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7th World Congress on

Control and Prevention of HIV/AIDS, STDs & STIs

July 01-02, 2019
Valencia, Spain



SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

DAY 1
Monday, 1st July

08:30-09:00 **Registrations**

09:00-09:30 **Introduction**

09:30-09:50 COFFEE BREAK

09:50-11:50 Meeting Hall 01 **KEYNOTE LECTURES**

11:50-13:10

MEETING HALL 01	MEETING HALL 02
Talks On:	**Talks On:**
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	Diagnosis and Treatment
Sexual Health	Transmission and prevention
Co-infections associated with STD	Testing and Health monitoring
Health services and systems	Clinical Research and Case Reports

13:10-13:15 GROUP PHOTO

13:15-14:00 LUNCH BREAK

14:00-16:00

MEETING HALL 01	MEETING HALL 02
Talks On:	**Talks On:**
Immunology and Vaccine development	Global Epidemiology and Outbreaks
Clinical Research and Case Reports	Social and legal issues
Peadiatric HIV	Public Health
Testing and Health monitoring	Recent Advancements

16:00-16:20 COFFEE BREAK

MEETING HALL 01 (16:20-17:00)	MEETING HALL 01 (17:00-18:00)
Young Researchers Forum	Workshop

DAY 2
Tuesday, 2nd July

09:00-10:30 Meeting Hall 01 — **KEYNOTE LECTURES**

10:30-10:50 COFFEE BREAK

10:50-12:50	MEETING HALL 01	MEETING HALL 02
	Talks On:	**Talks On:**
	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	Immunology and Vaccine development
	Sexual Health	Clinical Research and Case Reports
	Co-infections associated with STD	Peadiatric HIV
	Health services and systems	Testing and Health monitoring

12:50-13:35 LUNCH BREAK

13:35-15:55	MEETING HALL 01	MEETING HALL 02
	Talks On:	**Talks On:**
	Diagnosis and Treatment	Global Epidemiology and Outbreaks
	Transmission and prevention	Social and legal issues
	Testing and Health monitoring	Public Health
	Clinical Research and Case Reports	Recent Advancements

15:55-16:15 COFFEE BREAK

MEETING HALL 01 (16:15-17:00)	MEETING HALL 01 (17:00-18:00)
Poster Presentations	**Workshop**

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7th World Congress on

Control and Prevention of HIV/AIDS, STDs & STIs

Theme: Towards a preventative health care system

July 01-02, 2019 | Valencia, Spain

AGENDA

Title: Adolescent in risk of Sexual Transmitted Diseases: Knowing Alarm Symptoms, Follow-up and Prevention

Fco J Sanz Santaeufemia
Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús, Spain

Teenage is a turbulent time of life which, according to the WHO, covers the 10-20 years of age period. Physicals and psychological changes appears explosively wich drives individuals to have increased risk of approaching to new dangerous behaviours as contact with drugs or innappropiated beginning of love relationships, In this topic they can suffer social (unwanted pregnancy) or medical stigmas (sexual transmitted diseases – STD-). Overall incidence of STD has uploaded in recent years depending on diferent factors present in adolescents as minimization of risk, abuse of alcohol/ drugs or avoid anticonception methods in sexual relations. Different STD´s are classified in four groups: Urethritis-cervicitis, genital ulcers, leukorrhea and anogenital warts; with multiple micoorganisms implicated in all of them.

Title: Sexual risk behaviours for HIV in Haiti

Guéter PORT-LOUIS
El Colegio de México, México

Based on logistic regression models, it was found that age, marital status, educational level, level of knowledge of HIV and the department are the most relevant predictors for sexual risk behavior for HIV in Haiti. In addition, differences in the factors associated with the risky sexual behavior of men and women are highlighted. In addition, the results allow to see that the cognitive and social psychological perspective, and the interactional perspective are important in the analysis of risky sexual behavior in Haiti. This research highlights the relevance of education and knowledge of HIV prevention tools in having safer sexual behaviors. It also shows the need to raise awareness across individuals in formal union and adults so that they are not considered exempt from the sexual risk for HIV.

Title: Predictors of good outcome after one year of Anti-retroviral therapy among patients diagnosed with HIV enrolled in the treatment hub of Makati

Kate Leslie Ann C. Navarro
Makati Medical Center, Philippines

Setting: A surge in the incidence of HIV in the Philippines was recently observed. Makati Medical Center (MMC) was accredited in 2012 as one of the treatment hubs after the introduction anti-retroviral therapy (ARV). **Objective**: Predictors good outcome were identified after a year of ARV among HIV patients enrolled at MMC Treatment Hub. **Design:** This is a retrospective cohort study of 417 HIV patients treated from January 2006 to January 2014. **Results**: Most patients enrolled were male (98%), single (98%), of reproductive age (91%), males having sex with males (49%) and engage in anal sex (44%). After a year of ARV, 92% had good outcome while 7.7% had poor outcome. Compliance and better HIV staging after a year treatment were associated with good outcome. **Conclusion:** Good compliance and better HIV staging after treatment are predictors of good outcome of treatment at 1 year.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Impact of pharmacist counselling in late refills of Antiretroviral therapy : a study following the early warning indicators of WHO

Preethi Raghavan
Sungai Buloh Hospital,
Malaysia

The primary objective was to determine the common reasons of late refill and assess the impact of pharmacist counseling at the point of late ART refill. We also sought to determine the percentage of patients who picked up prescribed antiretroviral drugs on time as described by WHOs fourth early warning indicator. A prospective cohort study was conducted among 751 HIV-infected individuals receiving antiretroviral therapy from November 2017 till February 2018. On time pill pick-ups were recorded whilst late refills were actively absorbed for a counselling session that included interventions. Follow up pharmacy refills 6 months post counselling was evaluated using medication possession ratio (MPR). Of 751 HIV-infected patients, 92% had on time refills.Being outstation accounted for the highest reasons for late refill which was 32% followed by work commitments, 28% and poor compliance, 21%. Adherence was defined as MPR of > 90%.

Title: Incidence of Atazanavir-associated hyperbilirubinemia in malaysian HIV-infected patients

Preethi Raghavan
Sungai Buloh Hospital,
Malaysia.

The primary objective of this study is to investigate the incidence of atazanavir-induced hyperbilirubinemia in HIV-infected Malaysians. We also sought to investigate the severity of atazanavir-induced hyperbilirubinemia in HIV-infected Malaysians and regression time of patients with persistent hyperbilirubinemia grade 3/4 to lower grade (0, 1, or 2). A noncomparative, retrospective, observational study of all the HIV-infected patients who were initiated antiretroviral therapy with atazanavir 300mg per day in combination with ritonavir from January 2013 till January 2016 were included. The cumulative incidence of any grade of hyperbilirubinemia was 81%. This clinical outcome fluctuated considerably, as most patients exposed to ATV (64%) regressed, transiently, to lower grade at some point during follow-up. Mean time of onset was 3.5 months with mean time of regression of 7 months.

Title: Sexually Transmitted Infections among HIV-positive Men Who have sex with Men in Moscow

Y.A. Tyulenev
Central Research Institute of
Epidemiology, Russia

Background: There is a strong association between HIV-infection and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in MSM all over the world. The goal of our research is to determine the prevalence of gonorrhea, chlamydial infection, M. genitalium-infection, and syphilis among HIV-positive MSM. **Methods:** 381 MSM living with HIV were recruited through clinics and non-governmental organizations. To evaluate the prevalence of STIs three probes from each patient were collected: first void urine (FVU), pharyngeal and rectal swabs (PS and RS). The samples were tested for DNA of N. gonorrhoeae, C. trachomatis, M. genitalium, Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) I and II, T. pallidum in PCR. **Results:** The prevalence of STDs in FVU: N. gonorrhoeae – 1.6% (6/381), C. trachomatis – 3.7% (14/381), M. genitalium – 1.3% (5/381), T. pallidum – 0.5% (2/381). In RS: N. gonorrhoeae – 11.3% (43/381), C. trachomatis – 18.4% (70/381), M. genitalium – 4.7% (18/381), T. pallidum – 3.4% (13/381). In PS: N. gonorrhoeae – 6.8%

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Molecular detection of acute virus infection in children hospitalized with Diarrhea in north India, during 2014-2016

Ali ilter AKDAG
Jamia Hamdard

Background: This study aimed to determine the prevalence of common these viruses in children <5 years old presented with diarrhea to the from Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Medical College (LLRM) centre(Meerut) North India, India. **Methods:** Total 312 fecal samples were collected from diarrheal children duration 3 years: in year 2014 (n = 118), 2015 (n = 128) and 2016 (n = 66) ,<5 years of age who presented with acute diarrhea at the Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Medical College (LLRM) centre(Meerut) North India, India. All samples were the first detection by EIA/RT-PCR for rotaviruses, adenovirus and astrovirus. **Results:** In 312 samples from children with acute diarrhea in sample viral agent was found, rotavirus A was the most frequent virus identified (57 cases; 18.2%), followed by Astrovirus in 28 cases (8.9%), adenovirus in 21 cases (6.7%).

Title: Red Ribbon Clubs (RR Title : Cs)- A Boon for Prevention and Control of STD/STI/HIV/AIDS Among Youth and Adolescents in School and College Campuses

Shreepal Saptasagar
SAVE Foundation

Statement of the Problem: Youth and adolescents are more prone to STD, HIV/AIDS infections in India due to lack of knowledge and information on STD, HIV/AIDS, poor access to health services, stigma and discrimination surrounding STD, HIV/AIDS and cultural taboos and misconceptions about the disease, increasing the risk of getting infected with the virus. **Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** RRCs focus on preventive intervention to enhance young people's skills to reduce vulnerabilities as well as mainstream HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support, treatment impact, mitigation, stigma reduction among the youth in school and college campuses**Findings:** Students Associations initiated RRCs are making waves in school and college campuses are contributing lot in the prevention of HIV infections among youth and adolescents in the country.

Title: A cross sectional descriptive study to analyze the social, sexual and reproductive challenges among serodiscordant couples; observations from a tertiary care hospital in northern India

Neerja Saraswat
Base Hospital Delhi Cantt

Aims: To describe the social, sexual and reproductive issues and its impact on sero-discordant couples. **Material and Method:** A cross sectional descriptive study on HIV sero-discordant couples, admitted or attending our out-patient department, where the couple have not separated. A detailed interview of the partners on social, sexual and reproductive issues was conducted and data was endorsed in pro-forma. **Result:** 64 sero-discordant couples were included. 62 (96.8%) males were seropositive against 02(3.1%) females. 61 (95.3%) were married and 03(4.6%) were unmarried. 36(56.2%) cases were between the age group of 21 to 35 years, 21(32.8%) between 36 to 55 years and 07(10.9%) between 56 to 70 years of age. 62(96.8%) had heterosexual orientation as against 02(3.1%) who were homosexual. 21 (32.8%) had history of sexual encounter outside the relation while 27(42.1%) were not aware of any source of infection etc..

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Diagnostic features of HIV-Associated Lung Disorders

Aysel Elman Aslanova
AR Ministry of Health, Scientific-Research Institute of Lung Diseases

Introduction: The fight against HIV is one of the target in our century. Thus, among the HIV-infected patients, one of the most dangerous and outstanding with its complications are those with lung pathologies. According clinical staging of the disease, such patients may present Tuberculosis, Pneumocystis jirovecii, Cytomegaloviruses, Candidiasis, Toxoplasmosis etc. **Methods:** The research by Scientific Research Institute of Lung Disease was carried out among the inpatient individuals in amount of 48,37 (77%) of them were presented with tuberculosis and 11 (23%) with interstisial lung disease (ILD). **Results:** Among 37 patients wit tuberculosis, 29 (78%) had AFB (acid fast bacillius) with Gexpert, HAIN methods,6 (22%) were diagnosted by imaging methods (HRCT, chest x ray) and serum ADA level. According to previous studies, there was no correlation between serum ADA level elevations at HIV-positive patients.

Title: Problems associated with Sexual Transmitted Diseases

Alieu Sidibeh
Jagleh Service

Statement of the Problem: An estimate of 36.9 million people globally were living with HIV in 2017.Out of which 21.7 million people were accessing antiretroviral therapy in 2017.Futhermore, 1.8 million people became newly infected with HIV in 2017.Moreover 940 000 people died from AIDS-related illnesses in 2017.. HIV particularly affects adolescents and young people (15 to 24 years old). Men who have sex with men are at a higher risk of HIV transmission if there is no use of protection as it may involve anal sex. Sex between men is stigmatized, officially denied and criminalized in various parts of the world. Sex workers may be stigmatized in the same way as MSM, they usually have multiple sexual partners. HIV prevalence amongst prisoners is between 2 and 50 times those of general adult populations. It has been estimated that over 50 percent of vertical HIV transmissions from mother-to-child globally, can be attributed to the cumulative effect of stigma when accessing PMTCT services.

Title: Pattern of Sexually Transmitted Infections in the Interior part of Sindh Province of Pakistan

Mour Khan,
SMBB Medical University Larkana and SALU Khirpur

Patients and methods:. A total of 4288 cases were seen in this semi urban area. A structured questionnaire presenting the details of syndromic diagnosis was filled during the examination of each patient. For our ease and understanding, these patients were also separated on the basis of clinical and etiological grounds. **Results:** Among 4288 patients, 3947 had the history of extra marital sexual contact and simultaneously had developed clinical signs of STIs. Majority of patients had the history of heterosexual contact with different partners. According to syndromic diagnosis: 1930 patients had genital ulcer (including herpes Key words: HIV, Sexually Transmitted Infection. genitals) with or without skin manifestations, 690 had urethral discharge, 431 had genital warts, 349 had lesions other than STIs related, 304 had more than one syndrome, 193 had scrotal swelling, 46 had inguinal baboo, 3 were (HIV) positive and 1 had ophthalmia

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Factors of Non-adherence in ART treatment in HIV: Role of Social Support System

Seema Rani
University of Delhi

Statement of the Problem: India has been badly affected with the epidemic, since the first case of HIV reported in 1986. The inception of antiretroviral treatment (ART therapy) has improved the quality of life of PLHIVs and transformed the disease into a chronic manageable illness as others instead of a fatal disease. **Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** The overview of study reflects the ecological perspective of non-adherence and social environment as adherence has been affected with various environmental situations such as family, community and society. The present study is exploratory in nature with mixed method (Qualitative/Quantitative) approach. **Findings:** The various psycho-social factors cause non-adherence such as stigma and discrimination, proper availability, affordability, accessibility, lack of social support system etc. The social support model was recommended to promote adherence. Apart from this, ensure proper accessibility, availability, quality care.

Title: Mixed Women (HIV +ve and -ve) Micro-Credit Support Groups for Elimination of HIV Status Based Stigma and Discrimination.

Shreepal Saptasagar
SAVE Foundation

Statement of the Problem: HIV/AIDS– related stigma and discrimination is a process of devaluation of people either living with or associated with HIV. **Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** The study is focused on the formation of micro-credit support groups involving HIV+ and HIV negative women, their counseling, capacity building, skills development on reproductive and sexual health, STD/STI, HIV/AIDS, access to services etc **Findings:** Mixed micro-credit support groups are the safe forums for the women in a religious rural settings like India, which help women to discuss and understand such sensitive topics as reproductive and sexual health, prostitution, STD/HIV, drugs, alcohol, death etc.. and to reduce the fear about HIV/AIDS among the society. There are good examples of community involvement in the formation of mixed support groups and their education resulting into reduced stigma and discrimination in the society.

Title: The role of bedaquiline in effectiveness of treatment of the patients with M/XDR-TB and clinical data monitoring plan

Aysel Elman Aslanova
AR Ministry of Health, Scientific-Research Institute of Lung Diseases

Introduction: The new drug bedaquiline applies used to treat multidrug and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis (M/XDR-TB) since then 15/06/2017 in Azerbaijan. **Methods:** Our study evaluated 64 patients with pulmonary XDR-TB and with cavernous lung lesions on chest X-ray treated with bedaquiline (n=64) combined with a World Health Organization-recommended regimen. **Results:** In all patients were developed adverse events . The most frequent adverse events were the following: cQT prolongation, hypercalcemia, liver function tests elevation, myelosuppression, deficiency of potassium in the bloodstream. **Conclusion:** Treatment was halted in four patients (6.25%) because of prolonged Fridericia's corrected QT interval. This fact, bedaquiline as well as other, drugs such as delamanid, fluoroquinolones and clofazimine, may increase the QT interval.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Sensitization on HIV Prevention & Sexual Reproductive Health & Right (SRHR) for Adolescents in Ijaiye Ogba Lagos

David Ekpenyong ita
New HIV Vaccine and Microbicide Advocacy Society

Method: A baseline assessment was conducted by administering pre-test questionnaires to participants. The training was conducted once a week for five weeks using a structured training curriculum manual. At the end of the training, posts –test questionnaires were administered to assess knowledge gained. **Result :** Post-evaluation assessments showed that there was a statistically significant knowledge gain as adolescents improved their skills and knowledge of HIV, sexual reproductive health and biomedical HIV prevention tools (Pre Test 79.8% ± 9.75 VS Post Test 93.9% ± 7.7 $P < 0.01$). **Conclusion:** The training output showed that a well-planned five weeks training using a structured curriculum manual will improve SRHR knowledge of Adolescents.

Title: Sexual abstinence perceptions and knowledge of HIV/AIDS among in-school adolescents in a south-western Nigerian city

Oladimeji Oladepo
University of Ibadan

Statement of the problem: Young people are particularly vulnerable to HIV infection because of the physical, psychological, social and economic attributes of adolescence and are also at risk due to the high levels of risky sexual behaviors. **Aim**: The aim of the study was to document the sexual abstinence behavior of in-school adolescents, the factors influencing sexual abstinence, and knowledge of HIV and AIDS in Ibadan, South-West Nigeria. **Methodology:** The study was a descriptive cross-sectional survey of in-school adolescents in Ibadan, south-western Nigeria. **Findings:** Four hundred and twenty (420) respondents (52% males and 48% females), selected through a multistage sampling technique, completed a semi-structured questionnaire. This was supplemented with eight focus group discussions (FGDs). Coherent sexuality education interventions to promote the adoption of abstinence among young people are urgently needed.

Title: Accessing Sexual and Reproductive Health information and Services: A Panacea to achieving sustainable development and reaching the 90/90/90 target by 2030

Brian Simbarashe Mafuso
Young Peoples Network on Sexual Reproductive Health

Statement of the Problem: Several health studies especially the demographic Health Survey (2005)in Zimbabwe , indicated that HIV and AIDS prevalence especially among older age 30-60 groups is steadily decreasing 45% to 20%. The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of HIV and AIDS on the Economic , social and political areas of Zimbabwe. **Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** A combination of two methods was employed during the research .Both qualitative and quantitative methodologies were triangulated in the research so as to get in-depth knowledge about the study .The researcher made use of interviews, questionnaires, observation as well as sampling techniques as research tools .Interviews were on of the prominent sources of data which gave be chosen because they gave instant feedback compared to other techniques and that they told a lot from non- verbal communication

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Modeling the Adaptive Immunity and Both Modes of Transmission in HIV infection

Noura Yousfi
Hassan II University of Casablanca

Many mathematical models have been developed to better understand the dynamics of HIV infection. One of the earliest was presented by Perelson et al. In 1996. In this model, the cell infection is instantaneous and is caused only by contact with free virus. In reality, there are two kinds of delays: one in cell infection, and the other in virus production. In addition, HIV can spread by two fundamental modes, one by virus-to-cell infection, and the other by direct cell-to-cell transmission. For these above reasons, Lai and Zou improved the model of Perelson by incorporating the two modes of transmission and infinite distributed delay in cell infection. On the other hand, the adaptive immune responses of cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs) and antibodies play an important role in the control of HIV infection. The first immune response exerted by CTL cells is called the cellular immunity. However, the second immune response mediated by antibodies is called the humoral immunity

Title: Optimisation of HIV-1 drug resistance genotyping from dried blood spots using the free virus elution technique, in Zimbabwe

Tafadzwa Dylan Nyakubaya
Midlands State University

Introduction: A simple and cheap extraction technique is needed to facilitate genotyping testing from DBS for patients on antiretroviral treatment (ART) for effective management of HIV infection and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). **Method:** A cross sectional study was conducted to determine the sensitivity of the free virus elution technique for DBS with a viral load above and below 100 000 copies/ml to determine the presence of drug resistance mutations within patients on ART. A total of 10 DBS were obtained from patients on ART **Results:** All the five DBS specimens (50%) that had a VL>100,000copies/ml were successfully genotyped. The other five, which had VL<100,000copies/ml) failed to be amplified. Overall, resistance genotypes generated from the DBS and plasma were highly similar (95%). The most frequently observed NRTI mutations among persons on first-line were M184V (66.6%) etc..

Title: Virological suppression among HIV infected adolescents and youths receiving art in the national teaching and referral hospital in Kenya.

James Kangethe
Kenyatta National Hospital

Background: This study aimed to determine the HIV virological response and the associated risk factors among adolescents and youths on ART. **Methods**: This was a cross-sectional study among adolescents and youths aged 10 to 24 years in Kenyatta National Hospital who were on ART for at least six months. Patient characteristics were captured in a questionnaire and viral load was abstracted from electronic medical records. Viral suppression was presented as a proportion based on viral load less than 1000 copies per milliliter of plasma. **Results**: The mean age was 17 years (SD 4.3 years) and 55.6% were females. The median CD4 count was 573 cells per micro liter of blood (IQR: 344- 1780). A total of 227 (74.2%) HIV infected adolescents and youths were virologically suppressed (viral load less than 1000 copies/ml blood)

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Addiction recovery: a dream without community re-integration process

Kennedy Opere
Kenya Red Cross Society

The HIV burden among the persons who inject drugs (PWID) is momentous and expanding. According to United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), nearly 16 million people inject drugs for non-medical use worldwide, out of which around 3 million live with HIV. In Kenya, an impressive reduction in HIV incidence was noted in the period between the year 2000 and 2017. The incidence reduced from 0.62 % in 2000 to 0.44% in 2013 (Kenya HIV estimates 2014). The HIV burden among the persons who inject drugs (PWID) is momentous and expanding. This has ultimately led to the reduction of HIV prevalence from 7.6% (Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey-KAIS 2007) to 5.6% (KAIS 2012). However, the observed reductions have shown no notable impacts among the PWIDs in Kenya where an estimated 18% still live with HIV. PWID refers to persons who inject psychoactive substances for nonmedical use.

Title: Causes of admission and outcome of HIV patients in Kuth : A retrospective study of 2015 years

Turatsinze Marcel
University of Rwanda

Objective: The objective of this study was to identify the causes of admissions and outcome of HIV patients among patient admitted in Internal medicine department of (KUTH) Kigali University Teaching Hospital over a one-year period from January 2015 to December 2015. **Methods:** A retrospective study with quantitative strategy of data analysis, HIV cases were identified from the admission register of medical wards of Internal medicine department of KUTH and the case notes were retrieved from the archive of CHUK and analyzed. **RESULTS:** There were 153 patients: 101 males and 52 females. Where the youngest was 17 and the oldest was 84 years with a median age is 40. The commonest causes of admission of HIV patients were pulmonary tuberculosis, cryptococcal meningitis, anemia, and malaria with 32%, 13.7% and 3.3% and 3.3% respectively

Title: Prevalence of people living with HIV in Eswatini and a support from Mbabane central laboratory

Eric Ekute
Mbabane Government Hospital

Eswatini, a small landlocked country in the world, with 27.4% of adults living with HIV. In 2017, 7,000 adults were newly infected with HIV and 3,500 people died of an AIDS related illness. Over the last decade Eswatini has made significant progress on its HIV epidemic. HIV prevalence is stabilizing and the number of new infections among adults has newly halved since, 2011, an achievement largely made possible and by rapidly scaling up the number of people accessing antiretroviral treatment. At 85%, it has one of the highest rates of antiretroviral treatment coverage in Sub-Saharan Africa, and it has also increased its own domestic investment and funding for the HIV response. Nevertheless, the huge amount of people living with HIV in Eswatini means it is still the country's biggest public health concern. According to 2015 estimates, life expectancy in the country is 57 years for men and 61 years for women.

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Medication adherence among adolescents on antiretroviral medications

Rukayyat Sadiq
Texila American University

Purpose: To determine the level of adherence among adolescents on antiretroviral medications **Methods:** This study was be carried out on adolescent 10-19years who are HIV positive on ART in 3 health facilities in Lagos State, South West Nigeria providing comprehensive ART services The sample size was be determined using the Leslie Kish formula for cross-sectional studies. Data was collected using structured and pre-tested questionnaire .In-depth interview were also used to collect information from participant. Data were analyzed using SPSS for windows version 25.0. **Results:** This study shows that more 77.3% had optimal adherence for two months and 68.7% had optimal adherence for two weeks. Over 25.3% did not even take their medication the day before interview. The level of adherence is higher among adolescents older than 13 years (25.4% for optimal and 29.5% for sub-optimal) **Conclusion:** study reveals there is a low rate of adherence amongst adolescents leading to poor clinical outcomes.

Title: Routine Opt-out HIV testing in critical care

Ashley Duncan
University of Nottingham, UK

Background: Patients living with HIV presenting in critical care have complex healthneeds, and these are further enhanced when patients are yet to be diagnosed. Missed or late HIV diagnosis has a crippling effect on individual's mortality, morbidity, onwards transmission and healthcare costs; therefore testing this population may provide practice development (PD). **Methods**: A review of literature has been utilised in order to gather quality research which assess, evaluate and integrate appropriate practices. **Results** Op-out HIV testing would help to contain the epidemic and reduce infection rates; whilst enabling individuals to have rapid access to care. Due to an ageing population presenting with multiple comorbidities and an increase in complex care needs, acute care is becoming more challenging. Such striking truths in regards to the reality of critical care nursing can be said about patients with HIV. HIV+ patients are at a furthered increased risk of developing other comorbidities, as they are also an ageing population.

Title: Biological and molecular characterization of HIV-1 isolates from Cuban patients at two moments of their natural history

Enrique Noa Romero
AIDS Research Laboratory, Cuba

Background: In this work we aimed to correlate the genotypic and phenotypic characteristics of strains of HIV-1 isolated from Cuban patients with the natural history of the infection. **Methods:** Sixteen patients without antiretroviral therapy (ART) were included. The first sample was taken in the eight months after the diagnostic and the second sample two years later. The viral subtype was determined by phylogenetic analysis of the protease-RT region and the V3 loop of HIV-1. Viral isolation and biological characterization was performed using the standardized technique of the WHO (2002) and the prediction of the use of co-receptors through the genotypic analysis of the V3 loop (rule 11/25) **Conclusions:** The natural history of HIV infection in these Cuban patients was marked by immunological damage at the time of their serological diagnosis and the emergence of strains X4 and R5X4, that provide insight for the development of therapeutic or preventive intervention strategies

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

Title: Factors affecting Retention of Sero-discordant Couples on PrEP when Integrating PrEP Services into Routine HIV Clinic: Findings from the Nigerian PrEP Demonstration Project

Rose Aguolu
National Agency for the Control of AIDS

Background: This paper identifies factors that could affect retention of HIV negative clients on PrEP when integrating PrEP services into the routine HIV clinic, in view of model scale up. **Methodology:** This was a demonstration study to evaluate the effectiveness of delivery of PrEP and TasP as part of a combination prevention strategy for sero-discordant couples through the routine HIV clinic in NigeriaSero-discordant couples were identified, screened and enrolled based on specific eligibility criteria. Enrolled couples were followed up for a period of twelve months during which they had monthly drug pick-ups. **Results** The support group at the HIV clinic provided ready support for clients. There was a high level of perceived and enacted stigma and discrimination of HIV negative clients because of their attendance at the HIV clinic. **Conclusion** Creation of "HIV negative/PrEP clients" support groups to address issues related to stigma and discrimination; task-sharing among the various cadre of staff to reduce high work burden, and multi-month dispensing of PrEP to reduce frequency of visits could be considered to promote retention

Title: Clinical outcomes of Zidovuine-Lamivudine-Nevirapine regimen (AZT-3TC-NVP) versus Tenofavir-Lamivudine-efavirenz (TDF-3TC-EFV) regimen among HIV/AIDs patients: A 4 year retrospective cohort study

Musa Abdulmutalab
Sir Muhammad Sanusi Specialist Hospital

A 4 years retrospective cohort study was conducted at Maryam Abacha General Hospital Gezawa, Kano state, Nigeria. Data of 719 patients (>18 years) from August 2013 to December 2018, was extracted. Measurable changes of function or quality of life resulting from initiating both regimens were compared. Also all reported ADRs and presentations were analyzed by multiple response data analysis. Of the 719 patients, majority (66.2%) are females, The mean age of the participants is 36.5. (47.2%) were commenced on AZT-3TC-NVP, among which (8%) were switched to TDF-3TC-EFV due to ADRs. 52.8% were commenced and maintained on TDF-3TC-EFV. 92.1% of all patients are on adjuvant co-trimoxazole. 91.2% Patients on AZT-3TC-NVP regimen experienced at least one ADR while 35.8% experienced at least one severe ADR within the first 3 months of ART.

Title: Subject

Name
Affiliation

Abstract

SPEAKER SLOTS AVAILABLE

PAST AFFILIATES

PAST AFFILIATES

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Glimpses of STD-HIV/AIDS Conference















