

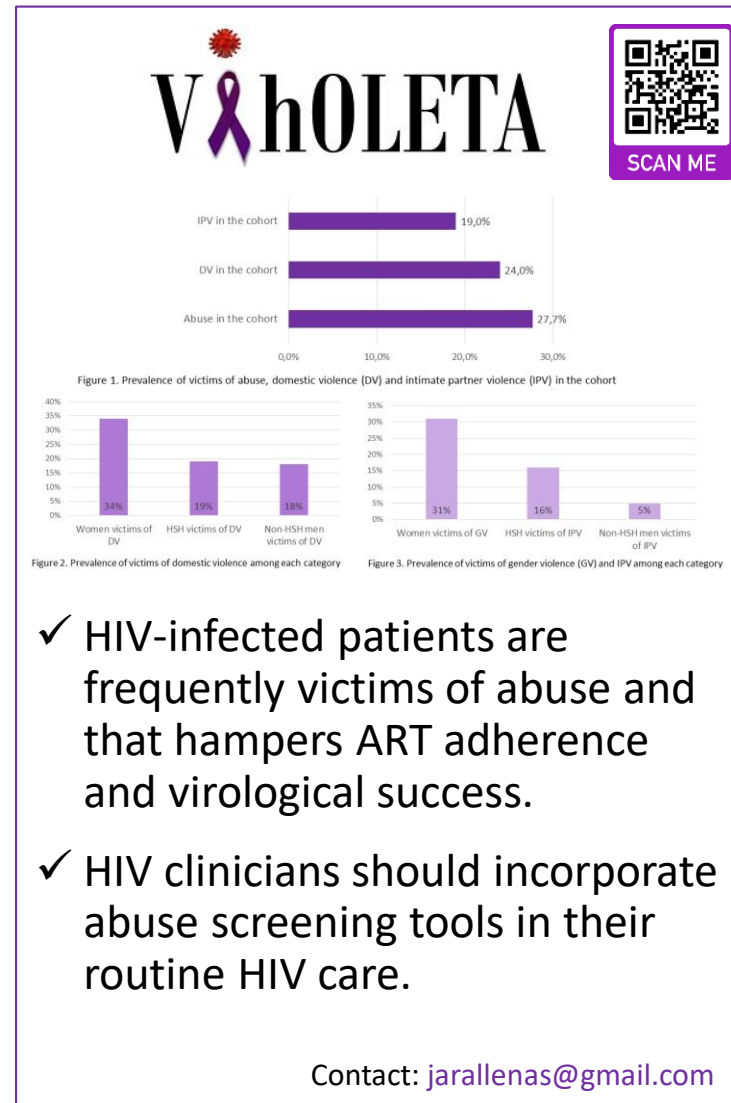
Gender violence, intimate partner violence and domestic violence among HIV-positive patients in Alicante (Spain).

Preliminary results of the VIHOLETA study

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- Purpose:** analyse the prevalence of gender violence (GV), intimate partner violence (IPV) and domestic violence (DV) among HIV-infected adults in Alicante (Spain) and analyse if victims have worse adherence to ART.
- Method:** observational study recruiting HIV-infected adults on ART for >1 year in 3 hospitals of Alicante (Spain). Abuse Assessment Screen tool was used for violence screening and Danger Assessment questionnaire for risk level. SMAQ and medication possession ratio (MPR) were used to assess adherence. Qualitative variables were compared using the Fisher test and quantitative variables using t-student or Mann-Whitney-U. Logistic regression was used in multivariate analysis.
- Results:** from Feb 2019 to June 2019 we recruited **94 HIV-infected adults**: 37.2% women, 21.3% immigrants, 39.4% HSH, 38.3% heterosexual, 12.8% IDU, mean age 49±10.3, median time since HIV diagnosis = 131 months (IQR: 76.4-263), median time on ART: 121.8 months (IQR: 58.7-226), 89.4% undetectable VL.
- Twenty-six patients (27.66%) had suffered abuse in their lifetime** (fig 1-3): 20 emotional, 8 physical, 0 sexual abuse. Four (4.3%) were currently suffering violence (3 emotional, 1 physical); 1 was considered at extreme risk. Mean age at abuse: 28.3±12.1. Median abuse duration: 36 months (IQR: 24-81). Victim's HIV-status considered a cause of violence: 11.5%. Abuse was exercised by 13 male-partners, 3 male-ex-partners, 1 female-partner, 1 female-ex-partner, 1 father, 1 son, 3 male relatives and 4 non-family-related men. Table 1 shows factors associated with abuse. Table 2 shows multivariate analysis of factors associated with non-adherence and detectable viral load.



- ✓ HIV-infected patients are frequently victims of abuse and that hampers ART adherence and virological success.
- ✓ HIV clinicians should incorporate abuse screening tools in their routine HIV care.

	Abused	Non-abused	OR (CI _{95%})	p
Women	46.2%	33.8%	1.7 (0.6-4.6)	0.342
Alcohol use	30.8%	39.7%	0.7 (0.3-1.8)	0.481
Drugs consumption	42.3%	30.9%	1.6 (0.6-4.2)	0.336
Former -prison	11.5%	13.2%	0.9 (0.2-3.4)	1
Immigrant	30.8%	17.6%	2.1 (0.7-5.9)	0.172
HSH	71.4%	60%	1.7 (0.4-6.1)	0.537
≤Primary school	38.5%	39.7%	0.9 (0.4-2.4)	1
Non-adherent (SMAQ)	57.7%	32.4%	2.8 (1.0-8.0)	0.034
Non-adherent (MPR)	92%	99%	NA	0.032
Detectable VL	19.2%	4.4%	5.2 (1.1-23.4)	0.035

Table 1. Bivariate analysis. Factors associated with abuse

Factors associated with non-adherence	HR (CI _{95%})	p
Former-prison	4.1 (1.1-15.2)	0.037
Abuse	3.1 (1.2-8.0)	0.021
Factors associated with detectable VL	HR (CI _{95%})	p
Abuse	9.9 (1.6-62.7)	0.015

Table 2. Multivariate analysis. Factors associated with non-adherence and detectable viral load (VL)

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