



Original article

Structural and Functional Characteristics of Cardiovascular System in HIV-infected Patients

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ABSTRACT

The HIV infection is characterized by extreme dynamism, increasing negative effects, variability, poor predictability and high resistance to countermeasures [8]. In Russia, at the moment, intravenous drug use remains one of the main factors of infection in the majority of HIV-infected people, although its share is decreasing due to an increase in the heterosexual route of infection and, as a result, an increase in the proportion of infected women and children. This trend is due not so much to the increase in the number of people infected through sexual contact, as to the high mortality rates among HIV-infected drug addicts from drug overdoses, concomitant viral hepatitis and opportunistic infections. The basis of treatment for HIV infection is drugs that suppress viral reproduction. Despite the fact that antiretroviral therapy currently cannot fulfill its intended task of completely eliminating the virus, such treatment can improve a person's well-being, help prevent the development of AIDS-associated diseases, and create a sense of sustainable confidence in the future and social integration. The introduction of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) has reduced the mortality rate in patients with HIV/AIDS by more than 12 times. This work will help to identify the effect of various HAART regimens on the functional state of the cardiovascular system in HIV-infected people and, with timely correction of treatment regimens, to prevent possible. In this regard, the purpose of this study was to assess the structural and functional state of the cardiovascular system in patients with HIV infection on the background of HAART.

Keywords: *HIV infection, Therapy, Cardiovascular system, Function*

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