

Evaluation of risk factors and clinical course in patients with HIV infections at Ardabil city duration ۲۰۰۵-۲۰۱۴

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 ۵% 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 ۲۰۰۵-۲۰۱۴ 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 ۲۰۰۵-۲۰۱۴, 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 ۶۰ patients with HIV was evaluated that ۷۶,۷% were men and the mean age was ۴۲,۹۶ years. ۴۰% of patients were married and in ۱۵ cases the disease was observed in the patients' wife. In evaluation the history of risk factors in patients, ۶۸,۳% were with intravenous addiction, ۲۶,۶% with referring to dentist, ۲۰% with tattoos, ۱۳,۳% with prison history and ۸,۳% were with bloodletting history. In evaluation of potential transmission ways of HIV, ۴۱,۶% were with intravenous injection, ۳۵% sexual contact, ۲۰% were with blood product. The mean CD₄ count in patients was ۲۵۲ cells per ml. Fever with ۶۳,۳۳%; aphthous with ۳۵% and diarrhea with ۲۸,۳۳% were the most common symptom among patients. In relation with the life state ۵۳,۳% 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 morbid and opportunistic disease in this study respectively. Also use of HAART treatment increased survival of patients.

Keywords: HIV infection, Ardabil province