ABSTRACT

USING PROFILE OF ANTIRETROVIRAL AND THERAPY OUTCOME ON PATIENT WITH HIV-AIDS (Study at VCT Unit of Wamena Public Hospital at Papua)

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Background – HIV/AIDS is a very common problem and causing many loss in every aspect of life. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS in papua is the highest case in Indonesia long with high incidence of oportunitic infection, low adherence and high mortality rate.

Objective – The aim of this study was to determine and analyze the profile of ARV use and therapy outcome of HIV/AIDS patients at Wamena Public Hospital in Papua.

Method – This observational cross sectional retrospective study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Airlangga University. Data was collected from medical record of patients who visit VCT unit of Wamena Hospital from April 2015 to April 2017.

Result – Data was collected from medical record of 236 patients who met inclusion and exclusion criteria. Study showed that most patients were men, age of 18-29 years, married and had regular employment. Heterosexuals are most common risk factor in 68% of patients. FDC (TDF + 3TC + EFV) is the most ARV used and all of the ARV regimens used are in accordance with the 2015 National Antiretroviral Therapy Guideline Indonesian Ministry of Health. The clinical condition of patients prior to ARV therapy was stage III in 66% of patients. ARV therapy improved the clinical condition of the patients in 14 patients, and 9 patients had worsening their clinical condition. Although CD4 cell testing were not routinely performed, patients showed to increase CD4 cell count after 6, 12, and 24 months of ARV therapy in 76%; 55%; and 72% patients.. There are 55 adverse drug events that require regiments changing.

Conclusion – Based on this study, using of antiretroviral drugs improved clinical condition, decreasing the number of IO, and increasing the patient's CD4 cell count.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, antiretroviral, outcome terapi, opportunistic infection, adverse event, hospital