RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MORTALITY IN ADULTS INFECTED WITH HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS

ABSTRACT

Objective: to assess the mortality rate in patients infected with HIV and its associated risk factors. Method: this will be a retrospective cross-sectional study conducted at the University Hospital of Santa Maria, State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The population of the study will be composed of HIV-infected adults and data collection will be carried out using a questionnaire including demographic, clinical, and treatment variables from medical records corresponding to the period between 2008 and 2013. Data analysis will be performed using the Assistat software (beta version 7.7) at a 5% significance level. The research project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee, CAAE 30430814.8.0000.5346. Expected results: to check the mortality rate in adult patients infected with HIV and its associated risk factors, allowing changes in the clinical management in order to prolong patients' survival. Descriptors: Adult; HIV; Mortality; Risk Factors; Prevalence.

RESUMO

Objetivo: avaliar a taxa de mortalidade em pacientes infectados pelo HIV e os fatores de risco associados. Método: estudo transversal, de caráter retrospectivo, que será realizado no Hospital Universitário de Santa Maria, Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil. A população do estudo estará composta de adultos infectados pelo HIV e a coleta de dados será realizada com um questionário contemplando as variáveis sociodemográficas, clínicas e de tratamento, a partir de registros médicos do período 2008-2013. A análise dos dados será realizada com o uso do software Assistat, versão 7.7 beta, com significância de 5%. O estudo teve o projeto aprovado pelo Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa, CAAE 30430814.8.0000.5346. Resultados Esperados: verificar a taxa de mortalidade em pacientes adultos infectados pelo HIV e os fatores de risco associados, possibilitando a alteração do manejo clínico para aumento da sobrevida dos pacientes. Descriptors: Adulto; HIV; Mortalidade; Fatores de risco; Prevalência.

RESULTADOS

Expected results: to check the mortality rate in adult patients infected with HIV and its associated risk factors, allowing changes in the clinical management in order to prolong patients' survival.
INTRODUCTION

It is estimated that in Brazil, until 2012, about 265,698 deaths were recorded as resulting from "diseases caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)" as a root cause. Of these cases, 17.1% occurred in the southern region.

Predictors of mortality in HIV-infected individuals are: advanced age; opportunistic infections; high viral load; low CD4 + T cell counts; and lack of adherence to antiretroviral therapy.2-5

Due to the absence of more information about the mortality rate of individuals infected with HIV and its predictors, further studies are needed to estimate the mortality rate and the factors associated with mortality in HIV-infected individuals. Therefore, the goal of this research is:

- to assess the mortality rate in patients infected with HIV and its associated risk factors.

METHOD

This study will be retrospective, cross-sectional and documentary and it will be conducted at Santa Maria University Hospital (HUSM). The object of the study will be composed by the total population of HIV-infected patients cared for at the abovementioned institution from 2008 to 2013. The criterion for inclusion will be patients aged 18 or over.

Data collection will be carried out using the information obtained in the Hospital Epidemiological Surveillance Center of the referred hospital, the Mortality Information System of the municipality of Santa Maria, and the patients' medical records.

The dependent variable will be the occurrence of mortality, and the independent variables will be the demographic characteristics and the clinical and treatment conditions.

The statistical analysis will be performed through simple frequency in order to assess the clinical and sociodemographic features of HIV-infected patients, as well as the mortality rate. Binary logistic regression will be used to assess the association between the variables, considering the significance level of p<0.05 and a confidence interval of 95%. The analysis of the data will be performed using the Assistat software (beta version 7.7; free copy).

The research project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Santa Maria, under protocol CAAE 30430814.8.0000.5346 and was developed in accordance with the Resolution 466/2012 of the National Health Council.

EXPECTED RESULTS

The information of this research will provide knowledge of mortality in adult patients infected with HIV and its associated risk factors, enabling changes in the clinical practice in order to prolong patients' survival.

REFERENCES

Risk factors associated with mortality in adults...

Corresponding Address

Wendel Mombaque dos Santos
Universidade Federal de Santa Maria
Sala 1302 / Prédio 26 / Faixa de Camobi, Km 09
CEP 97105-900 – Santa Maria (RS), Brazil