

THE IMPACT OF MIGRATORY PATTERNS IN A HIV CARE CLINIC OF A PORTUGUESE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

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Background

Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in the EU/EEA has increased. With the increased mobility, data has shown an increase regarding 2021 to 2022 of 6%.

Methods

The data was collected and analyzed of the new migrant population living with HIV from tertiary hospital regarding the period 2021 to 2023.

Results

Total: 336 migrants (48.9% of new referrals)



Cisman 67%
Cis woman 33%
Transwoman 0,6%

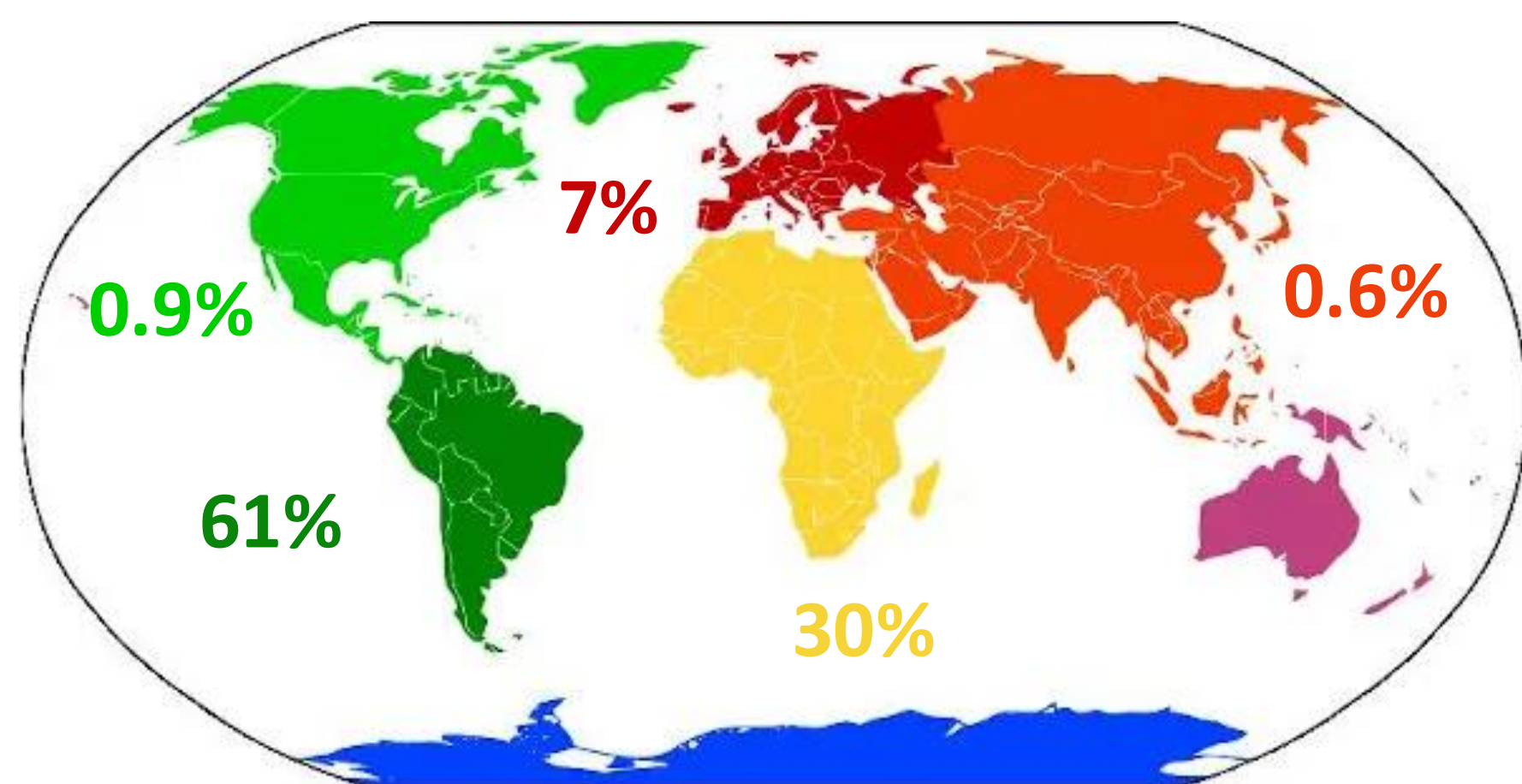


Mean 40 years old
Median age 38 years old



86,9%
(45% MSM)

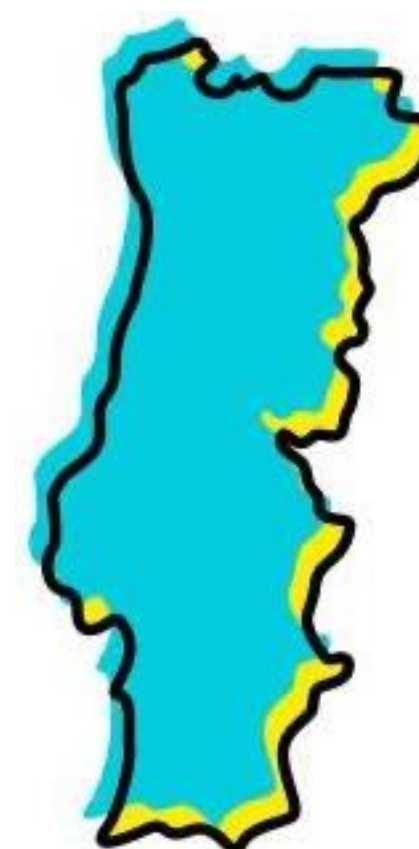
Continent Origen



Diagnosis

78.8% were living in Portugal less than 1 year

69% of the diagnosis were made outside Portugal

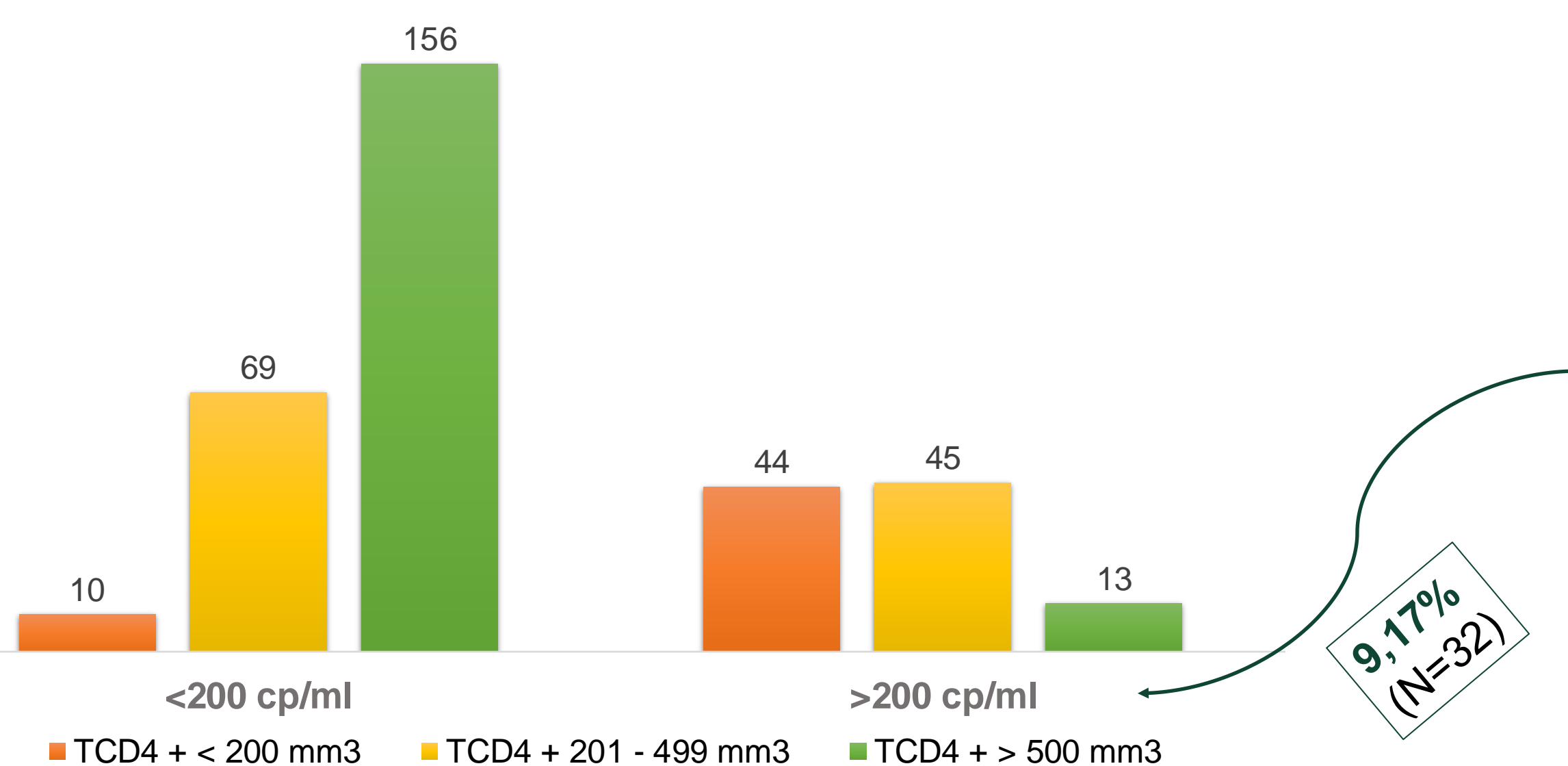


Coinfections

Total (N=25)

Hepatitis B	12
Hepatitis B / D	1
Hepatitis C	12

At admission



ART at admission	Total (77.4%)
DTG + TDF/3TC	27.5%
DTG + FTC/TDF	23.6%
DTG/3TC	9.6%

At the time, **88 patients were either lost to follow up** (17.3%), transfer to another facility (5.6%) and death (1.2%).

Discussion

- Urgent need to ensure continuity of treatment and proper monitoring.
- Most patients were on treatment at the time of admission, but only a portion had suppressed viral loads and adequate CD4 counts.
- Dropout rate is concerning
- Need for more effective strategies to retain patients in treatment programs.