



CARDIOVASCULAR RISK IN HIV-POSITIVE POPULATION:

EVALUATION OF THE RISK AND SEROLOGICAL MARKERS

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Background



At to date cardiovascular disease is an important cause of death in the HIV-positive population (1) and this phenomenon can be explained by the presence of an HIV-related chronic inflammatory state. A lot of algorithms have been used to predict cardiovascular risk(CVR): FraminghamRiskScore (FRS), Atherosclerotic CardiovascularDisease(ASCVD), the Prospective Cardiovascular Münster study score(PROCAM) and the DAD-5 Years Estimated Risk but none of these considers the inflammatory state in the assessment(2 -3-4). The aim of the study is to show the relationship between plasma inflammatory markers and CVR scores.

Materials and methods

We enrolled 90 HIV-positive patients in cART at the Infectious Diseases Clinics of Chieti. Demographic and anamnestic data were collected, blood and immunological parameters were measured in addi-

Population Data		
VARIABLE	<u>MEAN Value ± DS</u>	
Age (yr)	$48,86 \pm 10.01$	
$BMI (Kg/m^2)$	$25,97 \pm 3,94$	
SBP (mmHg)	$125,88 \pm 17,91$	
DBP (mmHg)	$78,30 \pm 13,89$	
Years from diagnosis (yr)	$10,32 \pm 7,72$	
CD4+ Nadir (cell/mmc)	$14,83 \pm 11.33$	

Interleukin	levels	data
VARIABLE	\underline{M}	<u>EAN Value ± DS</u>

tion to the Cystatin C, PCR, microalbuminuria, IL-18, IL-2, IL4, IL-6, IL-10, TNF- α and IFN- γ and CVR	I
scores.	I
Results	I
Our population was made up 90 HIV-positive patients: 70males(77,8%) and 20females(22,2%) with a	I
mean age of 48,86±10,01years and a mean BMI of 25,97±3,94 Kg/m2. Biochemical data showed a	I
mean of CD4+lymphocytes of 686.09±311.51 cells/ml, CD4/CD8 ratio of 0.81±0.12, PCR of 0.41±0.23	2
mg/dl, eGFR of 88.22±22.02 ml/min/1.73m2, total cholesterol of 184.14 ±34.58 mg/dl while Cystatin	I
C was 1.02±0.25 mg/dl. Interleukin levels showed the following mean values: IL-18 of 270.10±7.44	
pg/mL, IL-2 of 1.69 ±1.33 pg/mL, IL-4 of 1.92±3.02 pg/mL, IL-6 of 3.87±2.58 pg/mL, IL-10 of	
1.17 ± 1.75 pg/mL whereas TNF- α was 1.31 ± 0.8 pg/mL and IFN- γ equal to 32.65 ± 17.1 IU/mL. The stu-	
dy of cardiovascular risk scores showed a mean of FRS of 6.98 ± 6.11%, ASCVD of 7.18 ± 6.25%, PRO-	
CAM of 6.7 ± 7.4% and DAD- 5 Years Estimated Risk of 3.10 ± 3.41%. There was a correlation	
between all the scores for CVR prediction and the years of HIV diagnosis(p = <0.001); a correlation	
between all the CVR scores and IL-18(p = <0.001); a correlation between circulating IL-2 with both	
the FRS and the DAD-5 Years Estimated Risk; a correlation between these scores and levels of Cysta-	

INTERLEUCHIN-18 (pg/mL)	$270,10 \pm 7,44$
INTERLEUCHIN-2 (pg/mL)	$1,69 \pm 1,33$
INTERLEUCHIN-4 (pg/mL)	$1,92 \pm 3,02$
INTERLEUCHIN-6 (pg/mL)	$3,87 \pm 2,58$
INTERLEUCHIN-10 (pg/mL)	$1,17 \pm 1,75$
TNF- α (pg/mL)	$1,31 \pm 0,8$
IFN- 7 (UI/mL)	32,65 ± 17,1



tin $C(p = \langle 0.001 \rangle)$, $PCR(p = \langle 0.01 \rangle)$ and microalbuminuria(p = 0.01).

Conclusions

Our study shows that exsist a correlation between the inflammatory markers and the results obtained from the CVR scores, highlighting how the inflammatory process participates in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular damage in the HIV-positive population. Therefore the use of these markers could be a valid tool to be used in association with the calculators to highlight the populations at greater risk that require targeted and priority interventions, aimed at reducing future cardiovascular events.

References

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