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HIV contact tracing: nursing intervention

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Introduction

The tracing of contacts in TB is an efficient way to control transmission and also a routine task in the treatment of TB

The notification to the patients' partners about the patients' serostatus regarding the HIV infection is regulated by law in different ways in different countries in the European Union

In Catalonia, in cases of sexual transmission, Royal Decree 67/2010 of May 25 2010, obliges medical personnel to trace the patients' contacts

Regarding HIV, medical personnel should accept the challenge of contact tracing as part of their daily work in specialized units





Conditional – Patient Referral (CpR) [

Notification by index case within an agreed time period; beyond this time period, where necessary, notification by the healthcare provider

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Patient Referral (PaR)

Notification by index case with the help of the healthcare provider



We have used this method for the last six years.

We recommend that patients inform their partners in two ways:

- personally, with their closest contacts;
- anonymously, with other contacts.



The delayed diagnosis is from 12 to 60% in Europe and around 40% in Spain and 38% en Barcelona (in 2013).

In Barcelona, up to 30% of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) are unaware of their serostatus. These people do not receive treatment and can transmit the infection.



Introduction

Recently-diagnosed HIV by transmission category: Spain*, 2007-2012. Data not corrected by delay in notification



*Asturias, Baleares, Canarias, Cataluña, Ceuta, Extremadura, Galicia, La Rioja, Madrid, Navarra, y País Vasco



Spanish Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality

Introduction



Cases of HIV and AIDS: distribution by district, Barcelona, 2013.

	SIDA			VIH		
Districtes	N	Taxa bruta*	Taxa ajustada*	N	Taxa bruta*	Taxa ajustada*
Ciutat Vella	8	7,69	8,11	61	58,69	44,89
Eixample	17	6,41	5,49	122	46,05	43,82
Sants-Montjuïc	4	2,19	2,06	40	21,94	21,82
Les Corts	1	1,22	1,20	11	13,48	16,12
Sarrià-Sant Gervasi	5	3,42	3,15	15	10,27	11,33
Gràcia	1	0,82	1,11	21	17,35	16,37
Horta-Guinardó	3	1,78	1,64	18	10,71	11,94
Nou Barris	7	4,22	4,53	24	14,47	14,21
Sant Andreu	2	1,36	1,36	16	10,91	11,76
Sant Martí	10	4,27	4,12	26	12,12	11,75
No consta				1		
Total	58	3,59		355	22,00	

Cases per 100,000 inhabitants



Public Health Agency of Barcelona

Introduction



To trace the sexual contacts of a person with a recently-diagnosed case of HIV

To facilitate this person's active participation in the tracing process

To provide the conditions by which these contacts may receive HIV care



Patients and methods

- Prospective and descriptive study
- From January to December, 2012
- Target group: people living with recently-diagnosed HIV who have visited the nursing unit of the Infectious Diseases Service at Hospital Clínic de Barcelona
- All the people living with recently-diagnosed HIV who have visited our unit during the study period were considered index cases
- Risk contact was considered to be any sexual contact without the clear use of a condom on more than 90% of the occasions when the person had sexual intercourse in the previous 6 months
- Demographic data and sexual behaviour were recorded
- The dual referral method was used to look for risk contacts
- □ An HIV test was performed on all identified contacts



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Characteristics of people living with recently-diagnosed HIV

All index cases	215
Age (median)	33 (19–66)
Gender - Male - Female - Transexual	196 (91%) 11 (5%) 8 (4%)
Spanish-born Latin America Rest of Europe *	128 (60%) 59 (27%) 23 (11%)
Education - Primary - Secondary - Higher	19 (9%) 100 (46) 96 (45)
Sexual orientation - Homo - Hetero - Bisex - Transex	173 (80%) 25 (12%) 8 (4%) 9 (4%)
MSM	190 (88%)
CD4 <350 cel/mm ³	92 (43%)
	19 (3176)



* Seven (3%) from Eastern Europe

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Viral load >20000 cop/ml	79 (37%)



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All index cases	215
Closed, steady partner	52 (24%)
Open relationship with 1-2 contacts	50 (23%)
Open relationship with \geq 3 contacts	36 (17%)
No steady partner with 1-2 contacts	15 (7%)
No steady partner with \geq 3 contacts	36 (17%)
Unreachable	26 (12%)



* According to the patient

HIV contact tracing: condom use as a preventive measure





* As a result of drug use (138 or 64%); misplaced trust in partners (55 or 26%)











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** Total prevalence: 54%



* 9/19 (47.7%) had CD4 <350 cel/mm3; 16/19 (84.2%) started treatment within 6 months.



The patient referral method used in a initial visit to a hospital Unit dedicated to HIV infections carried out by a specialized nurse, identify a considerable number of unknown new HIV cases

About half of the newly diagnosed HIV contacts had CD4 < 350 cel/mm³

Four out of five newly diagnosed HIV cases started treatment within 6 months of diagnosis



This nursing intervention can have a positive impact on the HIV epidemic by encouraging risk-proof contact, connecting patients with newly diagnosed specialty care, keeping these patients in long-term care and providing access to specialist care

More time is needed to analyze this data and improve the accuracy of these results



Gràcies **Thanks** Dekuji **Kiitos** Grazzi Tak Gracias Спасибі hvala Takk Tack Grazie хвала Danke آپ کا شکریہ Þakka þér Дзякуй Grazas Aitäh Mercès **Eskerrik** asko **Obrigado** Merci köszönöm **Diolch yn fawr** dziękuję σας ευχαριστώ Спасибо Hvala vam što ste Dank je wel ви благодариме ത്രാത്ര മാത്രത്ത് tesekkür ederim धन्यवाद 谢谢 ďakujem Dėkojame Go raibh maith agat paldies jums **Multumesc** תודה לך Благодаря ви

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