


## Drug injection and associated factors among the elderly living with HIV/AIDS in Tehran, Iran

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### Abstract

**Background:** Injection of drugs is one of the most serious health problems among Iranian living with HIV/AIDS. The injection of drugs, accounting for the transmission of more than two-thirds of HIV infections. HIV remains a major concern around the world and is expected to be the third leading cause of mortality worldwide. Thus, the aim of this study was to explore the predictors of injection drug use in the elderly patients living with HIV/AIDS.

**Methods:** This was a cross-sectional study executed in Tehran City, Iran, in 2018. A total of 160 individuals aged 60 years and older with HIV from different counseling centers were selected by convenience sampling. Data were collected using questionnaires including a positive state of mind, coping, social support, and a checklist of demographical variables. Bivariate analysis and multiple logistic regression using SPSS software version 21.0 were employed to determine factors associated with drug injection. The statistical tests were performed with a significance level of 5% ( $p \geq 0.05$ ).

**Results:** The study participants' mean(SD) age was 65.6( $\pm 6.6$ ) years. In total, 33 people (20.6%) of the samples reported injection drug use. The frequency of injection drug use was greater among men (AOR: 2.28, 95% CI 2.2-22.8;  $p=0.010$ ), those reporting a monthly income of  $\geq 30000000$  Rials (AOR: 31.56, 95% CI 2.95-338;  $p=0.004$ ), subjects with past experience of drug use (AOR: 7.11, 95% CI 2.18-23.2;  $p=0.001$ ), those with  $\geq 2$  years past from their HIV diagnosis (AOR: 4.04, 95% CI 1.12-14.58;  $p=0.033$ ), and those living with more than two people in one residential place (Household size AOR: 5.9, 95% CI 1.64-21.24;  $p=0.007$ ).

**Conclusion:** It seems that the design and implementation of harm reduction programs among the elderly with HIV/AIDS who inject drugs are essential and should be considered as an agenda of policymakers and health professionals.

**Keywords:** Drug Injection, Elderly People, HIV/AIDS, Drug Use, Determinants

**Conflicts of Interest:** None declared

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### Introduction

In spite of remarkable progress in the treatment of diseases over the prior decade, HIV remains a major concern around the world and is expected to be the third leading cause of mortality worldwide by 2030 (1). Pursuant to

global statistics, in 2015, 36.7 million individuals worldwide were infected with HIV (2). Even though the epidemiological evidence in recent years has been indicative of a decline in HIV infection in many developed coun-

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#### ↑What is “already known” in this topic:

In our study, the prevalence of drug injection and associated factors among the elderly living with HIV/AIDS in Tehran, Iran were studied.

#### →What this article adds:

This study showed the frequency of drug injection in the elderly living with HIV/AIDS was greater among men, those reporting a monthly income of 30000000 Rials, subjects with past experience of drug use, those with  $\geq 2$  years past from their HIV diagnosis, and those living with more than two people in one residential place.

tries, the prevalence of HIV is increasing in developing countries (3).

Substance abuse, which is prevalent in HIV patients (4) is among the infection transmission factors to others (5). According to the international reports, 25 million people suffer from substance dependence; of whom approximately 16 million (11-21 million) people inject drugs in the world, with about 3 million people (one to seven million) suffering from HIV/AIDS (6). The prevalence of HIV and hepatitis C virus infection were 13.5% and 52%, respectively, in injection drug users in 2013. Drug injection is the most critical risk factor for blood-borne infections. Overall, 90% of injection drug users become affected with hepatitis C virus after 5 years of drug injection (7).

According to studies, there are approximately 1200000 to 2 million substance users (8, 9) and about 170000 to 224000 injection drug users (9, 10) in Iran; of whom 15% suffered from HIV (11). In recent years, injection drug use has been rising faster than non-injection practice and increased by about 30% annually. In addition, the development of two-thirds of new cases of HIV has been reported infected due to the injection of substances (12). Approximately 68% of Iran's HIV prevalence belonged to people who inject drugs (13). And about 2.8% of injection drug users are infected with HIV (14).

Injection drug use negatively affects social norms, increases crime, violence (15), increases the risk of blood-borne infections such as HIV, HCV, HBV, substance dependence (16-18), poisoning and death, committing suicide, substance smuggling, and robbery (19). The UN-AIDS Global Strategy for 2016-2021 to reach zero-point HIV focuses on the key high-risk populations, such as drug injectors, and the provision of effective interventions to them (20).

It is estimated that 10% of 37 million individuals with HIV worldwide are over 50 years and this trend is on the rise (21, 22). In the USA, 50% of individuals with HIV are over 50 years old and 11% are above 60 years old (1, 22). In general, one-fifth of diagnosed HIV cases are currently observed in people over 50 years of age (23). HIV and aging are correlated with extensive comorbidities, which require a wide range of treatment. There is no accurate data available on the frequency of HIV-positive elderly in Iran; however, with the onset of the transition from the middle-age period and the beginning of old ages in the near future, as well as the increased life expectancy in Iran, drug injection and HIV in older adults are among major concerns of the health sector.

Various studies have identified the associated risk factors for the initiation of drug injection (24). Some of the risk factors include the low cost of drug injection with the higher expected impact of substances (25, 26). Furthermore, other drug injection-related risk factors consist of homelessness, low economic status, male gender, involvement in sex work, and race (27-30). Overall, Risk factors for the initiation of injection drug use are classified at three individuals, familial, and social levels. These factors include unemployment, poverty, homelessness, exposure to violence, unsafe sexual contacts, discontinued education, early onset of substance use, environmental and

social contexts (e.g., peer pressure and interactions with other injection drug users) (11, 31-34).

However, accurate investigations on the frequency of injection of substances among the elderly with HIV and its related factors have been overlooked. The provision of scientific evidence in this field of study could provide policymakers and health planners with the appropriate choices of health policies to optimally allocate resources, plan for preventive interventions, and promote community health (35). Thus, the present study aimed to investigate the predictors of injection drug use in older adults living with HIV/AIDS.

## Methods

We conducted a cross-sectional survey of HIV-positive people aged  $\geq 60$  years and older in June and October of 2018 in Teheran. Individuals were recruited using a convenience strategy at counseling centers and using participants to refer their peers to participate in the study. The inclusion criteria were the age of  $\geq 60$  years, living with HIV/AIDS, residing in Tehran City for at least one month, communicating in Persian, and were able to provide informed consent to complete the interview.

Initially, a list of behavioral counseling centers affiliated to the medical universities of Tehran city was prepared, and four centers were selected from each university by chance. After getting the related permission to collect data, we referred to these centers for data collection and participants selected by convenience sampling method in the first step. They completed the anonymous self-report questionnaires after providing informed acquiescence to take part in the study and introduce their peers to participate in the study.

The applied questionnaire comprised 3 main sections, probing the following aspects: 1. socioeconomic characteristics (age, gender, marital status, birth location, educational degree, employment status, income level) and HIV-related features (HIV/AIDS stages, drug use history, prison history, alcohol use); 2. The positive state of mind in the patient, social support, and coping with a standardized questionnaire; and 3. injection drug use. The former aspect was probed by a simple question: 'have you injected drugs in the past month?', with a yes/no answer.

The positive state of mind (PSOM) scale developed by Horowitz et al. (1988) was used. This scale evaluates the patient's positive mood and the individual's ability to achieve positive cognition. PSOM includes six questions to assess focused attention, productivity, responsible care-taking, restful repose, sensuous pleasure and sharing (36). The scale was translated to Persian regarding WHO protocol steps and the content and face validity were examined by 10 experts in gerontology and sociology field. The reliability coefficient of the scale was  $\alpha=0.91$ .

Social support was assessed using the Medical Outcomes Study-Social Support Scale (MOS-SSS). The MOS-SSS was developed by Sherbourne and Stewart in 1991. This scale measures the level of social support perceived by the patient by 19 items in a 5-point Likert scale. This scale covers both emotional and instrumental dimensions of social support (37). The validity and reliability of

this questionnaire have been confirmed in the Persian language (38). The reliability coefficient of the scale was  $\alpha=0.98$ .

Coping was measured with a 25 items Brief-COPE in 4 dimensions and a 5-point Likert scale. Dimensions including seeking support with 8 items, acceptance with 5 items, disengagement / avoidance / escape with 9 items, and direct action with 3 items. The participants were asked to represent how often they used a particular strategy in the previous three months (39). The reliability coefficient of the scale was  $\alpha=0.75$ .

The Research Ethics Committee of the Iran University of Medical Sciences approved the study protocol and procedure. To analyze the achieved data, we applied descriptive and inferential statistics using SPSS.21.0. First, the bivariate analysis, such as chi-squared test, unpaired t-test conducted to examine the association between factors related to drug injection. Then, the independently associated risk factors for the injection or non-injection drug use were identified by multiple logistic regression analysis. "injection drug use" was demonstrated as a dichotomous variable. Regarding univariate analysis results, the variables were inserted in a logistic regression model to estimate the related adjusted effect. The univariate and regression logistic tests were performed on a significance level of 5% ( $p \geq 0.05$ ).

## Results

In total, 160 individuals of both genders aged  $\geq 60$  years suffering from HIV/AIDS were included in the present study. The information obtained from the questionnaire was reported in Table 1. The study participants' mean  $\pm$  SD age was  $65.6 \pm 6.6$  years. Most study participants were male (65.6%), married (60%), reported no academic-level education (84.4%). In addition, 65.6% of the subjects reported alcohol consumption, and 23% reported substance use in the past month. Moreover, a history of being imprisoned (25%) and a monthly income of Rials 15000000-30000000 (50.6%) were reported by them. Table 1 also lists using drug injection in the studied groups. In total, 20.6% of the samples reported injection drug use (CI95%: 14.2%, 26.9%).

The characteristics of the elderly with/without injection drug use reports were compared with each other. The male gender was dominant in the samples reporting no injection drug use (97%,  $p=0.001$ ). In addition, on the basis of the final multivariable regression model, the age of  $\geq 69$  years (54% vs. 27% 66-69 y and 18%: 60-65 y;  $p=0.010$ ), being unemployed (23% vs. 1% employed;  $p=0.001$ ), a low monthly income level (48.1% vs. 3% average income;  $p=0.001$ ), a high socioeconomic level (84.4% vs. 15.6%;  $p=0.001$ ), past experience of drug use (69.7% vs. 30.3%;

Table 1. The Demographic/Individual Characteristics variables associated with injection drug use in the HIV-positive elderly

Characteristic		Injecting drug use		p
		No= 127 (79.4)	Yes= 33 (20.6)	
		No. (%)	No. (%)	
Gender	Male	73 (57.5)	32 (97)	0.001
	Female	54 (42.5)	1 (3)	
Birth location	Urban	118 (92.9)	28 (84.8)	0.160
	Rural	9 (7.1)	5 (15.2)	
Age group	60-65	70 (55.1)	6 (18.2)	0.010
	66-69	19 (15)	9 (27.3)	
	$\geq 70$	38 (29.9)	18 (54.5)	
Marital status	Single	10 (7.9)	2 (6.1)	0.610
	Married	74 (58.3)	22 (66.7)	
	Separated	43 (33.9)	9 (27.3)	
Educational level	Illiterate	103 (81.1)	32 (97)	0.500
	Literate	24 (18.9)	1 (3)	
Employment status	Housewives	37 (29.1)	2 (6.1)	0.001
	Employed	22 (17.3)	1 (3)	
	Retired	32 (25.2)	7 (21.2)	
Income level (Rials)	Unemployed	36 (28.3)	23 (69.7)	0.001
	<15000000	21 (16.5)	16 (48.5)	
	15000000-30000000	41 (32.3)	1 (3)	
Socioeconomic level	>30000000	65 (51.2)	16 (48.5)	0.001
	Low	5 (3.9)	1 (3)	
	Median	60 (47.2)	4 (12.1)	
Infection time	High	62 (48.8)	28 (84.8)	0.001
	<2 years	62 (48.8)	27 (81.8)	
	$\geq 2$ years	65 (51.2)	6 (18.2)	
Imprison experience	Yes	19 (15)	21 (63.6)	0.001
	No	108 (85)	12 (36.4)	
Alcohol consumption	Yes	73 (57.5)	29 (87.9)	0.001
	No	54 (42.5)	4 (12.1)	
Positive state of mind	(mean $\pm$ SD)	(2.1 $\pm$ 71)	(2.4 $\pm$ .57)	0.014
Social support	(mean $\pm$ SD)	(3.4 $\pm$ 1.3)	(3.1 $\pm$ .93)	0.024
Coping	(mean $\pm$ SD)	(3.5 $\pm$ .43)	(3.4 $\pm$ .35)	0.056
Household size	<2	77 (60.6)	17 (51.5)	0.200
	$\geq 2$	50 (39.4)	16 (48.5)	
Drug use history	No	113 (89)	10 (30.3)	0.001
	Yes	14 (11)	23 (69.7)	

Table 2. Multiple logistic regression model results for determining the factors related to injection drug use in the HIV-positive elderly

Characteristics		AOR	95% CI		p
			Lower	Upper	
Gender	Male	2.28	2.28	22.85	0.008
	Female	1			
Income level (Rials)	<15000000	1			0.004
	15000000-30000000	6.96	.73	65.87	
	>30000000	31.65	2.95	338.97	
Drug use in the past	Yes	7.11	2.18	23.20	0.001
	No	1			
Infection time	<2 years	1			0.033
	> 2 years	4.04	1.12	14.58	
Household size	<2	1			0.007
	> 2	5.90	1.6	21.2	

p=0.001), having an experience of imprison (63.6% vs. 36.4%; p=0.001), and the consumption of alcohol (87.9% vs. 12.1%; p=0.001) were determinants of injection drug use (Table 1).

The frequency of injection drug consumption was greater among men (AOR: 2.28, 95% CI 2.2-228; p=0.008), those reporting a monthly income of more than 15000000 Rials (AOR: 31.56, 95% CI 2.95,338; p=0.0004), subjects with past experience of drug use (AOR: 7.11, 95% CI 2.18,23.2; p=0.001), those with  $\geq 2$  years past from their HIV diagnosis (AOR: 4.04, 95% CI 1.12,14.58; P=0.033), and those living with more than two people in one residential place (Household size AOR: 5.9, 95% CI 1.64,21.24; p=0.007) (Table 2).

## Discussion

The current study examined the factors associated with drug injection in the elderly living with HIV. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to examine the factors related to injecting drugs in the elderly. Our findings suggested that one-fifth of the elderly living with HIV/AIDS Injecting drug use. The obtained data revealed that males, individuals who earn less than 15000000 Rials per month, those with no past experience of drug abuse, people with less than a two-year history of HIV/AIDS incidence, and the individuals living with fewer than two people in one residential place demonstrate less tendency toward injection drug use.

The high prevalence rate of drug injection in the HIV-positive elderly is consistent with previous studies conducted in Iran that reported high rates of drug injection in people with HIV (14, 40). However, a study in Spain indicated that only 3.6% of HIV infected people inject drugs (41). Other study findings suggested that some of the sociodemographic variables are associated with injecting drugs in the HIV-positive elderly (14, 40).

Research studies suggested that injection drug use is significantly higher among HIV-infected males; this finding is consistent with other studies (42) as well as results of national surveys. From 208000 injectors in Iran, 193000 were males, and only 16000 of them were females (43). Also, due to Iran's cultural-religious context, Iranian women are less likely to abuse drugs and inject drugs accordingly.

The achieved results suggested a correlation between income and the injection of substances; those who earned more than 15000000 Rials per month reported significant-

ly more rates of drug injections. These findings are consistent with the study by Neupane, Mishra, Adhikari, Poudyal in 2014 (44), but contrary to a previous study in Iran (45). The former research concluded that drug injection is more prevalent among people from lower socioeconomic status. They also suggested that the practice of drug injection may lead to reduced financial resources after a while.

According to the obtained data, more years living with HIV infection would be correlated with the higher risk of drug injections among older adults. Drug injection appears to be a method of coping with the disease or reducing pain in patients with HIV/AIDS. In addition, it seems living longer with HIV/AIDS results in more engaging risky behaviors.

We also found a significant relationship between drug use in the past and drug injection in the past month. This finding suggests that we should focus on reducing drug abuse among people with HIV. This could be explained by the point that substance abusers fail to find the desired relief after a while and seek drug injection. In addition, those with a history of drug abuse recognize drug injection as a more common practice than others.

Eventually, the present study revealed that the odds of drug injection enhances with an increase in the number of people sharing the same living residence. In contrast to our study, another investigation argued that drug injection is more prevalent in the household with fewer members (46).

This data should be generalized with caution. Because it seems that with the increase in the number of positive social network members of the patient, risky behaviors are probably reduced; however, the findings are in contrast to such an assumption. One possible reason for this may be that these people are likely to live in shelters or are homeless, or are under the pressure of the people who live with them to inject drugs; thus, further research is required in this area. Based on our results, it seems that proper and relevant interventions should be designed and managed to reduce drug consumption among HIV-positive people, and also appropriate support should be provided to improve the socioeconomic situation of elderly people.

The present study was associated with several limitations. This observational study could only report factors related to drug injection in elderly individuals living with HIV/AIDS. In addition, obtaining data was based on self-reports provided by the subjects; thus, those may be ex-



posed to recall or social bias. There might have been some errors in categorizing the injection drug users according to the mentioned characteristics. Also, conducting a random sampling method was not possible in this study; therefore, the data generalizability should be done with caution.

## Conclusion

As the population of elderly living with HIV/AIDS continues to increase, policies will need to address a broad range of issues. For older adults with HIV, especially those who have been or are currently injecting drug, health care management must go beyond a focus on viral suppression. It seems that the design and implementation of harm reduction programs among the elderly with HIV/AIDS who inject drugs is essential and should be considered as an agenda of policymakers and health professionals

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## Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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