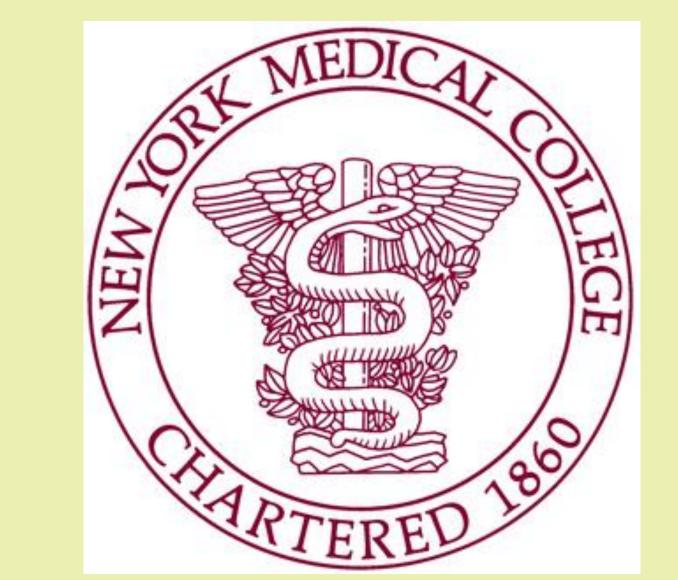


Thromboembolism in Persons Living with HIV (PLWH): A Single Center Retrospective Cohort Study



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Introduction	Results	Results
❖Data on risk of thromboembolism in PLWH is limited.	Incidence of DVT/PE in PLWH admitted to our hospital during study period	Descriptive analysis, univariate and multivariate ❖ Average D-dimer: 4491
HIV is often recognized as a chronic inflammatory disease and has been recognized as a prothrombotic condition.	❖ Out of the 192 hospitalized PLWH during the study period → 15 (8%) patients had documented deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and/or pulmonary	 ❖ For PLWH WITH venous thromboembolism ➤ Median CD4 count was 487
Aims: to analyze the incidence and demographic of venous thromboembolism such as pulmonary embolism and deep vein thrombosis in PLWH admitted to our hospital.	 deep vein thrombosis (D v 1) and/or pulmonary embolism (PE). Out of the 15 who developed DVT/PE History of DVT/PE was present in 5 (33%) patients 	 ➤ Median viral load of 900 ❖ For PLWH WITHOUT venous thromboembolism ➤ Median CD4: 420 ➤ Median viral load: 140
Methodology	> New onset of DVT/PE was present in 10 (67%) patients	Though not statistically significance, higher viral load seems to associate with risk of venous
 Study Design Retrospective Cohort Study Inclusion Criteria PLWH ≥ 18 years old Admitted between 09/01/2018 and 09/01/2019 	 ❖ Out of the 15 patients ➤ 4 (27%) had DVT and PE, ➤ 4 (27%) had only DVT and ➤ 7 (46%) had only PE. 	 thromboembolism. ❖ Female gender is an independent risk factor for venous thromboembolism in PLWH ➤ (z-score 2.75, p=0.0059; odds ratio [OR], 4.67; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.56-13.69).
Complete laboratory profile and well-defined clinical outcomes.	Demographic Analysis of PLWH with DVT/PE	Discussion and Conclusion
Exclusion Criteria Absence of above Were still inpatients on 5/25/2020 Analysis	 The median age was 57 years, ranged from 40 to 74 years 4 males and 11 females As for ethnicities, 2 Caucasian, 12 were African American and 1 Hispanic. 	Our observation of PLWH with venous thromboembolism suggest that this population has an increased risk of venous thromboembolism as compared to a general population.
 Demographic, clinical and laboratory data were reviewed and retrieved. Descriptive analysis, univariate and 		Female is an independent risk factor in this group of patient and higher viral load seem to associated with higher risk.
multivariate logistic regression methods describe the demographic profile of PLWH with venous thromboembolism. 		Larger prospective studies in this population are needed to study the risk of venous thromboembolism in this group of patients.