HIV-HCV co-infection

The global situation: insights from AFRAVIH 2012

Dr Juan Ambrosioni Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève





Excellent opportunity for North-South collaboration and exchange!!!!

HIV and HCV co-infection in French-speaking world

 (1) Epidemiology, interactions of viruses and treatment decisions

• (2) Abstracts from AFRAVIH

• (3) Situation in the 'monde franco-phone' after AFRAVIH, Genève

1. Epidemiology

HIV is frequently associated

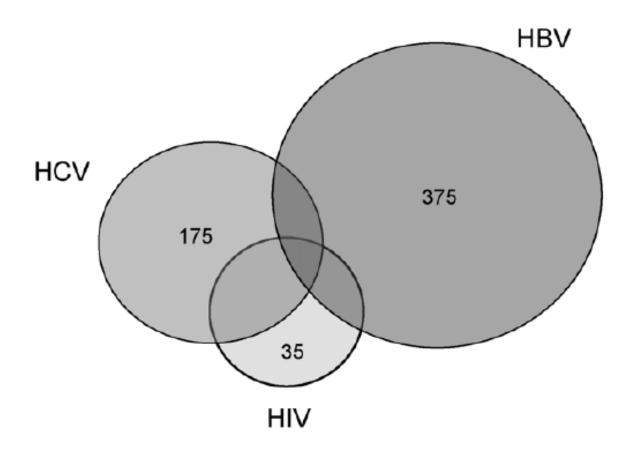


Fig. 1. Estimated number of individuals with HIV, HBV and HCV worldwide.

Soriano V et al. Antiviral Res 2010

Rates of HCV depends on:

- 10%-30% w/ HIV also have HCV
- Rate of HCV depends on risk factor
 - Hemophiliacs >90%
 - IDUs 70%-90%
 - − MSM − 5%-10%
- 65 million people with chronic B hepatitis or infected with HCV in Africa (HCV estimated seroprevalence 3-6%)

1. Epidemiology

Transmission in the 'Monde-francophone'

- IDUs (MSM sexual contact) main transmission routes in the north
- Non-sterile injections and other iatrogenic routes in Africa
- Around 7% on HIV infected patients also infected with HCV in Africa (very different to places such as eastern Europe where coinfection raises to 70-80%)

1. Interactions between these 2 viruses

Interactions between these 2 infections

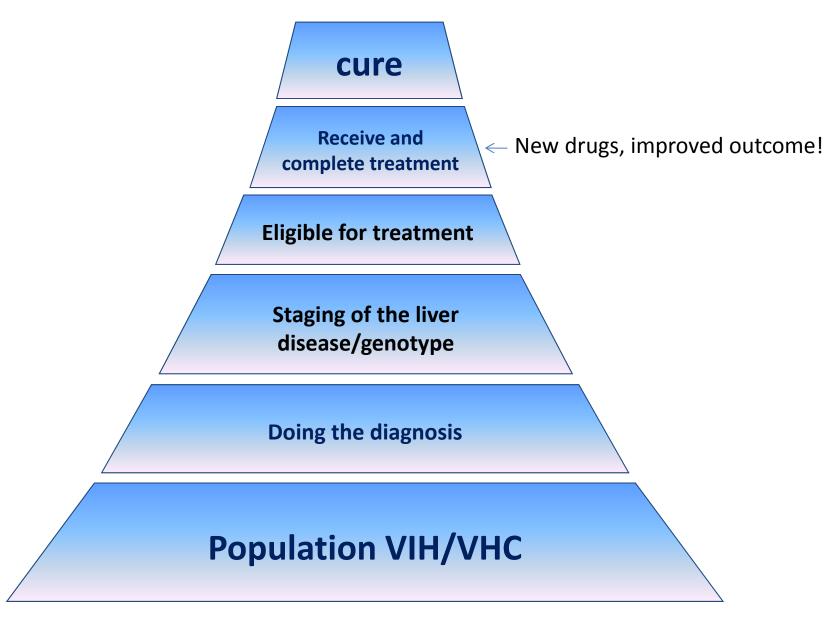
1. Modifying HCV natural course of infection

- HIV accelerates Hep C liver disease (to cirrhosis and HCC, but can be slowed down by HAART!!!)
- Response to HCV treatment weaker among HIV patients
 - HIV deaths are decreasing
 - Deaths related to liver disease are increasing among HIV patients

2.Hep C may delay immune reconstitution after HAART

1. Treatment decisions

HCV leaky cascade...



2. Selected abstracts from AFRAVIH

Selected abstracts: Europe

- Changing HIV-HCV epidemiology in Europe:
- -Almost all new cases in MSM in Switzerland

 Wandeler et al. Switzerland

- Crack users HIV-HCV in Île-de-France
- Population particularly vulnerable (sharing glass pipes, unprotected sex), HIV prevalence 11%, HCV prevalence 41%

Jauffret-Roustide et al. France

2. Selected abstracts from AFRAVIH

Selected abstracts: Africa

- HIV, HCV and syphilis in blood donors
- -HCV prevalence 4.6% and HCV prevalence 13.2% among people HBV (+). Need for increased screening!!! HCV and HBV closely related to HIV.

Kirakoya-Samadoulougou et al. Burkina Faso-France

- Limited access to care of IDUs in Dakar
- -506 patients enrolled to fill a survey, only 21% acces to care after results. HIV prevalence: 3.8%, HCV:22.6%

Maynart et al. France-Senegal

Conclusions from AFRAVIH, Genève 2012

- European countries (and Canada):
- -Treatment for HIV-HCV co-infected patients available almost at the same level than for HCV mono-infected patients
- -Transmission of both viruses almost disappeared among IDUs
- -Liver transplantation available for patients too advanced to be treated

Conclusions from AFRAVIH, Genève 2012

- African countries:
- -Under tested, Under diagnosed, Under staged patients!!!! (real epidemiology?)
- -Treatment options limited (no transplantation available)
- -HCV leaky cascade much worse, but number of hepatic complications expected to increase due to better survival of HIV-HCV patients

Even if HCV treatment not easily available...

Very important to increase testing!!!!

HAART can slow down fibrosis progression in co-infected patients!

 Need of harm reduction programs for IDUs and non-IDUs



Thank you very much for your attention

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