

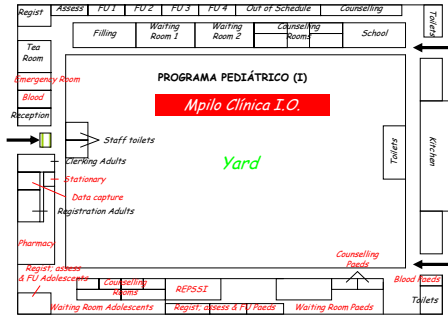
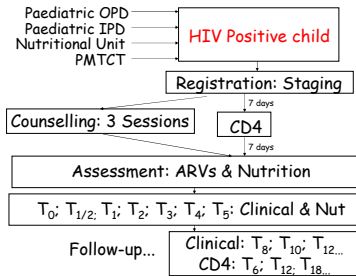
Analysis of clinical and immunological outcomes of an HIV positive paediatric cohort treated at Mpilo Hospital in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

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Background

In 2006, UNAIDS reported that 2.1 million children under 15 years of age were living with HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa. In Zimbabwe, the Ministry of Health estimated 160,000 children under 15 years of age were infected. In April 2004, Médecins Sans Frontières, with the Ministry of Health, started the provision of HAART to children in Mpilo Hospital in Bulawayo



Methods

FUCHIA (Epicentre, Paris)

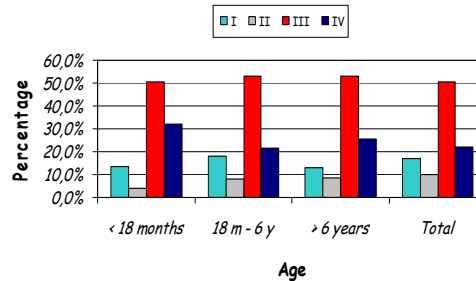


Results

* General

	Registered	On ARVs	% on ARVs
< 18 months	521	254	48,8%
18 m. - 6 y.	836	487	58,3%
> 6 years	1656	1,144	69,1%
Total	3,013	1,885	62,6%

* Clinical characteristics

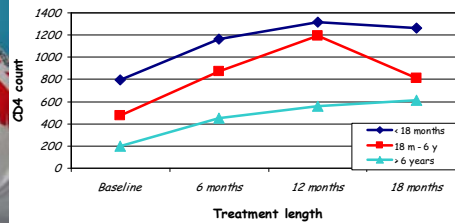


* Clinical Staging vs CD4

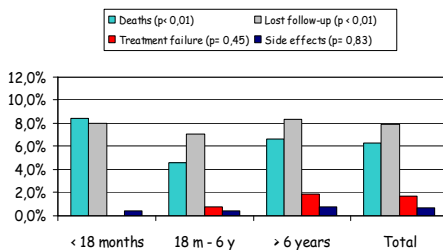
Age	Sensitivity	Specificity
< 18 months	52,1%	69,7%
18 m. - 6 y.	72,1%	55,2%
> 6 years	71%	47,6%
Total	66,6%	55%



* CD4 evolution



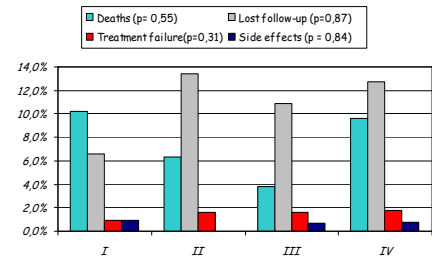
* ARVs outcomes per age



* ARVs outcomes by Nutritional Status

	Non malnourished	SAM	MAM
Initial	62%	20,9%	17,1%
Deaths (p < 0,01)	5,9%	21,3%	5,3%
Lost of follow-up (p = 0,62)	7,3%	6,7%	10,5%
Treatment failure (p = 0,50)	1,3%	1,8%	2,1%
Side effects (p = 0,81)	0,6%	0,8%	0,7%

* ARVs outcomes by Staging



Conclusion

The Mpilo Opportunistic Treatment Clinic experience suggests that we can successfully treat paediatric HIV on a large scale in a low income country with resources and specialized services limitations and where PMTCT programs are non-functional