



Evaluation of HIV status and its spread in HIV patients on RRT and their spouses

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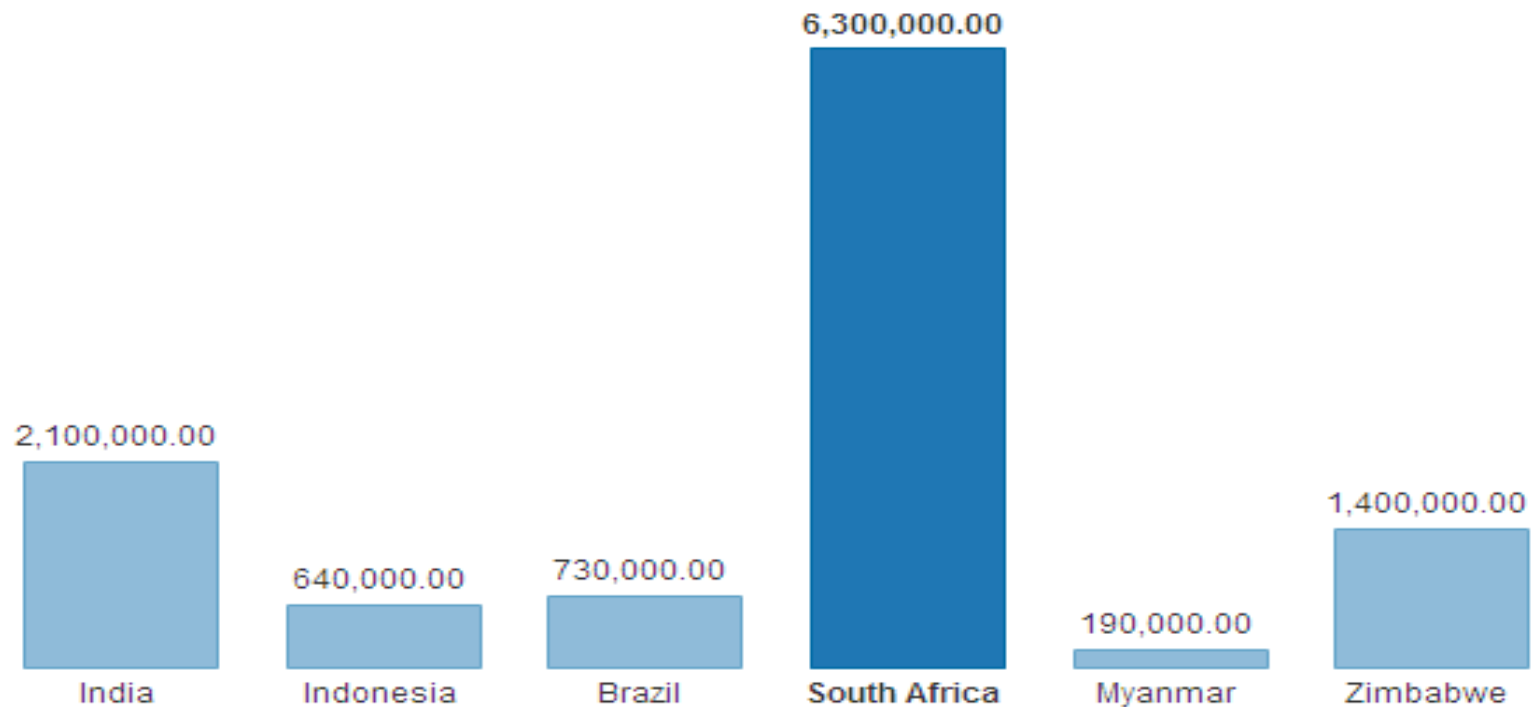
Introduction

- Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection has become a global pandemic.
- According to recent UN report,
 - India has the third largest number of people living with HIV in the world — 2.1 million at the end of 2013 — and accounts for about 4 out of 10 people living with HIV in the Asia—Pacific region

<http://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/health/india-has-3rdhighest-number-of-hivinfected-people-un/article6220483.ece?css=print> Published July 17, 2014

Introduction

No. of HIV-infected people in 2013



Created with [Datawrapper](#)

Source: UNAIDS, [Get the data](#)

<http://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/health/india-has-3rdhighest-number-of-hivinfected-people-un/article6220483.ece?css=print> Published July 17, 2014

Introduction

- The size of the HIV-infected population and the longevity of HIV-affected patients is increasing due to the Combined anti-retroviral therapy (cART)
- Multiple diseases affecting various organ systems in the normal population are becoming manifest in these HIV patients.
 - One such spectrum of diseases is renal involvement in HIV patients

Introduction

- Renal disease of any stage is a common complication in HIV-infected patients, affecting up to 30% of patients, and is associated with increased morbidity and mortality.
- Once established, end-stage renal disease (ESRD) and chronic renal replacement therapy (RRT) substantially increase the risk of death and cardiovascular events in the general and HIV-infected populations.

Aim

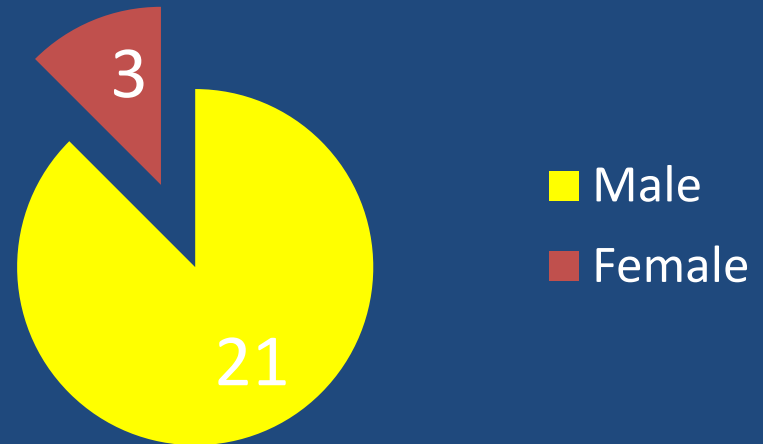
- As it is evident that awareness and prevention are major tools to combat the spread of HIV infection globally.
- **Evaluation of HIV status and its spread in HIV patients on RRT and their spouses**

Materials and methods

- HIV positive patients on renal replacement therapy (maintenance hemodialysis or kidney transplantation) and their spouses were interrogated via a questionnaire.

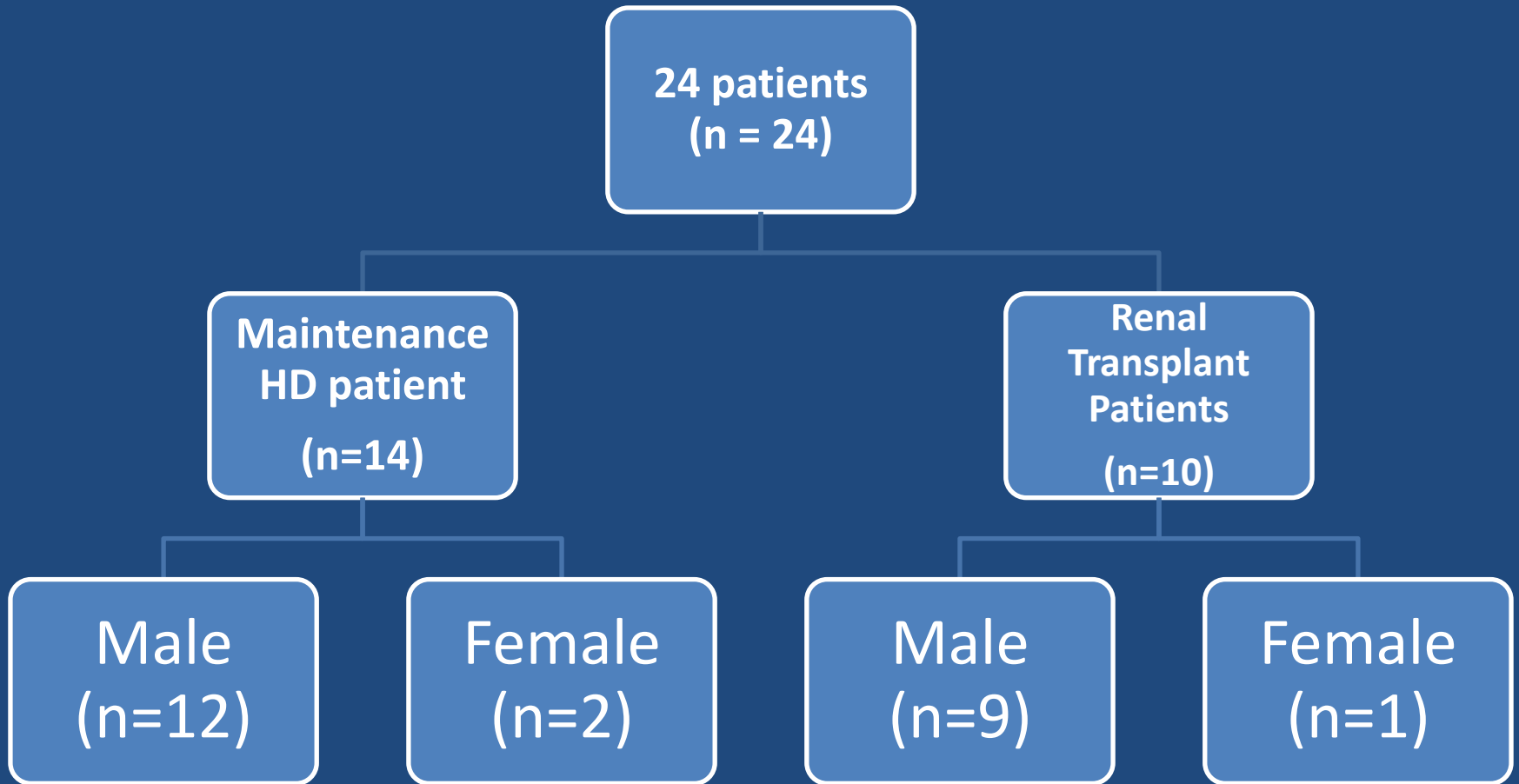
Results

- Total No. of patients in study = 24
- Male – 21 (85.5%)
- Female – 3 (14.5%)



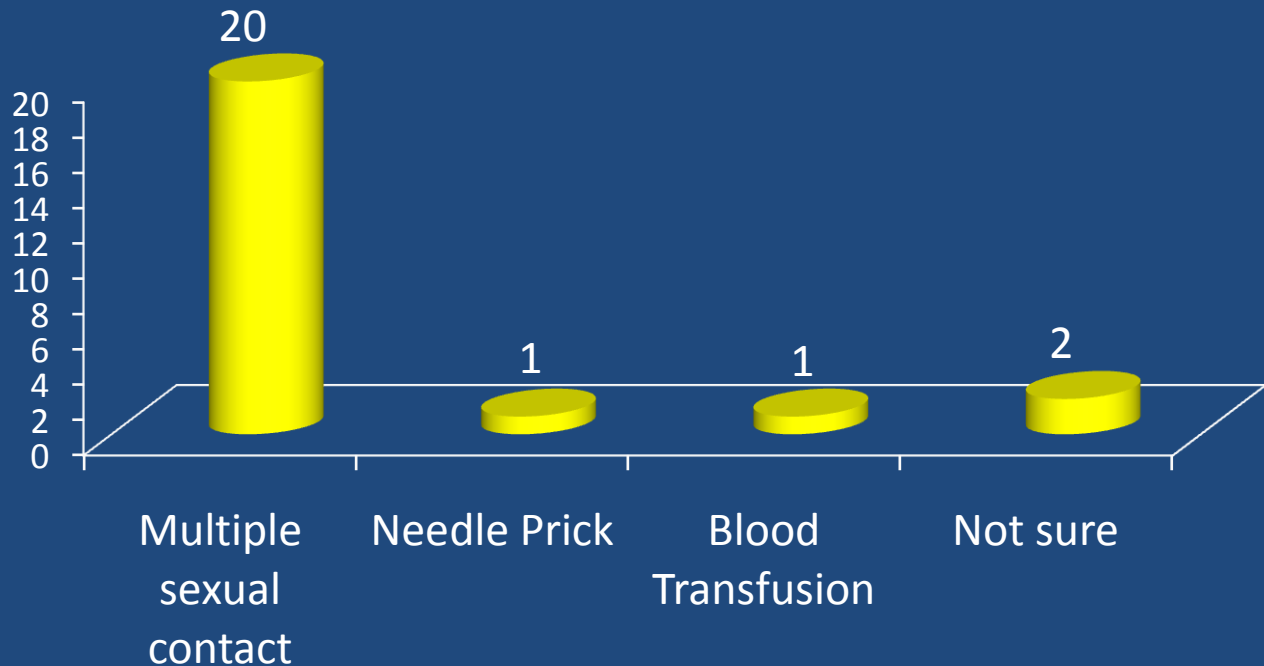
Most of the patients were Male – probably males are getting more attention in society in comparison to females

Results



Results

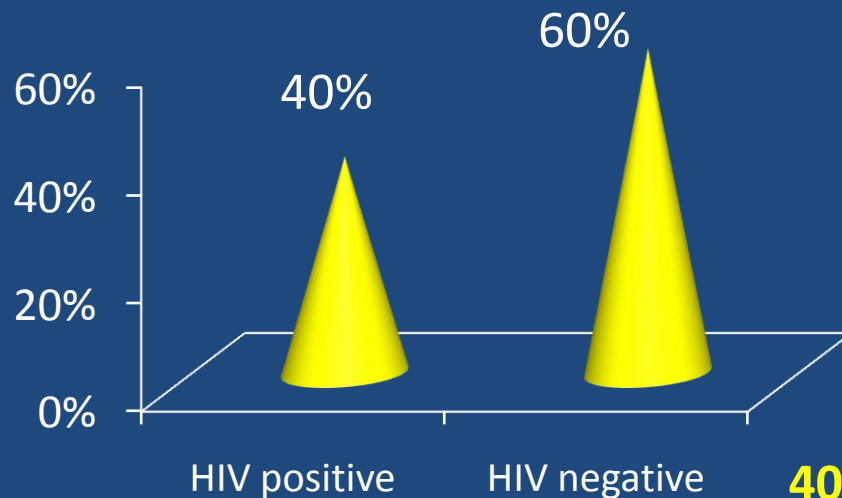
- Probable mode of spread in patients



Multiple sexual contact is probably most important mode of spread (83.3%)

Results

- Total No. of spouse = 20
 - 20 Patients out of 24 = had spouses
 - » 4 Patient did not have spouses
 - HIV positivity in Spouses



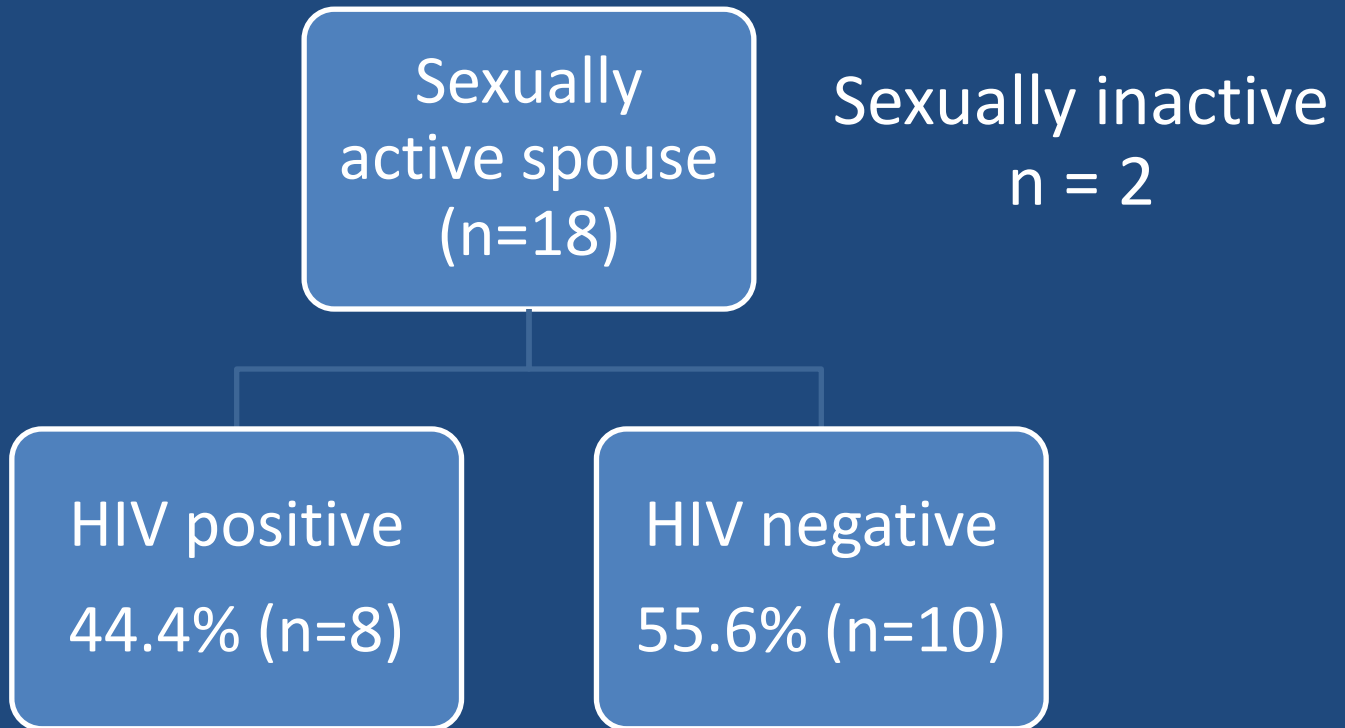
HIV positive = 8 (/20) (40%) all patients were sexually active
HIV negative = 12 (/20) (60%)

40% spouses were found positive for HIV.

Results

- Total No. of spouses $n = 20$
- Sexually active = 18
- Sexually inactive = 02

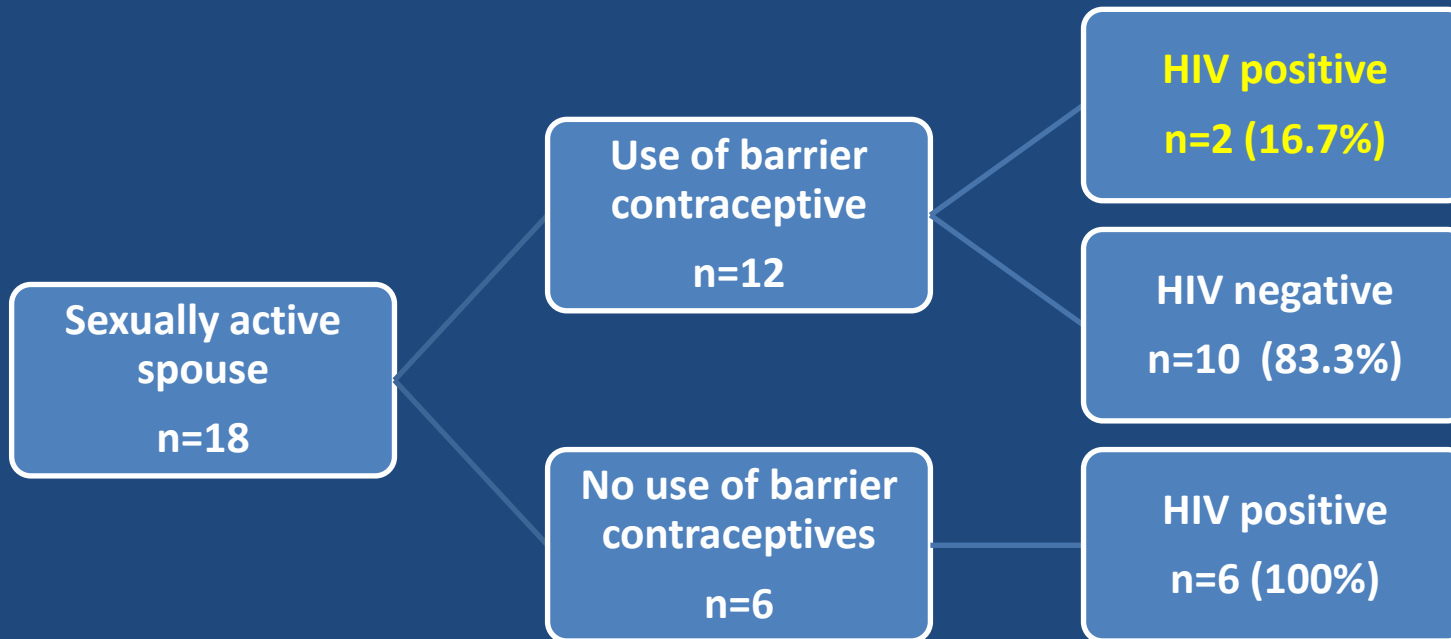
Results



***100% spouses who were found HIV positive, belong to sexually active status meaning by that sexual spread is the most important.**

Results

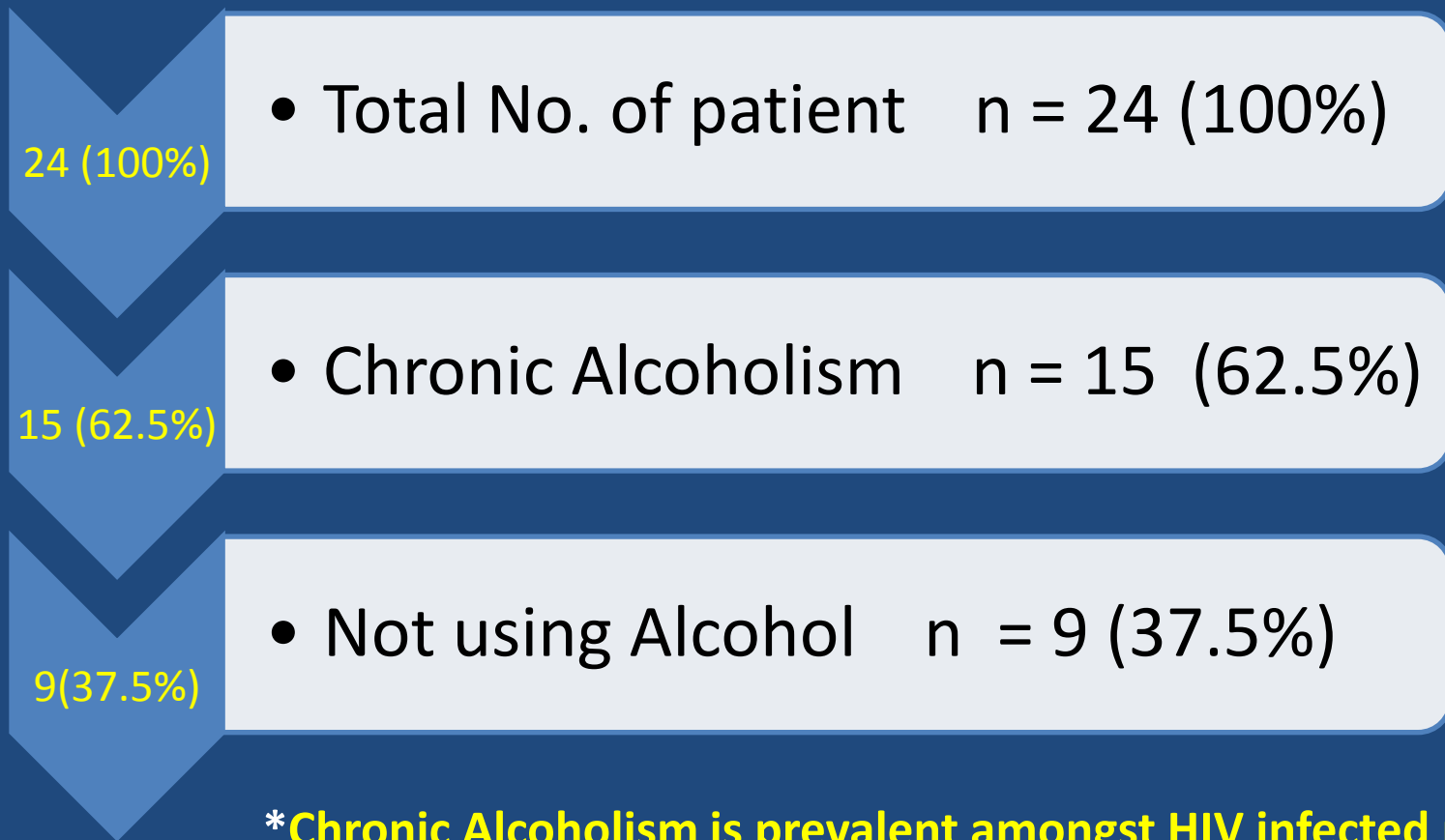
HIV positivity in relation with contraceptives



* **Barrier contraceptive is effective but not a full proof protection from HIV infection because 2 spouses were infected in spite of barrier contraceptive**

Results

- Chronic Alcoholism in HIV positive patients

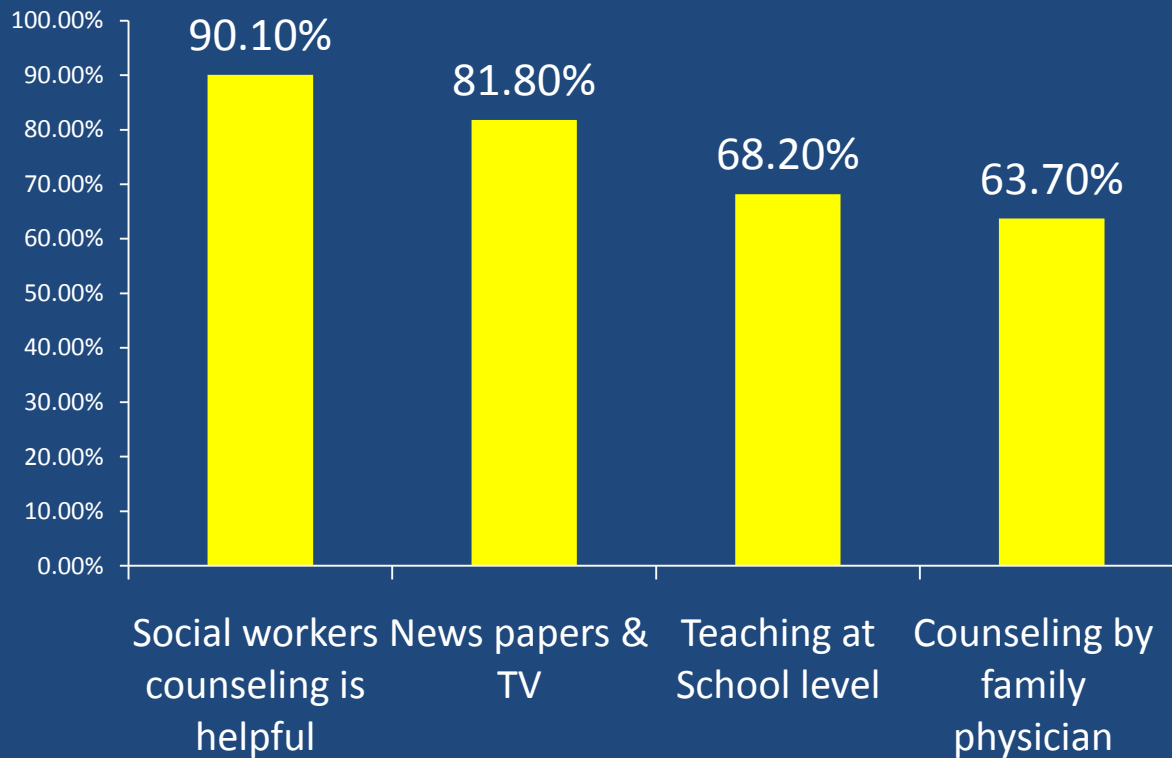


***Chronic Alcoholism is prevalent amongst HIV infected patients.**

Results

- Ways of prevention:

- Total No. of persons 44 Patient (24) + Spouse (20) n = 44



***90% subjects were of opinion that out of four methods to prevent spread of HIV infection, social workers counseling is more important**

Discussion

- Indian data suggests more men are HIV positive than women
 - Nationally, the prevalence rate for adult females is 0.29 percent, while for males it is 0.43 percent
 - means that for every 100 people living with HIV and AIDS (PLHAs), 61 are men and 39 women*
 - However, in our study 85.5% were male which is higher
 - This may be due to males getting more attention
 - Or we need to study factors which may lead to higher kidney damage in males with HIV

*http://www.naco.gov.in/NACO/Quick_Links/HIV_Data/

Discussion

- **Barrier contraception failure**
 - Male condoms are an extremely effective means of HIV, STD and pregnancy prevention
 - **What most often limits condoms' effectiveness is user failure rather than product failure**
 - For example, users may fail to either put on a condom before genital contact or completely unroll the condom
 - In addition, some people fail to use a condom with every act of sexual intercourse
 - Some don't use condoms because they reduce sexual sensation
 - For others, using condoms is seen as a barrier to intimacy.
 - Above may be reason of our observation - **2 spouses were infected in spite of barrier contraceptive**

Conclusions

- Multiple sexual contacts , chronic alcohol abuse , intravenous drug abuse and spouses of patients are at high risk of contracting HIV infection.
- **Social workers** have tremendous impact in increasing awareness of HIV and restricting its spread along with Media , Educational curriculum and physician's counselling.

Thank You!

