

Abstract

Resultes: With HAART, the incidence rates of major AIDS-defining opportunistic diseases declined; the median duration of hospitalization decreased from 36 days in 1995 to 12 days . Mortality rate declined from 148.4 per 100 patient-years in 1995 to 7.4 per 100 patient-years in 1999. The clinical features of HIV/AIDS had changes. The prevalence of Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, cytomegalovirus retinitis and Kaposi's sarcoma has decreased while that of typical and atypical tuberculoses, amebic liver abscess and lymphoma have increased. However earlier diagnosis and earlier treatment are essential and if compliance is good over 90% of the patients the HIV could be suppressed to undetectable levels and CD4 levels will increase. However for advanced cases. The HAART responses were not satisfactory. We have also noted that HIV mutates frequently and drug-resistant strain developed rapidly, particularly in patients with imperfect adherence to HAART.

Conclusion: Although HAART has been very effective, the case numbers have been on the increase, which necessitates continuing endeavors in future. It is necessary and important to continue the work of ??The Center of AIDS Control??at NTUH.

Key Word : AIDS 、 HIV 、 HAART