

Epidemiología del ITS en población general y VIH en América Latina y Prevención Combinada del VIH

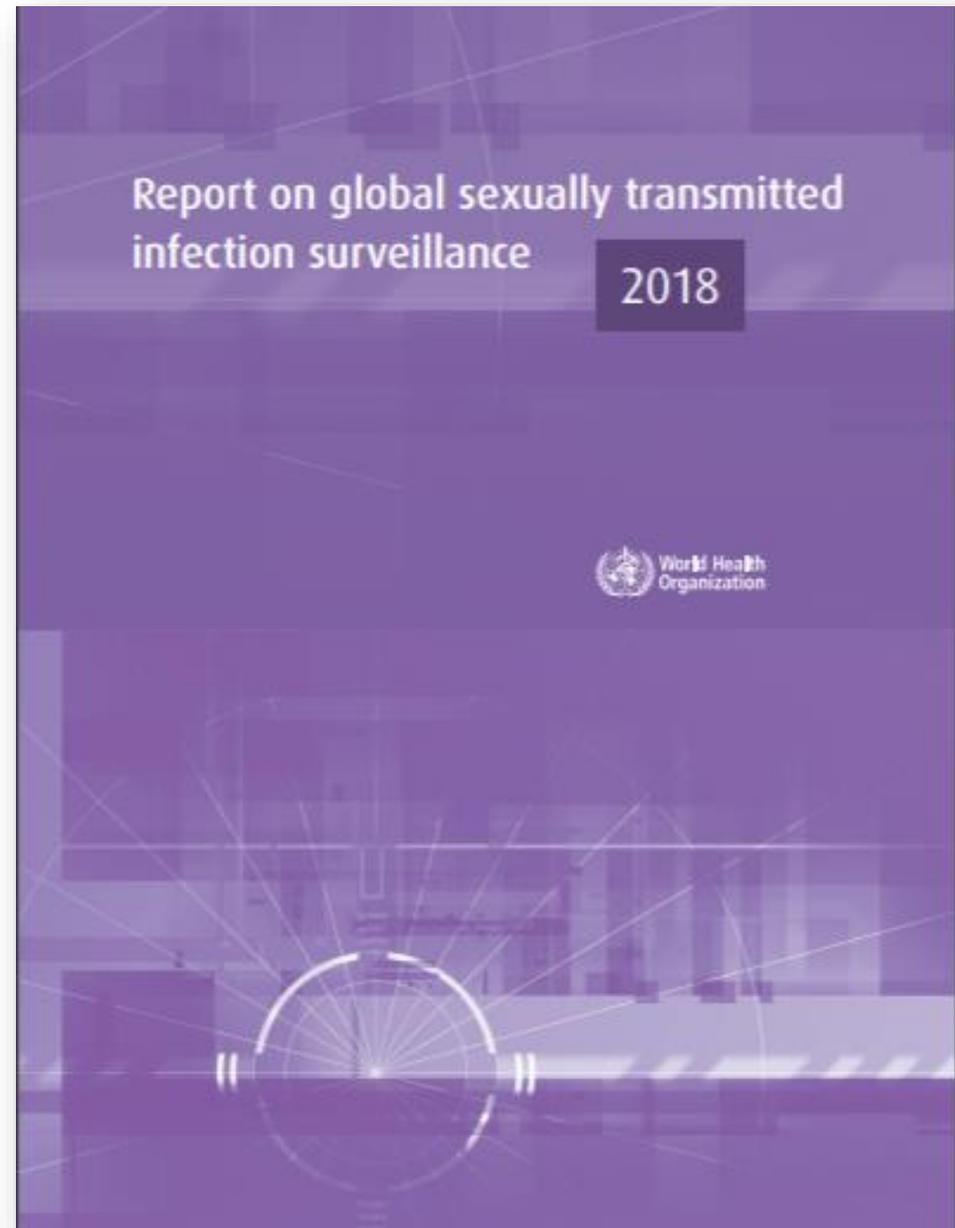
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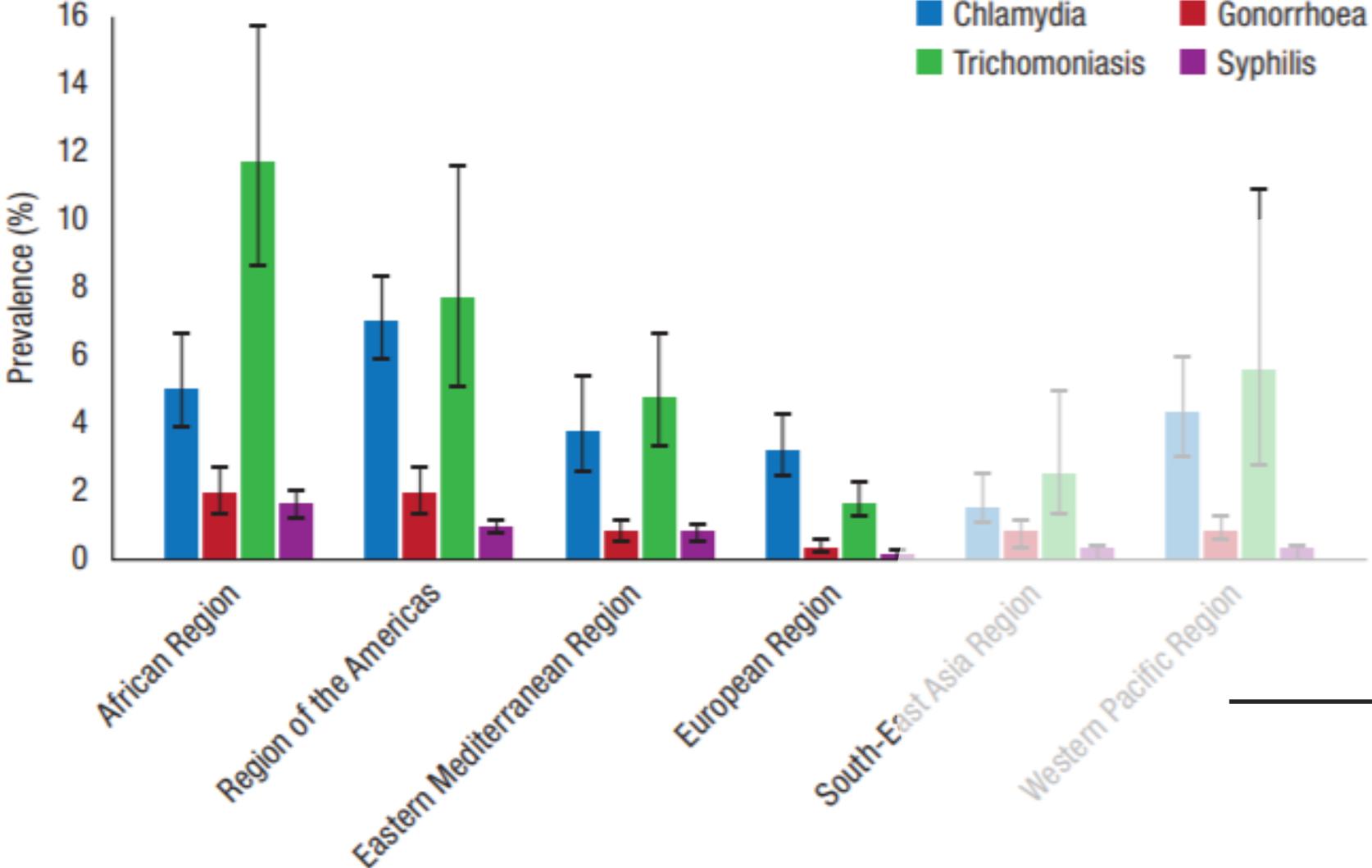
Esta presentación inicial fue elaborada por la Dra Maeve De Melo

Algunos datos de ITS en el mundo



<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/277258/9789241565691-eng.pdf?ua=1>

Fig. 1.1. Estimated prevalence (and 95% uncertainty interval [UI]) of chlamydia, gonorrhoea, trichomoniasis and active syphilis in women aged 15–49 years by WHO region, based on 2009–2016 data



Source: Rowley et al. 2018 (1)

Fig. 1.2. Estimated prevalence (and 95% UI) of chlamydia, gonorrhoea, trichomoniasis and active syphilis in men aged 15–49 years by WHO region, based on 2009–2016 data

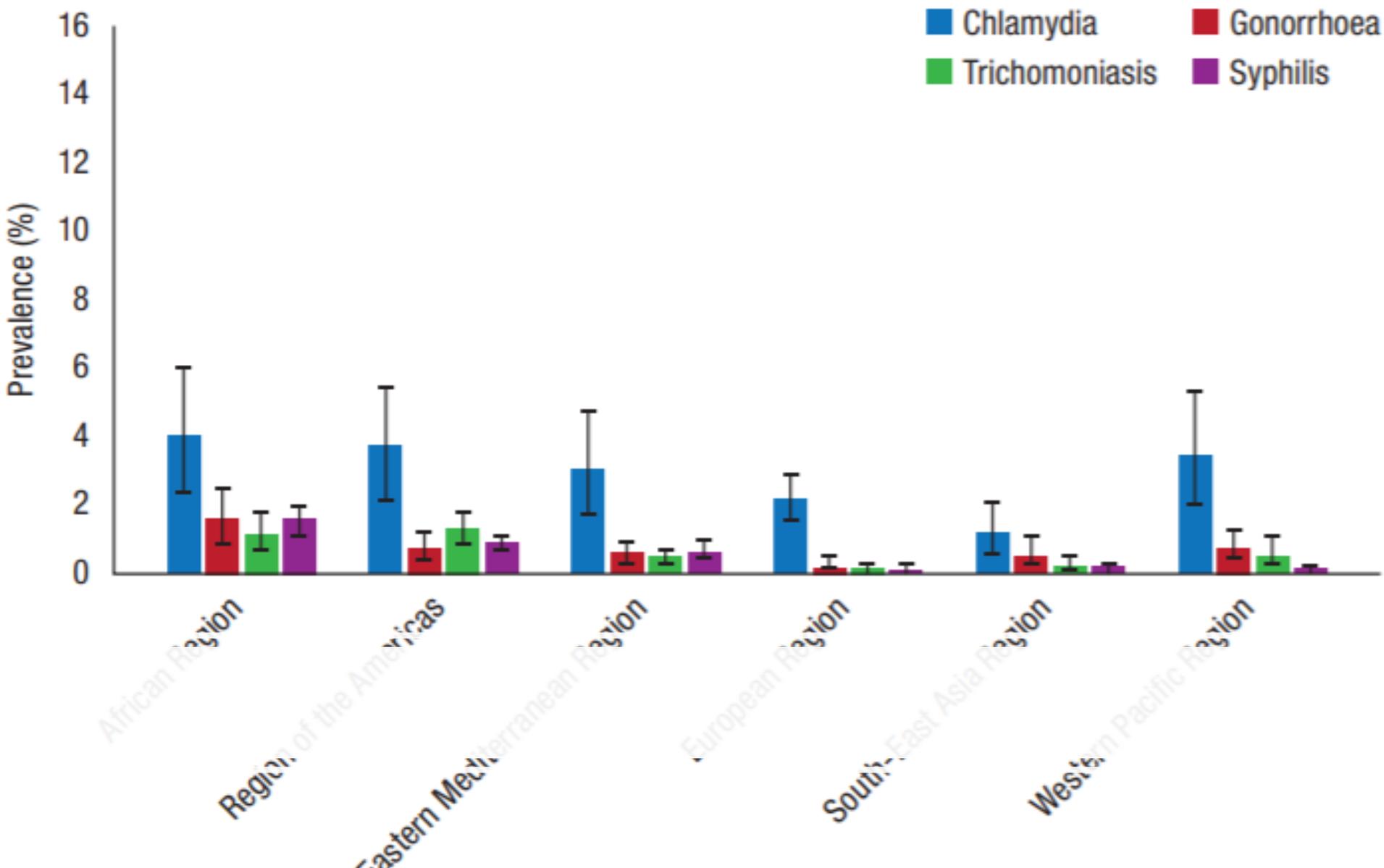
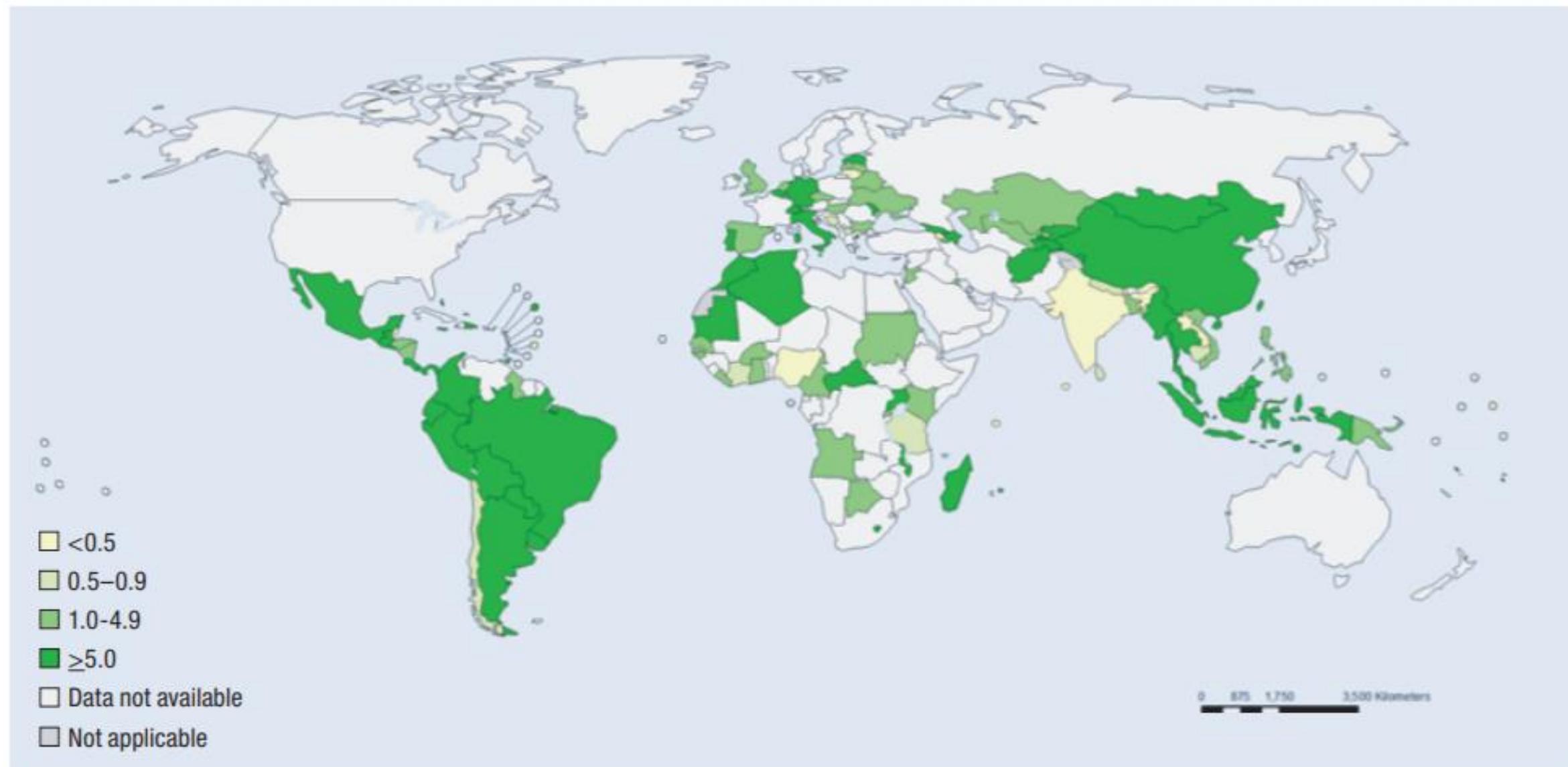
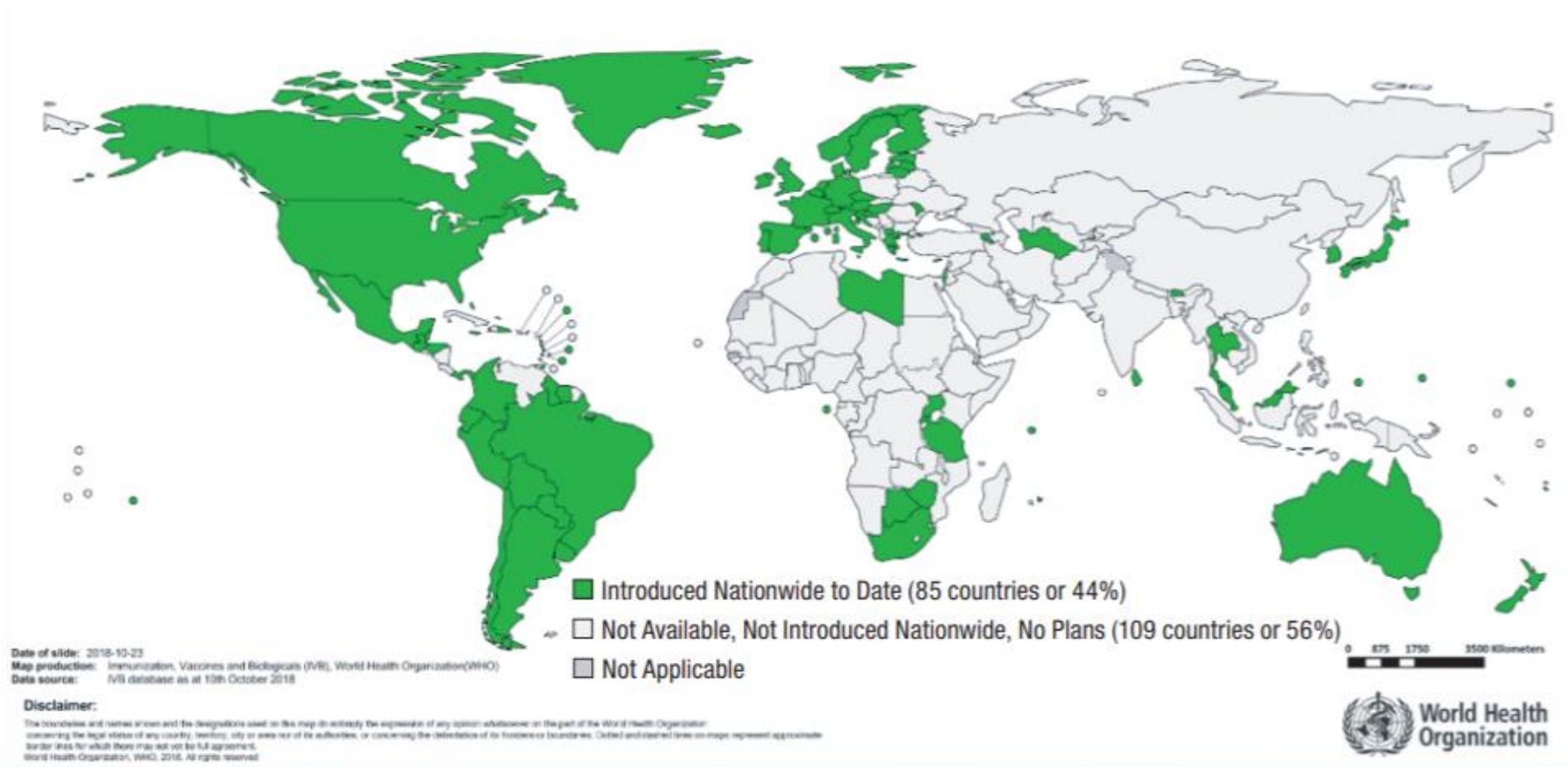


Fig. 3.3. Percentage of MSM with syphilis (latest reported data since 2008 and through 2017)



Source: WHO Global Health Observatory, 2018 (38)

Fig. 7.2. Eighty-five countries with HPV vaccine incorporated into their national immunization programmes



Source: WHO/IVB database as of October 2018 (55)



**CUÁN FÁCIL O DIFÍCIL ES INFECTARSE
POR EL VIH?**

Estimated Per-Act Probability of Acquiring HIV from an Infected Source, by Exposure Act*

Type of Exposure	Risk per 10,000 Exposures
Parenteral	
Blood Transfusion	9,250
Needle-Sharing During Injection Drug Use	63
Percutaneous (Needle-Stick)	23
Sexual	
Receptive Anal Intercourse	138
Insertive Anal Intercourse	11
Receptive Penile-Vaginal Intercourse	8
Insertive Penile-Vaginal Intercourse	4
Receptive Oral Intercourse	Low
Insertive Oral Intercourse	Low
Other^	
Biting	Negligible
Spitting	Negligible
Throwing Body Fluids (Including Semen or Saliva)	Negligible
Sharing Sex Toys	Negligible

* Factors that may increase the risk of HIV transmission include sexually transmitted diseases, acute and late-stage HIV infection, and high viral load. Factors that may decrease the risk include condom use, male circumcision, antiretroviral treatment, and pre-exposure prophylaxis. None of these factors are accounted for in the estimates presented in the table.

	Category	Number of estimates	Stratified meta-analysis results		Univariable meta-regression results		References
			Homogeneity p value	Infectivity*† (95% CI)	Infectivity*‡ (95% CI)	Infectivity* difference (95% CI)	
Region	USA/Europe	8	0.05	0.59 (0.44–0.75)	0.56 (0.46–0.66)	0	27,30,32,36,38,40,46§
	Africa	6	<0.0001	0.91 (0.59–1.22)	0.64 (0.57–0.71)	0.08 (–0.04 to 0.20)	18,39,45,47,50,52
	Asia	1	n/a	31.00(25.00–40.00)¶	n/a	n/a	33
Type of act	Penile-vaginal	5	0.0002	0.84 (0.51–1.17)	n/a	n/a	32,37,39,40,50
	Penile-anal	1	n/a	33.80 (18.51–49.09)¶	n/a	n/a	37
Transmission direction	Male-to-female	10	0.001	0.66 (0.54–0.79)	0.64 (0.57–0.72)	0	29,32,37,38,40,45,46,48,52§**
	Female-to-male	6	<0.0001	2.76 (1.19–4.33)	0.64 (0.45–0.84)	–0.002 (–0.21 to 0.21)	18,30,33,37,47,48
Genital ulcer disease status of susceptible individual††	No genital ulcer disease	4	<0.0001	3.72 (0.70–6.75)	1.46 (0.94–1.97)	0	18,33,49,51
	Genital ulcer disease	5	<0.0001	30.55 (11.27–49.84)	7.46 (4.75–10.17)	6.00 (3.25 to 8.76)	18,33,47,49,51
STI status of susceptible individual††	No STI	1	n/a	12.00 (6.00–25.00)¶	n/a	n/a	33
	STI	2	0.1	55.86 (4.43–107.29)	n/a	n/a	18,33
Circumcision status of susceptible male individual	Circumcised	2	0.4	5.13 (3.37–6.89)	5.13 (3.36–6.89)	0	18,47
	Not circumcised	2	0.02	97.33 (0.00–295.16)	13.21 (5.70–20.72)	8.08 (0.37 to 15.80)	18,47
Mean age of susceptible individual	≥30 years	6	<0.0001	1.06 (0.56–1.56)	0.94 (0.71–1.16)	0	27,32,38,39,45‡‡§§
	<30 years	2	<0.0001	15.71 (0.00–45.20)	0.99 (0.58–1.40)	0.05 (–0.41 to 0.52)	33,37
Index disease stage	Mid	4	0.9	0.71 (0.57–0.85)	0.71 (0.57–0.85)	0	27,30,37,50
	Early	2	0.05	4.67 (0.00–10.46)	3.25 (0.93–5.56)	2.54 (0.22 to 4.86)	37,50
	Late	4	0.02	3.18 (0.94–5.42)	2.56 (1.58–3.53)	1.85 (0.86 to 2.83)	27,30,37,50
Mean index age	<30 years	1	n/a	0.90 (0.70–1.10)¶	n/a	n/a	37
	≥30 years	3	0.02	1.31 (0.66–1.96)	n/a	n/a	27,39,48

n/a=not applicable. STI=sexually transmitted infection. *Transmissions per 1000 exposures. †Random-effects estimate pooled within a given stratum of transmission cofactor. ‡From random-effects models with infectivity as dependent variable and transmission cofactor as independent variable. §Two estimates from reference 32 (O'Brien and California Partners' Study). ¶Estimate based on single study only. ||Meta-regression results computed only when the number of estimates exceeded 1 in the comparison group and in the referent stratum. **Estimate from reference 38 uses Ragni data. ††Before or during study period. ‡‡Estimate from reference 32 uses O'Brien data. §§Two estimates from reference 38 (Ragni and Nairobi cohort data).

Table 3: Results of stratified meta-analysis and meta-regression based on transmission cofactor characteristics

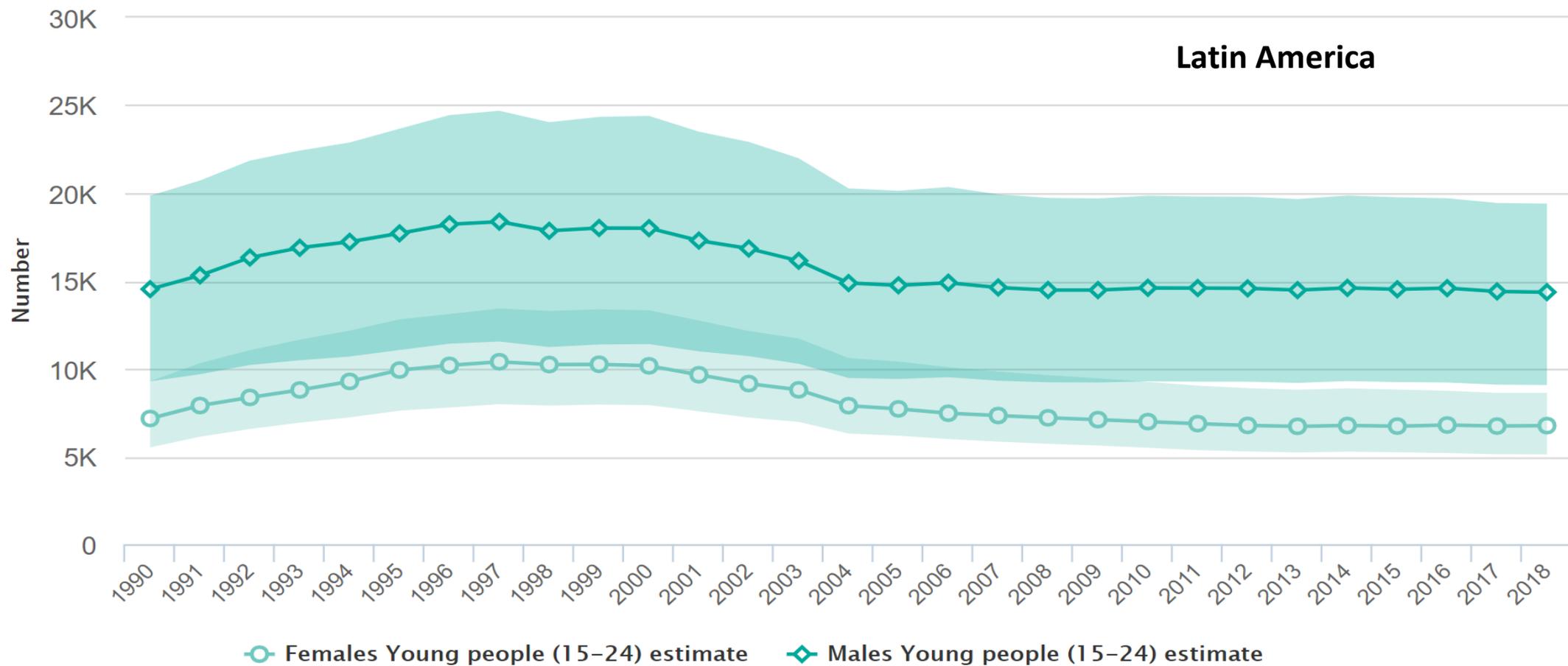
Per-coital rates of HIV transmission can vary by several orders of magnitude based on presence/absence of many epidemiological variables ('co-factors') that amplify HIV transmission





**HAY MÁS O MENOS PERSONAS ADQUIRIENDO
EL VIH EN EL MUNDO?**

New HIV infections among young people (15-24) - by sex

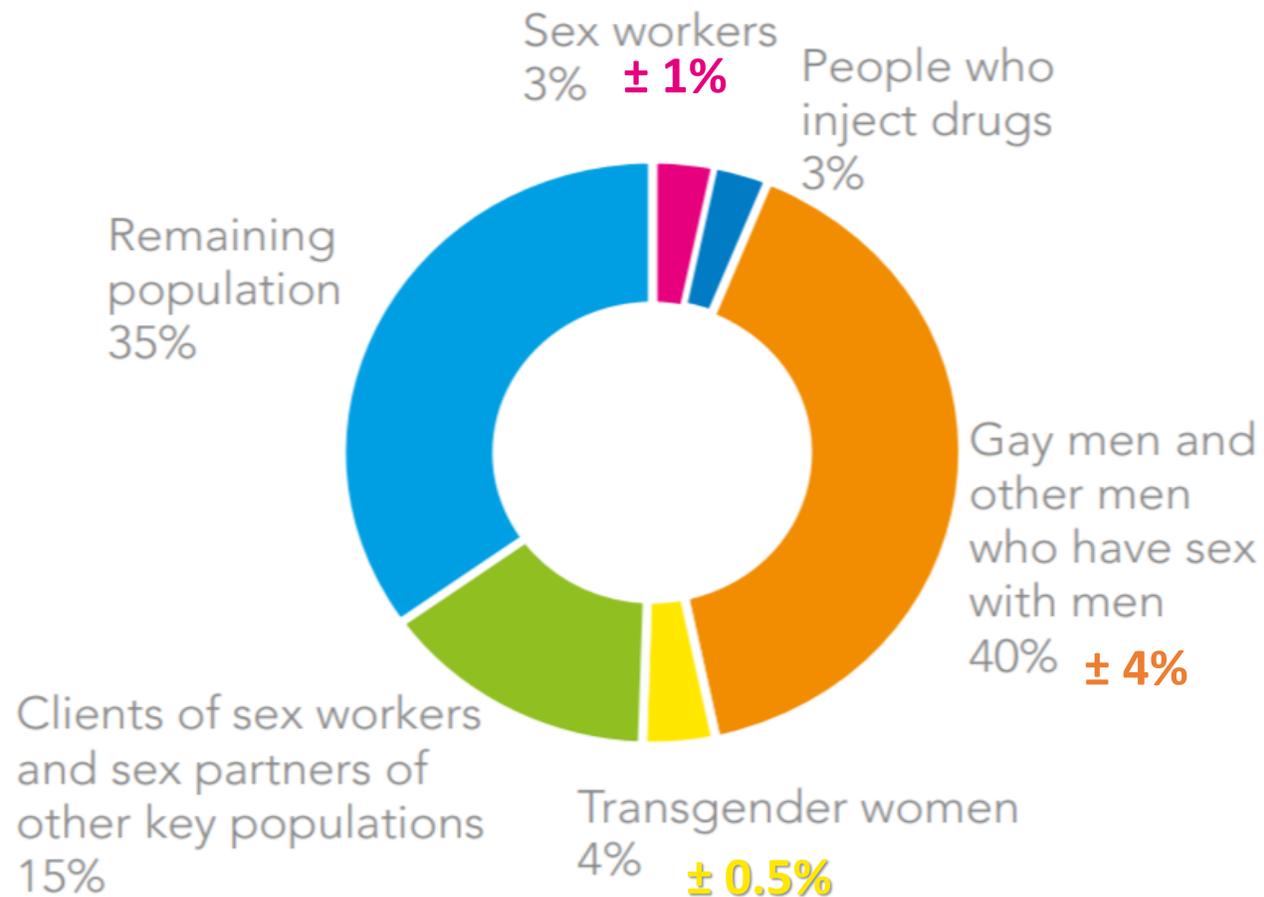


Source: UNAIDS Estimates 2019



**Y DE LAS NUEVAS INFECCIONES, CUÁL ES EL %
ENTRE GAY HOMBRES Y OTROS HSH?**

Distribución de nuevas infecciones por el VIH por grupos poblacionales en América Latina (15-49 años), 2018





Y QUE PODEMOS HACER ?

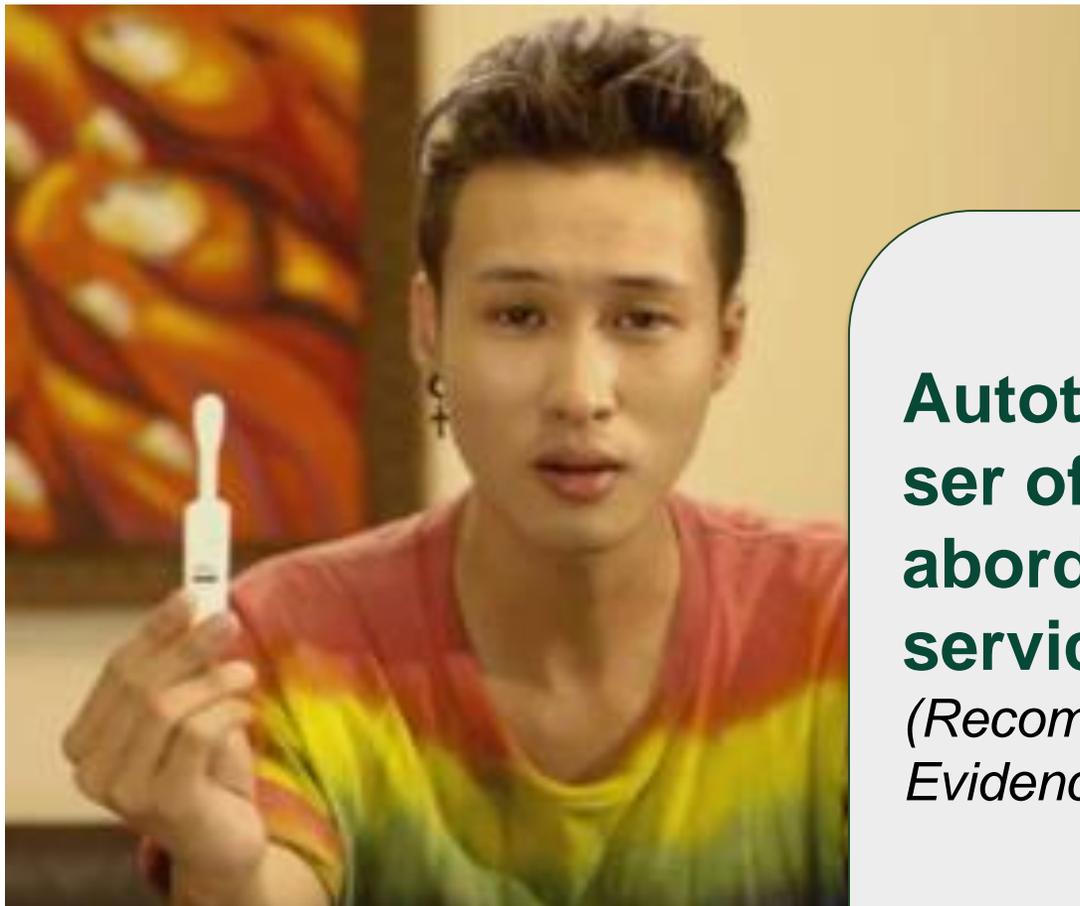
El marco conceptual de prevención combinada

1. comprende un conjunto de **intervenciones biomédicas**, de promoción de **conductas saludables y estructurales**,
2. basado en la **evidencia** y los **derechos humanos**, y
3. enfocado en **satisfacer las necesidades de las personas y las comunidades**

Fuente: ONUSIDA. Combination HIV Prevention: Tailoring and Coordinating Biomedical, Behavioral and Structural Strategies to Reduce New HIV Infections. UNAIDS Discussion Paper. Ginebra, 2010.



Recomendación de la OMS (2016)



Autotest de VIH debe ser ofrecido como una abordaje adicional a los servicios de testeo

*(Recomendación fuerte,
Evidencia de calidad moderada)*

Profilaxis Post Exposición (PPE)

El acceso a PPE a tiempo **sigue siendo desafiante** en muchos entornos

Estudios recientes destacan la necesidad de **simplificar los enfoques y mejorar el uso de la PPE:**

- acceso limitado a PPE
- oportunidades perdidas para proporcionar PPE después de la exposición sexual (PPE)
- falta de protocolos de PPE y cumplimiento limitado de la guía
- estigma estructural que reduce la demanda por PPE por personas de poblaciones clave

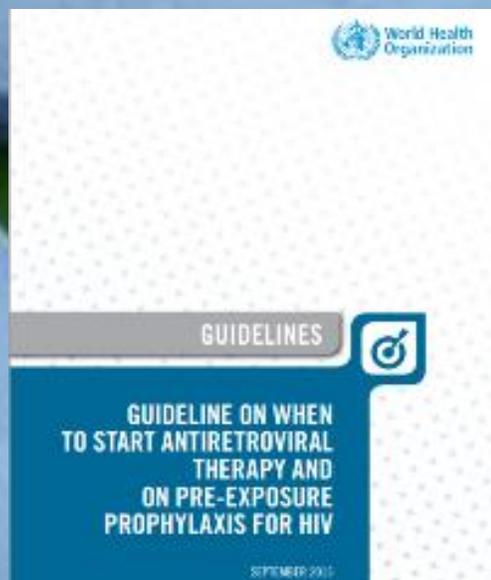


PPE es la única manera de reducir el riesgo de infección después de la exposición al VIH

Profilaxis Pre-Exposición (PrEP)

PrEP es el uso de antirretrovirales para la prevención de la infección por VIH en personas no infectadas

PrEP oral (con TDF) debe ser ofrecida como una opción adicional de prevención a las personas con riesgo sustantivo* de infectarse con el VIH como parte de la abordaje de prevención combinada (*recomendación fuerte, alta calidad de evidencia*)



http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/186275/1/9789241509565_eng.pdf

OMS (2018): Supresión viral para el éxito del tratamiento del VIH y la prevención de la transmisión sexual del VIH

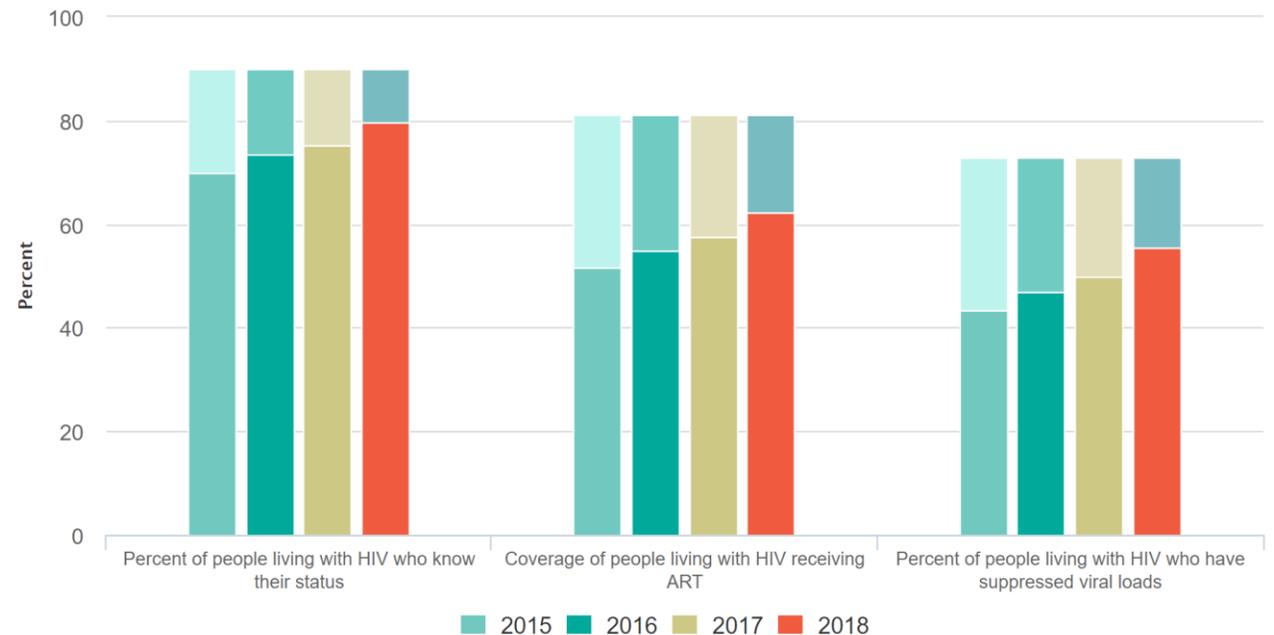
Evidencia de varios años de los beneficios del TAR:

- Reduce morbilidad y mortalidad en personas que viven con VIH
- Impacto en la prevención:

Indetectable = intransmisible (I=I)

- Estudios HPTN 052, PARTNERS9 y Opposites han reportado no transmisión con CV inferiores a 200 copias/mL.

HIV testing and treatment cascade (percent)

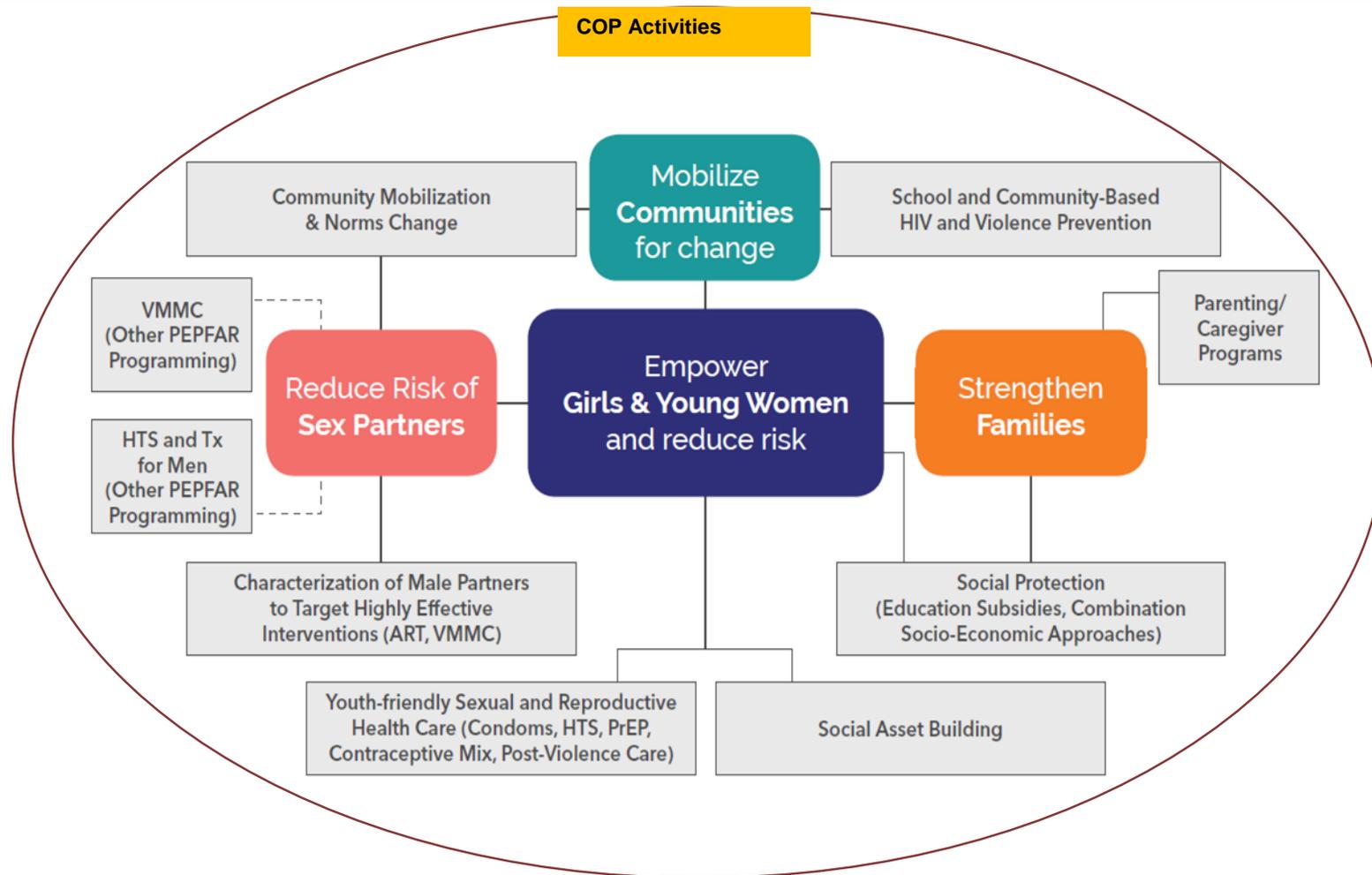


Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019

Es necesario aumentar el acceso a TAR, CV, y retención de pacientes

PREVENCIÓN COMBINADA EN LA PRÁCTICA

DREAMS Core Package





ACEPTA EL RETO

TERMINEMOS CON EL SIDA



Organización
Panamericana
de la Salud



Organización
Mundial de la Salud

OFICINA REGIONAL PARA LAS Américas