

Co-Infections with HIV/AIDS

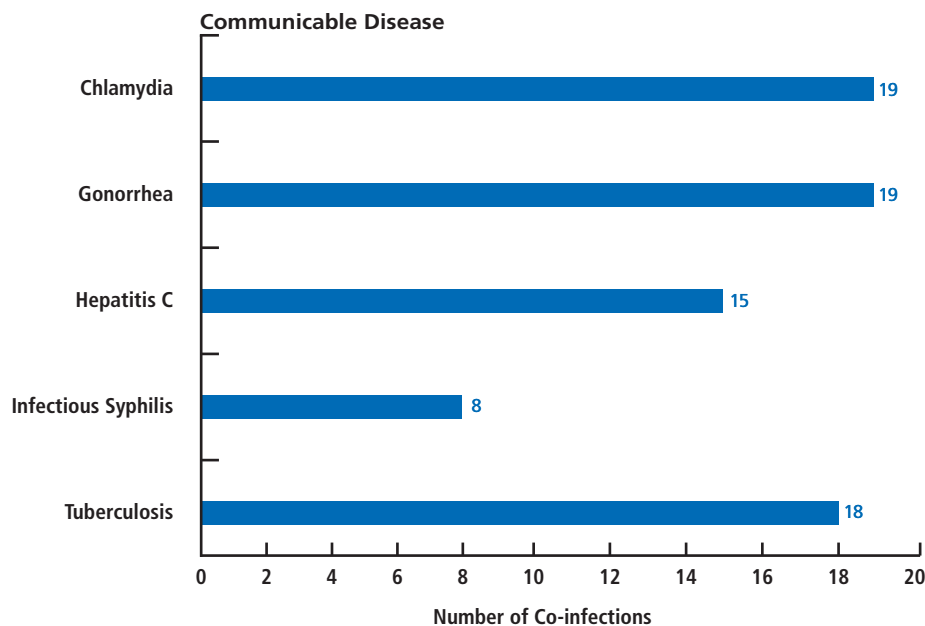
HIGHLIGHTS

- Persons with HIV, especially injection drug users, can also be infected with the hepatitis C virus (HCV). It is estimated that between 50 to 90% of HIV-infected injection drug users are co-infected with HCV. HCV infection can be more serious in persons with HIV.
- Adults who are co-infected with TB and HIV have a 10% risk of developing active TB disease every year.



Figure 12 presents the number of episodes of co-infection in Peel Region with HIV/AIDS during a 10 year period. The number of episodes is not equivalent to the number of persons with co-infection since an HIV-infected person may acquire other infections more than once.

Figure 12: HIV/AIDS Co-infections with Other Reportable Sexually Transmitted Infections, Hepatitis C and Tuberculosis, Region of Peel, 1997–2006 Combined



Note: It is important to note that these are episodes of infectious diseases and not specific to one person. An individual may have more than one infectious disease along with HIV/AIDS.

Number of HIV/AIDS cases between 1997 and 2006 = 465

Source: Peel data from the Integrated Public Health Information System (iPHIS), Peel Public Health, as of 06/05/2007.

Diseases are defined in the glossary on page 42.

Co-infection of HIV/AIDS with sexually transmitted infections such as chlamydia, gonorrhea and infectious syphilis is concerning because it suggests that an HIV-infected individual and his/her partner have not been using condoms to prevent the transmission of HIV and STIs.

Persons with HIV, especially injection drug users, can also be infected with the hepatitis C virus (HCV). It is estimated that between 50 to 90% of HIV-infected injection drug users are co-infected with HCV.¹² HCV infection can be more serious in persons with HIV.

Adults with TB infection have about a 10% chance of developing active TB disease in their lifetime. Adults who are co-infected with TB and HIV have a 10% risk of developing active TB disease *every year*.¹³