

eP571

ePoster Viewing

STD and other genital infections

### Incidence of other sexually transmitted infections in patients diagnosed with HIV infection

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**Objectives:** To describe the socio-demographic profile of patients diagnosed with HIV infection during 2012. To analyse the incidence of concomitant and previous sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in patients diagnosed with HIV infection.

**Methods:** Descriptive cross sectional, observational study. All the patients diagnosed with HIV infection during 2012 in a STI clinic in Madrid were included (277). An epidemiologic structured questionnaire was used in order to know the risk sexual behaviours and previous STDs. A screening for other STDs was made according to those behaviours. The diagnostic test used for *Chlamydia trachomatis* was a real time PCR and Gram staining and culture in Thayer Martin at 37° in a CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Syphilis was routinely evaluated by a reaginic test (RPR) and a treponemic one: IgG+IgM ELISA or *Treponema pallidum* passive particle agglutination assay (TP-PA) or fluorescent treponema antibody absorption test (FTA-abs). Regarding diagnosis for HIV infection, MEIA and Western blot were used.

**Results:** Among the 277 patients included in the study, 96% were men, 3% women and 1% transexual. Attending to transmission categories, 87% were men who had sex with men (MSM), 7% male sex workers, 4% heterosexual, 1% female sex workers and 1% IV drug users. The median of age was 32 years, 48% from 25 to 34 years. Regarding origin, 62% were Spaniards and 28% Latin Americans. A 67% had been diagnosed with other STDs previously: 41% syphilis, 35% gonorrhoea, 25% anogenital warts and 16% *C. trachomatis* infection. Concomitant STDs to HIV diagnosis were diagnosed in 43%: 48% syphilis, 36% *C. trachomatis*, 20% gonorrhoea and 14% anogenital warts.

**Conclusions:** A high incidence of STDs was found in patients diagnosed with HIV infection. When a STD is diagnosed we should make a screening of other STDs, including HIV. The diagnosis and treatment of STDs must be considered as an early intervention for the HIV prevention. It is very important asking patients about their sexual behaviour in order to evaluate their risk and to give an adapted preventive advice