COMPLETE REVERSAL OF AN ABERRANT TUMOUR BY KAPOSI’S SARCOMA IN A PATIENT WITH HIV USING HAART PLUS LIPOSOMAL DOXORUBICIN

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Introduction Kaposis's Sarcoma (KS) is the most common HIV related neoplasm since the outbreak of the HIV epidemic in early 1980s. After the widespread use of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) its incidence has declined drastically, but even today patients find themselves infected with HIV after developing KS.

Methods Case Report.

Results We report the case of a 36 years old, African-american, bisexual man who had his HIV diagnosis on october 2014 after the onset of violaceous, nodular skin lesions all over his body six months earlier. At first visit to our service he has presented with 70 skin lesions, 69 of them were violaceous and nodular, one oral mucous lesion and typical biopsy-proven gastric and sigmoid lesions. His CD4 count was 99 cels/mm3 and HIV viral load was 3412 copies/mm3 (log 3.533). His KS was classified as T1S1. The most disturbing finding, though, was an aberrant presentation of KS on his 2nd left pododactyl, affecting and disturbing the entire normal architecture of this toe, making it three times bigger than usual, displacing the fingernail, along with other nodular lesions on the dorsal face of the left feet. This lesion was very secretive, with a clear and foetid fluid. Patient had already started TDF/3TC/EFZ plus sulfametoxazol-trimetoprim 1 week earlier and we prescribed liposomal doxorubicin, 20mg/m² each 21 days, alongside with special dressings on this tumoral lesion thrice a week. He achieved undetectable viral load and CD4 cell count of 117 cells/mm³ four months later. Patient received 26 chemotherapy sessions from December 2014 to April 2016, with a total dosage of 852 mg of liposomal doxorubicin and achieved a complete response, with healing of all skin, mucous and visceral lesions, including a full recovery of the 2nd pododactyl.

Conclusion A combination of HAART plus extensive chemotherapy and proper dressings was successful to completely heal an unusual aberrant tumour in a patient with disseminated KS.
or even to make the notification. Oriented Dispensation - it is of paramount importance and the pharmacist’s legitimate responsibility that this patient initiates his treatment with all the necessary information: the clarification on the duration of treatment, the importance of being done correctly, the transmissibility of the disease as well as the importance the treatment of the partner(s) for the success of the conduct. Pharmaceutical consultation - classify the risk of not adhering to treatment and use convincing strategies considering that any may be the reasons for resistance to treatment and qualified listening from a professional with the technical expertise to evaluate case by case and sensitivity to conduct the situation can make the difference in completing this treatment.

**Results and Conclusion**
The analysis makes it possible to perceive how the routine of the pharmacist integrated into the Family Health offers several tools that make the conclusion of the treatment in an appropriate way of the pharmacist’s responsibility.

**EVALUATION OF COTRIMOXAZOLE USE AS A PREVENTIVE THERAPY AMONG PATIENTS LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS IN GONDAR UNIVERSITY REFERRAL HOSPITAL, NORTHEASTERN ETHIOPIA: A RETROSPECTIVE CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY**

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**Introduction**
Cotrimoxazole preventive therapy (CPT) is a feasible, inexpensive, and well-tolerated way for patients living with HIV/AIDS to reduce HIV/AIDS-related morbidities. The aim of this study was to evaluate the use of cotrimoxazole as a prophylaxis therapy among patients living with HIV/AIDS at Gondar University Referral Hospital (GURH), northwestern Ethiopia.

**Methods**
A retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted at GURH, from September 2013 to October 2015. Medical records of 264 patients were selected by using systematic random sampling technique. Data were collected using the structured checklist and evaluated against World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines. The quantitative data were analysed using the statistical packages for social sciences Version 20. Descriptive and binary logistic regression were used to assess the association between different variables.

**Results**
Approximately 95 (36.0%) patients were at WHO clinical stage III at the start of CPT. The use of CPT was consistent with the guidelines in the rationale for indication 200 (75.75%) and dose 263 (99.62%), despite the presence of contraindications in 24 (9.90%) patients. The occurrence of cotrimoxazole-associated side effects was higher in the first month of therapy.

**Conclusion**
Although the practice of discontinuation of CPT and follow-up for adverse drug effects were not consistent with WHO guidelines on the rational use of cotrimoxazole prophylaxis, the use of CPT among people living with HIV/AIDS at GURH was appropriate. Health professionals should adhere to the available updated guidelines to reduce the occurrence of adverse effects.