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SUN-456 Serum Sodium Is Inversely Related to Frailty and Bone Mineral Density (BMD) in Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)-Infected Patients 3

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Abstract

BACKGROUND: HIV-infected patients are predisposed to an increased risk of hyponatremia^{1,2}. In healthy population, low sodium is associated with impaired health status and reduced BMD³, but less is known about this association in HIV-infection.

AIM: To investigate the relationship between serum sodium, frailty and BMD in a large cohort of HIV-infected patients. METHODOLOGY: Retrospective study on the large HIV-infected patients cohort of the Multidisciplinary Metabolic Clinic of Modena, including all adult (age≥18 years) patients whose serum sodium was assessed from 2007 to 2017. Laboratory ranges of normality for sodium (136-146 mEq/L) were used to subdivide records in hyponatremic (HypoNa), hypernatremic (HyperNa) and normonatremic (NormoNa) groups. BMD was measured at total body, lumbar spine (L1 to L4) and total hip using a Hologic QDR-2000 densitometer (DXA). Frailty was calculated through 38-item multimorbidity frailty index. Statistical analysis: Parameters were not normally distributed and Kruskal-Wallis test, followed by

Dunn's test, was used to compare continuous variables. Correlations were performed using linear regression models. **RESULTS:** 1862 HIV-infected patients (1271 (68.3%) males and 591 (31.7%) females) were enrolled (mean age 46.3±7.8 years; average duration of HIV-infection 15.4±7.7 years). Mean serum sodium was 139.4±2.6 mEq/L. 80 (4.3%) HypoNa, 6 (0.3%) HyperNa and 1776 (95.4%) NormoNa were found. HypoNa showed a significantly longer duration of HIV-infection (p=0.005) and higher frailty index (p<0.0001) compared to NormoNa, while they did not differ for age and duration of HAART (p=0.8.54 and p=9.52, respectively). Frailty score and serum sodium were inversely related, even after the exclusion of HyperNa group (R=-0.144, R²=0.02, p<0.0001). Considering results at DXA examination, BMD was normal in 34.0% and reduced in 66.0% (51.7% osteopenia, 14.3% osteoporosis). Total body BMD, but neither femoral nor lumbar, directly correlated with serum sodium (R=0.057, R^2 =0.003, p=0.015) and it was significantly lower in HypoNa compared to NormoNa (p=0.047). **Figure 1 CONCLUSIONS:** This study shows that serum sodium is inversely related to frailty, suggesting its potential role as reliable and cheap marker in the HIVinfection follow-up. Furthermore, we demonstrate a direct correlation between sodium and body BMD in HIV-infected patients, similarly to general population. **REFERENCES**¹Braconnier P et al. Hyponatremia is a marker of disease severity in HIVinfected patients: a retrospective cohort study. BMC Infect Dis. 2017 Jan 26;17(1):98. ²Shu Z et al. HIV/AIDS-related hyponatremia: an old but still serious problem. Ren Fail. 2018 Nov;40(1):68-74. Fehlberg EA et al. Associations between hyponatraemia, volume depletion and the risk of falls in US hospitalised patients: a case-control study. BMJ Open. 2017 Aug 7;7(8):e017045.

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