ESTIMATION OF MORTALITY RATE IN FIVE YEAR COHORT ANALYSIS AMONG HIV INFECTED PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

HIV disease is a scourge which has led to marked increase of mortality. Globally 2.90 millions of HIV infected clients died every year. Since 2004, Government of India has revolutionized and integrated HAART treatment and have remarkably achieved decline of disease progression, mortality and morbidity. ART has improved survival of patients and increased the Quality of life domain, there are limited study pertaining to estimation of long survivability on HAART patients. The present study aims to estimate mortality rate, cause of death and its predictors among five years cohort of HIV infected patients. A retrospective five years cohort study was conducted among HIV patients on ART. A random sample of 597 patients who started treatment between April, 2004 and Jan 2006 were included in this study. Secondary data was extracted from ART records. The data was analysed by using SPSS -16.50 versions. KPM –Survival analysis was employed to draw the significant inference. Over five years of cohort, it was found that 108 patients died (18.16%) and it comprised of males 47(7.87%), Females 60(10.50%) and TG 01(0.16%). Overall mean duration of HAART over 5yrs of cohort was found to be 1934±121.97 (CI-95% 1695.038-2173.18). Survivability is statistically significant with mean HAART treatment duration. Low baseline CD4 count, advanced WHO staging and Age is considered as the important parameter of survivability. Heart attack, H. Lymphoma, cardiac and Renal failure is the common cause of death, So early initiation of HAART, if CD4 counts is more than 350µ/dl, then the patients mortality rate & susceptibility to OI 's can be reduced.

KEYWORDS: CD4, HAART, PLHIV, NACO, Parameters