

TITLE: COMORBIDITIES IN HIV / AIDS CARRIERS IN A MARANHENSE MUNICIPAL

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ABSTRACT:

The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) belongs to the class of retroviruses, the family Retroviridae, subfamily Lentiviridae (lentivirus), which causes human infection and can lead the patient to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Timely diagnosis, use of drug therapy, and adequate clinical follow-up not only increase the life expectancy but also the quality of life of people living with HIV / AIDS. However, despite the use of drug therapy, PLHA is vulnerable to the development of comorbidities. Comorbidities are non-infectious diseases, which may reach more frequently the seropositive group, this increase is due to the prolongation of the survival related to treatment with antiretrovirals. Therefore, this study aimed to analyze the prevalence of comorbidities in HIV patients in a Specialized Care Service of a municipality of Maranhão. This is a field research, quantitative, cross-sectional, retrospective and documentary type, performed at the Specialized Attention Service (SAE), in Caxias, Maranhão. A total of 427 medical records were analyzed between 2005 and 2014, of which 390 met the selection criteria. Data were analyzed using the statistical program Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21.0. Approved through the opinion of the Research Ethics Committee of the State University of Maranhão N^o1.234.193. Data were found to be 199 (51%) male, 178 (45.6%) female, living in urban area 161 (41.3%), color 213 (54.6%) % And incomplete primary education 156 (40%). It is worth noting the occurrence of dyslipidemias, which together with hyperglycemia share 21 (11.5%). 12 (6.6%) of PLWHA had some type of renal disease. Other comorbidities were: NIC I and II, cardiopathy, osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, mitral valve dysfunction, hepatomegaly, prostatic hyperplasia, heart failure. The values of CD4 and viral load in these patients when acquiring other diseases corresponded to the range of 200 to 499 / mm³ and 10.000mm³ respectively. In view of the findings, the emergence of comorbidities in PLHA in the Municipality of Caxias stands out, converging with the profile of the national scenario, the most prevalent comorbidity being anemia.

Key words: HIV, PLWA, comorbidity

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