

RECENT TRENDS IN HIV INFECTION IN YOUNG AND ADOLESCENTS WITH RISK PRACTICES IN MADRID

MOPE310

Rodríguez Martín C(1), Castilla Catalán J (2), Puerta López T(1), Ballesteros Martín J(1), Clavo Escribano P(1) Del Corral Del Campo S(1), Neila Paredes MA(1) , Jerez Zamora N(1), Lillo Martínez A(1), Del Romero Guerrero J(1) .

(1) Centro Sanitario Sandoval. Comunidad de Madrid. Spain (2) Instituto de Salud Pública de Navarra. Spain

Background

HIV transmission in adolescents and young adults provides the key to the future of the epidemic.

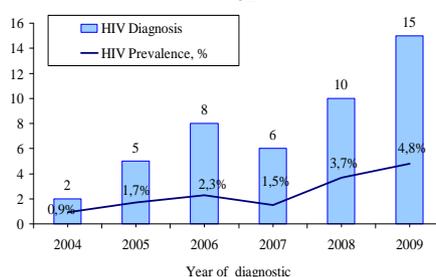
Objetive

Evaluate the trend in HIV prevalence among adolescents and young adults aged 13 to 20 years who came to get tested after having had a risk exposure.

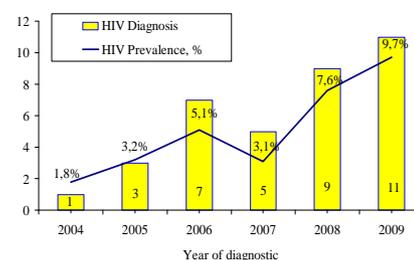
Metods

The study was conducted in a clinic of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in Madrid. We included all subjects aged 13 to 20 years who took the test in 2004-2009. HIV prevalence and the number of HIV diagnoses over the years were analyzed by sex, transmission category and country of origin.

HIV infection in adolescents and young adults
Number of diagnoses and HIV prevalence
N = 1627



HIV infection in adolescents and young gay men



Results

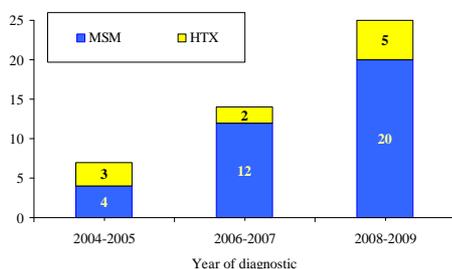
During the study, 1627 adolescents or young adults were tested for HIV patients 13 to 20 years. The HIV seroprevalence increased from 0.9% in 2004 to 4.8% in 2009 (chi2 for trend, $p < 0.001$).

In the 2004-2005 period, 7 cases were diagnosed infections, including 4 men who have sex with men (MSM) and 3 women sex workers (WSW). Of the 7 infected, 5 of them were immigrants and 4 sub-Saharan Africa.

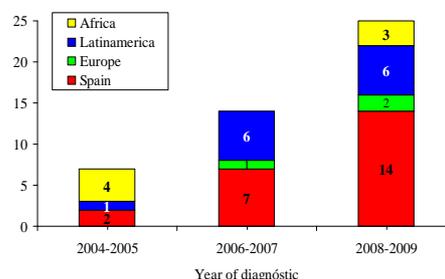
In the 2008-2009 period, 25 infections were diagnosed, 24 were men, 20 were MSM of which 3 had a previous negative test in the center. Fourteen of those diagnosed were born in Spain and 6 in Latin America.

In adolescents and young MSM, HIV prevalence increased from 2.6% in 2004/5 to 8.7% in 2008/9 ($p = 0.02$).

HIV infection in adolescents and young adults
By transmission category



HIV infection in adolescents and young adults
by country of origin



Conclusions

- ❑ An increase in the number of HIV diagnoses and seroprevalence in adolescents and young adults who come to get tested after a risk exposure is detected.
- ❑ There is a predominance of immigrant people among HIV diagnoses in this age groups, but an increase of native youth is also detected.
- ❑ The increase in HIV infections among young people and especially teenagers is mainly due to the HIV transmission among MSM with Spanish nationality

Recommendations

- ❑ Evidence of HIV transmission from very young ages highlight the relevance of the sexual education in schools, before children have started their sexual activity.
- ❑ The prevention messages must consider heterosexual and homosexual relationships.
- ❑ The particular severity of the epidemic in young gay makes necessary preventive strategies specifically designed for this population.