

# High prevalence of rectal, pharyngeal, and urethral *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* within a HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis program in Hanoi, Vietnam

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# More than 1 in 4 PrEP participants in Hanoi had CT or NG infections. Rectal infections were most common site for CT, while NG infections were primarily pharyngeal.



## RESULTS

- 435 male participants
- All men who have sex with men
- Median age: 24.9 years (IQR: 21.7-29.6)
- Median sex partners in prior month: 1

	Overall (N=435)	CT or NG infection (n = 120)	
	n	n	%
<b>Age, years</b>			
16-24	218	60	27.5
25-34	175	50	28.6
≥ 35	40	10	25.0
<b>Group Sex in prior 6 mo.</b>	69	20	33.3
<b>Used stimulants for sex</b>	14	3	21.4
<b>Met sex partners via mobile apps</b>	241	71	29.5
<b>Any STIs symptoms in prior week</b>	172	51	29.6
Genitourinary	57	20	35.1
Pharyngeal	103	26	25.2
Rectal	63	18	28.6
<b>Antibiotic use in prior 6 months</b>	122	30	24.5
<b>Episodes of antibiotic use in prior 6 months (n=122)</b>			
1	77	20	25.9
2	28	8	28.5
3-5	14	2	14.3
> 5	3	0	0.0

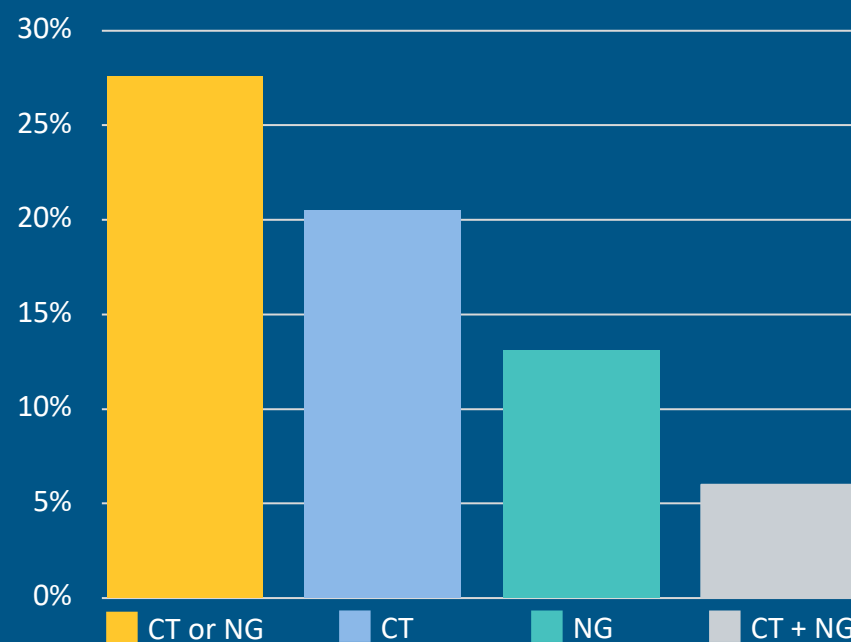
## BACKGROUND:

- Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is highly effective for HIV prevention
- Patients on PrEP have high rates of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), like *C. trachomatis* (CT) and *N. gonorrhoeae* (NG)
- Limited access to CT/NG tests in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs)
- **Objective:** Determine prevalence and anatomic distribution of CT/NG infections in a PrEP program in Hanoi

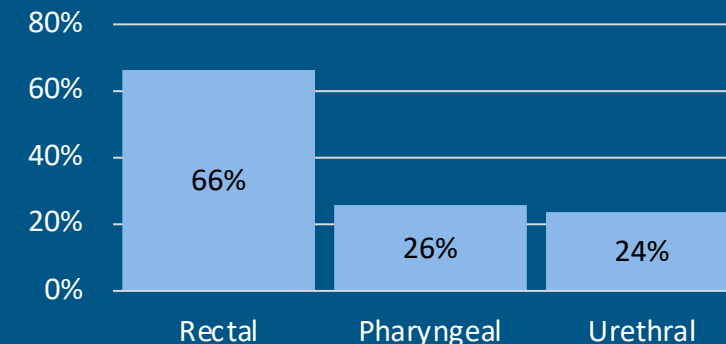
## METHODS

- From Jan to Sep 2022, recruited PrEP program participants without CT/NG testing in prior 3 months
- Surveys for demographic, behavioral, and clinical characteristics
- CT/NG testing on urethral, rectal, and pharyngeal specimens by Roche cobas CT/NG or Abbott Alinity m STI Assay

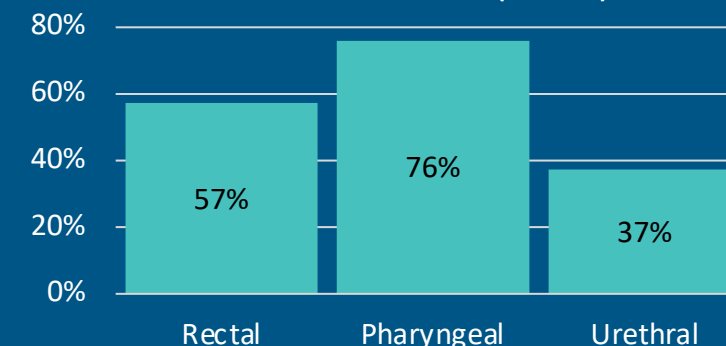
Proportion with Infection (N=435)



CT Infections (n=89)



NG Infections (N=57)



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## Conclusions

- High prevalence of CT and NG infections, especially rectal and pharyngeal sites
- Improved access to STI testing are needed in PrEP programs in LMICs
- Research on testing interval and benefit of screening are needed



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