



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Epidemiology and outcome of HIV-infected patients admitted to the ICU in the current highly active antiretroviral therapy era



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KEYWORDS

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Abstract

Purpose: To describe the epidemiology of critical disease in HIV-infected patients during the current highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) era and to identify hospital mortality predictors.

Methods: A longitudinal, retrospective observational study was made of HIV-infected adults admitted to the ICU in two Spanish hospitals between 1 January 2000 and 31 December 2014. Demographic and HIV-related variables were analyzed, together with comorbidities, severity scores, reasons for admission and need for organ support. The chi-squared test was used to compare categorical variables, while continuous variables were contrasted with the Student's *t*-test, Mann-Whitney *U*-test or Kruskal-Wallis test, assuming an alpha level = 0.05. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to calculate odds ratios for assessing correlations to mortality during hospital stay. Joinpoint regression analysis was used to study mortality trends over time.

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Results: A total of 283 episodes were included for analyses. Hospital mortality was 32.9% (95%CI: 21.2–38.5). Only admission from a site other than the Emergency Care Department (OR 3.64, 95%CI: 1.30–10.20; $p=0.01$), moderate–severe liver disease (OR 5.65, 95%CI: 1.11–28.87; $p=0.04$) and the APACHE II score (OR 1.14, 95%CI: 1.04–1.26; $p<0.01$) and SOFA score at 72 h (OR 1.19, 95%CI: 1.02–1.40; $p=0.03$) maintained a statistically significant relationship with hospital mortality.

Conclusions: Delayed ICU admission, comorbidities and the severity of critical illness determine the prognosis of HIV-infected patients admitted to the ICU. Based on these data, HIV-infected patients should receive the same level of care as non-HIV-infected patients, regardless of their immunological or nutritional condition.

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PALABRAS CLAVE

VIH;
TARGA;
Pronóstico

Epidemiología y pronóstico de los pacientes con VIH ingresados en la UCI en la era de tratamiento antirretroviral de gran actividad actual

Resumen

Objetivos: Describir la epidemiología de la patología crítica en el paciente infectado por VIH durante la era de tratamiento antirretroviral de gran actividad actual y encontrar predictores de mortalidad hospitalaria.

Métodos: Estudio observacional, retrospectivo y longitudinal que incluye pacientes infectados por VIH adultos ingresados en las UCI de hospitales de Galicia, entre el 1 de enero de 2000 y el 31 de diciembre de 2014. Analizamos variables demográficas y relacionadas con la infección por el VIH, comorbilidades, puntuaciones de gravedad, motivo de ingreso y necesidad de soporte de órganos. Empleamos la prueba de la Chi-cuadrado para comparar las variables categóricas y las pruebas de la T-Student, U de Mann-Whitney o H de Kruskal-Wallis para las variables continuas, asumiendo un error $\alpha=0,05$. Utilizamos la regresión logística multivariante para calcular la OR de la asociación con la mortalidad hospitalaria. Aplicamos análisis de regresión de *joinpoint* para estudiar la tendencia temporal de mortalidad.

Resultados: Incluimos 283 episodios. La mortalidad hospitalaria fue del 32,9% (IC 95%=21,2-38,5%). El ingreso no procedente de Urgencias (OR 3,64; IC 95%= 1,30-10,20; $p=0,01$), la enfermedad hepática moderada-grave (OR 5,65; IC 95%=1,11-28,87; $p=0,04$), el APACHE II (OR 1,14; IC 95%= 1,04-1,26; $p<0,01$) y el SOFA a las 72 h (OR 1,19; IC 95%= 1,02-1,40; $p=0,03$) se relacionan con la mortalidad hospitalaria en el análisis multivariante.

Conclusiones: El retraso en el ingreso en UCI, las comorbilidades y la gravedad del episodio determinan el pronóstico del paciente infectado por VIH ingresado en UCI. Los pacientes con VIH deberían recibir el mismo nivel de cuidados que los pacientes no infectados por VIH, independientemente de su estado inmunológico o nutricional.

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Introduction

The introduction of antiretroviral therapy (ART) has meant a drastic change in HIV-infected patients' prognoses. Since its introduction, survival rates have continued to increase, even in developing countries.^{1–3} Moreover, high activity ART (HAART) has reduced the incidence of AIDS-related diseases and hospitalizations.⁴ Among patients with good immunovirological conditions, HIV infection has become a chronic disease. However, immune system restoration is incomplete in these patients and there remains an inflammatory condition which, in the long-term, is related to pathologies such as cancer and cardiovascular diseases. This chronic inflammatory profile, along with longer survival and possible toxicity accumulation from HAART, will mean

that HIV-infected elderly patients have a high burden of "special" comorbidities known as HIV-associated non-AIDS (HANA)⁵ which will cause their hospital admissions.

HAART has also led to a significant change in both the profile and prognosis of HIV patients admitted to intensive care units (ICU). At the start of the pandemic in the early 1980s, 70% of admissions were due to respiratory failure secondary to pneumonia caused by *Pneumocystis jiroveci* (formerly known as *Pneumocystis carinii*, hence its acronym: PCP). However, since HAART was introduced, the rate of patients admitted to the ICU with AIDS-related diseases has dropped, as has the associated mortality. In Europe and North America, short-term mortality of approximately 20–30% (survival higher than 90% in the ICU) has been reported, as has survival of 85% at one year and higher than 70% at two years.^{6–23}

Although with higher mortality than in Europe and North America, decreased mortality has also been observed in countries such as Brazil, Mexico, China, Taiwan and Australia, where intra-ICU and hospital mortality varies from 37% to 68% and 48% to 68%, respectively.^{24–30} In Spain, higher mortality has been published compared with other developed countries (36.5%, 67.9% and 80.9% at 30, 60 and 90 days, respectively)³¹ without evidence of a decrease over the HAART period.³²

However, despite the decreased mortality in HIV patients admitted to the ICU, this is still greater than in non-HIV patients.^{20,23,31} Results from analyses of prognostic factors in this patient group have varied. Some study authors have concluded that the patient's immunovirological condition determines the prognosis,^{26,28} while others have stated that prognosis depends on disease severity that led to ICU admission^{19,21,22,25,27,33} and comorbidities.^{21,22,31}

Our study aim was thus to describe the epidemiology of critical pathology in HIV patients in a cohort of patients admitted to ICU, during the current HAART period and to identify factors that predict mortality during hospital admission.

Methods

Study scope

The study was performed in the ICUs of Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de A Coruña (36 beds) and Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Ourense (22 beds), two public hospitals located in the northwest of Spain, serving an approximate population of 500,000 inhabitants.

Study period

Data were collected from 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2014.

Study design

This was a longitudinal, retrospective, observational study.

Inclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria included: ICU admission from the community, hospital ward or another hospital; HIV infection diagnosed previously or during ICU admission; age older than 18 years.

Exclusion criteria

Patients readmitted to the ICU during the same hospital admission were excluded.

Patient recruitment

Patients were identified for inclusion using the two hospitals' clinical documentation systems.

Ethics

Ethical approval was granted by the Pontevedra/Vigo/Ourense Research Ethics Committee (code 2015/489).

Measurements

Clinical records for each admission were reviewed. We analyzed sociodemographic data (age and sex); comorbidities (defined according to the Charlson comorbidity index – CCI, see [Appendix A. Supplementary data](#)); date of HIV infection diagnosis; most recent CD4 count and viral load (VL) (in the event that these data were unavailable for the six months prior to admission, we used the first post-admission data if determined during the first week of ICU admission); HAART (active prescription of at least three antiretrovirals from at least two classes, unless there was evidence of therapeutic non-compliance); nutritional status (cachexia, reported during physical examination, and albumin levels upon ICU admission); reason for ICU admission; severity at admission (APACHE II score); organ dysfunction (SOFA score at admission and 72 h); organ support during admission (vasopressors, mechanical ventilation and renal replacement techniques [RRTs]); ICU/hospital length of stay (LOS) and ICU and in-hospital mortality. We also recorded ART administration during the ICU stay.

Admission from ED (Emergency Department) was defined as ICU admission right away from ED. Admission from medical or surgical ward was defined as "admission not from E.D."

Patients with new positive tests during hospital admission and before discharge from the ICU were considered newly diagnosed with an HIV infection.

Co-infection with Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) was defined as positive RNA-HCV and Hepatitis B Virus infection (HBV) was defined as positive surface antigen (HBsAg).

To identify changes over time, we established three periods of 5 years (1: 2000–2004, 2: 2005–2009, 3: 2010–2014).

Sample size rationale

A total of 283 patients were recruited during the study period. This sample size allows estimating parameters with a precision of $\pm 6.5\%$ at a confidence level of 95%. Furthermore, it allows to detect as statistically significant differences in hospital mortality rates of 16% or higher, assuming a mortality rate around 25% and an expected exposure to a risk factor of 50% (confidence level 95%, power level 80%).

Statistical analysis

Continuous variables are shown as mean \pm standard deviation (SD) or median and p25–p75; qualitative variables are shown as number and percentage.

We compared patients who survived hospital admission with those who died during their hospital stay using the Chi-square test for categorical variables and Student's *t*-test or the Mann–Whitney *U* test for continuous variables, assuming

an alpha level = 0.05. We compared the three time periods using Kruskal–Wallis *H* for quantitative variables, and Chi-square for categorical variables. Trends in mortality during the study period were investigated by a joinpoint regression analysis. We used logistic regression to calculate OR values to evaluate the association with mortality during the hospital stay. Variables associated with hospital mortality ($p < 0.05$) on univariate analyses were included in the multivariate analysis.

Statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics, Version 19.0. (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY).

Results

A total of 297 admissions were recorded; among these, 14 patients were admitted twice, so only the initial 283 episodes were included for final analyses. The patient sample characteristics are shown in [Table 1](#).

A total of 71 patients (25.1%) died during their admission to the ICU, while another 22 died before hospital discharge, translating to a total hospital mortality of 32.9% (95% CI = 21.2–38.5%). Among these 14 patients who were admitted twice, 11 (78.6%) died during hospital stay.

Median ICU and hospital LOS were 5^{2,13} and 18^{9,37} days, respectively.

In this sample, 68.9% fulfilled the AIDS criteria following CDC 1993 criteria.³⁴ Following new definitions³⁵ 11.7% patients were in stage 0, 12.0% in stage 1, 14.1% in stage 2, 59% in stage 3 and 3.2 in stage *unknown*. Among patients with a known HIV infection, 62% were under HAART at the time of admission (54.8% of the total sample). Their CD4 count was 167.0 (53.5, 414.0) cells/mm³ and VL was log 2.9 (0.0, 5.3), with 22.6% having an undetectable VL. Patients who survived their hospital admission, compared with those who died, received ART more frequently (58.9 compared with 46.2%, $p < 0.01$) and had a better immunovirological profile: higher CD4 count (204.0 (74.0, 493.5) cell/mL compared with 80.0 (29.0, 236.5), $p < 0.01$), and lower VL (2.6 (0.0, 5.0) log compared with 4.5 (1.1, 5.5), $p = 0.02$).

The most common comorbidity in this sample was liver disease (present in 65.4%), with 60.1% co-infected with HCV ([Appendix A. Supplementary data](#), [Table e1](#)). Their CCI (median, IQR) was 6^{2,7} points. Both moderate–severe liver disease and CCI were statistically higher in patients who died in the hospital. A total of 24.7% of all patients were reported as cachectic upon physical examination, with median albumin 2.6 (2.1, 3.3) g/dL and a statistically high proportion of cachectic patients and lower albumin figures among those who did not survive.

The most common cause for admission was severe sepsis/septic shock (SS/SS) (49.5%), followed by admissions with a cardiologic origin (19.4%) ([Appendix A. Supplementary data](#), [Table e2](#)). 61.3% of patients who died had been admitted due to SS/SS.

APACHE II scores upon admission and SOFA scores during the first 24 h were 18.05 ± 9.05 and 6,^{3,9} respectively. A total of 60.8% of patients required respiratory support with invasive mechanical ventilation (MV) (length of MV: 7 days [2, 13.75]); 40.3% received vasoactive drugs (VADs) (length of VADs: 2 [1, 4] days), and 11% required RTTs (5

[2, 11] days). Patients who died in the hospital presented significantly higher severity scores at admission and required more frequent respiratory, haemodynamic and renal support.

Comparison between the three periods is shown in [Table 2](#). During the study period, the figures for hospital mortality did not vary significantly, being 30.3% among patients admitted in 2000–2004, 31.8% in 2005–2009 and 36.4% in 2010–2014 (annual percentage of change = 1.6; 95% CI –2.3 to 5.8, $p = 0.39$).

In [Table 3](#) we present differences between patients who were receiving HAART at the moment they were admitted to ICU with those who were not and, on the other hand, between those patients who received HAART during their ICU stay and those who not.

We found HAART-related complications in less than 10% of patients who receive treatment during ICU stay ([Appendix A. Supplementary data](#), [Table e3](#)), more frequently in patients without previous ART (26.9 vs 3.5%, $p < 0.01$).

Factors significantly associated with hospital mortality on univariate analysis were included in the final regression model, and we found that only admission from a site other than the ED ((OR 3.64, 95% CI 1.30–10.20, $p = 0.01$), the existence of moderate–severe liver disease (OR 5.65, 95% CI 1.11–28.87, $p = 0.04$), APACHE II (OR 1.14, 95% CI 1.04–1.26, $p < 0.01$) and SOFA at 72 h (OR 1.19, 95% CI 1.02–1.40, $p = 0.03$) maintained a statistically significant relationship with hospital mortality ([Table 4](#)).

Discussion

Our study describes the HIV-infected patient population that required ICU admission over a relatively long period (15 years), and during the current period of ART. Consistent with most publications to date, we found that critical patients infected with HIV are young and predominantly male. In our study, we could not prove a relation between immunovirological or nutritional status, reason for admission or need for organ support and hospital mortality. Variables related with higher hospital mortality in our patients were severity scores (APACHE II at admission and SOFA at 72 h), moderate–severe liver disease and admission from hospital ward. Our data provide important insight regarding the complex management of hospitalised HIV-infected patients. Sepsis remains the leading cause of ICU admission in the current HAART era. Mortality, although higher, increasingly approximates that of non-HIV patients.

Our population has a long-standing history of clinical course of infection (median nine years from diagnosis, increasing up to 12 in last five years of our study) and very few patients were diagnosed during their current admission (less than 12%). These data are similar to those recently published describing industrialized countries.^{22,28,33} However, in the studies by Chiang et al. and Xiao et al., the clinical course of the disease was much shorter (less than a year), with a high percentage of diagnoses during admission (approximately 50%).^{26,29}

At present, it is widely currently recommended that HAART be administered to all HIV-infected patients, regardless of immunovirological profile or symptoms. However, despite that proportion of patients receiving HAART is

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of patients.

	All <i>n</i> = 283	Hospital mortality		<i>p</i> value
		No 190 (67.1)	Yes 93 (32.9)	
<i>Age (years)</i>	43.34 ± 9.60	43.20 ± 9.67	43.63 ± 9.53	0.73
<i>Male sex</i>	206 (72.8)	132 (69.5)	74 (79.5)	0.08
<i>Admission from ED</i>	160 (56.5)	128 (67.3)	32 (34.4)	<0.01
<i>HIV infection</i>				
Diagnosis at this admission	33 (11.7)	16 (8.4)	17 (18.2)	0.02
Diagnosis in the ICU	23 (8.1)	13 (6.8)	10 (10.7)	0.26
HAART	155 (54.8)	112 (58.9)	43 (46.2)	0.04
HAART in the ICU	111 (39.2)	87 (45.8)	24 (25.8)	<0.01
OI prophylaxis	41 (14.5)	23 (12.1)	18 (19.3)	0.10
AIDS	195 (68.9)	124 (65.2)	71 (76.3)	0.06
Years of infection	9 (3, 16)	10 (5, 16)	8 (1, 16)	0.10
CD4 count (cell/mL)	167.0 (53.5, 414.0)	204.0 (74.0, 493.5)	80.0 (29.0, 236.5)	<0.01
Viral load (log)	2.9 (0.0, 5.3)	2.6 (0.0, 5.0)	4.5 (1.1, 5.5)	0.02
Viral load suppressed	64 (22.6)	47 (29.7)	17 (24.3)	0.40
<i>Comorbidities and nutritional status (see Appendix A. Supplementary data)</i>				
DM free of complications	10 (3.5)	5 (2.6)	5 (5.4)	0.24
DM with complications	2 (0.7)	2 (1.0)	0 (0)	0.32
Cardiac disease	13 (4.6)	10 (5.2)	3 (3.2)	0.44
Lung disease	25 (8.8)	20 (10.5)	5 (5.3)	0.15
Liver disease	185 (65.4)	122 (64.2)	63 (67.7)	0.56
M-S liver disease	37 (13.1)	18 (9.4)	19 (20.4)	0.01
Renal disease	5 (1.8)	2 (1.0)	3 (3.2)	0.19
Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)	170 (60.1)	114 (60.0)	56 (60.2)	0.97
Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)	36 (12.7)	27 (14.2)	9 (9.7)	0.28
HCV + HBV	24 (8.5)	20 (10.5)	4 (4.3)	0.08
Charlson Comorbidity Index	7 (3, 7.25)	6 (2, 7)	7 (6, 8)	<0.01
Cachexia	70 (24.7)	35 (18.4)	35 (37.6)	<0.01
Albumin (g/dL)	2.6(2.1, 3.3)	2.7(2.2, 3.3)	2.3(1.8, 3.0)	<0.01
<i>Diagnosis at admission (see Appendix A. Supplementary data)</i>				
Severe sepsis/septic shock	140 (49.5)	83 (43.7)	57 (61.3)	<0.01
Cardiac	55 (19.4)	48 (25.2)	7 (7.5)	<0.01
Trauma	19 (6.7)	15 (7.9)	4 (4.3)	0.26
Neurological	11 (3.9)	4 (2.1)	7 (7.5)	0.04
<i>Organ support during admission</i>				
Mechanical ventilation	172 (60.8)	91 (47.9)	81 (87.1)	<0.01
Vasoactive drugs	114 (40.3)	55 (28.9)	59 (63.4)	<0.01
Renal replacement therapy	31 (11.0)	9 (4.7)	22 (23.6)	<0.01
<i>Complications</i>				
Superinfection	41 (14.5)	19 (10.0)	22 (23.6)	<0.01
<i>Severity scores</i>				
APACHE II	18.05 ± 9.05	14.90 ± 7.97	24.41 ± 7.69	<0.01
SOFA score	6(3, 9)	4(2, 8)	9(5, 12)	<0.01
SOFA score 72 h	5 (2, 8)	3 (2, 7)	7 (4, 11)	<0.01
SOFA 0–72 h	−1 (−3, 1)	−1 (−3, 0)	0 (−2, 3)	<0.01

Numbers reported as *n* (%) and mean ± standard deviation or median (p25–p75).

ED: Emergency Department; HAART: high-activity antiretroviral therapy; OI: opportunistic infection; DM: diabetes mellitus; M-S liver disease: moderate–severe liver disease.

increasing, only 54.8% of our patients were under HAART at admission. These data are comparable to those reported by other countries from our region,^{18,28,33} and the level in Spain is higher than in the studies published from countries such

as Australia, Brazil, Taiwan and China (in which less than 40% of patients received ART),^{22,26,27,29} but far from the 71% reported in the USA by Akgün et al.²⁰ This variability in the percentage of patients who receive ART is reflected in their

Table 2 Comparison based on year of admission.

	2000–2004 (n = 66)	2005–2009 (n = 129)	2010–2014 (n = 88)	p value
Age	40.41 ± 10.40	42.27 ± 8.66	47.22 ± 9.18	<0.01
HIV infection				
New diagnosis	7 (10.6)	10 (7.8)	16 (18.2)	0.06
Years of infection	6 (1, 11)	10 (5, 16)	12 (1.25, 19)	<0.01
AIDS	45 (68.2)	102 (79.1)	48 (54.5)	<0.01
CD4 count (cell/mL)	178.5 (54, 382.5)	153.5 (63.5, 400)	179.0 (45, 465)	0.91
Viral load	4.4 (2.60, 5.37)	3.3 (0, 5.3)	1.61 (0, 4.97)	<0.01
Viral load suppressed	5 (10.4)	27 (26.0)	32 (42.1)	<0.01
HAART	26 (39.4)	72 (55.8)	57 (64.8)	<0.01
HAART in ICU	15 (22.7)	46 (35.7)	50 (56.8)	<0.01
Comorbidities				
M–S liver disease	3 (4.5)	20 (15.5)	14 (15.9)	0.06
Charlson Comorbidity Index	6.50 (2, 7)	7 (6, 8)	6 (1.25, 7.75)	<0.01
Diagnosis at admission				
SS/SS	27 (40.9)	70 (54.3)	43 (48.9)	0.21
PCP	10 (15.2)	7 (5.4)	8 (9.1)	0.07
Cardiac	19 (28.8)	19 (14.7)	17 (19.3)	0.06
Trauma	6 (9.1)	6 (4.7)	7 (8.0)	0.43
Neurological	2 (3.0)	3 (2.3)	6 (6.9)	0.22
Organ support				
Mechanical ventilation	37 (56.1)	75 (58.1)	60 (68.2)	0.22
Vasoactive drugs	19 (28.8)	57 (44.2)	38 (43.2)	0.09
Renal replacement therapy	4 (6.1)	13 (10.1)	14 (15.9)	0.14
Severity scores				
APACHE II	14 (9, 20.50)	18 (12, 26)	20 (13, 26)	<0.01
SOFA score	4 (1.25, 7)	7 (3, 11)	7 (3, 9)	<0.01
SOFA score 72 h	3 (1, 6)	4 (2, 7.75)	6 (2, 10)	<0.01
SOFA 0–72 h	0 (–1, 0)	0 (–1, 0)	0 (–1, 0)	<0.01
Length of stay				
ICU	4 (1.75, 15)	5 (2, 13)	5.5 (2, 11)	0.73
Hospital	17 (8, 31)	20 (9, 38)	16 (8, 42.25)	0.78
Mortality				
ICU mortality	17 (25.8)	30 (23.3)	24 (27.3)	0.79
Hospital mortality	20 (30.3)	41 (31.8%)	32 (36.4)	0.69

Numbers reported as n (%) and mean ± standard deviation or median (interquartile range).

HAART: high-activity antiretroviral therapy; M–S liver disease: moderate–severe liver disease, PCP: *Pneumocystis jiroveci* pneumonia.

CD4 T-lymphocyte counts at admission. Among our patients, the median was 167 cells/mm³ (53.5, 414.0); in studies with a lower percentage of patients receiving ART, the CD4 count is lower, even falling below 50 cells/mm³.^{26,29}

As in other recent studies, despite our patients' relatively good immunovirological conditions, almost half were admitted to the ICU because of infection.^{22,23}

Consistent with previous reports,^{22,31} 13.1% of our patients presented with chronic liver disease with cirrhosis or PHT. HCV co-infection is very common in HIV patients and varies between 15% and 60%^{19,31}; in our sample, 60.1% of patients presented with HCV co-infection.

ICU and hospital mortality (25.1% and 32.9%, respectively) observed in our study was comparable to the figures reported for other industrialized countries^{6–23} and lower than those reported for developing countries (higher than

40%)^{24–30} and in other Spanish studies.^{31,32} These observed mortality differences are probably of multifactorial origin and impact both factors such as extra-hospital treatment for these patients (follow-up in consultations, HAART, management of comorbidities, etc.) and the care received during hospital admission (ICU admission criteria, organ support provided, etc.).

We did not find a significant relationship between immunovirological condition, receiving ART, or years of evolution of infection and hospital mortality. These data coincide with those reported in most,^{8,10,15,16,18,19,22,26,27,29,33,36,37} although not all,^{11,13,17,22,24,26,28,38} studies published to date. Probably the difficulty in detecting an independent relationship between mortality and immunovirological status lies in the fact that patients who receive HAART have not only a higher

Table 3 Comparison between patients who receive HAART and those who not (pre-ICU admission and during ICU stay).

Variable	HAART pre-ICU admission			HAART in the ICU		
	No (n= 128)	Yes (n= 155)	p	No (n= 172)	Yes (n= 111)	p
Age	41.2 ± 8.8	45.2 ± 9.9	<0.01	42.1 ± 8.6	45.4 ± 10.7	<0.01
Male sex	92 (71.9)	114 (73.5)	0.75	130 (75.6)	76 (68.5)	0.19
Admission from ED	73 (57.0)	87 (56.1)	0.88	96 (55.8)	64 (57.7)	0.76
<i>HIV infection</i>						
HAART pre-ICU admission				70 (45.2)	85 (54.8)	<0.01
HAART in the ICU	26 (20.3)	85 (54.8)	<0.01			
AIDS	100 (78.1)	95 (61.3)	<0.01	124 (72.1)	71 (64.0)	0.15
Years of infection	6 (0, 12)	12.5 (6.25, 18)	<0.01	9 (2, 16)	10 (3.75, 17)	0.34
CD4 count (cell/mL)	72 (30, 182)	293 (130.25, 518.25)	<0.01	160 (53, 317)	185 (54.75, 518,25)	0.12
Viral load (log)	5.3 (4.35, 5.7)	1.6 (0, 2.78)	<0.01	4.3 (2, 5.3)	1.8 (0, 4.9)	<0.01
Viral load suppressed	4 (4.3)	60 (44.4)	<0.01	28 (22.0)	36 (35.6)	0.02
Days until start of HAART	6 (4, 14)	0 (0, 1)	<0.01		1 (0, 5)	
<i>Comorbidities and nutritional status (see Appendix A. Supplementary data)</i>						
M-S liver disease	12 (9.4)	25 (16.1)	0.09	27 (15.7)	10 (9.0)	0.10
Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)	79 (61.7)	91 (58.7)	0.61	118 (68.6)	52 (46.8)	<0.01
Charlson Comorbidity Index	7 (6, 7)	6.5 (2, 8)	0.48	7 (3.25, 8)	6 (2, 7)	0.08
Cachexia	39 (30.5)	31 (20.0)	0.04	40 (23.3)	30 (27.0)	0.47
Albumin (g/dL)	2.4 (2, 2.9)	2.85 (2.2, 3.6)	<0.01	2.5 (2.03, 3.10)	2.8 (2.2, 3, 41)	<0.01
<i>Diagnosis at admission (see Appendix A. Supplementary data)</i>						
Severe sepsis/septic shock	81 (63.3)	59 (38.1)	<0.01	87 (50.6)	53 (47.7)	0.64
PCP	22 (17.2)	3 (1.9)	<0.01	14 (8.1)	11 (9.9)	0.61
Cardiac	10 (7.8)	45 (29)	<0.01	24 (14.0)	31 (27.9)	<0.01
<i>Organ support during admission</i>						
Mechanical ventilation	88 (68.8)	84 (54.2)	0.01	109 (63.4)	63 (56.8)	0.27
Vasoactive drugs	56 (43.8)	58 (37.4)	0.28	75 (43.6)	39 (35.1)	0.16
Renal replacement therapy	15 (11.7)	16 (10.3)	0.71	18 (10.5)	13 (11.7)	0.74
<i>Complications (see Appendix A. Supplementary data)</i>						
Superinfection	22 (17.2)	19 (12.3)	0.24	20 (11.6)	21 (18.9)	0.09
HAART-related*	7 (26.9)	3 (3.5)	<0.01		10 (9.0)	
<i>Severity scores</i>						
APACHE II	20 (13, 26)	15 (10, 23)	<0.01	19 (13, 26)	15 (9, 23)	<0.01
SOFA score	6 (4, 10)	5 (2, 9)	0.02	7 (3.25, 10)	4 (2, 8)	<0.01
SOFA score 72 h	5 (2, 8.25)	4 (2, 8)	0.16	5 (2, 9)	4 (1, 7.5)	0.21
<i>Outcomes</i>						
ICU mortality	35 (27.3)	36 (23.2)	0.42	53 (30.8)	18 (16.2)	<0.01
Hospital mortality	50 (39.1)	43 (27.7)	0.04	69 (40.1)	24 (21.6)	<0.01
ICU LOS	6 (2, 15)	4 (2, 10)	0.04	4 (1, 9)	8 (3, 17)	<0.01
Hospital LOS	23.5 (12.25, 40.75)	14 (7, 31)	<0.01	16.5 (8, 33,25)	23 (9, 43)	0.02

Table 4 Variables related to hospital mortality. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis.

Variable	Univariate logistic regression analysis			Multivariate logistic regression analysis		
	OR	95%CI	P value	OR	95%CI	P value
<i>Male sex</i>	1.71	0.95–3.09	0.08			
<i>Age</i>	1.01	0.98–1.03	0.73			
<i>Admission not from ED</i>	3.94	2.33–6.65	<0.01	3.64	1.30–10.20	0.01
<i>Comorbidities and nutritional status</i>						
M-S liver disease	2.45	1.22–4.94	0.01	5.65	1.11–28.87	0.04
Charlson Comorbidity Index	1.11	1.02–1.22	0.02	0.99	0.71–1.38	0.94
Cachexia on physical examination	2.67	1.53–4.67	<0.01	1.17	0.35–3.97	0.80
Albumin (per g/dL)	0.48	0.32–0.71	<0.01	0.87	0.33–2.32	0.79
<i>HIV infection</i>						
Years of infection	0.98	0.94–1.01	0.16			
Diagnosis during actual admission	2.43	1.17–5.07	0.02	1.55	0.32–7.56	0.59
Not receiving HAART	1.67	1.01–2.75	0.04	1.49	0.44–5.11	0.52
HAART during ICU stay	0.41	0.24–0.71	<0.01	0.37	0.12–1.17	0.09
AIDS	1.72	0.98–3.02	0.06			
CD4 count	0.99	0.99–0.99	<0.01	0.99	0.99–1.00	0.09
Viral load	1.16	1.02–1.31	0.02	1.11	0.83–1.49	0.48
Viral load suppressed	0.76	0.40–1.44	0.40			
<i>Diagnosis at admission</i>						
Severe sepsis/septic shock	2.04	1.23–3.39	<0.01	0.65	0.18–2.37	0.52
Cardiological	0.28	0.12–0.65	<0.01	0.66	0.05–8.67	0.76
Neurological	3.79	1.08–13.27	0.04	3.40	0.23–49.93	0.37
Trauma	0.52	0.17–1.63	0.26			
<i>Organ support during admission</i>						
Mechanical ventilation	7.34	3.76–14.35	<0.01	2.90	0.53–15.97	0.22
Vasoactive drugs	4.26	2.52–7.21	<0.01	0.75	0.22–2.57	0.64
Renal replacement therapy	6.23	2.74–14.18	<0.01	2.22	0.57–8.63	0.25
<i>Complications</i>						
Superinfection	2.79	1.42–5.47	<0.01	2.94	0.91–9.43	0.07
<i>Severity scores</i>						
APACHE II	1.16	1.11–1.20	<0.01	1.14	1.04–1.26	<0.01
SOFA score	1.24	1.16–1.33	<0.01	0.80	0.64–1.00	0.06
SOFA score 72 h	1.22	1.13–1.32	<0.01	1.19	1.02–1.40	0.03

ED: Emergency department; HAART: high-activity antiretroviral therapy; OR: odds ratio; CI: confidence interval.

CD4 count and a lower VL but also a better nutritional status and a different reason for ICU admission. Nevertheless, a larger sample size could, perhaps, give us a statistically significant relation of CD count with mortality.

Furthermore, some studies have related the use of HAART during the ICU stay to lower intra-ICU mortality without impacting long-term survival.^{19,25,27,33} A meta-analysis including 12 retrospective studies, published in 2017, showed a significant benefit on short-term mortality when HAART is received during ICU stay, but long-term benefit remains unclear.³⁹ Herein, despite we found a lower hospital mortality in patients having HAART both previously and during ICU stay, we could not prove a significant relationship between receiving HAART and hospital mortality. Although it is possible that inclusion of a higher number of patients would change this, there were important differences between these groups. On the one hand, patients under HAART at admission had a better immunovirological

and nutritional status, less ICU admissions caused by sepsis and lower severity scores at admission. On the other hand, severity scores were higher in patients who did not receive HAART during ICU stay and patients who receive HAART on ICU were more frequently under treatment at admission (with a consequent better immunovirological status). It's remarkable that only 54% patients with chronic HAART treatment receive it during ICU stay. HAART administration in ICU is complicated due to limited availability of parenteral ART and unknown pharmacokinetics of enteral administration through nasogastric tubes in patients receiving mechanical ventilation or in shock, risk of potential drug interactions and risk of provoking immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome. The delay in the start of HAART in ICU was 1 (0, 5) day, but was higher in patients with invasive mechanical ventilation [4.5 (1, 7) compared with 0 (0, 1) days in non-ventilated patients, $p < 0.01$] or in shock [5 (1, 8.5) vs 1 (0, 3) days].

Just as in other studies,^{21,27–30} delayed ICU admission from patient hospital arrival (here defined as admission not from E.D.) significantly increased the risk of death during the hospital stay. Factors such as initially inadequate treatment, poor response to that treatment, or onset of complications during the hospital stay may justify the relationship between delayed admission and higher mortality.

In the current era, in which HIV infection is controllable with ART, comorbidities play an increasingly important role in patient prognosis. Patients with a history of moderate–severe liver disease have a higher risk of hospital death in our study and those by Barbier et al., Turvey et al. and Medrano et al.^{21,22,31} We did not find relation between other comorbidities and mortality.

It has been proposed that, nowadays, the mortality among ICU-admitted HIV patients is related to the severity of their acute event. Higher severity scores among critical patients at admission, such as APACHE II or SAPS II, have been related to higher mortality.^{19,21,22,25,27,28,33} This was observed in our study, in which risk of death increases close to 20% for each point on SOFA score evaluated at 72 h and more than 10% for each point on the APACHE II score. However, we did not find a significant relationship between the SOFA at ICU admission and mortality, which probably reflects that in order to establish the prognosis it is more important to assess the response to treatment than the initial organ dysfunction. Regarding the need for organ support, evidence is contradictory, with discrepancies as to the relationship between hospital mortality and the need for respiratory support with invasive MV,^{19,21,22,25,27,29} for VADs^{19,21,22} and for RRTs.^{21,22,29} In our study, the need for support did not predict hospital mortality once we adjusted for severity, reason for admission and comorbidities.

While some studies have reported poorer prognosis in patients admitted to the ICU because of infection,^{25,30} we did not detect any relationship between the reason for ICU admission and prognosis. These differences may be based on patients' immunovirological profiles at admission, because more immunosuppression increases their risk of admission due to OIs, which then lead to a worse prognosis.

Finally, we found important differences between the three periods (2000–2004, 2005–2009 and 2010–2014). First, patients were older and with more years living with HIV in most recent periods. Second: proportion of patients receiving HAART also increases significantly, with a consequent decrease in HIV viral load. Third, severity scores were higher in most recent periods. We did not find changes in mortality over time (Table 2).

Our study is not without limitations. First, it was observational and retrospective. Second, although two sites took part, both are in the same geographic setting, limiting the extent to which we can generalize the results. Third, data on ART administration were obtained from clinical records; no drug level tests were performed either at admission or during the ICU stay. Thus, it is possible that patients noncompliant with treatment were not detected. Fourth, only physical examination and albumin levels at admission were used to evaluate nutritional status; we do not have other useful data such as body mass index. Fifth, a recruitment bias cannot be ruled out, because neither of the two units taking part have defined ICU admission criteria for HIV patients; we identified patients retrospectively using the

hospital records system. Finally, our study includes patients over 15 years, which may reduce its external validity.

Conclusions

Delayed ICU admission, comorbidities and severity of critical illness, determine the prognosis of HIV-infected patients admitted to the ICU. We did not detect any impact of immunovirological or nutritional condition, reason for admission, or need for organ support during admission. Based on these data, HIV patients should receive the same level of care as non-HIV-infected patients, regardless of their immunological or nutritional condition. We can not prove a relationship between receiving HAART and prognosis, but we have shown significant differences between patients who receive and do not receive treatment before ICU admission (better nutritional and immunovirologic status, and less severity, sepsis-related admissions and need for mechanical ventilation in HAART patients) and during their ICU stay (better immunological status, less HCV-infected patients and less severity and more cardiac-related diagnosis in patients who received HAART).

Autorship

Pablo Vidal-Cortés has participated in the conception and design of the study and the acquisition, analysis and interpretation of the data and has made the draft of the article.

Luis Antonio Álvarez-Rocha has participated in the conception and design of the study, and in the critical review of intellectual content. He has approved the version that is presented.

Paula Fernández-Ugidos has participated in the acquisition of data and has approved the version presented.

Marcos Antonio Pérez-Veloso has participated in the acquisition of data and has approved the version presented.

Ignacio María Suárez-Paul has participated in the acquisition of data and has approved the version presented.

Alejandra Virgós-Pedreira has participated in the acquisition of data and has approved the version presented.

Sonia Pértega-Díaz has participated in the analysis and interpretation of data, in the critical review of intellectual content, and has approved the version presented.

Ángeles Castro-Iglesias has participated in the conception and design of the study, in the critical review of the intellectual content, and has approved the version presented.

Conflict of interests

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at [doi:10.1016/j.medin.2019.02.012](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.medin.2019.02.012).

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