



**33<sup>rd</sup> WCIM Bali 2016**

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**PO 088**

**RISK FACTORS OF ANEMIA IN HIV/AIDS PATIENTS WITH ZIDOVUDINE THERAPY**

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Background: Anemia is a hematological disorder which increases morbidity and mortality in HIV/AIDS patients. Zidovudin, as a therapy for HIV/AIDS infection, has been known to cause anemia. The goals of this study is to find the associations between body weight, clinical stage of HIV/AIDS and duration of the use of Zidovudine with anemia in HIV/AIDS patients with Zidovudin therapy.

Methods: This study was an observational-analytic study with cross-sectional approach. Data collecting was done in November, 2015. This study used secondary data that was collected from medical reports of HIV/AIDS patients in Voluntary, Counselling and Testing clinic, Public Hospital in Bandar Lampung Indonesia. There were only 42 medical reports which had complete data, and the samples were taken with total sampling technique.

Results: There were 211 patients in the period of January 2014 - August 2015 consumed regimen containing zidovudine. The result of this study showed that there were 26 patients (61,9%) of Zidovudine consumers had anemia. Factors associated with anemia in Zidovudin consumers were body weight (p: 0,010) and clinical stage of HIV/AIDS (p: 0,010) while duration of the use of Zidovudin was found not significant (p: 0.421).

Conclusion: There were associations of body weight and clinical stage of HIV/AIDS with anemia in HIV/AIDS patients consuming Zidovudine.

Keywords : AIDS, Anemia, HIV, Zidovudine