

HIV / HCV in Quebec's Provincial Detention Centers: Prevalence, Related Risk Factors, Access to Services and Care. Comparing Cross-sectional Data from 2003 and 2014.

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Background & Methods

- Study conducted in Quebec's provincial detention centers
- Results compared to a study conducted in the same centers
- Data collection: interview (questionnaire) and saliva sample
- Quebec's publicly funded universal healthcare includes medication coverage



Figure 1 – Location of all the provincial detention centers in Quebec. Those included in this study are circled.

Risky behaviours – outside prison

Table 1 – Comparison of risky behaviours between 2003 and 2014, by sex.

Behaviours	Men, %			Women, %		
	2003 (n=1362)	2014 (n=1318)	p-value	2003 (n=251)	2014 (n=251)	p-value
Outside prison						
Injection drug use, ever	27.7	19.8	<0.0001	42.6	28.6	0.0015
Sharing syringes/needles	55.2	46.1	0.028	60.7	41.4	0.014
Injection drug use, last 6 months	-	5.8	-	-	12.6	-
Sharing syringes/needles	-	21.6	-	-	32.3	-
Sniff cocaine/heroin or smoke crack, ever	78.6	80.5	0.23	80.5	78.5	0.66
Sharing paraphernalia	71.2	72.2	0.6	71.6	76.6	0.3
Tattooing	48.2	54.3	0.0017	60.2	69.1	0.004
Non sterile equipment	23.7	6.2	<0.0001	37.1	7.1	<0.0001
MSM	6.1	7.0	0.35	-	-	-
Sex with IDU	25.9	21.2	0.0051	44.6	27.7	<0.0001
Received money/drug for oral sex	7.8	2.2	<0.0001	46.6	29.4	0.0001
Received money/drug for vaginal/anal sex	6.0	0.9	<0.0001	69.5	28.9	<0.0001

Risky behaviours – inside prison

Table 1 – Comparison of risky behaviours between 2003 and 2014, by sex (continued).

Behaviours	Men, %			Women, %		
	2003 (n=1362)	2014 (n=1318)	p-value	2003 (n=251)	2014 (n=251)	p-value
Inside prison						
Injection drug use, ever	4.4	2.2	0.0017	0.8	1.2	0.45
Sharing syringe/needles	66.7	44.8	0.066	50.0	25.0	1
Injection drug use, current incarceration	-	0.2	-	-	0.8	-
Sharing syringe/needles	-	0	-	-	0.0	-
Sniff cocaine/heroin or smoke crack, ever	23.9	24	0.96	12.7	13.8	0.79
Sharing paraphernalia	51.3	38.9	0.002	65.6	65.6	1
Sniff cocaine/heroin or smoke crack, current incarceration	-	10.6	-	-	7.3	-
Sharing paraphernalia	-	38.5	-	-	50	-
Tattooing	37.7	37.2	0.81	4.8	3.9	0.82
Sharing paraphernalia	27.0	12.6	<0.0001	50.0	55.5	1
Oral sex						
Ever	4.7	1.9	<0.001	16.1	9.7	0.04
Current incarceration	-	0.8	-	-	4.5	-
Anal sex						
Ever	1.5	1.0	0.3	-	-	-
Current incarceration	-	0.4	-	-	-	-
Received money/drug for sex						
Ever	1.2	0.5	0.64	0.4	0.4	1
Current incarceration	-	0.2	-	-	0	-

Prevalence

Table 2 – HIV and HCV prevalence for men and women, by injection drug use outside prison.

		Prevalence, % (95% CI)					
		Men			Women		
		2003 (n=1362)	2014 (n=1315)	p-value	2003 (n=251)	2014 (n=250)	p-value
HIV	Global	2,4 (1,6 - 3,3)	1,8 (1,2 - 2,7)	0.4	8,8 (5,6 - 13,0)	0,8 (0,1 - 2,9)	<0.001
	IDU outside prison						
	Yes	7,2 (4,8 - 10,3)	6,7 (3,9 - 10,5)	0.9	20,6 (13,4 - 29,5)	2,9 (0,0 - 6,8)	<0.001
	No	0,5 (0,2 - 1,2)	0,7 (0,2 - 1,4)	0.8	0,0 (0,0 - 0,0)	0,0 (0,0 - 0,0)	0.11
HCV	Global	16,6 (14,6 - 18,7)	11,9 (10,2 - 13,8)	<0.0001	29,2 (23,6 - 35,3)	19,2 (14,5 - 24,6)	0.02
	IDU outside prison						
	Yes	53,3 (48,1 - 58,5)	51,0 (44,7 - 57,3)	0.3	63,6 (53,7 - 72,6)	61,4 (49,0 - 72,8)	0.9
	No	2,6 (1,7 - 3,8)	2,4 (1,6 - 3,5)	0.9	3,5 (1,2 - 8,0)	2,8 (0,9 - 6,5)	0.8

Undiagnosed infections

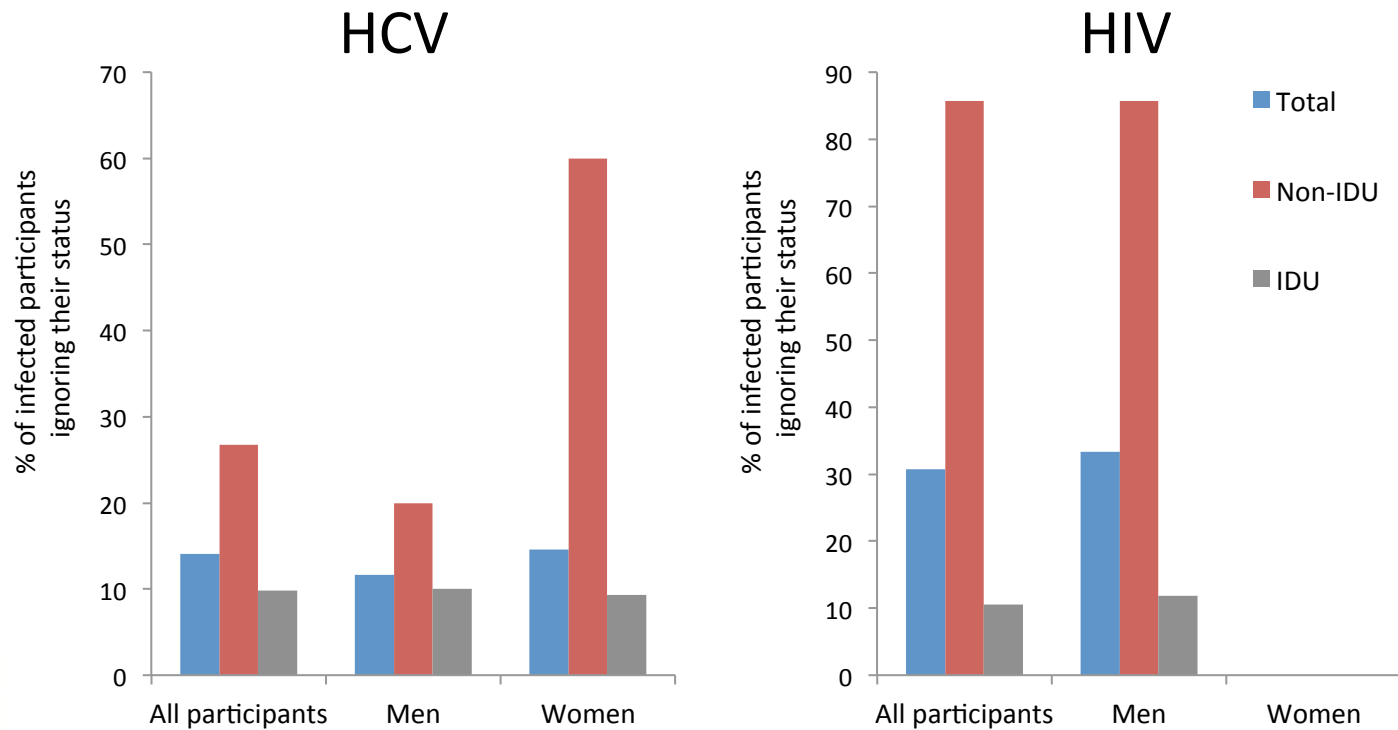


Figure 2 – Proportion of infection participants unaware of their status for HCV (left) and HIV (right), by sex and IDU.

Treatments

Table 3 – Medical follow up and treatment for HIV and HCV for all participants knowing their positive HIV/ HCV status by IDU status.

	HIV , % (n=18)				HCV,% (n=151)			
	Global	IDUs	Non IDUs	p-value	Global	IDUs	Non IDUs	p-value
Appointment with physician (6 months prior to incarceration) ¹	83.3	82.4	100	1	27.3	28.6	15.4	0.4
Ever treated	88.8	88.2	100	1	21.9	21.2	29.4	0.6
Past infections	NA	NA	NA	-	70.4	63.6	100	0.7
Currently infected	NA	NA	NA	-	13.2	14.2	7.7	0.5
Currently treated	76.5	75	100	1	2.6	3	0	1

Key findings

- Decrease in most risky behaviours between 2003 and 2014.
- Decrease in overall HIV/HCV prevalence
 - Mostly explained by lower proportion of IDUs
- Many incarcerated individuals are unaware of their HIV/HCV status
- Treatment for HCV is inadequate for most individuals infected