

CARDIOVASCULAR RISK FACTORS IN PATIENTS WITH HIV INFECTION WITH ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENT

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Background

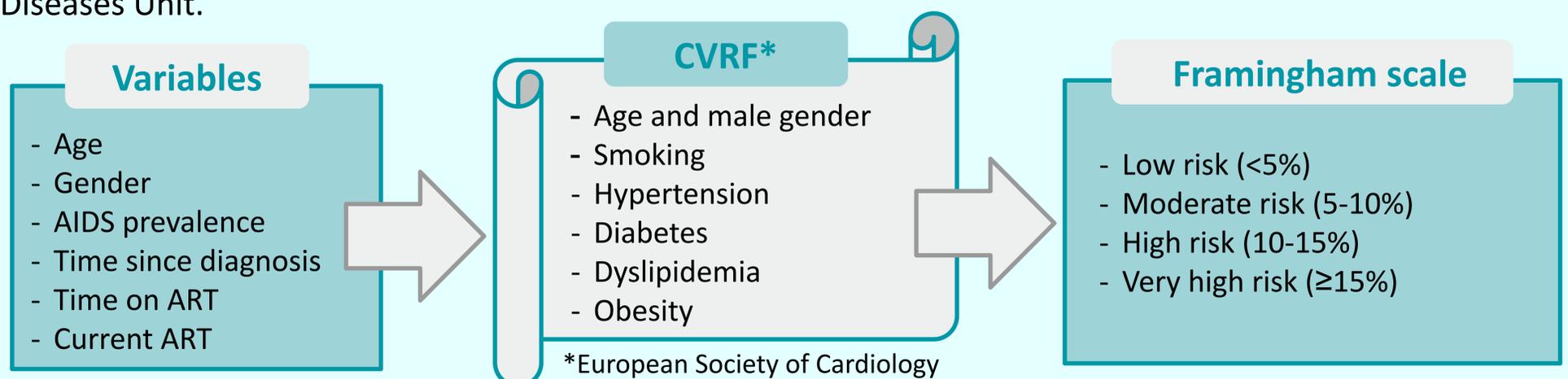
Recent studies suggest that the increased incidence of **cardiovascular diseases** (CVD) is due to greater longevity of patients, chronic inflammation and immune activation associated with HIV infection, and antiretroviral treatment (ART) itself, which may contribute to increased **cardiovascular risk** (CVR).

Objective

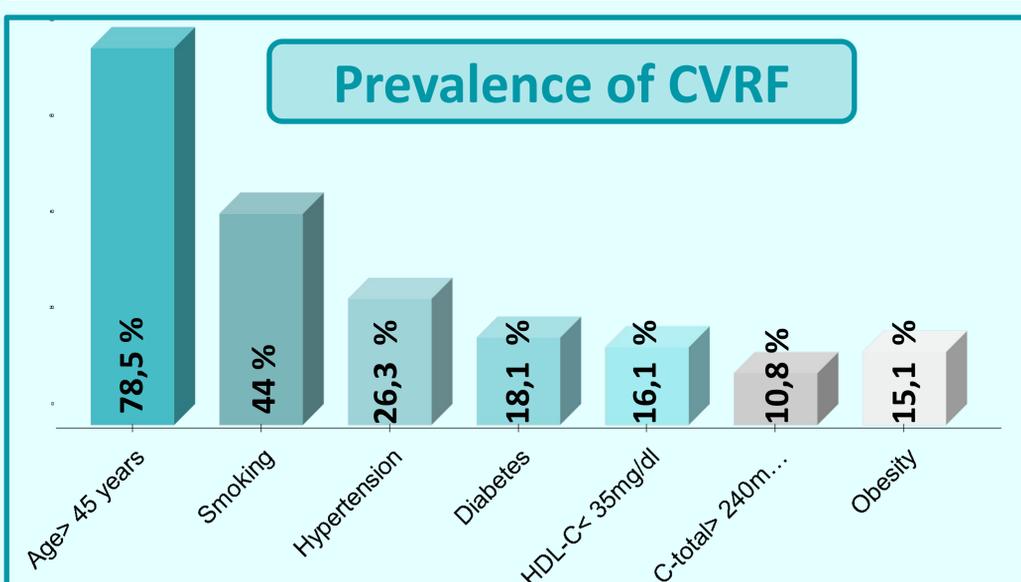
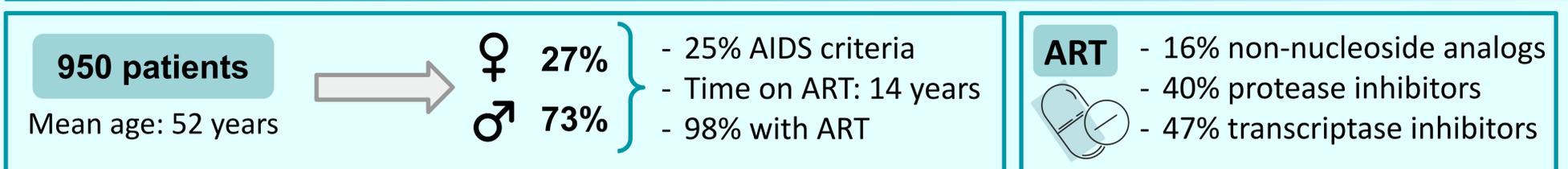
To establish the frequency of **cardiovascular risk factors** (CVRF), as well as to estimate the **incidence of CVR** in patients with HIV infection.

Material and Methods

Observational, **retrospective** study with all HIV patients with ART who were followed up by the Infectious Diseases Unit.



Results



CVR by Framingham scale

	Mean	Men	Women
Low risk	340 (35.8%)	188 (19.8%)	152 (16%)
Moderate risk	232 (24.4%)	175 (18.4%)	57 (6%)
High risk	168 (17.7%)	137 (14.4%)	31 (3.2%)
Very high risk	209 (22%)	188 (19.9%)	21 (2.2%)

p < 0,001

♂ 12.21 vs. 6.25% ♀

Conclusions

Classic **CVRF** are **more frequent in patients with HIV** than in the general population, which carries a high risk of CVD. Therefore, it is advisable to improve the **primary control** of modifiable CVRF in patients with HIV and to assess the use of drugs with a **better cardiovascular risk profile**.