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Survival of HIV-positive patients with cancer: Single institution experience**Luis Ernesto Cuellar Ponce de Leon, Andrea Carolina Anampa-Guzman, Alexis Manuel Holguin Ruiz, Juan Isidro Velarde Marca, Diana Portillo Alvarez and Esther Luna Reyes**

Instituto Nacional de Enfermedades Neoplasicas, Peru

Introduction & Aim: People infected with HIV have significant higher risk to develop cancer compared with uninfected people of the same age. The aim of this study was to determine the characteristics and survival in HIV positive patients with cancer.

Methods: This retrospective cohort study included 333 HIV positive patients with cancer in the Infectious Disease Unit of Instituto Nacional de Enfermedades Neoplasicas (INEN) within 2005-2014. The patients were divided into two groups based on their type of cancer: NADM: Non-AIDS-defining malignancies (n=99) and ADM: AIDS-defining malignancies (n=234). These patients received chemotherapy and HAART. The medical records, demographic data, viral load, CD4 count and co-infections were reviewed. Data were analyzed using t-test and chi-square test. Survival curves were done.

Results: The ADM were significantly more frequent during the 2005-2009 period ($p=0.002$). The patients who had NADM were significantly older ($p=0.0024$) and had significantly higher CD4-cell count at cancer diagnosis ($p=0.012$). The mean OS time was 3.42 years. The mean OS of patients with NADM was significantly higher than patients with ADM, 4.19 and 2.68 months, respectively ($p=0.0002$).

Conclusions: The frequency of NADM is increasing. HIV-infected patients with NADM are older than patients with ADM, but have a better immunological state at the moment of diagnosis. This could explain the higher OS in people with NADM.

lcuellar@inen.sld.pe