



HAL
open science

Syphilis infection is associated with an increase in plasma viral load in HIV infected patients: results from the FHDH cohort – ANRS CO4

W Jarzebowski, Christophe Piketty, Pierre de Truchis, Eric Caumes, David Farhi, Anne-Sophie Lascaux, Marie-Anne Bouldouyre, Ouda Derradji, Jérôme Pacanowski, Nicolas Dupin, et al.

► To cite this version:

W Jarzebowski, Christophe Piketty, Pierre de Truchis, Eric Caumes, David Farhi, et al.. Syphilis infection is associated with an increase in plasma viral load in HIV infected patients: results from the FHDH cohort – ANRS CO4. Tenth International Congress on Drug Therapy in HIV Infection, Nov 2010, Glasgow, United Kingdom. pp.P223, 10.1186/1758-2652-13-S4-P223 . inserm-00663715

HAL Id: inserm-00663715

<https://inserm.hal.science/inserm-00663715>

Submitted on 27 Jan 2012

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

POSTER PRESENTATION

Open Access

Syphilis infection is associated with an increase in plasma viral load in HIV infected patients: results from the FHDH cohort — ANRS CO4

W Jarzebowski¹, C Piketty², P de Truchis³, E Caumes⁴, D Farhi⁵, AS Lascaux⁶, MA Bouldouyre⁷, O Derradji⁸, J Pacanowski⁹, N Dupin¹⁰, D Costagliola^{11*}, S Grabar¹¹

From Tenth International Congress on Drug Therapy in HIV Infection
Glasgow, UK. 7-11 November 2010

Background

The effect of syphilis on HIV infection remains controversial. Most studies involved small sample sized population and did not account for cART effects on HIV markers.

Purpose of the study

To assess the impact of syphilis infection on plasma HIV RNA (pVL) and CD4 cell counts.

Methods

In HIV-infected men followed in Paris between 1998 and 2006 in the FHDH cohort, we studied 2 matched groups of patients: the syphilis+ and syphilis-. The syphilis+ group consisted of men who were diagnosed with an incident primary or secondary syphilis during their HIV follow-up. Each syphilis+ patient was matched up to 5 men who did not contract syphilis (syphilis-) according to his age, sexuality, centre and date of syphilis diagnosis (index date), and to his immunologic and virologic status in the period prior to syphilis infection. We studied whether syphilis infection was associated with an increase in pVL in the 6 months following infection (rise of pVL ≥ 0.5 log or pVL ≥ 500 copies/mL in patients with prior undetectable pVL) by conditional logistic regression. Changes in CD4 cell counts were studied by linear mixed model.

Results

282 syphilis+ (64 primary and 218 secondary) and 1233 syphilis- patients were included. 89% of the patients

were MSM aged 38 years in median. 86% were on cART at the index date and 17% had a previous AIDS diagnosis. Median CD4 cell counts before syphilis was 480/mm³, 58% of the patients had pVL < 500 copies/mL. In the 6 months after infection, 40 (14.2%) syphilis+ and 84 (6.8%) syphilis- patients exhibited a rise in pVL. Compared to syphilis- patients, syphilis+ patients had a higher risk of pVL increase (adjusted OR; 2.30 95%CI, 1.38-3.15). No statistical difference (p=0.20) was observed between syphilis patients with and without cART at the time of syphilis, (aOR; 1.89 95%CI, 1.16-3.08) and (aOR; 3.42 95%CI, 1.59-7.37). Compared to the syphilis- group, the level of CD4 cell count in the syphilis+ group dropped of -28 CD4/mm³ (p=0.001) during the episode of syphilis but did not differ significantly after the episode (-3 cells/mm³, p=0.78). No change in the CD4 slopes was evidenced after the episode in both groups.

Conclusions

In this large prospective cohort study with adjustments for age and treatment, syphilis infection was associated with a transient drop in CD4 cell count, which was significantly regain at the end of the episode but exposed patients to a higher risk of increase of viral load.

Author details

¹Hopital Cochin, Biostatistic and Epidemiology, Paris, France. ²Hopital Europeen Georges Pompidou, Clinical immunology, Paris, France. ³Hopital Raymond Poincaré, Paris, France. ⁴Hopital Pitie Salpetrière, Maladies Infectieuses, Paris, France. ⁵Hopital Tarnier, Paris, France. ⁶Hopital Henri Mondor, Créteil, France. ⁷Hopital St Louis, Paris, France. ⁸Hopital Paul Brousse,

¹¹Inserm U943, 56 Bd Vincent Auriol, BP 335, Paris, France
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

Villejuif, France. ⁹Hôpital St Antoine, Paris, France. ¹⁰Hôpital Tarnier, Paris, France. ¹¹Inserm U943, 56 Bd Vincent Auriol, BP 335, Paris, France.

Published: 8 November 2010

doi:10.1186/1758-2652-13-S4-P223

Cite this article as: Jarzebowski *et al.*: Syphilis infection is associated with an increase in plasma viral load in HIV infected patients: results from the FHDH cohort — ANRS CO4. *Journal of the International AIDS Society* 2010 **13**(Suppl 4):P223.

**Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central
and take full advantage of:**

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

