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Epidemiological Particularities in Patients with HIV/AIDS from Western Romania
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Background: Identification of epidemiological particularities at patients with HIV/AIDS out of a specific geographic zone permits defining groups of risk for this disease, early diagnosis and applying the methods of prevention and prophylaxis.

Methods: The authors have studied a group of 35 patients (male 20, female 15) adults, found in the evidence of the Department of Infectious Diseases Timisoara, resided in 4 country departments, from western Romania. The positive diagnosis was based on epidemiological elements (type of sexual relationships, drug abuse, prostitution, etc.), clinical (prolonged fever syndrome, weight loss, polyadenopaty, oral candidiasis, etc.), biological (Ab HIV-1 by ELISA test confirmed by western-blot, PCR viral loads, HBs Ag, Ab HCV, serological syphilis, etc.) and paraclinical methods (pulmonary radiography, abdominal ecography, CT, RMN, etc.). The data was registered and processed using the program Epi Info 6.

Results: We mention that 21 patients (60%) were from urban medium and 14 (40%) from rural, aging between 18-36 years; 10 patients (28.57%) were married, 6 patients (17.41%) divorced, one (2.85%) remarried and 17 patients (48.57%) single; 28 patients (80%) had heterosexual relationships, including 26 (74.28%) with multiple partners; 2 men (5.71%) were homosexual; 4 women (11.42%) were prostitutes, including one iv. drug abuse; 3 patients (8.57%) had no sexual relationships; 2 patients (5.71%) were bisexual. We mention that none of the patients practiced safe sex. 5 patients (14.28%) were diagnosticated with syphilis; 6 patients (17.14%) with chronic hepatitis B and 3 (8.57%) with chronic hepatitis C; 26 subjects (74.28%) presented oral candidiasis; 3 patients (8.57%) with recidivating herpes zoster and 4 (11.42%) had recidivating acute pneumonia. 21 patients (60%) had average studies and 6 patients (17.14%) superior studies.

Conclusions: The main way of transmitting HIV/AIDS remains the sexual contact. In the studied geographic zone, urgent preventing and prophylaxis methods of this disease are necessary.

doi:10.1016/j.ijid.2008.05.408

20.025

Profile of Integrated Counseling and Testing Center (ICTC) Attendees at National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) ICTC in Delhi, India
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Keywords: High-risk behavior; Seroprevalence; Human immunodeficiency virus

Background: ICTC acts as a bridge between HIV prevention; care, support and treatment services. It caters not only to the high-risk population but also serves general population. It is a place, which correctly documents the high-risk behaviour profile of the attendees furnishing the complete picture of HIV burden. Identifying a change in trend of high-risk behavior pattern will be key to recommending an appropriate intervention strategy.

Method: In our cross-sectional analytical study, we interviewed 254 study subjects attending ICTC at NICD during August 2007 to December 2007 to identify the risk behaviour practices, determine the seroprevalence and relative prevalence of HIV among subjects with specific characteristics. The subjects of all age groups, both sexes and also transgender were interviewed using a pre-tested structured questionnaire. Data entered & analyzed by using SPSS software/spread sheet. We compared prevalence of HIV between exposed and unexposed, to variables on demographic, socioeconomic and behavioral characteristics.

Results: Of 254 subjects, 59% males, 39.4% females and 1.6% transgender participated in the study. Seroprevalence was 22.1%. Overall increasing number of lifetime sexual partners showed significant association with HIV seropositivity (p = 0.00001). Among men sexual contact with commercial sex workers (p = 0.001) and age at first sexual intercourse <18 years (p = 0.02) were significantly associated. Use of condom during sexual intercourse showed significant protective effect (prevalence ratio: 0.9; p = 0.037). Past/current STI and MSM showed significant association respectively (p = 0.000 & p = 0.2).

Conclusions: The prevalence of HIV is high in the study group. There is definite association between high-risk behavior and increased risk of acquiring HIV infection. This linear relationship is particularly tangible when we explore risk behaviors in depth and high-risk groups should be targeted for focused interventions.

doi:10.1016/j.ijid.2008.05.409

20.026

Post-Exposure Prophylaxis, the Increasing Need for Surveillance, the UCH/ARV Clinic Experience
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Post-Exposure prophylaxis aims to prevent seroconversion in a previously HIV negative individual who is exposed to the HIV virus. It is meant for accidental exposures. It has been shown to have high efficacy but is poorly accessed, and follow-up is even poorer, thus there is a high rate of discontinuation during therapy, and scanty records for evaluation of success rates in developing countries.

HIV/AIDS is a scourge that must be fought with every weapon available, and preventive measures are by far the most important weapons in the setting of an epidemic and indeed a pandemic.

PEP is useful for both Occupational and non-occupational exposures; the latter use even less emphasized in these parts, unfortunately. Many of these exposures are high risk exposures but without sufficient cognizance of the risk of HIV infection. After such exposure, the risk of seroconversion