

**NUTRITIONAL STATUS AMONG HIV-POSITIVE THAI ADULTS
ATTENDING AT THE THAI RED CROSS ANONYMOUS CLINIC**

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF SCIENCE
(FOOD AND NUTRITION FOR DEVELOPMENT)
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES
MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY
2010**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my deepest gratitude and sincere appreciation to Dr. Chanida Pachotikarn, my major-advisor for her very kindness, extensive support, devotion, and invaluable suggestion throughout my study.

Appreciations are also extended to my advisory committee Dr. Sunard Taechangam and Dr. Nittaya Phanuphak for their kindness and very valuable suggestion and extensive support. I would also to express my gratitude to Prof. Dr. Praphan Phanuphak for devoting his valuable time to be chair and external examiner of the thesis defense as well as the facilitation of data collecting at Out-patient clinic at The Thai Red Cross Anonymous Clinic.

I am very grateful to Miss Chintana Chaturawit, Mrs. Jureeporn Jantarapakde, and Miss Supabhorn Pengnonyang, and all volunteer and staffs at The Thai Red Cross Anonymous Clinic for their valuable help and co-operation in the study.

Special thanks to all participants for co-operation in this study and I also special thanks to all my friends for their support and encouragement which have inspired me to carry out my study successfully.

My heartiest thanks are also extended to The Faculty of Graduated Studies, Mahidol University, Nestle Nutrition Research Award, and Nutrition Association of Thailand for supporting the scholarship during my study.

Finally, I am wholeheartedly grateful to my family for their understanding, encouragement, love, and care which inspired me to reach my goal.

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**NUTRITIONAL STATUS AMONG HIV-POSITIVE THAI ADULTS
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SUNARD TAECHANGAM, PH.D., NITTAYA PHANUPHAK, M.D.****ABSTRACT**

This study of the nutritional status of HIV-infected patients was conducted at the Thai Red Cross Anonymous Clinic. The cross-sectional study was conducted on 150 participants using stratified random sampling which divided them into 3 equal immunological groups: group 1-high (CD4 cell count ≥ 500 cell/mm³), group 2-medium (CD4 cell count 200-499 cell/mm³) and group 3-low (CD4 cell count < 200 cell/mm³). All participants were asked to complete questionnaires, which included a 3-day food record to record dietary intake and a semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire to record food preference. Nutritional status was assessed by anthropometric measurements, biochemical data, clinical symptoms, and dietary assessment. Moreover, the nutritional screening tools, the revised subjective global assessment for HIV-infected individuals (the revised SGA) and MOPH Nutrition risk assessment for HIV infected individuals (MOPH Nutrition risk assessment), were also used to assess nutritional status. Food records were analyzed by the INMUCAL-Nutrients Program. The data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences for Windows (SPSS/FW) version 13.0 with statistical significance at p -value < 0.05 . All data were collected from January to December, 2009.

The results of the study showed that 14% of participants were underweight, 52.67% were at a normal weight, and 33.33% were overweight to extremely obese. When considering nutritional status by using % standard triceps skinfold and % standard mid arm muscle circumference, it was found that 73 and 133 participants, respectively, had a normal nutritional status, while the rest of them were undernourished. According to the nutritional status classification of the MOPH Nutrition risk assessment, 62.67% were at a low risk and the rest of them were at a mild to moderate risk of becoming malnourished. When observing the classification of nutritional status by the revised SGA, participants were well, mild to moderately, or severely malnourished at the rates of 74.67%, 24.67%, and 0.67%, respectively. A biochemical test indicated that only 2 participants had hypoalbuminemia. Most of the participants had normal glucose levels and lipid profiles. However, most had a total cholesterol which was borderline high. Clinical symptoms were found in a minority of participants. Energy and carbohydrate consumption, but not protein or fat, were lower than the recommendation for HIV patients. Univariate risk factors for undernutrition were: initial diagnosis of HIV, lipodystrophy, and both nutrition screening tools. Age 35 years and older and both nutrition screening tools were significant univariate risk factors for over nutrition participants. The multivariate risk factor for undernutrition among participants was the MOPH Nutrition risk assessment (OR=79.6) as compared with normal nutrition. While age 35 years and older, the MOPH Nutrition risk assessment, and the revised SGA were independent risk factors for over nutrition (OR=3.1, 11.4, and 0.1, respectively).

In conclusion, nutrition status was not related to the immunological categories. Participants should be encouraged to consume more energy to reach the energy requirement. Patients, who have been HIV-infected for 9 years or more and have lipodystrophy, should be screened for undernutrition. While over nutrition screening should be done on those who are 35 years and older. Both nutrition screening tools are credible tools to assess malnutrition.

**KEY WORDS: NUTRITIONAL STATUS/ HIV INFECTED PATIENT/ CD4 CELL
COUNT/ ADULT/ SUBJECTIVE GLOBAL ASSESSMENT****109 pages**

ภาวะโภชนาการของผู้ใหญ่ที่ติดเชื้อเอชไอวีที่เข้ารับการรักษา ณ คลินิกนิรนาม สภากาชาดไทย
NUTRITIONAL STATUS AMONG HIV-POSITIVE THAI ADULTS ATTENDING THE THAI RED
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บทคัดย่อ

การศึกษาภาวะโภชนาการในผู้ติดเชื้อเอชไอวีที่เข้ารับการรักษา ณ คลินิก นิรนาม สภากาชาดไทย เป็นการศึกษาภาคตัดขวาง โดยมีผู้เข้าร่วมการศึกษาทั้งหมด 150 คน ผู้เข้าร่วมการศึกษาก็ถูกแบ่งเป็น 3 กลุ่ม ๆ ละ 50 คน ตามระดับภูมิคุ้มกัน (CD4 cell count) ในกลุ่มที่ 1 เป็นผู้ที่มียกระดับภูมิคุ้มกันสูง (≥ 500 เซลล์/มม³) กลุ่มที่ 2 ปานกลาง ($200 - 499$ เซลล์/มม³) และกลุ่มที่ 3 ต่ำ (< 200 เซลล์/มม³) ผู้เข้าร่วมการศึกษาทุกคนตอบแบบสอบถาม จดบันทึกการบริโภคอาหาร 3 วัน และตอบแบบสอบถามความถี่และปริมาณในการบริโภคอาหาร นอกจากนี้ผู้เข้าร่วมการศึกษาก็ได้รับการประเมินภาวะโภชนาการซึ่งประกอบด้วย การประเมินสัดส่วนของร่างกาย การตรวจวัดค่าชีวเคมีของเลือด การซักประวัติสุขภาพ และการตรวจร่างกาย การประเมินอาหารที่รับประทาน และการประเมินภาวะโภชนาการโดยใช้แบบประเมิน The revised subjective global assessment for HIV infected individuals และแบบประเมินความเสี่ยงด้านโภชนาการสำหรับผู้ติดเชื้อเอชไอวีรายบุคคลโดยเจ้าหน้าที่สาธารณสุข ข้อมูลจากการจดบันทึกอาหาร 3 วัน วิเคราะห์ด้วยโปรแกรม INMUCAL-Nutrients ข้อมูลทางสถิติวิเคราะห์โดยโปรแกรม SPSS/FW version 13.0 ผลการวิเคราะห์ทางสถิติอย่างมีนัยสำคัญใช้ค่าน้อยกว่า 0.05 การศึกษานี้ดำเนินการระหว่าง มกราคม – ธันวาคม 2552

ผลการศึกษาพบว่าผู้ที่มีน้ำหนักตัวน้อยร้อยละ 14 น้ำหนักตัวปกติร้อยละ 52.67 และน้ำหนักตัวเกินเกณฑ์ร้อยละ 33.33 เมื่อวัดไขมันใต้ผิวหนังบริเวณกึ่งกลางต้นแขนด้านหลัง (Triceps) และเส้นรอบวงของต้นแขนพบผู้ที่มีภาวะโภชนาการปกติ 73 คน และ 133 คน ตามลำดับ ส่วนที่เหลือมีภาวะทุพโภชนาการ ผลจากการใช้แบบประเมินความเสี่ยงด้านโภชนาการ พบว่าร้อยละ 62.67 ของผู้เข้าร่วมโครงการ มีความเสี่ยงต่อภาวะทุพโภชนาการต่ำ และร้อยละ 37.33 มีความเสี่ยงปานกลางถึงค่อนข้างสูง เมื่อใช้แบบประเมิน The revised SGA พบว่าร้อยละ 74.67 มีภาวะโภชนาการปกติ ร้อยละ 24.67 มีภาวะทุพโภชนาการเล็กน้อยถึงปานกลาง และร้อยละ 0.67 มีภาวะทุพโภชนาการขั้นรุนแรง สำหรับการตรวจวัดค่าชีวเคมีพบผู้ที่มีค่าซีรัมอัลบูมินต่ำเพียง 2 คน นอกจากนี้ผู้เข้าร่วมโครงการส่วนมากมีระดับน้ำตาลและไขมันในเลือดอยู่ในเกณฑ์ปกติ ยกเว้นระดับคอเลสเตอรอลที่ค่อนข้างสูง อาการเจ็บป่วยพบเพียงเล็กน้อย ปริมาณการบริโภคพลังงานและคาร์โบไฮเดรตต่ำกว่าระดับที่แนะนำสำหรับผู้ติดเชื้อเอชไอวี ซึ่งตรงข้ามกับปริมาณการบริโภคโปรตีนและไขมัน เมื่อวิเคราะห์ตัวแปรเดี่ยว พบว่า ระยะเวลาในการติดเชื้อ ไขมันย่ำที่ และแบบประเมินภาวะโภชนาการทั้ง 2 แบบ มีความสัมพันธ์กับภาวะโภชนาการขาด ส่วนภาวะโภชนาการเกินสัมพันธ์กับผู้ที่มีอายุตั้งแต่ 35 ปีขึ้นไป และแบบประเมินความเสี่ยงด้านโภชนาการ นอกจากนี้เมื่อหาความสัมพันธ์ด้วยการวิเคราะห์พหุตัวแปรพบว่าแบบประเมินความเสี่ยงด้านโภชนาการสัมพันธ์กับภาวะโภชนาการขาด ส่วนภาวะโภชนาการเกินสัมพันธ์กับอายุและแบบประเมินภาวะโภชนาการทั้ง 2 แบบ

สรุปการระดับภูมิคุ้มกันไม่มีความสัมพันธ์กับภาวะโภชนาการ ผู้ติดเชื้อเอชไอวีควรได้รับคำแนะนำด้านโภชนาการเพื่อกระตุ้นให้เพิ่มการบริโภคอาหารให้เพียงพอความต้องการของร่างกาย ผู้ติดเชื้อที่ติดเชื้อมานานตั้งแต่ 9 ปีขึ้นไป และมีไขมันย่ำที่ควรได้รับการประเมินภาวะโภชนาการขาด ขณะที่ผู้ติดเชื้อที่มีอายุตั้งแต่ 35 ปีขึ้นไป ควรได้รับการประเมินภาวะโภชนาการเกิน แบบประเมินภาวะโภชนาการทั้ง 2 แบบมีความเหมาะสมสำหรับประเมินผู้ติดเชื้อเอชไอวี

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Background and Rationale

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) are global health problem because the complication of disease and the cost of treatment. Moreover, nowadays there is no medication that can cure HIV/AIDS. This affects the economies, society and many related problems.

According to the report from UNAIDS/WHO, the global AIDS epidemic is increasing from 29.0 million people in 2001 to 33.2 million people in 2007. While HIV-infected patients in South and South-East Asia are 4.0 million people, 340,000 people are new cases infected with HIV and 270,000 people died from AIDS-related illness (1). In Thailand the number of HIV-infected patients was 404,534 people in 2009 while new HIV infected cases was 12,173 people which decrease from 25,790 people in 2001 (2). The projection of new annual HIV infection continues to decline the number of AIDS-deaths dropped from 16,892 people per 100,000 population in 2003 to 5,522 people per 100,000 population in 2007 (3). However the number of persons living with HIV is increasing because of ongoing accumulation of new cases with longer survival times.

HIV infection and symptoms of opportunistic infection affects the food consumption of the HIV-infected patients usually confront with the nutrition problems. According to the study of Niyongabo T, et al. (4), found that 37.9% of the 124 subjects had malnutrition (12.9% moderate malnutrition, 16.9% intermediate malnutrition, and 8.1% severe malnutrition). Malnutrition was observed even among asymptomatic subjects (14.9%). In the study of nutritional status and dietary intakes in 100 HIV-infected patients at different stages of the infection found that anthropometric parameters and dietary intakes are worsened by clinical events (5). Weight loss and malnutrition are common situation which lead to rapid decrease in

CD4⁺ cell number and increase rate of opportunistic infections (6). Inadequate calorie, protein, and micronutrient intake is the main cause of malnutrition-related immune dysfunction. Especially protein play a big role in the maintenance of body cell mass and normal body functions, including immunity (7).

Nutritional assessment is vital in the care of HIV-infected patients (8). The data for nutritional assessment falls into 4 categories: anthropometric, biochemical, clinical, and dietary. In anthropometric part, study of Rabeneck et al. (9) found that body mass index and percent body fat from bioelectrical impedance analysis were significant difference among immunological categories. Another study found that measurements of subcutaneous fat may not be a sensitive indicator of nutritional status (10). For biochemical assessment, dyslipidemia consisting of hypertriglyceridemia together with depressed concentrations of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) and elevated low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) were observed frequency among HIV-infected patients (11-13). Clinical symptoms frequently found in HIV-infected patients, such as fatigue, nausea and vomiting, poor appetite, and diarrhea were causes of poor nutritional status (14-16). Dietary intake in HIV-infected patients from Dworkin et al. study (17) found that calorie and protein intake were higher than recommended daily dietary allowance (RDA) and not related to clinical stage of disease. While other study found that mean energy intake of patients were only 74% of the RDA (18).

In Thailand, there are a few researches have been done on nutritional status in HIV-infected patients and also the limitation of the study on the correlation between nutritional status and immunological stages. The purposes of this study are to assess and compare nutritional status of HIV-infected patients and immunologic factors associated with HIV-infection in difference CD4⁺ cells categories. The outcome of the study could be providing benefit information for health care providers to develop nutritional care plan for HIV-infected patients.

CHAPTER II

OBJECTIVES

Research question

Is the nutritional status associated with severity of disease?

General objective

To study the correlation between nutritional status and immunologic (CD4+ cell count) categories of HIV-infected patients.

Specific objectives

1. To assess nutritional status in HIV-infected patients
2. To assess the adequacy of nutrients intake in HIV-infected patients compared to HIV recommendation.
3. To evaluate the relationship between nutrient intake and nutritional status.
4. To correlate the revised subjective global assessment for HIV-infected individuals, nutrition risk assessment for HIV infected individuals and nutritional status.

Hypothesis

There is a relationship between nutritional status and severity of disease.

Scope of this study

This research focuses on data collection of nutritional, clinical, and immunologic factors correlated with HIV-infection. The subjects of this study were confined to HIV-infected patients attending at The Thai Red Cross Anonymous Clinic.

Expected outcome

1. The information on nutritional status of HIV-infected patients with different categories.
2. The nutrition care plan for HIV-infected patients with different categories.

Definition of terms

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV): means the retrovirus isolated and recognized as the etiologic agent of AIDS.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS): refers to HIV infection along with a CD4+ cell count of 200 cell/mm³ or less (or less than 14%) or dementia, wasting syndrome, malignant diseases such as Kaposi's sarcoma or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, or one of 26 opportunistic infections.

Lipodystrophy: means an undefined set of complications that can include disturbed fat metabolism; loss of subcutaneous fat or fat accumulation around the visceral organs and abdomen, breasts, and shoulder blades; metabolic dysregulation of glucose or lipid metabolism and possibly other abnormalities.

Nutritional status: means a measurement of the extent to which an individual's physiologic need for nutrients is being met. A nutritional assessment using subjective global assessment (revised SGA), nutrition risk assessment for HIV infected individuals, anthropometrics measurement, biochemical assessment, clinical assessment and dietary assessment for define nutritional status. Anthropometric measurements such as weight, height, body mass index (BMI), waist and hip circumference, waist to hip circumference ratio (WHR), triceps skin-fold thickness (TSF), mid arm circumference (MAC), and bioelectrical impedance analysis (BIA). Biochemical assessment such as complete blood count, total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, triglyceride, blood glucose, CD4 cell count, and albumin. Clinical assessment such as blood pressure, physical examination and medical record review. Dietary assessment such as 3-day food record and semi-quantitative frequency questionnaire (semi-quantitative FFQ).

Dietary intake: means macronutrients consumption that included carbohydrate, protein, and fat.

The Thai Red Cross Anonymous Clinic: means the Asia's first voluntary counseling and testing center for HIV. The clinic was established in 1991 to serve as an entry point to care for people living with HIV/AIDS. It is a unique and private clinic because patient information was linked by code numbers but not the patient's name.

CHAPTER III

LITERATURE REVIEW

This review divided into 3 parts:

1. HIV and AIDS
2. Nutrition in HIV infection
3. The nutrition assessment

Part 1: HIV and AIDS

AIDS was first recognized in the United States in 1981, when the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported the unexplained occurrence of *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia in five homosexual men and of Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) in 26 homosexual men. After that the disease became recognized in both male and female who injection drug users (IDUs) and who received blood transfusion. In 1985, a sensitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was developed which led to scope of HIV infection in United States (19).

1. Life cycle of HIV infection (20)

HIV infects host cell by binding to the CD4 receptor which on the host cell. CD4 is present on the surface of many lymphocytes, which are a part of the body's immune system. After fusion of the virus with the host cell, the genetic material of virus which is RNA is released and undergoes reverse transcription into DNA by enzyme reverse transcriptase. When the genetic material of HIV has been changed into DNA, this viral DNA enters nucleus and integrated to the genetic material of host cell. Once the viral DNA is integrated into the genetic material of the host cell, it is possible that HIV may persist in a latent state for many years. Activation of the host cells results in the transcription of viral DNA into messenger RNA (mRNA) which is translated into viral proteins. The new viral RNA forms the genetic material of the next generation of viruses. The viral RNA and viral protein assemble

into a new virus. HIV protease is required to process other HIV proteins into their functional forms. Following assembly at the cell surface, the virus buds forth from the cell and is released to infect another cell. HIV virus spreads throughout the body and results in the body's immune system destruction. But the HIV lifecycle can be interrupted by treatment. With anti-viral medications, such as reverse transcriptase inhibitors and protease inhibitors, HIV infection can be obstructed.

2. Classification of HIV and AIDS (21)

The CDC classification system for HIV-infected adolescents and adults categorizes persons on the basis of clinical conditions associated with HIV infection and CD4+ T lymphocyte counts. The system is based on three ranges of CD4+ T lymphocyte counts.

Classification system for HIV infection and expanded AIDS surveillance case definition for adolescents and adults are defined as follows:

Category A- one or more of the conditions listed here occurring in an adolescent or adult with documented HIV infection. Conditions listed in categories B and C must not have occurred.

- Asymptomatic HIV infection
- Persistent generalized lymphadenopathy (PGL)
- Acute (primary) HIV infection with accompanying illness or a history of acute HIV infection

Category B- symptomatic conditions occurring in an HIV-infected adolescent or adult that are not included among conditions listed in clinical category C and that meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. The conditions are attributed to HIV infection and/or indicate a defect in cell-mediated immunity
2. The conditions are considered by physicians to have a clinical course or management that is complicated by HIV infection

Examples of conditions in clinical category B include but are not limited to the following:

- Bacterial endocarditis, meningitis, pneumonia, or sepsis
- Candidiasis (vulvovaginal) that is persistent (1 month duration) or is poorly responsive to therapy

- Candidiasis, oropharyngeal (thrush)
- Cervical dysplasia, severe, or carcinoma
- Constitutional symptoms, such as fever ($\geq 38.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) or diarrhea lasting > 1 month
- Hairy leukoplakia, oral
- Herpes zoster (shingles), involving at least two distinct episodes or more than one dermatome
- Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
- Listeriosis
- *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection, pulmonary
- Nocardiosis
- Pelvic inflammatory disease
- Peripheral neuropathy

Category C- any condition listed in the 1987 surveillance case definition for AIDS and affecting an adolescent or adult. The conditions in clinical category C are strongly associated with severe immunodeficiency, occur frequently in HIV-infected individuals, and cause serious morbidity or mortality. Among the conditions listed in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition (assuming HIV positivity) are the following:

- Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs
- Candidiasis, esophageal
- CD4 lymphocyte counts <200 or a CD4 percent of total lymphocytes <14 if the absolute count is not available
- Cervical cancer, invasive
- Coccidioidomycosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary (Valley fever)
- Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary
- Cryptosporidiosis, chronic intestinal (>1 month duration)
- Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver, spleen, or nodes)
- Cytomegalovirus retinitis (with loss of vision)
- HIV encephalopathy
- Herpes simplex: chronic ulcer(s) (>1 month duration) or bronchitis, pneumonitis, or esophagitis

- Histoplasmosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- Isosporiasis, chronic intestinal (>1 month duration)
- Kaposi's sarcoma (KS)
- Lymphoma, Burkitt's (or equivalent term)
- Lymphoma, immunoblastic (or equivalent term)
- Lymphoma, primary in brain
- *Mycobacterium avium* complex or *M. kansasii*, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- *M. tuberculosis*, and site, pulmonary or extrapulmonary
- *Mycobacterium*, other species or unidentified species, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia (PCP)
- Pneumonia, recurrent
- Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML)
- *Salmonella* septicemia, recurrent
- Toxoplasmosis of brain
- Wasting syndrome secondary to HIV

Table 1 CDC classification system for HIV-infected adults and adolescents

CD4+ cell count categories (AIDS-indicator cell count)	Clinical categories		
	A (asymptomatic or PGL)	B (symptomatic, not A or C conditions)	C (AIDS indicator condition)
$\geq 500/\text{mm}^3$	A1	B1	C1
200-499/ mm^3	A2	B2	C2
$< 200/\text{mm}^3$	A3	B3	C3

Table 2 Correlation of complication with CD4 cell count (22)

CD4 cell count	Infectious complications	Noninfectious complications
>500/mm ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acute retroviral syndrome - Candidal vaginitis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persistent generalized lymphadenopathy (PGL) - Guillain-Barré syndrome - Myopathy - Aseptic meningitis
200-500/mm ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pneumococcal and other bacterial pneumonia - Pulmonary tuberculosis - Herpes zoster - Oropharyngeal candidiasis (thrush) - Cryptosporidiosis, self-limited - Kaposi's sarcoma - Oral hairy leukoplakia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia - Cervical cancer - B-cell lymphoma - Anemia - Mononeuronal multiplex - Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura - Hodgkin's lymphoma - Lymphocytic interstitial pneumonitis
<200/mm ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia - Disseminated histoplasmosis and coccidioidomycosis - Miliary/extrapulmonary TB - Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wasting - Peripheral neuropathy - HIV-associated dementia - Cardiomyopathy - Vacuolar myelopathy - Progressive polyradiculopathy - Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

Table 2 (cont.) Correlation of complication with CD4 cell count (22)

CD4 cell count	Infectious complications	Noninfectious complications
<100/mm ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disseminated herpes simplex - Toxoplasmosis - Cryptococcosis - Cryptosporidiosis, chronic - Microsporidiosis - Candidal esophagitis 	
<50/mm ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disseminated cytomegalovirus (CMV) - Disseminated <i>Mycobacterium avium</i> complex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central nervous system (CNS) lymphoma

3. Medication

The goals of medical management of HIV are to prolong life and improve the quality of life such as maximize suppression of viral replication, optimize and extend the usefulness of currently available therapies, and minimize drug toxicity and manage side effect (23). Antiretroviral therapy intends to suppress viral replication and progression of HIV disease (20). Antiretroviral agents have three types: nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTI), nonnucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI), and protease inhibitors (PI). The combination of three or more medications, HAART (highly active antiretroviral therapy) has improved HIV infection but it's also cause fat redistribution (lipodystrophy) (24), hyperlipidemia, and insulin resistance in patient who receive these treatment (25). The severity of lipodystrophy can be rating by lipodystrophy severity score which derived from the degree of lipoatrophy or diffuse fat accumulation in 8 body regions (face, neck, dorso-cervical spine, arms, breasts, abdomen, buttocks, and legs) (26).

Part 2: Nutrition in HIV infection

Nutrition recommendation (23, 27, 28)

Good nutrition for all individuals, especially HIV-infected patients, requires the adequate consumption of macronutrients (e.g., proteins, carbohydrates, fats) and micronutrients (e.g., vitamins, minerals). The nutrition needs of HIV-infected individuals depend on the stage of disease progression and the absence or presence of symptoms such as fever, diarrhea, weight loss, and wasting.

1. Energy

The HIV-infected person has additional energy requirements because of infection, nutrient malabsorption, and altered metabolism. In the absence of AIDS symptoms, HIV-infected persons should increase energy intake by 10 percent over the level of energy intake recommendation for healthy non-HIV-infected persons of the same age, sex, and physical activity level. In the presence of symptoms, HIV-infected persons should increase energy intake by 20 to 30 percent over the level of energy intake recommendation for healthy non-HIV-infected as above.

2. Protein

According to WHO's *Nutrient requirements for people living with HIV/AIDS*, "Data are insufficient to support and increase in protein requirements due to HIV infection". Thus, HIV-infected persons do not require more protein than the level recommended for healthy non-HIV-infected persons of the same age, sex, and physical activity level. At the onset of opportunistic infections, the body loses nitrogen, if opportunistic infections remain untreated suggests an increased protein intake.

3. Fat

According to the recent WHO guidelines, there is no evidence that fat requirements are different because of HIV infection. However, certain ARVs or certain infection symptoms such as diarrhea may require changes in the timing or quantity of fat intake in some cases.

4. Micronutrient

WHO does not recommend micronutrients beyond the level of recommend micronutrients for healthy non-HIV-infected persons of the same age, sex, and physical activity level. However, micronutrient deficiencies are common in HIV-

infected patients. Deficiencies of vitamins and minerals such as vitamins A, B-complex, C, E, selenium, and zinc which are needed by the immune system to fight infection.

Part 3: The nutritional assessment

Nutritional status is strongly predictive of survival and functional status during the course of HIV infection. There are many important aspects to nutritional assessment beyond simple measurement of body weight.

1. Nutrition assessment (29)

Nutrition assessment should be considered a standard of care for all HIV-infected individual. Nutritional assessment can be remembered by the mnemonic “ABCD” which stands for and evaluation of anthropometric, biochemical, clinical, and dietary parameters.

1.1 Anthropometric measurements (A) are a height and weight. Recording of weight history, percentage of usual weight, and weight change over time is essential. Calculation of BMI allows comparison of an individual with population standards. Decreasing of BMI predicts progression to AIDS. Further measures of body composition are also needed to identify losses of lean body mass or body cell mass has been associated with increased mortality in patients with HIV

1.1.1 Body weight

Body weight is sum of the protein, fat, water, and bone mass in the body. Body weight can only be used to assess the severity of undernutrition in subjects with normal total body water (30). However the patients who loss more than 20% of their body weight have a higher mortality (31).

1.1.2 Body mass index (BMI)

Body Mass Index (BMI) is a simple index of weight-for-height that is commonly used to classify underweight, overweight and obesity in adults. In HIV patient a low BMI is a sign of advanced malnutrition which is an independent predictor of early mortality (< 6 months) (32). BMI calculated from the following formula:

$$\text{BMI (kg/m}^2\text{)} = \text{body weight (kg)} / \text{height (m}^2\text{)}$$

Table 3 Classification of Nutritional Status by BMI in adults Europeans (WHO 1988) and Asians (2000) (33)

Classification	European BMI	Risk of Co-morbidity	Asian BMI	Risk of Co-morbidity
Under weight	< 18.5	Low (but increased other problems)	< 18.5	Low (but increased other problems)
Normal weight	18.5 – 24.9	Average	18.5 – 22.9	Average*
Over weight	≥ 25		≥ 23	
Pre-obese	25 -29.9	Increased	23 – 24.9	Increased*
Obese I	30 – 34.9	Moderate	25 – 29.9	Moderate*
Obese II	35 – 39.9	Severe	≥ 30	Severe*
Obese III	≥ 40	Very severe		

*Presence of android obesity further increases the degree of the risk level.

1.1.3 Skinfold thickness (34)

Skinfold thickness measurement is used to estimate the size of the subcutaneous fat which provides an estimate of total body fat. The skinfold thickness measurement can be made at following sites; triceps, biceps, subscapular and supra iliac.

The skinfold thickness measurement in this research has been measured only TSF to calculate in percent standard TSF for classification of the level of nutritional status.

$$\% \text{ standard TSF} = (\text{measure TSF} / \text{standard TSF}) \times 100$$

The standard TSF values for male are 12.5 mm. and for female are 16.5 mm. The classification criteria for % standard TSF values are

> 90% standard	=	normal nutritional status
80 – 90 % standard	=	mild malnutrition
60 – 79 % standard	=	moderate malnutrition
< 60 % standard	=	severe malnutrition

1.1.4 Percent body fat (% body fat)

Body fat is the main energy storage and sensitive to acute malnutrition. Thus, changing in body fat provides indirect estimate change in energy balance. The percent body fat in this research has been based on bioelectrical impedance analysis (BIA) method. The interpretation of percent body fat is prescribed in the instruction manual of the Omron Karada Scan Body Composition Monitor model HBF-362 (35).

Table 4 Interpretation of percentage body fat results

Gender	Low	Normal	High	Very high
Female	5.0 – 19.9%	20.0 – 29.9%	30.0 – 34.9%	35.0 – 59.0%
Male	5.0 – 9.9 %	10.0 – 19.9%	20.0 – 24.9%	25.0 – 50.0%

Source: the manufactures manual for Omron Karada Scan (35)

1.1.5 Mid Arm Muscle Circumference (MAMC)

Arms contain subcutaneous fat and muscle; a decrease in mid arm circumference (MAC) may reflect a subcutaneous fat reduction, muscle reduction or both. MAMC is calculated from MAC and TSF which indicate energy storage in the body.

$$\text{MAMC} = \text{MAC} - (0.134 \times \text{TSF})$$

Then % standard mid arm muscle circumference (% std MAMC) is calculated for assess the level of nutritional status. The standard MAMC values are: male = 25.3 cm. female = 23.2 cm. (34)

$$\% \text{ std MAMC} = (\text{calculated MAMC} / \text{standard MAMC}) \times 100$$

The classification criteria for %standard MAMC values by Jelliffe (34)are

> 90% standard	=	normal nutritional status
80 – 90 % standard	=	mild malnutrition
60 – 79 % standard	=	moderate malnutrition
< 60% standard	=	severe malnutrition

1.1.6 Waist-hip circumference ratio (WHR)

WHR is a simple method for distinguishing between fatness in the upper trunk (waist and abdomen areas) and fatness in the lower trunk (hip and buttocks). Moreover WHR can predict the risks for cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus, and stroke (36). WHR >0.9 for male and >0.8 for female indicated abdominal fat accumulation and increased risk of cardiovascular complications (37).

1.1.7 Waist circumference

Waist circumference is a simple method used to assess abdominal fat. Abdominal fat is associated with the metabolic syndrome include diabetes mellitus, impaired glucose tolerance, hypertension, and dyslipidemia. The recommendation of waist circumference for Asians is 90 cm for men and 80 cm for women (37).

Table 5 Co-morbidities risk associated with different levels of BMI and suggested waist circumference in adult Asians (37)

Classification	BMI (kg/m ²)	Risk of co-morbidities	
		Waist circumference	
		< 90 cm (men)	≥ 90 cm (men)
		< 80 cm (women)	≥ 80 cm (women)
Underweight	< 18.5	Low (but increased risk of other clinical problems)	Average
Normal range	18.5 – 22.9	Average	Increased
Overweight:	≥ 23		
At risk	23 – 24.9	Increased	Moderate
Obese I	25 – 29.9	Moderate	Severe
Obese II	≥ 30	Severe	Very severe

1.2 Biochemical assessment (B) uses laboratory measurement of serum protein, serum lipids, fasting glucose, and immunological parameters to assess general nutritional status and to identify specific nutritional deficiencies (38).

1.2.1 Serum albumin

Serum albumin is a baseline nutritional assessment for HIV-infected patients recommended by the American Dietetic Association (ADA) (39). Serum albumin is serum protein which represents protein change in the intravascular space and not the total visceral protein pool. Because it has long half life (14 – 20 days) and large body pool, moreover there are many factors affect to the level of serum albumin. Thus serum albumin is not very sensitive to detect early malnutrition (30).

1.2.2 Serum lipids

Serum lipids are recommended as minimal nutritional assessment in HIV-infected patients (39). Because dyslipidemia has been associated with HIV-infected patients according to lipid metabolism alteration even before treated with highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) (40). After patients have HAART treatment, lipodystrophy syndrome appeared and shown a rise in serum triglyceride and total serum cholesterol (41).

Table 6 Recognized lipid laboratory features during HIV infection (40)

	HIV+	AIDS	Lipodystrophy syndrome
Total cholesterol	normal	↓	↑↑
Triglyceride	↑	↑↑	↑↑↑
HDL cholesterol	↓	↓	normal, ↓
LDL cholesterol	normal, ↓	↓	↑↑

1.2.3 Blood glucose

HIV affects the endocrine system in various ways. Pancreatic dysfunction has been observed in HIV-infected patients and commonly occurred in patients who receive protease inhibitor. In addition, an increased prevalence of diabetes mellitus, abnormal fasting insulin level and insulin resistance has been found in HIV-infected patients (31). Thus, HIV-infected patients should have fasting glucose to determine diabetes (39).

1.2.4 CD4+ T-lymphocyte

The measurement of CD4+ T-lymphocyte is used to categorize HIV-related clinical conditions (21). Moreover, the depletion of CD4+ count associated with protein calorie malnutrition, combined or not with a micronutrients deficiency (6, 42). Because nutritional status and nutrients may affects the immune system directly or indirectly. Directly affect such as triggering immune cell activation or altering immune-cell interaction, or indirectly affect such as changing substrates for DNA synthesis, altering protein synthesis, changing physiologic integrity of cells tissues, or altering signals or hormones (43).

1.3 Clinical assessment (C) includes a medical history and a physical examination to identify signs of or contributors to malnutrition. Key areas in the clinical assessment include physical appearance, evaluation of opportunistic infections and comorbid conditions, occurrence of diarrhea, symptoms of gastrointestinal distress or malabsorption, medications, use of nutritional or herbal supplements, and functional status.

Symptoms related to malnutrition (44)

Malnutrition can both contribute to and result from the progression of HIV. A person who is malnourished HIV is more likely to progress faster to AIDS, because their body is already weak and cannot fight infection. A well-nourished person has a stronger body for coping with HIV and fighting illness. HIV-infected patients have special nutritional needs because good nutrition increases resistance to infection and disease, improves energy, and thus makes a person generally stronger and more productive.

An HIV-infected person is more at risk for malnutrition for the following reasons:

1. Reduced food intake. HIV-infected patients suffer from appetite loss (anorexia) and have difficulty eating, thus they eat less and fail to meet their dietary requirements. There are several reasons for a person to reduce their intake in food. The person may be suffering from an infection, such as mouth sores or fever. Side effects from medications used to treat an illness may cause a reduction in

appetite. Depression from dealing with a fatal disease and possible social stigma can also cause people to lose their appetite and reduce their food intake.

2. Poor absorption. HIV/AIDS affects to the body uses the foods that are consumed, resulting in poor absorption of nutrients (protein, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, minerals and water). Poor absorption of nutrients accompanies diarrhea, which is common with HIV infection. HIV may also damage intestinal cells that affect the absorption of fats and carbohydrates. Poor fat absorption also affects absorption of micronutrients like Vitamins A and E, which are important for the proper functioning of the immune system.

3. Changes in metabolism. With poor nutrient absorption, individuals may not be able digest foods efficiently and therefore the body may not be able to use the nutrients properly, particularly fats, carbohydrates and proteins.

4. Chronic infections and illnesses. Fevers and infections that accompany an HIV infection lead to greater nutrient requirements and poor use of the nutrients by the body. Furthermore, people who are chronically ill may also have a reduced appetite, which leads to reduced food intake and weight loss.

1.4 Dietary assessment (D) is important part of the relationship between diet, health, and disease. There are many methods to collect data and the accuracy of the dietary intake records are difference.

Methods for obtaining dietary information

1.4.1 Twenty-four-hour recall is a method that the interviewer prompts a respondent to recall and describe all foods and beverages patient consumed over the past 24 hours, usually preceding the interview food models, measuring cups and spoons, and other tools are used to get a rough estimate of portion sizes. This method is easy to administer, time required to administer is short, inexpensive, respondent burden is low, serial 24-hour recalls can provide estimates of usual intakes on individuals, and good reliability between interviewers.

1.4.2 Food frequency questionnaire is a method that collects information on intake of particular foods or food groups on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis. This information can help to validate the accuracy of the 24-hour recall data and clarify the true food consumption pattern. The food frequency questionnaire

may be either selective, with questions about foods suspected of being deficient or excessive in the diet, or general, with questions concerning all foods likely to be eaten.

1.4.3 Semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire is a method that similar to a food frequency questionnaire; portion sizes are specified as standardized portion size or choice (of a range of sizes); foods are chosen to encompass the most frequently consumed foods as well as the most common sources of nutrients; the major sources of nutrition for a given population should be included for questionnaire to be valid.

1.4.4 Dietary history is a method that respondent orally reports all foods and beverages consumed on a usual day. The interview progresses to questions about the frequency and amount of consumption of these foods; often, the respondent provides additional documentation of several days intakes in the form of food diaries; food models, cross-checks on food consumption, careful probing, and other techniques are also used.

1.4.5 Food record is a method that requires the subject to write down everything consumed during a particular time period. The nutrient contribution for each food is calculated. The total day's intake for each nutrient is then obtained and is divided by the number of days to give an average daily intake. Three-day diaries covering 2 weekdays and 1 weekend day have been used most frequently.

2. Nutrition screening

The nutritional status can be assessed by various methods. The traditional method rely on objective anthropometric measurement and laboratory results which take time and cost. The other method called Subjective global assessment (SGA) was developed to simplify nutritional assessment (45). SGA is easy, quick and non-invasive method which has 5 features of history and 4 features of physical examination to determine. First feature of history is weight change; percent of weight change can rate the stage of nutritional status. The second feature is dietary intake; the duration and degree of abnormal intake are noted. The third is significant gastrointestinal symptoms that persisted longer than 2 weeks such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and anorexia. The forth feature is functional capacity. The last feature is disease and its relation to nutrition requirements. For the 4 features of physical

examination are loss of subcutaneous fat, muscle wasting, ankle and sacral edema, and ascites. All features of physical examination were graded in 4 level; normal, mild, moderate, and severe. On the basis of both history and physical examination features, SGA was categories are; well nourished (A), moderate or suspected of being malnourished (B), and severe malnourished (C). SGA rank was judged by subjective weighting from investigator (clinician, nurse or health care worker team). Nowadays many researchers developed basic SGA to appropriate specific disease such as liver disease, renal disease, or HIV etc.

2.1 The revised subjective global assessment for HIV-infected individuals (46)

The revised SGA was developed from the standard SGA to use with HIV-infected patients, which includes 5 elements. The first, weight changes, considers the extent of weight change as well as short- and long-term weight changes (>6 months). The second, dietary intake, addresses changes in usual oral intake, the patient's perception of alteration in intake, and current dietary intake. Third, gastrointestinal symptoms and duration were expanded for use with HIV-infected patients. The fourth, functional ability or impairment, addresses the patient's ability to perform usual daily activities and how much time the patient remains in a bed or chair during the day. Finally, the fifth element, physical examination, assesses the degree of somatic adipose and muscle tissue wasting and the presence of fluid retention. The disease and its relation element in the standard SGA was eliminated in the revised SGA because all patients diagnosed as HIV infection. However the revised SGA rating is chosen subjectively by the clinician. In this research a seven point scoring system was applied to classified nutritional status (47) from 5 elements as follows:

- 1) Weight change: scoring rely on degree of weight change 1-7 points
- 2) Dietary intake: scoring rely on degree of intake change 1-7 points
- 3) Gastrointestinal symptoms: scoring rely on duration
and severity of symptoms 1-7 points
- 4) Functional impairment: scoring rely on strength and stamina 1-7 points

5) Physical examination

Loss of subcutaneous fat: scoring rely on severity of loss 1-7 points

Muscle wasting: scoring rely on severity of loss 1-7 points

Edema: scoring rely on severity of edema 1-7 points

The classification of points scored is:

1 – 14 = well nourished

15 – 35 = mild to moderate malnourished

36 – 49 = severe malnourished

2.2 Nutrition risk assessment for HIV infected individuals (48)

This screening tool was developed by Nutrition Division, Department of Health, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand. The nutrition risk assessment tool was divided into 3 parts to indicate the risk of malnutrition in HIV-infected patients. First part assess by BMI level, score 1 – 5 points. Second part assess by 24 hours recall compare with nutrition recommendation for HIV-infected male (2,400 kcal) and female (2,000 kcal), score 1 – 4 points. The last indicator is persistence of 10 symptoms in last 2 weeks, scoring from presence or absence of the symptoms 1 – 3 points. Finally, the summation of the scores in 3 parts was used to classified the risk of malnutrition in HIV-infected patients as follows:

< 4 = high risk of malnutrition

4 – 6 = moderate risk of malnutrition

7 – 9 = mild risk of malnutrition

> 10 = low risk of malnutrition

CHAPTER IV

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research was a cross-sectional study in order to study the relationship between nutritional status and severity of disease among HIV-infected patients at Thai Red Cross Anonymous Clinic. All data were collected between January – December 2009.

4.1 Ethical consideration

The proposal of the study was approved by the Committee on Human Rights Related to Research Involving Human Volunteers, Mahidol University and the Institutional Review Board of the Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand.

4.2 Population and sample size

Population

The population in this study is HIV-infected patient who attending an outpatient clinic at the Thai Red Cross Anonymous Clinic.

Study design

This research was a cross-sectional study. Participants were stratified random sampling into one of three groups based on immunological categories classified by CDC classification system for HIV-infected adolescents and adults (21) (group 1 CD4+ cell count ≥ 500 cell/mm³, group 2 CD4+ cell count 200 – 499 cell/mm³, and group 3 CD4+ cell count <200 cell/mm³)

Sample size calculation (49)

Sample size using variable, changing of body weight from the study of El-Sadr (50) on Effects of HIV disease on lipid, glucose and insulin levels: results from a

large antiretroviral-naïve cohort. The study reports that mean body weight is 73 kilograms while standard deviation is 16.3 kilograms. The clinical importance is an involuntary weight loss of more than 10% which is defined as wasting syndrome (32). When calculate the numbers of patients in three groups are 131 but adjust 10% of potential dropout, thus the numbers of patients for three groups are 150. The formula of calculation is showed below.

$$n = 3 \left(\frac{(Z_{\alpha} + Z_{\beta})\sigma}{\mu_1 - \mu_0} \right)^2$$

n = the desired sample size

Z_{α} = level of statistical significance for two sided test = 1.96

Z_{β} = power of 90% = 1.28

σ = common standard deviation of change in body weight (50)

$\mu_1 - \mu_0$ = difference between the mean of body weight in order for the difference to have clinical importance (50)

$$n = 3 \left(\frac{(1.96 + 1.28) \cdot (16.3)}{73 - 65} \right)^2 = 130.68 \cong 131$$

Adjust 10% potential dropout

$$131 + 10\% = 144.4 \text{ subjects} \cong 150 \text{ subjects (three groups)}$$

The sample size was at least 50 patients in each group.

Inclusion criteria:

1. HIV positive, men and women older than 18 years with all stages of disease
2. Able to literate in Thai language.
3. Willing to participate in this research

Exclusion criteria:

Pregnancy

4.3 Tools and method for nutritional assessment

- Height meter
- Weight scale
- Measuring tape
- Skin Fold Caliper
- Questionnaire (Appendix A)
- Nutritional assessment record form (Appendix B)
- 3-day food record form (Appendix C)
- Semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire (Appendix D)
- The revised subjective global assessment for HIV-infected individuals form (Appendix E)
- Nutrition risk assessment for HIV infected individuals form (Appendix F)
- Lipodystrophy severity assessment form (Appendix G)

4.3.1 Height (Ht) using height meter

The subject was asked to stand on a horizontal platform without shoes and socks, heel together knees together, back straight, relaxed shoulders, looking straight ahead, and take a deep breath. Then headboard was moved gently lowered until it touches the top of the head. Height was recorded to the nearest 0.1 cm.

4.3.2 Weight (Wt) and % body fat using Omron Karada Scan Body Composition Monitor model HBF-362 (33, 35)

Method

1. Ask the patient to step on the measurement platform with barefoot and place their feet on the foot electrodes with weight evenly distributed on both feet.
2. Ask the patient to stand with knees and back straight and look straight ahead.
3. Ask the patient to hold the grip electrodes and raise their arms horizontally and extend their elbows straight forward to form a 90° angle to body.
4. Weight was recorded to the nearest 0.1 kg.
5. Body fat was recorded to the nearest 0.1%.

4.3.3 Triceps skinfold using Harpenden skinfold caliper (34)

Method

1. Ask the patient stand upright with weight evenly distributed and feet together, shoulders relaxed, and the arms hanging loosely at the sides
2. Stand behind the patient's right side and locate the point at the previously marked for the mid-upper arm circumference.
3. Gently grasp a fold of skin and subcutaneous adipose tissue with thumb and index finger, approximately 2.0 cm above the marked point.
4. Place the tips of the caliper jaws over the marked point, perpendicular the length of the fold.
5. Measure the skinfold thickness to the nearest 0.1 mm while the fingers hold the skinfold.

Criteria

Triceps skinfold thickness (TSF) was used to calculate percent standard triceps skinfold for classified the level of nutritional status. Percent standard TSF calculated from the following formula:

$$\% \text{ standard TSF} = (\text{measure TSF} / \text{standard TSF} \times 100)$$

The standard TSF values for male and female are 12.5 and 16.5 mm. The classification criteria for % standard TSF values by Jelliffe (34) are

> 90% standard	=	normal nutritional status
80 – 90 % standard	=	mild malnutrition
60 – 79 % standard	=	moderate malnutrition
< 60 % standard	=	severe malnutrition

4.3.4 Mid arm circumference using flexible steel tape (34)

Method

1. Stand behind the patient to locate the middle of the upper arm.
2. Ask the patient stand erect with feet together and the right arm flexed 90° at the elbow with the palm facing up.
3. Locate and mark the uppermost edge of the posterior border of the acromion process of scapula.

4. Hold the zero end of the measuring tape at this mark and extend the tape down to the tip of the olecranon process.

5. Keep the tape in position, divide the distance by two and mark (+) at the midpoint at the posterior aspect of the arm.

6. Ask the patient relaxed shoulders and the right arm hanging loosely.

7. Stand facing the patient's right side and place the measuring tape around the mark (+) at upper arm.

8. Hold the measuring tape gently and pull the two ends of the overlapping tape together.

9. Upper arm circumference was recorded to the nearest 0.1 cm.

Criteria

Mid arm circumference (MAC) used to calculate mid arm muscle circumference (MAMC) from the following formula:

$$\text{MAMC} = \text{MAC} - (0.134 \times \text{TSF})$$

Then MAMC was used to calculate percent standard mid arm muscle circumference (% standard MAMC) for classified the level of nutritional status. Percent standard MAMC calculated from the following formula:

$$\% \text{ standard MAMC} = (\text{calculated MAMC} / \text{standard MAMC}) \times 100$$

The standard MAMC values for male and female are 25.3 and 23.2 cm.

The classification criteria for % standard MAMC values by Jelliffe (34) are

> 90% standard	=	normal nutritional status
80 – 90 % standard	=	mild malnutrition
60 – 79 % standard	=	moderate malnutrition
< 60 % standard	=	severe malnutrition

4.3.5 Waist circumference using flexible steel tape (37)

Method

1. Ask the patient stand erect with abdomen relaxed, arms at the sides, feet together, and their weight equally divided over both legs.

2. Stand on the right of the patient.

3. Mark (+) at mid-way between the tenth rib (the lowest rib margin) and the iliac crest.

4. Apply the measuring tape around the abdomen horizontally at the marked point.
5. Ask the patient to breathe out gently at the time of the measurement.
6. Waist circumference was recorded to the nearest 0.1 cm.

4.3.6 Hip circumference using flexible steel tape (37)

Method

1. Ask the patient stand erect with abdomen relaxed, arms at the sides, feet together, and their weight equally divided over both legs.
2. Stand on the right of the patient.
3. Apply the measuring tape around the widest point over the buttocks in a horizontal plane
4. Hip circumference was recorded to the nearest 0.1 cm.

4.3.7 Questionnaire (Appendix A)

The questionnaire was developed by the researcher and validated by 3 experts. The questionnaire was divided into 3 parts and this questionnaire was given to subjects to fulfill all questions.

Part 1: General characteristics such as gender, age, education level etc.

Part 2: Nutrition knowledge and food insecurity.

Nutrition knowledge was assessed by 15 questions. The reliability of the questionnaire was tested by 50 patients who attending at Thai Red Cross Anonymous Clinic. Results of the reliability test was Cronbach's Alpha = 0.777. The mean of nutrition knowledge score of 150 participants was 11.53 points (SD = 1.76). The classification criteria for nutrition knowledge level are

Mean – SD < 9.77 = Fair

Mean \pm SD = 9.77 – 13.29 = Average

Mean + SD > 13.29 = Good

Part 3: Medication: period of antiretroviral used and type of antiretroviral agents.

4.3.8 Nutritional assessment record form (Appendix B)

The nutritional assessment record form was used to collect anthropometric, biochemical, and clinical data.

4.3.9 3-day food record form (Appendix C)

Three-day food record form used to collect dietary consumption during 2 weekdays and 1 weekend. Participants had to write down type, amount, and cooking method of everything that they consumed. Then the total nutrients intakes were analyzed by INMUCAL-Nutrients Program by Institute of Nutrition, Mahidol University and divided by 3 to give an average daily intake.

4.3.10 Semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire (Appendix D)

Semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire (semi-quantitative FFQ) was used to collect monthly particular foods intake. The frequency of food intake was analyzed for each food preference.

4.3.11 The revised subjective global assessment for HIV-infected individuals form (The revised SGA) (46) (Appendix E)

The revised SGA was based on history and physical examination. The 5 elements used for assessing nutritional status are weight change over past 2 weeks and last 6 months, dietary intake, gastrointestinal symptoms, functional impairment, and physical examination (loss of subcutaneous fat, muscle wasting, and edema). The scores from each of these parameters were summated to give the revised SGA scoring. Lower scores were indicative of better weight change, better dietary intake, better gastrointestinal symptoms, better functional impairment, and better physical examination. For example, score 1 was weight gain or no change, score 2 was mild weight loss (>0.5 kgs but <1 kgs), score 3 was moderate weight loss (>1 kgs but $<5\%$) and increasing, score 4 was moderate weight loss and stable, score 5 was moderate weight loss and decreasing, score 6 was severe weight loss ($>5\%$) and increasing, and score 7 was severe weight loss and decreasing. The summation of scores were used to classified nutritional status as follows: well nourished (score 1-14), mild to moderate malnourished (score 15-35), and severely malnourished (score 36-49).

4.3.12 Nutrition risk assessment for HIV infected individuals form (48) (Appendix F)

Nutrition risk assessment for HIV infected individuals was divided into 3 parts. First part was BMI (score 1-5), second part was 24 hours recall (score 1-4), and the third part was persistence of 10 symptoms in last 2 weeks (score 1-3). The summation of score was used to classified the risk of malnutrition as described in appendix F

4.3.13 Lipodystrophy severity assessment form (26) (Appendix G)

Lipodystrophy severity score derived from the degree of lipoatrophy or diffuse fat accumulation in 8 body regions (face, neck, dorso-cervical spine, arms, breasts, abdomen, buttocks, and legs). The degree of lipoatrophy or diffuse fat accumulation was rated as absent (score of 0), mild (noticeable on close inspection, score of 1), moderate (readily noticeable by patient or physician, score of 2), or severe (readily noticeable to a casual observer, score of 3). The summation of the lipodystrophy severity score was used for rating of lipodystrophy as absent (score 0), grade 1 (1-6), grade 2 (7 - 12), grade3 (13 - 18), and grade 4 (≥ 19).

4.4 Research methodology

This is a cross-sectional study.

Procedure of study

1. Researcher explained the purpose, procedure and benefit of the research. If patient agreed to participate in this research, patient signed the inform consent.
2. Researcher instructed the participant how to do 3-day food record and semi-quantitative FFQ by using food model, spoons, and measuring cup.
3. Participant was asked to complete questionnaire (Appendix A), 3-day food record (Appendix C) and semi-quantitative FFQ (Appendix D) before routine checkup day.
4. Routine checkup day
 - Collected fasting blood to assess biochemical baseline: complete blood count, total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, Triglyceride, glucose, albumin, and CD4+ cell count.

- Researcher collected and rechecked questionnaire, 3-day food record, and semi-quantitative FFQ by interviewing the participant.
- Measured anthropometric: weight, height, percent body fat, upper arm circumference, triceps skinfold thickness, waist circumference, hip circumference (Appendix B).
- Measured blood pressure and examined clinical symptoms to assess malnutrition (Appendix B).
- Researcher used the revised subjective global assessment for HIV-infected individuals form (Appendix E) and nutrition risk assessment for HIV infected individuals form (Appendix F) to assess malnutrition.
- Assessed lipodystrophy by using lipodystrophy severity assessment form (Appendix G)

4.5 Data analysis

4.5.1 Nutrient data analysis

The 3-day food record was analyzed for energy, carbohydrate, protein, and fat. All food records were analyzed by INMUCAL-Nutrients Program by the Institute of Nutrition, Mahidol University. Semi-quantitative FFQ was analyzed for food preference.

4.5.2 Statistic analysis

All data were analyzed by the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences for Windows (SPSS/FW) version 13.0. All data were expressed as percentage, minimum-maximum, and mean \pm standard deviation (SD). ROC curves were used to compare the performance of all nutrition screening tools. Pearson Chi-Square and Kruskal-Wallis Test were used to compare lipodystrophy severity score. Multinomial logistic regression was used to predict risk factors. All statistical significance was determined at a p-value < 0.05 .

CHAPTER V

RESULTS

This research was a cross-sectional study in order to study the relationship between nutritional status and severity of disease among HIV-infected patients at Thai Red Cross Anonymous Clinic.

The results are reported in 3 parts:

Part 1: General characteristics including patient demographics and nutrition knowledge.

Part 2: Nutritional status assessed by anthropometric measurement, biochemical data, clinical observation, and dietary intake.

Part 3: Factors associated with nutritional status

5.1 Part 1: General characteristics

One hundred fifty patients from Thai Red Cross Anonymous Clinic were recruited in this research.

5.1.1 General characteristics

Table 7 Presented characteristics of participants

Variables	n	%
Gender		
Male	81	54
Female	69	46
Age (years)		
Mean = 39.13, SD = 7.37, Minimum = 20.0, Maximum = 63.0		
Marital status		
Single	62	41.33
Married	53	35.33
Widow/divorced	35	23.33

Table 7 (cont.) Presented characteristics of participants

Variables	n	%
Live with		
Alone	26	17.33
Couple and children	49	32.67
Parents	37	24.67
Relative	24	16.00
Friend	14	9.33
Initial diagnosed with HIV (month)		
Mean = 89.97, SD = 58.41, Minimum = 1.0, Maximum = 240.0		
Medication		
Naïve	36	24.00
ART	114	76.00
NNRTI	97	85.09
PI	25	21.93
Period of antiretroviral used (month)		
Mean = 55.53, SD = 42.20, Minimum = 0.25, Maximum = 168.0		
CD4 cell count		
<200 cell/mm ³	50	33.33
200-499 cell/mm ³	50	33.33
≥500 cell/mm ³	50	33.33
Mean = 337.41, SD = 252.31, Minimum = 11.00, Maximum = 1198.00		
Clinical categories¹		
A (asymptomatic or PGL)	42	28.00
B (symptomatic not A or C conditions)	53	35.33
C (AIDS indicator condition)	55	36.67

¹ CDC classification system for HIV-infected adults and adolescents (21)

Table 7 (cont.) Presented characteristics of participants

Variables	n	%
Occupation		
Employee	23	15.33
Business owner	33	22.00
Worker	62	41.33
Student	2	1.33
Unemployed	30	20.00
Individual income (baht)		
None	27	18.00
<5000	46	30.67
5000 – 10000	44	29.33
10001 – 15000	14	9.33
>15000	19	12.67
Household income (baht)		
<5000	36	24.00
5000 – 10000	54	36.00
10001 – 30000	33	22.00
30001 – 50000	17	11.33
>50000	10	6.67
Education level		
None or primary school	38	25.33
Junior high school	27	18.00
Senior high school	43	28.67
Diploma	21	14.00
Bachelor's degree or higher	21	14.00
Nutrition knowledge level		
Fair	12	8.00
Average	128	85.33
Good	10	6.67
Mean = 11.53, SD = 1.76, Minimum = 1.0, Maximum = 14.0		

Table 7 (cont.) Presented characteristics of participants

Variables	n	%
Source of nutrition knowledge		
Wednesday Friend's Club	97	22.66
Television	79	18.46
Doctor or nurse	61	14.25
Magazine	43	10.05
Dietitian	42	9.81
Newspaper	39	9.11
Radio	27	6.31
Internet	24	5.61
Social worker	16	3.74
Food insecurity frequency (time/year)		
0	75	50.00
1 – 2	2	1.33
3 – 4	24	16.00
5 – 6	14	9.33
>6	35	23.33
Food insecurity causes		
Income inadequacy	45	60.00
Busy	25	33.33
Illness	5	6.67

The majority of the participants were male with 81 males and 69 females (54.00% and 46.00%). Their mean age was 39.13 years old (SD = 7.37). Nearly half of participants were single and most participants (32.67%) lived with couple and children. The mean of initial diagnosed was 89.97 months and most of participants (76.00%) received ART. The CDC classification of 150 participants was categorized as follow 42 participants were in A category, 53 participants were in B category, and 55 participants were in C category.

The education level classified as followed 38 participants were uneducated or graduated primary school (25.33% from total), 27 participants were graduated junior high school (18.00%), 43 participants were graduated senior high school (28.67%), 21 participants were graduated diploma (14.00%), and 21 participants were graduated bachelor's degree or higher (14.00%). When the participants were categorized by occupation, 23 participants were employee (15.33% from total), 33 participants were business owner (22.00%), 62 participants were worker (41.23%), 2 participants were student (1.33%), and 30 participants were unemployed (20.00%).

Nutrition knowledge was assessed by questionnaire (Appendix A). The reliability of the questionnaire was tested by 50 patients who attending at Thai Red Cross Anonymous Clinic. Result of the reliability test was Cronbach's Alpha = 0.777. The mean of nutrition knowledge score of 150 participants was 11.53 points (SD = 1.76). Most participants (85.33%) had average nutrition knowledge level. Wednesday Friend's Club was the most nutrition knowledge source. Follow by television, doctor or nurse, magazine, and dietitian.

Half of participants never had food insecurity, 2 participants had food insecurity couple times a year, 24 participants had food insecurity 3 – 4 times a year, 14 participants had food insecurity 5 – 6 times a year, and 35 participants had food insecurity more than 6 times a year. Income inadequacy was the most cause of food insecurity (60.00%). Follow by busy (33.33%) and illness (6.67%) (Table 7).

5.2 Part 2: Nutritional status assessed by anthropometric measurement, biochemical data, clinical observation, dietary intake, and nutrition screening tools.

5.2.1 Anthropometric measurement

Table 8 Presented anthropometric measurement of participants

Parameters	n	%
Weight (kg)		
Mean = 58.56, SD = 11.39, Minimum = 34.70, Maximum = 100.20		
BMI¹		
Underweight (<18.5)	21	14.00
Normal (18.5 – 22.9)	79	52.67
Over weight (23.0 – 24.9)	25	16.67
Obese (25.0 – 29.9)	21	14.00
Extremely obese (≥30)	4	2.66
Mean = 22.13, SD = 3.73, Minimum = 15.00, Maximum = 35.80		
%Body fat²		
Low	11	7.33
Normal	78	52.00
High	40	26.67
Very high	21	14.00
Mean = 22.97, SD = 8.07, Minimum = -8.80, Maximum = 40.50		
%standard TSF³		
Normal nutrition (>90)	73	48.67
Mild malnutrition (80 – 90)	16	10.67
Moderate malnutrition (60 – 79)	24	16.00
Severe malnutrition (<60)	37	24.67
Mean = 95.45, SD = 44.22, Minimum = 28.80, Maximum = 256.00		

¹ BMI classification which prescribed by The Regional office for Western Pacific (WPRO)

² % body fat which prescribed in the instruction manual of Omron Karada Scan (35)

³ %standard TSF and MAMC which prescribed by WHO (34)

Table 8 (cont.) Presented anthropometric measurement of participants

Parameters	n	%
%standard MAMC³		
Normal nutrition (>90)	133	88.67
Mild malnutrition (80 – 90)	15	10.00
Moderate malnutrition (60 – 79)	2	1.33
Severe malnutrition (<60)	0	0.00
Mean = 104.42, SD = 11.99, Minimum = 73.25, Maximum = 144.91		
Waist to hip ratio⁴		
Male		
≤0.9	47	58.02
>0.9	34	41.98
Mean = 0.89, SD = 0.07, Minimum = 0.75, Maximum = 1.05		
Female		
≤0.8	16	23.19
>0.8	53	76.81
Mean = 0.87, SD = 0.08, Minimum = 0.72, Maximum = 1.07		
MOPH Nutrition risk assessment⁶		
Low risk (≥10)	94	62.67
Mild risk (7-9)	46	30.67
Moderate risk (4-6)	10	6.67
High risk (<4)	0	0.00
Mean = 9.45, SD = 1.57, Minimum = 5.00, Maximum = 12.00		
The revised SGA⁵		
Well nourished (1-14)	112	74.67
Mild to moderate malnourished (15-35)	37	24.67
Severe malnourished (36-49)	1	0.67
Mean = 12.37, SD = 6.14, Minimum = 7.00, Maximum = 38.00		

⁴ WHR which prescribed by WHO (37)⁵ Nutritional status classified by the revised subjective global assessment for HIV-infected individuals (46)⁶ Nutritional status classified by MOPH Nutrition risk assessment for HIV infected individuals (48)

Anthropometric assessment using body mass index indicated that most of participants (52.67%) were normal weight. Twenty one participants (14.00%) were underweight, whereas 33.33% of participants had over nutrition problem. When considered percent body fat the result revealed that 40.67% of participants had high body fat. Nutritional status classified by % standard skinfold thickness it was shown that there were 73 participants (48.67%) with normal nutrition, 16 participants (10.67%) with mild malnutrition, 24 participants (16.00%) with moderate malnutrition, and 37 participants (24.67%) with severe malnutrition. When classified nutritional status by %MAMC, most of participants (88.67%) were normal nutrition, 15 participants (10.00%) were mild malnutrition, 2 participants (1.33%) were moderate malnutrition, and no participant was severe malnutrition. According to nutritional status classified by MOPH Nutrition risk assessment for HIV infected individuals, most of the participants were in low risk of malnutrition (94 participants; 62.67%). Mild and moderate risks were 46 and 10 participants (30.67% and 6.67% respectively) and no participant was in high risk of malnutrition. When classified nutritional status by the revised subjective global assessment for HIV-infected individuals, 112 participants were well nourished and 37 participants were mild to moderate malnourished. Only one participant was severe malnourished (Table 8).

Table 9 Comparing undernutrition screening tools among BMI and other nutritional screening tools

Nutritional status	Area under curves	p-value
% body fat	0.302	0.006*
% std TSF	0.333	0.019*
% std MAMC	0.090	0.000*
MOPH Nutrition risk assessment	0.019	0.000*
The revised SGA	0.750	0.000*

*Superscript defined as using ROC Curve and significant difference at p-value < 0.05.

When compared the area under curves (AUCs) of five methods, the results shown that the revised SGA was the best undernutrition screening tool (Table 9).

Table 10 Comparing over nutrition screening tools among BMI and other nutritional screening tools

Nutritional status	Area under curves	p-value
% body fat	0.732	0.000*
% std TSF	0.739	0.000*
% std MAMC	0.864	0.000*
MOPH Nutrition risk assessment	0.308	0.000*
The revised SGA	0.446	0.304

*Superscript defined as using ROC Curve and significant difference at p-value < 0.05.

The best nutrition screening tool to classified over nutrition was % standard mid arm muscle circumference (AUCs =0.864, p = 0.000) (Table 10).

Table 11 Results for the association of immunological categories on lipodystrophy severity score (26)

Lipodystrophy severity		n (%)				p-value
Score	Categories	Group 1: CD4+ ≥ 500/mm ³ (n = 50)	Group 2: CD4+ 200- 499/mm ³ (n = 50)	Group 3: CD4+ < 200/mm ³ (n = 50)	Total (n = 150)	
0	Absent	12 (24.00)	15 (30.00)	35 (70.00)	62 (41.33)	0.000*
1-6	Grade 1	10 (20.00)	16 (32.00)	9 (18.00)	35 (23.33)	
7-12	Grade 2	22 (44.00)	19 (38.00)	6 (12.00)	47 (31.33)	
13-18	Grade 3	6 (12.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (4.00)	
≥19	Grade 4	-	-	-	-	0.000**
LDCD score (Mean ± SD)		6.90 ± 0.73	4.84 ± 0.58	1.84 ± 0.47	4.53 ± 4.72	
Period of antiretroviral used (month) (Mean±SD)		85.54 ± 34.97	50.26 ± 33.01	25.39 ± 35.69	55.53 ± 42.20	0.000**

*Superscript defined as using Chi-square test to compare the variation of 3 groups and significant difference at p-value < 0.05

**Superscript defined as using Kruskal-Wallis Test to compare mean of the 3 groups and significant difference at p-value < 0.05

According to lipodystrophy severity score 58.66% of participants had lipodystrophy problem. Participants in group 1 had highest score (6.90 ± 0.73), follow by group 2 (4.84 ± 0.58), and group 3 (1.84 ± 0.47). There was significant difference of lipodystrophy severity score and period of antiretroviral used among immunological categories (Table 11).

5.2.2 Biochemical assessment

Table 12 Presented biochemical assessment of the participants

Parameters	n	%
Serum albumin¹		
<3.5 g/dL	2	1.33
≥3.5 g/dL	148	98.67
Mean = 4.46, SD = 0.38, Minimum = 3.00, Maximum = 5.40		
Total cholesterol²		
<200 mg/dL	5	3.33
200-239 mg/dL	122	81.33
≥240 mg/dL	23	15.33
Mean = 196.93, SD = 42.56, Minimum = 87.00, Maximum = 356.00		
Triglyceride²		
<150 mg/dL	96	64.00
150-199 mg/dL	23	15.33
200-499 mg/dL	30	20.00
≥500 mg/dL	1	0.67
Mean = 147.77, SD = 92.90, Minimum = 32.00, Maximum = 609.00		
HDL-C²		
Male		
<40 mg/dL	31	38.27
≥40 mg/dL	50	61.73
Mean = 38.88, SD = 9.77, Minimum = 20.00, Maximum = 72.00		
Female		
<50 mg/dL	41	59.42
≥50 mg/dL	28	40.58
Mean = 49.03, SD = 13.13, Minimum = 28.00, Maximum = 79.00		

Table 12 (cont.) Presented biochemical assessment of the participants

Parameters	n	%
LDL-C²		
<100 mg/dL	58	38.67
100-129 mg/dL	54	36.00
130-159 mg/dL	26	17.33
160-189 mg/dL	10	6.67
≥190 mg/dL	2	1.33
Mean = 110.29, SD = 34.37, Minimum = 32.00, Maximum = 236.00		
Glucose³		
<100 mg/dL	128	85.33
100-125 mg/dL	17	11.33
≥126 mg/dL	5	3.33
Mean = 90.58, SD = 14.16, Minimum = 63.00, Maximum = 163.00		
Hemoglobin¹		
Male		
<14 g/dL	44	29.33
≥14 g/dL	37	24.67
Female		
<12 g/dL	30	20.00
≥12 g/dL	39	26.00
Mean = 13.10, SD = 1.70, Minimum = 7.00, Maximum = 17.00		
Hematocrit¹		
Male		
<42%	55	36.67
≥42%	26	17.33
Female		
<37%	49	32.67
≥37%	20	13.33
Mean = 38.02, SD = 4.48, Minimum = 22.00, Maximum = 51.00		

¹ADA pocket guide to nutrition assessment (46)²NCEP ATP III guidelines³American Diabetes Association guidelines blood sugar levels for diagnosing diabetes and pre-diabetes

The average CD4 cell count was 337.41 cell/mm³, average serum albumin was 4.46 g/dL. One hundred and forty eight participants (98.67%) had normal serum albumin level, only 2 participants had hypoalbuminemia. Most of participants had normal glucose, triglyceride, and LDL-C, while total cholesterol was borderline high. Almost half of participants had HDL-C lower than recommendation and had anemia determined by hemoglobin (Table 12).

5.2.3 Clinical assessment

Table 13 Presented evidence of clinical symptoms

Parameters	n	%
Nausea	5	3.94
Vomiting	3	2.36
Poor appetite	13	10.24
Mouth sore	10	7.87
Taste alteration	3	2.36
Diarrhea	4	3.15
Constipation	22	17.32
Tooth decay	32	25.20
Easily plucked hair	12	9.45
Spares hair	9	7.09
Nail transverse ridging	0	0.00
Koilonychia	0	0.00
Scaling skin	0	0.00
Decubitus ulcer	0	0.00
Nasolabial seborrhea	0	0.00
Pallor	11	8.66
Body edema	3	2.36
Total	127	100.00

Tooth decay was the most clinical symptom found in 150 participants (25.20%), followed by 17.32% constipations, 10.24% poor appetites, 9.45% easily plucked hair, 8.66% pallor, and 7.87% mouth sore. Clinical symptoms did not found

were nail transverse ridging, koilonychias, scaling skin, decubitus, and nasolabial seborrhea (Table 13).

Table 14 Presented blood pressure of participants

Blood pressure	n	%
Blood pressure classification¹		
Normal	79	52.67
Prehypertension	58	38.67
Stage 1 hypertension	8	5.33
Stage 2 hypertension	5	3.33
Systolic (mmHg)		
Mean = 118.71, SD = 15.19, Minimum = 84.00, Maximum = 171.00		
Diastolic (mmHg)		
Mean = 73.61, SD = 9.95, Minimum = 48.00, Maximum = 102.00		

¹JNC7 guidelines 2003

Seventy-nine participants had normal blood pressure level, 58 participants had prehypertension, and 13 participants had hypertension (Table 14).

5.2.4 Dietary intake

Table 15 Presented mean and SD of nutrient intake estimated from 3-day food record compare to HIV recommendation¹

Nutrient	Mean	SD	HIV recommendation ¹	p-value
Energy (kcal/day)				
Male	1795.34	468.73	2400	0.000*
Female	1595.12	433.88	2000	0.000*
Energy distribution (%)				
Carbohydrate	52.32	7.71	55	0.000*
Protein	16.43	3.26	15	0.000*
Fat	31.25	6.38	30	0.018*

*Superscript defined as using One-Sample T-Test and significant difference at p-value < 0.05

¹HIV recommendation derived from Thai DRI increasing by 10% (27)

The mean of energy intake in male and female group were 1795.34 ± 468.73 kcal/day and 1595.12 ± 433.88 kcal/day. There were significantly lower than HIV recommendation. The percentage of protein and fat were significantly higher than HIV recommendation. While the percentage of carbohydrate was significantly lower than HIV recommendation (Table 15).

Table 16 The first three food preferences from semi-quantitative FFQ

Food item	(%)	Everyday	Frequency (%)			
			/ Week		/ Month	
			4-6 times	1-3 times	2-3 times	1 time
Cereals and products						
Polished rice	98.67	96.84	2.11	1.05	0.00	0.00
Rice noodles	93.33	7.14	15.48	36.90	33.33	7.14
Glutinous rice	82.00	14.29	6.49	31.17	25.97	22.08
Fruits						
Orange	82.67	7.32	28.05	34.15	18.29	12.20
Banana (Nam-wa, kahi, dwarf)	80.00	5.41	20.27	28.38	31.08	14.86
Guava	80.00	4.11	12.33	32.88	24.66	26.03
Vegetables						
Kale	87.33	6.41	12.66	34.62	30.77	15.38
Pumpkin young leaves/ Chinese cabbage/ Ivy gourd	85.33	8.22	13.70	34.25	31.51	12.33
Cabbages	82.67	19.72	18.31	39.44	12.67	9.86
Milks						
Soybean milk	66.00	16.67	11.67	33.33	13.33	25.00
Drinking yogurt	55.33	11.76	11.76	35.29	23.53	17.65
UHT whole milk, different flavor	44.00	2.94	11.76	32.35	26.47	26.47
Meat and products						
Egg, hen	96.00	6.67	20.00	33.33	22.67	13.33
Marine fish	88.00	6.33	10.13	41.77	31.65	10.13
Meatball	84.00	3.70	9.88	34.57	38.27	13.58

Table 16 (cont.) The first three food preferences from semi-quantitative FFQ

Food item	n, (%)	Everyday	Frequency (%)			
			/ Week		/ Month	
			4-6 times	1-3 times	2-3 times	1 time
Fat and oils						
Stir-fried vegetables	93.33	30.43	31.33	28.92	10.84	4.82
Stir-fried meats	86.67	30.43	18.84	33.33	11.59	5.80
Coconut milk	83.33	1.45	11.59	26.09	43.48	17.39
Beverages						
Soft drink	78.67	9.59	12.33	34.25	28.77	15.07
Ice coffee	64.67	26.67	6.67	30.00	28.33	8.33
3 in 1 instant coffee mix	41.33	46.67	2.22	22.22	20.00	8.89
Desserts and snacks						
Ice cream	65.33	0.00	1.72	6.90	46.94	39.66
Pa-tong-ko	63.33	3.23	4.84	25.81	40.32	25.51
Deep fried banana	56.67	0.00	0.00	10.20	46.94	42.86

As shown in table 16 the most favorite food in all food groups were polished rice (98.67%), orange (82.67%), kale (87.33%), soybean milk (66.00%), egg (96.00%), stir-fried vegetable (93.33%), soft drink (78.67%), and ice cream (65.33%).

5.3 Part 3: Factors associated with nutritional status

Table 17 Factors associated with normal nutrition compared with undernutrition among participants

Characteristic	Univariate		Multivariate	
	P-value	OR (95% CI)	P-value	OR (95% CI)
Age categories				
<35 yrs	0.705	1	0.255	1
≥35 yrs		1.2 (0.4-3.5)		0.4 (0.1-2.1)
Gender				
Male	0.867	1		
Female		1.1 (0.4-2.8)		
Education level				
Bachelor or higher	0.225	1	0.178	1
None – high school		2.1 (0.6-6.8)		3.5 (0.6-22.1)
Occupation				
Business owner		1		
Employed	0.328	0.5 (0.1-1.9)		
Unemployed	0.369	1.8 (0.5-6.5)		
Income adequacy				
Adequate	0.727	1		
Inadequate		1.2 (0.5-3.1)		
Live with				
Family or friend	0.200	1	0.060	1
Alone		0.3 (0.1-2.1)		0.1 (0.0-1.1)
Initial diagnosed with HIV				
<9 yrs	0.047*	1	0.141	1
≥9 yrs		2.8 (1.0-7.7)		3.3 (0.7-16.6)
Medication				
Naïve	0.163	1	0.857	1
ART		3.0 (0.6-14.1)		0.7 (0.0-23.7)

Table 17 (cont.) Factors associated with normal nutrition compared with undernutrition among participants

Characteristic	Univariate		Multivariate	
	P-value	OR (95% CI)	P-value	OR (95% CI)
Lipodystrophy				
Normal	0.023*	1	0.405	1
Abnormal		4.5 (1.2-16.6)		3.9 (0.2-93.1)
Clinical categories (CDC Classification)				
A		1		1
B	0.892	1.1 (0.3-4.4)	0.999	1.0 (0.1-10.9)
C	0.215	2.2 (0.6-8.0)	0.671	0.7 (0.1-4.8)
Immunological categories (CD4 cell)				
≥500 cell/mm ³		1		
200-499 cell/mm ³	0.821	0.9 (0.3-2.8)		
<200 cell/mm ³	0.471	0.6 (0.2-2.1)		
Serum albumin				
≥ 4.46 g/dL	0.115	1	0.637	1
< 4.46 g/dL		0.4 (0.2-1.2)		0.7 (0.1-3.6)
MOPH Nutrition risk assessment				
Low risk	0.000*	1	0.000*	1
Mild to high risk		58.7 (12.0-288.0)		79.6 (11.6-546.3)
The revised SGA				
Well nourished	0.003*	1	0.754	1
Mild to severe malnourished		4.8 (1.7-13.2)		1.3 (0.3-6.6)

Table 17 (cont.) Factors associated with normal nutrition compared with undernutrition among participants

Characteristic	Univariate		Multivariate	
	P-value	OR (95% CI)	P-value	OR (95% CI)
Nutrition knowledge				
Good		1		
Average	0.582	0.6 (0.1-3.5)		
Fair	1.000	1.0 (0.1-10.2)		
Energy intake				
≥ Recommendation	0.085	1	0.260	1
< Recommendation		0.4 (0.1-1.2)		0.3 (0.0-2.4)
Energy distribution (%)				
Carbohydrate				
≥ Recommendation	0.841	1		
< Recommendation		1.1 (0.4-3.0)		
Energy distribution (%)				
Protein				
≥ Recommendation	0.318	1		
< Recommendation		0.6 (0.2-1.7)		
Energy distribution (%)				
Fat				
≥ Recommendation	0.824	1	0.437	1
< Recommendation		0.9 (0.3-2.4)		1.8 (0.4-8.5)

Univariate risk factors for undernutrition among participants were initial diagnosis with HIV, lipodystrophy, MOPH nutrition risk assessment, and the revised SGA. The multivariate analyses showed that MOPH Nutrition risk assessment was independent risk factor for undernutrition participants. MOPH Nutrition risk assessment (mild to high risk) was associated with a relative risk of 79.6 for undernutrition as compared with normal nutrition (Table 17).

Table 18 Factors associated with normal nutrition compared with over nutrition among participants

Characteristic	Univariate		Multivariate	
	P-value	OR (95% CI)	P-value	OR (95% CI)
Age categories				
<35 yrs	0.020*	1	0.049*	1
≥35 yrs		3.0 (1.2-7.6)		3.1 (1.0-9.5)
Gender				
Male	0.962	1		
Female		1.0 (0.5-2.1)		
Education level				
Bachelor or higher	0.281	1	0.202	1
None – high school		1.6 (0.7-3.5)		1.9 (0.7-5.4)
Occupation				
Business owner	0.781	1		
Employed		1.1 (0.5-2.7)		
Unemployed		0.5 (0.2-1.8)		
Income adequacy				
Adequate	0.514	1		
Inadequate		1.3 (0.6-2.6)		
Live with				
Family or friend	0.293	1	0.194	1
Alone		1.6 (0.7-3.9)		2.0 (0.7-5.8)
Initial diagnosed with HIV				
<9 yrs	0.803	1	0.968	1
≥9 yrs		1.1 (0.5-2.2)		1.0 (0.4-2.6)
Medication				
Naïve	0.456	1	0.389	1
ART		0.7 (0.3-1.6)		0.5 (0.1-2.3)

Table 18 (cont.) Factors associated with normal nutrition compared with over nutrition among participants

Characteristic	Univariate		Multivariate	
	P-value	OR (95% CI)	P-value	OR (95% CI)
Lipodystrophy				
Normal	0.440	1	0.945	1
Abnormal		0.8 (0.4-1.5)		1.1 (0.3-4.1)
Clinical categories (CDC Classification)				
A		1		1
B	0.577	0.8 (0.3-1.8)	0.980	1.0 (0.3-3.1)
C	0.749	0.9 (0.4-2.1)	0.861	0.9 (0.3-2.9)
Immunological categories (CD4 cell)				
≥500 cell/mm ³		1		
200-499 cell/mm ³	0.897	1.1 (0.4-2.5)		
<200 cell/mm ³	0.541	0.8 (0.3-1.8)		
Serum albumin				
≥ 4.46 g/dL	0.188	1	0.378	1
< 4.46 g/dL		1.6 (0.8-3.3)		1.6 (0.6-4.2)
MOPH Nutrition risk assessment				
Low risk	0.000*	1	0.000*	1
Mild to high risk		6.2 (2.7-14.4)		11.4 (3.6-35.6)
The revised SGA				
Well nourished	0.038*	1	0.001*	1
Mild to severe malnourished		0.3 (0.1-0.9)		0.1 (0.0-0.4)

Table 18 (cont.) Factors associated with normal nutrition compared with over nutrition among participants

Characteristic	Univariate		Multivariate	
	P-value	OR (95% CI)	P-value	OR (95% CI)
Nutrition knowledge				
Good		1		
Average	0.985	1.0 (0.2-4.5)		
Fair	0.597	1.7 (0.3-11.1)		
Energy intake				
≥ Recommendation	0.411	1	0.518	1
< Recommendation		1.7 (0.5-5.6)		1.6 (0.4-6.4)
Energy distribution (%)				
Carbohydrate				
≥ Recommendation	0.331	1		
< Recommendation		1.4 (0.7-3.0)		
Protein				
≥ Recommendation	0.602	1		
< Recommendation		1.2 (0.6-2.5)		
Fat				
≥ Recommendation	0.195	1	0.251	1
< Recommendation		0.6 (0.3-1.3)		0.6 (0.2-1.5)

Univariate analyses demonstrated that age 35 years and older, MOPH Nutrition risk assessment, and the revised SGA were significant risk factors for over nutrition participants. The multivariate analyses showed that age 35 years and older, MOPH Nutrition risk assessment, and the revised SGA were independent risk factors for over nutrition participants. Age 35 year and older was associated with a relative risk of 3.1 for over nutrition as compared with normal nutrition. MOPH Nutrition risk assessment was associated with a relative risk of 11.4 for over nutrition as compared with normal nutrition, while the relative risk associated with the revised SGA for over nutrition was 0.1 as compared with normal nutrition (Table 18).

CHAPTER VI

DISCUSSION

This chapter discussed the results of the study follow through the results in chapter 5.

6.1 General characteristics

Participants in this study were 54% male, average age were 39.13 years, and average initial diagnosed with HIV were 7.5 years (89.97 months). Seventy-six percent of participants were received ART and mean period of ART used were 4.6 years (55.53 months). Most of participants (78.67%) were employed or business owner but only 22.00% of participants had individual income over 10,000 baht per month. Almost fifty-seven percent of participants were graduated senior high school or higher and 85.33% had average nutrition knowledge level.

6.2 Anthropometric measurement

Undernutrition was detected as 14.00 % by BMI, 7.33% by % body fat, 51.34% by % standard TSF, 11.33% by % standard MAMC, and 25.34% by the revised SGA. While over nutrition was detected as 33.33% by BMI and 40.67% by % body fat. The results of undernutrition classified by BMI were the same results as the study of Dieterich et al (51) which reported that prevalence of underweight was 12.0%, while overweight was 32.5%. Other study reported by Crum-Cianflone et al (52) found that 2% of HIV-infected patients were underweight, 46% were overweight and obese. In contrast to the study of Ludy et al (53) which reported that HIV infected patients who live in Khon Kaen were 41.3% malnutrition. However the result of percentage of standard skinfold thickness was very different from another method. This result may not represented undernutrition because it was affected by lipodystrophy. As well as the study of Shlay et al (54) which found that patients who received ART have subcutaneous fat change. Moreover, lipodystrophy severity score

were significant difference among immunological categories. Lipodystrophy severity score was highest in group 1 which 82.00% of participants received ART for the longest period of time. These results agree with the study of Lauenroth-Mai (55) which reported that patients with lipodystrophy were significantly older and received ART for the longer period of time. Whereas participants in group 3 who received ART shortest period of time had lowest lipodystrophy severity score. The subcutaneous fat (triceps skinfold) may not be appropriate to use as nutritional assessment in HIV-infected patients who had lipodystrophy. The other two screening method was used to assess nutritional status: the revised SGA (46) and MOPH Nutrition risk assessment (48). Malnutrition was diagnosed in 25.34% by using the revised SGA. And mild to moderate risk was diagnosed in 37.34% by using MOPH Nutrition risk assessment. The advantages of these two methods were easy, quick and non-invasive method. When compared all nutrition screening tools we found that the revised SGA was the best undernutrition screening tool. This result agreed with Niyogabo et al study (56) which reported that SGA can rapidly detected undernutrition and can serve as a basis for nutritional assessment. While % standard MAMC was the best over nutrition screening tool. It seems like participants who were over nutrition had big arm even they may had less subcutaneous fat affected by lipodystrophy.

6.3 Biochemical laboratory data

Biochemical laboratory data showed that serum albumin was normal among 148 participants, only 2 participants had hypoalbuminemia. This was similar to Luis et al (57) who reported that the values of serum albumin were normal among 119 HIV-infected patients. Dyslipidemia has been associated with HIV-infected patients according to lipid metabolism alteration even before treated with highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). The mean serum total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), and low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) were 196.93, 147.77, 38.88 (male) and 49.03 (female), and 110.29 mg/dL, respectively. Thus the mean lipid profile in this study was in normal range. The results disagree with the study of Hiransuthikul et al (58), Nguemaim et al (59), and Dimingo et al (60) which reported the incident of dyslipidemia and strongly associated with ART used.

6.4 Clinical symptoms

The participants were interviewed and had physical examination to find clinical symptoms. Tooth decay was the most clinical symptoms, follow by constipation, poor appetite, and mouth sore, which were commonly found in HIV-infected patients and may lead to diminish food intake. Others clinical symptoms finding were related to nutrient deficiency. Easily plucked hair was basically suspected to have energy and protein deficiency. Twelve participants had easily plucked hair and 9 participants had sparse hair which may due to have protein, biotin, and zinc deficiency. However chronic HIV-infection, recurrent secondary infections, immunologic and endocrine dysregulation, and exposure to multiple drugs can also causes of hair loss (61). Body edema was found in 3 participants suspected to have protein deficiency. The rest of clinical symptoms; nail transverse ridging, koilonychias, scaling skin, decubitus ulcers, and nasolabial seborrhea were not found in all 150 participants. In this study 8.66% of participants had hypertension as same as results from the DAD study (62) which reported that more than 8% of the study population had hypertension.

6.5 Dietary intake

Dietary intake was collected by 3-day food record and food preference was collected by using semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire (semi-quantitative FFQ). Three-day food record was set for 2 weekdays and 1 weekend. Energy intakes both male and female were significantly lower than recommendation as same as the study of Castetbon (63) which reported that nutrition intakes were generally lower than recommendations. The percent of energy distribution of carbohydrate: protein: fat was 52.32 ± 7.71 : 16.43 ± 3.26 : 31.25 ± 6.38 , whereas lower carbohydrate, and higher protein and fat than recommendation. This result was different from Lebiedzinska study (64) which reported that small protein and carbohydrate intake but high in fat. When classified nutritional status by % standard mid arm circumference the result indicated only 10% and 1.33% of the participants have mild and moderate malnutrition, this may due to high protein intake. As same as Williams et al study (65), they found that protein intake was associated with increasing body cell mass.

In semi-quantitative FFQ, One hundred and ninety one food items were chosen as the most common sources of nutrients. The first three of cereals and products group were polished rice (98.67%) which is staple food for Thai, follow by rice noodles (93.33 %), and glutinous rice (82.00%) which was not a good source of vitamin B. In fruit group, orange was the most favorite (82.67%), follow by banana (nam-wa, kahi, dwart) and guava. Orange and guava were rich of vitamin C whereas banana was rich of potassium. The first three of vegetable group were kale, green leaves vegetable (ivy gourd, Chinese cabbage, and pumpkin young leaves), and cabbages. There were all rich of vitamin A, beta-carotene, and vitamin C. The food choice in fruit and vegetable groups among HIV-infected may base on nutritional knowledge and food belief in high vitamin A, C, and beta-carotene which play a big role in immune system. Soy bean milk was the most favorite milk product (66.00%), a majority of participants believed that cow milk can cause diarrhea. Drinking yogurt and different flavor UHT whole milk came in second and third place, the sweet flavor may help to improve the taste which leads to improve appetite. Egg, marine fish, and meatball were consumed as 96.00, 88.00, and 84.00%. Egg was a high biological value protein, and available in all area. Marine fish was take second place because of its contain omega 3 which has been reported on the reduction of the inflammation. The third was meatball which typically consumed with rice noodle. The results of meat group were similar to Mantero-Altienza et al. study (66) which reported that most of dietary changes were decrease intake of animal product in association with increase intake of vegetables, and seafood. Fat intake came from stir-fried vegetable, stir-fried meats, and coconut milk. Even coconut milk was the third of food choice but only 1.45% of participants consumed coconut milk everyday. Soft drink was the most favorite beverage (78.67%) follow by ice coffee and 3 in 1 instant coffee mix. They were all contained sugar and caffeine which may help to fresh up. Ice cream was a favorite dessert and snacks, Pa-tong-ko was second follow by deep fried banana from food preference. The intake of Pa-tong-ko and deep fired banana which were high fat food should be more caution among participants who received ART. However after using this questionnaire, many participants complained that semi-quantitative FFQ has too many food items and 1 month recalled was too long.

In conclusion, participants should be encouraged to consume more energy to reach the energy requirement and information should be provided on how to select healthy drink and snack as well as the good source of energy.

6.6 Factors associated with nutritional status

Factors associated with undernutrition was initial diagnosis with HIV (OR=2.8, 95% CI=1.0-7.7), lipodystrophy (OR=4.5, 95% CI=1.2-16.6), MOPH Nutrition risk assessment (OR=58.7, 95% CI=12.0-288.0), and the revised SGA (OR=4.8, 95% CI=1.7-13.2). MOPH Nutrition risk assessment still significant with multivariate analysis (OR=79.6, 95% CI=11.6-546.3)

Univariate predictors of over nutrition included age 35 years and older (OR=3.0, 95% CI=1.2-7.6), MOPH Nutrition risk assessment (OR=6.2, 95% CI=2.7-14.4), and the revised SGA (OR=0.3, 95% CI=0.1-0.9). These factors were also significant with multivariate analysis OR=3.1 (95% CI=1.0-9.5), OR=11.4 (95% CI=3.6-35.6), and OR=0.1 (95% CI=0.0-0.4), respectively. This was similar to Crum-Cianflone et al (67) who reported that multivariate predictors of a higher BMI included more recent year of HIV diagnosis, older age, African American race, and earlier HIV stage.

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSION

This study was a cross-sectional, designed to investigate the nutritional status and the correlation between nutritional status and immunological categories among HIV-infection patients at The Thai Red Cross Anonymous Clinic. One hundred and fifty participants were assigned equally into 3 groups of immunological categories. Anthropometric measurement, biochemical assessment, clinical examination, and 3-day food record were determined to indicate the nutritional status. The malnutrition was expressed by using the revised subjective global assessment for HIV-infected individual and nutrition risk assessment for HIV infected individuals. Data were statistically significant at level of 0.05. The conclusions of this study are shown as follows:

1. Nutritional status was not related to immunological categories.
2. Nutritional status assessed by anthropometrics measurement described by BMI shown that 14% had underweight, 52.67% had normal weight, and 33.33% had overweight to extremely obese. Body fat was 7.33% low, 52.00% normal, and 40.67% high to very high. Percent standard TSF was 48.67% normal and 51.34% mild to severe malnutrition. Percent standard MAMC was 88.67% normal and 11.33% mild to moderate malnutrition. The revised SGA detected 74.67% of well nourished and 25.34% of mild to severe malnourished. MOPH Nutrition risk assessment showed 62.67% low risk, 30.67% mild risk, and 6.67% moderate risk. Protein malnutrition was detected by serum albumin which showed only 1.33% of participants. In conclusion participants had both under and over nutrition problems.
3. Energy intake of both male and female were lower than HIV recommendation, but protein intake (%) was higher than HIV recommendation. The mean of energy (kcal/day) and carbohydrate (%) were lower than HIV recommendation, except protein (%) and fat (%) intake were higher. Energy and nutrients intake were not

significantly related with nutritional status. However, the odd ratio of energy and nutrients intake showed that participants who had over nutrition consumed less energy and nutrients than undernutrition participants. These results were similar to many studies which reported that participants who had over nutrition may underreport dietary intake (68-72).

4. The revised SGA and MOPH Nutrition risk assessment were related with nutritional status. Thus both of nutrition screening tools can predict under and over nutrition.

This finding can help the dietitian or health care worker to create group counseling for HIV-infected patients focus on encouraging patients to consume more energy from healthy food source to reach requirement and balance energy distribution. Moreover dietitian or health care worker should screen undernutrition in patients who have HIV-infected 9 year and over, and lipodystrophy. And screen over nutrition in patients who have age 35 years and older. The revised SGA and MOPH Nutrition risk assessment are credible tools to assess malnutrition. These tools are easy, quick, and non invasive which may help dietitian to screen patients with malnutrition.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

แบบสอบถาม (กรอกโดยอาสาสมัคร)

Code No.

ส่วนที่ 1 : ข้อมูลทั่วไป

1. อักษรภาษาไทยตัวแรก ที่หน้าหน้า ชื่อ ของท่าน คือ

2. อักษรภาษาไทย ตัวแรก ที่หน้าหน้า นามสกุล ของท่าน คือ

3. เพศ ☐ ชาย ☐ หญิง

4. วันเดือนปีเกิดของท่าน คือ (วัน-เดือน-ปีพ.ศ.)

5. อายุ ปี

6. ท่านจบการศึกษาระดับสูงสุด คือ

☐ ไม่ได้เรียน/ประถมศึกษา ☐ มัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น ☐ มัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย/ ปวช.

☐ อนุปริญญา/ ปวส. ☐ ปริญญาตรี หรือ สูงกว่าปริญญาตรี

7. อาชีพหลักของท่านคือข้อใด?

☐ พนักงานบริษัทเอกชน/ รับราชการ ☐ ธุรกิจส่วนตัว/ ค้าขาย

☐ รับจ้าง ☐ เกษตรกร ☐ นักศึกษา

☐ ไม่ได้ทำงาน ☐ อื่น ๆ โปรดระบุ

8. รายได้ของท่านโดยเฉลี่ยต่อเดือนเป็นเงิน

☐ ไม่มีรายได้ ☐ น้อยกว่า 5,000 บาท ☐ 5,000 – 10,000 บาท

☐ 10,001 – 15,000 บาท ☐ 15,001 – 30,000 บาท ☐ 30,001 – 50,000 บาท

☐ 50,001 บาท ขึ้นไป

9. รายได้รวมของครอบครัวท่านโดยเฉลี่ยต่อเดือนเป็นเงิน

9.1 ☐ น้อยกว่า 5,000 บาท ☐ 5,000 – 10,000 บาท ☐ 10,001 – 30,000 บาท

☐ 30,001 – 50,000 บาท ☐ 50,001 – 100,000 บาท ☐ 100,001 บาท ขึ้นไป

9.2 ☐ ไม่พอใช้ ☐ พอกินพอใช้ ☐ เหลือเก็บ

10. สถานภาพสมรส

☐ โสด ☐ คู่ ☐ ม่าย

☐ หย่า/แยกกันอยู่ ☐ อื่น ๆ

11. ลักษณะครอบครัว (อาศัยอยู่กับ) ¹

☐ อยู่ตามลำพัง ☐ อยู่กับคู่ครองและบุตร ☐ อยู่กับบิดามารดา

☐ อยู่กับญาติพี่น้อง ☐ อยู่กับเพื่อน ☐ อื่น ๆ

12. ระยะเวลาที่ท่านทราบผลว่ามีเลือดบวกจนถึงวันที่สัมภาษณ์.....ปี.....เดือน ¹

ส่วนที่ 2 : แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับโภชนาการ

1. ความรู้เรื่องอาหารสำหรับผู้ติดเชื้อเอชไอวี

คำชี้แจง โปรดเขียนเครื่องหมาย / ลงในช่องที่ตรงกับความเห็นของท่านมากที่สุด

ข้อความ	ใช่	ไม่ใช่
1. ควรกินอาหารให้ครบ 5 หมู่ ในแต่ละหมู่ให้หลากหลาย และกินอาหารให้ครบทุกมื้อ		
2. อาหาร 5 หมู่ ได้แก่ ข้าว-แป้ง เนื้อสัตว์ ผัก ผลไม้ และน้ำตาล		
3. วิตามินเอ วิตามินซี และวิตามินอี มีคุณสมบัติในการปกป้องร่างกายจากการเกิดอนุมูลอิสระซึ่งเป็นสาเหตุของการทำลายเนื้อเยื่อ		
4. ข้าวกล้องมี วิตามินบี 1 และวิตามินบี 6 น้อยกว่าข้าวขัดสี		
5. กินผักผลไม้เป็นประจำ โดยเฉพาะผักผลไม้สีเหลืองส้ม เพื่อช่วยเสริมสร้างระบบภูมิคุ้มกัน		
6. ผู้ติดเชื้อมีความต้องการพลังงานมากกว่าปกติ		
7. กินอาหารสุก สะอาด ปราศจากสารปนเปื้อน		
8. การดื่มเครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์จะช่วยเพิ่มภูมิคุ้มกันของร่างกาย		
9. อาหารที่ช่วยซ่อมแซมส่วนที่สึกหรอและสร้างภูมิคุ้มกันโรค ได้แก่ นม ไข่ เนื้อสัตว์ต่าง ๆ ถั่วเมล็ดแห้ง และผลิตภัณฑ์จากถั่ว		
10. ผู้ติดเชื้อไม่ควรกินอาหารหมักดอง		
11. การขาดธาตุเหล็กจะลดความสามารถของเม็ดเลือดขาวในการทำลายเชื้อโรค ธาตุเหล็กจะพบมากในผลไม้		
12. นมมีแคลเซียมและฟอสฟอรัส ช่วยในการซ่อมแซมและบำรุงกระดูกให้แข็งแรง		
13. การขาดธาตุสังกะสีและเซเลเนียมจะทำให้แผลหายช้า ภูมิคุ้มกันต่ำลง และติดเชื้อได้ง่าย		
14. น้ำมันที่มีไขมันอิ่มตัวมาก ได้แก่ น้ำมันหมู น้ำมันปาล์ม น้ำมันรำข้าว		
15. ผักผลไม้เป็นแหล่งที่ดีของใยอาหาร ช่วยให้ขับถ่ายง่าย		

2. ในรอบ 1 ปี ท่านเคยประสบปัญหาในการจัดหาอาหาร หรือขาดแคลนบ้างหรือไม่?

☐ เคย

โปรดระบุความถี่

☐ 1-2 ครั้งต่อปี

☐ 3-4 ครั้งต่อปี

☐ 5-6 ครั้งต่อปี

☐ มากกว่า 6 ครั้งต่อปี

☐ ไม่เคย

ส่วนที่ 3 : แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับยา

ปัจจุบันท่านได้รับยาต้านไวรัสเอดส์หรือไม่? ¹

☐ ไม่ได้รับ

☐ ได้รับ โดยได้รับยามาเป็นระยะเวลา..... ปี..... เดือน

โปรดระบุชนิดที่ท่านใช้ในปัจจุบัน (ตอบได้มากกว่า 1 คำตอบ)

☐ AZT (เอแซดที)

☐ 3TC (สามทีซี)

☐ EFV (อีฟวีเร็นซ์ / สโตคริน)

☐ NVP (เนวีราปีน)

☐ d4T (ดีโฟรที)

☐ ddI (ดีดีไอ)

☐ PIs (โปรติเอส อินฮิบิเตอร์) เช่น อินดินาเวียร์, ริโทนาเวียร์, เนลฟินาเวียร์, ซาควินาเวียร์ เป็นต้น

☐ อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ.....

☐ ไม่ทราบชื่อยา

APPENDIX B

แบบบันทึกการประเมินภาวะโภชนาการ

Code No. _____ วันที่ _____

ก: แบบบันทึกการวัดสัดส่วนร่างกาย

1. น้ำหนักตัว _____ กิโลกรัม
2. ส่วนสูง _____ ซม.
3. BMI _____ kg/m^2
4. เปอร์เซ็นต์ไขมัน _____ %

	1	2	3	เฉลี่ย
5. เส้นรอบเอว (cm)				
6. เส้นรอบสะโพก (cm)				
7. Triceps (mm)				
8. Mid arm circumference (cm)				

ข: แบบบันทึกผลทางห้องปฏิบัติการ

	ผล		ผล
Blood glucose (mg%)		Hemoglobin (g/dl)	
Cholesterol (mg/dl)		Hematocrit (%)	
HDL (mg/dl)		Albumin (g/dl)	
LDL (mg/dl)		CD4 (cell/mm ³)	
Triglyceride (mg/dl)		CD4 (%)	

ค: แบบบันทึกการตรวจร่างกายและประวัติทางการแพทย์

1. ความดันโลหิต _____ mmHg
2. Clinical category: _____ (ข้อมูลจากแพทย์)
3. ผม ☐ Easily plucked with no pain ☐ Sparse
4. เล็บ ☐ Transverse ridging ☐ Koilonychia
5. ผิวหนัง ☐ Scaling ☐ Decubitus ulcers
- ☐ Body edema ☐ Pallor
- ☐ Nasolabial seborrhea

APPENDIX C

3-day food record form

วิธีการบันทึกข้อมูลอาหารที่รับประทานในแต่ละวัน

1. ท่านจะต้องทำอะไรบ้างในตารางบันทึกนี้

- เขียนทุกอย่างที่ท่านรับประทาน หรือดื่ม รวมทั้งของว่างทุกชนิด
- รับประทานตามปกติ เหมือนที่ท่านรับประทานในแต่ละวันที่ผ่านมา
- กรุณาอย่าลืมบันทึก เครื่องปรุงที่ท่านเติมลงในอาหารเช่น น้ำตาล น้ำปลา ซอสมะเขือเทศ
- ถ้าท่านประกอบอาหารเอง ให้กรณาคัดสุทธาหารที่ท่านทำ และจดว่าท่านรับประทานไปกี่ส่วน เช่น ข้าวผัดกุ้ง ไข่ขาว 5 ทัพพี กุ้งชีแฮ้นขนาดกลาง 5 ตัว ท่านรับประทานข้าวผัดไป 1 ทัพพี กุ้ง 2 ตัว เป็นต้น
- ถ้ามีซื้อสินค้า หรือฉลากอาหาร ให้จดชื่อซื้อสินค้านั้น หรือเก็บฉลากอาหารมาด้วย
- ดูตารางการบันทึกอาหารเป็นตัวอย่าง

2. การวัดปริมาณอาหาร

- ใช้ช้อน หรือถ้วยตวงอาหารที่ได้มาตรฐานในการกำหนดสัดส่วนอาหารเช่น นมไร้ไขมัน 1 ถ้วยตวง เนื้อหมูส่วนสะโพกไม่ติดมัน 2 ช้อนโต๊ะ
- ใช้ช้อนอาหาร หรือช้อนขนมในการตวงส่วนประกอบที่ไม่มาก เช่น น้ำตาล เกลือ
- ใช้ไม้บรรทัดในการวัดขนาด เช่น ความกว้าง ความยาว เส้นผ่านศูนย์กลาง
- นับจำนวนชิ้นอาหารที่มีขนาดมาตรฐาน เช่น ขนมปังแครกเกอร์

3. การใช้คำอธิบาย

- กรุณาเขียนอธิบายโดยชัดเจน และละเอียด
- ถ้าท่านไม่ทราบถึงชนิดของอาหารที่รับประทาน ให้พยายามอธิบายรายละเอียดส่วนประกอบของอาหารให้มากที่สุด
- การบันทึกรายละเอียดอย่างละเอียดถี่ถ้วน ด้วยความร่วมมือของท่าน จะทำให้เราสามารถวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลได้ใกล้เคียงความเป็นจริงมากที่สุด

จดบันทึกอาหารใน

2 วันทำงาน และ 1 วันหยุด

ตัวอย่างแบบบันทึกอาหาร

มื้อ	ชื่ออาหาร	ส่วนประกอบ	ปริมาณของส่วนประกอบ
เช้า	ข้าว 1 จาน ต้มจืดตำลึง 1 ถ้วย ไก่ทอดกระเทียม (ทำเอง)	ข้าวสวย หมูสับ ตำลึง(ใบ) เห็ดฟาง อกไก่ไม่ติดหนัง น้ำมันถั่วเหลือง	2 ทักพี 2 ช้อนโต๊ะ ½ ถ้วยตวง 5 ดอก 2ช้อนโต๊ะ 1 ช้อนโต๊ะ
กลางวัน	เส้นใหญ่ราดหน้ากุ้ง (ทานที่ร้าน) แตงโม	เส้นใหญ่ คะน้า กุ้งแช่ขี้ขนาดกลาง ปรุงรส-น้ำตาลทราย แตงโม	1 ทักพี 1 ทักพี 6 ตัว 1 ช้อนชา 8 ชิ้นคำ
ว่าง	แซนวิชทูน่า (ทำเอง)	ขนมปังขาวแซนวิชตราฟาร์ม เหাঁส ทูน่าในน้ำมันพืชตรา TCB แซนวิชสเปรดชีสหือเบสฟูดส์	1 แผ่น 1 ช้อนโต๊ะ 1 ช้อนโต๊ะ
เย็น	ข้าว ไข่ตุ๋น	ข้าวสวย ไข่ขาว หอมใหญ่ แครอทหั่นเต๋า หมูสับไม่ติดมัน น้ำมันถั่วเหลือง	2ทักพี 2 ฟอง ¼ ถ้วยตวง ¼ ถ้วยตวง 2 ช้อน 1 ช้อนชา
ก่อน นอน	แครกเกอร์ นมจืด	แครกเกอร์ กลมยี่ห้อริชเส้น ผ่านศูนย์กลาง 1 นิ้ว นมจืดพร่องมันเนย ยี่ห้อโฟร์ โมสต์	3 ชิ้น 1 กล่อง (250 มล.)

วันที่ 1

Code No.....

วันที่บันทึก วัน.....ที่.....เดือน..... กรุณาส่งคืนวันที่.....เดือน.....

มือ	ชื่ออาหาร	ส่วนประกอบ	ปริมาณที่รับประทาน	สำหรับเจ้าหน้าที่

วันที่ 2

Code No.....

วันที่บันทึก วัน.....ที่.....เดือน..... กรุณาส่งคืนวันที่.....เดือน.....

ผู้ มือ	ชื่ออาหาร	ส่วนประกอบ	ปริมาณที่รับประทาน	สำหรับเจ้าหน้าที่

วันที่ 3

Code No.....

วันที่บันทึก วัน.....ที่.....เดือน..... กรุณาส่งคืนวันที่.....เดือน.....

มือ	ชื่ออาหาร	ส่วนประกอบ	ปริมาณที่รับประทาน	สำหรับเจ้าหน้าที่

**แบบสอบถามความถี่และปริมาณในการบริโภคอาหาร
(Semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire)**

Code No.....

❖ คำแนะ: กรุณาเครื่องหมาย ✓ ลงในช่องหน้าชื่ออาหารที่ท่านรับประทาน

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ชนิดของอาหาร	ปริมาณ อาหาร 1 ส่วน	ปริมาณที่ รับประทาน เป็นประจำต่อครั้ง (ส่วน)	จำนวนครั้งของการรับประทานอาหารในระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา								หมายเหตุ
			ทุกวัน, จำนวนครั้งต่อวัน								
			1 ครั้ง	2 ครั้ง	3 ครั้ง	> 3 ครั้ง	สัปดาห์ละ 4-6 ครั้ง	1-3 ครั้ง	เดือนละ 2-3 ครั้ง	ไม่ รับประทาน เลย	
ได้ ✓ เฉพาะ อาหารที่กิน	2. หมวดผลไม้ น้ำผลไม้										
	2.43) น้ำมะพร้าวอ่อน										
	2.44) น้ำผักผลไม้รวม										
	2.45) อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ.....										
	3. หมวดผัก										
	3.1) ผักกาดชนิดต่างๆ		3/4-1 ถ้วย ตวง								
	3.2) ผักปวยเล้ง ผักกวางตุ้ง		3/4-1 ถ้วย ตวง								
	3.3) ผักบุ้ง ผักตำลึง ยอดผักทอง		3/4-1 ถ้วย ตวง								
	3.4) ถั่วงอก		3/4-1 ถ้วย ตวง								

[illegible]

ชนิดของอาหาร	ปริมาณอาหาร 1 ส่วน	ปริมาณที่รับประทานเป็นประจำ (ส่วน)	จำนวนครั้งของการรับประทานอาหาร ในระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา							หมายเหตุ	
			จำนวนครั้งต่อวัน								
			สัปดาห์ละ		เดือนละ		ไม่รับประทานเลย				
			1 ครั้ง	2 ครั้ง	3 ครั้ง	> 3 ครั้ง		4-6 ครั้ง	1-3 ครั้ง		2-3 ครั้ง
ได้ ✓ เฉพาะอาหารที่กิน	4. หมวดนม และผลิตภัณฑ์นม										
	4.8) นมถั่วเหลืองไม่ผสมน้ำตาล	240 มล.									
	4.9) อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ.....										
	5. หมวดเนื้อสัตว์										
	5.1) เนื้อเป็ด ไข่ไก่ 1 ฟอง	2 ช้อนโต๊ะ									
	5.2) เนื้อเป็ด ไข่ไก่ 1 ฟอง	2 ช้อนโต๊ะ									
	5.3) เนื้อไก่ 1 ส่วนสะโพก หรือน่อง	2 ช้อนโต๊ะ									
	5.4) ไข่ทอดคั่ว	2 ช้อนโต๊ะ									
	5.5) เนื้อหมู เนื้อวัว 1 ฟอง	2 ช้อนโต๊ะ									

ชนิดของอาหาร	ปริมาณอาหาร 1 ส่วน	ปริมาณที่รับประทานเป็นประจำ (ส่วน)	จำนวนครั้งของการรับประทานอาหาร ในระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา								หมายเหตุ	
			ทุกวัน, จำนวนครั้งต่อวัน				สัปดาห์ละ		เดือนละ			ไม่รับประทานเลย
			1 ครั้ง	2 ครั้ง	3 ครั้ง	> 3 ครั้ง	4-6 ครั้ง	1-3 ครั้ง	2-3 ครั้ง	1 ครั้ง		
ใส่ ✓ เฉพาะอาหารที่กิน	5. หมวดเนื้อสัตว์											
	5.13) เครื่องในสัตว์	2 ช้อนโต๊ะ										
	5.14) ลูกชิ้นไก่ เนื้อปลา หมู	5 ลูก										
	5.15) เนื้อปลาน้ำจืด เช่น ปลาช่อน	2 ช้อนโต๊ะ										
	5.16) เนื้อปลาทะเล เช่น ปลาทู	2 ช้อนโต๊ะ										
	5.17) ปลากระป๋อง	4 ช้อนโต๊ะ										
	5.18) ไข่ขาว	2 ฟอง										
	5.19) ไข่ทั้งฟอง	1 ฟอง										
	5.20) ไข่เค็ม	1 ฟอง										
	5.21) เนยแข็ง แยม	1 แผ่น										

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ชนิดของอาหาร	ปริมาณ อาหาร 1 ส่วน	ปริมาณที่ รับประทาน เป็นประจำต่อครั้ง (ส่วน)	จำนวนครั้งของการรับประทานอาหารในระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา								หมายเหตุ				
			ทุกวัน, จำนวนครั้งต่อวัน						เดือนละ			ไม่ รับประทาน เลย			
			สัปดาห์ละ		เดือนละ		1-3 ครั้ง	2-3 ครั้ง	1 ครั้ง						
			1 ครั้ง	2 ครั้ง	3 ครั้ง	> 3 ครั้ง				4-6 ครั้ง					
ใส่ ✓ เฉพาะ อาหารที่กิน	8. หมวดของหวาน/อาหารว่าง/ ฟาสต์ฟู้ด														
	ขนม น้ำแข็งไสชนิดต่างๆ														
	8.21) น้ำแข็งไสรวมมิตร														
	8.22) อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ														
	ขนมไทย และอาหารว่างอื่นๆ														
	8.23) สาคูใส่ต่างๆ														
	8.24) ขนมไหว้พระจันทร์														
	8.25) สะเก้ง ขนมจีบ	3 ชิ้น/2วัน													
	8.26) ซาลาเปา ขนาด 2 นิ้ว	1 ลูก													
	8.27) แยม น้ำผึ้ง น้ำตาล น้ำเชื่อม	1 ช้อน โต๊ะ													
	8.28) นมข้นหวาน	2 ช้อน โต๊ะ													
	8.29) ไอศกรีม	1/2 ถ้วย ตวง													

[illegible]

APPENDIX E

The revised subjective global assessment for HIV-infected individuals

1. WEIGHT CHANGE OVER past 2 weeks and last 6 months				
- Weight gain, no change, mild wt loss (>0.5 kgs but < 1 kgs)	1	2		
- Moderate wt loss (>1 kgs but <5%)	3	4	5	
- Severe wt loss (>5%)	6	7		
2. CHANGE IN DIETARY INTAKE				
- No change or slight change for a short Duration	1	2		
- Intake borderline and increasing	3	4	5	
- Intake borderline or poor and decreasing	6	7		
3. PRESENCE OF GI SYMPTOMS				
- Few intermittent or no symptoms	1	2		
- Some symptoms for >2 weeks or severe symptoms that is improving	3	4	5	
- Symptoms daily or frequently >2 weeks	6	7		
4. FUNCTIONAL STATE				
- No impairment in strength/ stamina or mild to moderate loss and now improving	1	2		
- Mild to moderate loss of strength/ stamina in daily activity or severe loss but now improving	3	4	5	
- Severe loss of strength/ stamina or bed ridden	6	7		
5. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION				
SUBCUTANEOUS LOSS OF FAT				
- Little or no loss	1	2		
- Mild-moderate in all areas	3	4	5	
- Severe loss in some or most areas	6	7		
MUSCLE WASTING				
- Little or no loss	1	2		
- Mild-moderate in all areas	3	4	5	
- Severe loss in some or most areas	6	7		
EDEMA				
- Little or no edema	1	2		
- Mild-moderate edema	3	4	5	
- Severe edema	6	7		

Minimum score = 7, Maximum score = 49;

1-14 = well nourished

15-35 = mild to moderated malnourishment

36-49 = severe malnourishment

APPENDIX F

การประเมินความเสี่ยงด้านโภชนาการสำหรับผู้ติดเชื้อเอชไอวี รายบุคคลโดยเจ้าหน้าที่สาธารณสุข

1. ตัวชี้วัดด้านโภชนาการ

ค่าคะแนน	อายุ 20 ปีขึ้นไป	อายุ 5 – 18 ปี
	BMI (kg/m ²)	กราฟแสดงเกณฑ์อ้างอิงการเจริญเติบโตของเพศหญิงชาย อายุ 5 – 18 ปี โดยใช้น้ำหนักตามเกณฑ์ส่วนสูง
1	< 18.5	ผอม
2	>30	อ้วน
3	25 – 29.9	เริ่มอ้วน
4	18.6 – 19.9	ค่อนข้างผอม
5	20.0 – 24.9	ท้วมหรือสมส่วน

2. ตัวชี้วัดด้านอาหาร (คะแนนเต็ม 17 คะแนน)

กลุ่มอาหารที่ รับประทานใน 1 วัน	วัยรุ่นหญิงอายุ 14 – 25 ปี หญิงวัยทำงาน 25 – 60 ปี ควรได้พลังงานวันละ 2,000 กิโลแคลอรี				วัยรุ่นชายอายุ 14 – 25 ปี ชายวัยทำงาน 25 – 60 ปี ควรได้พลังงานวันละ 2,400 กิโลแคลอรี			
ข้าว – แป้ง (ทัพพี) ระดับคะแนน	6 1	6-8 4	9-10 3	>10 2	<8 1	8-10 4	11-12 3	>12 2
ผัก (ทัพพี) ระดับคะแนน	ไม่กิน 0	1-2 1	3-5 2	≥6 3	ไม่กิน 0	1-3 1	4-6 2	≥7 3
ผลไม้ (ส่วน) ระดับคะแนน	ไม่กิน 0	1-2 1	3-4 2	≥5 3	ไม่กิน 0	1-2 1	3-5 2	≥6 3
เนื้อสัตว์ (ชต.) ระดับคะแนน	<9 1	9-13 2	14-18 4	≥19 3	<11 1	11-16 2	17-22 4	≥23 3
นม (แก้ว) ระดับคะแนน	ไม่กิน 0	<1 1	1 2	>1 3	ไม่กิน 0	<1 1	1 2	>1 3

*นำคะแนนรวมที่ได้มาเทียบค่าคะแนน 1 – 4 ตามคะแนนข้างล่างต่อไปนี้

คะแนนรวม	ค่าคะแนน
<4	1
4-9	2
10-14	3
≥15	4

3. ตัวชี้วัดด้านความเจ็บป่วย

ใน 2 สัปดาห์ที่ผ่านมาท่านมีอาการต่อไปนี้หรือไม่ (คะแนนเต็ม 10 คะแนน)

อาการ	ไม่มีเลย (0)	มี (1)	หมายเหตุ
1. เบื่ออาหาร			
2. น้ำหนักลด			
3. แผลในช่องปาก			
4. กลืนลำบาก			
5. อุจจาระร่วง			
6. คลื่นไส้			
7. อาเจียน			
8. ปวดศีรษะ			
9. มีไข้			
10. ไอเรื้อรัง			
คะแนนรวม			

*นำคะแนนรวมที่ได้มาเทียบค่าคะแนน 1 – 3 ตามคะแนนข้างล่างต่อไปนี้

คะแนนรวม	ค่าคะแนน
>5	1
3 – 5	2
<3	3

สรุประดับความเสี่ยงของผู้ป่วยรวมทั้ง 3 ตัวชี้วัด

คะแนนรวม	ระดับความเสี่ยงในการดูแลด้านโภชนาการ
<4	สูง
4 - 6	ค่อนข้างสูง
7 – 9	ปานกลาง
≥10	ต่ำ

APPENDIX G

Lipodystrophy severity assessment form

Regions	Lipoatrophy	Fat accumulation	0	1	2	3
Face						
Neck						
Dorso-cervical spine						
Arms						
Breasts						
Abdomen						
Buttocks						
Legs						
		total				

Minimum score = 0, Maximum score = 24

0 = absent

1 – 6 = grade 1

7 – 12 = grade 2

13 – 18 = grade 3

≥19 = grade 4

BIOGRAPHY

NAME	Miss Thitiporn Chanawangsa
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PLACE OF BIRTH	Bangkok, Thailand
INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED	Chulalongkorn University, 2003: Bachelor of Science (General Science) Mahidol University, 2010: Master of Science (Food and Nutrition for Development)
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