



Health Care Maintenance of HIV Infected Women at a Tertiary Care Center

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To cite this article:

Mohamed Ali Elkarouri, Muneerah Mohammed Albugami, Magid A. Halim Mohamed, Munirah Abdulrahman Bin Dahham, Yasmin Ahmed Al Twaijri. Health Care Maintenance of HIV Infected Women at a Tertiary Care Center. *American Journal of Internal Medicine*. Vol. 4, No. 6, 2016, pp. 101-106. doi: 10.11648/j.ajim.20160406.12

Received: October 1, 2016; **Accepted:** October 26, 2016; **Published:** November 19, 2016

Abstract: Introduction: HIV care should change from HIV focused approach to one which addresses chronic diseases, counseling, screening of non-AIDS related malignancies and immunization. Our objectives are to review standard of health maintenance services (screening, counselling and immunization) among HIV infected women and to find the prevalence of co-morbid conditions. Methodology: Retrospective cohort study to review HIV infected women in HIV clinic at King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (KFSH&RC) from January 2008 to December 2012. Results: Among 103 HIV infected women, dyslipidemia accounts for 31.07%, hypertension 16.5%, diabetes mellitus 14.6%, patients who have more than two co-morbid conditions were 24.5%. Vitamin D level was requested for 93.20%. HIV viral load wasn't detectable in 63.11% and antiretroviral therapy was prescribed for 99.02%. The median latest CD4 lymphocyte count was 725 cells/ μmol . Tuberculin screening test (TST) was done for 5.88%. Screening mammography and Pap smear were done for 37.25%, 13.73% respectively. Colorectal cancer screening was not done in 96.11%. Bone densitometry screening was done for 36.36%. Mental status evaluation was performed for 63.73%. Influenza, pneumococcal, hepatitis B virus and Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccination were received by 93.20%, 49.51%, 17.47% and 1.94% respectively. Counseling for condom use was provided to 64.79% and hormonal contraception/obstetrics referral were done for 49.02%. Conclusion: Our HIV clinic is providing a standard HIV focused patient care. Screening for tuberculosis, malignancies, counseling for hormonal contraception and immunization were deficient. There is high prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors among our patients. There is an urgent need to improve delivery of preventive health care to HIV-infected women.

Keywords: HIV Infected Women, Health Maintenance, Preventive Care

1. Introduction

Highly Active Anti-retroviral Therapy (HAART) has increased the average life expectancy of HIV patients. Morbidity and mortality have changed from opportunistic infection and AIDS-related malignancies to chronic diseases such as cardiovascular diseases and non-AIDS related

malignancies (NADCs). So HIV care should change from HIV focused approach to one which addresses elements of long term infection, chronic diseases, counseling, screening of non-AIDS related malignancies and immunization [1-3].

Health Maintenance is a systematic program planned to maintain maximum function; improve quality of life and to prevent common conditions of aging. A number of HIV

centers are moving from providing specialty care to offering general primary care. Several organizations (e.g., AAHIVM, HIV Medicine Association, the AIDS Education and Training Centers Program of the Ryan White CARE Act, Health HIV) have increased their efforts to provide up-to-date clinical training for primary care providers [2-4]. Studies done on assessment of health maintenance services for HIV patients were few [3, 5-7].

HIV-infected women are at elevated risk of cervical dysplasia and cervical cancer which is highly associated with type 16 and 18 HPV infections. Despite this known risk, cervical cancer screening remains suboptimal in HIV-infected women [8]. There is no evidence that breast cancer incidence is higher among HIV-infected women than in the general population. It appears that the natural history of breast cancer in the setting of HIV infection is worse than in the general population. This may be related to a biologically more aggressive breast cancer compounded by the inability to deliver full doses of systemic anti-cancer therapies in HIV patients [8-9].

HIV-positive colorectal cancer (CRC) patients tend to be of young age, have predilection of the right side of colon and more aggressive course of CRC, with poor outcome. The underuse of CRC screening tests in patients with HIV has important clinical implications and may represent a missed opportunity for cancer prevention [10-12].

Low bone mineral density (BMD) in HIV patients is due to a complex interaction between HIV infection and traditional osteoporosis risk factors [13, 14]. Vitamin D deficiency is common in young and postmenopausal Saudi women [15, 16]. Vitamin D deficiency has been reported among HIV patients [17].

HIV infected women experience a higher prevalence of psychological symptoms e.g. depressive disorders, due to menopausal transition and HIV infection [18, 19]. Also socio-environmental factors, drug use and socioeconomic issues have a contributory role. All HIV patients should receive influenza, pneumococcal, hepatitis B virus, HPV, and Varicella

Zoster Virus vaccines. In 2013, the Infectious Diseases Society of America published guidelines for vaccination of immunocompromised hosts, including HIV patients [20].

The objectives of our study are to review standard of health maintenance services (screening, counselling and immunization) among HIV infected women and to find out the prevalence of co-morbid conditions. Up to our knowledge our study is the first in Saudi Arabia.

2. Methodology

A retrospective, cohort study utilized chart review of HIV infected women who received regular care in HIV clinic at King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre (KFSH & RC) in Saudi Arabia from January 2008 to December 2012.

Statistical Analysis:

All the statistical analysis of data was done by using the software package SAS version 9.3 (Statistical Analysis System, SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA). Descriptive statistics for the continuous variables are reported as median and interquartile range, and categorical variables are summarized as frequencies and percentages. Proportions were compared by using Chi-square test or Fisher’s exact test as appropriate. P values are considered significant if they were <0.05.

3. Results

The total number of HIV infected women attending the HIV clinic is 126. We excluded 23 women as follows: 12 had their follow up transferred to other facility, six missing charts, four lost follow up, one deceased due to non-HIV cause. A total of 103 were included in the study. Their basic characteristics were shown in table 1. The median age is 40 years and post menopause women were 11 (10.78%).

Table 1. Basic characteristics of HIV infected women.

Criteria	Total no. =103	Frequency	Percent (%)	Median
Current age				40.0 (17.0-63.0)
Age when diagnosed with HIV				29.0 (0.1-56)
Current BMI				28.0 (15.0-51)
Marital status:				
-Divorced		3	2.91	
-Married		74	71.84	
-single		8	7.76	
-Widow		15	14.56	
-not recorded/missing		3	2.91	
Menopause:				
-No		78	76.4	
-Not applicable		6	5.88	
-Yes		11	10.78	
-Not recorded/missing		8	7.76	
Modes of transmission:				
-Sexual		67	65.05	
-Blood transfusion		14	13.59	
-Mother to fetus		12	11.65	
-Drug abuse		0	0	
-Accidental needle injury		0	0	
-Traditional Higama		0	0	
-Not recorded/missing		10	9.70	

Dyslipidemia accounts for 32 (31.07%), hypertension 17 (16.5%), diabetes mellitus 15 (14.6%), more than two comorbid conditions 14 (24.5%). Regular follow up of fasting glucose and lipid profile were done for 99.02%, vitamin D level was requested for 96 (93.2%). Co-infection with HCV six (5.88%), co-infection with HBV two (1.98%). HIV viral load wasn't detectable in 65 (63.11%), antiretroviral therapy prescribed for 102 (99.02%), only one patient refused to receive antiretroviral therapy. The median latest CD4 lymphocyte count was 725 cells / μ L. TST was performed for six (5.88%). Screening mammography and Pap smear were done for 19 (37.25%), 14 (13.73%) respectively. CRC screening (fecal occult, colonoscopy, and

flexiblesigmoidoscopy) was not done for 99 (96.11%) Bone densitometry screening for osteoporosis was performed for four (36.36%) of those who were indicated. Mental status evaluation was performed for 65 (63.73%). Influenza, pneumococcal, hepatitis B virus and HPV vaccination were received by 96 (93.2%), 51 (50.50%), 18 (18%) and two patients (1.94%) respectively. Counseling for condom use (safe sex) was provided to 46 (64.79%), hormonal contraception/obstetrics referral for 50 (49.02%). Pregnancy counseling was provided to 50 (49.02%). For pregnancy, 31.07% of our patients had experienced pregnancy. Details of results are in table 2.

Table 2. Health maintenance services among HIV infected women.

Comorbid conditions:	Frequency Total no.=103	Percent (%)	Median	Comorbid conditions:	Frequency Total no.=103	Percent (%)
Dyslipidemia	32	31.07		Bone densitometry:		
Hypertension	17	16.50		-No	4	50.00
Diabetes mellitus	15	14.56		-Yes	4	50.00
Osteoarthritis	8	7.77		-Not indicated	95	92.23
HCV	6	5.88		Pap smear:		
Br. Asthma	6	5.88		-No	77	75.49
HAV	4	3.92		-Not applicable (single)	9	8.82
Heart failure	3	2.94		-not recorded/missing	3	1.96
Renal disease	3	2.94		-Yes	14	13.73
HBV	2	1.98		Mental status evaluation	65	63.73
Cancer (lymphoma)	2	1.98		Immunization:		
IHD	1	0.97		Influenza:		
Osteoporosis	1	0.97		-No	7	6.80
COPD	1	0.97		-Yes	96	93.20
Previous CVA	0	0		Pneumococcal:		
Liver cirrhosis	0	0		-No	50	48.54
More than 1 Comorbid condition:				-Yes	51	49.51
>2	14	24.5		-Not recorded/missing	2	1.94
Investigations:				-No	101	98.06
Fasting glucose	102	99.02		-Yes	2	1.94
Lipid profile	102	99.02		HBV:		
Vit D level	96	93.20		-No	82	79.61
HIV Care:				-Yes	18	17.47
Plasma HIV load detectable:				-Not recorded/ missing	3	2.91
-No	65	63.11		Counseling:		
-Yes	37	35.92		Condom use:		
-not recorded/missing	1	0.97		-No	3	4.23
Latest CD4 lymphocyte count			725.0 (23.0-2162.0)	-Not applicable	32	30.39
Antiretroviral therapy:				-not recorded/missing	22	21.57
-No	1	0.98		-yes	46	64.79
-Yes	102	99.02		Hormonal contraception options/gyne referral:		
Screening:				-No	2	1.96
TST	6	5.88		-Not applicable	30	29.41
Mammography:				-not recorded/missing	21	20.38
-No	32	62.75		-Yes	50	49.02
-Not applicable	52	50.48		Pregnancy (Counseling):		
-Yes	19	37.25		-No	2	2.76
Colonoscopy:				Not applicable	30	29.41
-No	99	96.11		-not recorded/missing	21	19.61
-Yes	0	0		-Yes	50	69.44
-not recorded/ missing	4	3.88		Pregnancy:		
Flexible sigmoidoscopy:				Got pregnant:		
-No	100	97.08		-NO	46	46.46
-Yes	0	0		-Not applicable	21	20.39
				-not recorded/missing	4	3.88

Comorbid conditions:	Frequency Total no.=103	Percent (%)	Median	Comorbid conditions:	Frequency Total no.=103	Percent (%)
-not recorded/ missing Faecal occult:	3	2.91		-Yes	32	32.32
-No	101	98.05				
-Yes	0	0				
-not recorded/missing	2	1.94				

4. Discussion

Our HIV clinic is providing a standard HIV focused patient care. The prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors like dyslipidemia, hypertension and diabetes mellitus are high among our patients. In the literature, dyslipidemia was reported in 22% of HIV patients, diabetes mellitus 17%, hypertension 40% and Depression 22%. [21]

Dyslipidemia in HIV patient could be due to side effects from HAART therapy mainly protease inhibitors (PI). Studies on the use of PI and cardiovascular risk were controversy, some concluded increased risk, others claimed no increased risk [22-27]. Data collection on Adverse events of anti-HIV Drugs (D:A:D) stated that HAART was associated 26% relative risk increase in the rate of myocardial infarction per year exposure during the first 4-6 years [24]. In Saudi Arabia the prevalence of diabetes was 14.8% for males and 11.7% for females in 2013 survey [28], the prevalence of hypertension was 17.7% for males and 12.5% for females [29], the prevalence of hypercholesterolemia was 9.5% for males and 7.3% for females, while the prevalence of obesity was higher among females than males, 33.5% and 24.1%, respectively [30]. Almost half of women are physically inactive, while 29% had low levels of physical activity [28-30].

Majority of women in our study were young and only minority were postmenopausal.

On reviewing the literature, in the post-HAART era, numerous international epidemiological studies have shown that rates of NADC rose by more than 3-fold, while the rates of AIDS-defining cancers (non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and Kaposi's sarcoma) declined 3-fold in the same period from 1995 to 2005 [31]. In our study, malignancy occurred in two patients (1.98%). At one study comparing HIV positive and HIV negative women; mammography was done for 24.3% of HIV positive women and 62.3% of HIV negative women [5]. Another study reported 41.5% [3]. In our study it was done for 37.25%.

Colonoscopy, flexible sigmoidoscopy and fecal occult screening for colorectal cancer were not done in any of our patients. One study showed CRC screen in a form of colonoscopy was performed for 54.4% [5]. Another study reported 16.8% for colonoscopy and 24.3% for fecal occult screening [3]. A third study reported 10% colonoscopy [6]. Public health strategies and additional research are needed to determine if screening HIV patients for colorectal cancer should include younger patients and involve the entire colon. Cervical cancer screening was done for 13.73% of our patients, other studies reported 59% and 56.8% [3, 6].

TST was performed for 5.88% of our patients. One study reported TST screening was done for 54.5% [3]. Another study reported 63% [6]. Aggressive screening for tuberculosis in HIV-infected patients is recommended, based upon the high risk of reactivation of latent tuberculosis, even at relatively high CD4 counts [32]. IDSA/ HIV Medicine association 2013 recommended upon initiation of care, HIV-infected patients without a history of tuberculosis or a prior positive tuberculosis, screening test should be done for Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection by either TST or by an interferon- γ release assay (IGRA) [32]. Repeat testing is recommended in patients with advanced HIV disease who initially had negative TST or IGRA results.

Pneumococcal, HPV and hepatitis B vaccination were provided to minimal number of patients. In one study, pneumococcal vaccination was achieved in 87%, influenza vaccination 64.4% and HB vaccination 66% [3]. It has been noticed the lower rates of hepatitis B vaccination locally and internationally [34, 35].

Vitamin D level was requested for 93.20% of women. This reflects good awareness of the higher incidence of vitamin D deficiency in our population [16]. Bone densitometry screening for osteoporosis was performed for 36.36% of those who were indicated. Several studies have consistently shown increased prevalence of low BMD among HIV-infected women nearing the age of menopause [36-38]. Comparison of fracture prevalence in HIV and non-HIV patients according to gender and age group showed fracture prevalence is increased in HIV patients [39]. There are currently no changes in osteoporosis recommendations based on HIV status or HAART use. Early screening of this population may be needed because of earlier menopause.

The US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends screening of all adults for depression, although the optimal screening interval is unknown. Our HIV clinic provided mental status evaluation to 63.73% of patients. In another study it was provided for 82.8% [6, 40-42]. Counseling for condom use (safe sex) is reported in 45.1% of patients. Other study reported 33.9% [6].

5. Conclusion

Our HIV clinic is providing a standard HIV focused patient care. Screening for tuberculosis, malignancies, counseling for hormonal contraception and immunization were deficient. This is recognized internationally in similar studies. The prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors is high among our patients. There is an urgent need to improve delivery of preventive health care to HIV-infected women.

We recommend to increase the awareness of physicians

attending HIV clinics on preventive measures and management of chronic medical conditions by: continuous medical education, initiate check lists in charts, computer generated notification, better documentation, share management with other needed specialties e.g. general medicine, psychiatry, obstetrics/gynecology.

Set up of proper primary care services nation-wide will provide continuity and accessibility.

The limitations of our study are insufficient documentation; counseling might be done but not documented; unrecoverable information's due to lack of legibility of hand writing; missing charts and study being done in one center might not represent other centers.

Conflict of Interest

The author has no conflicts of interest in the research, no support from any organization for the submitted work; no financial relationships with any organizations that might have an interest in the submitted work; no other relationships or activities that could appear to have influenced the submitted work.

Acknowledgments

The authors are grateful to Mr. Abdelmoneim Eldali from BESC, Research Center at KFSH&RC for his effort in the statistical analysis of our study.

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