

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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## Mortality trends of HIV in Ecuador: 2005 to 2013

Leonardo Cano Cevallos and Andrea Vélez  
Universidad Católica Santiago de Guayaquil, Ecuador

**Background:** National population based studies of HIV mortality exist for developed countries but few have been presented from developing countries. Our objective was to investigate about the situation regarding HIV mortality and trends in Ecuador in the context of adoption of public ART policies and gender differences.

**Methods:** Cause of death data were obtained from vital statistics registries for the period 2005 to 2013. Standardized mortality rates were assessed to identify patterns of HIV mortality over time occurring in Ecuador.

**Results:** During the study period, the HIV mortality trends maintained an average number of cases except in 2010 with an increment of the number of deaths to 800. HIV mortality was consistently higher in males compared to females (4508:1282).

**Conclusions:** Vital statistics registries provide valuable information on HIV mortality for Ecuador. The absence of significant increase of the number of deaths during the period let us concern about the objective to control the spread and management of the disease. Regarding this fact, it is important to encourage more aggressive campaigns for prevention and treatment of HIV infected patients.

Leonardo\_cc92@hotmail.com