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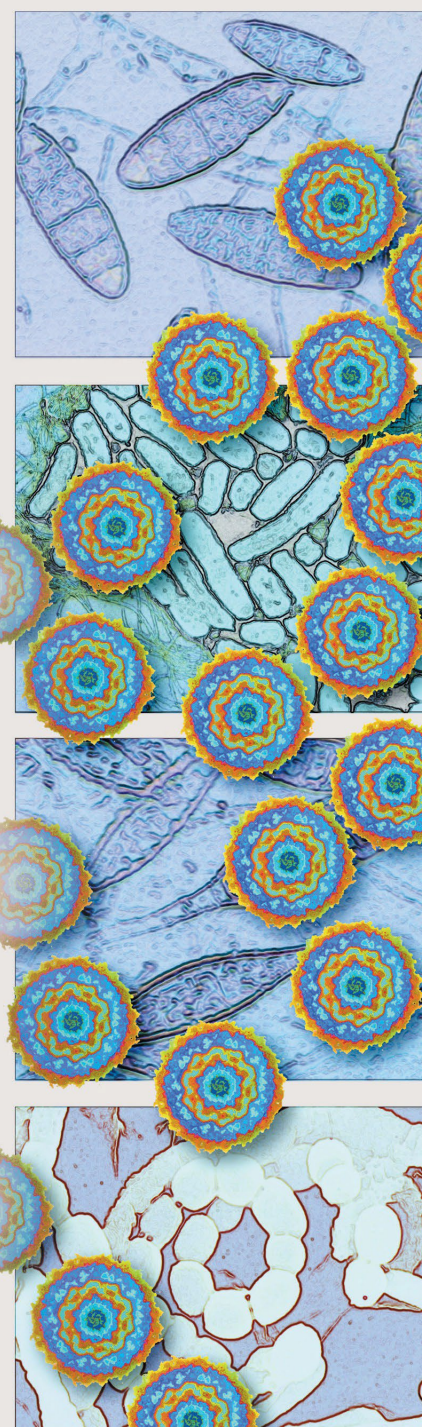
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P-036. PREVALENCE TRENDS OF HCV INFECTION AMONG PEOPLE WITH HIV IN SPAIN OVER TWO DECADES 2002-2023

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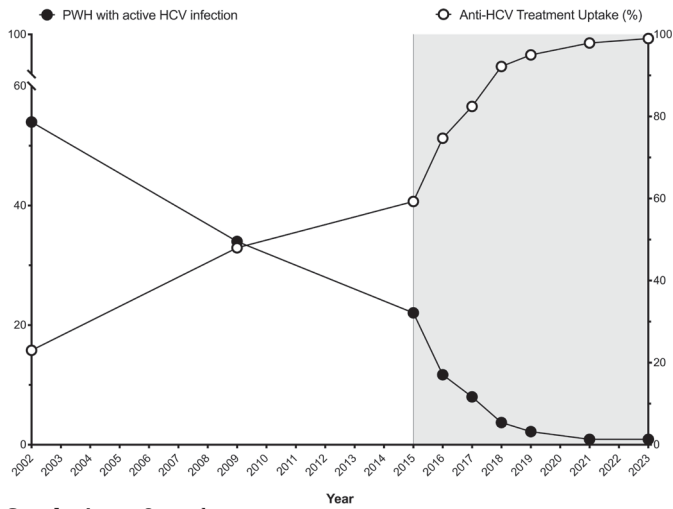
Introduction and objectives: HCV has been a significant health issue among people with HIV (PWH) in Spain. Several factors have influenced the epidemiology of HIV/HCV coinfection, including the introduction of all-oral DAA therapies in 2015. This study assesses HCV prevalence among PWH in Spain in 2023 and compares findings with eight similar studies since 2002.

Methods: All studies aimed to determine the prevalence of anti-HCV antibodies and active HCV (HCV-RNA+). The reference population was PWH with at least one healthcare encounter in the past year. Sample size accuracy ranged from 3% in 2002 to below 1% in recent years. Random sampling with proportional allocation was used in all studies.

Table P-036. Participating centers, reference population, sample size and baseline characteristics of participants in the nine prevalence studies of HCV among PWH in Spain

	2002	2009	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2023
Sites, n	39	43	41	43	43	43	41	41	39
Reference population, n	31,800	36,450	35,791	38,904	40,322	40,650	41,973	46,059	47,006
Sample, n	1,260	1,458	1,867	1,588	1,690	1,733	1,325	1,421	1,431
Male Sex, %	72	73	76	77	75	74	75	75	79
Age years, mean (SD)	40 (8)	45 (10)	47 (10)	49 (11)	49 (11)	49 (11)	49 (12)	50 (12)	51 (12)
HIV transmission category, %									
PWID	55	44	31	30	30	29	26	24	21
MSM	17	24	35	35	34	36	40	43	46
Other/Unknown	28	32	34	35	36	35	34	33	33
Anti-HCV treatment uptake, %	23.0	48.0	59.3	74.7	82.4	92.2	95.0	97.9	99.0
Prevalence of HCV antibodies, %	60.8	50.4	37.7	34.6	34.0	33.6	28.6	28.4	27.4
Prevalence of active HCV (RNA+), %	54.0	34.0	22.0	11.8	8.0	3.7	2.2	0.9	0.9

Results: The fig. summarizes study metrics and patient characteristics. HCV seroprevalence fell from 60.8% in 2002 to 27.4% in 2023, and active HCV declined from 54.0% in 2002 to 0.9% since 2021 (Fig.). Cirrhosis in patients with active HCV peaked at 23.1% in 2015 and dropped to 0% in 2021-2023 but was 20.4% in 2023 among those who cleared HCV with treatment.



Conclusions: Over the past two decades, active HCV among PWH in Spain dramatically decreased, now representing a marginal issue within this population. However, the burden of cirrhosis remains significant among those successfully treated. The introduction of DAAs has been pivotal in reducing active HCV infection prevalence to below 1% since 2021.