

Clinical and laboratory features of the course of the third stage of HIV infection

Jamie A. Schacher

Abstract

The relevance of research. HIV infection is an actual problem of modern infectology. This disease is the most massive infection of the modern period, is widespread and is currently officially registered in all countries of the world. Since 2003, in Eastern European countries, as well as the Russian Federation, the HIV epidemic has spread more rapidly than in other countries of the world. According to the Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Welfare in the Tver Region, the annual increase in HIV infections has decreased, but the number of newly diagnosed cases of this disease remains high. It is known that patients with HIV infection have liver steatosis. Dyslipidemia is a common metabolic disorder among HIV-infected people treated with protease inhibitors based on antiviral therapy. Most studies are devoted to changes in the level of individual lipids, mainly total cholesterol, triglycerides and high-density lipoproteins during antiretroviral therapy. Meanwhile, it is assumed that HIV replication itself (without the influence of antiviral drugs or other genetic factors) can induce the appearance of new cellular enzymes and proteins, which significantly disrupts the biological processes associated with the synthesis, transport and metabolism of lipids. In this regard, of undoubted interest is a deeper study of the lipid spectrum of blood serum to clarify the pathogenesis of HIV infection. All of the above predetermined the goals and objectives of this study, to determine the clinical and laboratory features of the course of the third stage of HIV infection.

Keywords: *HIV infection, Pathophysiology, treatment, dyslipidemia*
