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The risk of AIDS-defining events is decreasing over time in the German HIV-1 Cohort

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Abstract

With ageing of the HIV-infected population, long-term exposure to treatment, varying adherence, emerging resistance and complications to therapies, effectiveness of Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART) needs to be monitored continuously at the population level. The German HIV-1 Sero converter Cohort is a multi-centre, open, long-term observational cohort including patients with a known or reliably estimated date of HIV-infection i.e. last negative and first positive HIV antibody test within a maximum three-year interval or laboratory evidence of sero conversion. Our study aims to investigate survival improvements and changes in AIDS risk over calendar periods in the German HIV-1 Sero converter Cohort.

Biography

Dr Altmann is an epidemiologist at the Robert Koch Institute. He is taking part in the German Postgraduate Training for Applied Epidemiology (German Field Epidemiology Training Program). His research interests include infectious disease epidemiology and international health.