Anemia among HIV Infected Children on Highly Active Anti Retroviral Therapy in Wolaita Zone, South Ethiopia: a facility based cross sectional study

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Abstract

Background Anemia is a global public health problem and most of the HIV positive people become anemic at some point in the course of the disease. We lack adequate evidence on the magnitude of anemia among children on highly active anti retroviral therapy in Ethiopia and particularly in South Ethiopia. Thus, this study aimed at determining the proportion and associated factors of anemia among children on highly active anti retroviral therapy in Wolaita zone, South Ethiopia.

Method a facility based cross-sectional study has been conducted from November to December 2018 on 256 children 6 months to 14 years of age who were on Anti retroviral therapy. Data were collected through an interview with caregivers and review of medical records. CD4+ cell count was analyzed using FACS caliber and Hemoglobin level was measured with Hem cue 301 analyzer. Stool sample was examined for presence of intestinal parasites by direct wet mount technique. Data analyzed with Stata version 14.0 were conveyed in mean and standard deviation of the mean, median and inter-quartile range. Multivariate analysis was carried out to identify independent predictors of the outcome variable. Adjusted Odds Ratio with 95% confidence interval was reported.

Results The magnitude of anemia was found to be 38.8%. Taking Co-trimoxazole antibiotic prophylaxis (AOR=.45; 95% CI: .21, .95), caregivers' not receiving nutritional counseling (AOR=.09; 95% CI: .01, .98) and presence of intestinal parasites (AOR=3.10; 95% CI: 1.39, 6.88) were associated with anemia.

Conclusion The magnitude of anemia obtained in this study is a moderate public health problem. Health education programs in Anti Retroviral Therapy clinics should be targeted at appropriate dietary practice, and appropriate hand washing and other hygienic practices to prevent intestinal parasitic infections. Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis should be given to all eligible children based on the recommendation.

Background

Anemia is a condition in which the number of red blood cells is insufficient to meet the body's physiologic needs and consequently diminish the oxygen-carrying capacity. In addition to iron deficiency, other nutritional deficiencies, acute and chronic inflammations, parasitic infections, and inherited or acquired disorders that affect hemoglobin synthesis, red blood cell production or survival can cause anemia [1].

Children with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) are exposed to macro and micro nutrient deficiencies; anemia being the commonest [2, 3]. Anemia is a critical health concern affecting growth and energy levels adversely, and it highly damages the immune mechanisms [4, 5].

Anemia affects both developing and developed countries and thus it is a global public health problem [6]. Globally, roughly 1.3 to 2.2 billion people suffer from anemia and in developing countries 50% of women and children are anemic [7]. An estimated 63%–95% of people living with HIV become anemic at some point in the course of the disease [8]. In India the prevalence of anemia among HIV infected children was reported to be 47.1% [9]. A prevalence level of 69.1% was reported among HIV infected children in

Democratic Republic of Congo [10]. In Ethiopia the prevalence of anemia among HIV infected children ranges between 16.2% and 39.1% [11, 12, 13]. A combination of environmental and host factors predispose HIV infected children to anemia.

We have very limited evidence on the prevalence of anemia among children on Highly Active Anti Retroviral Therapy (HAART) in Ethiopia and there is a wide variation in the reported prevalence. Thus the main aim of this study was to estimate the proportion of anemia among HIV infected children on HAART and to identify factors associated with the outcome in Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) clinics of Wolaita zone, South Ethiopia.

Methods

Study Setting

A facility based cross-sectional study was conducted from November to December 2018 at ART Clinics of Wolaita zone. There are 16 health facilities, 12 health centers and 4 hospitals, which provide ART service. Wolaita zone has a latitude and longitude of 6⁰54'N 37⁰45'E with an average elevation of 1850 meters above sea level.

Population and sampling

Children, 6 months to 14 years of age, on HAART paired with their mothers/caretakers who lived in the study area for at least half a year were included in this study. Since there are 262 children on HAART attending ART clinics of Wolaita zone, sample size was not calculated and all eligible children were included. Children who were on anemia treatment were excluded from the study.

Data Collection

A structured and interviewer administered questionnaire was used to collect data. Medical records were reviewed and presence of opportunistic infections, baseline CD4+ count and World Health Organization (WHO) clinical stage were recorded to complement the primary data. Twenty four hours recall was used to assess dietary diversity. Nurses and laboratory technicians were recruited for interview and laboratory analysis respectively. BSc nurses were recruited for supervision. Two days training was given for data collectors on the art of interviewing. Trained laboratory technicians were employed and additional training was given. The questionnaire was pretested on 5% of the sample size at Shone Primary Hospital which is not part of the actual data collection. Close supervision was under taken during data collection in a way avoiding bias. Standardized operating procedures were strictly followed during blood sample collection, storage and analytical process.

Laboratory analysis

Three ml of venous blood sample was collected using EDTA anti-coagulated test tube for CD4+ cell count and hemoglobin analyses. CD4+ cell count was analyzed using FACS caliber and Hemoglobin level was measured with Hem cue 301 analyzer, Angelholm, Sweden. Stool sample was taken and examined by direct wet mount technique to detect present of intestinal parasites microscopically.

Operational Definitions

Anemia: is established if the hemoglobin level is below 11 g/dl for 6–59 months, <11.5g/dl for 5–11years and <12 g/dl for 12–14 years and adjusted for altitude [19].

Statistical analysis

Data were entered into Epi data version 3.1 and exported to Stata version 14.0 for analyses. The data were conveyed in mean and standard deviation of the mean, median and inter-quartile range. Normality was checked for all continuous variables. Hosmer-Lemeshow good-of-fit test and Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC) test were carried out to have confidence in the regression model. Collinearity was diagnosed, and there was no multicollinearity among the exposure variables included in the model. We used logistic regression analysis to identify exposure variables with association to the outcome variable. Exposures and covariates with $p < 0.25$ during the bivariate analysis were included in multivariate analysis to increase the power of the model. Multivariate analysis was carried out to control for potential confounders and identify independent predictors of the outcome variable. Adjusted Odds Ratio (AOR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) was reported. The level of significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

Results

Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Overall, 256 children On HAART participated in the study with a response rate of 97.7%. More than half, 140 (54.7 %) were girls. The median age was 12 (10–14) years, and 144(56.2%) of them were between 12–14 years of age. About three in four, 192 (75.0 %) were rural dwellers. One-third, 85 (33.2%) of the caregivers did not attend formal education and 74 (28.9 %) were employed. About two third, 171 (66.8%) of the households use either pipe or public tap water for drinking (Table 1).

Clinical and Immunological Characteristics

One hundred seventy one (66.8%) were on HAART for more than 60 months. A little higher than half, 132 (51.6 %) were in WHO stage 3 at baseline and nearly all, 251 (98.0%) were in WHO stage T1. Forty two

(16.4 %) switched their drug regimen and 44 (17.2%) had some form of opportunistic infection. 73 (28.5 %) were taking co-trimoxazole prophylaxis. The median CD4+ count was 746.5(516–1007) cells/mm³ currently, and majority of them, 182 (85.8 %) had a CD4+ count of greater than 350 cells/mm³ (Table 2).

Nutritional, Hygienic and Parasitological Characteristics

The majority of caregivers, 210 (82%) affirmed getting dietary advice. Nearly two third, 167 (65.2%) of the children often eat less than three meals a day and 115 (44.9%) had dietary diversity of fewer than four. Most, 210 (82.0%) of the children had no intestinal parasitic infection (Table 3).

Proportion and factors Associated with Anemia

The mean $\pm$ (standard deviation) hemoglobin level of the study participants was $12.2 \pm (1.4)$. The proportion of anemia was 38.8%. Children taking co-trimoxazole antibiotic prophylaxis had 55% lower chance of being anemic than those who were not taking Co-trimoxazole (AOR = .45; 95% CI: .21, .95). Children whose caregivers were given nutritional counseling had 91% lesser chance of having anemia (AOR = .09; 95% CI: .01, .98). The odd of being anemic was 3 times higher for children who had intestinal parasitic infection than their counterparts (AOR = 3.10; 95% CI: 1.39, 6.88).

Discussion

In this study, the prevalence of anemia among children on HAART was found to be 38.8%. The prevalence of anemia in this study is a moderate public health problem according to the WHO classification of anemia [1]. This finding is comparable with a similar study conducted in different parts of Ethiopia (35%) [14] and 39.1% [15]. However, it is lower compared to a study conducted in southwest Ethiopia (53.1 %) [16]. Lower prevalence was reported in different parts of Ethiopia (16.2 %) [11], (10%) [17] and (22.2%) [12]. This divergence might be due to variation in the culture, dietary practice and socio-economic status across different segments of the population within the country.

Children who were taking Co-trimoxazole antibiotic prophylaxis had a lesser odds of being anemic compared to those who did not. This is in agreement with studies from Ethiopia and Gambia [11, 18]. One of the most important mechanisms of anemia in HIV infection is failure of erythropoiesis. Co-trimoxazole may probably reduce the levels of cytokines that impair erythropoiesis, by reducing immune activation as well as by preventing infections [19].

Children whose caregivers did not receive nutritional counseling were more likely to be anemic compared to their counterparts. This finding is in agreement with a study conducted in Hawassa referral hospital where children whose caregivers did not receive nutritional counseling had higher odds of being anemic [20]. Better information on the key dietary recommendations might have improved the caregiver's practice of child feeding.

In consistent with studies from Ethiopia [12] and Tanzania [21], children with intestinal parasitic infections had much higher odds to have anemia compared with those children who were not infected with intestinal parasitic infections. This might possibly be due to the attachment of the worm in the intestine to the intestinal mucosa causing intestinal necrosis and blood loss. Chronic infections may also lead to anemia which results from excessive iron loss [4].

Unlike many other studies, this study did not found an association between lower CD4+ cell count and anemia. This finding disagrees with other similar study from Addis Ababa (Central Ethiopia) [12]. This difference might be due to the less number of children with lower CD4+ count involved in this study.

Study limitations

Regarding dietary habit, certain level of recall bias was expected; data collectors aware of the cultural issues collected the data to reduce recall bias. Data on the duration of HAART, baseline CD4+ count, WHO stage, drug regimen, taking Co-trimoxazole and presence of opportunistic infections were taken from the patients charts. Since the health facilities record patient's information consistently and accurately, we believe that the data is unbiased. CD4+ count was not done for 44 children due to lack of reagent. Since the reagent comes as a donation to the country, we couldn't access it at a market.

Conclusions

The magnitude of anemia among children on HAART in the study area is a moderate public health problem. Anemia was significantly associated with caregivers' not receiving nutritional counseling and intestinal parasitic infections. Taking Co-trimoxazole antibiotic prophylaxis was protective against anemia. Health education programs in ART clinics should be given with due focus on appropriate dietary practice, appropriate hand washing practice and other hygienic practices to prevent intestinal parasitic infections. Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis should give given to all eligible children based on the recommendation.

Abbreviations

ABC: Abacavir, AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, AOR: Adjusted Odds Ratio, ART: Anti Retroviral Therapy, AZT: Zidovudine, COR: Crude Odds Ratio, ETB: Ethiopian Birr, HAART: Highly Active Anti Retroviral Therapy, HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus, OI: Opportunistic Infections, ROC: Receiver Operating Characteristics, TDF: Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate, WHO: World Health Organization

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Ethical clearance for the study was obtained from the Ethical review committee at College of Health Science and Medicine in Wolaita Sodo University in Ethiopia. The ethical clearance letter was written to Wolaita zone health department which is the highest government body in the area for health and health research conducts. Permission was granted from Wolaita zone health department and its lower health administrative structures to conduct the study. Finally, informed written consent was taken from caregivers since we can't obtain consent from children under 18 years of age. The data was kept anonymous.

Consent for publication-Not applicable

Availability of data and materials

The dataset analyzed for this study is available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Authors' contributions

ML conceived the study, designed the protocol, coordinated data collection, analyzed the data interpreted the findings and reviewed the manuscript. SK contributed in the design, analysis, interpretation of the findings, and drafted the manuscript. FS, EG and FE contributed in design, analysis, interpretation of the findings, and reviewed the progressive draft manuscript. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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Tables

Table 1 Socio-demographic characteristics of children and caregivers involved in this study at Wolaita zone in South Ethiopia, December 2018

Variables (n=256)		Frequency	Percent
Sex	Male	116	45.3
	Female	140	54.7
Age (months)	6month to 11 years	112	43.75
	12-14 years	144	56.2
Residence	Rural	192	75.0
	Urban	64	25.0
Educational status of care giver	No formal education	85	33.2
	Primary (1-8)	87	34.0
	Secondary (9-12)	23	9.0
	Above secondary	61	23.8
Occupation of caregiver	Unemployed	46	18.0
	Government /NGO employee	74	28.9
	Merchant	60	23.4
	Daily laborer	44	17.2
	Farmer	32	12.5
Monthly income of household	≤2000 ETB	138	53.9
	2001-4000 ETB	73	28.5
	>4000 ETB	45	17.6
Source of drinking water	Pipe/tap	171	66.8
	Protected well/spring	69	27.0
	Unprotected well/spring/river	16	12.9
Ways of treating water	Boiling	31	12.1
	Using chemicals	192	75.0
	Filtration	33	12.9

Table 2 Clinical and immunological characteristics of children involved in this study at Wolaita zone in South Ethiopia, December 2018

Variables (n=256)		Frequency	Percent
Duration of HAART	<60 months	85	33.2
	≥60 months	171	66.8
Baseline WHO stage	Stage 1	51	19.9
	Stage 2	49	19.1
	Stage 3	132	51.6
	Stage 4	24	9.4
Current WHO stage	T1 ^b	251	98.0
	T2/T3 ^c	5	2.0
Current drug regimen	TDF based	18	7.0
	AZT based	225	87.9
	ABC based	13	5.1
Opportunistic infections	Yes	44	17.2
	No	212	82.8
Taking Co-trimoxazole	Yes	73	28.5
	No	183	71.5
Baseline CD4 count (n=240)	≤200	31	12.9
	201-350	34	14.2
	>350	175	72.9
Current CD4 count (n=212)	≤200	9	4.3
	201-350	21	9.9
	>350	182	85.8

^b on treatment stage 1, ^c on treatment stage 2/3

Table 3 Dietary, hygienic and parasitological characteristics of children and caregivers involved in this study at Wolaita zone in South Ethiopia, December 2018

Variables (n=256)		Frequency	Percent
Dietary counseling for care giver	Yes	252	98.4
	No	4	1.6
Receiving nutritional support	Yes	143	55.9
	No	113	44.1
Number of meals per day	≤ three	129	50.4
	>three	127	49.6
Skip regular meals	Yes	127	49.9
	No	129	50.4
Dietary diversity	<4	115	44.9
	≥4	141	55.1
Intestinal parasitic infection	Yes	45	17.6
	No	211	82.4

Table 4 Factors associated with anemia among children involved in this study at Wolaita zone in South Ethiopia, December 2018

Variable (n=256)	Anemic	Non-anemic	COR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)
Age				
6month to 11 years	37(33.04%)	75(66.96%)	.67(.40, 1.12)	1.08(.56, 2.12)
12-14 years	61(42.36%)	83(57.64%)	1	1
Occupation				
Unemployed	14(30.43)	32(69.57%)	.35(.16, .77)	.31(.09, 1.10)
Employed	41(55.41%)	33(44.59%)	1	1
Merchant	17(28.33%)	43(71.73%)	.31(.15, .66)	.63(.21, 1.86)
Daily laborer	12(27.27%)	32(72.73%)	.30(.13, .68)	.45(.14, 1.49)
Farmer	14(43.75%)	18(56.25%)	.62(.27, 1.44)	1.05(.26, 4.29)
Education				
No formal education	33(38.82%)	52(61.18%)	1	
Primary (1-8)	26(29.89%)	61(70.11%)	.67(.36, 1.27)	.60(.25, 1.40)
Secondary (9-12)	4(17.39%)	19(82.61%)	.33(.10, 1.06)	.27(.06, 1.18)
Above secondary	35(57.38%)	26(42.62%)	2.12(1.08, 4.14)	.98(.29, 3.29)
Water treatment				
Boiling	10(32.26%)	21(67.74%)	.68(.30, 1.53)	.66(.24, 1.82)
Chemicals	79(41.15%)	113(58.85%)	1	1
Filtration	9(27.27%)	24(72.73%)	.54(.24, 1.22)	.43(.16, 1.18)
Duration of HAART				
<60 months	27(31.76%)	58(68.24%)	.66(.38, 1.13)	.92(.46, 1.83)
≥60 months	71(41.52%)	100(58.48%)	1	
Baseline WHO stage				
Stage 1	13(25.49%)	38(74.51%)	.60(.29, 1.23)	.63(.26, 1.49)
Stage 2	22(44.90%)	27(55.10%)	1.43(.73, 2.77)	1.49(.64, 3.44)
Stage 3	48(36.36%)	84(63.64%)	1	
Stage 4	15(62.50%)	9(37.50%)	2.92(1.19, 7.17)	2.15(.73, 6.30)
Opportunistic infections				
Yes	14(56.00%)	11(44.00%)	2.23(.97, 5.13)	2.47(.88, 6.97)
No	84(36.36%)	147(63.64%)	1	
Taking Co-trimoxazole				
Yes	22(38.28%)	51(69.86%)	.61(.34, 1.08)	.45(.21, .95)*
No	76(41.53%)	107(58.47%)	1	
Nutritional counseling				
Yes	95(37.70%)	157(62.30%)	.20(.02, 1.97)	.09(.01, .98)*
No	3(75.00%)	1(25.00%)	1	
Dietary diversity				
<4	39(34.21%)	75(65.79%)	.73(.44, 1.22)	.64(.35, 1.15)
≥4	59(41.55%)	83(58.45%)	1	
Intestinal parasite				
Yes	23(51.11%)	22(48.89%)	1.90(.99, 3.63)	3.10(1.39, 6.88)*
No	75(35.55%)	136(64.45%)	1	

*statistically significant at p -Value <0.05