

INNOVAZIONE E RICERCA
PER LA PRATICA CLINICA

XVI Workshop Nazionale

**TERAPIA
E PREVENZIONE
DELL'INFEZIONE
DA HIV
E MICRORGANISMI
EMERGENTI**

FIRENZE
13-14 Febbraio 2023



16.15-18.30

II SESSIONE

EPIDEMIOLOGIA E PREVENZIONE

Moderatori: A. Chirianni (Napoli), F. Voller (Firenze)

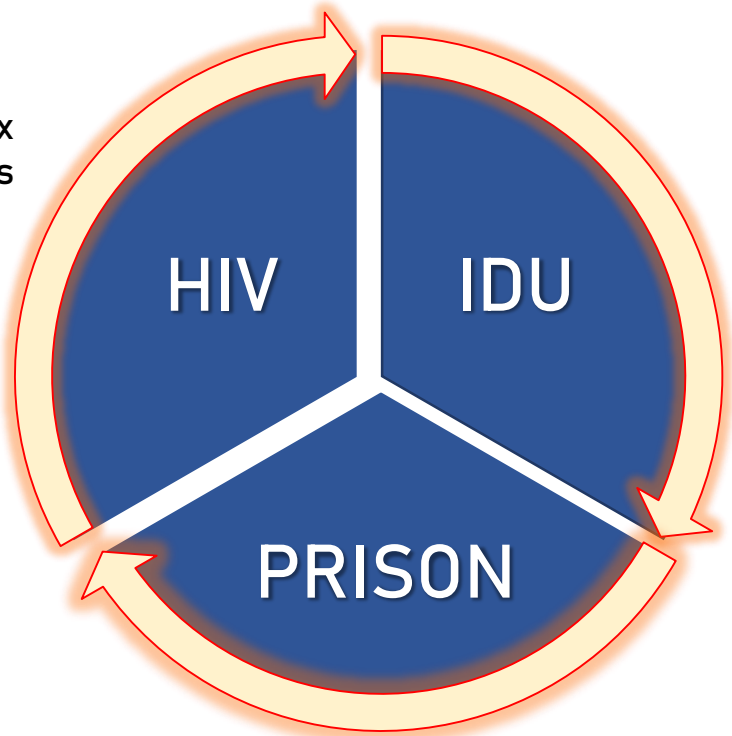
Carceri e popolazioni speciali

Elena Salomoni

SOC Malattie Infettive, Ospedale S.M. Annunziata, Firenze
Casa Circondariale Sollicciano e Gozzini, Firenze
Azienda USL Toscana Centro

Premessa

In any given year, one in six people with HIV spends time in jail or prison¹



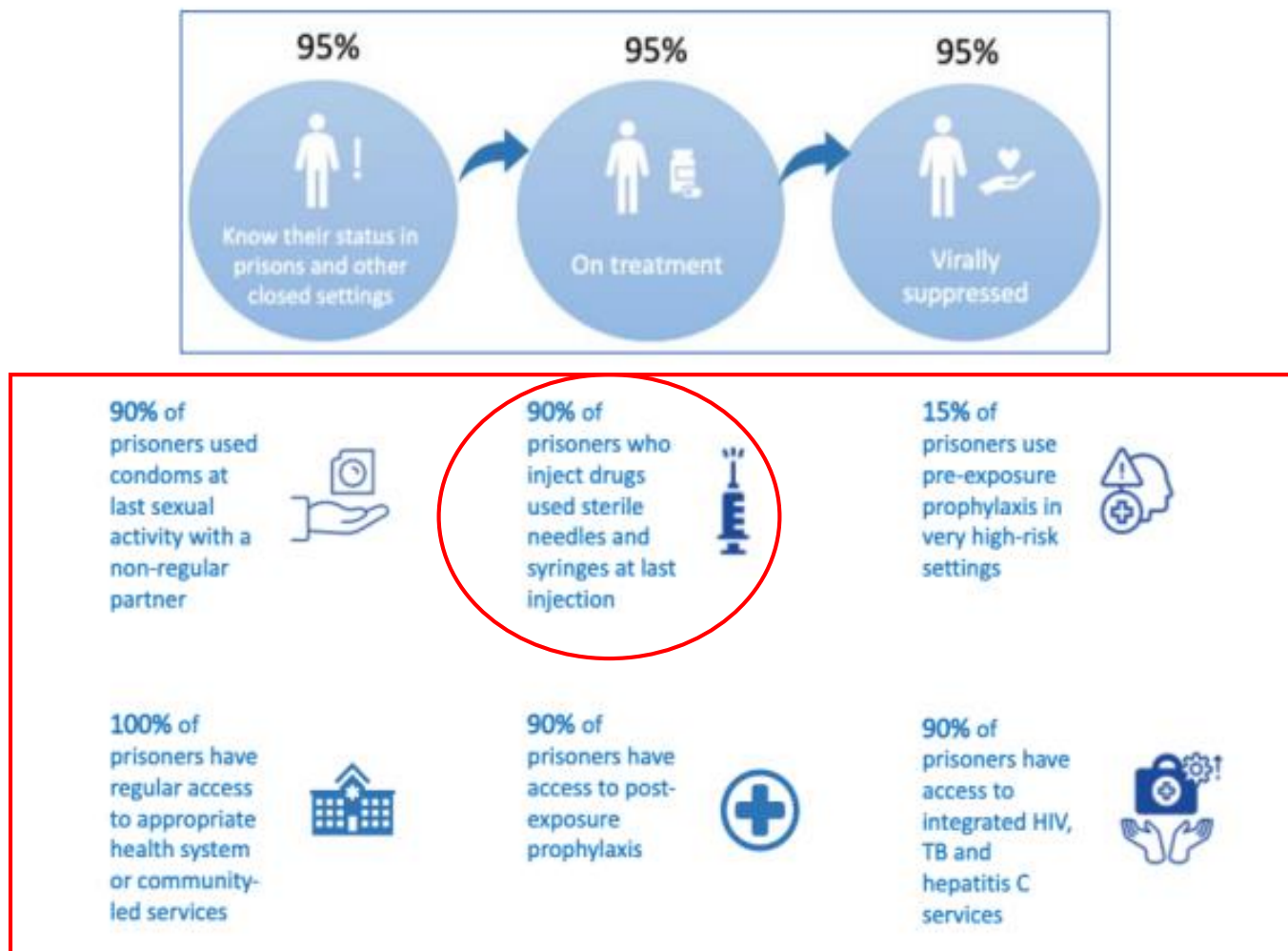
10–48% of male and 30–60% of female inmates have used illicit drugs in the month before entering prison²

30 million people detained and released into the community each year³

In the US, over 50% of drug-dependent inmates have a previous incarceration⁴

¹ HIV/AIDS among inmates of and releasees from US correctional facilities, 2006: declining share of epidemic but persistent public health opportunity. Spaulding AC, et al PLoS One. 2009
² People who inject drugs in prison: HIV prevalence, transmission and prevention. Dolan K et al. Int J Drug Policy. 2015
³ World Prison Population List thirteenth edition. Walmsley R et al. 2013
⁴ Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. 2010

Figure 3. Global targets 2025 for people in prison^{xxviii}





Mode of HIV transmission in 19600 Icona patients

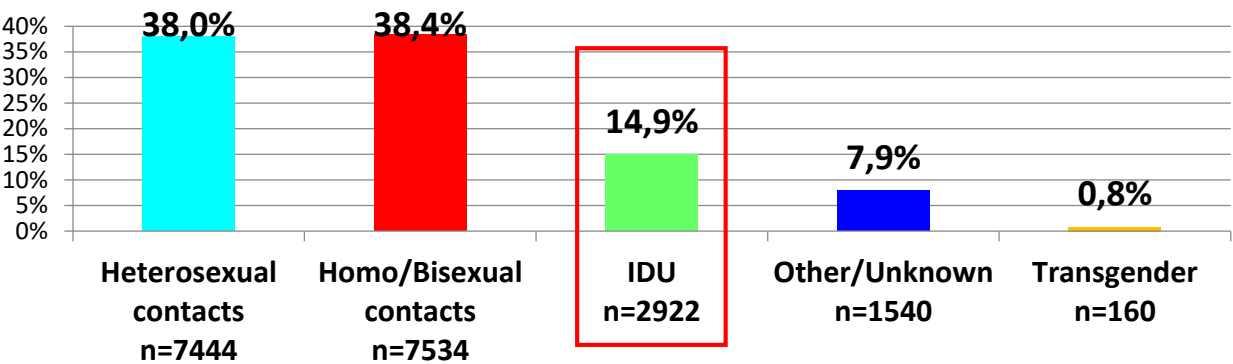
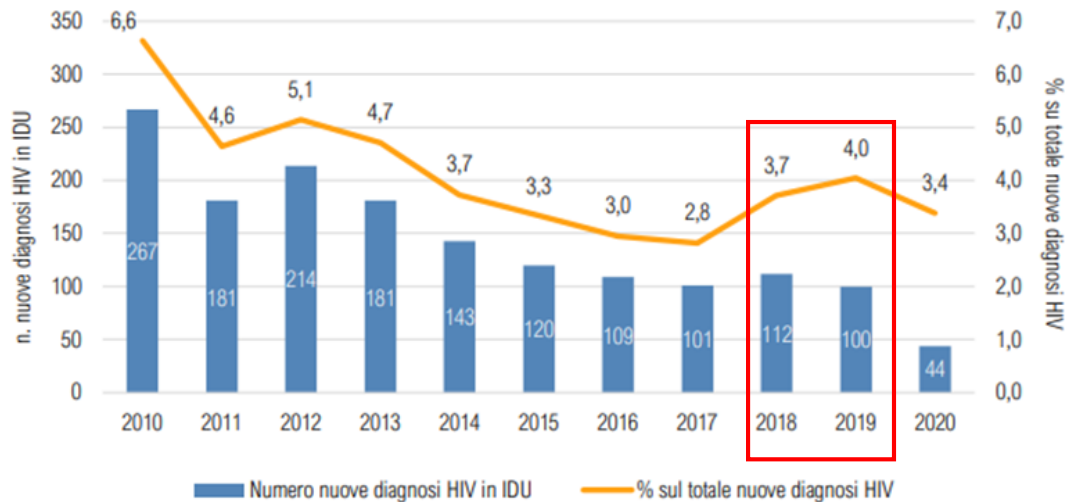


Figura 7.3.1 - Numero nuove diagnosi HIV in IDU e percentuale sul totale nuove diagnosi HIV per anno di diagnosi



IDU e HIV

N.2 2018 Percorsi clinici

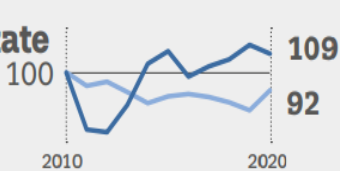
Epidemia dei nuovi tossicodipendenti endovena: ritorno al passato?

Marco Riglietta
Dipartimento delle Dipendenze, AAST Papa Giovanni XXIII, Bergamo

EROINA

Tendenze indicizzate

Prezzo
e purezza
al dettaglio



Via di somministrazione



METAMFETAMINE

Via di somministrazione

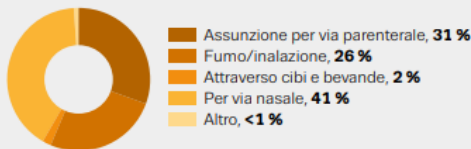
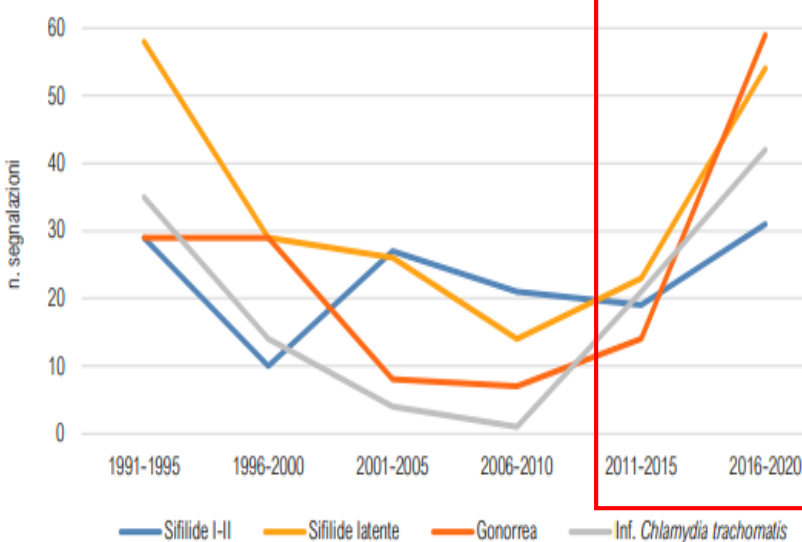


Figura 7.2.3 - Andamento delle segnalazioni delle principali IST batteriche in IDU



IDU e HIV

Tabella 7.1.1 - Utenti trattati nei SerD testati e positivi per HIV

	N. utenti in carico	Utenti testati		Utenti positivi		
		N.	% su totale in carico	N.	% su totale in carico	% su testati
Piemonte	11.835	2.128	18,0	23	0,2	1,1
Valle d'Aosta	284	---	---	---	---	---
Lombardia	18.180	6.691	36,8	570	3,1	8,5
Liguria	4.149	1.581	38,1	106	2,6	6,7
PA Bolzano	1.352	1.834	135,7	23	1,7	1,3
PA Trento	1.054	564	53,5	43	4,1	7,6
Veneto	10.790	3.060	28,4	84	0,8	2,7
Friuli Venezia Giulia	1.827	2.309	126,4	48	2,6	2,1
Emilia Romagna	9.391	8.315	88,5	369	3,9	4,4
Toscana	11.865	951	8,0	32	0,3	3,4
Umbria	2.124	---	---	---	---	---
Marche	4.739	669	14,1	24	0,5	3,6
Lazio	11.381	1305	11,5	67	0,6	5,1
Abruzzo	3.359	2.686	80,0	25	0,7	0,9
Molise	819	151	18,4	3	0,4	2,0
Campania	9.151	103	1,1	0	0,0	0,0
Puglia	8.712	---	---	---	---	---
Basilicata	1.126	468	41,6	4	0,4	0,9
Calabria	2.148	247	11,5	5	0,2	2,0
Sicilia	6.147	1.914	31,1	82	1,3	4,3
Sardegna	3.438	63	1,8	5	0,1	7,0
ITALIA	123.871	35.039	28,3	1.513	1,2	4,3

Tabella 7.1.1 - Utenti trattati nei SerD testati e positivi per HIV per Regione/PA

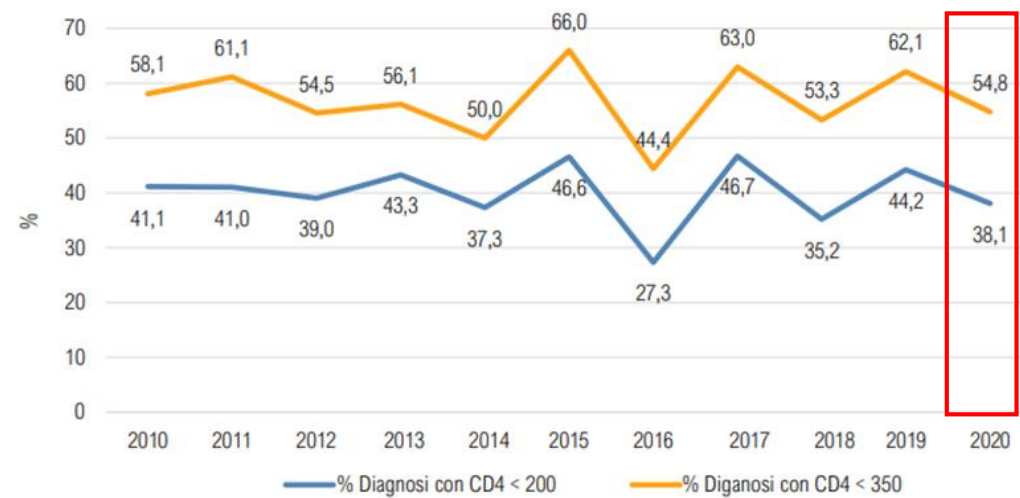
	N. utenti in carico	N. utenti testati	% su utenti in carico	N. utenti positivi	% su utenti in carico	% su utenti testati
Piemonte	12.190	---	---	---	---	---
Valle d'Aosta	147	64	43,5	1	0,7	1,6
Lombardia	19.709	7.957	40,4	729	3,7	9,2
Liguria	3.800	1.435	37,8	108	2,8	7,5
PA Bolzano	1.319	1.740	131,9	27	2,0	1,6
PA Trento	841	1.169	139,0	0	0,0	0,0
Veneto	9.572	3.007	31,4	79	0,8	2,6
Friuli Venezia Giulia	1.863	2.131	114,4	53	2,8	2,5
Emilia Romagna	9.490	6.889	72,6	323	3,4	4,7
Toscana	12.373	351	2,8	4	0,0	1,1
Umbria	2.735	702	25,7	24	0,9	3,4
Marche	5.214	801	15,4	30	0,6	3,7
Lazio	12.603	1329	10,5	76	0,6	5,7
Abruzzo	3.857	2.948	76,4	32	0,8	1,1
Molise	818	122	14,9	3	0,4	2,5
Campania	10.159	1.257	12,4	16	0,2	1,3
Puglia	9.357	---	---	---	---	---
Basilicata	1.165	490	42,1	8	0,7	1,6
Calabria	3.120	694	22,2	8	0,3	1,2
Sicilia	6.161	1.879	30,5	97	1,6	5,2
Sardegna	2.575	56	2,2	4	0,2	7,1
ITALIA	129.068	35.021	27,1	1.622	1,3	4,6

IDU e HIV

Tabella 7.3.4 - Numero e distribuzione percentuale nuove diagnosi HIV in IDU per motivo di esecuzione del test

	2010-2020		2020	
	n.	%	n.	%
Sintomatologia HIV	397	25,3	11	25,0
Su proposta di SerD	322	20,5	12	27,3
Su proposta di carcere/comunità terapeutica	100	6,4	2	4,5
A seguito ricovero ospedaliero / Accertamenti per altra patologia	141	9,0	5	11,4
Comportamento sessuale a rischio	80	5,1	3	6,8
A seguito di diagnosi infezione sessualmente trasmissibile (IST)	17	1,1	1	2,3
A seguito di controlli ginecologici per gravidanza/parto/IVG	6	0,4	0	0,0
Screening pre-donazione sangue	4	0,3	0	0,0
Controlli di routine	86	5,5	7	15,9
Motivo non riportato	419	26,7	3	6,8
Totale	1.572	100,0	44	100,0

Figura 7.3.3 - Distribuzione percentuale nuove diagnosi HIV in IDU per numero di linfociti CD4 alla diagnosi (< 200 e < 350 cell/μL) e anno di diagnosi



IDU e carcere

Figura 6.4.1 - Numero e percentuale di detenuti tossicodipendenti presenti al 31/12 di ciascun anno

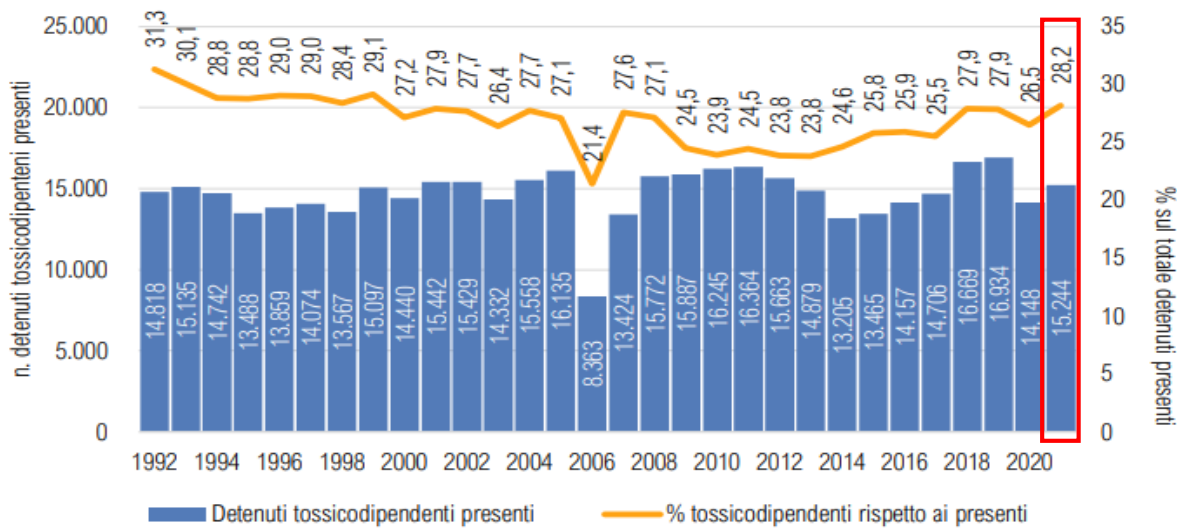
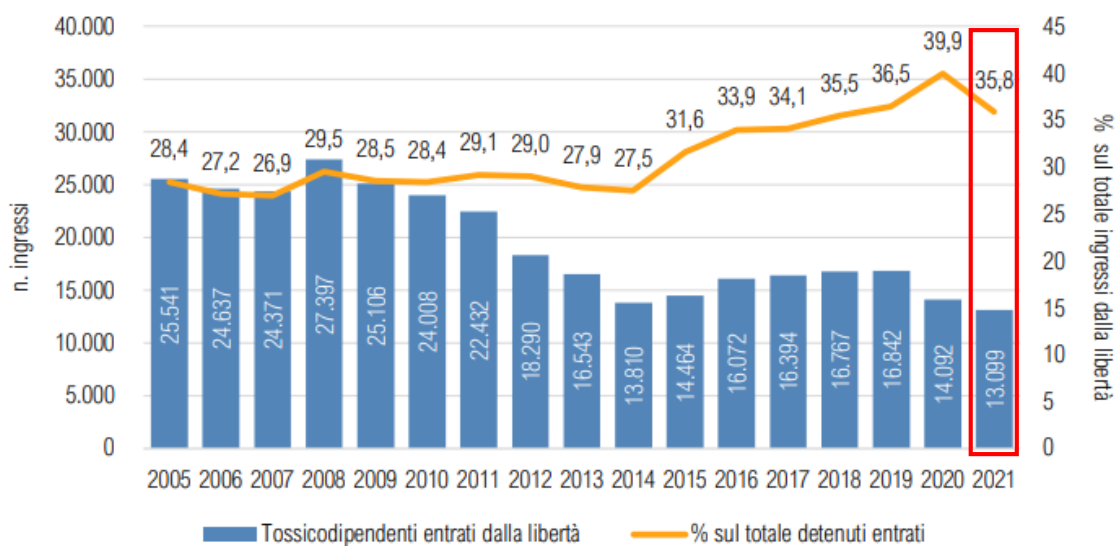


Figura 6.4.5 - Numero ingressi dalla libertà di persone tossicodipendenti e percentuale sul totale degli ingressi



1 SU 2.8 PERSONE
CHE ENTRANO IN CARCERE
E' TOSSICODIPENDENTE

HIV e carcere

79.7%

Regione di detenzione	Numero Istituti	Capienza Regolamentare (*)	Detenuti Presenti		di cui Stranieri	Detenuti presenti in semilibertà (**)	
			Totale	Donne		Totale	Stranieri
ABRUZZO	8	1.666	1.870	75	317	21	5
BASILICATA	3	378	429	0	59	1	0
CALABRIA	12	2.726	2.965	63	632	28	0
CAMPANIA	15	6.229	6.704	326	847	165	4
EMILIA ROMAGNA	10	2.984	3.428	161	1.679	57	15
FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA	5	477	561	21	226	10	3
LAZIO	14	5.290	5.971	390	2.209	50	6
LIGURIA	6	1.126	1.358	67	753	23	10
LOMBARDIA	18	6.161	8.109	386	3.730	128	28
MARCHE	6	838	860	22	305	28	7
MOLISE	3	273	317	0	69	7	0
PIEMONTE	13	4.000	4.026	145	1.543	91	23
PUGLIA						111	1
SARDEGNA						33	2
SICILIA	23	6.500	6.095	220	918	132	8
TOSCANA	16	3.169	2.949	71	1.347	128	53
TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE	2	507	445	36	262	9	5
UMBRIA	4	1.342	1.415	50	421	12	6
VALLE D'AOSTA	1	181	117	0	69	0	0
VENETO	9	2.030	2.476	124	1.265	40	13
Totale	189	51.403	56.127	2.392	17.687	1.074	189

Hyperendemic countries

31.5%

Regione di detenzione	Laurea	Diploma di scuola media superiore	Diploma di scuola professionale	Licenza di scuola media inferiore	Licenza di scuola elementare	Privo di titolo di studio	Analfabeta	Non rilevato	Totale
Detenuti Italiani + Stranieri									
ABRUZZO	20	187	33	591	239	15	26	713	1.824
BASILICATA	8	38	5	193	45	1	1	106	397
CALABRIA	47	375	35	955	276	27	37	1.022	2.774
CAMPANIA	46	601	39	2.333	899	22	214	2.572	6.726
EMILIA ROMAGNA	34	277	52	989	278	30	54	1.601	3.315
FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA	5	52	7	118	28	5	6	377	598
LAZIO	49	509	48	1.163	322	94	72	3.410	5.667
LIGURIA	11	101	22	258	50	13	20	848	1.323
LOMBARDIA	107	587	126	1.800	477	42	128	4.695	7.962
MARCHE	9	81	15	284	49	7	6	357	808
MOLISE	1	33	4	124	30	1	2	151	346
SARDEGNA	26	158	24	682	258	20	22	816	2.004
SICILIA	57	450	49	2.364	765	56	94	2.120	5.955
TOSCANA	20	180	38	663	177	93	23	1.800	2.994
TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE	7	40	7	79	26	1	2	264	426
UMBRIA	12	117	14	402	123	12	16	710	1.406
VALLE D'AOSTA	2	12	2	28	5	7	1	82	139
VENETO	45	254	49	740	166	15	44	1.032	2.345
Totale Detenuti Italiani + Stranieri	576	4.608	664	16.604	4.946	586	854	26.003	54.841

Low level of education → low awareness



HIV treatment and care among Italian inmates: a one-month point survey

R. Monarca¹, G. Madeddu², R. Ranieri³, S. Carbonara⁴, G. Leo⁵, M. Sardo⁶, F. Choroma⁷, S. Casari⁸, D. Marri⁹, A. A. Muredda², F. A. Nava¹⁰, S. Babudieri^{2*} and SIMSPe-SIMIT Group

Table 1 Total population, number, gender, drug history and foreigners of inmates participating in the survey according to correctional facility region

Region	Number of institutes	Institutes participating in the survey	Total prisoners on July 31	Prisoners participating in the survey	Male prisoners	History of drug misuse	Foreigners participating in the survey
Abruzzo	7	0	2047	0	0	0	0
Basilicata	3	0	483	0	0	0	0
Calabria	12	2	2651	744 (36.3 %)	696 (93.5 %)	105 (14.1 %)	161 (21.6 %)
Campania	17	4	7999	3230 (40.4 %)	3230 (100 %)	867 (26.8 %)	422 (13.1 %)
Emilia Romagna	13	5	3759	1570 (41.8 %)	1507 (100 %)	545 (36.2 %)	861 (54.8 %)
Friuli Venezia Giulia	5	1	845	275 (32.5 %)	275 (100 %)	59 (21.4 %)	172 (62.5 %)
Lazio	14	1	7175	739 (10.3 %)	739 (100 %)	197 (26.6 %)	259 (35.0 %)
Liguria	7	1	1764	240 (13.6 %)	240 (100 %)	10 (4.2 %)	10 (4.2 %)
Lombardia	19	3	8961	1869 (20.8 %)	1869 (100 %)	10 (0.5 %)	10 (0.5 %)
Marche	7	1	1108	300 (27.1 %)	300 (100 %)	0 (0 %)	0 (0 %)
Molise	3	0	505	0	0	0	0
Piemonte	13	2	4870	1760 (36.1 %)	1760 (100 %)	10 (0.6 %)	10 (0.6 %)
Puglia	12	1	4039	428 (10.6 %)	428 (100 %)	0 (0 %)	0 (0 %)
Sardegna	12	1	2095	165 (7.8 %)	148 (89.6 %)	78 (47.2 %)	44 (26.6 %)
Sicilia	26	3	6976	735 (10.5 %)	735 (100 %)	161 (21.9 %)	130 (17.7 %)
Toscana	18	3	4135	733 (17.7 %)	733 (100 %)	232 (31.6 %)	271 (37.0 %)
Trentino Alto Adige	3	1	405	280 (69.1 %)	260 (92.8 %)	50 (17.8 %)	224 (80.0 %)
Umbria	4	2	1672	504 (30.1 %)	504 (100 %)	120 (23.8 %)	201 (39.9 %)
Valle d'Aosta	1	0	278	0	0	0	0
Veneto	10	4	3106	2103 (67.7 %)	2036 (96.8 %)	582 (27.7 %)	1377 (65.5 %)
National Total	206	35	64,873	15,675 (24.2 %)	15,318 (97.7 %)	4232 (27.0 %)	5761 (36.7 %)

HIV screening available: 6630 (42.3%)
↓
HIV positive: 338 (5.1%)

HIV e carcere – trasmissione

Episodi di autolesionismo in carcere
Anni 2015-2020

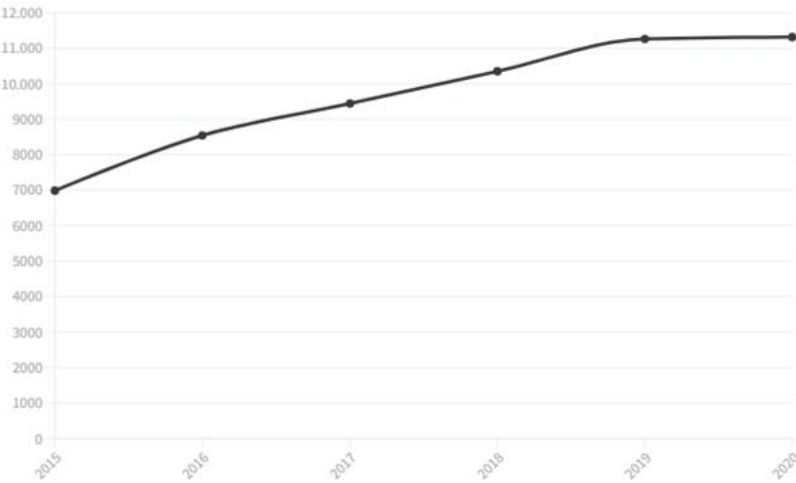
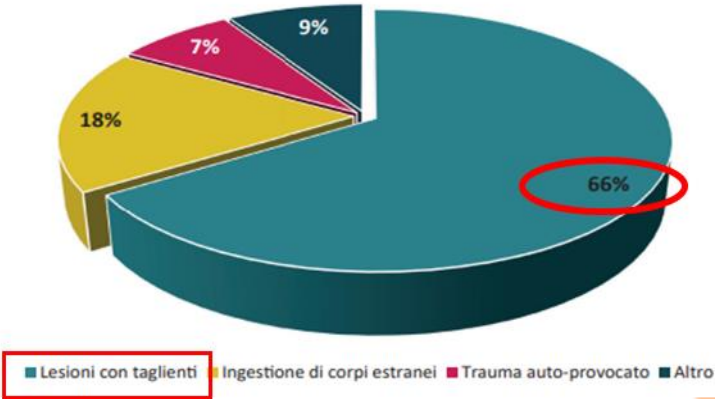


Figura 14. Distribuzione percentuale dei gesti autolesivi nella popolazione detenuta in Toscana. Analisi per metodo utilizzato. Anno 2021.



[https://www.youtube.com > watch](https://www.youtube.com/watch)
Tattooing Methods : How to Make a Jail Tattoo - YouTube



Making a **jail tattoo** is usually done using a homemade ink mixture applied by a handmade rotary tattoo machine or simply...
YouTube · ehow · 16 mag 2009

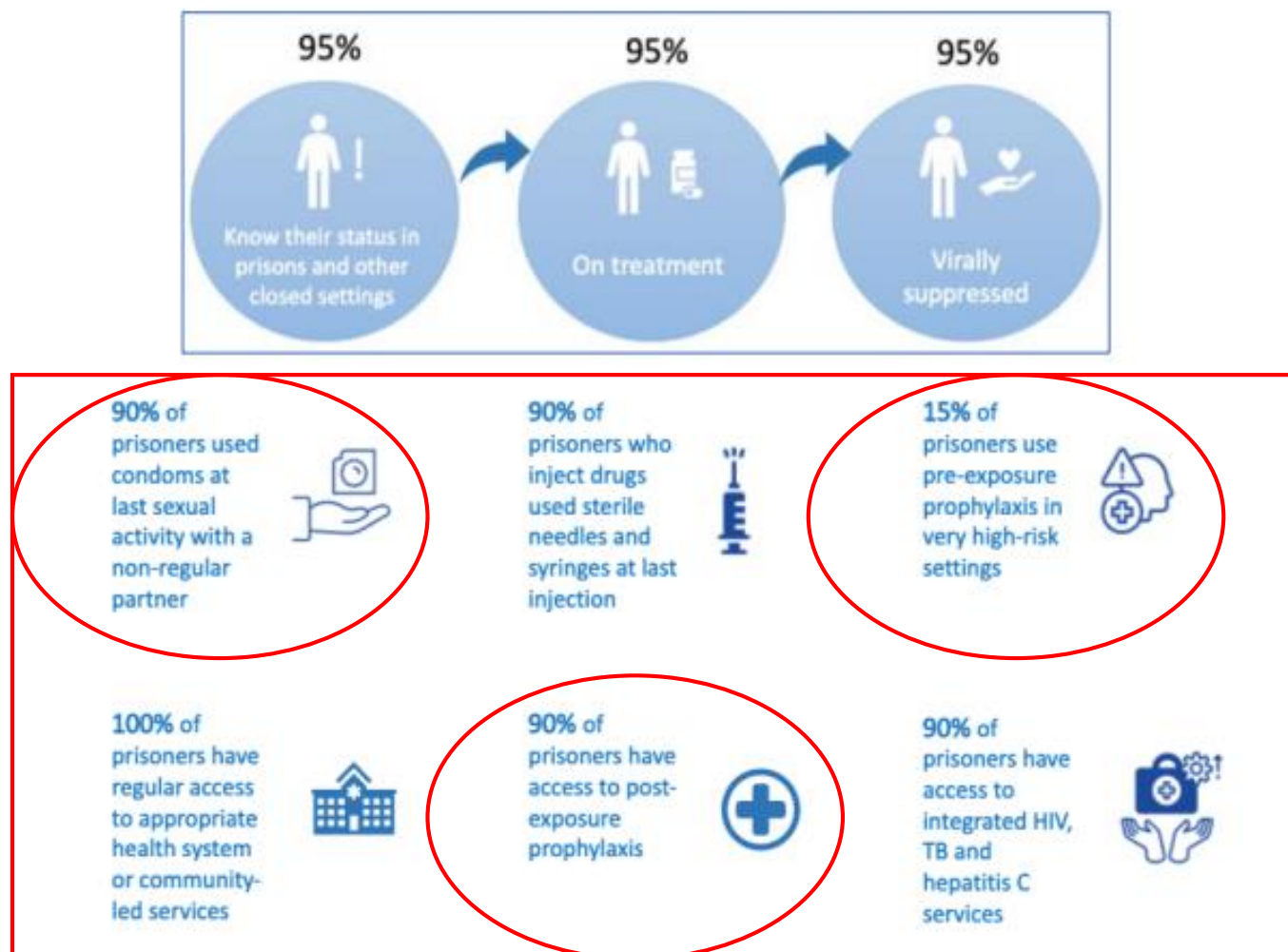
The Underground Art of Prison Tattoos

Broken glasses, beard trimmer parts and other ingenious, sometimes dangerous, tools used by incarcerated body artists.

1.358	67	753	23	10
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445	36	262	9	5
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Figure 3. Global targets 2025 for people in prison^{xxviii}



HIV e carcere – trasmissione

Published in final edited form as:
AIDS Care. 2019 March ; 31(3): 349–356. doi:10.1080/09540121.2018.1499861.

Past Year and Prior Incarceration and HIV Transmission Risk among HIV-positive Men who have Sex with Men in the US

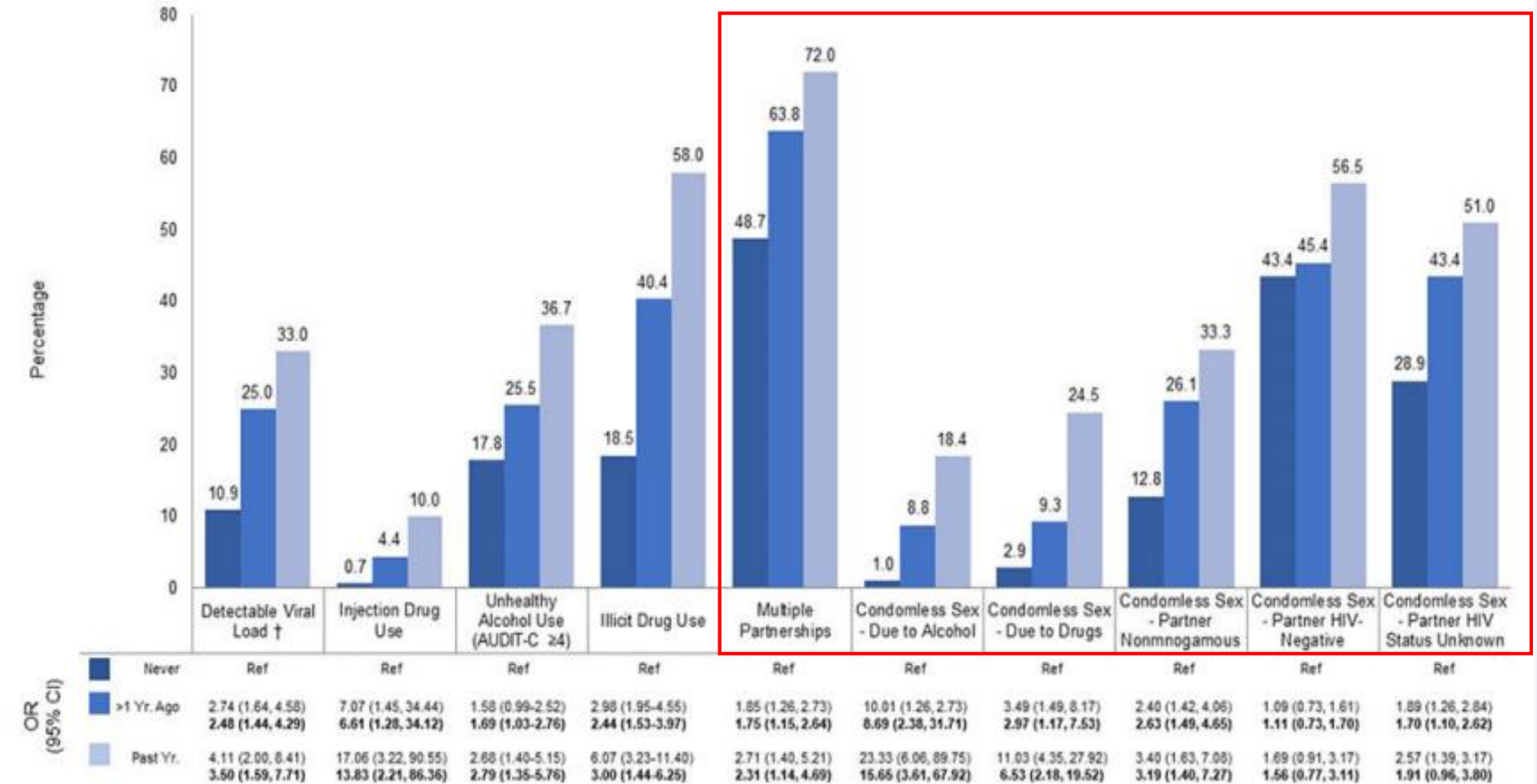
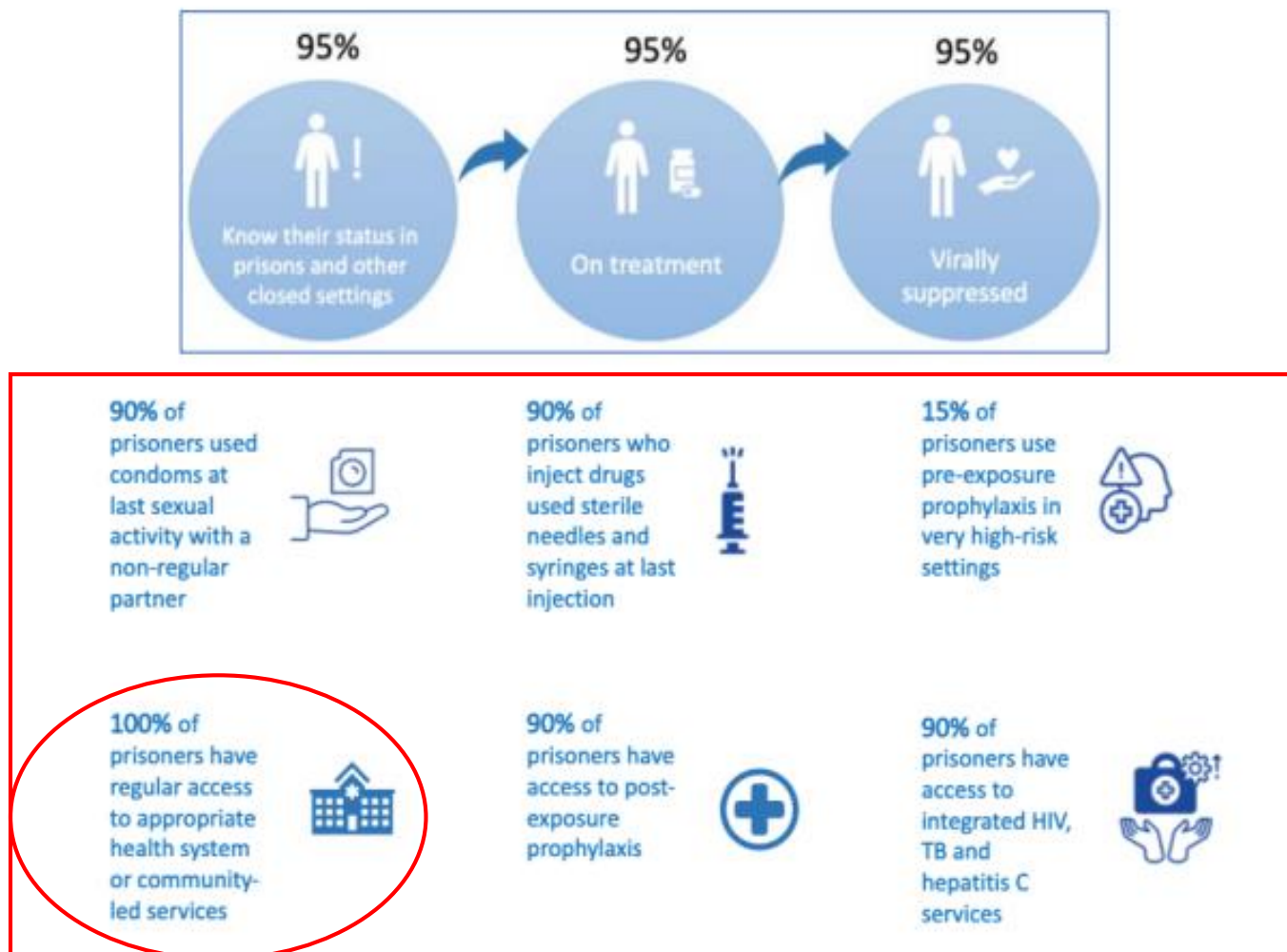


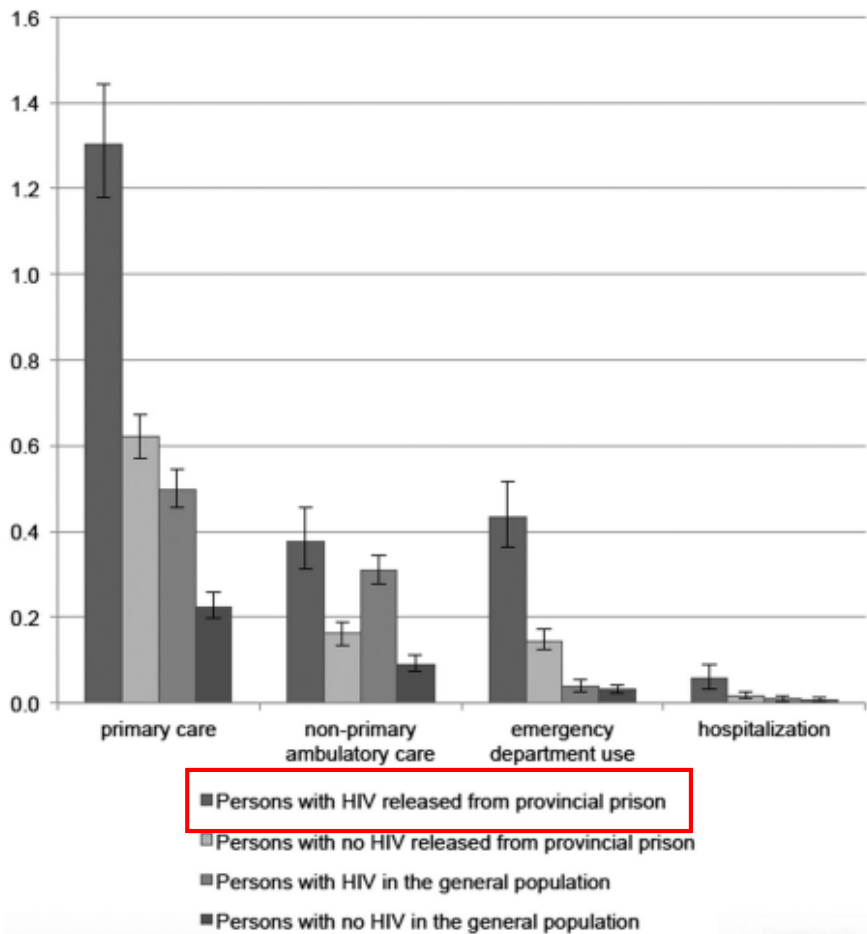
Figure 3. Global targets 2025 for people in prison^{xxviii}



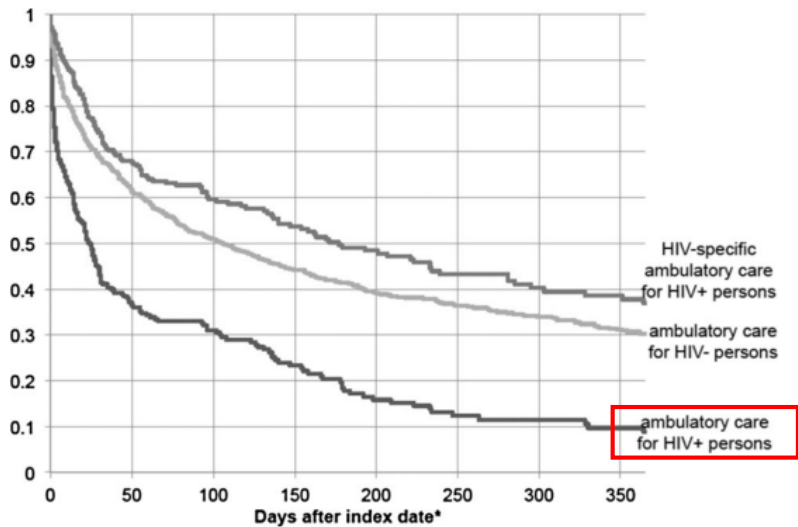
HIV e carcere – linkage to care

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/329622206>

Health care utilization by people with HIV on release from provincial prison in Ontario, Canada in 2010: a retrospective cohort study



It took 177 days for 50% of people with HIV released from provincial prison to access HIV specific ambulatory care



HIV e carcere – linkage to care

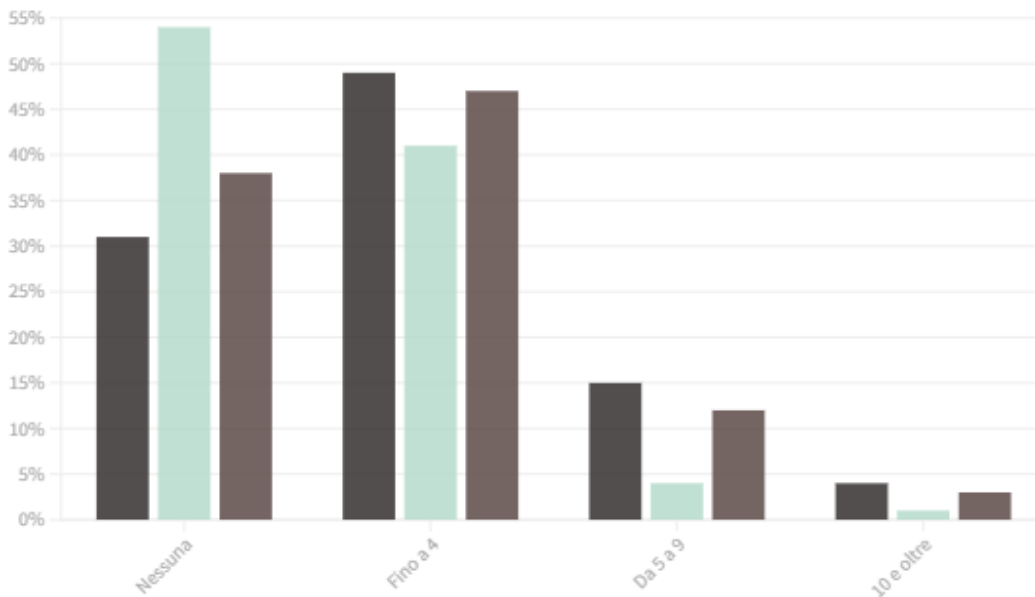
Numero carcerazioni precedenti

Percentuale dei detenuti sul totale dei presenti al 31/12/2021



ANTIGONE

■ Italiani ■ Stranieri ■ Totale

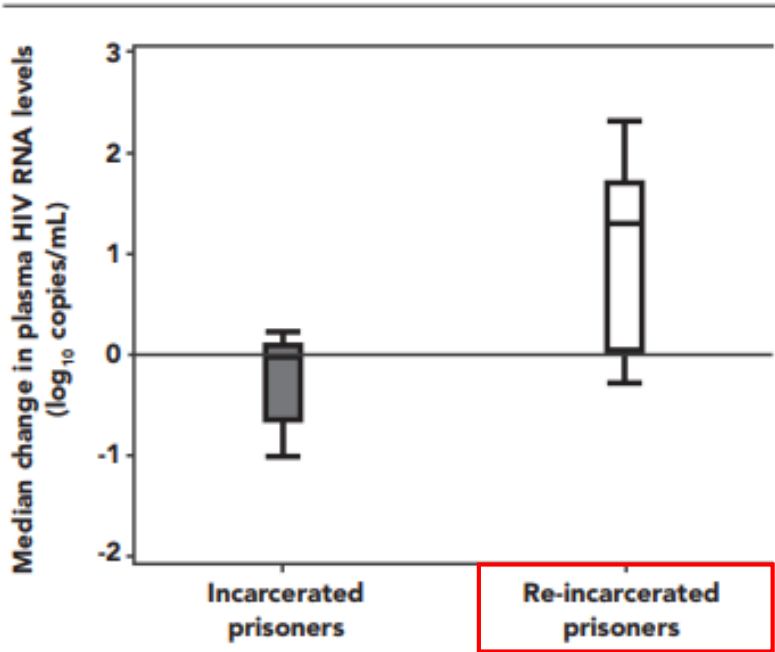


Fonte: nostra elaborazione su dati DAP

Al 31 dicembre 2021, dei detenuti presenti nelle carceri italiane, solo il 38% era alla prima carcerazione. **Il restante 62% in carcere c'era già stato almeno un'altra volta.** Il 18% c'era già stato addirittura 5 o più volte.

Effect of Release from Prison and Re-Incarceration on the Viral Loads of HIV-Infected Individuals

Figure. Median changes in plasma HIV RNA levels (log₁₀ copies/mL) for re-incarcerated (n=15) and incarcerated prisoners (n=30)



Mean time from release to re-incarceration: 9 months

The median change in plasma HIV RNA level was 1.29 log₁₀ copies/mL in the re-incarcerated participants, compared with 0.03 log₁₀ copies/mL in the incarcerated participants

HIV e carcere – prospettive



The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Long-Acting Injectable Antiretrovirals in Incarcerated Populations — Challenges and Opportunities

Matthew J. Akiyama, M.D., Anne C. Spaulding, M.D., and Ank E. Nijhawan, M.D.

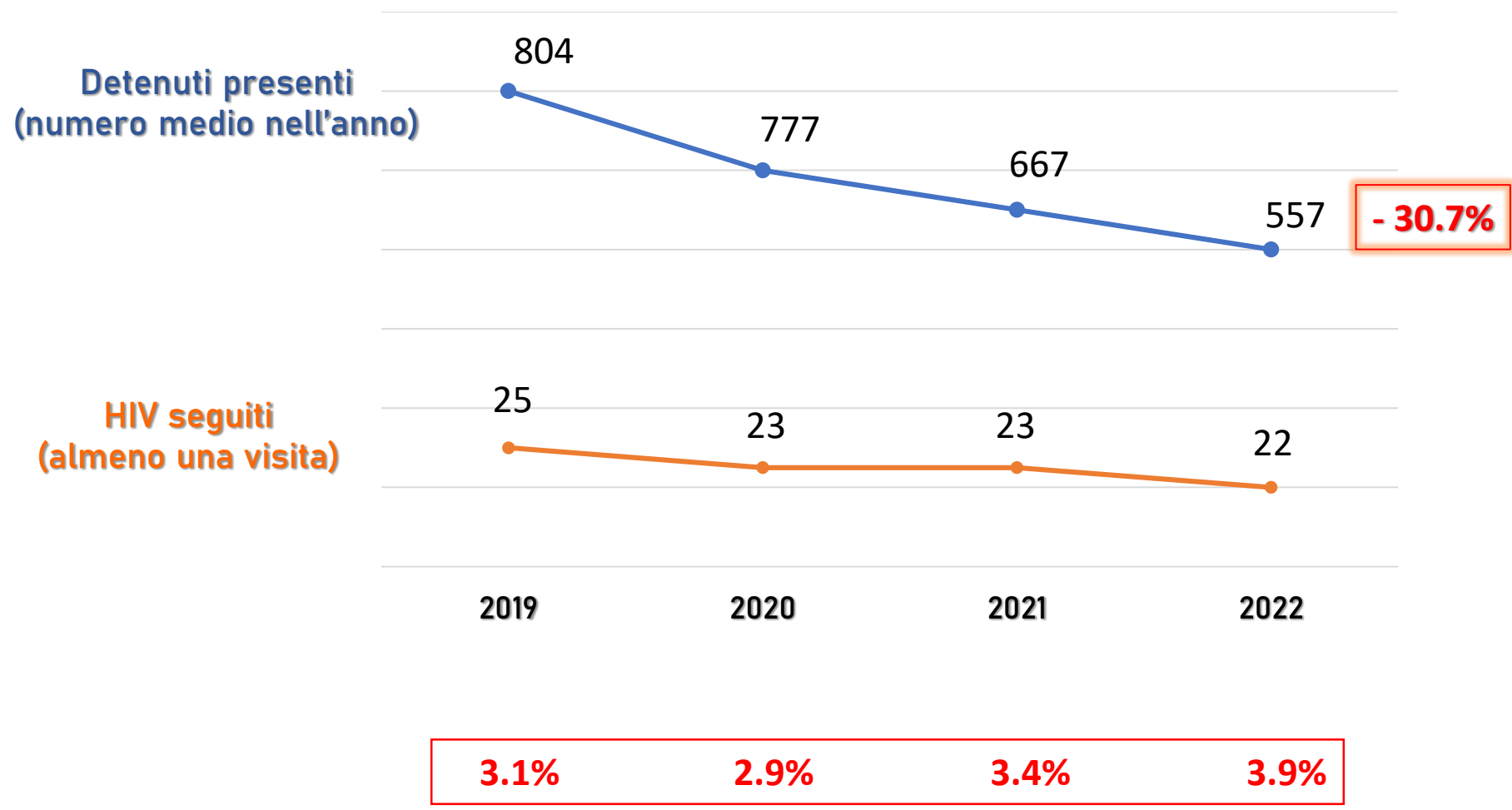


Just as injectable medications for opioid use disorder can reduce rates of opioid relapse in the early period after incarceration, **long-acting injectable ART and PrEP** — both of which include the integrase inhibitor cabotegravir and are increasingly prescribed in community settings — **hold promise as tools for maintaining viral suppression and preventing HIV infection during the transition from incarceration to the community**



Nonetheless, **missed doses of long-acting injectable ART could lead to loss of viral suppression and possible HIV transmission** in populations engaging in highrisk behaviors, such as unprotected sex and injection drug use, and diminish the personal and public health benefits of interventions focused on long-acting therapies. **Strong community-based wraparound services for people using these therapies will therefore be required**

HIV e carcere – la realtà locale



HIV e carcere – la realtà locale

Screening HIV offerto a tutti gli ingressi

	2019	2020	2021	2022	Totale
Visite richieste per un nuovo ingresso HIV positivo, totale	10	12	9	13	44
Visite richieste per un nuovo ingresso HIV positivo già noto	10	10	8	12	40
Visite richieste per un nuovo ingresso HIV positivo con nuova diagnosi in Istituto	0 (0%)	2 (16.7%)	1 (11.1%)	1 (7.7%)	4 (9.1%)

Dei nuovi ingressi HIV in Istituto, il 9.1% non ne era a conoscenza

Conclusioni

- ✓ HIV in prison is a pre, during and post prison concern
- ✓ There is a strong need for implementation of linkage to care from prisons to community-care services
- ✓ Sharing models of activities among prisons is mandatory, especially with long-acting injectable antiretrovirals use
- ✓ The role of scientific societies working in prison healthcare should be implemented

Prisoners are the community. They come from the community, they return to it. Protection of prisoners is protection of our communities.

*Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
Statement on HIV/AIDS in Prisons*