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## Treatment of Cotrimoxazole prevention significantly improved CD 4 in HIV/AIDS patients

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**Background:** WHO estimates at year 2014 there were 9.6 million peoples worldwide suffering from TB. One third of the 37 million peoples living with HIV worldwide were infected by latent TB, in which people with latent TB were at risk 26 times (24-28) to become patients with active TB. In September 2014, the cumulative cases of HIV in Indonesia were 150,296 cases with the number of people living with HIV who were receiving ARV treatment as many as 45,631 peoples, and TB was the most opportunistic infection in people living with HIV in Hospital Infection Dr. Sulianti Saroso in year 2013 until year 2016, despite the number of people living of HIV/AIDS +TB was decreased ( year 2013 amount 29,50%, 2016 amount 22,02% (Adria Rusli. 2016). Purpose of research to determine the determinant influence of HIV/AIDS +TBC.

**Research Method:** This research was a quantitative with case control study using secondary data in medical record. The study population in this study was all patients of TB-HIV Co-Infection at Infectious Hospital Dr. Sulianti Saroso, Jakarta at 2013-2016. The sample in the study was calculated using lemeshow formula amount 160 for cases and 160 controls taken by the random sampling technique. Data analysis was done by univariate, bivariate and multivariate with multiple logistic regression.

**Result:** The final model of multivariate analysis has showed the variables were influenced of HIV-AIDS+Tb control with HIV-AIDS that were access to health facilities (p 0.001, OR 3,517, 95% CI 1.828-6.766) weight loss (P 0.001, OR 0.180, 95%CI 0.095—0.338), comorbid with other opportunistic infections (p 0,001; OR 4.617,95%CI 1.876-11.363); CD4 cell count 6 months after ARV (p 0,001; OR 15.769,95%CI 8.286-30.008). All patients have given treatment of Cotrimoxazole to prevention.

**Conclusions:** Difficult access, body weight decreased more than 7 kg, there were comorbidity, CD 4 <350 sel / mm<sup>3</sup> have influenced for HIV/AIDS +TBC. That variables have contributed for HIV/AIDS +TBC 52,3%.

### Biography

Cicilia Windiyansih currently working as Lecturer in Respati Indonesia University. Previously, She had worked in Ministry of Health, Indonesia for more than 20 year in Directorate of transmittable Disease. She has an expertise in epidemiological statistic, epidemiology and medical laboratory sciences. Her research interests are transmittable disease such as rabies, HIV AIDS, She also wrote book about epidemiological statistic and rabies. She and her team currently working at research about transmittable disease MDR TB and HIV AIDS.

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