#16 Trends in Transmitted Drug Resistance in A Cohort Of ART-Naive HIV-1 Infected Individuals in Ethiopia

Mulugeta Kiros, Ethiopia
Increased HIV-1C Pretreatment Drug Resistance with Consistent Clade Homogeneity among ART naive HIV-1 infected individuals in Ethiopia

Mulugeta Kiros¹, Woldeargay Erku², Eleni Geberekidan³, Adane Mihret¹, Melanie Maier⁴, Dawit Hailu¹, Andargachew Mulu¹

¹Armauer Hansen Research Institute, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; ²Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; ³Ethiopian Public Health Institute, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; ⁴Institute of Virology, Leipzig University, Leipzig, Germany
Objectives

• To determine the magnitude of pretreatment HIV-1 drug resistance (PDR)

Study design, setting and participants

• Institutional based cross-sectional

• Four government-affiliated VCT centers in Addis Ababa

• ART-naive adult individuals, non-pregnant
Result and Discussion

• **Sociodemographic variable**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>54.9%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age group</td>
<td>18-28</td>
<td>45.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viral Load</td>
<td>&gt;100,000 copies/ml</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
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• **PDR; 5/51 (9.8%);**
  - According to both Criteria’s
  (CPR tool and IAS-USA 2019 mutation list)
  - Moderate

• Higher Than:
  - Absence of PDRM screening
  - Poor level of adherence
Figure 2: Trend of PDR Magnitude over years in Ethiopia
Conclusion and recommendation

• Increased level of HIV-1 PDR
  • 15 years after the rollout of ART in Ethiopia
  • Highlights the need for routine HIV-1 drug resistance testing before ART
  • A broader public health action to prevent the emergence and transmission of drug-resistant variants
Acknowledgments

• Study Participants
Thank you all

Questions???