

# Interviewing the SLAM users



- 39歲台灣男同志：「以前呼煙，就像吃安眠藥，不知道什麼時候會上來。現在玩SLAM，只要兩秒，藥就上了，我的世界就像被開了燈一樣。我停不下來」
- A 39 year old Taiwanese gay man says,
- I used to snort meth, and it was just like taking sleeping pills, you don't know when will it go up, but you just know when you get there
- When it is about SLAMMING, it only took me two seconds, and my world will be entirely brightened up!
- I just can't stop SLAMMING!

# IV injection of methyl-amphetamin(SLAM)



# Gay Dating apps and CHEMSEX

- Drugs dealers sell drugs easily in the gay dating apps and the gay community is at risk



*I am horny and on meth, I am looking for bareback sex with meth, I can host*



*I sell ice cream  
(meth)  
1g is 2000NT  
5g is 7500NT for  
discount  
Please be nice, and  
don't play bad on me  
(Paranoia?)*

# HIV/AIDS associated EID in Taipei, Taiwan, 2016

- Sexual Transmitted Diseases
  - Other than syphilis, HBV, meningococcus .....
- Blood borne infections
  - HCV/HIV
- Gastro-intestinal infections
  - Invasive amebiasis
  - HCV
  - HAV
  - Shigellosis

# Invasive Amebiasis as an Emerging Parasitic Disease in Patients With Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Infection in Taiwan

Chien-Ching Hung, MD; Hung-Yin Deng, PhD; Wei-Hung Hsiao, MS; Szu-Min Hsieh, MD; Chin-Fu Hsiao, PhD; Mao-Yuan Chen, MD; Shan-Chwen Chang, MD, PhD; Kua-Eyre Su, PhD

**Background:** Whether risk of invasive amebiasis due to *Entamoeba histolytica* is higher among human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-infected persons than uninfected persons remains unclear, although intestinal colonization by *Entamoeba dispar* is common among men who have sex with men. Our objective was to determine the prevalence of invasive amebiasis and intestinal colonization by *E histolytica* and *E dispar* in HIV-infected persons and uninfected controls.

**Methods:** We assessed the prevalence of invasive amebiasis by case review of 951 HIV-infected persons and by serologic studies of 634 of the 951 HIV-infected persons, 429 uninfected controls with gastrointestinal symptoms, and 178 uninfected healthy controls using indirect hemagglutination antibody assay. We assessed the rate of intestinal colonization by *E histolytica* and *E dispar* by fecal antigen and polymerase chain reaction tests in 332 asymptomatic HIV-infected persons and 144 of

**Results:** Forty-nine (5.2%) of 951 HIV-infected persons had 51 episodes of invasive amebiasis. A high indirect hemagglutination antibody titer was detected in 39 (6.2%) of 634 HIV-infected persons compared with 10 (2.3%) of 429 uninfected controls with gastrointestinal symptoms and 0 of 178 uninfected healthy controls ( $P < .001$ ). Stool specimens from 40 (12.1%) of 332 HIV-infected persons and 2 (1.4%) of 144 uninfected healthy controls were positive for *E histolytica* or *E dispar* antigen ( $P < .001$ ). Ten (25.0%) of the 40 antigen-positive stool specimens from HIV-infected persons contained *E histolytica*.

**Conclusion:** Persons infected with HIV in Taiwan are at increased risk for invasive amebiasis and exhibit a relatively high frequency of elevated antibody titers and intestinal colonization with *E histolytica*.

**Clinical characteristics of 64 patients with 67 episodes of invasive amebiasis.**

<b>Variable (No. of data available)</b>	<b>N (%) or Median (range)</b>
<b>Route of HIV transmission (67)</b>	
Homosexual/bisexual	57 (85.1)
Heterosexual	10 (14.9)
Age at diagnosis (65)	34.0 (21–72)
CD4 at diagnosis (56)	198.0 (1–294)
PVL at diagnosis (log <sub>10</sub> copies/ml)* (40)	5.0 (1.7–6.1)
HAART use at diagnosis* (65)	11 (16.9)
<b>Clinical presentation</b>	
Fever (63)	45 (71.4)
Diarrhea (65)	46 (70.8)
Watery stool (62)	31 (50)
Dysentery (63)	13 (20.6)



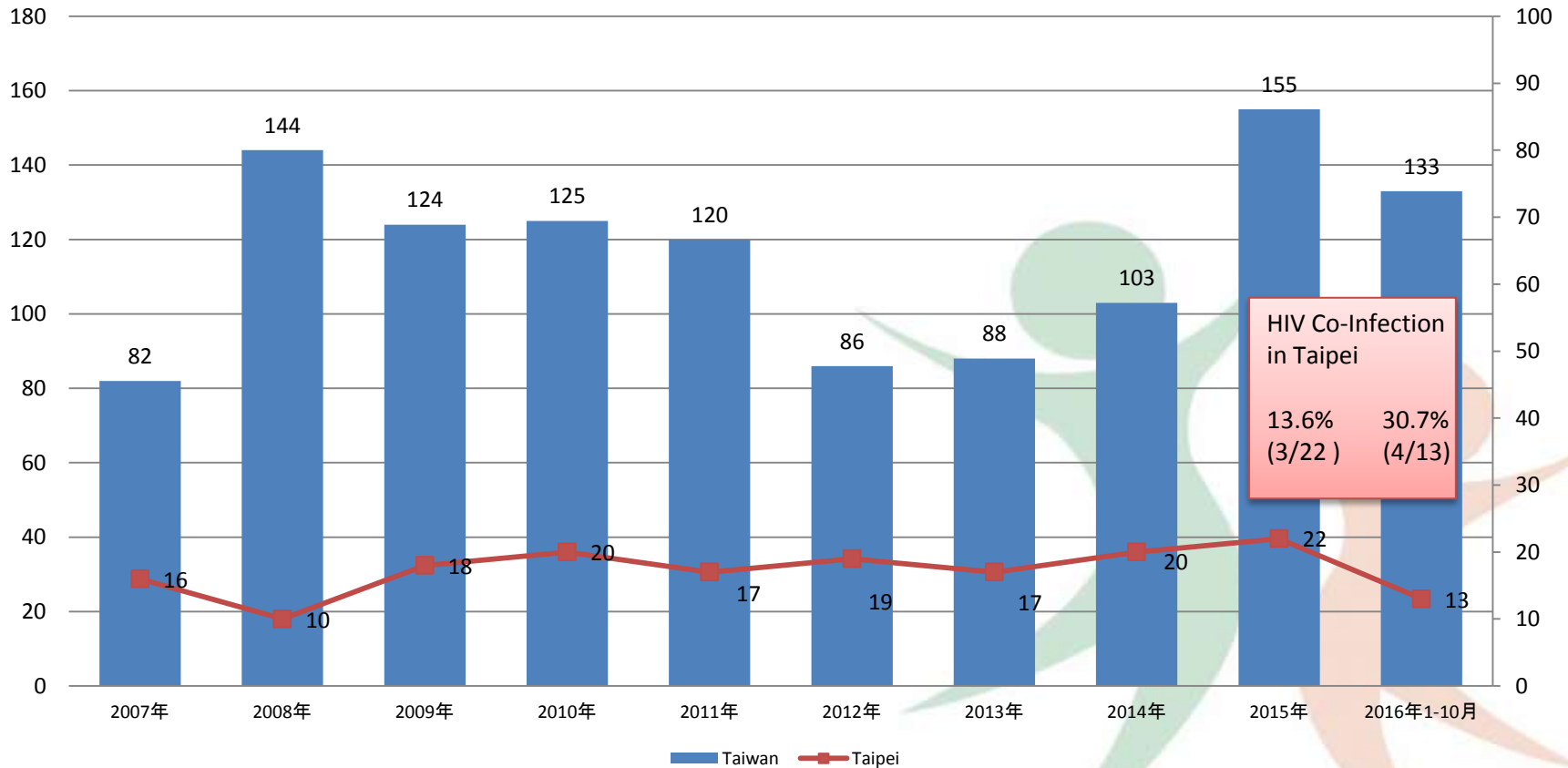


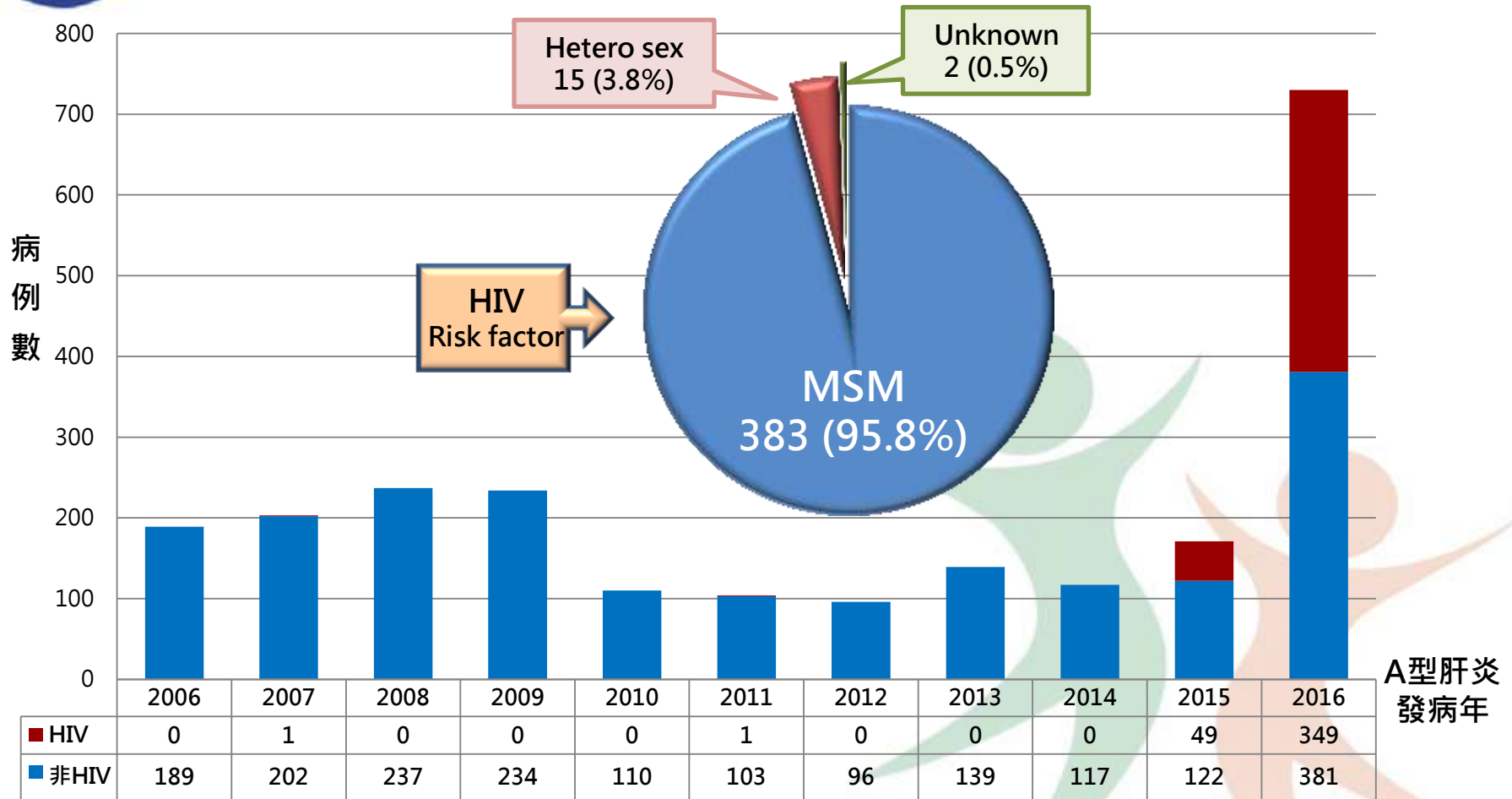
# Amoebiasis, Taipei



## Amoeba epidemic trends in Taiwan and Taipei in 10 years (indigenous cases)

Source: CDC Infectious Diseases Statistics Inquiry System









# Hepatitis A epidemic in Taiwan, 2016



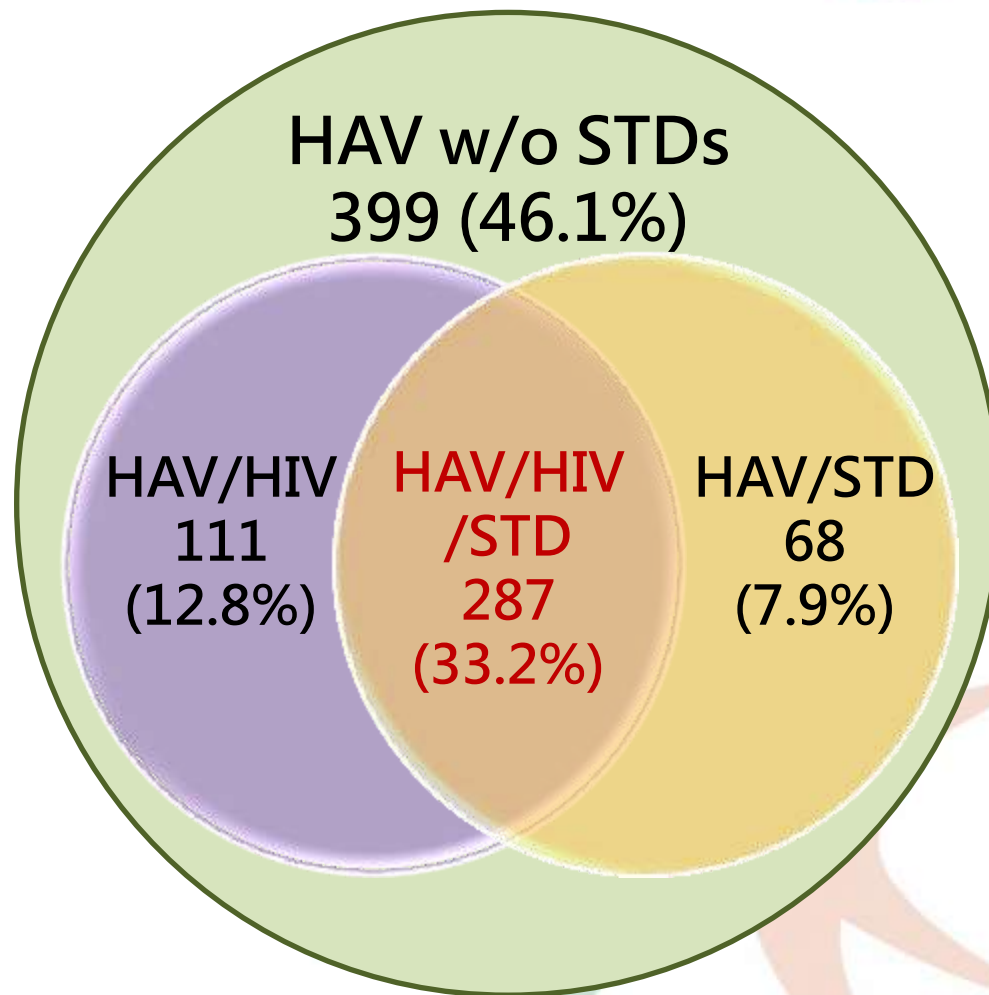
Incidence of HA mainly in metropolitan City · Taipei: 59%

縣市別	確定數	比例
基隆市	9	1.2%
宜蘭縣	12	1.6%
<b>台北市</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>26.6%</b>
<b>新北市</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>32.5%</b>
<b>桃園市</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>9.2%</b>
新竹市	13	1.8%
新竹縣	16	2.2%
苗栗縣	1	0.1%
<b>台中市</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>13.8%</b>
彰化縣	17	2.3%
南投縣	3	0.4%

縣市別	確定數	比例
雲林縣	7	1.0%
嘉義市	2	0.3%
嘉義縣	2	0.3%
台南市	13	1.8%
<b>高雄市</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
屏東縣	5	0.7%
台東縣	2	0.3%
花蓮縣	3	0.4%
澎湖縣	1	0.1%
金門縣	1	0.1%
連江縣	0	0.0%

# Hepatitis A Co-Infection 2015/2016

Hepatitis A  
epidemic  
2015/2016



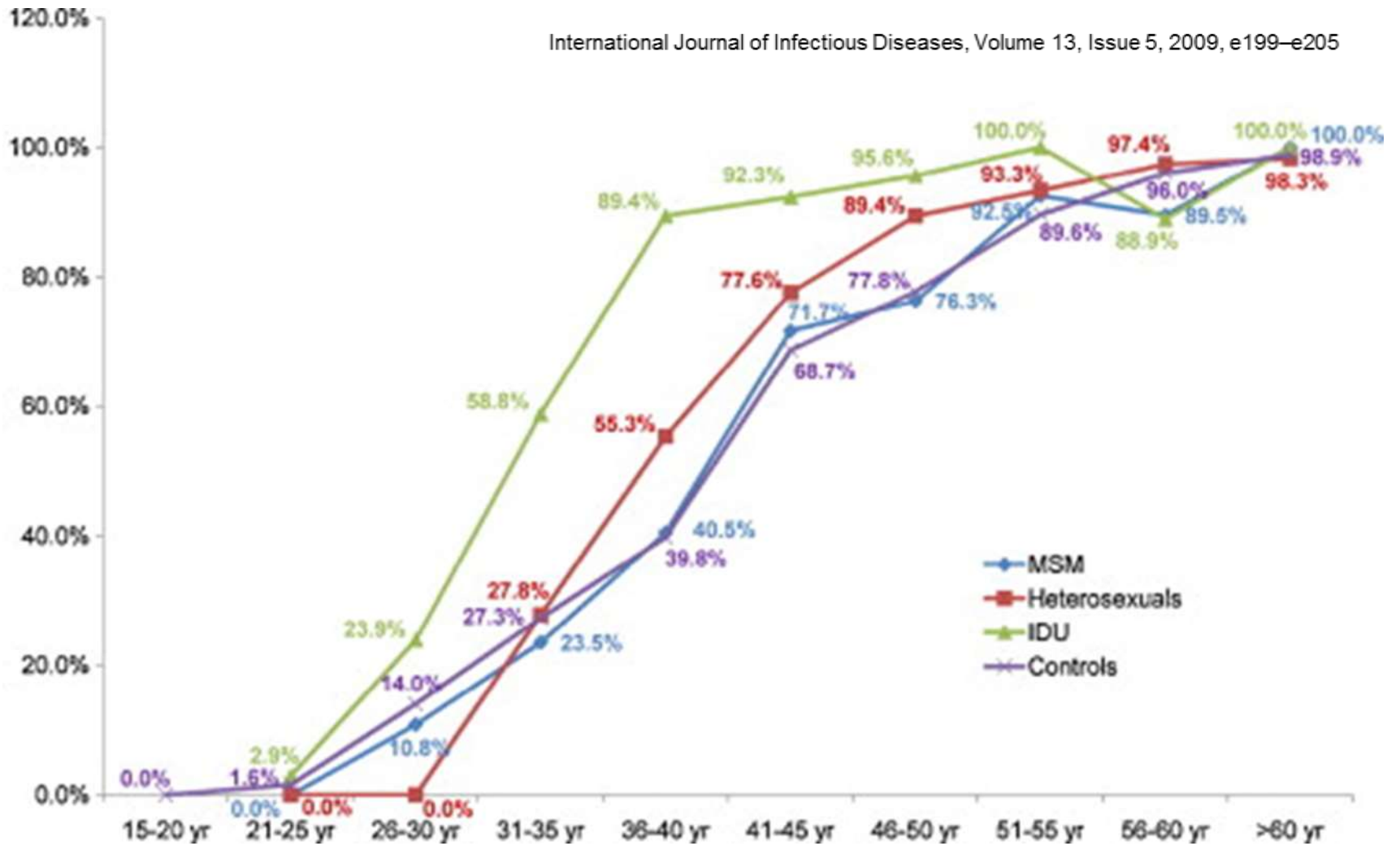
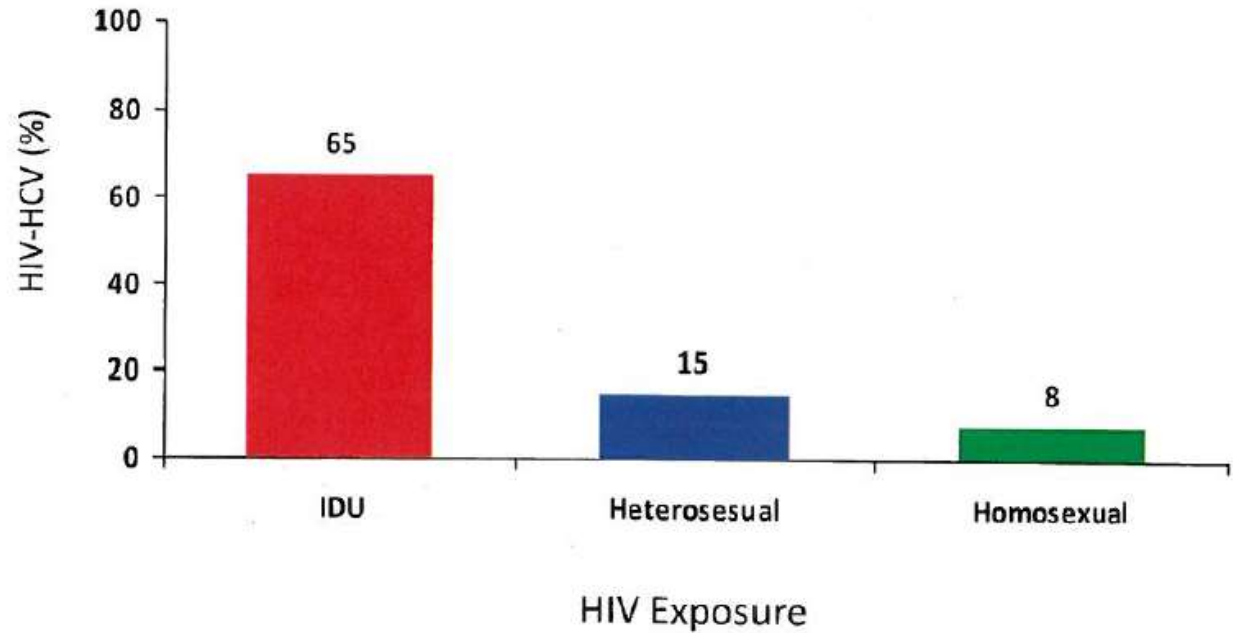
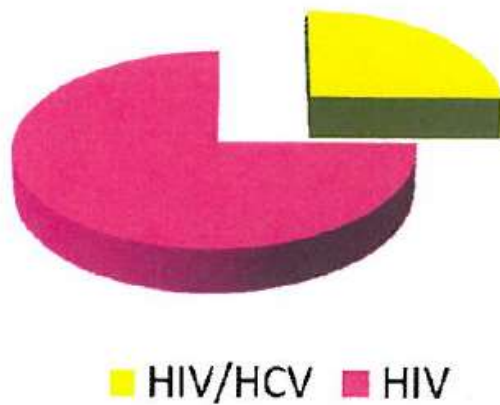


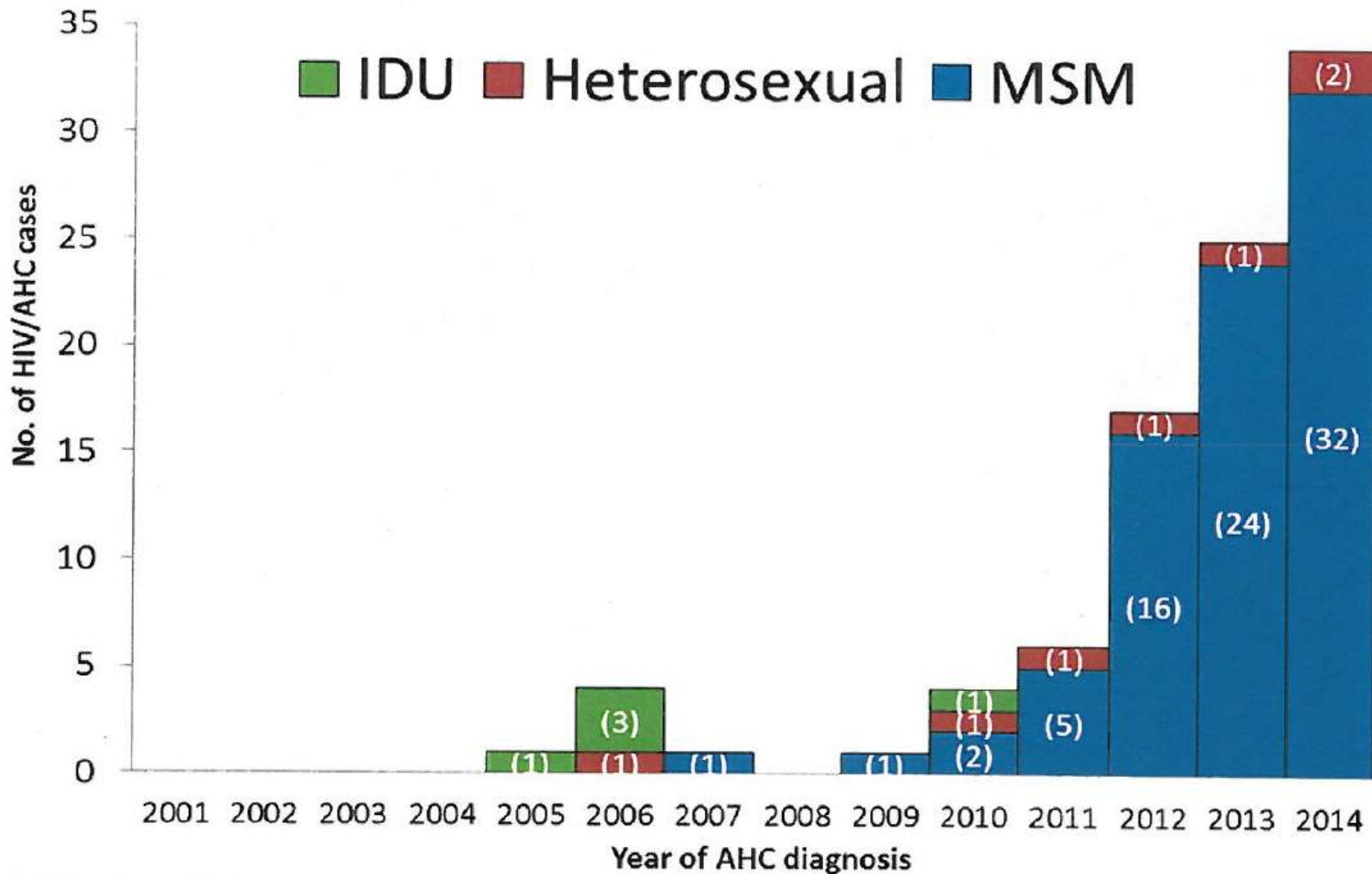
Figure 1. Prevalence of antibodies against hepatitis A virus according to age-specific groups in controls and HIV-positive persons with different risk factors for HIV infection (MSM, men having sex with men; IDU, injecting drug users).

# Prevalence of HCV Infection in HIV-infected Patients

HCV Infection: ~25% of HIV-infected Patients



# Trend of HIV/AHC cases by population at risk, Taiwan, 2001–2014.



Numbers in parentheses indicate numbers of HIV/AHC cases in each risk category.