Persistent increase in the incidence of STIs in MSM in Madrid

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Background

The loss of fear of AIDS caused by the high clinical and preventive efficacy of ART, the consumption of new recreational drugs and the easy finding sexual partners with social networks, has produced an increase in the STI incidence, especially among men who have sex with men (MSM). The objective was to evaluate the temporal evolution of syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydiasis and lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) incidence in MSM.

Methods

The study analyzed the period 2010-2016, in a STI clinic of Madrid. The 50% of the attended population were MSM. All patients diagnosed with syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydiasis and LGV infection were included. All patients completed an epidemiological questionnaire to know its sociodemographic, clinical and behavioral characteristics.

Results

A total of 12,471 STI episodes were diagnosed: 3,784 syphilis (1^a,2^a and latent), 4,470 gonorrhea and 4,217 chlamydiasis.

STI	Total number of STIs	Total number among MSM	% among MSM
Gonorrhea	4,470	3,763	84.2%
Syphilis (1 ^a & 2 ^a)	1,389	1,299	93.5%
Chlamydia (D-K)	3,667	1,932	52.7%
LGV	550	500	91%

Regarding the temporal evolution of the STI incidence in MSM during the period analyzed, we have found a persistent increase going from 716 cases in 2010 to 1,672 in 2016, which corresponds to a 133% increase.

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)	236	221	266	220	340	295	354	1,932
LGV	27	57	49	76	88	68	135	500
Total	716	701	772	904	1,348	1,381	1,672	7,494

133% INCREASE FROM 2010 TO 2016

Temporal evolution of the STI incidence in MSM 2010-2016 in Centro Sandoval, Madrid

Conclusions

In Madrid, there is a persistent increase in the incidence of STIs in MSM, mainly gonococcal and LGV infection. It is necessary to implement more effective preventive interventions.