

# Conclusion

Findings suggest HIVAW remains prevalent in people living with HIV. ART use was not found to be associated with HIVAW. HIVAW was highest among those with Medicaid coverage or any hospitalization(s). Further research is needed to better understand additional factors associated with and contributing to HIVAW.

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for more information about HIV-associated Wasting

## Statistical Analysis

- Prevalence of HIV-associated Wasting
  - Cumulative prevalence was estimated for the study period (2012-2018) and reported in terms of frequencies and percentages
- Unadjusted bivariate analyses compared demographic and clinical characteristics
  - Student's t-tests were used for continuous variables and reported in terms of means, standard deviations (SD), medians, and ranges
  - Chi-square tests were used for categorical variables and reported in terms of frequencies and percentages
- Correlates of HIV-associated Wasting
  - Multivariate logistic regression analyses were conducted to assess demographic and clinical correlates of HIV-associated Wasting

**References:** **1.** Siddiqui, J., Samuel, S. K., Hayward, B., Wirka, K. A., Deering, K. L., Harshaw, Q., Phillips, A., & Harbour, M. (2022). HIV-associated wasting prevalence in the era of modern antiretroviral therapy. *AIDS (London, England)*, 36(1), 127–135. **2.** Roffman CE, Buchanan J, Allison GT. Charlson comorbidities index. *J Physiother.* 2016;62(3):171.