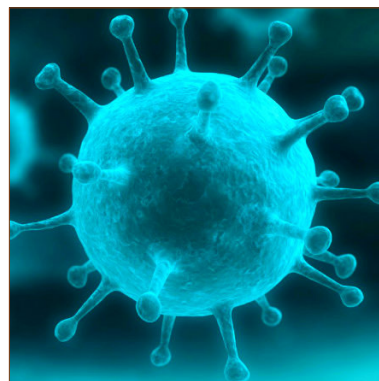
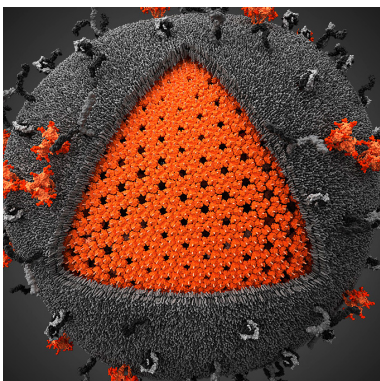

Accepted Abstracts

STDs & HIV/AIDS 2018



2nd World Conference on

STDs, STIs & HIV/AIDS

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Seroprevalence and sociological indices of HIV among the pregnant women attending ante-natal in a secondary health facility

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Women may have persistent risk of being infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) during pregnancy. The associated risks may affect the unborn child unless the adequate surveillance is done and appropriate steps are taken for mitigation. A research to assess the seroprevalence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) among pregnant women attending ante-natal clinic at a secondary health facility, Uyo was carried out using standard serological methods. A total of 184 pregnant women were screened and thirty-seven (20.1%) of them were HIV positive. The ages of all the women ranged from 17-44 years, out of which the age group 35-39 years had the highest prevalence (41.2%) of HIV positive women, followed by 25-29 years (24.4%) while <20 years and ≥40 years had none.

Married pregnant women had the highest overall prevalence of 14.1% while individual who registered in the hospital as divorcees had highest prevalence (70%) within group. Working pregnant women were more affected (21.9%) than unemployed counterparts (17.8%), just as the educated were more affected (23.9%) than the uneducated (17.9%). None of the pregnant women was undergoing prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) programs. Unmarried youth, underage and those who registered as divorcee were more than the pregnant women. The urgent need for PMTCT programme in this study area becomes obvious due adverse maternal and foetal outcome associated with HIV positive participants.

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Psychological effects of ARV drugs among MSM

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This paper describes the Psychological effects of anti-retroviral (ARV) drugs among men who have sex with men (MSM). Antiretroviral drugs inhibit the reproduction of retroviruses—viruses composed of ribonucleic acid (RNA) rather than deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). The best known of this group is Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), the causative agent of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) (Thaker et al. 2003). Antiretroviral agents are virustatic agents which block steps in the replication of the virus. The drugs are not curative; however continued use of drugs, particularly in multi-drug regimens, significantly slows disease progression. Key informant interview method to collect information from community leaders who have first hand knowledge about the community, at least 5-10 key affected clients in their designated treatment facility, a

courtesy call sent to the treatment hub physician via email for permission. Results shows, surveillance, prevention, and treatment are impeded by the stigma and secrecy that surround same-sex behavior, further fueling the epidemic and creating additional barriers to care. Some men have sex with other men without self-identifying as gay or bi-sexual, so they disregard prevention messages directed at the gay community. The researcher can foster non-judgmental prevention (with a wide range of safer sex options according to the specific person's needs and lifestyle), monitor psychological sequelae, adherence, and quality of life issues (e.g., sleep, sexual functioning), and assist in managing the psychosocial impact of the disease on infected people and their relatives.

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Molecular analysis of HIV-1 integrase sequences among Pre-HAART patients in the Eastern Cape, South Africa

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Background: The HIV 1 integrase catalyses the chromosomal integration of newly synthesized double stranded RNA into the host genomic DNA. Some countries have incorporated integrase inhibitors as components of antiretroviral drug in curtailing the replicative proclivity of the AIDS virus. The aim of this study was to analyse the complete HIV 1 integrase gene obtained from newly diagnosed HIV 1 pre-HAART patients from selected clinics in the Eastern Cape South Africa.

Methods: Sequencing of the HIV 1 integrase region from plasma samples of 45 newly diagnosed drug naive patients were carried out using ABI PRISM genetic analyser and edited with the Geneious 10.3 software while complete sequenced results were obtained from the HIV sequences in 32 patients. Drug resistance mutation to the integrase was inferred from the HIV 1 Stanford drug resistance database while phylogenetic analysis was done to classify the viral sequences into subtypes.

Results: No major resistance to the integrase sequence was observed. Only 1(3.1) case of polymorphic accessory E157Q mutation was observed. Another minor mutation (L74M/L) which is a highly polymorphic accessory mutation was identified in 1(3.1%). Phylogenetic analyses classified all the sequences as HIV 1 subtype C.

Conclusion: The present study indicates that no major integrase mutation was observed and the data obtained will contribute to the relevance of integrase polymorphism and improve resistance interpretation algorithm among the subtype C. Apparently more sample size and additional studies may be essential to evaluate the impact of these mutations on integrase inhibitors prior to their introduction into South Africa in the nearest future.

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HIV / AIDS impact on human capital for development after realized text

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Let us note that HIV / AIDS was considered only as a homosexual disease in the USA in the 1980s, and that it was identified as a public health problem of paramount importance 6 years later. HIV had spread to many countries in eastern, central and southern Africa and reached all other continents and most countries around the world. AIDS can destroy the development of the human capital, reduce the development of a country in its effort to improve child survival, extend life expectancy and give better chances in life through education and to a productive and stable life. This HIV pandemic contributed to the humanitarian and food crisis of the first years of the first millennium. Sub-Saharan Africa, for example, has experienced the most horrific

HIV epidemic ever seen with antenatal prevalence rates above 30%. Millions of children have lost their parents, life expectancy has declined many years and all areas of life have been affected to frightening degrees. HIV/AIDS challenges food security, productivity, availability of human resources and social, economic and cultural development. HIV/AIDS affects first and foremost individual families and households, but its impact reaches the macroeconomic level of all citizens of a country. By the year 2003, Sub-Saharan Africa numbered between 25 and 28.2 million children and adults living with HIV, and between 3 and 4 million adults and newly infected children.

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The Prozone phenomenon in a 25-year-old HIV-positive male with ocular syphilis and allergy to penicillin

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The incidence of syphilis is increasing especially among MSM with HIV. However because of its multitudinous unusual manifestations, it remains a diagnostic and therapeutic challenge to the modern era. The case presents a 25-year-old homosexual male, recently-diagnosed with HIV who presented with progressive blurring of vision following a history of pruritic rashes on both lower extremities. Physical examination shows madarosis, hyperemic conjunctivae with multiple erythematous macules and papulovesicular lesions with some collarette scaling over both lower extremities. During an initial consultation, the Rapid Plasma Reagin (RPR) was negative with a CD4 count was 34cells/mm³. The persistence of symptoms prompted consult to an infectious disease specialist and subsequent referral to an ophthalmologist. Funduscopy showed a clear media and hyperemic disc with indistinct disc borders. There are multiple whitish dots in the retinal mid-periphery. Fluorescein angiography showed leakage of the optic nerve head with diffuse areas of retinal vasculitis in the retinal mid-

periphery. A repeat RPR was remarkably reactive at 1:256. The false negative result during the initial non-treponemal test therefore demonstrated the *Prozone phenomenon* which occurs in <1% of cases when high titers of antibodies interferes with the proper formation of the antigen-antibody lattice network. The history, self-report of unprotected sexual intercourse and the correlation between rashes, several diagnostic findings, and a positive Fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption test yield the diagnosis of ocular syphilis. Treatment of penicillin G 24M units IV daily for 14 days was intended. But because of a known history of penicillin allergy, oral desensitization with penicillin V was initiated first. In conclusion, clinicians need to remain familiar with the protean manifestations of syphilis and acquainted with Prozone effect when necessary. Since syphilis is a great masquerader, it requires high index of suspicion and should be included in the differential diagnoses of visual complaints.

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Change of epidemiology of HIV from IDU to sexually transmitted diseases in Iran

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In order to control prevalence and transmission of HIV in a particular population of HIV/AIDS, it is highly important to understand changes in the epidemiology, incidence and prevalence of HIV. So, we can set up action plan and evaluate the effectiveness of current national strategies to limit the spread of infection. Based on Iranian HIV comprehensive electronic data management system a total of 36571 people have been identified and registered for HIV till September of 2017, of them 83% are male and 17% are women. 52% of the cases are in the group aged 21 to 35 years. Of the total number of cases, there are 10097 deaths registered and 5345 people have entered the AIDS stage. The causes of HIV are recorded among all cases were IDU (65.4%), sexual transmission (20.1%), mother-to-child transmission (1.5%) and in 12.4 % is unknown. Also according to UNAIDS, it has

been estimated that a total of 66500 HIV cases are living in Iran. However, the pattern of transmission pathways and the incidence of men and women has changed in recent years. In such a way that it is detected from all cases 33% of cases are women and 67% are men in the first six months of this year. The possible ways of transmitting HIV in these individuals are respectively sexual transmission (47.1 %), IDU (32%), mother-to-child transmission (2.6%) and unknown (18.2%). To sum up, it seems that due to changes in the epidemiology of the disease and in order to prevent its transmission and eradication, HIV/STI prevention education program especially for teens and youth must be held. Also, transmission of HIV often is rooted in social harm and health professionals should be educated in schools.

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Direct evidence of viral infection and mitochondrial alterations in the brain of fetuses at high risk for *Schizophrenia*

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Abstract: There is increasing evidences that favor the prenatal beginning of *schizophrenia*. These evidences point toward intra-uterine environmental factors that act specifically during the second pregnancy trimester producing a direct damage of the brain of the fetus. The current available technology doesn't allow observing what is happening at cellular level since the human brain is not exposed to a direct analysis in that stage of the life in subjects at high risk of developing *schizophrenia*.


Methods: In 1977 we began a direct electron microscopic research of the brain of fetuses at high risk from schizophrenic mothers in order to finding differences at cellular level in relation to controls.

Results: In these studies we have observed within the nuclei of neurons the presence of complete and incomplete viral particles that reacted in positive form with antibodies to

herpes simplex hominis type I [HSV1] virus, and mitochondria alterations.

Conclusion: The importance of these findings can have practical applications in the prevention of the illness keeping in mind its direct relation to the aetiology and physiopathology of *schizophrenia*. A study of the gametes or the amniotic fluid cells in women at risk of having a schizophrenic offspring is considered. Of being observed the same alterations that those observed previously in the cells of the brain of the studied foetuses, it would intend to these women in risk of having a *schizophrenia* descendant, previous information of the results, the voluntary medical interruption of the pregnancy or an early anti HSV1 viral treatment as preventive measure of the later development of the illness.

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Knowledge and perceptions of HIV/AIDS among high school students in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia


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The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region has the world's third fastest growing AIDS epidemic, but data on HIV/AIDS from this region is considered scarce. In this study, we report a cross-sectional survey of knowledge of and attitudes to HIV and AIDS among 438 high school students in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. This city is an international gateway with the highest HIV incidence in the country. The survey highlights both good awareness of HIV with regard to transmission by sexual contact and injection, and also

deficiencies in knowledge about other routes of transmission. The data indicate substantial stigma associated with HIV/AIDS patients, consistent with other reports from the MENA region. These outcomes highlight a need for greater education on at least some aspects of HIV; they also provide a benchmark for future research and a basis for discussions of public policy towards HIV/AIDS awareness and education in Saudi Arabia.

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Determining the misuse / overuse of antibiotic in non -viral sexually transmitted infections

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Statement of the Problem: The emergence of multi-drug resistant sexually transmitted infections (STIs) is causing a treatment crisis across the globe. Due to extensive usage of antibiotics in the recent past, infectious agents developed resistance to those antibiotics commonly used for treatment. As results such resistant strains becoming a public health problem in a number of countries including India. NAAT based methods are able to determine multiple misuse and /or overuse of antibiotics from a single DNA sample. By studying the specific infection causing pathogens (*Chlaymydia trachomatis*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and *Trichomonas vaginalis*) that enrolled in the study and recommended treatments using NACO recommended NACP guidelines with Infection treatments with laboratory measures.

Findings: Misuse and overuse of antibiotics in 588 syndromically treated women, 46(7.82%) women tested positive whereas 542(92.17%) samples were negative for

these three pathogens as determined by PCR based assay. The total estimated percentage of the overuse and misuse of antibiotics in the study were 72.17% and 8.69% respectively. Correct and complete treatment estimated it compared to laboratory measures and NACP was 42/46 (91.30%). The overuse of antibiotics prevalence were estimated Azithromycin and Cifixime (55.90%), combination of Dixycilin, Cefixime and Metrodizonole (31.18%) and combination of Dixycilin, Cifixime, Metrodizonole, Azithromycin (13.65%). Recommendations clearly demonstrate that the prevalence of infections is still significant among female patients visiting Obstetrics & Gynecology Departments. The study underpins the need to conduct diagnostic assays for identification of causative pathogen before implementing antibiotic treatment to patients with vaginal discharge. It also divulges the need to review the use of syndromic case management for controlling sexually transmitted diseases.

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Frequency of depression and its correlation with serum carnitine level in HIV/AIDS patients

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There are some evidences regarding beneficial effects of carnitine in improvement of depression symptoms. Incidence of depression is significantly higher among HIV positive individuals compared to HIV negative populations. Also carnitine deficiency is prevalent in HIV positive individuals. In a cross-sectional study correlation between serum carnitine level and depression severity based on the Beck Depression Inventory questionnaire was assessed in 100 HIV/AIDS (42 males and 58 females) patients. According to the Beck Depression Inventory definitions, 31%, 16%, and 21% of the patients experienced mild, moderate, and severe

depression, respectively. The mean \pm SD serum concentration of total carnitine in the patients was 37.96 ± 26.08 ($\mu\text{mol/L}$). Fifty-four (54%) patients were categorized as carnitine deficient. A non-statistically significant negative correlation between patient's depression scores and total levels of serum carnitine was found. Considering the prevalence of depression among HIV/AIDS patients and probable role of carnitine in the pathogenesis of depressive disorders, more studies are needed to reveal correlation between depression and the body storage of carnitine.

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