652. Missed Opportunities for Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease in Mexico

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Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) is a leading cause of death among people living with HIV (PLWH). PLWH have a high prevalence of ASCVD risk factors, including hypertension (HTN), dyslipidemia, diabetes mellitus (DM), elevated BMI, smoking, physical inactivity, and poor diet.

**Table:**

| Case | Age | Race | PSA Value (ng/mL) | Stage/ Glisson Score | Risk Factors | Treatment |
|------|-----|------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1    | 68  | AA   | 13                | 3 + 3 + 6d          | Transplant recipient | Radiation |
| 2    | 58  | AA   | 6.2               | 3 + 3 + 6d          | None         | None      |
| 3    | 64  | AA   | 14                | 3 + 5 + 8d          | Paternal history | PC        |
| 4    | 58  | Caucasian | 76              | 4 + 3 + 7d          | None         | None      |
| 5    | 60  | Caucasian | 9.9             | 3 + 3 + 6d          | None         | Transferred care |

*All specimens positive for PC.*

**Conclusion.** PSA screening is controversial and not universally recommended. Other retrospective studies of PLWH have shown equally high rates of PC. Compared with the general population (1/1,000 non-AA and 1.7/1,000 AA), men in our cohort had a 25 times higher rate (4%) of PC. All patients had aggressive tumors and required surgery, including one patient with metastasis to regional nodes. As expected, age was a significant risk factor for PC. We recommend implementing routine cohort PSA screening in PLWH.

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572. Missed Opportunities for Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease in an HIV Clinic

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**Background.** Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) is a leading cause of death among people living with HIV (PLWH). PLWH have a high prevalence of ASCVD risk factors, including hypertension (HTN), dyslipidemia, diabetes mellitus (DM), elevated BMI, smoking, physical inactivity, and poor diet.