

Second Generation Risk: Young Injection Drug Users with a Family History of IDU at Higher Risk for HCV and HIV infection

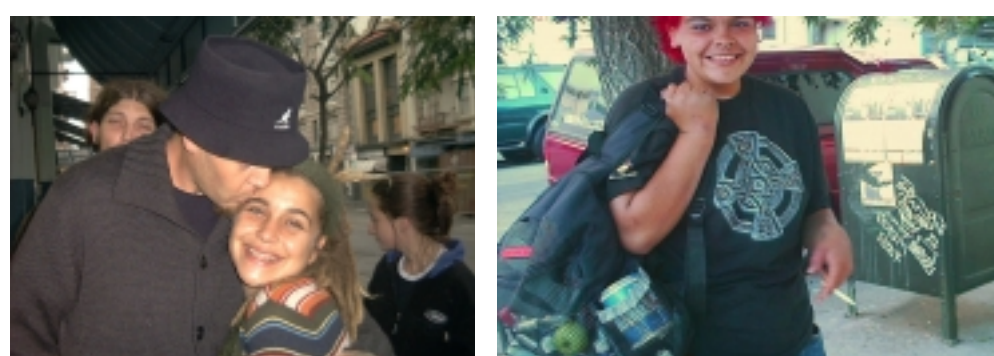
ES Stein, JL Evans, K Page-Shafer, JA Hahn, PJ Lum, AR Moss
Prevention Sciences Group, University of California, San Francisco, USA

Background

Children raised in households with substance-using parents are at increased risk for:

- ✦ Poverty
- ✦ Antisocial behavior (Herjanic 1979; Ben-Yehuda 1981)
- ✦ Psychiatric disorders (Weissman 1997; Dierker 1999)
- ✦ Adolescent alcohol and drug use (Chassin 1991 & 1993; Merikangas 1998; Giancola 2001; Schuckit 2001; Hoffman 2002)
- ✦ HIV risk behaviors (Martinez et al 1998)

No demonstrated association between family history of injection drug use and HIV / HCV serostatus.



Results

Figure 1. Family history of injection drug use among 840 young injectors

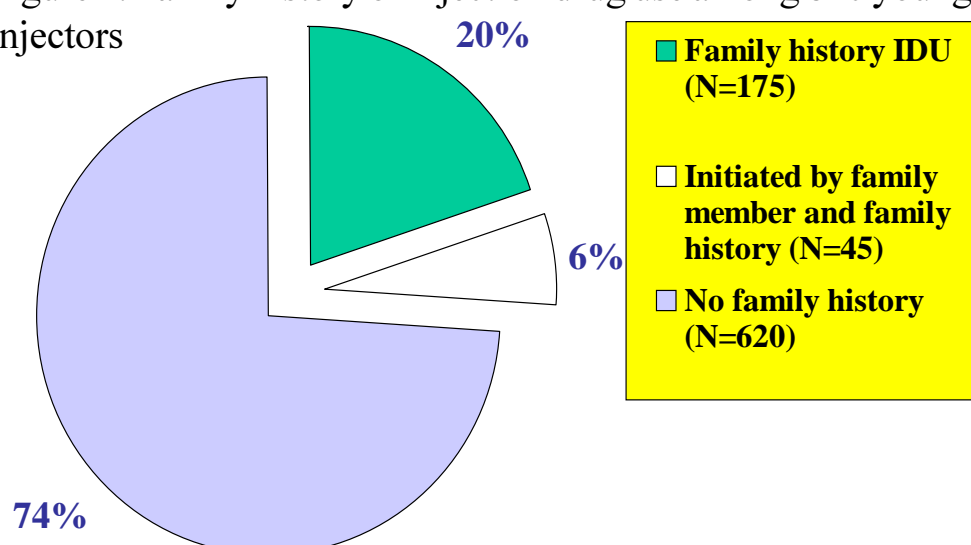
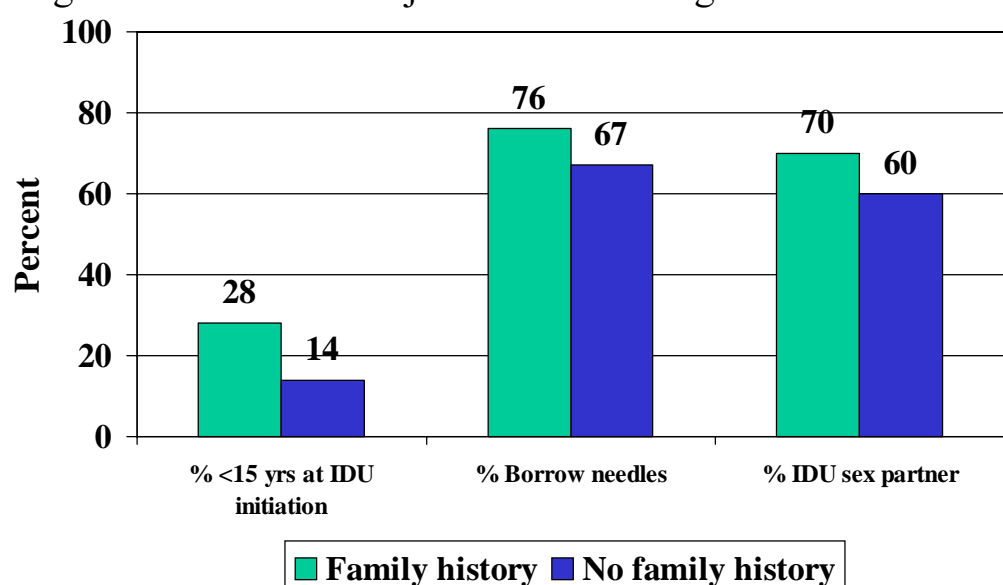


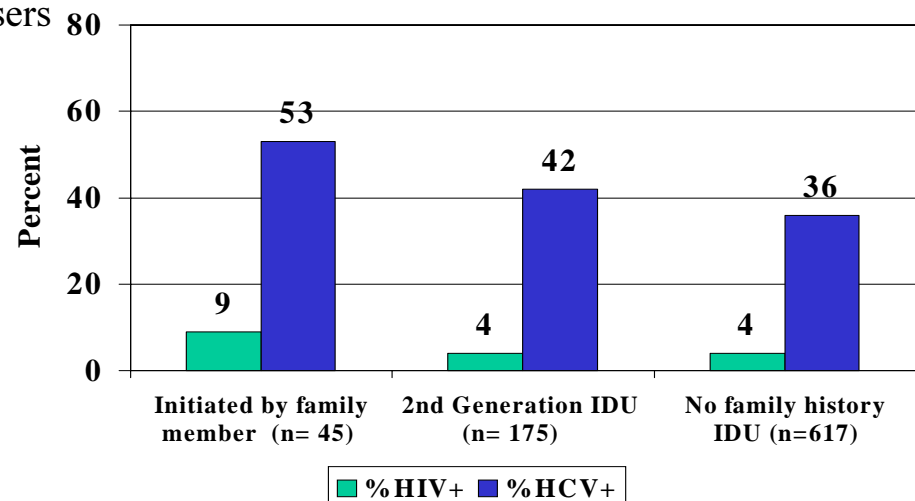
Figure 3. Indicators of injection risk for 2nd generation IDU



HIV and HCV prevalence in young IDU by IDU family history

	Total	HIV+ N %	OR (95% CI)	P-value	Total	HCV+ N %	OR (95% CI)	P-value
No family history	615	22 (3.6%)	1.4 (0.7-3.0)	0.35	617	220 (36%)	1.4 (1.1-2.0)	0.03
Family history	220	11 (5.1%)			220	97 (44%)		

Figure 5. HIV & HCV prevalence among young injection drug users



Objectives

- ✦ To measure family history of injection drug use in the UFO Study, a cohort of street-recruited young injection drug users in San Francisco
- ✦ To compare HIV and HCV prevalence between young injectors with a family history of injection drug use (2nd generation injectors) and those without family history
- ✦ To further examine these outcomes among young IDU who were initiated into injecting by a parent or family member.

Methods

- ✦ 840 current injection drug users < 30 years
- ✦ Recruitment via street outreach in San Francisco, 1/00-12/01
- ✦ Structured questionnaire
- ✦ Serology for HIV & HCV
- ✦ Definition: '2nd Generation Injectors' have a family history of injection and answered 'yes' to the question: "When you were growing up, did your parents or another family member who lived with you ever inject drugs?"

Figure 2. Indicators of psychosocial risk in 2nd generation IDU

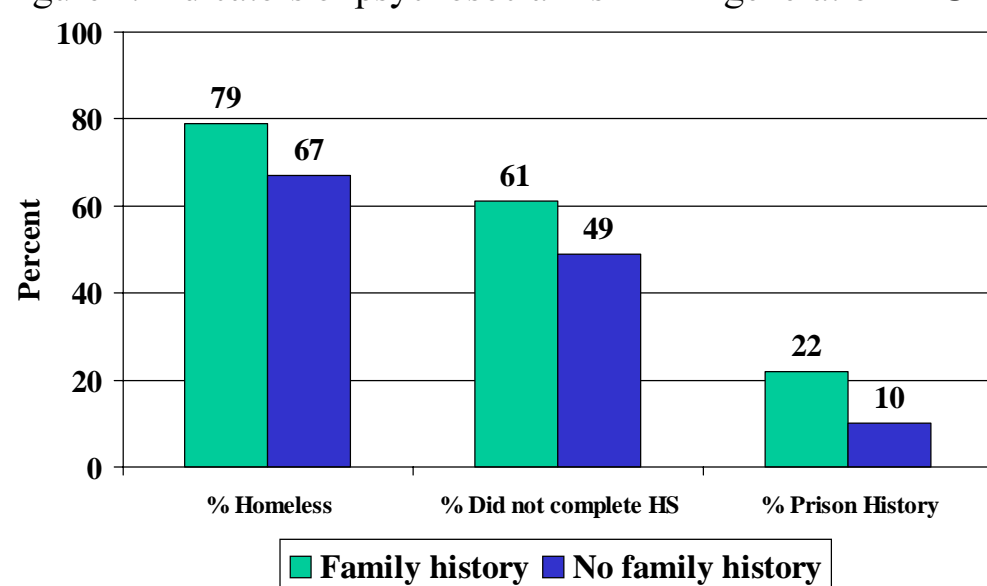
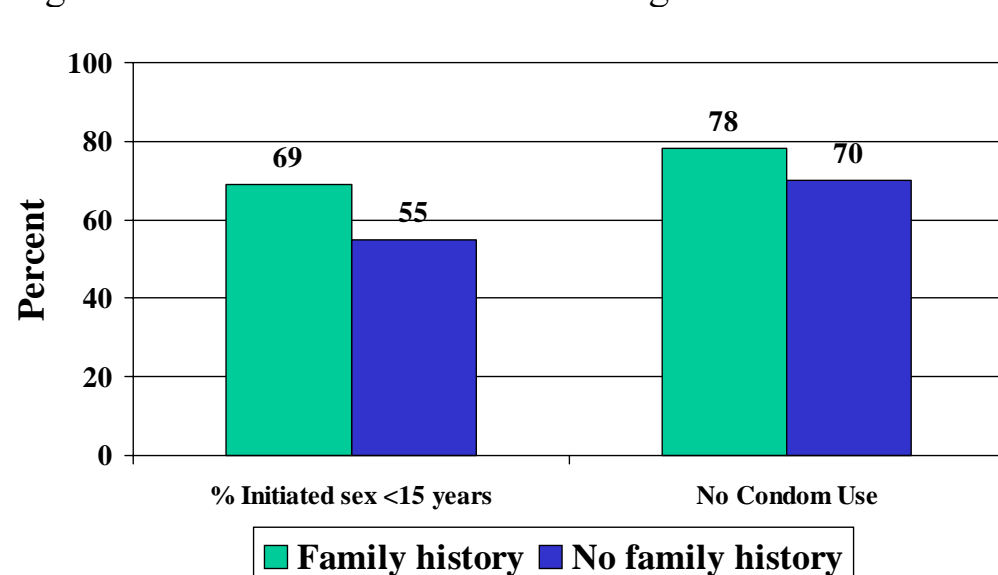


Figure 4. Indicators of sexual risk for 2nd generation IDU



Conclusions

- ✦ 26% of young injectors grew up in a household with an injection drug using parent or family member.
- ✦ Those with family history of IDU have higher sexual, injection and psychosocial risk for HIV & HCV.
- ✦ 2nd generation IDU have higher prevalence of HIV & HCV than other young IDU.
- ✦ A subset of young IDU who were first taught to inject by a parent/family member have the highest prevalence of HIV & HCV.

As the HIV epidemic moves into the 3rd decade, young people deserve HIV and HCV prevention interventions that are targeted not only to individuals, but to those families and communities where risk is both evident and predictable.



Principal Investigator: Andrew R Moss PhD
Co-Investigators/research staff: Judy Hahn PhD, Paula J Lum MD, Kimberly Page Shafer PhD, Philippe Bourgois PhD, Bridget Prince, Peter Davidson, Jennifer Evans MS
Project Director: Ellen Stein MPH
Our amazing and indispensable staff: John Day, Kelly Winslow, Sugar Edwards, Kyle Ranson, Kim Pierce, Gina Limon, Heather Rogers, Sammi Formo, Pam Axelson
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