

HIV/AIDS in Migrant People of Dang District of Nepal

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ABSTRACT

Present status of HIV/AIDS among the migrant people of Dang district along with Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) was assessed by blood testing and questionnaire survey. A total of 1102 blood samples from migrants as well as spouse of migrants were tested for HIV using Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) kits as recommended by national HIV testing protocol. The overall HIV prevalence was found to be 0.6% in Dang district during the year 2012 – 2013. Migrants and spouse of migrants were infected in the equal ratio (0.3%). Maximum of the participants were among the age group 18-34 years and most of them had attained lower secondary level education. Maximum (97.3%) respondents had knowledge about the family planning methods and practice of condom use among the married population was also satisfactory. About 16% of the participants had expressed their practice of sexual relationship outside more than once, which signifies vulnerability to HIV infection. Maximum married females were suffered from Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) which may lead to infection such as Syphilis and HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: Prevalence, HIV/AIDS, KAP, migrants, Dang district, VCT centre.

INTRODUCTION

Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV) is a lentivirus (slowly replicating virus) that causes Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) (Douek *et al.* 2009) a condition in humans in which progressive failure of the immune system allows life threatening opportunistic infections and cancers to thrive. AIDS has become one of the world's most serious health and development challenges. The first case was reported in 1981 and today more than 30 years later, approximately 34 million people currently living with HIV and nearly 30 million people have died of AIDS related causes since the beginning of the epidemic (UNAIDS 2012). People who inject drugs, men who have sex with other men and female sex workers are the key high risk population groups spreading the epidemic. Most new infections are transmitted heterosexually although risk factors vary.

The main transmission mode of HIV in Nepal has been through sexual transmission (UNGASS 2010). Women in Nepal, including women in sex work and wives of migrants, are at especially high risk. Nepali migrants working in India were engaged in high risk sexual behaviour and frequently visited brothels or sex workers so migrants are considered the most vulnerable subset of the population and represent a significant bridge population that contributes to the spread of the HIV epidemic (Wasti *et al.* 2009). Mostly migration for employment purpose found to be almost in all developing and developed countries but with regard to HIV/AIDS, no data were found to be recorded. The only available data regarding HIV/AIDS among migrants are available

among those who frequently migrate to India. Besides these data remaining HIV/AIDS among migration is from internal migration (FHI & New Era 2001; Poudel *et al.* 2006).

Geographically landscape of Nepal is widely varied from Mountain to Terai. Terai is more developed than other parts so hilly and mountain people migrate to Terai, headquarters for employment where one of the growing business is commercial sex or prostitution. Hence ordinary people from hilly as well as Terai involve in sexual activities with these prostitutes as a result they become infected by HIV/AIDS (Poudel 2001)

HIV/AIDS was first recorded in Dang in 2005 from the Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centre of Nepal family planning Association Dang Branch. In 2006, 13 males and nine females were confirmed in which eight males and one female were dead. At the end of 2012 April there were altogether 173 people infected among which 75 were migrants and 34 males and 12 females were dead from HIV/AIDS (DACC, Dang 2012) indicating increasing trends of HIV/AIDS in this district. Generally migrants carry the HIV/AIDS and transmitted to their spouse. Hence the study aimed to explore the present status of HIV/AIDS among migrants and their spouse in Dang district.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was carried out in two VCT centers established by Dang Plus, a Non Government Organization working in the field of HIV/AIDS/STIs

awareness and prevention particularly on the migrants people in Dang district. Lamahi VCT centre in the east of district covers 11 VDC and Tulsipur VCT centre in west covering 28 VDC and two municipalities.

The study was divided into two parts: First part: Blood examination and Second part: Questionnaire survey. After obtaining the written consent from the study participants, blood collection was done by two methods: vein puncture and finger prick method. Ethical approval was obtained from Nepal Health Research Council. The HIV antibody tests were performed using three different types of immuno-chromatography or Rapid kits that were recommended by the national HIV testing protocol and followed UNAIDS and WHO HIV Test Surveillance / Diagnosis Algorithm Strategy II. Determine HIV 1/2 Kits (Abott, Japan Co. Ltd) were used as the first line of screening test. Uni-Gold HIV 1/2 Kits (Trinity Biotech, Dublin, Ireland) were used as confirmatory test and SD Bioline HIV 1/2test kits (Standard Diagnostics Inc.,

Kyongggii-do South Korea) were used as tie- breaker for unresolved results from first line of screening and confirmatory tests. After lab analysis each participant were given result of the test by counselor with confidentiality. Questionnaires survey was carried out from randomly selected 150 participants by using structured, pretested and tested questionnaire.

RESULTS

HIV situation among migrant population

The overall HIV prevalence was found to be 0.6% in Dang district during the year 2012 – 2013. Among the different age group 25-34 has the highest prevalence (0.3%) compared to other age group. This is the most potential reproductive age group and has shown the significant association with the HIV ($P < 0.05$). Sex wise analysis of HIV among migrant population revealed maximum in males (1.8%) in comparison to female (0.3%), which is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) (Table 1).

Table 1. HIV Prevalence in different Age and Sex group

Age category (Years)	Sex			HIV +ve	Total	HIV +ve
	Male	HIV +ve	Female			
1-17	6(2.7%)	1 (0.5%)	12(1.1%)	0	18 (1.6%)	1 (0.1%)
18-24	69 (31%)	0	329 (29.9%)	0	398 (36.1%)	0
25-34	99 (44%)	1 (0.5%)	383 (34.8%)	2 (0.2%)	482 (43.7%)	3 (0.3%)
35-44	30 (2.7%)	1 (0.5%)	134 (12.2%)	1 (0.1%)	164 (14.9%)	2 (0.2%)
45-75	17 (1.5%)	1 (0.5%)	23 (2.1%)	0	40 (3.6%)	1 (0.1%)
Total	221 (20.1%)	4 (1.8%)	881 (79.9%)	3 (0.3%)	1102	7 (0.6%)

After migrant populations, their spouses are second leading risk group with regards to HIV infection. The result revealed that only the male migrant people (1.3%) and their spouse (0.3%) were found to be positive for HIV while none of female migrants and their spouse

were found to be infected. In general prevalence rate of HIV in both migrant population and their spouses were same (0.3%). During the study a case (0.1%) of Mother to child transmission (MTCT) had been recorded (Table 2).

Table 2. Prevalence of HIV in different Risk group and Sex group

Risk group	Sex			HIV +ve	Total	HIV +ve
	Male	HIV +ve	Female			
Migrant	215 (19.5%)	3 (1.3%)	6 (0.5%)	0	221 (20.1%)	3 (0.3%)
Spouse of migrant	4 (0.4%)	0	875 (79.4%)	3 (0.3%)	879 (79.8%)	3 (0.3%)
MTCT	2 (0.2%)	1 (0.4%)	0	0	2 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)
Total	221 (20.1%)	4 (1.8%)	881 (79.9%)	3 (0.3%)		7 (0.6%)

Knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) of HIV among migrant population

A total of 150 migrant populations were surveyed using structured questionnaires for the KAP. Maximum people (96%) have knowledge about HIV and its testing facility at VCT centers of Dang Plus, a NGO working

in HIV/AIDS in Dang. But regarding the knowledge of other sexually transmitted diseases (STIs) and their preventive measures was not found to be satisfactory. Most of the participants had attained lower secondary level education while about (50%) of the participants have misconceptions about transmission of HIV such as by sharing same utensil /toilet/ clothes /swimming pool

as well as kissing besides major modes of transmission (98.7%) through unsafe sexual practice and sharing same injecting equipments.

In relation to the target population and their condom use practice, the result revealed that the spouse of migrants (38%) used condom sometimes in last 12 months while

18.7% migrant used condom sometimes in last 12 months. Similarly 4% migrant and 7.3% spouse of migrant never used condom in last 12 months. It is shown that there was statistically significant association between condom use practice by migrant population as well as their spouses ($p < 0.05$) (Table 3).

Table 3. Target group and condom use among study participants

Target group	Condom use in last 12 months				Total
	Never	Sometimes	Not sexually active in last 12 months	Other method of contraception	
Migrant	6 (4%)	28(18.7%)	3 (2%)	3 (2%)	40(26.7%)
Spouse of migrant	11(7.3%)	57 (38 %)	24 (16%)	18 (12%)	110(73.3%)
Total	17 (11.3%)	85 (56.7%)	27 (18%)	21 (14%)	150

Sexual relationship and marital status among participants showed 16% married people had sexual relationship with other paying partners. Similarly 76.7% were not involved in sexual relationship outside. On the other hand 4% unmarried people had sexual relationship with other paying partners, which showed statistically significant association between sexual relationship and marital status ($p < 0.05$). Maximum male migrant people (72.5%) had shown to be involved in sexual relationship with other paying partners.

DISCUSSION

Migration of people play key role in the import and dissemination of HIV in the world including Nepal. Particularly in developing countries like Nepal, people frequently migrate for work and other economic related activities within the country or beyond the boundary of the country. Large number of international labour migration statistic indicates, various Indian cities are the common destination due to open boarder and easy access. A study done among Nepalese migrant workers working in Nepal and Indian cities by Gurubacharya and Gurubacharya (2004) showed HIV prevalence of 2.3% among migrants with in Nepal and 8.5% among migrants to India indicating the alarming situation of HIV import from India. Similarly in between migrant and non migrants people, higher HIV prevalence was reported among migrants (Poudel 2001, FHI 1999), which showed migrants are the high risk groups contracting HIV. Iredale *et al.* (2005) reported more than 80% HIV positive population between age group 20-39 which is the economically productive and sexually active group supporting our present findings.

Both external as well as internal migrations have great impact in dissemination of HIV in the community. Prevalence rate of HIV among external migrants 7.7%

among people migrating from Achham to Mumbai by FHI and New Era, (2001) and similar result shown by World Bank and UNAIDS (2009) were critical. Similarly another report showed 0.6% of HIV/AIDS among people migrated from Kailali to Uttar Pradesh (Poudel *et al.* 2006) which was similar to the result shown by FHI and New Era 2001 in Sandepani and Darakh VDC of Kailali.

One of the report showed people among hilly district (Doti) have HIV/AIDS (2%) which is clear that it was from the internal migration (Poudel 2001). Many research reports showed that HIV prevalence is higher among migrants than non migrants. A research done in Doti shows 10.10% and 2% (Poudel 2001) in migrant and non migrant was similar to the result of truckers (migrants) along the highway routes in the Terai of Nepal (FHI 1999). Similarly prevalence of HIV among migrants returnees from Mumbai in 2005 showed 46% of the estimated infection in Nepal were among seasonal labour migrants to India (UNAIDS 2008). Prevalence of HIV among people of Far Western to India in seasonal migration showed increasing trend of prevalence with year (Vaidya & Jianhong 2007). HIV/AIDS among male labour migrant workers in Western Development Region and Far Western Development Region showed 1.4% and 0.8% respectively (New Era and SACTS 2008) which was lower than migrant workers working in Nepal and Indian cities (Gurubacharya & Gurubacharya 2004).

Prostitution is illegal and hidden business in most of the country. Research on KAP study among migrant workers working in Nepal and Indian cities showed 60% of migrants within Nepal and 85% of migrants to India have visited Female sex workers (FSWs), 75% of migrant within Nepal used condom while visiting FSWS in comparison to only 10% of migrants to India (Gurubacharya & Gurubacharya 2004). An IBBS

study showed the prevalence of HIV among the wives of migrants laborers (who temporarily migrate or had migrated to India) in the West to Far Western region of Nepal is 3.3% and varies with four districts, 4.5% in Achham, 3% in Doti, 2.5% in Kailai and 1.1% in Kanchanpur (New Era & SACTS 2008). Prevalence of HIV among trafficked women returning from India to Nepal showed 22% to 38% (Silverman *et al.* 2007).

Age and sex wise distribution of participants showed maximum participants were female (76%) compared to male (24%) and among the age group 18-34 years which was higher than the study done in Kanchanpur district by Sharma (2005) in which females were 60%. Almost similar prevalence rate of HIV revealed in between male migrants and the spouse of the male migrant people indicated that male migrants are key sources of HIV carrier which is disseminated in the community through their spouse. Further, only the male migrants and their spouse are at the high risk of contracting the HIV, not the female migrants and their spouse. Trends of HIV testing and counseling in VCT centre of Dang plus showed maximum (75.3%) among married females whose spouse were labour migrant within or outside the country similar to the previous studies (Ghimire 2004; Rai 2005; Sharma 2005; He *et al.* 2009).

Although maximum participants were aware about the family planning methods as well as heard about the HIV/AIDS (Bartoula, 2004; Karki 2005; Rai 2005; Chaudhari 2005; and He *et al.* 2009) misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS among 50% of participants were high enough as indicated by Myanmar migrants in Thailand by Thu *et al.* (2004). More than 90% participants believed that multiple sex partners is one of the risk of getting HIV/AIDS. Educational level and condom use among participants was statistically significant in the present study which was similar to the KAP study done in Cyprus by Kouta *et al.* (2013); however Thu *et al.* (2004) showed insignificant association between knowledge and condom use. The present study showed 72.5% of migrants involved in sexual relationship with other paying partners which was higher than the work done by Gurubacharya & Gurubacharya (2004) (60%) indicating male migrants are more vulnerable to HIV infection than female.

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