

I. Background and Significance

- Nearly 1% of all patients with stage-5 chronic kidney disease (CKD-stage-5) in the US and Europe are estimated to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), with their dual pathology representing a growing therapeutic challenge
- The aim of this study was to determine the point prevalence and clinical characteristics of HIV-infected patients in the French Renal Epidemiology Information Network (REIN) registry

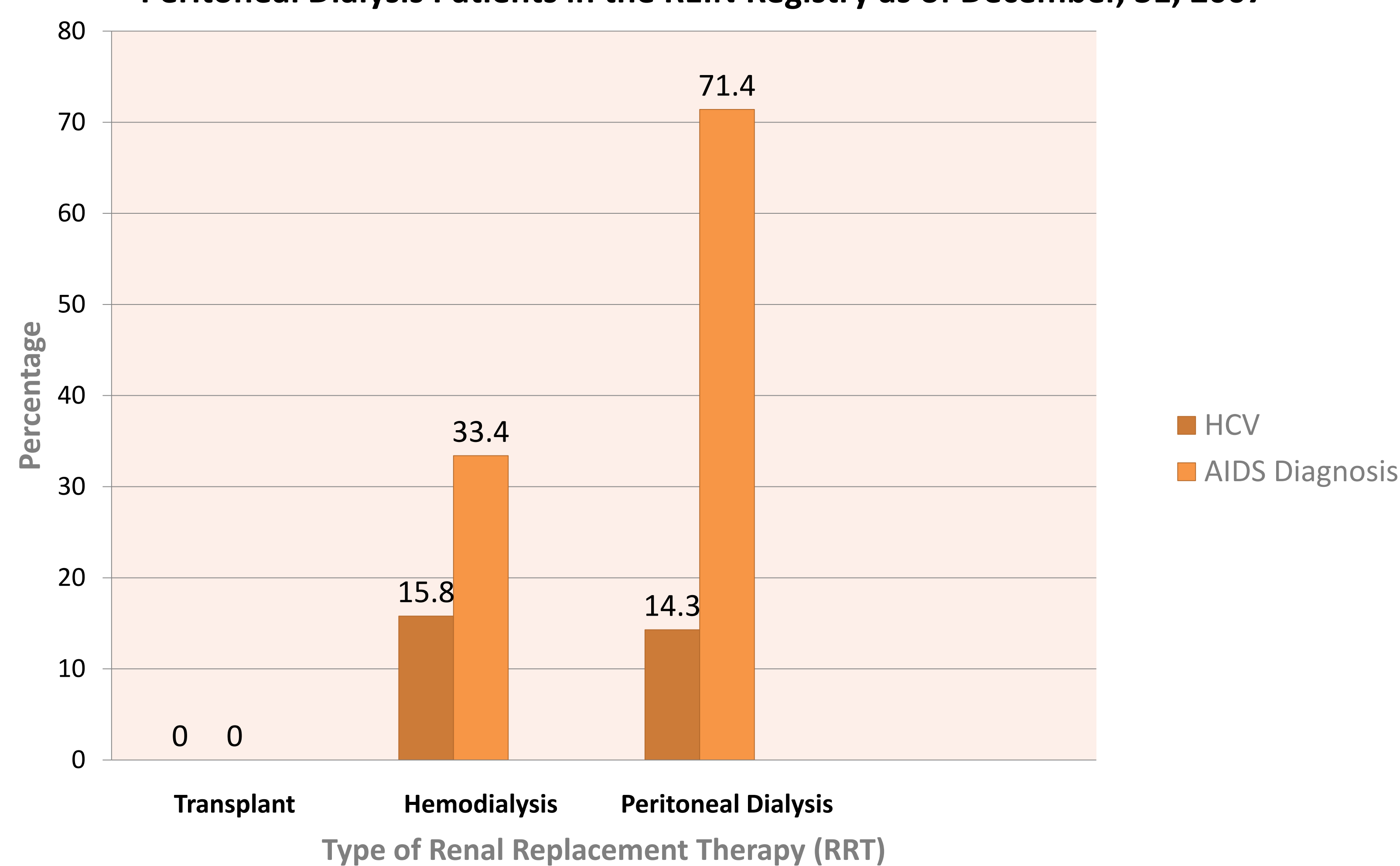
II. Methods

- Cross-sectional analysis of all HIV-infected registry patients undergoing renal replacement therapy (RRT (i.e.hemodialysis [HD], peritoneal-dialysis[PD], or renal transplantation), as of December, 31, 2007
- Variables analyzed included co-morbidities, age, gender, body mass index(BMI), country of origin, and time on RRT
- Chi-square testing ; and t-tests were used as appropriate with SAS (version 9.2)
- Three prevalence rates were calculated for HIV-infected, RRT patients, using as denominators:
 - 1)French population;
 - 2)French HIV-infected adult population;
 - 3)French,RRT population.

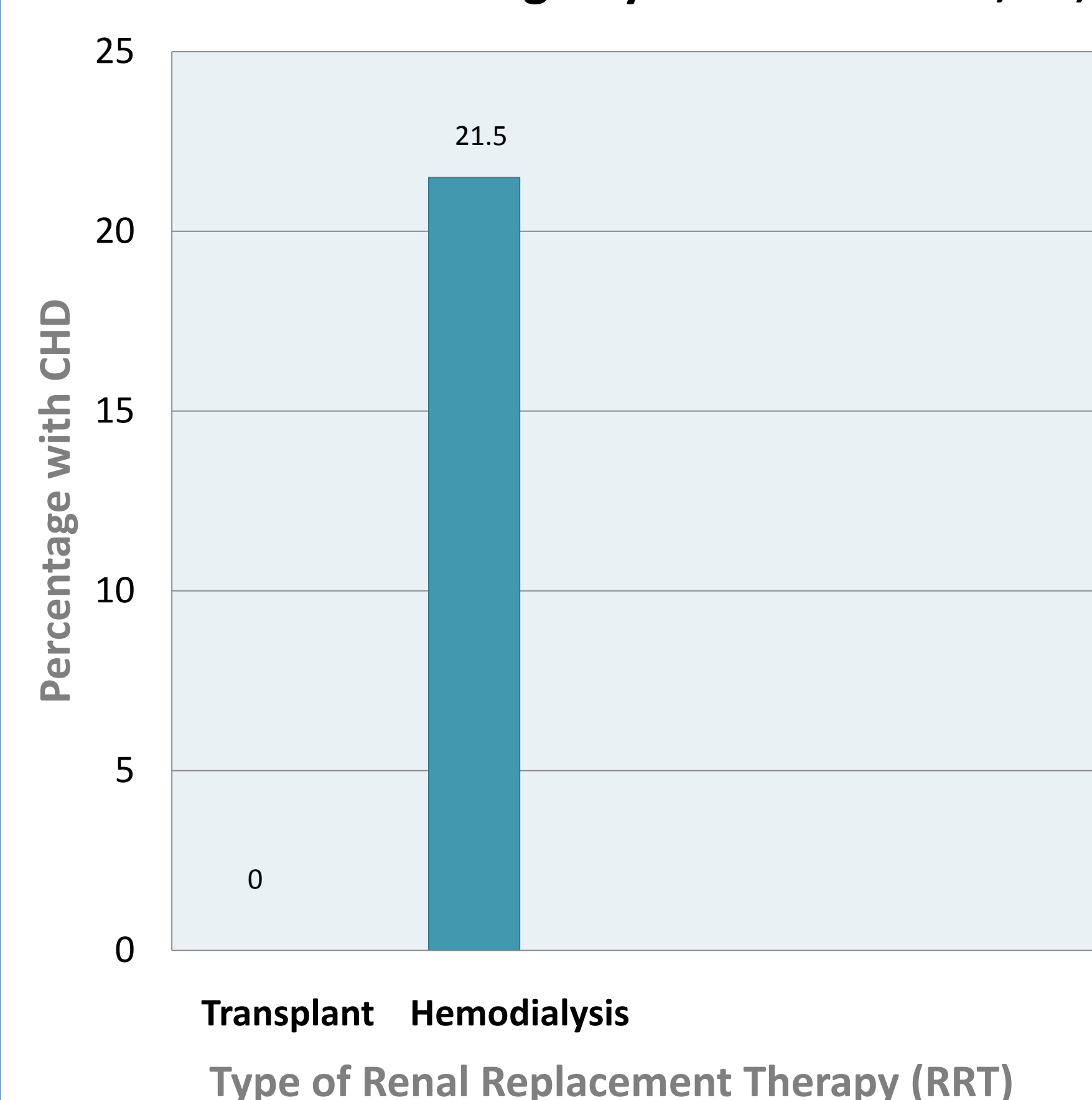
III. Results

- ✓ Of the 381 HIV-infected RRT patients from the REIN, there were 238 males, and 143 females
- ✓ There were a total of 317 on HD, 7 on PD, and 57 with functioning renal grafts
- ✓ The median age was 50.0 and median time on RRT was 6.0 years
- ✓ The prevalence of HIV-infection *and* RRT was:
 - 1) French Population: 0.068 per 1,000 French population,
 - 2) French HIV-infected adult population: 2.7 per 1,000 HIV-infected adults in France, and
 - 3) French RRT population: 12.0 per 1,000 French,CKD-Stage-5 patients
- ✓ No differences existed in gender, age, BMI, hepatitis-B-co-infection, RRT time, or diabetes, between the three RRT modalities
- ✓ However, findings showed that no transplant patients had hepatitis-C (HCV), compared with 15.8% in the HD, and 14.3% in the PD groups($p < 0.01$)
- ✓ Moreover, no HIV-infected transplant patients had chronic heart disease (CHD) declared in the REIN, compared to HD (21.5%) patients ($p < 0.0001$)
- ✓ In terms of racial differences, most dialysis patients were of African descent (59.8%), whereas transplant patients were mainly of European descent (75.0%)

HCV Infection and AIDS Diagnosis among Transplant, Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis Patients in the REIN Registry as of December, 31, 2007



Cardiovascular Disease among HIV+ RRT Patients in REIN Registry as of December, 31, 2007



IV. Conclusions

- ✓ Findings suggest that HIV-infected transplant patients have less HCV and CHD than their PD & HD counterparts
- ✓ Our results are consistent with the current literature showing an HIV prevalence of nearly 1%, among RRT patients
- ✓ The limitations of this study include the relatively small number of patients in addition to some missing co-morbidity data

V. Acknowledgements

The material presented in this poster is based upon the work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. OISE-0730065. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.