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Abstract (eposter session)

**Causes of hospitalisations among HIV-infected adults in the highly-active antiretroviral therapy era**

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**Objectives:** We aimed to determine the causes of hospitalization among HIV-infected patients in Thailand where the National AIDS Program has been established with the availability and accessibility of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) throughout the country afterward. **Methods:** A retrospective cohort study was conducted among HIV-infected adult patients who experienced hospitalization between January 2006 and June 2008. Factors associated with HIV-related causes of hospitalization were determined by logistic regression analysis. **Results:** A total of 373 HIV-infected adults were included in the study. A mean (SD) age was 36.4 (10.8) years, 68% patients were male, and 62% had heterosexual risk. Of all, 135 (36%) were receiving HAART with a median (IQR) CD4 cell count of 114 (34-296) cells/mm<sup>3</sup>. Median (range) of duration of hospitalization was 4 (1-107) days and 40 (11%) patients were hospitalized at intensive care unit. HIV-related condition was diagnosed at discharged in 255 (68%) patients. Most common causes of hospitalizations were tuberculosis (19%), *Pneumocystis jiroveci* pneumonia (10%), and cryptococcal disease (5%). For non-HIV-related causes, patients were hospitalized for surgery of ophthalmological condition (20%) and for general surgical condition (10%). Patients experienced hospitalization with HIV-related condition had lower proportion of co-morbidity, lower hemoglobin, lower white blood cell count, lower serum albumin, higher aspartate aminotransferase, higher alkaline phosphatase, lower CD4 cell count, and higher HIV RNA (p-value all <0.05). HIV RNA was associated for admission with HIV-related condition (OR 2.13 per 1 log, 95% CI 1.21-3.73, p=0.008). For the outcomes, 334 (89.5%) patients were discharged with clinical improvement, 32 (8.6%) patients died, and 7 (1.9%) patients were transferred to another hospital. **Conclusions:** HIV-related conditions are still the major causes of hospitalizations among HIV-infected adults in Thailand even in the HAART era. National strategic HIV/AIDS plan should be scaled up for all aspects of diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.