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HIV infection in the adolescence, Cuba, 1987 to December 2014: An epidemiological approach

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Introduction: Adolescence, a period of turbulence with emotional ambivalence, which together with the early onset of sexual relations and unprotected practice made this stage vulnerable to HIV/AIDS.

Objective: To characterize the epidemiological profile of HIV in adolescence (10-19 years old) since 1987 (report of the first cases) to December 2014.

Method: Retrospective study of all cases of adolescents diagnosed with HIV in Cuba during the period from January 1987 to December 2014. We obtained the information from the registry of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS of the National Directorate of Epidemiology, Ministry of Public Health (Public Health Ministry). We obtained the populations to calculate the rates from the National Bureau of Statistics of the Ministry of Public Health (Public Health Ministry).

Results: The universe were the 1557 cases diagnosed predominance of males to 63.1% with low percentages at ages 10 to 14 years with 1.0% across the epidemic, 993 cases (63.8%) remain in the condition of asymptomatic and 564 have developed AIDS to 36.2% for a ratio of 36 AIDS cases for every two who have not developed the disease. Of the 220 dead 13.2%, they died for this cause. In the transmission, sources predominant homosexual followed by heterosexual. In terms of location, the highest percentages are in the ambulatory care. The average incidence rates in the period 2011-2013 were higher in the provinces of Havana and the special municipality Isla de la Juventud.

Conclusion: There was the prevalence in male the transmission source was primarily the homosexual. The highest percentage of those diagnosed with HIV is in the condition of ambulatory care.

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