Evaluation of risk factors and clinical course in patients with HIV infections at Ardabil city duration 2005-2014

Abstract

Introduction

AIDS is a greatest fatal infectious disease and the fourth cause of death in the world. The risk of disease progression after primary infection with HIV increases with time. Studies have shown that AIDS in less than 5% of HIV-infected adults progresses during two years following the infection. As regard to the above, in this study we intended to evaluate the patients with HIV in this province during 2002-2014 so that the information obtained in the prevention and treatment of illness may be used in these patients.

Material and Methods

In this study all patients had records in counseling HIV patient center of Ardabil during 2002-2014, that consist patients who have died and under treatment. Questionnaire forms were completed for all subjects who were enrolled in this study. Check lists were included information such as demographic information, possible ways of infection, patient's status at diagnosis, disease progress, onset and duration of treatment, co morbidities, consumption of anti-viral drugs, cause of death and interval from diagnosis to death, malignancy, family status in terms of disease and sexual risks.

Results

In this study, information of 60 patients with HIV was evaluated that 76.7% were men and the mean age was 69.24 years. 40% of patients were married and in 15 cases the disease was observed in the patients' wife. In evaluation the history of risk factors in patients, 68.7% were with intravenous addiction, 76.4% with referring to dentist, 18.2% with tattoos, 13.3% with prison history and 8.5% were with bloodletting history. In evaluation of potential transmission ways of HIV, 71.3% were with intravenous injection, 70% sexual contact, 10% were with blood product. The mean CD4 count in patients was 252 cells per ml. Fever with 33.3%, aphthous with 53%, and diarrhea with 33.3% were the most common symptom among patients. In relation with the life state 33.3% of patients were alive.

Conclusion

This study showed that injective addiction were the most important risk factor and intravenous injection was the most common way to transmission the HIV virus. TB and hepatitis C were the most common co morbidity and opportunistic disease in this study respectively. Also use of HAART treatment increased survival of patients.

Keywords: HIV infection, Ardabil province