HIV Infection and the Risk of Acute Myocardial Infarction

The Journal of the American Medical Association

Dr. Matthew Freiberg, Associate Professor of Medicine and Epidemiology, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine

Study received an estimated total of 135 media hits as of 3/11/2013.

HIV Patients at Increased Risk of Heart Attack (video clip)
InsiderMedicine
March 4, 2013

From Pittsburgh - HIV patients are at raised risk of heart attack, according to a report published in JAMA Internal Medicine

Study Links HIV Infection to Heart Attack Risk
Global Post (similar stories in Times of Oman, iAfrica, Philippine Daily Inquirer, The Courier-Mail, Geo Television Network, Al Arab)
March 4, 2013

Being HIV-positive raises a person's heart attack risk by about 50 percent, said a study released Monday that confirms earlier findings. It said that in three age groups, the average incidence of heart attack was consistently and significantly higher for people who are HIV-positive, compared to uninfected veterans.

HIV May Raise Risk of Heart Attack
U.S. News & World Report (versions also appeared in MSN, Health24, MentalHelp, and 12 other publications)
March 4, 2013

People living with HIV may face a greater chance of suffering a heart attack, a new study indicates. After accounting for other risk factors, the researchers calculated that people with HIV have an overall 48 percent increased risk of heart attack.

HIV Infection Appears Associated with Increased Heart Attack Risk
Medicalxpress
March 4, 2013

Matthew S. Freiberg, M.D., M.Sc., of the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, and colleagues examined whether HIV infection was associated with an increased risk of AMI after adjusting for standard Framingham risk factors in a large group of HIV-positive veterans and a similar group of uninfected veterans.

HIV Linked to Higher Chance of Heart Attack
Reuters (versions also in Chicago Tribune, Fox News, Orlando Sentinel, Yahoo! News, Times-Standard, World Bulletin and 40 other publications including numerous Canadian outlets)
March 5, 2013

People with HIV are almost 50 percent more likely to have a heart attack than those who aren't infected with the virus - even after taking into account their other health risks, according to a new study. "It's a complicated picture," said Dr. Matthew Freiberg, who led the new study at the University Of Pittsburgh School Of Medicine in Pennsylvania. "We're still trying to understand the mechanisms."

Link Between HIV Infection and Heart Attack Risk Discovered
MedIndia
March 5, 2013

HIV infection is associated with an increased risk of heart attack, finds recent study that confirms earlier findings. The study looked at 82,459 US veterans, the vast majority of them men. It was published in Archives of Internal Medicine, a publication of the Journal of the American Medical Association.
A study published in the Archives of Internal Medicine, a publication of Journal of the American Medical Association, suggested that a person who is infected with HIV has a higher rate of suffering heart attack. This rate increases by 50% in them than a normal person. The study explained that the antiretroviral therapy provided to the person infected with HIV virus can result in inflammation that increases the aging process. This results in making the infected person more prone to the diseases.

Men with HIV may be at an increased risk of having a heart attack, according to a new study. Study author Dr. Matthew Freiberg, an associate professor of medicine and epidemiology at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine in Pennsylvania, said the researchers did not know why patients with HIV were more likely to have cardiac events but speculated that the HIV and the medication used to treat it -- called antiretroviral therapy (ART) -- may play a role.

People with HIV have about twice the risk of myocardial infarction as those not infected with the virus, as well as increased risks for end-stage renal disease (ESRD) and some cancers, researchers found. But for the most part, there's little evidence to suggest those events come at a younger age in HIV-positive people. The findings come from two related studies among U.S. veterans, one presented here at the Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections (CROI) and the other appearing online in JAMA Internal Medicine.