

Abstract

Objective: AIDS prevention, AIDS patient care and AIDS pathology.

Methods:

This's 1st year of the HIV/AIDS Control and Study Center's Phase II 5-year plan; continuing the work of Phase I five-year plan, follow-up on the patients undergoing HAART at the NTUH and Taipei Municipal Sexual Diseases Prevention Center is conducted, covering lurking infection, clinical study and the ongoing new viruses. Under stable personnel structure, this year plans to continue using the center's software and hardware resources to explore the center's characteristics, mainly geared on clinical treatment, with secondary focus on basic research and behavior science, in strengthening clinical patient service, improve combination therapies and study of medication side effects.

Active efforts will be directed at setting up Taiwan HIV Study Group, aiming to accrue all AIDS assigned physicians across Taiwan to engage in the relevant clinical studies to understand the local AIDS patients' clinical symptoms, lurking infection treatment and prevention, especially with tuberculosis, AIDS patients' willingness to seek treatment, high-risk behavior, and efficacy analysis of anti-virus medications, virus chromosomal drug-resistant study, and the mid-, long-term side effect studies of anti-virus drug related metabolic, osteological and cardiovascular diseases. The relevant computer programming already completed is reported in Appendix 1.

In terms of clinical treatment, to understand the correlations of tuberculosis patients concurrently contracting AIDS, and AIDS patients' potential exposure to tuberculosis, Dr. Wang Chen-Tai conducted an initial study of Taiwan Prevalence of Tuberculosis Patients with AIDS, and Percentage Rate of AIDS Patients' Presenting Tuberculosis Co-morbidity. The results are reported in Appendix 2. Additionally Dr. Chang Tien-Chun also actively partook in the investigation of preliminary study of varied cocktails treatment on insulin resistance. The detailed results are reported in Appendix 3.

The broad impact exerted by AIDS infection ranging from psychology, society, culture, economy, law to politics, is mirrored in the complexity of handling; slight deviation can well lead to irrevocable adversity. The social worker Ms. Chang Li-yu is responsible for the study of AIDS patients support groups' impact on the pattern of seeking medical treatment and stress behavioral change. The results are reported in Appendix 4.

The basic medical research includes the joint study by Ms. Chao Miao-Fen and Ms. Huang Ju-Ching on the selective culture and function analysis of AIDS virus type I Rev and Nef proteins of human antibodies. The results are reported in Appendix 5.

Conclusion and Suggestion:

The high efficacy of HAART has significantly driven down the concentration of HIV, improving the patients' immunity to a certain level that enabled meaningful reduction in the statistics of the morbidity rate and mortality rate. The hospitalization length was reduced from the mean 36 days in 1995 to the present 10-15 day duration. Moreover, given high patient cooperation and medication compliance, approximately 90 per cent strong of patients returned to work after treatment.

Nonetheless as immunity system still cannot be fully restored, although lurking infections of pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, cytomegalovirus retinitis and

Kaposi's sarcoma have been significantly reduced, the occurrences of malignant tumor, amoebic liver abscess and lymphoma actually increased. Although early discovery and treatment may contribute to better recovery, but for end-stage patients or those who relinquished treatment, the efficacy will be prodigiously discounted.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS Control and Study Center; AIDS; HIV; Taiwan HIV Study Group ; HAART