中文題目:分析台北市立聯合醫院2007-2010 美沙冬門診藥癮個案HIV感染相關危險因子 英文題目:HIV Infection Risk among Injection Drug Users in a Methadone Maintenance Treatment Program, Taipei, Taiwan 2007-2010

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<u>Background:</u> Taiwan has a growing HIV/AIDS epidemic that has recently shifted to injection drug users (IDUs). This study aimed to measure the prevalence and incidence and identify correlates of HIV infection among IDUs in a methadone maintenance treatment program (MMTP) in Taipei, Taiwan.

<u>Materials and Methods:</u> Data from intake interviews and HIV testing completed by IDUs upon admission to the Taipei City Hospital MMTP from 2007-2010 were included in this cross-sectional analysis. HIV testing was repeated semi-annually among maintained clients who were HIV-negative at admission.

Results: Of 1,444 IDUs admitted, 85.9% were male, median age was 40 years, and mean years of injecting was 14.3 (range: 1-64). The prevalence of HIV, HCV, and HIV/HCV co-infection was 13.4%, 91.1%, and 13.2%, respectively. In multivariable analysis, HIV infection was associated with sharing syringes in the last 6 months prior to MMTP admission (OR 14.76, 95%CI 10.31-21.13), homelessness (OR 6.46, 95%CI 1.49-28.00), and lifetime number of MMTP admissions (OR 1.76, 95%CI 1.30-2.38) and times incarcerated (OR 1.10, 95%CI 1.03-1.18). HIV seroincidence was 1.15/100 person-years at risk (95%CI 0.62-8.77/100 PY) among IDUs who were HIV-negative at first admission.

Conclusions: Taiwanese IDUs in MMTP have a high HIV prevalence, which was associated with syringe sharing and other factors related to social problems. While these findings should be confirmed among out-of-treatment IDUs, they suggest that Taiwan's HIV epidemic resembles that of other developed countries. Therefore, proven interventions, including syringe exchange programs, should be implemented in Taiwan.