



38:HIV-PERCENTAGE OF ALL TYPES OF HEPATITIS VIRUS IN IVDU USERS AMONG THE POPULATION OF HELLAS

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Background:

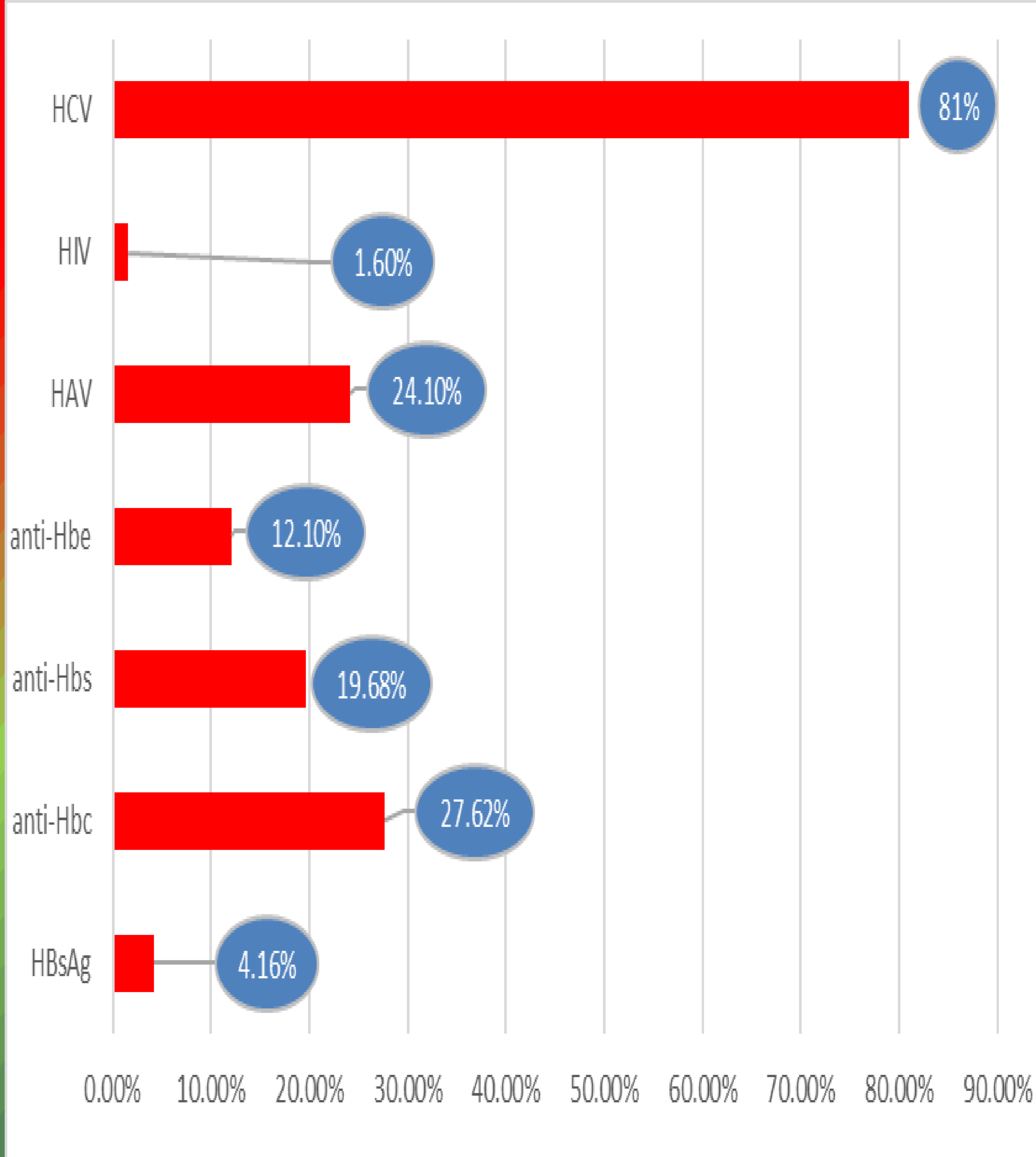
Drug users (IVDUs) are far more likely to have viral hepatitis (mainly HCV) infection than other patient groups and a major risk group also for transmission of HIV . The purpose of our study is the epidemiological characteristics and the incidence of all types of hepatitis, HAV, HBV, HCV and HIV infection markers in toxic substances monitored at our hepatological department in Hellas.

Description of model of care/intervention:

In our study were included all toxic substance users who came to our department in 2017-2018. (N = 325, Men / Women = 217/108, mean age = 30.5 years, range 21-58). All patients were tested for anti-HAV (IgG / IgM), HbsAg, anti-Hbc (IgG / IgM), HbeAg, anti-HBs, anti-Hbe / HbeAg, anti-HCV and anti-HIV. All with positive anti-HCV were, afterwards, tested by PCR HCV-RNA and genotype was determined.

Effectiveness:

A total of 315 of the 325 subjects underwent complete serological screening. HbsAg was detected in 15 of 315 subjects (4.16%), anti-Hbc (+) was detected in 87 out of 315 subjects (27.62%), anti-Hbs in 62 out of 315 (19.68%) , anti-Hbe in 38 out of 315 individuals (12.1%), anti-HAV IgG in 76 out of 315 (24.1%) and only 5 out of 315 (1.6%) were HIV-positive. Anti-HCV (+) was detected in 255 of 315 (81%) and 174 (62.2%) of the 255 tested by PCR HCV-RNA was positive. The genotype of the HCV infection was: GT1a = 15 (8.6%), GT1b = 18 (10.3%), GT2 = 4 (2.3%), GT3 = 111 (63.2%), GT4 = (14.9%).



Conclusion and next steps:

In our study, we have seen the high incidence of HCV infection in drug users (IVDU) as reported in the international bibliography, while the incidence of HBV and HIV infection is low. Concerning the genotypes of HCV infection, there was a significant increase in genotypes 1 and 4 in our patients in Hellas.

