

TB/HIV CO-INFECTION AMONG INDIVIDUALS ATTENDING MOSCOW TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC, RUSSIA

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INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSES

Tuberculosis (TB) alongside with HIV-infection is still one of the major public health issues worldwide. The risk of developing TB in persons with compromised immune systems, such as people living with HIV is 12-20 times greater than among those without HIV infection. Approximately 20% of deaths among people with HIV are due to TB. The problem of TB and TB/HIV co-infection is a growing problem in Russia which has the 11th highest burden of TB and the 9th highest burden of HIV-infection in the world. Early TB/HIV diagnosis and treatment can reduce a person's risk of dying by 50%. The goal of the work was to study TB incidence rate among HIV-positive individuals in order to evaluate the effectiveness of early TB testing.

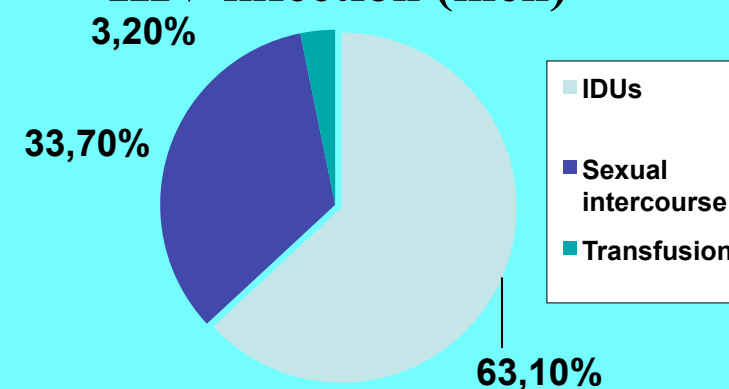
METHODS

Over the period of 2013 a retrospective cohort study was conducted among 102 patients with TB/HIV co-infection who attended the Moscow Tuberculosis Clinic and who agreed to participate in the study. Epidemiological, clinical, microbiological data was collected.

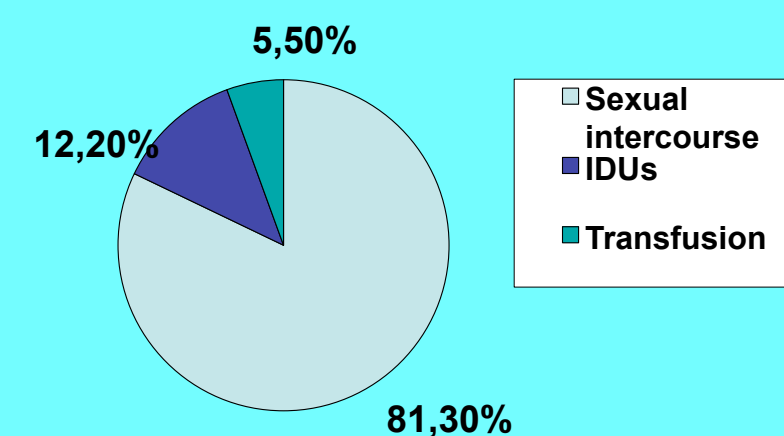
RESULTS

- The majority of the patients was male (71%) and 63% of those were IDUs; median age 36,3 years. Among the women median age was 38,9 years and 81% were infected via heterosexual route.
- 67% of patients prior to being diagnosed with TB were known to be infected with HIV; of which only 29% patients were on HAART.
- 33% patients attended Clinic for TB treatment and were unaware of their HIV-positive status. On the time of TB diagnosis they had Stage B3 of HIV-infection.
- 5 patients diagnosed with TB/HIV-infection refused to undergo HAART.

Route of Transmission of HIV-infection (men)



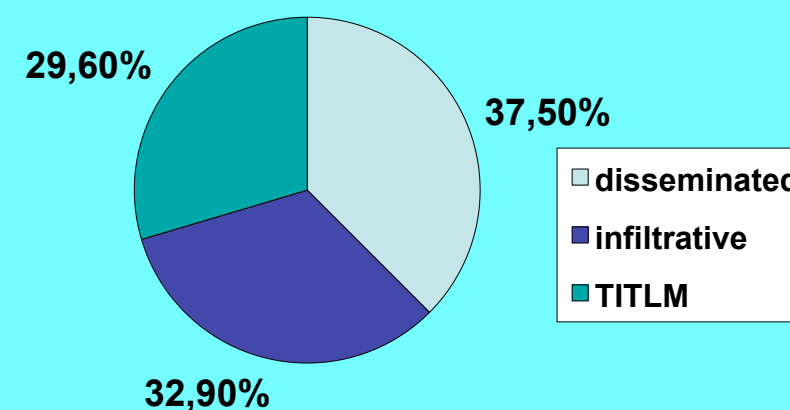
Route of Transmission of HIV-infection (women)



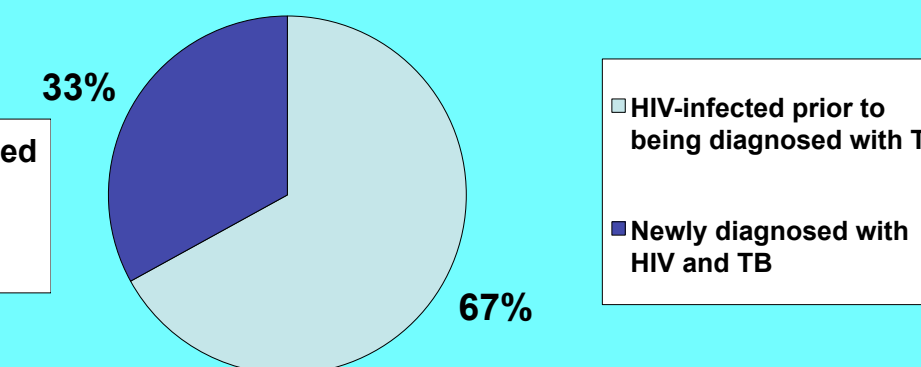
Clinical Characteristics of HIV/TB patients (n= 102)

Characteristics (n/%)	
CD4+ cells/mm3:	
> 200	37 (36,3%)
< 200	65 (63,7%)
Co-infection:	
HCV	64 (62,7%)
HBV	3 (2,9%)
CMV	12 (11,8%)
Oropharyngeal candidiasis	19 (18,6%)
Cryptococcal meningitis	2 (1,9%)
Toxoplasmosis	2 (1,9%)
Positive culture	63 (61,8%)

Form of Tuberculosis



HIV and TB Status of Patients



CONCLUSIONS

- TB incidence rate among HIV-positive individuals is rather high (67%) which indicates insufficient effectiveness of programmes for early TB testing. Reinforcement of TB diagnosis is necessary among HIV-infected individuals.
- Patients' refusal to undergo medical treatment remains a persistent problem and shows the poor knowledge about the importance of earlier access to HIV/ TB treatment.
- There is a strong need to increase HIV/TB education among all groups of population.