

ABSTRACT

RISK FACTORS OF ANEMIA IN HIV/AIDS PATIENTS WITH ZIDOVUDINE THERAPY IN ABDUL MOELOEK GENERAL HOSPITAL NOVEMBER 2015 PERIOD

By

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Anemia is a hematological disorder which increases morbidity and mortality in HIV/AIDS patients. Zidovudin, as a therapy for HIV/AIDS infection, has been known to cause anemia. The goals of this study is to find the associations between body weight, clinical stage of HIV/AIDS and duration of the use of Zidovudine with anemia in HIV/AIDS patients with Zidovudin therapy, and also to know which factor is the most dominant.

This study was an observational-analytic study with cross-sectional approach. Data collecting was done in November, 2015. This study used secondary data that was collected from medical reports of HIV/AIDS patients in Voluntary, Counselling and Testing clinic, Abdul Moeloek General Hospital. There were 42 medical reports which have been used for samples in this study, and the samples were taken with total sampling technique.

The result of this study showed that there were 26 patients (61,9%) of Zidovudine consumers who had anemia. Factor that were associated to anemia in Zidovudin consumers were body weight (p: 0,010) and clinical stage of HIV/AIDS (p: 0,010). Duration of the use of Zidovudin was found unrelated to anemia in HIV/AIDS patients with Zidovudine therapy. Body weight (≤ 50 Kg) and clinical stage of HIV/AIDS (3–4) became equal dominant factors that influenced anemia. In conclusion, there are associations of body weight and clinical stage of HIV/AIDS to anemia in HIV/AIDS patients with therapy Zidovudine, with equal dominancy in influencing anemia. Duration of the use of Zidovudine is not associated to anemia in HIV/AIDS patients with Zidovudine therapy.

Keywords : AIDS, Anemia, HIV, Zidovudine