

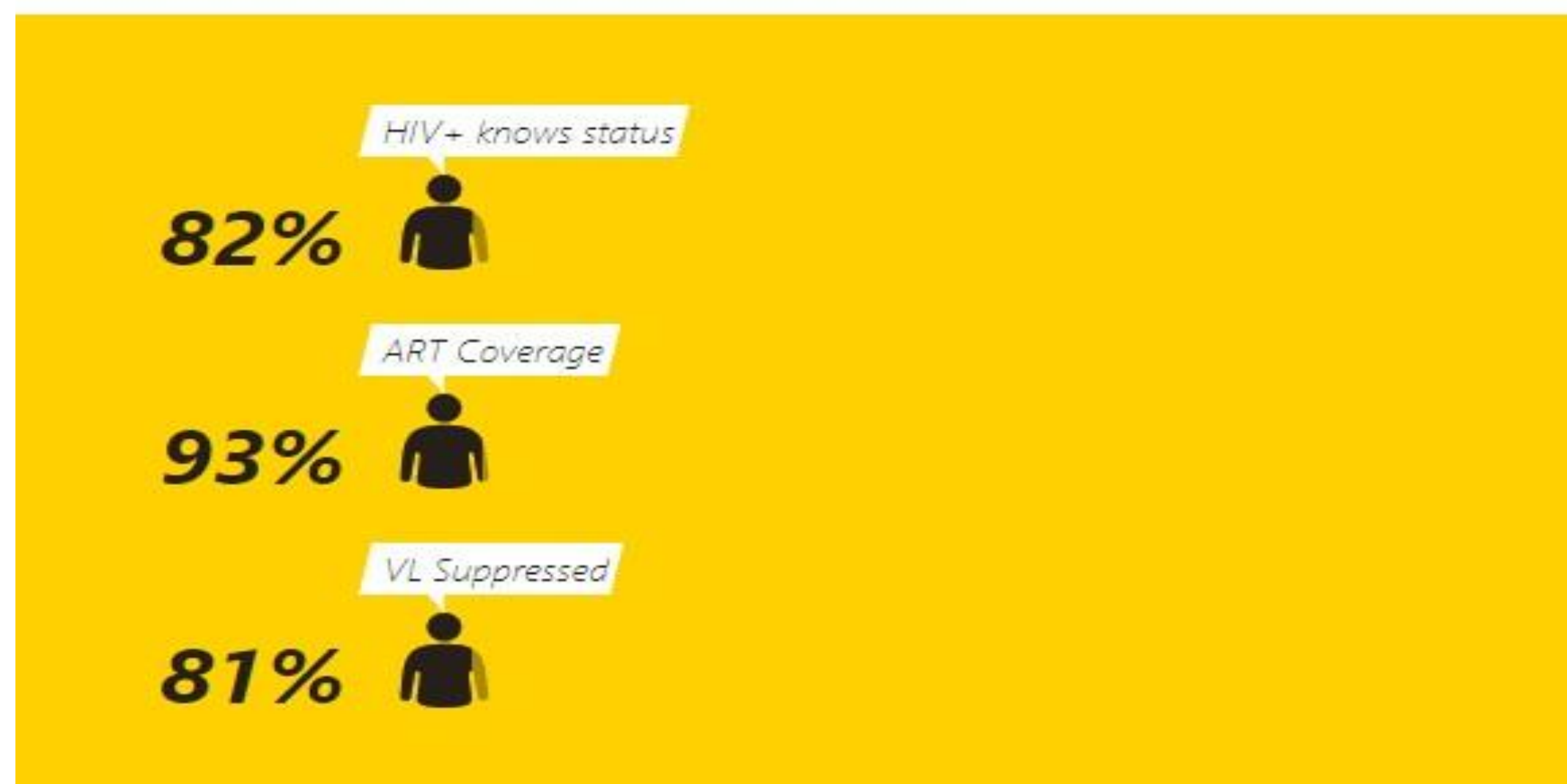
Socio-demographic factors associated with recent HIV infections in Burundi

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Background

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As Burundi seeks to move from 82% to 95% of all people living with HIV (PLHIV) identified, real-time monitoring of recent HIV infections is being used to inform targeted HIV case finding and prevention approaches. Real-time monitoring and surveillance is achieved using rapid tests for recent infections (RTRI) and viral load.

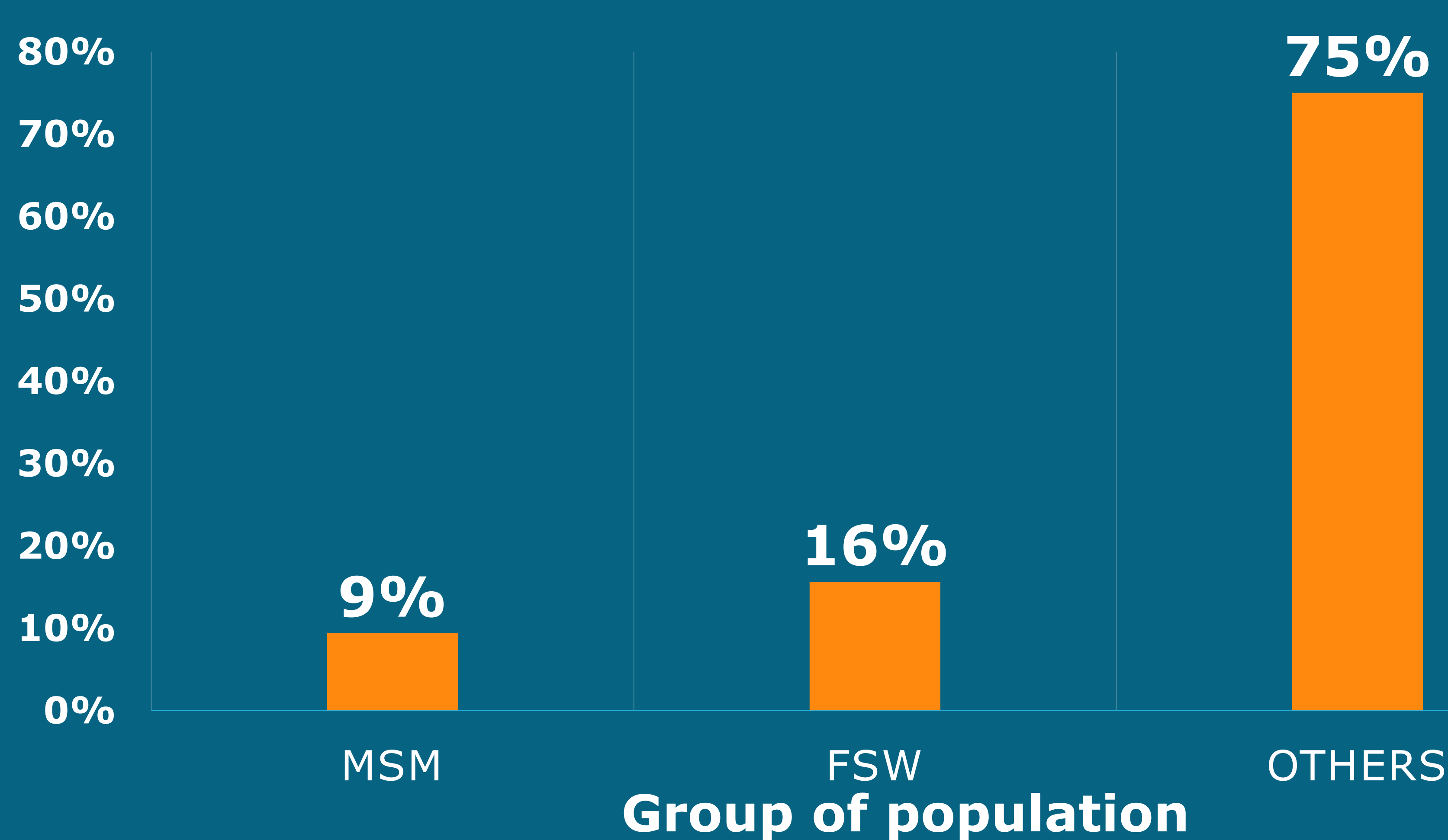
Method

A descriptive, cross-sectional study in 17 HIV testing sites with a sample of 517 newly diagnosed PLHIV was carried out from July 15, 2021 to December 31, 2021. The sample was composed of 76 FSWs and six MSM. A mean age of all study participants is 35 (\pm 12 years old). Newly diagnosed clients were eligible to participate if they were at least 15 years with no known previous HIV history. Venous samples were analyzed at five laboratories with Asante RTRI and viral load testing. Multivariate and bivariate analysis using logistic regression was used to identify key sociodemographic associated with recent infection.



Results

RITA RECENT RESULT BY POPULATION GROUP



This plot show that 9% of the men who have sex with men (MSM)(n=3) and 16% of female sex workers (FSW) (n=5) had a recent infection (N=32)

The factor associated with HIV recent infection after multivariate analysis was population group (p=0.03).

The results showed that FSWs were 95% more likely to have a recent HIV infection compared to the general population, while MSM were 97% more likely to have a recent HIV infection.

Conclusion

The results from the newly established HIV recent surveillance system show that HIV prevention programs for MSM and FSW need to be strengthened, with a focus on targeted prevention interventions, including early identification of PLHIV, VL monitoring, and improved access to pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis.

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