

This mortality would be reduced by avoiding CD4 decline below 200 cells/mm³, considering initiation of HAART in patients with BMI <18 kg/m² and/or with hemoglobin <8 g/dl and timely treatment of Tuberculosis before HAART.

OT5-03

Survival of HIV Patients in the University of Malaya Medical Centre, Kuala Lumpur

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Introduction: Highly active anti-retroviral therapy (HAART) therapy for HIV patients has been available in Malaysia since 1997. However, there have been very few survival studies Malaysian patients and almost none on those receiving HAART. The aim of this study was to look at the survival of HIV patients in a large teaching hospital in Malaysia.

Methods: A retrospective cohort study was carried out involving a review of HIV/ AIDS patients records in the University of Malaya Medical Centre, from 1986 – 2008. **Results:** Eight hundred and forty three HIV patients received treatment during this period. The mean age was 41.5 years. The majority were between 30 to 49 years old (69.2 %), males (77.6%) and of Chinese ethnic origin (68.5%). Of these patients, 123 (14.6%) were treated with a single drug, 591 (70.1%) received double drug regimes and the remainder (129 or 15.3%) received HAART. Patients on HAART survived longer than those not on HAART. Survival was also longer among patients with CD4 count higher than 200 cell/μl at baseline. HAART increased median survival time of patients regardless of CD4 cell count but had a greater survival effect if baseline CD4 count was more than 200 cell/μl. Baseline plasma HIV viral load (> or <100,000 copies) had no apparent effect on survival.

Conclusion: Baseline CD4 and HAART therapy seems to influence the length of survival of HIV patients.

OT5-04

Sexual Behavior of HIV/AIDS Patients Receiving ARV in Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia

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Background. The amount of AIDS patients receiving ARV in Indonesia up to September 2007 attained 76.2%, but the amount of HIV infection/AIDS patient still increases. Based on the data of cumulative transmission mode of AIDS in Indonesia from January to March 2008, sexual transmission are the most common (45.7%), compared with IDU. This study was conducted to observe the sexual activities of HIV infection/AIDS patients. **Method.** This study was conducted in dr.

Soetomo General Hospital in Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia, involving 45 stage III-IV HIV infection/AIDS outpatients treated by ARV, from May to October 2008. Data was collected using questionnaire. **Results.** During ARV treatment, 42 respondents (93.3%) still practice sexual activities 2-3 times a month in average. Thirteen respondents (27.7%) still practice sexual activities with multiple sexual partners. Nine respondents (21.4%) are homosexuals. The most frequent sexual activities are vaginal intercourse (76.2%), compared with anal sex (23.8%). Only 1 out of 11 respondents who had anal sex did not use condom during each sexual activities, while 4 respondents used it rarely. **Conclusion.** Several unsafe sexual activities practiced by HIV infection/AIDS patients receiving ARV are found, and will potentially take part to the increase of HIV infection/AIDS in Indonesia, particularly in East Java. Thus, the more effective counseling during ARV treatment is suggested to be implemented.

OT5-05

Trend Analysis of the HIV Epidemic among Female Population in Taiwan

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Since the first female HIV/AIDS case was reported in 1987, there were 1,542 female HIV/AIDS infected patients reported at the end of 2008, and the number accounted for 8.7% of all HIV/AIDS reported cases in Taiwan. The male and female ratio was 10.5:1. In 2005, the new reported Female HIV cases reached the peak at 400. However, from 2006 it showed a downward trend. Till the year 2008, the new case of female HIV infected was less than 100, only 97 cases. Taiwan have provided universal free HIV testing for pregnancy women in prenatal phase since 2005, the HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women between 2005 and 2008 dropped from 2.67 per 100,000 to 1.25 per 100,000. However, in monitoring the epidemic of female sex workers, the prevalence rates in 2004 through 2008 were 0.1%, 0.2%, 0.4%, 0.1% and 0.2% respectively. Comparing with the 1.25 per 100,000 of HIV prevalence rate of pregnant women in 2008, the prevalence rate among sex workers was 8 to 30 times as much. Therefore, it is suggested that the HIV infection of women in Taiwan is controlled quite well when comparing with the world scale infection. However, to prevent extension in the future, Taiwan Government shall adopt active HIV prevention strategy among female sex workers.