

**Table 1: Characteristics of liver-related deaths: comparison with deaths from other causes in HIV-infected patients - Mortalité 2005 survey, France.**

<b>Mortalité 2005 survey</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Liver-related deaths</b>	<b>Deaths from other causes</b>
	<b>N = 898</b>	<b>N = 138</b>	<b>N = 760</b>
Median age (years) *	46	47*	45*
Male gender (%)*	75	78*	74*
Transmission risk group (%)			
heterosexual	32	14	36
homosexual	26	11	28
intravenous drug use	30	63	24
Viral infection (%)*			
HCV alone	32	68	25
HBV alone	7	10	7
HCV + HBV	5	12	4
Median known duration since HIV diagnosis (years)	11.8	14.8	10.8
CDC clinical stage C (%)*	65	45*	68*
Median latest CD4 cell count (/mm <sup>3</sup> )	159	231	138
Latest CD4 <200/mm <sup>3</sup> (%)	55	44	57
Median latest HIV-RNA (log <sub>10</sub> copies/mL)	3.2	2.0	3.5
History of antiretroviral therapy (%)	88	96	87
Excessive alcohol consumption (%)*	28	50*	24*
Smoking status (%)	55	69	53
Poor socio economic conditions (%)	30	25	31
Death in hospital (%)	77	88	75

*HCV: Hepatitis C Virus; HBV: Hepatitis B Virus; CDC: Centers for Disease Control; HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus; RNA: RiboNucleic Acid.*

\* The distribution of this variables was significantly different (p<0.01) in a logistic regression comparing liver-related deaths with deaths from other causes, adjusted for age, gender, presence of HBV or HCV infection, CDC stage and excessive alcohol consumption.

**Table 2: Characteristics of liver-related death cases: comparison of their characteristics in 2000 and 2005, Mortalité 2000 and Mortalité 2005 surveys, France**

	Mortalité 2000	Mortalité 2005	p-value
	N = 110	N = 138	
Median age (years)	40	47	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Male gender (%)	76	78	0.72
Median known duration since HIV diagnosis (years)	10.7	14.8	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
CDC clinical stage C (%)	41	45	0.52
Median latest CD4 cell count (/mm <sup>3</sup> )	171	231	0.21
Latest CD4 <200/mm <sup>3</sup> (%)	56	44	0.06
Median latest HIV-RNA (Log <sub>10</sub> copies/mL)	3.3	2.0	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Previous cART (%)	75	90	<b>0.002</b>
Duration of cART (years)	2.8	7.4	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Excessive alcohol consumption (%)	59	50	0.16
Smoking status (%)	72	69	0.58
Death in hospital (%)	93	88	0.21
% of specialities involved in death declaration			0.19
Infectious diseases and medicine* (%)	98	96	
Hepatology (%)	0	3	
Intensive care unit (%)	2	1	
Others (%)	0	0	

CDC: Centers for Disease Control; HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus; RNA: RiboNucleic Acid; cART: combination AntiRetroviral Therapy; HCV: Hepatitis C Virus.

\*Pneumology, dermatology, Nephrology, Immunology, oncology, haematology units

**Table 3: Underlying cause of liver-related deaths - Mortalité 2000 and Mortalité 2005 surveys, France**

		<b>Mortalité 2000</b>	<b>Mortalité 2005</b>
		<b>N = 110</b>	<b>N = 138</b>
HCV	n (%)	68 (62)	98 (71)
HBV	n (%)	13 (12)	16 (12)
HCV + HBV	n (%)	16 (14)	7 (5)
Alcohol	n (%)	12 (11)	9 (6)
Other	n (%)	1 (1)	8 (6)
Cholangiocarcinoma			2
Portal hypertension			2
Fulminant hepatitis			1
Auto-immune hepatitis			1
Drug toxicity			1
Other hepatitis			1

*HCV: Hepatitis C Virus; HBV: Hepatitis B Virus.*