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**Predictors associated with moderate to severe chronic kidney disease among HIV infected adult patients in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania**

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**Background:** There is limited evidence of kidney disease and risk factors among people with HIV/AIDS in East Africa. The aim of this study was to determine the risk factors associated with moderate to severe chronic kidney disease (CKD) among HIV patients in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional analysis of the baseline clinical data for 30,822 HIV-infected adult patients presented at HIV/AIDS care and treatment centers (CTC) in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania was done. CKD was defined as presence of estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR<60 mL/min). Log binomial regression models were used to estimate relative risks and predictors of CKD.

**Results:** The overall prevalence of CKD was 11%. In multivariate adjusted analysis, CKD at the time of enrollment into care was significantly associated with age <30 years (RR 0.71, 95% CI 0.63-0.80) and age ≥50 years (RR: 1.93, 95% CI 1.76-2.15), compared with age 30≤40 years. Patients with clinical stage IV (RR 1.32, 95% CI 1.21-1.44) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT)>200 U/L (RR 1.80, 95% CI 1.13-2.86) were also at higher risk. Hemoglobin <7 g/dl (RR 1.67, 95% CI 1.52-1.83) and CD4<100 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> (RR 1.18, 95% CI 1.04-1.34) were also associated with prevalence of CKD.

**Conclusion:** CKD was prevalent at the time of enrollment into care. Advancing age, ALT levels and advanced WHO clinical stage were major risk factors for CKD among HIV patients enrolling for care.

**Biography**

Joan J Rugemalila is a Medical Specialist working at the Infectious Diseases Unit, Department of Internal Medicine at Muhimbili National Hospital. She has 6 years' experience managing advanced HIV patients, adverse effects and treatment failure of antiretroviral therapy. She is also working with National Institute of Medical research, Tanzania and St George's University of London to conduct research on major HIV co-infections, Cryptococcal meningitis and tuberculosis. She has a special interest in clinical research aiming at addressing challenges of HIV therapy. She attained her Doctor of Medicine and Master of Medicine degrees from Tumaini University, Tanzania and holds a Post-graduate Diploma of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene from London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Fellowship Training in Global Health Leadership. She also serves as a member of the technical working group and clinical subcommittee, care and treatment, National AIDS Control Program.

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