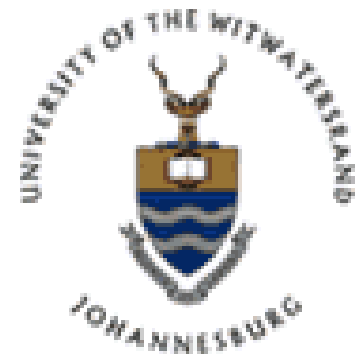


Prevalence and risk factors for self-reported sexually transmitted infections among adults in the Diepsloot informal settlement, Johannesburg, South Africa.

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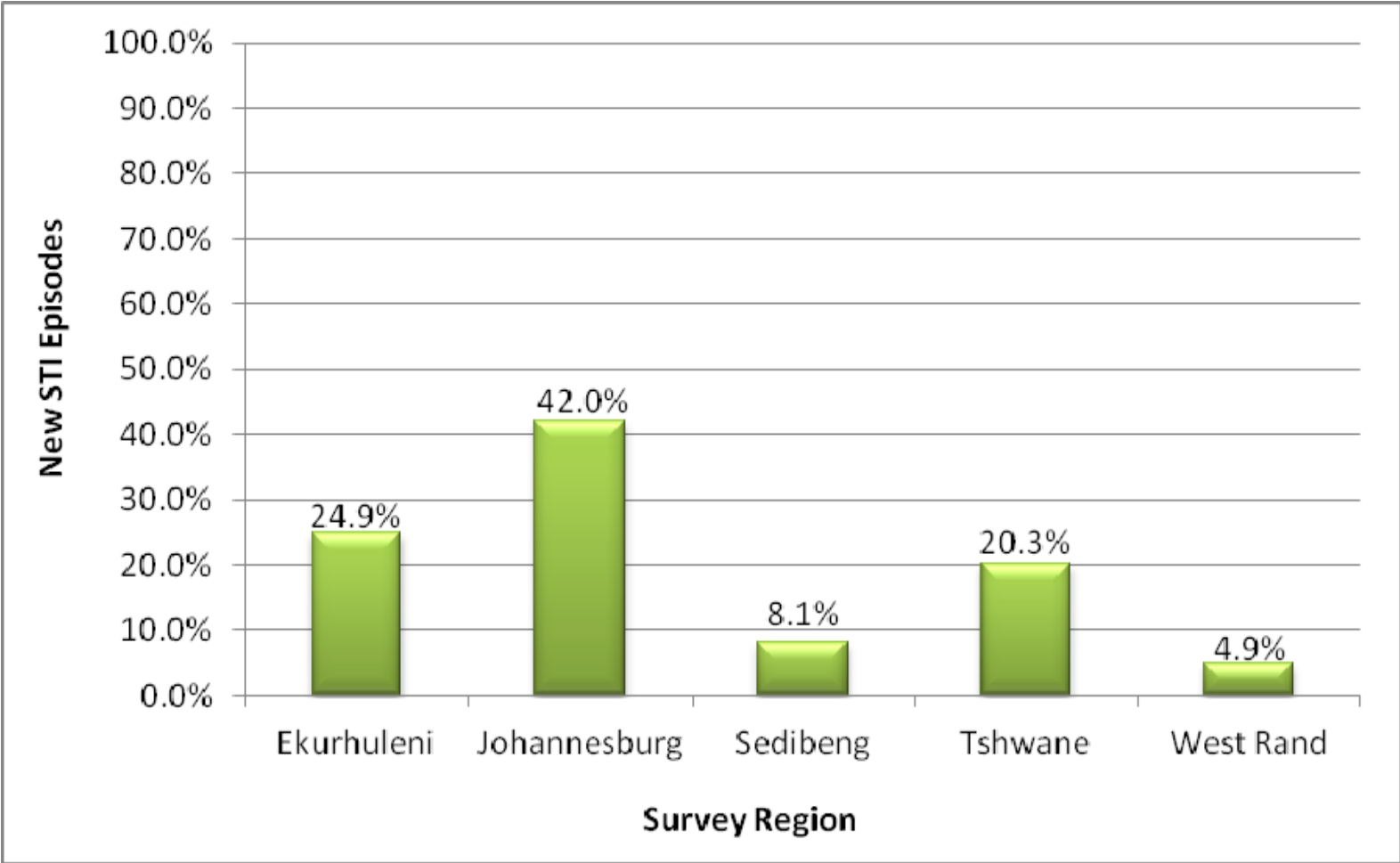
Background

- South Africa has the fourth highest prevalence of HIV/AIDS.
- HIV prevalence of 18.8% in the 15–49 year age-group; 30% among antenatal women.
- Estimated prevalence of HIV in Gauteng is 16.5%
- Significant variation in risk of HIV infection between males and females with females being 1.6 times more likely to be HIV positive ($p < 0.001$)
- Wide variation in prevalence of HSV-2 among HIV+ve & HIV-ve women (89.1% vs 42.5)
- STIs are among the key drivers of HIV in this population

STI Surveillance



New STI syndrome episodes per surveillance region in Gauteng Province, 01 January to 31 December 2012



Why STIs matter

- Increase the acquisition and transmission of HIV
- Treating STIs early:
 - –Maintains mucosal integrity
 - –Less mucosal inflammation
 - –Lowers risk of viral load in HIV positives



FACT:
1/2 OF ALL NEW STIS
HAPPEN TO PEOPLE
UNDER 25.

STDs and their Consequences

Most STDs

HIV
transmission

Impaired
fertility

Adverse
pregnancy
outcomes

Reproductive
tract
cancer

e.g.
Chlamydia
Gonorrhea

e.g.
Syphilis
HSV-2

19 million
estimated annual
new cases

e.g.
HPV

\$17 billion
estimated annual
direct costs



Asymptomatic STIs



Just because you cant see it doesn't mean its not there

Gonococcal & Non-Gonococcal Urethritis

- Variable degrees of edema and erythema of the urethral meatus commonly accompany gonococcal urethritis.



Genital Ulcer Diseases



LGV (Lymphogranuloma Venereum)



Chancroid

Aim

- To estimate the prevalence of self-reported STIs among adults in Diepsloot informal settlement, Johannesburg, South Africa.
- To determine the risk factors of self-reported STIs among adults in Diepsloot informal settlement, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Methods

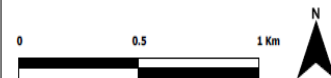
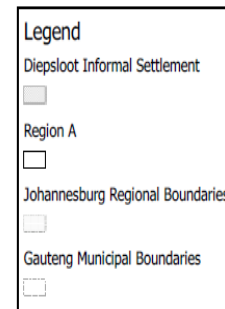
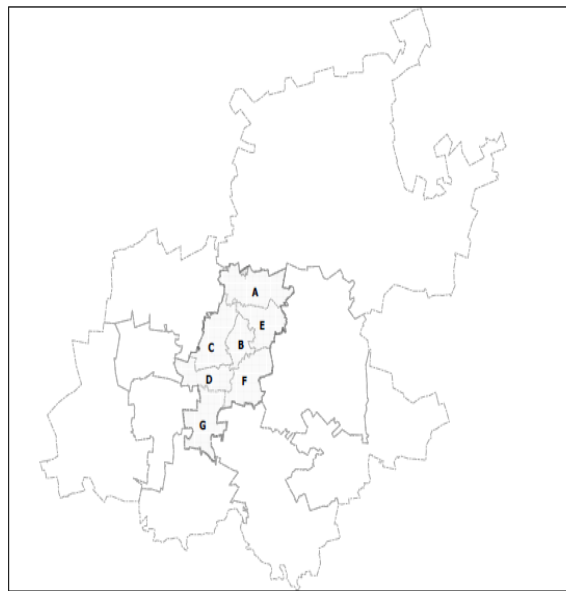
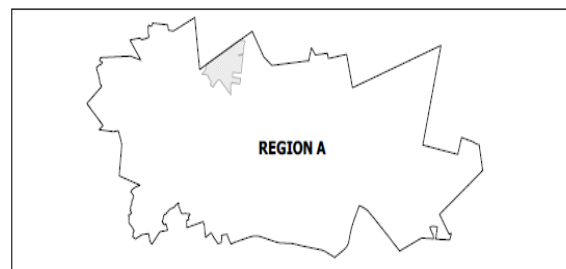
- Secondary analysis of data collected in a survey among adults living in Diepsloot in 2013
- Data from 3953 participants were analysed
- Explored factors that could potentially be associated with self-reported STIs
- Used univariable and multivariable logistic regression models to identify risk factors
- Effect Measures were reported as Odds Ratios with corresponding (95% CI).
- p value <0.05 determined statistically significant factors

Study site

Republic of South Africa



Gauteng Province



 Surveillance sites

Estimated population size: 12 272 263; 16.5% HIV infected

Diepsloot Informal Settlement



Results

- Of the 3953 participants, 2481 (62.8%) were female
- Self-reported prevalence of STIs was 20.4% (n=808)
- Of the study participants, 815 (25.9%) people were HIV positive
- Among those with HIV infection 19.9% reported an STI

Factors associated with self-reported STIs

Characteristic	Self-reported STI	Univariate Analysis		Multivariable Analysis	
		Odds Ratio (95% CI)	p-value	Odds Ratio (95% CI)	p-value
Sex					
Male	310/1472(21.1)	1		-	-
Female	498/2481(20.1)	0.96(0.80-1.10)	0.46	-	-
Age					
20-29	373/1873(19.9)	1		-	
30-39	287/1345(21.3)	1.09(0.92-1.30)	0.32	-	-
40+	148/735(20.1)	1.01(0.82-1.25)	0.90	-	-
Marital status					
Married	155/837(18.5)	1		1	
Single	180/738(24.4)	1.42(1.11-1.81)	0.01	1.82(1.08-3.05)	0.02
Cohabiting	473/2378(19.9)	1.09(0.89-1.34)	0.39	1.39(0.90-2.15)	0.14
Employment status					
Unemployed	634/3235(19.6)	1		1	
Employed	174/718(24.2)	1.31(1.08-1.59)	0.01	1.36(0.89-2.06)	0.15
Alcohol use					
Yes	534/2728(19.6)	1		1	
No	274/1225(22.4)	0.84(0.72-1.00)	0.04	1.50(1.04-2.16)	0.03
Victim of GBV/sexual assault					
Not a victim	717/3701(19.4)	1		1	
Victim	89/252(35.3)	2.26(1.73-2.97)	<0.0001	2.25(1.39-3.63)	0.001
Health care visits					
At least once a month	229/1160(19.7)	1		1	
At least once a year	369/1980(18.6)	0.93(0.78-1.12)	0.45	1.43(0.96-2.13)	0.08
Never in past 2 years	210/813(25.8)	1.42(1.14-1.75)	0.001	2.30(1.44-3.68)	0.001
HIV status					
Positive	162/815(19.9)	1		1	
Negative	646/3138	1.04(0.86-1.22)	0.66	0.26(0.14-0.50)	<0.0001

Key findings

- STIs were a common occurrence in Diepsloot informal settlement, Johannesburg, South Africa.
- Factors such as:
 - being single
 - HIV status,
 - alcohol use,
 - prior exposure to gender based violence/sexual assault,
 - having not utilised healthcare services in the past 2 years
- Significantly associated with self-reported STIs.

Conclusion

- The reported prevalence of self-reported STIs among adults aged 20 to 82 years in Diepsloot, indicates a substantial burden of STIs in this population.
- Drivers of STI in this population i.e. gender based violence, alcohol, lack of access to health care services needs an effective impact mitigation from all stakeholders.

Aggression and team work achieves success!!



New Zealand welcomed visitors off the pitch, but on the pitch it was war

Recommendations

- Continued STI surveillance to monitor trends
- Integrate sexual health, and health promotion to improve health seeking behaviour
- Enhance HCT as well as screening of STIs of the at risk populations
- Scale up behavioural interventions to prevent gender based violence
- Policy on alcohol restriction in the Gauteng province.



There is power in unity and togetherness!!



Acknowledgements

- Monash South Africa for sponsoring the conference attendance
- Community AIDS Response (CARE) for conducting the STI survey
- All participants in Diepsloot for taking part in the survey

Welcome to JOZI, the Beautiful City!!, South Africa



Thank you!!!!