Introduction

Chronic HIV infection and HIV-related conditions are associated with a high burden of comorbidities. Various studies in the past have shown that the burden of these comorbidities has increased over time, possibly due to the aging of the HIV population and the availability of antiretroviral therapy (ART).

Methods

The study included all HIV patients hospitalized in France between January 1st, 2013 and December 31st, 2014. The data were extracted from the French Medical Information System (PMSI) and the National French Medical Information System Database (PMSI-MSO).

Results

In total, 30,294 patients were included in the study. The most frequent comorbidities reported in our population were endocrinological, nervous, and psychiatric events. In total, 70,180 stays were identified, of which 66% were directly associated and 68% were probably associated with HIV.

Discussion of Comorbidities

The distribution of comorbidities varied across different age groups, with cardiovascular events being more common in older patients and psychiatric events more common in younger patients.

Conclusion

The burden of comorbidities in hospitalized HIV patients in France has increased significantly over the past decade, with cardiovascular events becoming the most prevalent. This highlights the need for ongoing research to better understand the mechanisms underlying these comorbidities and to develop effective strategies for their prevention and management.