ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



GLOBAL SKIN HEALTH

## DISEASE SEVERITY AND SURVIVAL FOLLOWING A DIAGNOSIS OF AIDS-RELATED KAPOSI'S SARCOMA IN KENYA

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Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) is a common HIV-associated malignancy in sub-Saharan Africa. Clinical improvement in KS patients on ART and chemotherapy has been shown in resourcerich settings, yet limited data exists for resource-poor settings.

We performed a cohort analysis of HIV-positive adults newly diagnosed with KS in the AMAPTH network (2009-2012). We reviewed charts from HIV primary care and oncology to obtain demographics, chemotherapy administration, disease severity, and ART status at KS diagnosis. Chemotherapy indication was defined as either ACTG Stage T1 or WHO KS Severe Stage. To update vital status for survival analysis, we enhanced ambient mortality data with intensive tracking of lost patients. Kaplan Meier survival curves were based on i) disease severity at diagnosis and ii) receiving chemotherapy within 30 days from diagnosis.

We analyzed 587 HIV infected adults with KS, with a median age of 35 years (IQR: 30-42). The cohort was 39% female. Advanced disease (ACTG Stage T=1 at the time of diagnosis) affected 59% of the cohort, with 42% exhibiting edema. The majority (60%) of patients had a chemotherapy indication at diagnosis. Overall survival at two years was 57%. Two-year survival was 54% for T1 stage and 63% for T0 stage (p=0.07). Those with >2 chemotherapy indications who received chemotherapy within 30 days of diagnosis trended towards improved 2-year survival (51%) compared to those with similar disease not receiving chemotherapy within 30 days (35%), however this difference was not statistically significant (p=0.16). Regression analysis was not performed due to unmeasured confounders (education and socioeconomic status).

Patients with more severe disease at time of KS diagnosis had poorer survival. Advocating for earlier diagnosis and timely chemotherapy in this setting may improve survival. Prospective studies accounting for barriers to early diagnosis and chemotherapy access











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would further elucidate the impact of chemotherapy on survival in KS patients.



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