

P3.044 HIV RISK BEHAVIORS, IN JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND IN FAMILY ABANDONMENT SITUATIONS. GUATEMALA, 2012

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B Huamán, ¹B Alvarez, ¹I Loya-Montiel, ²Osona-Ramírez, ³Z Pinzón, ⁴M Mansur, ⁵S Ortega, ⁶R Vega, ⁷S Morales-Miranda. ¹Universidad del Valle de Guatemala, Guatemala, Guatemala, ²Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa, Culiacán-Sinaloa, Mexico, ³Programa Nacional de sida, Ministerio de Salud, Guatemala, Guatemala, ⁴Instituto Humanista de Cooperación para el Desarrollo, Guatemala, Guatemala

Background Juveniles who are exposed to a street life are at high risk for drug addiction, pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STI), among others due to their biological, psychological and social vulnerabilities.

Methodology A survey was conducted in Guatemala City; with the purpose to determine risk behaviours and HIV and syphilis prevalence among juvenile delinquents and in family abandonment situations. A stratified consecutive sampling method was used; a tablet was used to conduct a standardised face-to-face questionnaire, and both pre-consent from legal guardians as well as assent by the minor were required. HIV and Syphilis screenings were conducted. Proportions and confidence intervals (CI 95%) adjusted for the sampling type were calculated using STATA 11.1.

Results 528 participants ages 15 to 17, 72% male and 28% female were enrolled. 58% (ICR 50.1–64.9) began having sexual relations between 10 and 14 years old, 37% (ICR 29.7–44.1) used a condom at first sexual act; only 24% (ICR 18.2–29.6) and 12% (ICR 9.11–15.0) had access to free condoms and HIV tests in the past year. 81% (ICR 75.7–85.8) reported currently being sexually active, 79% (71.22–85.67) had a stable partner, 20% (13.71–28.14%) occasional partner, and 1% (0.14–1.54) commercial partner; 40% (ICR: 32.8–47.9) reported using a condom a last sexual act. Out of the women surveyed, 16% (9.75–25.19) had been pregnant at one point and 53% of these had had an abortion. 57% (50–67.7) had consumed illicit drugs; marijuana making up 93% (ICR 87.8–96.6) and cocaine made up 31% (ICR 23.7–40.1) topping the list. HIV and Syphilis prevalences were lower than 1%.

Conclusions High pregnancy and illicit drug use proportions were reported, as well as low HIV and syphilis prevalences. Strengthening HIV prevention interventions, with an integral focus on reproductive sexual health adapted to this life stage and street context of this population, is necessary.

P3.045 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF HIV/AIDS PATIENTS IN ISFAHAN PROVINCE (IRAN) 1985 – 2012

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M Meshkati. Province Health Centre, Isfahan, Iran

Introduction AIDS is a significant threat for women. More than 50% of HIV infected people in the world are among women because the most common transmission way is sexual contacts. In IRAN sharing needle and syringe in IDUs is the most common way. Increasing number of HIV infection especially in the east Mediterranean countries as Iran should be investigated. So we looked HIV/AIDS patients for managing HIV/AIDS control programme.

Methods In Isfahan, we performed a survey (cross - sectional) for all recorded HIV-positive cases in 1985 – 2012. The data was gathered by questionnaires.

Results Until January 2012, 492 HIV/AIDS cases have been recognised. The majority of cases are male (89%) and in age group 25–34 (69%). 44% of them are singles and 38% of them are married. In male, the most common transmission route is sharing needle and syringe (81%) and in women is sexual contact (79%). 57(11%) HIV infected women have been recognised that in 54% of them, their husbands were HIV positive that most of them were IDUs. We have 4 children under 15 years old that their parents are HIV positive.

Conclusions The number of infected women has increased (2 years ago in same time the number of infected women was lower, 5% of total cases). So we faced risk of third episode of HIV/AIDS from IDUs to sexual contact in Iran right now. The majority of women were infected by their husband. In result we must notice bridge community and their role for spreading HIV infection in general population. It is vital that women be noticed as leader of HIV/AIDS campaign. We need to upgrade prevention programmes like training, counselling and harm reduction services for vulnerable groups especially women.

P3.046 PROFILE OF WOMEN WITH HIV IN PERU

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S La Rosa, M Lazo, P Mallma, C Cárcamo, P García. Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Lima, Peru

Introduction The HIV epidemic in Peru, a continuing and important public health problem, has been concentrated in MSM from its outset. Despite advances in prevention and treatment of HIV, the epidemic in Peru has come to affect a growing proportion of women, who nowadays represent 1 of every 3 AIDS cases. In order to develop effective strategies for preventing HIV in women, it is important to know the profile of women who become infected.

Methods From November through December of 2011, we interviewed women ages 15–49 who had been diagnosed with AIDS within the previous 2.5 years, and who had received care at one of the largest 10 hospitals in Lima, Callao and Iquitos. The questionnaire was completing using EpiSurveyor in mobile phones, and contained demographic and risk behaviour questions.

Results Of 322 women contacted for the study, 321 (99.7%) answered the questionnaire. The average age was 30 (range 16–49), 61% had a secondary education, 54% were cohabiting with their partners, 61.4% were housewives or unemployed, and 49.5% had monthly family incomes ≤ 200 USD. The median age at sexual debut was 16 (range 7–25), the median lifetime number of partners was 3 (range 1–17), 33% had had anal intercourse with their last partner, 41% knew that their most recent partner had had intercourse with other partners, 82.8% used a condom in their last sexual encounter, 39% had reported an STI in the previous 12 months, and 12.8% had been diagnosed with tuberculosis.

Conclusion Unlike previous reports, the profile of women with HIV in this study reflects high risk arising from her own sexual behaviour.

P3.047 ONCOGENIC HPV PREVALENCE IN HIV INFECTED WOMEN ASSISTED IN PUBLIC HEALTH IN BUENOS AIRES (CABA)

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S V Vulcano, ¹F González, ²M Nan, ²F Portnoy, ²A Duran, ²Cabanillas G Fernandez Bouzas, ¹MB HPV study grou. Coordinación SIDA, CABA, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Background The scientific evidence shows that HIV-infected women have increased risk of precancerous lesions than uninfected women. The objective was search the prevalence of HPV and assess the cyto-colposcopic and Hybrid Capture test correlation for high-risk HPV in HIV infected women in CABA.

Methods 269 HIV infected women over 18, not pregnant and without IGT lesions were included between October 2010 to July 2012. Clinical and gynaecological chart were reviewed and sampling for PAP, colposcopy and screening of high-risk HPV were performed. The detection of high-risk HPV was performed with the hybrid capture assay (Digene).

Results Prevalence of HPV and epidemiological profile were available in the 269 women.

45% had HIV VL below 50 copies and 80% had CD4 upper than 350 cells/cc.