



Scientists and Health Care Workers
Committed to HIV/AIDS

4th International AIDS Society Conference on **HIV** Pathogenesis and Treatment

Sydney, Australia - July 22 - 25, 2007

HIV-1 AND STIS PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS AMONG MINERS AND FEMALE SEX WORKERS IN THE MINING AREAS OF GEJIU, YUNNAN, CHINA

IAS Conf HIV Pathog Treat 2007 Jul 22-25;4th: Abstract No. MOAC105

Wang N.¹, Zhang G.L.¹, Pu Y.², Xu J.J.¹, Li B.S.², Ding G.W.¹, Ma Y.L.³, Wang H.B.¹, Zheng X.W.¹, Wu Z.L.⁴

¹Chinese Center for Diseases Control and Prevention, Center for STD/AIDS Control and Prevention, Beijing, China, ²Gejiu City Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Gejiu, China, ³Yunnan Province Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Kunming, China, ⁴The Peking Union Medical College, Beijing, China

OBJECTIVES: To study the prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus type-1 (HIV-1) and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among miners and female sex workers (FSWs) in the tin mining areas of Gejiu City in Yunnan Province, located in southwest China. To assess risk factors for acquiring HIV in these populations.

METHODS: A cross-sectional study was conducted among miners and FSWs in two townships with tin mining by direct-structured interviews and laboratory testing for HIV/STIs.

RESULTS: 1,798 miners and 96 FSWs were enrolled in the study. HIV prevalence based on plasma positivity for antibodies against HIV (anti-HIV) was 8.3% in FSWs and 0.7% in miners. HIV prevalence in FSWs was significantly associated with illegal drug use (odds ratio, OR, 62.24). In addition to illegal drug use (adjusted OR 17.81), HIV prevalence in miners was also significantly associated with the frequency of purchasing sex in the past 12 month (adjusted OR 8.68), tattoo history (adjusted OR 6.55), a history of surgical operation (adjusted OR 6.00) and a history of sharing toothbrush with others (adjusted OR 5.64). In FSWs, STIs prevalence was 12.5% for syphilis, 46.3% for Chlamydia trachomatis, 36.8% for Neisseria gonorrhoeae, 70.8% for HSV-2 and 22.1% for trichomonas vaginalis. In miners, STIs prevalence was 1.8% for syphilis, 4.8% for Chlamydia trachomatis, 0.8% for Neisseria gonorrhoeae and 9.6% for HSV-2. 11.5% of FSWs self-reported the use of illegal drugs.

CONCLUSIONS: The prevalence of HIV and other STIs in the mining areas in Gejiu of Yunnan is high, especially in FSWs. While HIV/STIs prevalence among miners is still relatively low, high-risk sexual behaviors and illegal drug use were reportedly frequent. Therefore, programs focusing on HIV/STIs prevention targeting high-risk groups can be extremely important in communities like Gejiu City with high rates of HIV transmission and sizeable floating populations migrating from rural areas for work opportunities.



[Download Power Point Presentation.](#)

2007-07-22

MOAC105

STI Treatment for HIV Prevention

Copyright © 2007 - [International AIDS Society](#) (IAS). All information and content relating to the abstracts from the 3rd International AIDS Society Conference on HIV Pathogenesis and Treatment, such as text, graphics, logos, button icons, images, audio clips, and software is protected by copyright. Permission is hereby granted for the non-commercial use or reproduction of the information on this web site, provided that the use of such information is accompanied by an acknowledgement that IAS is the source of the information and the name of the author of the article.

AEGiS is made possible through unrestricted grants from [Boehringer Ingelheim](#), [Bridgestone/Firestone Charitable Trust](#), [Bristol-Myers Squibb Company](#), [Elton John AIDS Foundation](#), the [National Library of Medicine](#), and [donations](#) from users like you. **Always watch for outdated information. This article first appeared in 2007. This material is designed to support, not replace, the relationship that exists between you and your doctor.**

AEGiS presents published material, reprinted with permission and neither endorses nor opposes any material. All information contained on this website, including information relating to health conditions, products, and treatments, is for informational purposes only. It is often presented in summary or aggregate form. It is not meant to be a substitute for the advice provided by your own physician or other medical professionals. **Always discuss treatment options with a doctor who specializes in treating HIV.**

Copyright ©1980, 2007. AEGiS. All materials appearing on AEGiS are protected by copyright as a collective work or compilation under U.S. copyright and other laws and are the property of AEGiS, or the party credited as the provider of the content. Permission is hereby granted for the non-commercial use or reproduction of the information herein, provided that the use of such information is accompanied by an acknowledgement that IAS is the source of the information and the name of the author of the article.