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.Scr6 Clifford CNQE, - Ccu Can Caan. rar. (V I M I S T. . MARTINEZ,. 20 m Edinburg, Can. The 80's Bichon Golden Retriever Clutch Poodle AKC CKC Chihuahua Staffordshire Bull Terrier. Influence of HLA class II type and smoking on the development of HIV-infection and progression to AIDS. The AIDS Clinical Trial Group Study Group. The effect of HLA class II alleles on susceptibility to HIV infection, progression to AIDS, and response to antiretroviral therapy was analyzed in an AIDS Clinical Trials Group cohort of 1366 HIV-1-seropositive patients followed for 6 years. Previously reported associations between HLA class II alleles and disease progression were confirmed. HLA-DR2-positive patients showed a greater than twofold risk of progression to AIDS (odds ratio, 2.2; 95% confidence interval, 1.7 to 2.9), whereas HLA-DR4/8-positive patients had a fourfold increased risk of progression to AIDS (odds ratio, 4.3; 95% confidence interval, 2.8 to 6.5). Interestingly, the most significant associations for DR2 and DR4/8 were among patients who did not smoke. The risk of progression was significantly elevated in patients with DR2 alleles in the presence or absence of smoking (odds ratio, 6.7; 95% confidence interval, 4.2 to 10.4; odds ratio, 4.8; 95% confidence interval, 2.8 to 8.4, respectively) but not in those with DR4/8 alleles. HLA-DR4/8-positive patients who smoked had a tenfold increase in risk of progression to AIDS (odds ratio, 10.3; 95% confidence interval, 3.1 to 34.3), whereas patients who smoked and possessed either DR4/8 or DR2 alleles were not at increased risk for progression to AIDS. A trend toward a faster rate of disease progression in smokers was observed in HLA-DR2-positive patients; this association became apparent only after one or more antiretroviral agents had been started (P =.03). DR2/4/8-positive patients treated with zidovudine exhibited an increased risk of progression to AIDS compared with HLA-matched patients treated with did

