

INCIDENCE OF HYPERTENSION IN HIV POPULATION, Helena Suh, Anna Huh, Ida Pranata, Harold Kong, and, Stan Louie, Pharmacy Practice Residency, (General Clinical Practice), USC School of Pharmacy, LA, CA.

Introduction: Highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) has significantly improved survival. However, HAART is associated with metabolic disorders like hyperlipidemia and lipodystrophy. A dilemma now exists where HIV treatment can improve survival yet increase the risk of developing metabolic disorders leading to hypertension (HTN) and other cardiac events. To investigate the prevalence and risk factors associated with HTN in HIV+ patients, a retrospective study was conducted. **Methods:** 153 hypertensive



patients were identified from 1000 randomly chosen patients. Weight, family history, social history, medical history, and medication records were collected. To evaluate the quality of HTN management, BP readings were also collected from 5 visits over a 12 months period. **Results:** The prevalence of HTN was 15.3% in this population. Specific risk factors include history of smoking, drug abuse, and overweight. Among patients who are on antihypertensive medications-evaluated for control of HTN using BP measurement, approximately 50% of both males and females had uncontrolled BP readings above the defined levels (SBP/DBP >140/90 mmHg). **Conclusion:** HTN is an under appreciated disorder in HIV infected patients. In patients who are treated, their levels of control were similar to that for NHANES III .