

Vulnerability determinants to HIV among migrants (France) PLWH with uncontrolled infection

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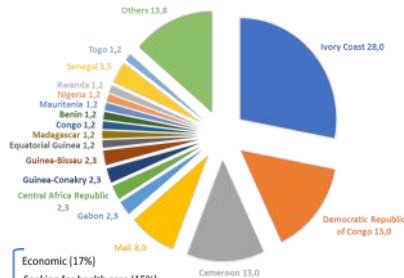
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Table 2: Clinical characteristics of HIV migrants in the OPTICARE program

	N=86
HIV-1 (n,%)	85 (99)
Women (n,%)	53 (61)
Sub Saharian Africa (n,%)	74 (86)
Age (years, IQR)	40 (33-50)
Duration from HIV diagnosis (years, IQR)	10 (3-17)
ART duration (years, IQR)	7 (2-14)
Baseline pVL (log/mL)	3.3 (2.2-4.6)
Baseline CD4 (/mm3)	214 (97-403)
Prior AIDS (n,%)	28 (33)

Results

Graph 1: Distribution of countries of birth among HIV migrant patients enrolled in the OPTICARE program. Data are expressed in percentage (%)



Main reasons of migration

- Economic (17%)
- Seeking for health care (15%)
- Family grouping (13%)
- Violence (6%)
- Political conflict (5%)

Conclusion:

In France, **migrants PLWH remain at high risk of vulnerable situation up to 5 years after migration increasing their vulnerability to the control of HIV.** Specific and targeted care in this key population is needed. *This work has been supported by VIIV*

Table 1: OPTICARE program inclusion/exclusion criteria

*LTFU : 2 consecutive missing visits, [§] alcohol consumers : > 40g/day (women) or > 60g/day (men)

Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
1 - HIV -1 patients in virological failure (2 consecutive pVL >50cp/mL in the year previous the program enrollment) AND one of the following circumstances: A- LTFU *situation defined as no visit: In the 12 past months when CD4 >250/mm3 or In the 6 past months when CD4 <250/mm3 or In the 3 past months following new HIV diagnosis B- AIDS defining illness (< 3months) in a context of antiretroviral interruption C- Vulnerability risk factor among (at least one): - Social frailty (lack of health insurance, unstable accommodation) - Migrants (< 6 months arrival in France) - Frailty situation (3 months postpartum period, history of incarceration, psychiatric disease, active intravenous drug users, alcohol consumers [§]) 2- HIV-2 patients <200/mm3 CD4 cells , regardless level of pVL	1-study refusal 2- HIV-1 pVL<50 cp/mL over one year

- Duration of migration travel was <1 months (<1-3) (airway (66%), seaway (18%)) including **violence during migration travel in 15%.**
- Time since arrival in France (n=85) was 6 years (2-21).
- Migrants with <5 years (n=41) in France compared to those in France with ≥5 years (n=44) had more frequently **irregular situation** (83% vs 21%, p<.0001), **unstable accommodation** (95% vs 39%, p<.0001), **absence of health insurance** (54% and 7%, p<.0001).