Classify and risk analysis of surgical patients with HIV infection

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Objective: To classify and risk analysis of surgical patients with HIV-infection.

Methods: Retrospective analysis of the clinical data of 803 HIV-infected patients who have been operated at Shanghai Public Health Clinical Center and at Henan Infectious Hospital from January 2011 to February 2014. The patients were divided into general surgery, urological surgery, orthopaedics surgery and other special surgical groups according to the class of operation. The patients CD4, CD8, CD4/CD8, WBC, platelets and hemoglobin were compared.

Results: There were 658 cases of general surgery (81.94%), 71 cases of orthopaedics surgery (8.48%), 42 cases of urological surgery (5.32%), 32 cases of other special surgical operation. There were 217 cases with postoperative sepsis (morbidity 27.27%). 16 cases died within 30 days after operation (mortality 2%). The patient's CD4, CD8, CD4/CD8, WBC, platelets and hemoglobin were significantly lower in sepsis group compare with in no sepsis group.

Conclusion: The most common operation for the patient with HIV infection is general surgery, followed by orthopaedics surgery, urological surgery and other special surgery. The lower CD4, CD8, CD4/CD8, WBC, platelets and hemoglobin are risk facts of postoperative sepsis.

Biography

Baochi Liu received his PhD from Zhengzhou University in 2007. He received his BS in 1983. He has many peer-reviewed publications in reputed journals. His research interest includes general surgery, surgery infection and trauma. He is currently working as a Director and Professor in Department of Surgery, Shanghai Public Health Clinical Center affiliated to Fudan University, Shanghai, China.

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