



CHARACTERIZATION OF THE MIGRANT POPULATION WITH DIAGNOSIS OF HIV INFECTION IN A PUBLIC HOSPITAL IN LIMA, PERU



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INTRODUCTION

The migratory phenomenon has several consequences in the public health of countries that received migrants. Peru is not exempt from the immigration process. However, as in other Latin American countries, due to the socioeconomic context of Venezuela, migration from that country has increased considerably. Migration is a challenge to the health system, to be able to satisfy the high demand that is added, mainly in the capitals of cities.⁽¹⁾

Infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a major public health problem worldwide. By 2017, it is estimated that in Peru, there are 72,000 people with HIV at the national level. Of them, approximately one in four, still do not know they have the infection. By 2017, it is estimated that 2,800 new HIV infections occurred in the general population.⁽²⁾

The Cayetano Heredia Hospital is a reference center at the national level in the management of patients with HIV infection, and constitutes one of the main centers for the diagnosis and management of HIV infection in the migrant population.

OBJECTIVES

To determine the clinical and epidemiological characteristics of the migrant population with HIV diagnosis admitted to the Program for the Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and AIDS (PROCTSS) between 2016 and 2018, in a public hospital at the third level of care.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Descriptive, retrospective and transversal study. The non Peruvian patients records with HIV diagnosed were reviewed between January 2016 and December 2018. A data sheet was prepared with demographic data and related to the diagnosis of HIV, immunological, virological and treatment were recovered.

RESULTS

Between 2016 and 2018, the PROCTSS of Cayetano Heredia Hospital initiated antiretroviral treatment for 2530 patients, 13% (321) of them were migrants. 25% had stage 2, 3 or 4 according to WHO classification at the time of diagnosis in their country of origin. In 60% of the cases, the HIV diagnostic test was performed as a routine test. 100% of the cases were infected through sexual intercourse.

Característica	Total = 321	Percentage
Demographic Data		
Country of Origin	30	9%
Venezuela	263	82%
Other	38	12%
Gender		
Male	286	89%
Sexual Orientation		
Bisexual	100	31%
Heterosexual	35	11%
Homosexual	186	58%
Data associated with the diagnosis of HIV		
BF years of diagnosis		
< 5 years	170	53%
> 5 years	151	47%
AIDS at the time of diagnosis		
Yes	80	25%
No	241	75%
Serological Data		
CD4 on admission to PROCTSS		
< 300	85	26%
300 - 350	71	22%
350 - 500	80	25%
> 500	135	42%
Virologic Data		
Viral Load on admission to PROCTSS		
Indetectable	183	57%
< 100,000	162	50%
> 100,000	25	8%
Treatment Data		
Previous antiretroviral treatment		
Yes	223	69%
No	80	25%
SMART started in PROCTSS		
New nucleoside analogues	228	71%
Pre-existence integrase	93	29%

CONCLUSIONS

The increase in the immigrant population with HIV infection in Peru is mainly from Venezuela. This increase is mainly of MSM population, with higher education and with good response to antiretroviral treatment. The response capacity of the Peruvian health system must be evaluated to ensure the sustainability of the treatment in this group of patients

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