



Behavior of QT interval in HIV-Infected Patients Receiving Antiretroviral Therapy

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Human immunodeficiency virus infections have been associated with arrhythmias, in which antiretroviral drugs play a major etiological role. Objective: to describe the behavior of the OT interval and its dispersion among patients with positive human immunodeficiency virus under antiretroviral treatment. Methods: a descriptive, longitudinal and prospective study was carried out in 1139 patients human immunodeficiency virus. demographic variables (sex, age), epidemiological (cardiovascular risk factors), immunological (viral load, CD4 + count) and electrocardiographic variables (corrected QT, QT dispersion, ventricular arrhythmias) were analyzed. Results: male sex, tobacco and opportunistic infections were the most prevalent. The immunological variables responded adequately to the antiretroviral. There was a nonpathological increase in QT interval and QT dispersion, especially when lopinavir was used. Ventricular arrhythmias were reported in 23.6% and sudden death in 10%. Conclusions: prolongation and dispersion of the OT interval, ventricular arrhythmias and sudden death were associated with HIV infection that was short-lived and associated with protease inhibitors.

Biography:

Ana Danissa Michel Vásquez, now is Resident of Cardiology in the Institute National of Cardiology in Cuba, she have other presentation in Congress Interamerican of Cardiology, 2019 in Punta Cana, Dominican Republic and Congress Centroamerican in Cuba, 2018.

5th Global Summit on Heart Diseases; August 20-21, 2020.

Abstract Citation:

Behavior of QT interval in HIV-Infected Patients Receiving Antiretroviral Therapy., Heart Diseases Summit 2020, 5th Global Summit on Heart Diseases; August 20-21, 2020