

HIV seroprevalence and other blood borne and sexually transmitted infections among coca paste users from Buenos Aires, Argentina.

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Track C - Epidemiology of viral hepatitis and HIV co-infection

CDC0113 - HIV seroprevalence and other blood borne and sexually transmitted infections among coca paste users from Buenos Aires, Argentina

M.E. Vila¹, A. Galante², M.B. Bouzas³, I. Zapiola³, N. Gómez⁴, G. Ralón², J. Naveira⁵, S.M. Drago⁵, J. Recchi², P. Cuchí⁶, M. J. Bravo Portela⁷, M. Weissenbacher⁸, D. Rossi¹

¹Intercambios Asociación Civil, Buenos Aires, Argentina, ²Intercambios Asociación Civil. Fogarty International Training and Research Project D43 TW001037-06 (Mount Sinai / New York State / Argentina HIV Prevention), Buenos Aires, Argentina, ³Laboratorio de Virología del Hospital de Enfermedades Infecciosas "Francisco J. Muñiz" dependiente del Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina, ⁴Laboratorio Central del Hospital de Enfermedades Infecciosas "Francisco J. Muñiz" dependiente del Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina, ⁵CENARESO, Buenos Aires, Argentina, ⁶Programa Conjunto de las Naciones Unidas sobre VIH/SIDA (ONUSIDA), Geneva, Switzerland, ⁷Proyecto Itínere, Centro Nacional de Epidemiología, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, España, Madrid, Spain, ⁸CONICET, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Background: The use of coca paste also used in Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Perú and Uruguay, has increased in Buenos Aires in the last decade. Coca paste is an intermediate step in the manufacturing process between coca leaves and purified cocaine. Changes in the drug market together with the economic and social crises in Argentina seem to have created a coca paste outbreak, estimated by different studies from the National Drug Control Agency. A study supported by the Pan American Health Organization (HSS/RC/ARG-3320-PAHO/WHO), estimated HIV, Hepatitis B, C (HBV and HCV), and Syphilis seroprevalence among current coca paste users in Buenos Aires.

Methods: A descriptive, cross-sectional study among 170 current coca paste users (never injectors) was conducted between Nov2006/Nov2007. 78% individuals were recruited in drug treatment centers and 22% in the neighborhoods where they live. Informed consent, a structured questionnaire and serological diagnosis, counseling and Hepatitis B vaccination were carried out.

Results: Sample was 85% male, mean age: 26 years old. Mean years of formal education: 10, which is a lower level of education compared to the general population ($p < 0,005$). Unemployment: 29% in most of the last year. Coca paste users referred: 22.4% of pulmonary complications, 70% injuries in the mouth, and 67.6% loss of more than 10kg of weight. Seroprevalence was: HIV 2.9% (CI95%1.0-6.4), syphilis 2.4% (CI95%0.7-6.3), HCV 2.4% (CI95%0.7-6.3), HBV: HBcAb 3.5% (CI95%1.4-7.9). One person had acute Hepatitis B (HBsAg+, HBcIgM +, HBeAg+). Co-infections were: HIV/HCV: 40% (2/5), HIV/Syphilis: 20% (1/5), HIV/ HBcAb: 40% (2/5).

Conclusions: Young men with a low educational level and a high rate of unemployment comprised the majority of the sample. The observed rate of infections, health care problems and co-infections found indicate the need of addressing coca paste users with specifically oriented harm reduction strategies, considering the impact of this drug use trend in several countries of Latin America.