

P0540

Paper Poster Session III

HIV/AIDS

"Changing causes of hospitalization of people living with HIV, within 10 hospitals in the southern Paris area ("COREVIH Ile de France Sud")"

R. Seng¹, P. Mutuon¹, J. Riou¹, C. Goujard^{4,5}, L. Weiss^{5,6}, J.D. Lelievre^{5,7}, D. Vittecoq^{5,8}, C. Duivier^{5,9}, O. Zak Dit Zbar^{5,10}, F. Boue^{5,11}, C. Rapp^{5,12}, A. Sobel^{5,13}, G. Brucker^{5,14}, D. Salmon^{5,15}

¹Department of Epidemiology and public health- AP-HP, Bicêtre Hospital, Le Kremlin-Bicêtre, France

²Department of Internal Medicine- AP-HP, Bicêtre Hospital, Le Kremlin-Bicêtre, France

³COREVIH, Ile de France Sud, France

⁴Georges Pompidou Hospital- AP-HP, Paris, France

⁵Henri Mondor Hospital- AP-HP, Creteil, France

⁶Department of Infectious Disease- AP-HP, Bicêtre Hospital, Le Kremlin-Bicêtre, France

⁷Department of Infectious Disease- AP-HP, Necker Hospital, Paris, France

⁸Cognacq-Jay Hospital, Paris, France

⁹Antoine Beclere Hospital- AP-HP, Clamart, France

¹⁰Hopital d'instruction des Armées Begin, Saint Mandé, France

¹¹Hotel Dieu Hospital- AP-HP, Paris, France

¹²Cochin Hospital- AP-HP, Paris, France

Objectives.

We aimed to describe the current reasons for hospitalization among people living with HIV (PLWH), and to identify the current profile of the hospitalized patients.

Methods.

All hospitalizations >24 hours of PLWH occurring during 2011 within 10 hospitals located in southern Paris were identified. The inpatient admissions related to pregnancy were excluded. To ensure exhaustive identification of all hospitalizations, 2 data sources were matched: (1) First, the hospital database, which contains standard summary issued at every discharge hospital of which were extracted all hospitalizations with one of the diagnosis codes related to HIV, (2) Second, the list of the PLWH followed in the referral HIV care unit within each hospital (a total of 11000 PLWH).

Reasons for hospital admissions were identified by the primary discharge diagnosis. Sociodemographic characteristics, HIV history, clinical status at admission and associated comorbidities, were retrieved from a sample of 60% of the identified hospitalized PLWH.

Results.

We identified a total of 3013 hospitalizations for 1489 PLWH (86% male, median age: 48), in the 10 hospitals. 41% of patients had ≥ 2 hospitalizations in 2011. Median stay length in a department was 5 days (IQR:2-11) (mean=9.6 days).

41.5% of the hospitalizations occurred in the referral HIV care unit while 35.5% were in another specialized medicine unit, 13.6% in surgery, and 9.4% in intensive care. A prolonged stay >10 days was more frequent for patients admitted in referral HIV care than in the other units (38.3% vs 16.7%, 12.6% and 17.5% respectively, $p < 0.0001$). HIV related diseases and non-AIDS defining infections were the leading causes of hospitalization (15.4% and 14.8%), followed by liver/gastro-intestinal diseases (12.4%), tumors (11.5%), and cardiovascular events (10.1%). The majority of these patients were diagnosed for HIV infection >10 years (61.4%), but 9.8% were newly diagnosed. CD4 cell count was < 200 cells/mm³ for 29% of patients. 40.5% were co-infected with viral hepatitis B or C; a large proportion of patients presented cardiovascular risk factors (tobacco use 45.8% of patients, treated/not treated HTA 33.4%, diabete 14.8%, dyslipidemia 28.8%).

Given that 54% of inpatients were followed among the total of 11000 PLWH followed during this same year in these 10 hospitals, the estimated prevalence of hospitalization among PLWH usually followed in these 10 hospitals in Southern Paris was at least 7.3%.

Conclusion.

The need for hospitalization >24 hours remains important among PLWH, involves various non HIV directly related causes and hospital departments. A number of hospitalizations could be preventable by a better control of risk factors, tobacco use or by vaccination. A follow-up of PLWH, closely related to a multidisciplinary referral hospital offering better management of preventable morbidity, allowing screening and prevention of cardiovascular diseases and cancers remains justified.

Causes of hospitalization

