

**TITLE:** PREVALENCE OF HIV AND SYPHILIS IN INDIGENOUS POPULATION FROM DOURADOS-MS

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**ABSTRACT:**

The indigenous population from Dourados/MS is one of the most populous of the country and is predisposed to the acquisition of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). However, data about STIs in this population are scarce. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of HIV and syphilis in the indigenous population from Dourados, Brazil. We administered a questionnaire to a population-based sample of the indigenous populations from Dourados, Brazil, collected sera for HIV and syphilis testing from January 2017 to February 2019. Sera samples were submitted to Rapid Check HIV 1 & 2 TM for HIV and the Alere TM rapid test for syphilis screening. Positive results for HIV were confirmed with DPP HIV-1/2 of Bio-Manguinhos test and for syphilis by the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) technique. All results were informed to patients. Positive results were reported to the Notification Disease Information System and sent to health service for treatment and follow-up. Questionnaire-based data and serological testing results were recorded, double checked and entered into Research Electronic Data Capture (REDCap) to epidemiological study. We recruited 1,556 patients (men: 21,91%; women: 78,09%). Out of the 1,556 individuals invited to participate, five were positive in the Rapid Test for HIV and 62 were positive for syphilis. For HIV, 3 were reagents in the confirmative test, which results in a prevalence of 0,19% . For HIV, all positive patients were women, aged 44 to 68 years. For syphilis, 53 patients were reagents in the VDRL test (47 women and 15 men), with prevalence of 3,0%. The age group with the highest prevalence of syphilis was between 18 and 40 years. These results evidenced a high prevalence of HIV and syphilis in indigenous women from Dourados, with a smaller participations of men in this study. Also the statistical analysis will be performed with an online database to assessed the risk factor for HIV and syphilis. Thus, the results emphasize the importance of implementing health programs to enable continuous measures of prevention and control of STIs in the indigenous population.

**Keywords:** STIs, *Treponema pallidum*, AIDS.

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