# THE BRAZILIAN SYNDEMICS OF CRACK USE, HIV AND HCV



### Alexandra Almeida<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Francisco Bastos<sup>2,4</sup>, Susan Kiene <sup>5</sup>, María Zúñiga<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Scientific Computing Program, FIOCRUZ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, <sup>2</sup> School of Social Work, San Diego State University, San Diego, California, <sup>3</sup> School of Medicine, University of California San Diego, San Diego, California, <sup>4</sup> Institute of Communication and Information on Science and Technology in Health, FIOCRUZ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, <sup>5</sup> Graduate School of Public Health, San Diego State University, San Diego, California

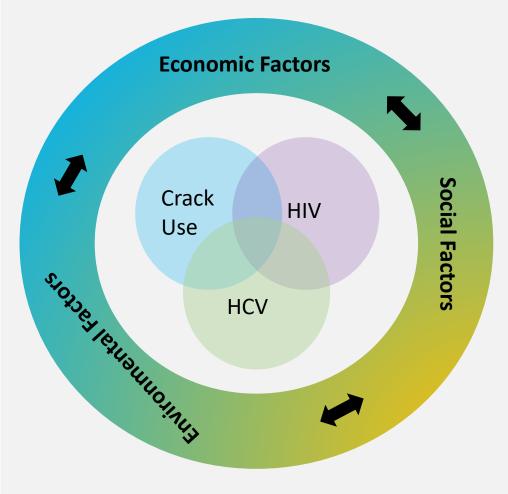






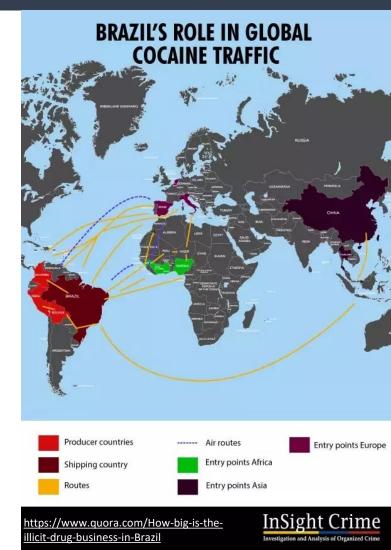
### The Syndemic Framework

Examines the health consequences of **disease interactions** and the **social**, **environmental**, or **economic factors** that promote such interaction and **worsen disease**.



## Introduction

- In 2012 Brazil was the runner-up on consumption of cocaine related products, 2nd only to the USA
- In Brazil, the crack use is associated with social inequity...
  - 19.4% of crack users live in poverty
- The Crack/HIV/HCV Syndemic: Crack use enhances the prevalence of HIV and HCV
  - Brazilian national prevalence of HIV and HCV was about 0.6% and 0.9% (2013)
  - The prevalence of HIV and HCV among crack users was 3.3% and 1.9%, respectively (2013)



## Design and Methods

### **Brazilian Crack Survey**

- National population-based survey between 2011 and 2013
- Used Time-Location Sampling methods
- Recruited crack users from open drug scenes from all Brazilian states
- Participants were tested for HIV (Fast-Check HIV test) and HCV (immuno-rapid test, Wama Diagnostic)
- We used a Multinomial Logistic Regression to estimate the association between risk factors and each syndemics category

https://www.arca.fiocruz.br/handle/icict/10019



## The Risk Factors

#### Crack use

- Number of crack stones per day
- Time of crack use
- Shared paraphernalia

#### Vulnerability

- Exchange sex for money/drugs
- Sex worker
- Spend nights in the street
- Incarceration in life
- History of sexual violence
- Low self steem

#### Health & Services

- Suicidal thoughts
- Anxiety/impatience/irritability
- Psychiatric hospitalization
- Had hospitalization
- CAPS-AD
- Harm reduction program
- Community therapeutics

#### Reasons to start crack use

- Wish
- Low Price
- Friends pressure
- Emotional losses
- Bad life

#### Other drug use

- Amphetamine/Methampheta mine
- Benzodiazepines
- Cocaine use
- Marijuana
- Alcohol
- Tabaco

#### Demographics

- Sex
- Race
- Marital Status
- Schooling
- Regular income source
- Sporadic income source

## Results

### Factors of increased risk for HIV, not HCV crack users

- Being a female crack user (OR 4.0; 90%CI: 1.9-8.7)
- Sleeping on the streets (OR 1.7; 90%CI: 1.0-2.9)
- More intense use of crack (OR 2.1; 90%CI: 1.0-4.1).

### Factor of increased risk for HCV, not HIV crack users

• Sharing crack paraphernalia is a strong risk factor for HCV (OR 4.8; 90%CI: 1.7-13.9), not for HIV

### Factors of increased risk for both HIV and HCV crack users

- Exchange sex for money or drugs (HIV: OR 2.4; 90%CI: 1.2-4.7 and HCV: OR 3.0; 90%CI: 1.3-6.9)
- History of sexual violence (HIV-OR 2.1; 90%CI: 1.0-4.2 and HCV-OR 3.8; 90%CI: 1.6-9.2).



## Conclusion

- The syndemics of substance use and infectious diseases vary according to population sub groups and their environmental conditions.
- By focusing on crack users, we could observe unique risk factors for HIV and HCV
  - Addiction severity, sexual violence, shared paraphernalia, exchange sex for drugs/money and homelessness
- Those could **only be unveiled on open drugs scenes**, where people go to use and buy drugs, so it is harder to deny its use





# Merci! Thanks!

alexandra.almeida@fiocruz.br