



INFECTIOUS DISEASES (BACTERIAL, FUNGAL, VIRAL, PARASITIC, INFESTATIONS)

SURVIVAL IN HIV-1 PATIENTS RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY IN MOROCCO

Titou Hicham⁽¹⁾ - Frikh Rachid⁽¹⁾ - Boui Mohammed⁽¹⁾ - Hjira Naoufal⁽¹⁾

University Mohammed V Rabat, Department Of Dermatology, Military Hospital Instruction Mohammed V Rabat, Rabat, Morocco⁽¹⁾

Background: in developed countries, the increasing use of highly active antiretroviral therapy has significantly improved the prognosis of HIV-infected patients. on the other hand, developing countries such as Morocco still face high mortality.

Objective: to study factors associated with the survival of HIV-1 patients receiving antiretroviral therapy.

Results: retrospective study of a cohort of 182 HIV-1 patients receiving antiretroviral therapy in the department of dermatology venereology at the Military Instruction Hospital Mohamed V in Rabat during the period from 1 January 2006 to 1 January 2017. The death of any cause during the study period was considered to be the result of HIV infection. The Log-rank test was used to compare the survival curves based on determinants. The Cox regression model analyzed the determinants of survival since induction of antiretroviral therapy.

Patients and methods: The median follow-up time of was 4.7 years (IQR: 1.97-8.18). The mortality rate was 75 deaths per 1000 person-years. advanced clinical stages CDC: C stage (RR: 2,72; IC95 %: 1,33-5,56) and therapeutic diet with indinavir (RR: 1,41; IC95 %: 0,77-2,59) were significantly associated with death.

Conclusion: Initiation of antiretroviral therapy in the early stage of the disease and use of less toxic molecules are recommended to reduce mortality.

