

THE PREVALENCE AND RISK OF NON-INFECTIOUS COMORBIDITIES IN HIV-INFECTED AND NON-HIV INFECTED MALES ATTENDING GENERAL PRACTICE IN AUSTRALIA.

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Background: Non-AIDS related mortality rates among HIV-infected patients exceed those of their uninfected peers, likely driven by a higher risk of non-infectious comorbidities (NICMs) including cardiovascular disease (CVD), chronic kidney disease (CKD) type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), osteoporosis and cancer. The prevalence of mental illness and complex NICMs are identified as primary concerns by antiretroviral prescribers in Australia. The prevalence and risk of NICMs among Australian HIV-infected patients is unknown.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional, observational study using longitudinal data from an Australian primary care database. The HIV infected cohort included all men with a recorded diagnosis of HIV. The non-HIV infected cohort comprised all other men attending the same practices. The prevalence and risk of CVD, CKD, T2DM, osteoporosis, cancer, anxiety and depression were compared between the groups.

Results: 2,406 HIV-infected men and 648,205 other men attending primary care were included. HIV-infected men were less socio-economically disadvantaged and more urban than men in the primary care cohort. HIV-infected men had a higher ($p < 0.001$) prevalence of CKD (2.7% vs 1.6%, RR 1.7 [95% CI 1.3-2.2]), cancer (13.7 vs 8.3%, RR 1.7 [CI 1.5-1.8]), osteoporosis (5.4% vs 2.1%, RR 2.6 [CI 2.2-3.0]), anxiety (22.9% vs 10.9%, RR 2.1 [CI 2.0-2.3]) and depression (35.5% vs 15.1%, RR 2.3 [CI 2.2-2.5]). There was no difference in the prevalence of CVD (9.4% vs 9.6%) and a lower prevalence of T2DM among HIV-infected men (5.7% vs 8.4%, RR 0.7 [CI 0.6-0.8]). The highest relative risk of CVD (RR 8.2 [CI 1.2-57.8]), cancer (RR 3.0 [CI 2.0-4.5]) and osteoporosis (RR 6.7 [CI 5.4-8.2]) was seen in younger HIV-infected men.

Conclusion: HIV-infected men attending primary care in Australia are at increased risk of CKD, cancer, osteoporosis, anxiety and depression. There appears to be a risk of premature onset of CVD, osteoporosis and cancer among younger HIV-infected patients.

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