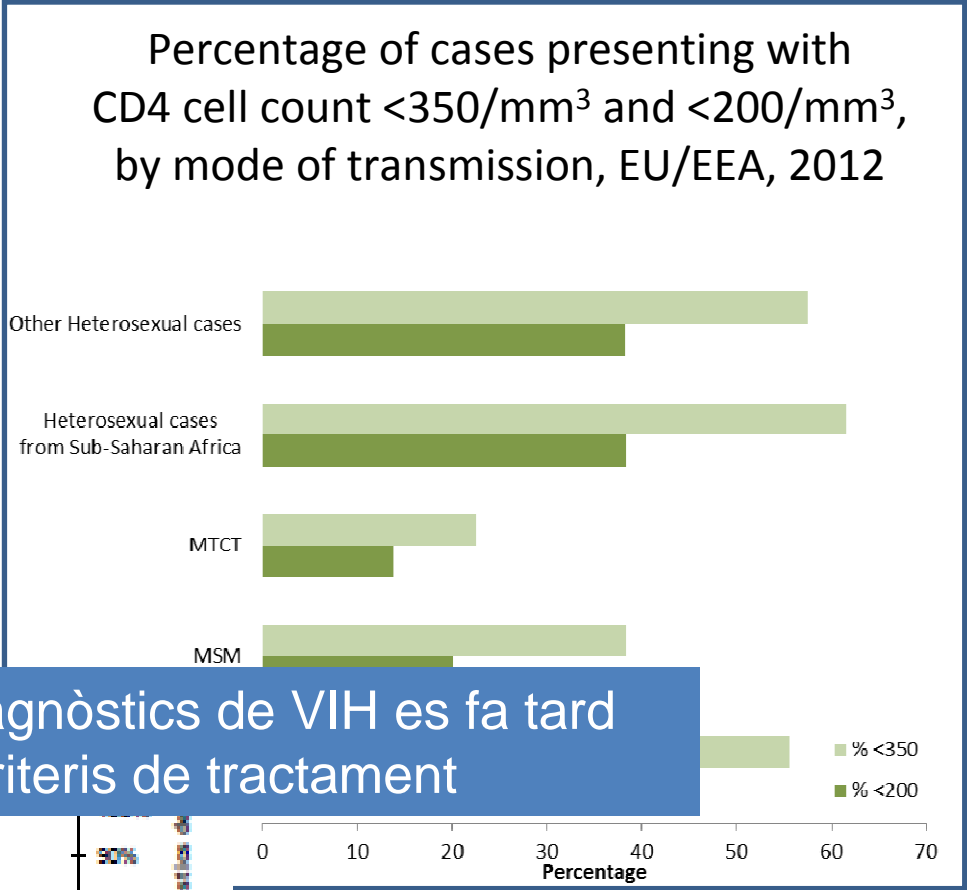
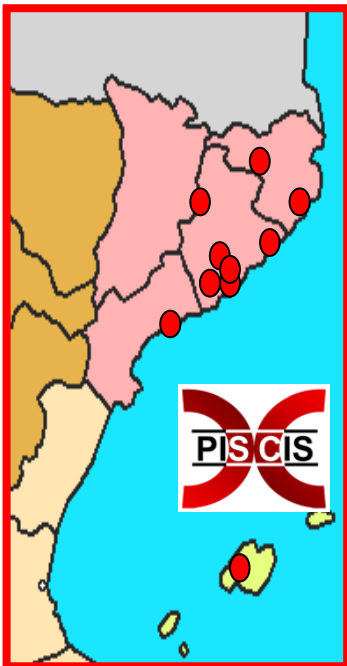
85% Homes
 37 anys
 41% Immigrants
 74% HSH
 19% VIH+ (38% HSH)



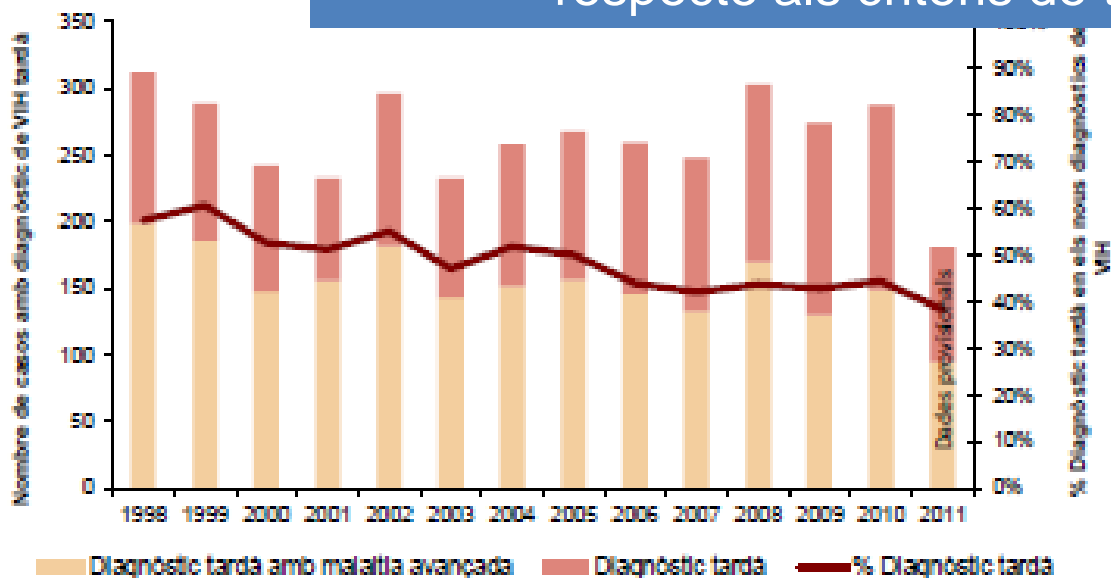
¹ 19 participants were excluded of the analysis because que included student, pensioner, sexual worker, retired, other; § penetrated §§ consistent use of condom, no casual partner.

CASCADA DE SERVEIS DE CATALUNYA

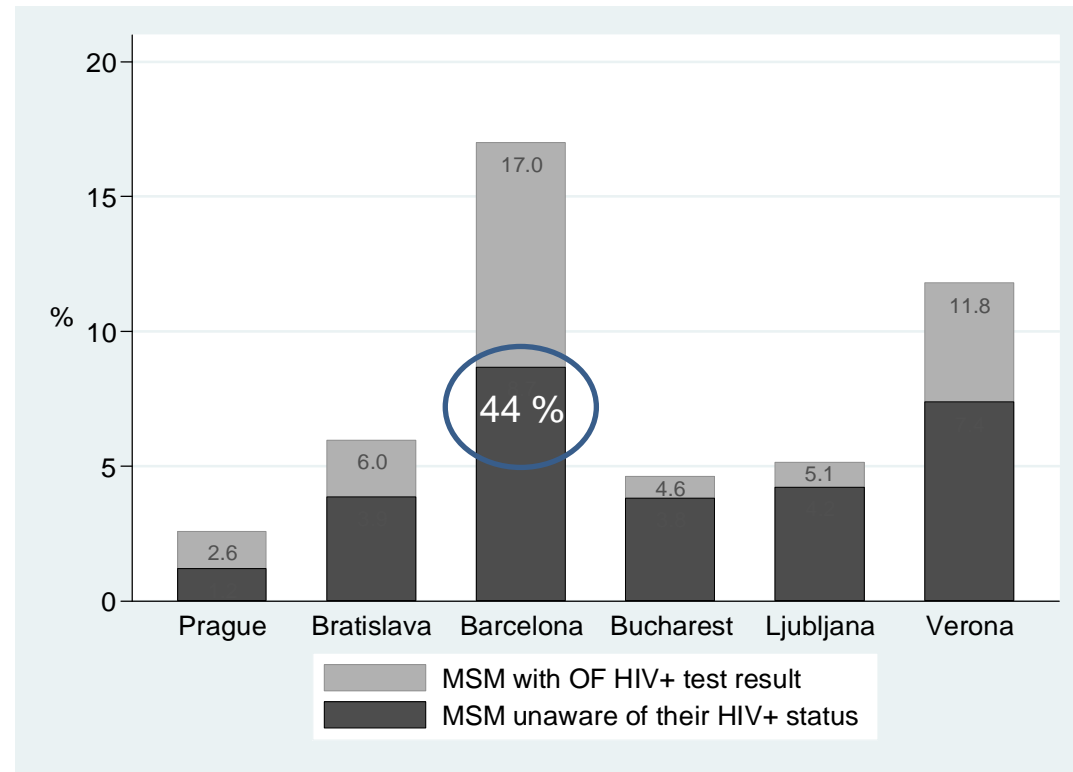




Evolució del nombre de casos de VIH el 40 % dels nous diagnòstics de VIH es fa tard respecte als criteris de tractament



**Prevalence of HIV-positive oral fluid samples and percentage of undiagnosed infection in each city.
SIALON I**



queda molt marge per augmentar el percentatge de persones VIH + que saben que estan infectades

Figura 33. Evolució de la taxa de proves de VIH per 1.000 habitants.

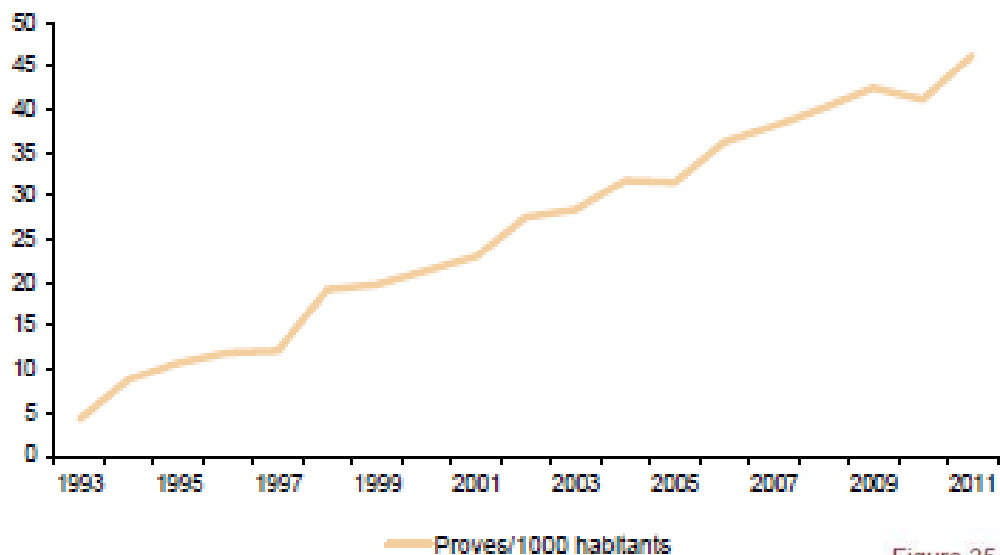
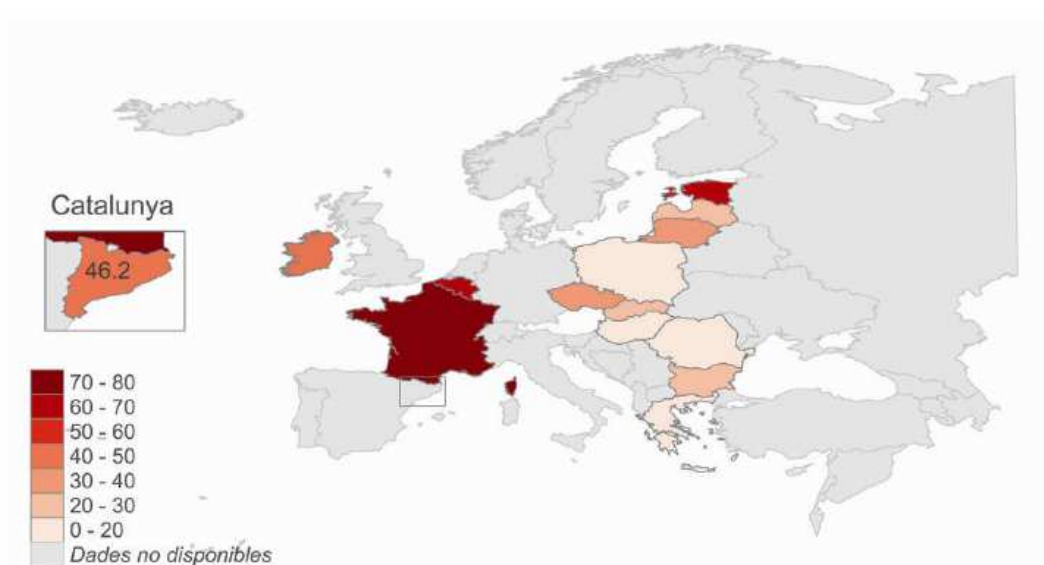
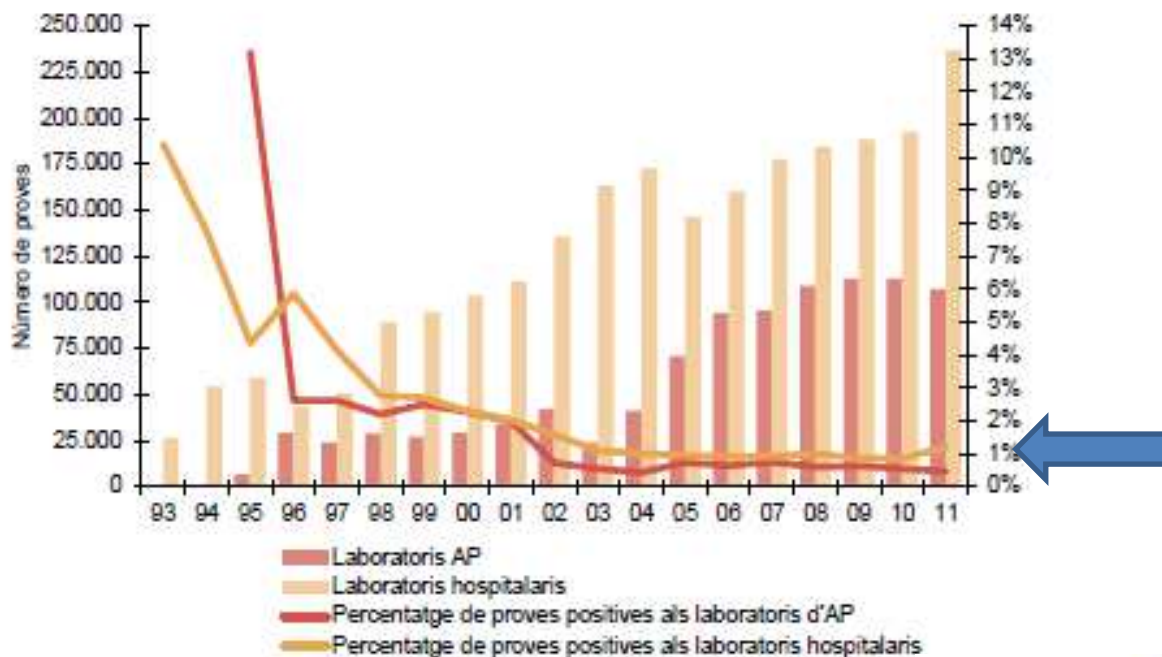


Figura 35. Taxa de proves de VIH per 1.000 habitants a Europa, 2011.



Nombre de proves diagnòstiques del VIH realitzades i percentatge de proves positives.
Xarxa de laboratoris hospitalaris i d'atenció primària de Catalunya, 1993-2011.



HIV Prevalence

Saunas 9 %

CBVCT services Network 2.9%

Health settings 1.5 %

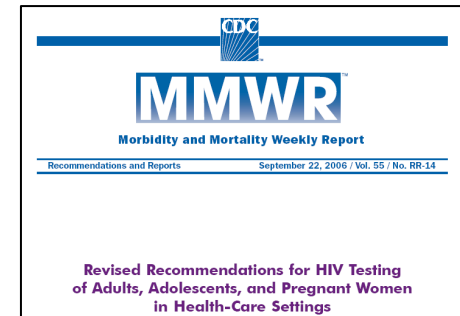
Pharmacies 0.9 %

TESTING CRITERIA

Excepcionalitat



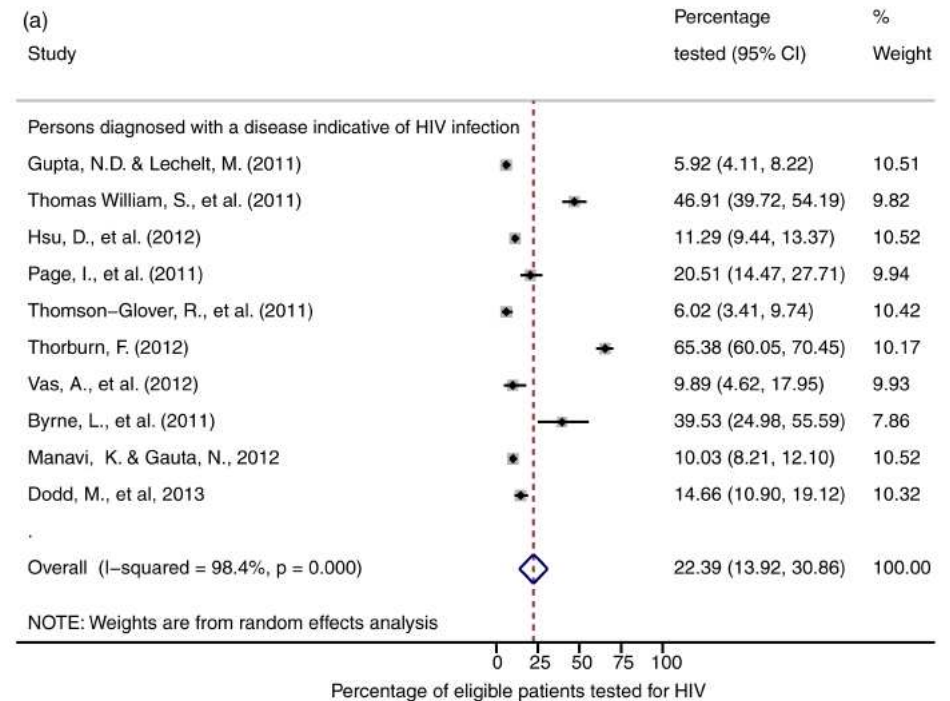
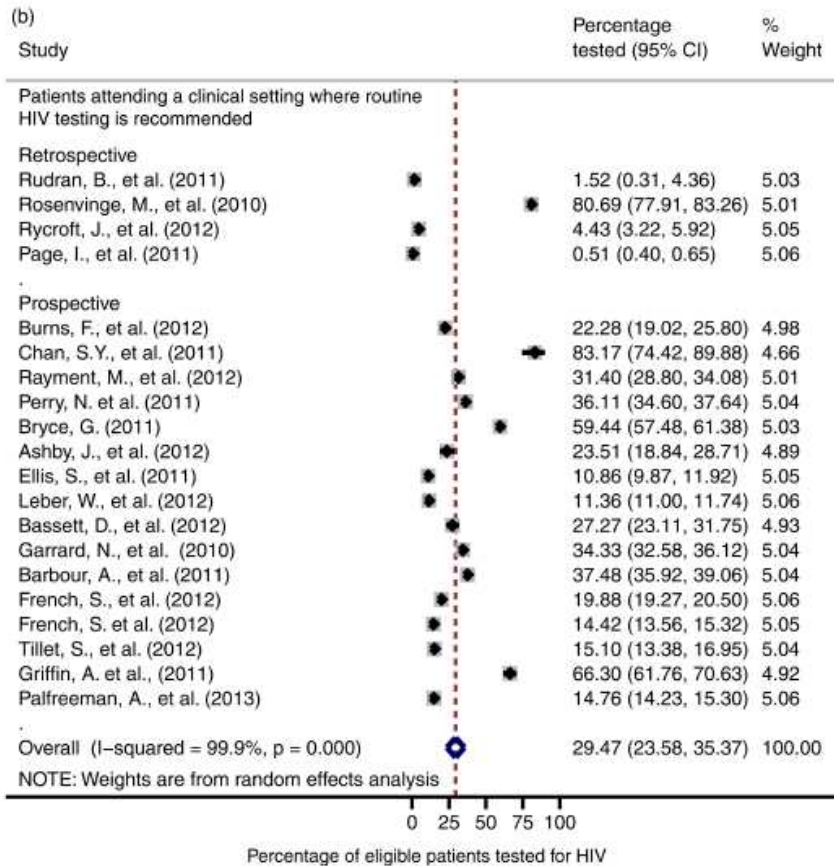
Universalització



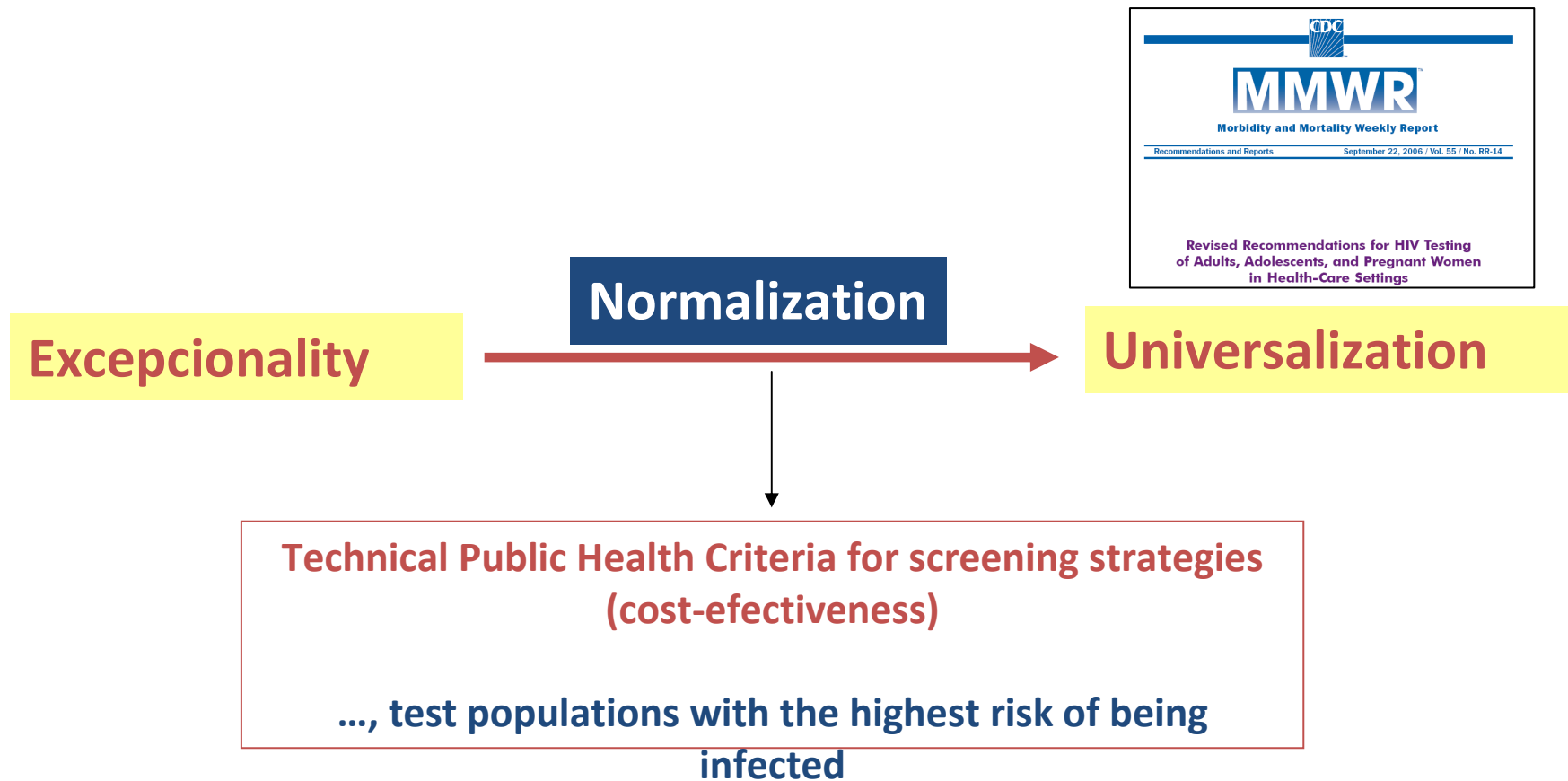
Low levels of HIV test coverage in clinical settings in the UK: a systematic review of adherence to 2008 guidelines

Rahma Elmahdi,¹ Sarah M Gerver,¹ Gabriela Gomez Guillen,² Sarah Fidler,³ Graham Cooke,³ Helen Ward¹

STI 2014



TESTING CRITERIA



1. Conditions which are AIDS defining among PLHIV*

Neoplasms:

- Cervical cancer
- Non-Hodgkin lymphoma
- Kaposi's sarcoma

Bacterial infections

- Mycobacterium
- Mycobacterium disseminated
- Mycobacterium nated or extra
- Pneumonia, re
- Salmonella se

Viral infections

- Cytomegalovir
- Cytomegalovir
- Herpes simple
- Progressive m

Parasitic infecti

- Cerebral toxop
- Cryptosporidi
- Isosporiasis, >
- Atypical disse
- Reactivation o (meningoence

Fungal infectio

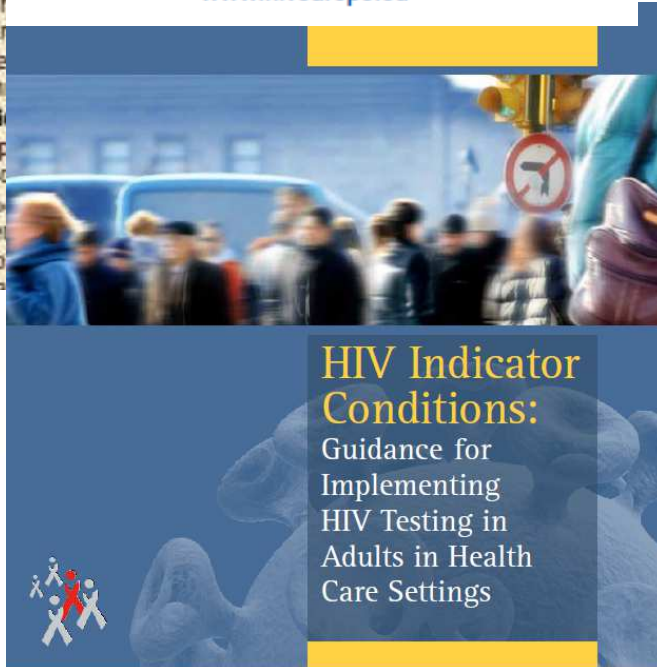
- Pneumocysti
- Candidiasis,
- Candidiasis,
- Cryptococcos
- Histoplasmo
- Coccidioidom
- Penicilliosis,



HIV in Europe

Working Together for Optimal Testing and Earlier Care

www.hiveurope.eu



HIV Indicator Conditions:

Guidance for Implementing HIV Testing in Adults in Health Care Settings



2a. Conditions associated with an undiagnosed HIV prevalence of >0.1%**

Strongly recommended tests:

- Sexually transmitted infections
- Malignant lymphoma
- Anal cancer/dysplasia
- Cervical dysplasia
- Herpes zoster
- Hepatitis B or C (acute or chronic)
- Mononucleosis-like illness
- Unexplained leukocytopenia/ thrombocytopenia lasting >4 weeks
- Seborrheic dermatitis/exanthema
- Invasive pneumococcal disease
- Unexplained fever
- Candidaemia
- Visceral leishmaniasis
- Pregnancy (implications for the unborn child)

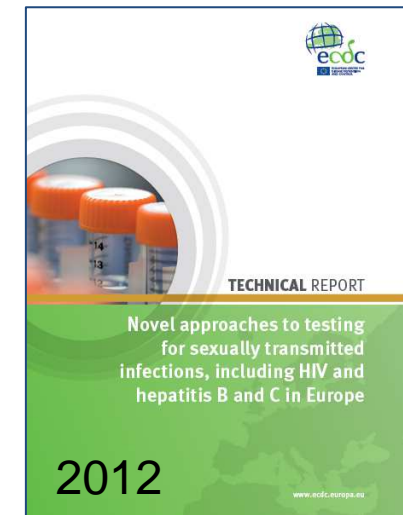
2b. Other conditions considered likely to have an undiagnosed HIV prevalence of >0.1%

Other testing:

- Primary lung cancer
- Lymphocytic meningitis
- Oral hairy leukoplakia
- Severe or atypical psoriasis
- Guillain-Barré syndrome
- Mononeuritis
- Subcortical dementia
- Multiplesclerosis-like disease
- Peripheral neuropathy
- Unexplained weight loss
- Unexplained lymphadenopathy
- Unexplained oral candidiasis
- Unexplained chronic diarrhoea
- Unexplained chronic renal impairment
- Hepatitis A
- Community-acquired pneumonia
- Candidiasis



PROGRAMATIC ISSUES

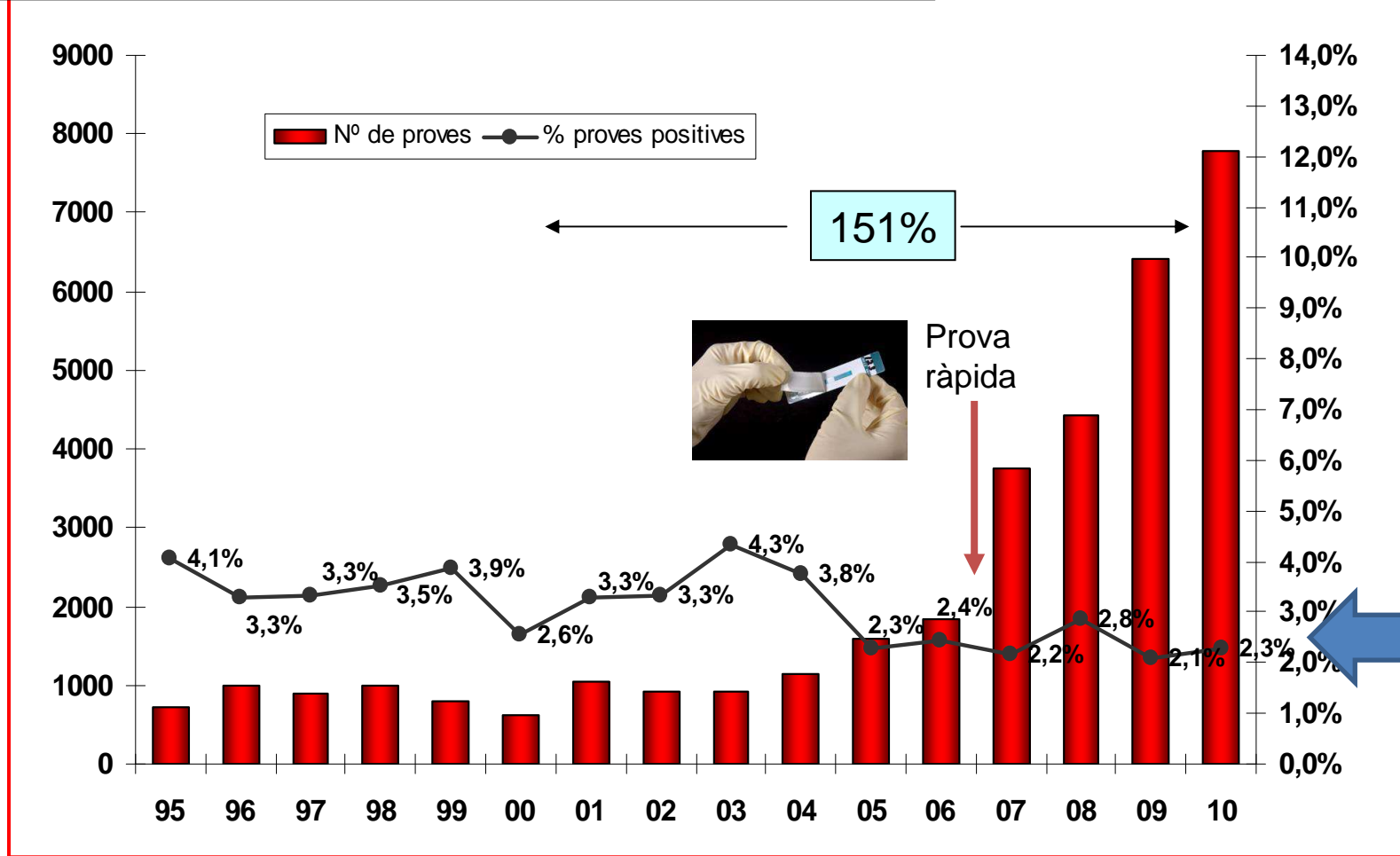


Evidence of effectiveness of HIV testing initiatives from Europe are lacking, particularly in non-traditional settings, such as community and acute care settings. More research is also needed to determine the optimal frequency of HIV testing among all populations. There is currently no evidence to support annual or more frequent testing of any population. Current policies on testing frequency are primarily guided by expert opinion. Although all European countries have an HIV testing policy in some form, there is some evidence that HIV testing practice varies. Audits of national HIV testing guidelines are needed to identify problems in implementation and other needs, such as training of healthcare providers or logistical barriers. Finally, only one study on the cost-effectiveness of HIV testing has been conducted in Europe

The additive and synergistic effects of using new testing technologies together with modern information and communication systems enables the development of novel testing pathways in current settings where testing is undertaken as well as expansion of testing to new community-based settings. Point of care testing is becoming an increasingly popular method over standard laboratory testing for diagnosis of infectious and genetic diseases. Changes to the testing pathway itself could improve throughput of patients and thus increase testing and treatment rates as well as access. So far, HIV rapid testing in clinics has been shown to increase the proportion of clients receiving results in some settings, compared to conventional HIV tests [19]. The option of using non-

Impact of the introduction of rapid HIV testing in the Voluntary Counselling and Testing sites network of Catalonia, Spain

L Fernández-Lopez BSc PhD[†], B Rifà BSc[†], F Pujol[§], J Becerra BSocWork^{**}, M Pérez BA BSocWork^{††}, M Meroño BPsychol^{††}, K Zaragoza BSocWork^{§§}, A Rafel BSocWork^{***}, O Díaz BA BSocWork^{†††}, A Avellaneda BA RN^{†††}, M J Casado BA MPH^{*}, A Giménez MD MPH[‡] and J Casabona MD MPH^{*†§§§}



SHORT REPORT

Prevalence of undiagnosed HIV infection in the general population having blood tests within primary care in Madrid, Spain

Santiago Moreno,¹ María Ordoñas,² Juan Carlos Sanz,² Belén Ramos,² Jenaro Astray,² Marta Ortiz,³ Juan García,² Julia del Amo³

Sex Transm Infect 2012;88:522–524

Key messages

- ▶ Prevalence of previously undiagnosed HIV infection in the population aged 16–80 years who have had a blood test taken in primary care in Madrid is very high; 0.35% (95% CI 0.13 to 0.57).
- ▶ Most of the subjects newly detected with HIV infection who were previously unaware of their HIV status had very recently used the public health system highlighting missed opportunities for HIV diagnosis.

Table 1 Prevalence of HIV infection according to sample characteristics

Variable	n (%)	HIV infections	HIV prevalence % (95% CI)
Total	3687 (100)	12	0.35 (0.13 to 0.57)
Sex			
Male	1718 (47)	8	0.51 (0.12 to 0.89)
Female	1969 (53)	4	0.20 (0.00 to 0.44)
Country of origin			
Spain	2749 (75)	8	0.30 (0.06 to 0.53)
Other	938 (25)	4	0.61 (0.03 to 1.18)
Age			
16–20	744 (20)	0	—
21–30	827 (22)	5	0.65 (0.01 to 1.29)
31–40	765 (21)	5	0.71 (0.02 to 1.41)
41–60	743 (20)	1	0.11 (0.00 to 0.40)
≥60	608 (17)	1	0.15 (0.00 to 0.51)
Social class*			
I and II	890 (25)	3	0.29 (0.00 to 0.71)
III	876 (24)	2	0.23 (0.00 to 0.60)
IVa	938 (26)	5	0.61 (0.11 to 1.18)
IVb and V	884 (25)	1	0.16 (0.00 to 0.47)
Educational level			
Primary	580 (16)	2	0.38 (0.00 to 0.96)
Lower secondary	1205 (33)	4	0.41 (0.00 to 0.86)
Upper secondary	1022 (28)	4	0.39 (0.00 to 0.83)
University	833 (23)	2	0.24 (0.00 to 0.63)

*Social class was assigned based on occupation into 5 groups (I–V) with I having the highest social class.

Recently acquired HIV infection in Spain (2003–2005): introduction of the serological testing algorithm for recent HIV seroconversion

A Romero,^{1,2,3} V González,^{1,2,4} M Granell,¹ L Matas,^{2,4} A Esteve,^{1,2} E Martró,^{2,4} I Rodrigo,⁵ T Pumarola,⁶ J M Miró,⁶ A Casanova,⁷ E Ferrer,⁷ C Tural,⁸ J del Romero,⁹ C Rodríguez,⁹ E Caballero,¹⁰ E Ribera,¹⁰ J Casabona^{1,2,3} and the Standardized Algorithm for Recent HIV Infections (AERIVIH) study group

Sex Transm Infect 2009;**85**:106–110

Table 1 Distribution of HIV tests performed by centre (2003–2005)

	Total	Hospitals	PHCs	STI clinic	CBVCTSs
HIV tests performed*	478 932	250 398	210 359	14 962	3213
Positive HIV tests†	5800 (1.2%)	3455 (1.4%)	1805 (0.9%)	451 (3.0%)	89 (2.8%)
Samples collected*	4172	2305	1404	374	89
Samples studied‡	3444 (59.4%)	1728 (50.0%)	1285 (71.2%)	351 (77.8%)	80 (89.9%)
Recent infections¶	660 (19.2%)	285 (16.5%)	276 (21.5%)	82 (23.4%)	17 (21.3%)

*Number—this number does not represent single persons; †number of positive HIV tests performed and prevalence (percentage) of positive HIV tests—this number does not represent single persons. Out of 5800 positive HIV tests, 1628 were not collected for the study (mostly because of insufficient volume). Prevalence was calculated as follows: number of HIV tests performed divided by the total number of HIV tests performed; ‡number of samples included in the study and percentage of studied samples over the total of positive HIV tests by each centre—this number represents single persons; ¶number and percentage of recent infections—this number represents single persons. Percentages of recent infections by site of diagnosis were computed over the total number of samples with the inclusion criteria studied from each centre. CBVCTSs, community-based voluntary counselling and testing sites; PHCs, primary health centres; STI, sexually transmitted infection.

1. A Atenció Primària es demana la prova del VIH en pacients amb Condicions Indicadores ? Amb quin resultat ?
2. A Atenció Primària es coneixen les proves ràpides de VIH ? Quina predisposició hi ha entre els seus professionals per utilitzar-les ?
3. Es viable introduir-les ? Quines són les principals barreres ?
4. Quin impacte tindria la seva utilització basada en criteris d'exposició i clínics ?



Methods

1

- **Study design:** cross sectional.
- **Study period:** January 2010-September 2012.
- **Data source:** the Sistema pel Desenvolupament de la Investigació a Atenció Primària (SIDIAP), which systematically collects all relevant clinical and laboratory data from the main primary health provider in Catalonia, Institut Català de la Salut (ICS), including 285 Primary Health Centers (CAPs) and covering more than 80 % of the sector.
- **Inclusion criteria:** all patients between 16 and 65 with a diagnosis of at least one assigned to PCT that appear in the shared clinical database presenting at least one indicator condition (IC) for HIV infection (ICD10) without a previous diagnosis of HIV.
- **Definition of “episode”:** any diagnosis of one or more IC during the same visite.
- HIV tests were considered to be originated because of the IC episode if they were performed within 4 months from its diagnosis.

Results

74271 patients (1.9 % of the attended population) were diagnosed with at least one IC. Out of them 49.1% were men and 50.9% women, being the mean age at diagnosis 39 years.

Overall occurred 76478 episodes of IC. Most of the episodes included only one IC and only 652 (0.9 %) of them included more than one IC.

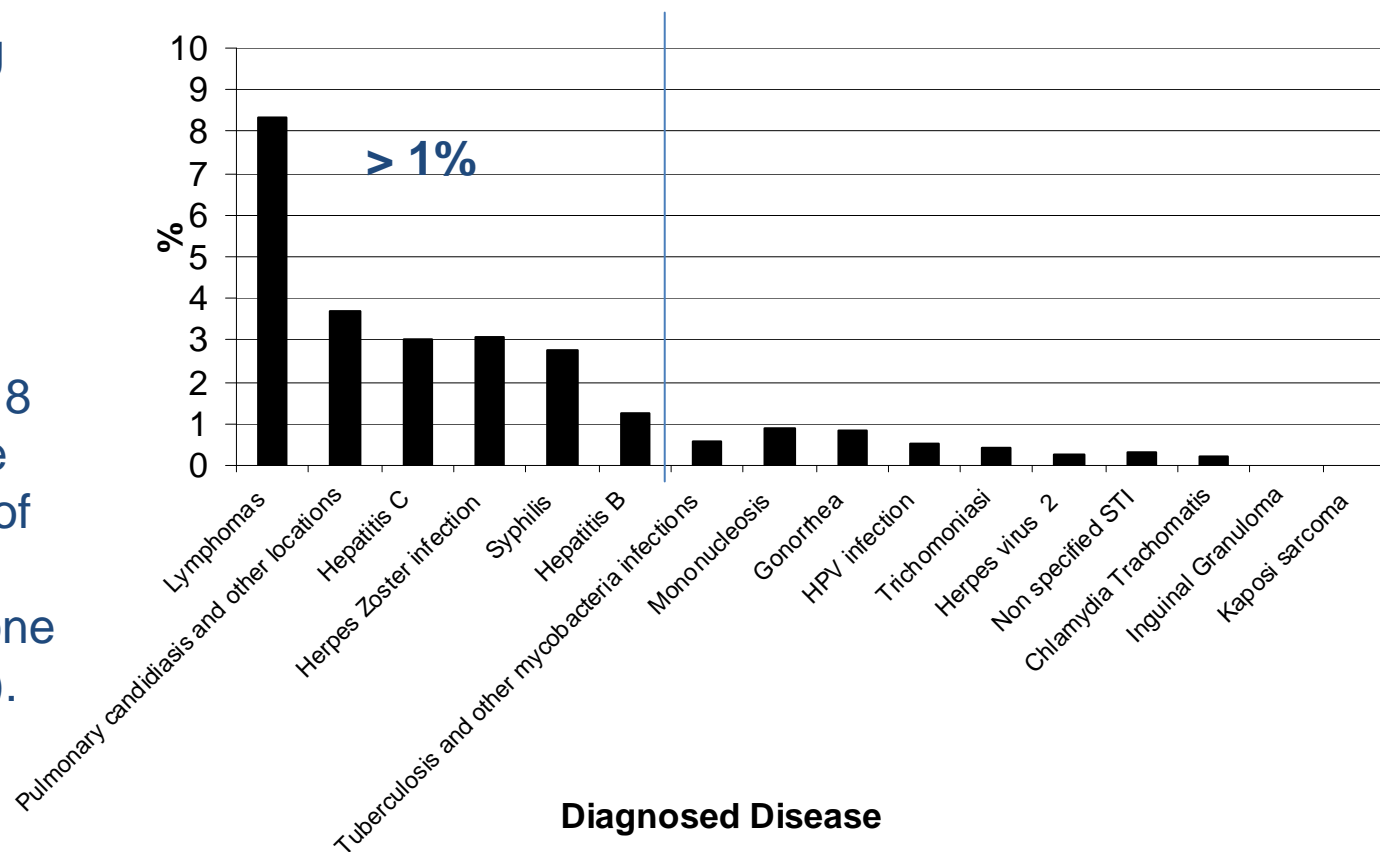
Distribution of IC diagnosed in the first episode

Diagnosed disease	n	%
Herpes Zoster infection	18459	24,64
HPV infection	12602	16,82
Hepatitis C	9829	13,12
Hepatitis B	9710	12,96
Mononucleosis	8705	11,62
Syphilis	3721	4,97
Herpes virus 2	3422	4,57
Tuberculosis and other mycobacteria infections	2116	2,82
Recurrent pneumonia	1356	1,81
Trichomoniasi	1312	1,75
Chlamydia Trachomatis	1100	1,47
Gonorrhea	905	1,21
Non specified STI	758	1,01
Lymphomas	544	0,73
Pulmonary candidiasis and other locations	221	0,3
Kaposi Sarcoma	68	0,09
Xancroide	41	0,05
Granuloma Inguinal	16	0,02
Virus JC	8	0,01
Toxoplasmosi	7	0,01
Histoplasmosi	3	0
Other infections by Herpes Virus	2	0
Cryptosporidiosis	2	0
Cryptococcosis	1	0
Total	74908*	100

The overall HIV prevalence among patients tested for HIV was 1,5%.

Out of 23 HIV + patients with more than one episode, 8 (34,78%) got more than one episode of IC and were not tested in the first one (lost opportunities).

Prevalence HIV Infection by first diagnosed disease



Encuesta on line entre los socios de SEMFYC y CAMFiC

1607 participantes:

- 622 CAMFiC
- 986 semFYC

1.308 (80.9%) finalizadas

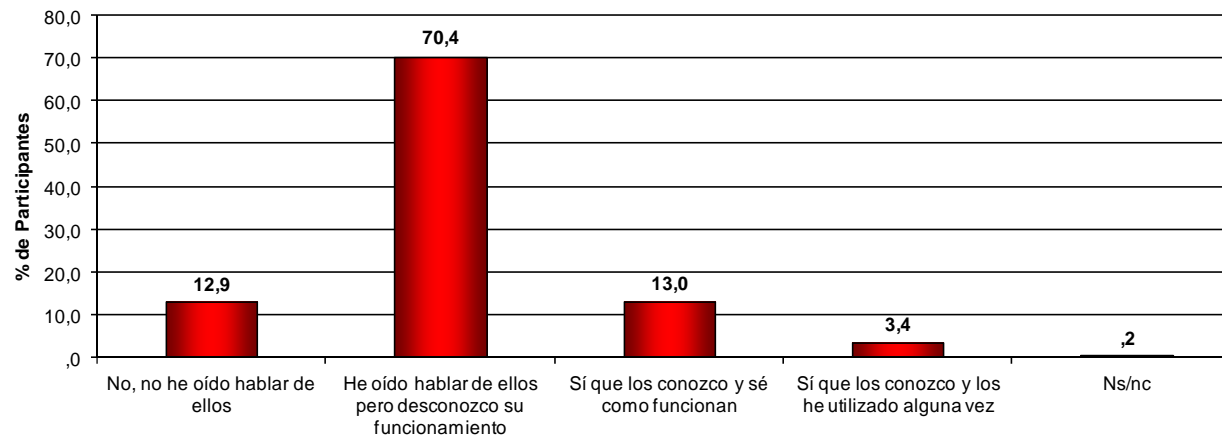


AIDS Care, 2012

Acceptability of rapid HIV diagnosis technology among primary healthcare practitioners in Spain

C. Agustí^{a b}, L. Fernández-López^{a b}, J. Mascort^{c d e}, R. Carrillo^c, C. Aguado^d, A. Montoliu^{a b}, X. Puigdemolas^c, M. De La Poza^{c e}, B. Rifà^f & J. Casabona^{a b g}

Conocimiento Test Rápido VIH Participantes Encuesta



Diapositiva 22

c1

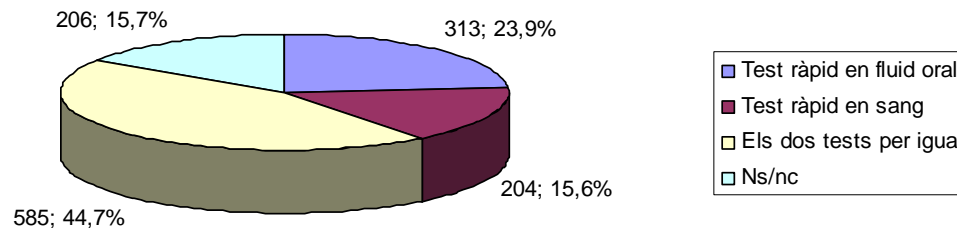
Valorar si incloum la taxa de resposta que és baixíssima: 1308/20000

cris; 27/09/2011

Resultados

- La mayoría (79,8%) de los participantes respondieron que estaban muy de acuerdo con la afirmación **“Estaría dispuesto a ofrecer el test rápido para el diagnóstico del VIH en mi consulta”**.
- El 74,7% con la afirmación **“Confiaría en el resultado obtenido con el test rápido para el diagnóstico del VIH”**.

Tipo de test más aceptable en la consulta



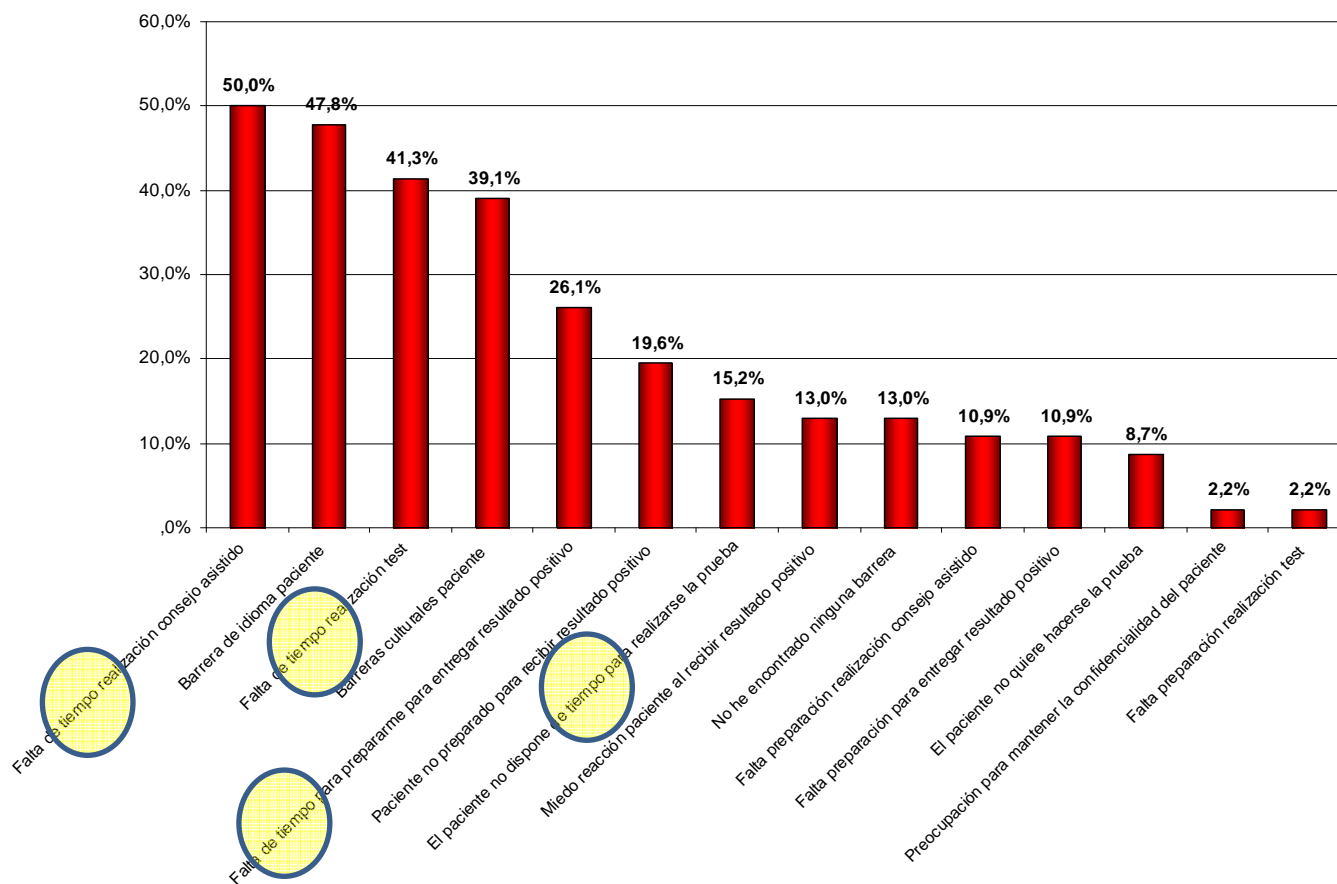
Original breve

Barreras para el diagnóstico de las infecciones de transmisión sexual y virus de la inmunodeficiencia humana en Atención Primaria en España

Cristina Agustí^{a,b,*}, Laura Fernández^{a,b}, Juanjo Mascort^{c,d,e}, Ricard Carrillo^c y Jordi Casabona^{a,b,f}, en nombre del Grupo de Trabajo del Diagnóstico Precoz del VIH en Atención Primaria en España

EIMC 2013

Barreras identificadas



Estudio de viabilidad de la introducción de la prueba rápida del VIH en la consulta de Atención Primaria

3

- **Participantes:**
 - Grupo de médicos de familia de la Red Centinela de las ITS de Catalunya
 - Médicos de las unidades de Salud Internacional
 - Profesionales de los ASSIRs de la Red Centinela de las ITS de Catalunya
- **Criterios generales para ofrecer la prueba del VIH:**
 - Por voluntad del mismo paciente
 - Por sospecha clínica
 - Por la detección de posibles situaciones de riesgo durante la entrevista
 - Otras situaciones
- **Criterios específicos para ofrecer la prueba rápida del VIH:**
 - Posibilidad de que no regrese a recoger resultado.
 - No acepta realizarse la prueba estándar.
 - Ansiedad, no puede esperar a los resultados de la prueba estándar.
 - Si el motivo para realizar la venopunción es únicamente la prueba del VIH.
- **Periodo de estudio:** Septiembre-Diciembre 2010 (realización pruebas)
 - **Prueba rápida del VIH:** ORAQUICK ADVANCE®

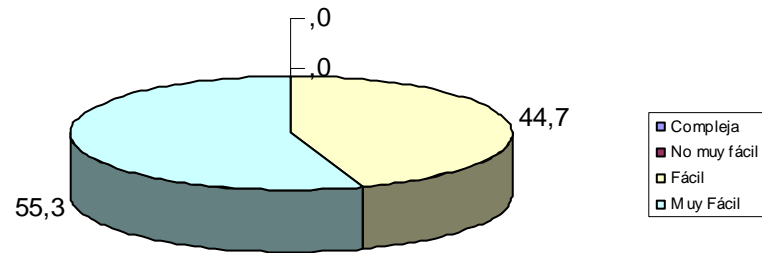
Resultados

- Participaron 77 profesionales
- 10 CAPs, 5 ASSIRs, 2 USI
- 672 pruebas ofrecidas (7 pacientes rechazaron)
- 665 pruebas realizadas a pacientes con criterios de riesgo
- 3 positivos (0,45%)
- 48 encuestas a posteriori retornadas (62,3%)

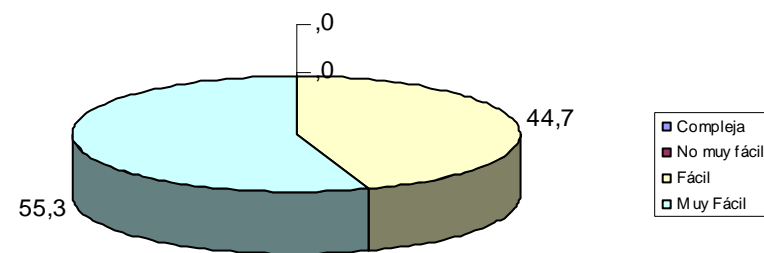


Resultados

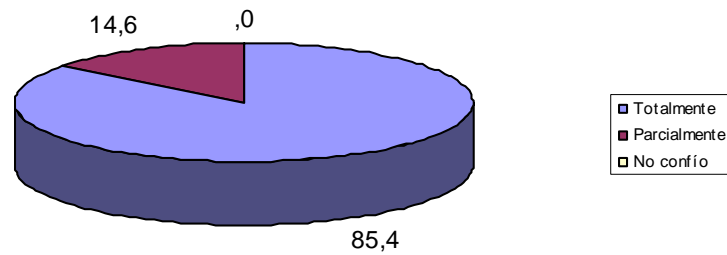
Complejidad técnica



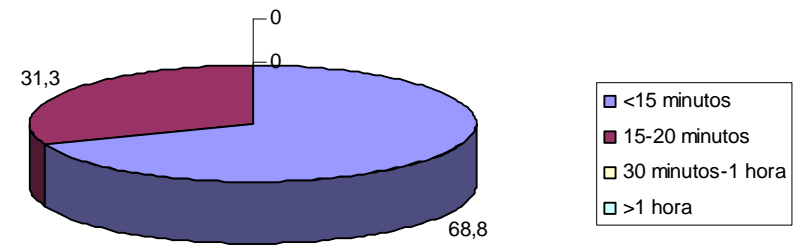
Facilidad interpretación resultados



Confianza en el resultado obtenido

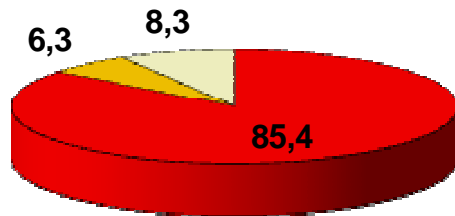


Tiempo invertido consejo asistido

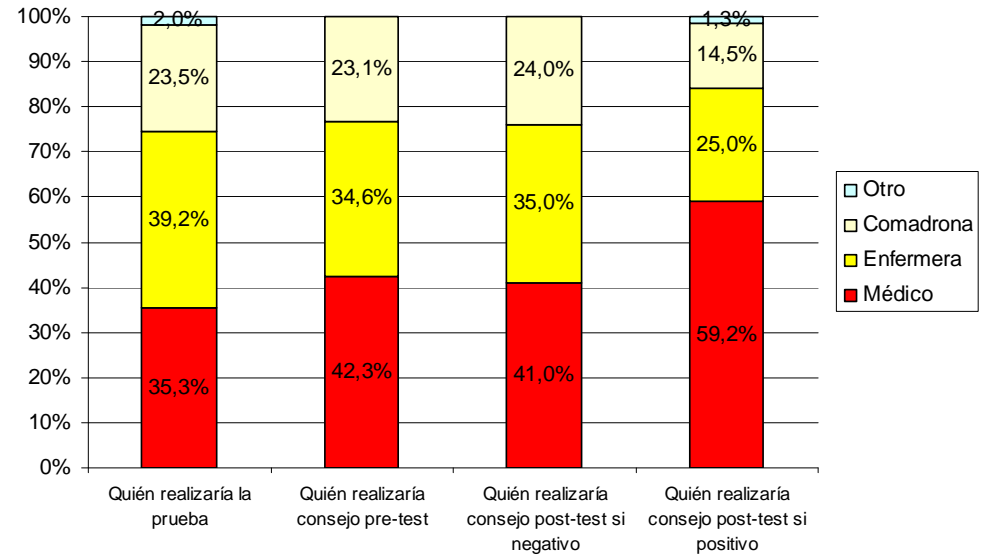


Resultados

Convendría disponer de estas pruebas en la consulta?



Quién realizaría la prueba y el consejo asistido?



Prova Pilot per la Implementació de la Prova Ràpida del VIH a Atenció Primària a Catalunya

Disseny: Estudi transversal en una mostra de conveniència

Àmbit d'estudi: La població d'estudi pertany a l'àmbit d'Atenció Primària amb un mínim un dels següents requisits:

Que els professionals hagin rebut prèviament formació sobre consell assistit per la oferta de la prova del VIH.

Pertànyer a una àrea, barri o població d'especial rellevància pel VIH. Com ara: Ciutat Vella i Esquerra de l'Eixample de Barcelona.

Disposar d'un Referent d'ITS.

Província de Barcelona

Criteris d'inclusió:

pacients entre 18 anys i 60 anys d'edat, i a més,
VIH negatiu o que desconeixen el seu seroestatus, i a més
consulta de metge de família, i a més
que presenten almenys un dels criteris clínics, i/o
almenys un dels criteris conductuals

Mostra= 4000 individus, assumint una prevalença de VIH a Catalunya del 0,40%, un nivell de significació del 5% i un error d'estimació del 0,20%.

Test : Alere Determine™ HIV-1/2 Ag/Ab Combo

Criteris d'oferta de la prova

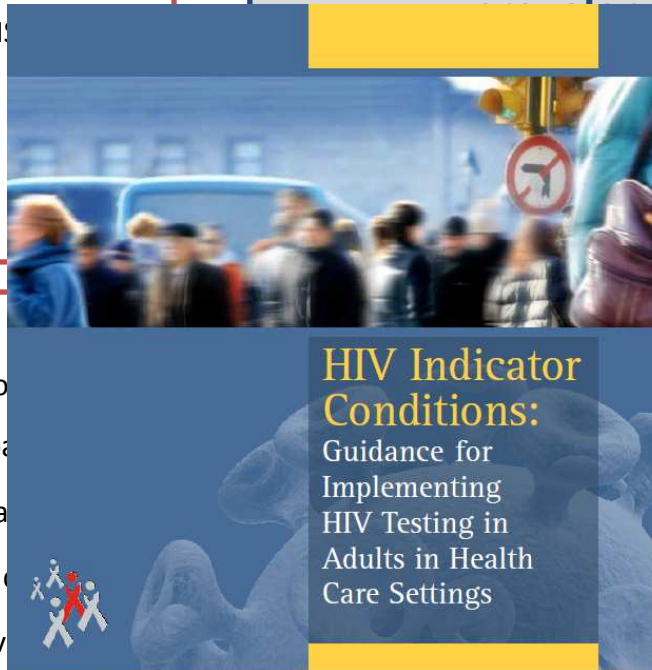
Antecedents als darrers 12 mesos:

- 3 o més parelles sexuals
- relacions sexuals concurrents
- Homes que tenen sexe amb homes (HSH)
- Diagnòstic d'una ITS
- Ús d'anticoncepció d'emergència
- Interrupció voluntària de l'embaràs

Provinent de països amb elevada prevalença del VIH +1%

Alguna vegada a la vida:

- sexe amb la finalitat d'obtenir diners o altres beneficis
- consumit drogues injectades per via parenteral
- parella sexual d'una persona infectada amb VIH
- sexe desprotegit amb treballadors/es de sexe masculí
- parella sexual d'usuaris de droga per via parenteral
- parella sexual d'una persona provinent d'una àrea amb una elevada prevalença del VIH
- dones parella sexual d'HSH.
- estades a la presó, o presenta tatuatges, perforacions corporals o escarificacions realitzades sense mesures sanitàries adequades.



19 CAPs Costa de Ponent
13 CAPs Barcelonés Nord-Maresme
15 CAPs Barcelona ciutat

Període d'estudi: 01/03/2014 fins 31/12/2014

4000 proves Alere Determine™ HIV-1/2 Ag/Ab Combo

Outputs:

Prevalença global per CAP

Prevalença per criteri d'ofertament

Nombre d'infeccions desconegudes identificades

Controls ?

Conclusions

1. En nuestro contexto solo una pequeña propoción (23.9%) de pacientes con Condiciones Indicadoras son testados para el VIH en Atención Primaria.
2. Las CI son sensibles par ala identificación de pacientes VIH + que desconocen su serostatus.
3. El uso de las CI debe ser promovido proactivamente (Guías de Pràctica Clínica, alertas en HCI, ...) entre los profesionales de Atención Prmaria.
4. La realización de pruebas rápidas del VIH de forma selectiva en las consultas de los CAPs y de los ASSIRs puede ser aceptada y viable.
5. Los aspectos que contribuirían a facilitar la implementación de estas pruebas en el contexto de Atención Primaria son:
 - Una simplificación del consejo asistido
 - Una mayor formación sobre el uso de las pruebas rápidas
 - El uso de pruebas basadas en fluido oral
 - La involucración de los distintos profesionales de la salud
6. Las estrategias de cribado basadas en criterios conductuales y signos/sintomas clínicos, probablemente son mas coste-efectivas que el cribado universal (exclusión optativa) o el rutinario basado en criterios geográficos.
7. Utilizando criterios de selección individuales y facilitando los aspectos programáticos, los profesionales de atención primaria pueden hacer una importante contribución en la mejora del dignóstico precoz del VIH (y otras ITS) en nuestro medio.

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Moltes mercès
Muchas gracias
Thanks a lo