

عنوان مقاله:

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF MORTALITY AMONG HIV-INFECTED DRUG USERS IN KURDISTAN PROVINCE
DURING 1387-1396

محل انتشار:

سیزدهمین کنگره بین المللی دانش اعتیاد (سال: 1398)

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background and Aim : According to WHO reports, in 2015 around 450,000 people died as a result of drug use, of which 167,750 were directly linked to drug abuse disorders (mainly excessive consumption, and the rest Cases for other reasons, including viral hepatitis, HIV, and non-immune injection have been reported. The aim of this study was to investigate epidemiologic mortality of HIV-infected drug users in Kurdistan province between 1387 and 1396. **Methods :** In this cross-sectional study conducted in Kurdistan province in 1397, routine data of the national care system registered in the HIV / AIDS surveillance program were used. All identified cases were investigated during the ten year period from 1387 to 1396. Data was complete in cases where there was a defect in recorded data using counseling with patients or their families. Data analysis was performed using SPSS version 22 software. **Results :** Over the past 10 years, 224 new HIV / AIDS infected persons have been identified in Kurdistan province, of which 178 (79.46%) were men and 46 (20.54%) were women. The mean and standard deviation of patients age was 34.49 ± 10.50 years. 55.8% of the prison population, 56.6% had a history of addiction, 48.6% had a history of joint infusion, 10.8% had a history of drug addiction and imprisonment. Based on the results, 23% of the patients identified in this period died, 80% had a history of addiction, and 20% had no history of addiction. During the study period, the adherence to treatment in women is higher than that of men. **Conclusion :** According to the results of this study, the percentage of HIV-related deaths among male consuming people was higher than that of non. It can be concluded that HIV and synergistic addiction increase the chance of death in HIV-infected people who simultaneously consume drugs.

کلمات کلیدی:

addiction, HIV / AIDS, mortality

