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Dispersion of non-B HIV-1 subtypes in Northeast Brazil

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Brazil comprises 2/3 of people living with HIV in South and Central America, harboring a huge viral diversity, where subtype B is the most prevalent, followed by subtypes F and C. Various Circulating Recombinant Forms (CRFs) have been identified in Brazil, like CRF31_BC in the Southern, CRF28_BF, CRF29_BF and CRF_46BF in São Paulo; CRF39_BF and CRF40_BF in Rio de Janeiro. Additionally, multiple minority subtypes and recombinants forms were identified circulating in the country, such as subtype A, D and recombinants FD, FC, CRF02_AG and the former identification of Unique Recombinant Forms (URFs) BF and its dissemination in various regions of Brazil. The HIV -1 in Northeast Region also has a large molecular diversity, with the presence of subtypes B, F, C and D, being mainly characterized by a high percentage of BF recombinants and subtype F in some areas. It is considered the poorest region of the country with lower Gross National Product (GDP) per capita. Although the incidence rates of AIDS in the country have stabilized since 2002, in accordance with the Ministry of Health of Brazil, there is growth in Northeast. Therefore, it is important to extend the knowledge about the molecular epidemiology of HIV-1 in this region and thus monitor the impact that different viral variants may lead to the spread of the epidemic and disease pathogenesis.

Biography

Kledoaldo Oliveira de Lima, 33 years-old, Brazilian, performed his doctoral study at the Federal University of Pernambuco in cooperation with the Federal University of Pará, emphasizing the theme of the molecular epidemiology of HIV-1. He has published studies on the molecular epidemiology of HIV-1 and HIV-1 incidence with biomarkers and currently dedicated to bioinformatics. He works in Federal University of Pernambuco.

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