Background The annual numbers of registered HIV cases in Russia continue to grow. The epidemic is driven by use of contaminated illicit injection equipment. In 2006 HIV prevalence in Barnaul was 9% and Hep C 54%. We sought to understand the epidemic trend and risk factors for HIV transmission in Barnaul.

Methods A cross-sectional survey PWID using RDS was conducted between August and October 2012 in Barnaul. PWID were recruited by 5 PWID seeds. Socio-behavioural, HIV and HCV results, and the proportion of previously undiagnosed HIV infections were calculated using RDSAT.

Results 500 PWID responded; they were predominantly: male (67.4%, 95% CI 62.3, 72.7), 30–39 years old (54.7%, 95% CI 49.1, 60.1), single (53.3%, 95% CI 48.0, 59.4), unemployed (67.3%, 95% CI 62.1, 72.5), used alcohol in the last month (81.6%, 95% CI 76.3, 86.2). More than half of them injected in the last month (55.9%, 95% CI 50.4, 61.5) from ≥2 to ≤9 (74.5%, 95% CI 66.9, 84.0) times a day and 55.9% (95% CI 52.1, 73.8) every day. Predominant drugs injected during the last month were heroin, marijuana (38.5%, 95% CI 26.0, 47.9) and desomorphine (19.0%, 95% CI 10.9, 23.8). 80.6% of PIWD during the last month were heroin, marijuana (38.5%, 95% CI 26.0, 47.9) and desomorphine (19.0%, 95% CI 10.9, 23.8). 80.6% of PIWD during the last month were heroin, marijuana (38.5%, 95% CI 26.0, 47.9) and desomorphine (19.0%, 95% CI 10.9, 23.8). 80.6% of PIWD during the last month were heroin, marijuana (38.5%, 95% CI 26.0, 47.9) and desomorphine (19.0%, 95% CI 10.9, 23.8). 80.6% of PIWD during the last month were heroin, marijuana (38.5%, 95% CI 26.0, 47.9) and desomorphine (19.0%, 95% CI 10.9, 23.8).

Conclusions HIV prevalence more than tripled and Hep C has increased by 25% between 2006 and 2012. Increased prevalence may be attributed to high risk behaviours. Effective essential HIV prevention interventions must be introduced and/or scaled up rapidly to slow the epidemic.

P3.102 HIV RISK IN PEOPLE WHO INJECT DIFFERENT DRUGS: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

Objective To compare and understand how the risk of HIV infection in people who inject drugs (PWID) varies by substances and regions.

Methods A systematic review and meta-analysis was conducted. EMBASE and Medline were searched to identify cohort studies on HIV incidence in PWID injecting different drugs. HIV incidence rate ratio (IRR) was used to compare risk between drug injectors and non injectors, when possible, or study participants not injecting that substance, otherwise. Pooled estimates of unadjusted IRR (uIRR) were derived using random effects models. Sub-group analyses by substance and region were conducted and sources of uIRR variations explored.

Results Eleven cohort studies were included of 3,941 studies screened. HIV incidence by substance was reported for injecting cocaine (8 in Canada, America, Europe), amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) (5 in Europe, Eastern Europe, Asia), heroin (9 in all regions), opiates and stimulants in (4 in America, Europe, Eastern Europe) and opiates and sedatives (4 in Europe, Asia). HIV risk for cocaine injectors was 3.5 times greater than non injectors (pooled uIRR = 3.5, 95% CI: 2.9–4.3) with increased sexual and injecting risk behaviours reported by cocaine-, compared to non-cocaine injectors in North America. HIV risk for heroin injectors was almost twice (pooled uIRR = 1.5, 95% CI: 1.4–1.6) that of non-injectors in North America and four times (pooled uIRR = 4.0, 95% CI: 3.2–5.0) in Europe and Asia, respectively. ATS yielded a pooled uIRR of 2.7 (95% CI: 2.2–3.5) for Europe and Asia.

Discussions and Conclusions Emphasizing safe sex behaviour programme with PWIDs is crucial to avert HIV transmission in Bangladesh.

P3.103 SEXUAL ACT WITH MULTIPLE SEX PARTNERS IS AN UPCOMING THREAT FOR RAPID TRANSMISSION OF HIV AMONG PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS (PWID) IN BANGLADESH

Introduction and Aims The 9th round national sero-surveillance data shows 5.3% HIV prevalence among the PWIDs in Dhaka. Save the Children is committed to prevent HIV in Bangladesh where harm reduction is a major focus. At the beginning the project has conducted a study where one of the main focuses was to investigate the sexual behaviour and practice of the PWIDs.

Design and Methods The methodology used for this study was the Rapid Situation and Response Assessment by triangulation of both qualitative and quantitative method by collecting information from primary and secondary source. The data were collected through field observation, 790 one to one in-depth questionnaire, 42 focus group discussions, 360 Key informant interviews and 14 cases studies.

Results Sixty percent (60%) of PWIDs report to have had different sex partners on different occasions and of them 9 persons on average to have sex with. On average 13% of the PWIDs have experience of having sex in the anal route and only 21% of those had used condom. Only 44% PWIDs reported that they had used condom in the last one year and consistent condom use is only 14%.

Discussions and Conclusions Emphasizing safe sex behaviour programme with PWIDs is crucial to avert HIV transmission in Bangladesh.
P3.102 HIV Risk in People Who Inject Different Drugs: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis
I Tavitian-Exley, M C Boily and P Vickerman

Sex Transm Infect 2013 89: A179

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://sti.bmj.com/content/89/Suppl_1/A179.2

These include:

Email alerting service
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections
Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

- Drugs: infectious diseases (3182)
- HIV / AIDS (2514)
- HIV infections (2514)
- HIV/AIDS (2514)
- Epidemiologic studies (760)
- Internet (65)

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/