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LBPEC20



HIV EPIDEMICS TO THE RISE AND CONCENTRATING IN YOUNG MEN IN LATIN AMERICA

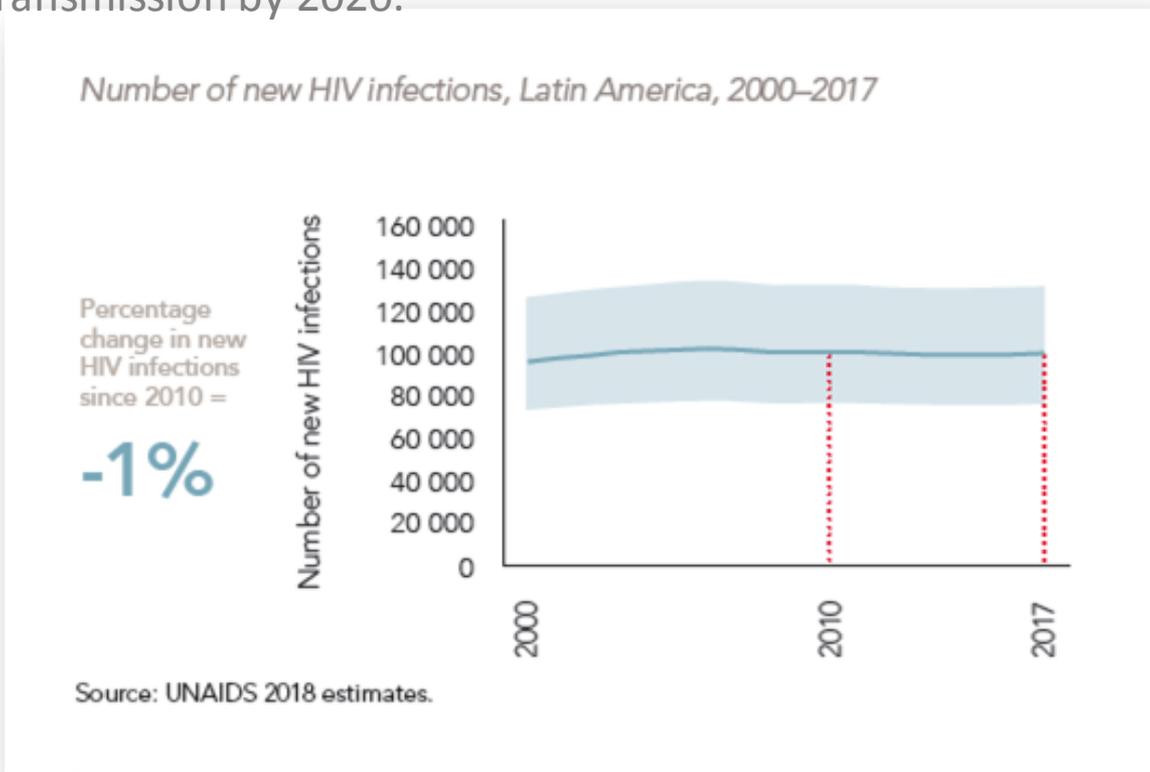


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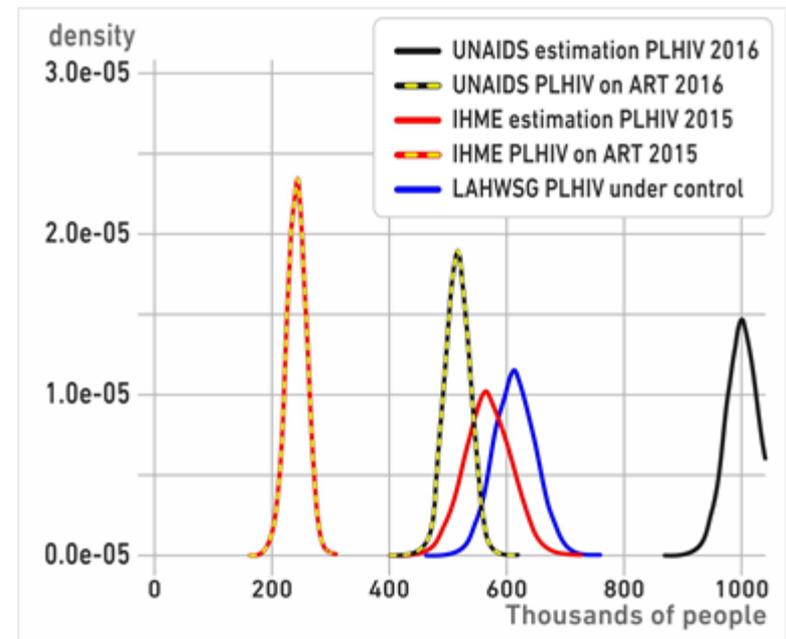
For the last 5 years UNAIDS reports no reduction in new HIV infections in Latin America (LA) with a stable 100.000 new infections/ year and an increase in the number of PLHIV from 1,6 to 1,8 millions from 2007 to 2017, remarking an insufficient advance to the aim to significantly reduce HIV transmission by 2020.

Nevertheless, the report shows marked disparities among countries and in many cases lack of data.

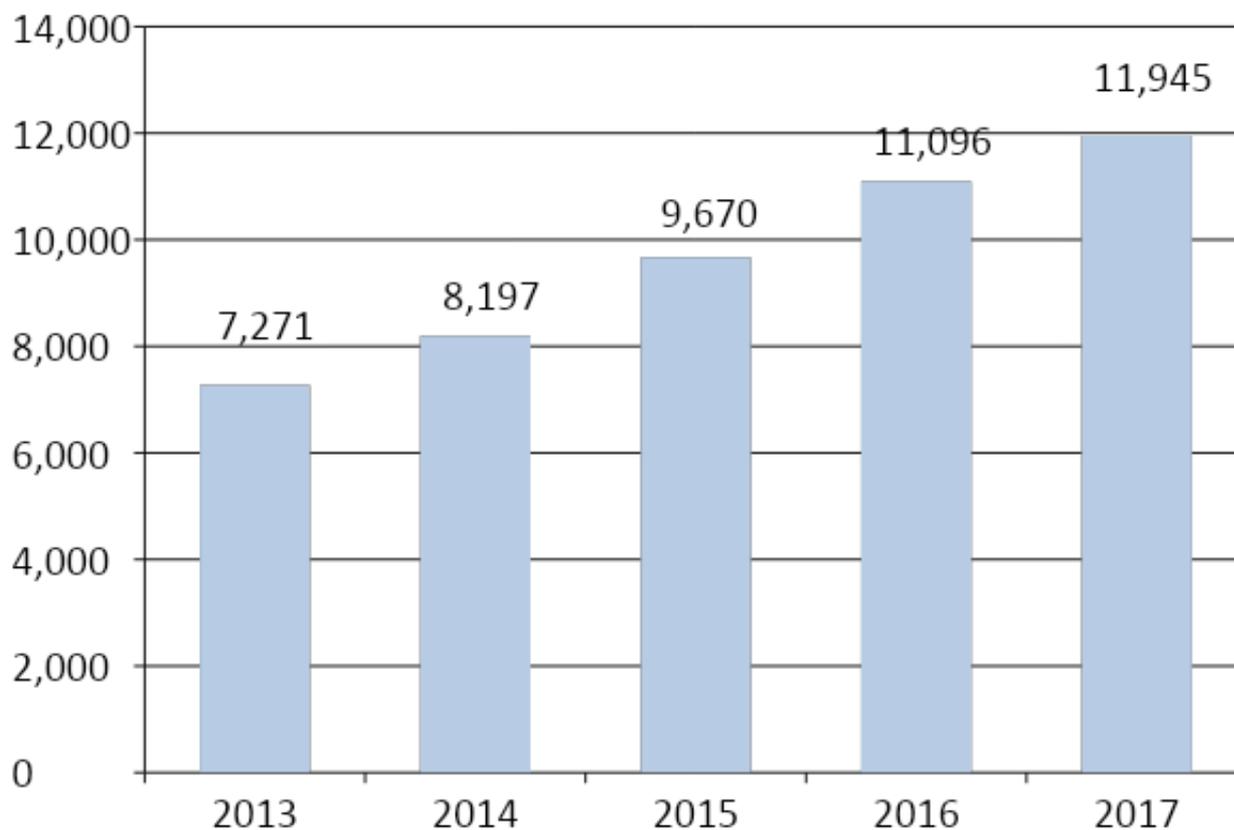
The objective of our study was to monitor the trends of HIV epidemics in LA by independent data collection of number and demographic characteristics of new cases admitted to care from 2013 to 2017



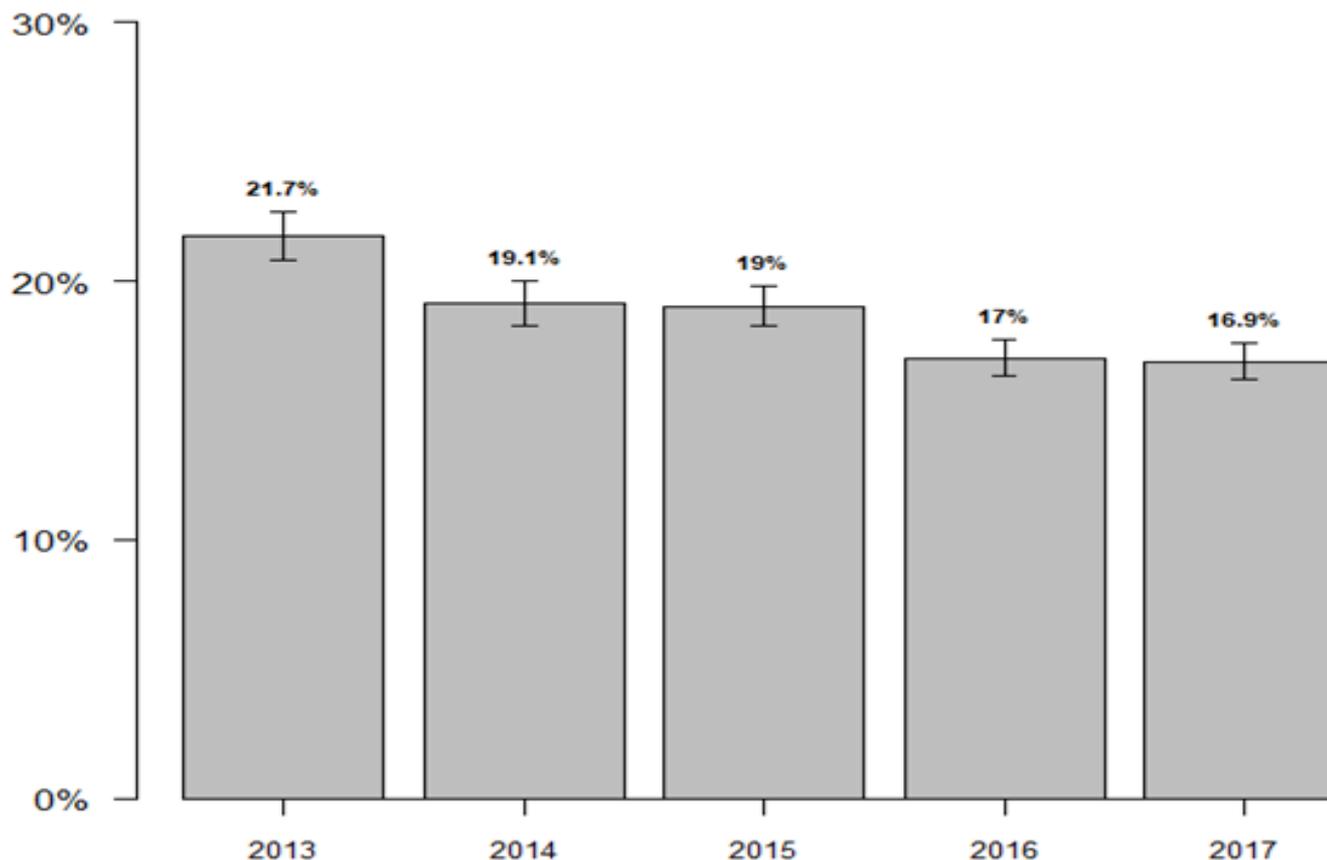
- We collected data from 42 public and private HIV centers from capital cities and provinces in 42 HIV Care Centers from 11 countries in LA. All selected centers reported complete data from 2013 to 2017.
- Gender, age and CD4 at admission among other baseline characteristics were registered. Transfers in from other centers were excluded of the analysis.
- People under control in our sample represents 19.5% of PLWH under control in each country. For expansion of results, sensitivity analysis were performed according to UNAIDS estimations, expert elicitation and modeling assuming β distribution.*
- Statistical analysis by Poisson regression models with 3 random levels*



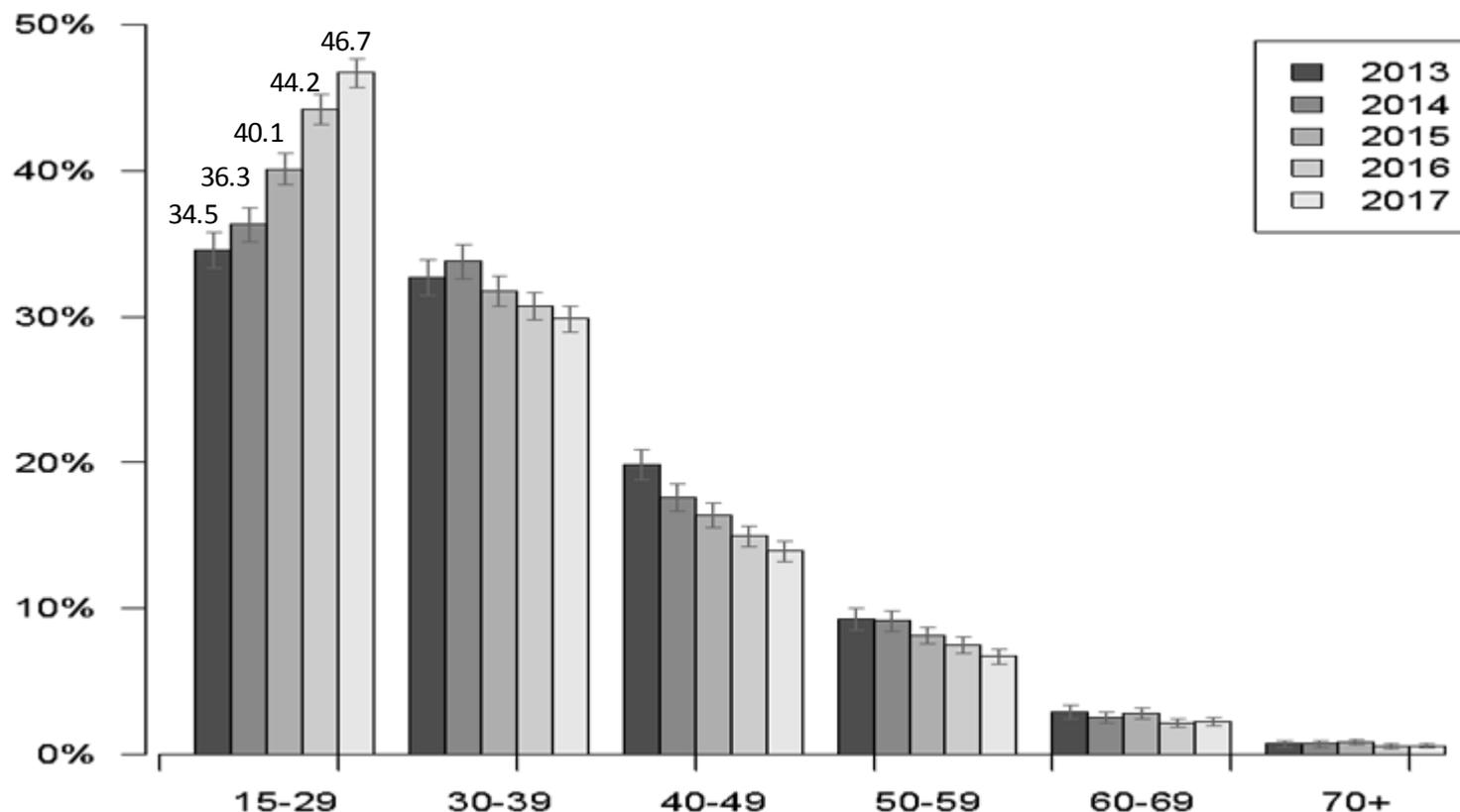
- 48,179 new cases were admitted in 5 years increasing from 7,271 in 2013 to 11,945 in 2017.



- Women represented 21.7% of new cases in 2013 decreasing to a 16.9% in 2017. Distribution by age in new cases in women remained stable along time.



- Presentation to care at younger ages steadily increased among men during in the 5 years reported. In 2013 34.5% of new cases in men were younger than 29 years old. By 2017 this group of age represented 46.7% of new cases.





- We report a significant increase in the number of new HIV cases in Latin America.
- Our data in a representative sample of 11 Latin American countries show that HIV is hyper concentrating in men in LA.
- Young men are driving the epidemics in the region with close to half of new HIV cases.
- This should be taken as an alert to urgently intensify prevention strategies in this principal key population in Latin America. Unprotected sexual practices in young men should be focused as a priority for prevention strategies.



Acknowledgments to the Latin American HIV Workshop Study Group



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