

POSTER PRESENTATION

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Comparative evaluation of baseline characteristics of HIV mono infected and HIV/HBV co infected cohort in eastern India

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From 2nd International Science Symposium on HIV and Infectious Diseases (HIV SCIENCE 2014) Chennai, India. 30 January - 1 February 2014

Background

India has the third largest estimated number of HIV infected people and 40 million individuals in India are estimated to be Hepatitis B virus infected. In comparison to HBV mono-infection, the course of chronic HBV infection is more accelerated in HIV/HBV co-infected subjects. We analyzed the baseline characteristics of the HIV/HBV co-infected and HIV mono-infected patients.

Methods

Between July 2011 and January 2013, a total number of 1331 HIV-seropositive treatment naïve individuals, enrolled in the ART Centre of Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine were screened for HBsAg. A number of 1253 HIV mono-infected and 78 HIV/HBV co-infected patients were characterized. The co-infected patients were evaluated for HBeAg and anti HBe antibody by ELISA. HBV DNA was detected by nested PCR amplification followed by HBV genotype determination.

Results

The median age (35 years) was similar in HIV mono-infected and HIV/HBV co-infected group. The proportion of advanced HIV disease (WHO clinical stage III & IV) was more in HIV/HBV co-infected patients (37.1% vs. 19.9%) than HIV mono-infected subjects. The co-infected subjects had significantly higher serum bilirubin, ALT, alkaline phosphatase, creatinine and ALT/platelet ratio index. CD4 count was non significantly lower in co-infected patients. Majority (61.5%) were HBeAg reactive with higher HBV DNA ($p=0.0001$) and APRI ($p=0.04$) as compared to

HBeAg negative (38.5%) patients. Genotype HBV/D (71.7%) was the predominant genotype followed by HBV/A (19.4%) and HBV/C (8.9%) among the co-infected patients from eastern India.

Conclusion

HIV/HBV co-infection warrants long term prospective study on immune recovery, HIV and HBV viral replication, and hepatotoxicity.

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Published: 27 May 2014

doi:10.1186/1471-2334-14-S3-P14

Cite this article as: Sarkar et al.: Comparative evaluation of baseline characteristics of HIV mono infected and HIV/HBV co infected cohort in eastern India. *BMC Infectious Diseases* 2014 **14**(Suppl 3):P14.

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