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## BACKGROUND

The increase in life expectancy in HIV-infected patients has led a higher prevalence in the number of comorbidities and use of comedications, which may limit adherence and the therapeutic success.

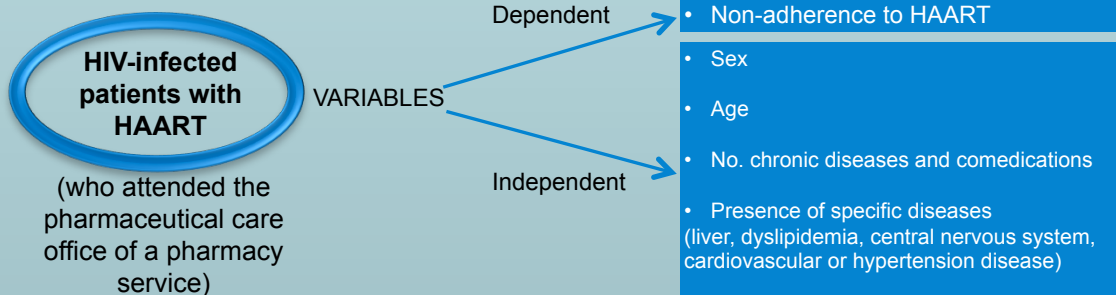
## PURPOSE

To determine prevalence of other chronic diseases in HIV-infected patients and identify predictors of non-adherence to highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART).

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

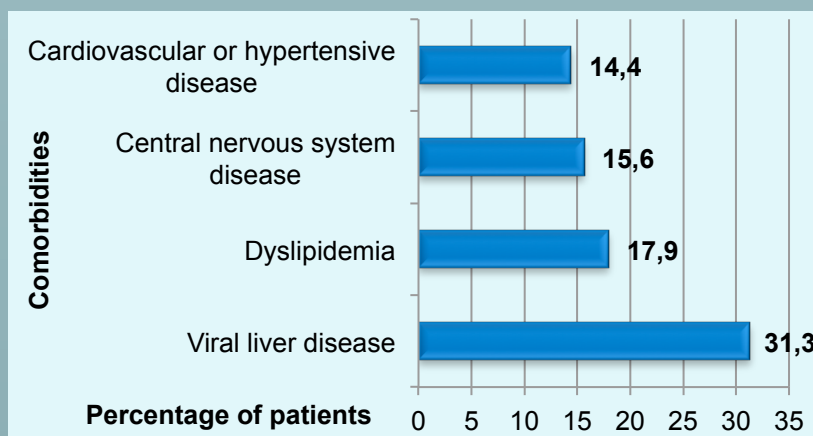
Single-centre retrospective study, conducted from January to December 2013.

Percentage of adherence through dispensing records  $\leq 90\%$



## RESULTS

Patient characteristics	No. patients=598
Mean age (years)	48 (IQR:42-52)
Sex (male)	78.9%
Average number of comorbidities	1.6±1.4
Average number of comedications	1.9±2.7
% patients adherent to HAART	85.3%



In the multivariate analysis, presence of viral liver disease was the only variable significantly associated with non-adherence to HAART (OR:1,81;  $p=0.02$ ).

## CONCLUSIONS

- Prevalence of other chronic diseases in HIV-infected patients was high.
- The presence of viral liver disease was identified as predictor of non-adherence in HIV-patients in this study.