**CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN HIV INFECTED PATIENTS - A RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW AT A SINGLE CENTER IN MIAMI**

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**Objectives:** Identify the incidence and risks of cardiovascular disease (CVD) in patients with HIV at the University of Miami.

**Background:**The advent of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) has improved the survival of HIV-infected patients, accompanied with an increase in prevalence of CVD. This is attributed to subclinical cardiometabolic complications and a heightened inflammatory state. Prior data on CVD in the setting of HIV is limited. This study aims to evaluate the prevalence of CVD in this patient population.

**Methods:**A retrospective chart review was done at our HIV clinic. Information was collected from chart review on demographics, vital signs, lab results, and diagnostic studies. Framingham risk scores were calculated. CVD was defined as having one of the following: coronary artery disease, myocardial infarction, angina pectoris, congestive heart failure, peripheral vascular disease, or cerebrovascular disease.

**Results:**270 charts were reviewed. 51.5% were women. Mean age was 51.4. Average CD4 count was 581. 94% of patients were on HAART. 73% had undetectable viral load (VL). 22 %CVD (n= 19) were found, evenly split between male and female. The most common CVD were MI and PVD, followed by CHF and stroke. 8% were on aspirin, and 25% on a statin.The average 10-year ASCVD score was 9.74%, with a significant disparity between men and women (12.2% vs. 7.5% respectively, p<0.01). In a multivariate model controlling for demographic variables and co-morbidities related to CVD, the CD4 count and VL were not significant predictors of ASCVD scores. However, treatment with HAART was associated with a 7.3% (95 CI [4.8, 9.8]) decrease in ASCVD score.

**Conclusions:**In our patient population, the prevalence of CVD was 7%, and women were equally affected, with an average 10-year ASCVD score of 9.74%. Only 8% of patients were on primary prevention for CVD. Increased awareness of CVD risk regardless of biological sex is necessary to prevent future morbidity and identify effective measures for prevention among this population.