SARS-CoV-2 INFECTION IN HIV PATIENTS

- WE ANTICIPATED A WORSE SCENARIO -

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Background

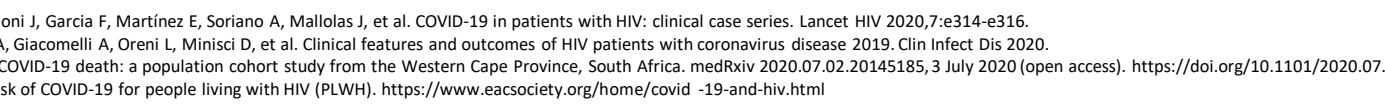
With the immune suppression and deregulation associated with HIV infection, we anticipated a worse clinical and prognostic outcome facing SARS-CoV-2 co-infection. According to the current literature, it is still uncertain whether patients with HIV infection have greater morbidity or mortality through the course of COVID-19. Our aim was to analyze the incidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection among people living with HIV and compare with the general population. (1-4)

Materials and Methods

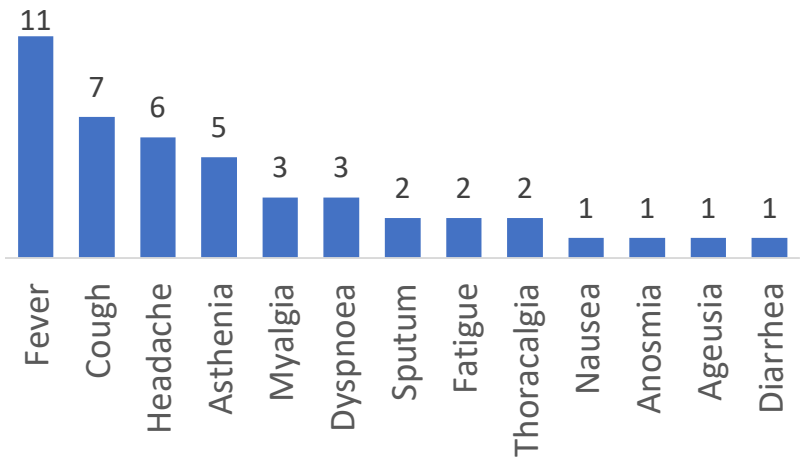
Demographic, epidemiologic, clinical, laboratorial and therapeutic data was collected, regarding our HIV-positive population co-infected with SARS-CoV-2, at a Lisbon hospital center, Portugal, between 16/03/2020 and 01/07/2020. Statistical analysis was performed in order to describe and analyze the different groups.

RESULTS

12 192 SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR Tests → 6.7% Positive Results (n=815) → 33.8% Hospital Admissions (n=276)

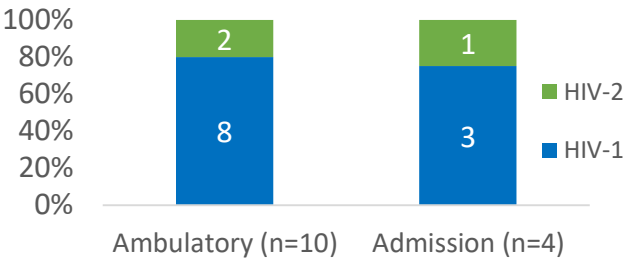


	HIV+ patients tested (n=132)	All patients tested (n=12 192)
Positive SARS-CoV-2	14	815
Age (mean)	53.1 years	54 years
Male (%)	64	43



Symptoms in HIV co-infected SARS-CoV-2 population

HIV patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection	Ambulatory (n=10)	Hospital admission (n=4)
Male	50% (n=5)	100% (n=4)
Age (mean)	49.8 years	61.5 years
TCD4+ count	671.5 cel/mm3	664.9 cel/mm3
Undectactable viral load	90%	100%
PCR SARS-COV-2 clearance	No data	51.7 days



CONCLUSIONS

In our population, there was no evidence of a higher incidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection related to HIV infection.
The evolution of SARS-CoV-2 infection in patients living with HIV was similar to non-HIV patients.
The major differences between the hospitalized and the ambulatory patients in the HIV population was age and male sex: the hospitalized HIV patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection were older and male.

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