BACKGROUND

The increase in life expectancy in HIV-infected patients has led to a higher prevalence in the number of comorbidities and use of comedications, which may limit adherence and the therapeutic success.

PURPOSE

To determine prevalence of other chronic diseases in HIV-infected patients and identify predictors of non-adherence to highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Single-centre retrospective study, conducted from January to December 2013.

RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient characteristics</th>
<th>No. patients=598</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean age (years)</td>
<td>48 (IQR:42-52)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sex (male)</td>
<td>78.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average number of comorbidities</td>
<td>1.6±1.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average number of comedications</td>
<td>1.9±2.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>% patients adherent to HAART</td>
<td>85.3%</td>
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Multivariate logistic regression analysis

VARIABLES

- Non-adherence to HAART
  - Sex
  - Age
  - No. chronic diseases and comedications
    - Presence of specific diseases (liver, dyslipidemia, central nervous system, cardiovascular or hypertension disease)

Percentage of adherence through dispensing records ≤90%

In the multivariate analysis, presence of viral liver disease was the only variable significantly associated with non-adherence to HAART (OR: 1.81; p=0.02).

CONCLUSIONS

- Prevalence of other chronic diseases in HIV-infected patients was high.
- The presence of viral liver disease was identified as predictor of non-adherence in HIV-patients in this study.