





Centro Sanitario Sandoval



PERSISTENT INCREASE IN THE INCIDENCE OF STIS AND HEPATITIS C IN MSM IN MADRID

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The high clinical and preventive efficacy of ART

Loss of fear of AIDS

An increase in the STI incidence especially among MSM

The consumption of new recreational drugs

The ease of finding sexual partners

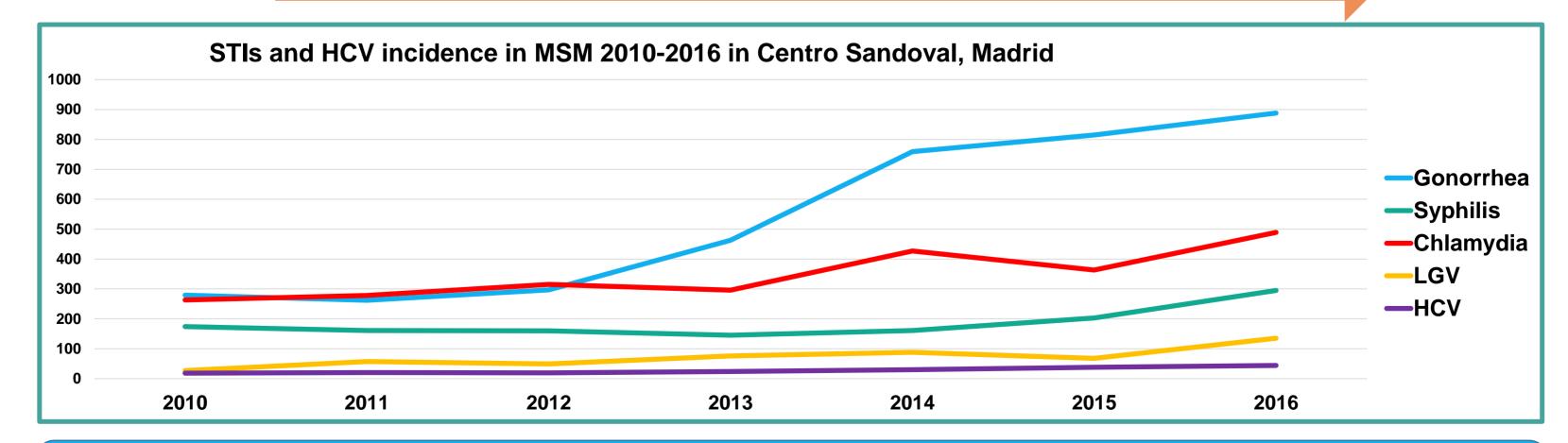
with the social networks

The objective was to evaluate the temporal evolution of syphilis, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (NG), *Chlamydia trachomatis* (CT), lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) and hepatitis C infection (HCV) incidence in MSM.

The study period was from 2010 to 2016 in a STI clinic in Madrid, where 50% of the attended population were MSM. All patients diagnosed with syphilis, NG, CT, LGV and HCV infection were included. A structured questionnaire was enrolled to assess sociodemographic, clinical and behavioral characteristics.

STI	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Gonorrhea	279	262	297	463	759	815	888	3,763
Syphilis (1 ^a & 2 ^a)	174	161	160	145	161	203	295	1,299
Chlamydia (D-K)	263	278	315	296	427	363	489	2,431
LGV	27	57	49	76	88	68	135	500
HCV	18	20	19	24	30	38	44	193
Total	761	778	840	1,004	1,465	1,487	1,851	8,168

143% Increase from 2010 to 2016



Conclusions: There is a persistent increase in the incidence of STIs and HCV in MSM, mainly LGV, gonococcal and syphilis infection in Madrid. It is necessary to implement more effective preventive interventions.