examined the public health burden of anogenital HPVCs and HSVCs among PLWH from a southeastern US HIV clinic.

Methods Electronic health records from the HIV Clinic at University of Alabama, Birmingham (01/2006—03/2018) were reviewed. Patients ≥ 18 years at HIV diagnoses with ≥ 2 clinical visits were analyzed. Incidence rates of HPVs (cervical and vaginal/vulvar low and high grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL, HSIL) and cancers in women, penile cancers in men, warts, anal LSIL, HSIL, and cancers in both) and herpetic ulcers were calculated. Each condition was counted only once at its first diagnosis in the period. We used Joinpoint regression to estimate average annual percentage changes (AAPCs).

Results There were 1038 HPVCs, 546 HSVCs, and 3191 both condition-free, with mean ages: 38.3, 39.6, and 41.3 years, and median nadir CD4 counts: 243, 283, 323 cells/μL, respectively. Incidence of warts, anal LSIL, HSIL, and cancer were different between men (189, 252, 44, 26 per 10,000 PYs) and women (68, 15, 6, 0 per 10,000 PYs) (p<0.0001 for each). Racial disparities were observed in anal LSIL and cancer, cervical HSIL and cancer among whites (rates: 284, 28, 162, 50 per 10,000 PYs) and blacks (rates: 142, 14, 94, 15 per 10,000 PYs), respectively (p<0.05 for each). Incident ulcers were higher among women than men (260 vs 163 per 10,000 PYs) and blacks than whites (192 vs 183 per 10,000 PYs). Warts, anal HSIL and cancer, cervical LSIL and cancer increased significantly over time (AAPCs: 19.1, 25.3, 24.9, 10,000 PYs). No participant became HIV infected during the study, yet exposure to HIV was detected in six rectal swabs corresponding to two different participants. For one participant on pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), rectal HIV virions were found after RAIWC with two different HIV positive partners not on antiretroviral therapy. For the second participant, rectal HIV exposures were identified after RAIWC and two different partners disclosing HIV negative status.

Conclusion HPVCs and HSVCs are common in the southeastern US PLWH, with substantial increases of warts, anal and cervical lesions and cancers. Better screenings are warranted in the high-risk population.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

Background Biomarkers of HIV exposure could help identify subpopulations at highest risk of HIV acquisition, to focus public health interventions and prevention strategies. This study assessed Y-chromosome single tandem repeat (YSTR) mixtures as biomarkers of receptive anal intercourse without condoms (RAIWC) among men who have sex with men (MSM). We also evaluated the feasibility of self-administered rectal swabs for detection of HIV virions to assess exposures.

Methods Thirty 18-to-30-year-old sexually active, HIV-seronegative MSM were enrolled in New York City. Participants answered daily sexual behavior questions via a mobile phone for 60 days, and were randomized to collecting self-administered rectal swabs daily or after every receptive anal intercourse (RAI) event. Blood collections, rapid HIV diagnostics, and counseling were performed at beginning and end of the study. YSTR mixtures were assessed in DNA from blood and 233 swabs from 20 participants reporting at least one RAIWC event. HIV exposure was measured by virion PCR in 171 swabs linked to reports of RAIWC.

Results As markers of partner’s DNA, YSTR mixtures were found in 41/138 (29.7%) of self-collected swabs linked to mobile reports of RAI. 15/83 (18%) swabs collected after reporting abstinence, insertive sex or RAIWC had YSTR mixtures. No participant became HIV infected during the study, yet exposure to HIV was detected in six rectal swabs corresponding to two different participants. For one participant on pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), rectal HIV virions were found after RAIWC with two different HIV positive partners not on antiretroviral therapy. For the second participant, rectal HIV exposures were identified after RAIWC with two different partners disclosing HIV negative status.

Conclusion YSTR mixtures in self-collected rectal swabs demonstrated 82% specificity but only 30% sensitivity to assess RAIWC. Detection of HIV exposure in self-collected swabs from two uninfected participant indicates it was possible to measure rectal HIV exposures in MSM.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

Abstracts