Sexually Transmitted Infections Among HIV Infected Patients Receiving Care in the District of Columbia: Incidence and Correlates of Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, and Viral Hepatitis in the DC Cohort

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The District of Columbia (DC) has one of the highest HIV infection rates among metropolitan areas in the US, about 2.5% of the adult and adolescent population.

The occurrence of STIs and viral hepatitis among HIV infected patients has implications for the health of the individual and the community and is a marker of behaviors associated with HIV transmission.

We aim to examine the frequency and factors associated with the development of syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, and Hepatitis B/C infections among people living with HIV and receiving care in Washington, DC.

1. Introduction

The DC Cohort is a longitudinal observational research project that collects clinical data from consenting HIV-infected outpatients receiving care at thirteen major clinics treating HIV-infected persons in Washington, DC.

2. Methods

3. Case Definitions

Chlamydia

• Positive HBV core antibody (IgM or IgG or total), OR
• Positive HBV surface antigen (HBsAg), OR
• Positive HCV RNA

4. Results

Table 1: Incidence of STIs and viral hepatitis among HIV+ patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STI</th>
<th>Age at consent</th>
<th>Gender at consent</th>
<th>Race/ethnicity</th>
<th>MSM (% of population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Syphilis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B</td>
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<td>Hepatitis C</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

5. Conclusions

Incident STIs and viral hepatitis remain a significant cause of morbidity and reflect ongoing HIV transmission risk among HIV-infected individuals receiving care in Washington, DC.

STI risk was associated with age, gender, and HIV risk behavior and varied significantly across sites of care.

Further statistical analysis will provide insights into which variables are independent risk factors for STIs and viral hepatitis in the DC Cohort.