Pattern of cancer risk in persons with AIDS in Italy in the HAART era

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A record-linkage study was carried out between the Italian AIDS Registry and 24 Italian cancer registries to compare cancer excess among persons with HIV/AIDS (PWHA) before and after the introduction of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) in 1996. Standardised incidence ratios (SIR) were computed in 21951 AIDS cases aged 16–69 years reported between 1986 and 2005. Of 101 669 person-years available, 45 026 were after 1996. SIR for Kaposi sarcoma (KS) and non-Hodgkin lymphoma greatly decreased in 1997–2004 compared with 1986–1996, but high SIRs for KS persisted in the increasingly large fraction of PWHA who had an interval of <1 year between first HIV-positive test and AIDS diagnosis. A significant excess of liver cancer (SIR = 14.9) emerged in 1997–2004, whereas the SIRs for cancer of the cervix (41.5), anus (44.0), lung (4.1), brain (3.2), skin (non-melanoma, 1.8), Hodgkin lymphoma (20.7), myeloma (3.9), and non-AIDS-defining cancers (2.2) were similarly elevated in the two periods. The excess of some potentially preventable cancers in PWHA suggests that HAART use must be accompanied by cancer-prevention strategies, notably antimoking and cervical cancer screening programmes. Improvements in the timely identification of HIV-positive individuals are also a priority in Italy to avoid the adverse consequences of delayed HAART use.

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Three types of cancer that occur in HIV-positive individuals, namely Kaposi sarcoma (KS), non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL), and invasive cervical cancer (ICC), are currently included in the European clinical AIDS definition (Ancelle-Park, 1993). However, excesses of some non-AIDS defining cancers have been
consistently reported in persons with HIV/AIDS (PWHA), in particular Hodgkin lymphoma (HL), and cancers of the anus, lung, and liver (Grulich et al., 2007).

After the introduction of the highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) in 1996, huge declines in KS and NHL incidence have been consistently reported in high-resource countries (Grulich et al., 2002; Franceschi et al., 2003, 2008; Engels et al., 2008; Polesel et al., 2008). The ultimate influence of the partial immune reconstitution and improved survival made possible by HAART on the risk of ICC and non-AIDS-defining cancers, notably HL, anal and liver cancer is, however, still unclear (Herida et al., 2003; Clifford et al., 2005; Dal Maso et al., 2005; Biggar et al., 2006; Engels et al., 2006; Hessol et al., 2007; Patel et al., 2008).

In Italy, a high-quality centralised AIDS Registry is active on a nationwide scale (Centro Operativo AIDS, 2008), whereas cancer registries (CRs) cover nearly one-third of the population (Curado et al., 2007). The aim of the present study was to provide updated information on cancer incidence in Italian PWHA after the introduction of HAART, and compare it with corresponding findings prior to 1997. Attention will also be paid to the cancer pattern among the growing proportion of late presenters; that is, PWHA whose first HIV-positive test was concomitant with AIDS diagnosis (>50% of new AIDS cases since 2002 in Italy, Centro Operativo AIDS, 2008).

MATERIALS AND METHODS
The general design of our record-linkage study has been described previously (Franceschi et al., 1998; Dal Maso et al., 2003). In brief, reporting of AIDS cases to the Italian AIDS Registry started in 1982 on a voluntary basis and became mandatory in November 1986. At the end of 2005, a total of 57,531 AIDS cases had been reported nationwide (Centro Operativo AIDS, 2008). The AIDS Registry has been recording information on CD4+ cell count, and HAART use at AIDS diagnosis, since 1990 and 1999, respectively, and that on first HIV-positive test since 1996.

A network of CRs has been active in Italy since the early 1980s (AIRT Working Group, 2006). In the late 1990s, 24 CRs had been established and included a population of 17.3 million (30% of the total Italian population, Table 1, Curado et al., 2007). Cancer registries vary both in size, covering populations of approximately 180,000 to nearly 2.1 million, and in duration of activity (Table 1). Routine indicators of data completeness and quality in Italian CRs are, however, satisfactory (Curado et al., 2007).

Record linkage between the AIDS Registry and CRs was performed using an updated version of an ‘ad hoc’ software application designed previously and validated (Dal Maso et al., 2001). Briefly, records were linked by last and first name, and by date of birth. The name–date algorithm required: (a) that the records be identical for at least one critical field and (b) that the other two critical fields, if not identical, differ only in prescribed ways. The procedures removed all personal identifiers and, hence, registry staff was blinded to which persons had been linked.

The present study was restricted to AIDS patients who: (1) were diagnosed with AIDS between 1986 and 2003; (2) were aged between 16 and 69 years at the time of AIDS diagnosis and (3) reported a ‘legal residence’ in areas covered by a CR. Person-years at risk were computed between 5 years prior to AIDS diagnosis, and the date of cancer or death or 10 years after AIDS diagnosis.

Table 1 Cancer registry characteristics, AIDS diagnoses, and linked cancers from 24 Italian cancer registries

| Cancer registry          | Pre-HAART Reporting period                  | Post-HAART Reporting period | Population (×1000)* | AIDS cases† | KS | NHL | ICC | Other | Pre-HAART | Post-HAART |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------|----|-----|-----|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Alto Adige/Sudtirol      | 1995–1996                                  | 1997–2002                   | 460                 | 230         | 7  | 4   | 0   | 4     | 7         | 8         |
| Biella                   | 1995–1996                                  | 1997–2002                   | 189                 | 268         | 4  | 8   | 1   | 3     | 6         | 10        |
| Brescia                  | —                                          | 1999–2001                   | 1012                | 1909        | 13 | 17  | 2   | 12    | 0         | 44        |
| Ferrara                  | 1991–1996                                  | 1997–2002                   | 314                 | 959         | 19 | 21  | 1   | 9     | 25        | 25        |
| Florence                 | 1985–1996                                  | 1997–2003                   | 1162                | 1199        | 133| 86  | 2   | 44    | 186       | 79        |
| Friuli Venezia Giulia    | 1995–1996                                  | 1997–2003                   | 1188                | 407         | 13 | 10  | 1   | 5     | 8         | 21        |
| Genova                   | 1986–1996                                  | 1997–2003                   | 920                 | 1775        | 91 | 85  | 10  | 46    | 155       | 77        |
| Macerata                 | 1991–1996                                  | 1997–2000                   | 293                 | 135         | 7  | 3   | 1   | 6     | 6         | 6         |
| Milan                    | —                                          | 1999–2002                   | 1256                | 4822        | 28 | 40  | 3   | 34    | 0         | 105       |
| Modena                   | 1988–1996                                  | 1997–2004                   | 615                 | 633         | 45 | 36  | 2   | 11    | 48        | 46        |
| Naples                   | 1996                                      | 1997–2003                   | 541                 | 110         | 5  | 2   | 0   | 1     | 1         | 7         |
| Parma                    | 1978–1996                                  | 1997–2003                   | 394                 | 368         | 24 | 21  | 1   | 11    | 31        | 26        |
| Reggio Emilia            | 1981–1996                                  | 1997–2003                   | 291                 | 63          | 2  | 5   | 0   | 0     | 5         | 2         |
| Romagna                  | 1985–1996                                  | 1997–2004                   | 450                 | 412         | 15 | 24  | 2   | 8     | 11        | 38        |
| Salerno                  | 1996                                      | 1997–2001                   | 803                 | 1948        | 94 | 104 | 3   | 55    | 149       | 107       |
| Sassari                  | 1992–1996                                  | 1997–2001                   | 1088                | 223         | 4  | 4   | 1   | 2     | 0         | 11        |
| Sondrio                  | —                                          | 1998–2002                   | 177                 | 118         | 12 | 20  | 2   | 7     | 24        | 17        |
| Syracuse                 | —                                          | 1999–2002                   | 396                 | 157         | 1  | 4   | 0   | 2     | 0         | 7         |
| Trento                   | 1995–1996                                  | 1997–2002                   | 460                 | 347         | 7  | 16  | 0   | 6     | 7         | 22        |
| Turin                    | 1985–1996                                  | 1997–2002                   | 1091                | 1794        | 108| 61  | 1   | 40    | 145       | 65        |
| Umbria                   | 1994–1996                                  | 1997–2003                   | 831                 | 435         | 18 | 28  | 1   | 9     | 30        | 26        |
| Varese                   | 1976–1996                                  | 1997–2002                   | 800                 | 1668        | 62 | 98  | 3   | 30    | 125       | 68        |
| Veneto                   | 1987–1996                                  | 1997–2002                   | 2077                | 1599        | 88 | 74  | 2   | 42    | 129       | 77        |

| Total                    |                                           |                            | 17277              | 21951        | 801| 772 | 39  | 383   | 1098      | 897       |

HAART = highly active antiretroviral therapy, KS = Kaposi sarcoma, NHL = non-Hodgkin lymphoma, ICC = invasive cervical cancer. *Observed population in 1997–2002. †AIDS cases notified in cancer registry areas in 1986–2005. A cancers reported to cancer registries in people with AIDS, aged 16–69 years, between 1986 and 2004 from 5 years prior to 10 years after AIDS diagnosis (at/after AIDS for AIDS-defining cancers).
Whenever occurred earlier. This interval was left or right censored if no complete CR data were available for the corresponding years. To reduce losses to follow-up, dates of death were updated through record linkage with the National Mortality Database.

Observed cases included incident cancer cases reported to CRs during the above-defined person-years at risk. Cancer site and type were classified according to the International Classification of Disease, 10th revision (World Health Organisation, 1992) and were checked for quality by CR coordinators. The basis of diagnosis was reported either as microscopic confirmation, including histological, haematological, or cytological confirmation, or as other, that is, clinical, instrumental diagnosis, or death-certificate-only. When an AIDS-defining cancer was mentioned in both the AIDS Registry and a CR, the earliest date of cancer diagnosis was retained. When KS was reported in a CR before the date of AIDS diagnosis in the AIDS Registry, AIDS onset was backdated. The same was done for NHL and ICC when they had been reported to a CR within 5 and 2 years, respectively, before AIDS diagnosis.

Expected numbers of different cancers were computed for each CR from sex-, age-, and period-specific incidence rates (Parkin et al, 1992, 1997, 2002; Curado et al, 2007). Observed numbers of cancer in PWHA were compared with expected numbers by means of standardised incidence ratios (SIRs), and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CI) were computed using the Poisson distribution (Breslow and Day, 1987).

SIR were calculated for calendar period, distinguishing the pre-HAART (1986–1996) from the post-HAART (1997–2004) period. For 1997–2004, and for cancers showing a significantly increased risk and at least 10 cases, SIRs were also computed separately by age group (16–34, and 35–69 years), HIV transmission category (injecting drug users (IDUs), men who have sex with men (MSM), heterosexuals) and country of birth (Italy or other).

Table 2. Observed (Obs) and expected (Exp) cancers in persons with HIV/AIDS, standardised incidence ratio (SIR), and corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) by year of cancer diagnosis. Italy, 1986–2004

| ICD10; Cancer type or site | 1986–1996 (56 643 py) | 1997–2004 (45 026 py) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|                           | Obs  | Exp  | SIR (95% CI) | Obs  | Exp  | SIR (95% CI) |
| AIDS-defining cancers     |      |      |              |      |      |              |
| C46; Kaposi sarcoma       | 507  | 0.3  | 1792 (1640–1956) | 294  | 0.5  | 572 (508–641) |
| C82 – C88, C96; NHL       | 420  | 0.8  | 497 (450–546) | 352  | 3.8  | 93.4 (819–104) |
| C53; Cervix uteri         | 9    | 0.2  | 510 (23.1–97.3) | 30   | 0.7  | 415 (280–593) |
| Non-AIDS-defining cancers |      |      |              |      |      |              |
| C00 – C14, C30 – C32; Head and neck |       |      |              |      |      |              |
| C15; Oesophagus           | 6    | 4.4  | 1.4 (0.5–3.0) | 11   | 6.0  | 1.8 (0.9–3.3) |
| C16; Stomach              | 0    | 0.6  | 2.1 (0.2–0.4) | 2    | 0.8  | 2.5 (0.2–9.1) |
| C18; Colon                | 6    | 3.2  | 1.9 (0.7–4.1) | 6    | 3.9  | 1.6 (0.6–3.4) |
| C19 – C20; Rectum and rectosigmoid junction | 2    | 3.9  | 0.5 (0.0–1.9) | 9    | 6.2  | 1.4 (0.7–2.7) |
| C21; Anus                 | 6    | 0.2  | 35.5 (12.8–77.7) | 11   | 0.3  | 44.0 (21.8–76.9) |
| C22; Liver                | 3    | 1.4  | 2.1 (0.4–6.4) | 16   | 2.5  | 6.4 (3.7–10.5) |
| C23 – C24; Biliary tract  | 0    | 0.4  | 2.0 (0.2–6.6) | 2    | 0.5  | 3.9 (0.4–14.5) |
| C25; Pancreas             | 2    | 1.2  | 1.7 (0.2–6.3) | 2    | 1.8  | 1.1 (0.1–4.1) |
| C33 – C34; Trachea and lung| 17   | 8.2  | 2.1 (1.2–3.3) | 42   | 10.3 | 4.1 (2.9–5.5) |
| C37 – C38; Thymus, heart, mediastinum, pleura | 1    | 0.3  | 3.9 (0.0–22.6) | 1    | 0.3  | 3.3 (0.0–18.7) |
| C40 – C41; Bone and articular cartilages | 1    | 0.4  | 2.5 (0.0–14.0) | 1    | 0.4  | 2.6 (0.0–14.6) |
| C43; Melanoma             | 3    | 3.4  | 0.9 (0.2–2.6) | 3    | 3.3  | 0.6 (0.1–1.7) |
| C44; Skin non-melanoma    | 18   | 8.7  | 2.1 (1.2–3.3) | 28   | 15.6 | 1.8 (1.2–2.6) |
| C45; Mesothelioma         | 0    | 0.3  | —              | 1    | 0.4  | 2.2 (0.0–12.8) |
| C47, C49; Peripheral nerves, soft/connective tissues | 0    | 0.8  | —              | 3    | 0.9  | 3.2 (0.6–9.5) |
| C50; Breast               | 3    | 4.0  | 0.8 (0.1–2.2) | 5    | 8.7  | 0.6 (0.2–1.4) |
| C54; Endometrium          | 0    | 0.4  | —              | 1    | 0.7  | 1.5 (0.0–8.3) |
| C56; Ovary                | 1    | 0.6  | 1.7 (0.0–9.7) | 0    | 0.8  | —              |
| C51, C52, C57; Vulva and vagina | 2    | 0.1  | 24.6 (2.3–90.6) | 3    | 0.1  | 243.4 (46.7–71.8) |
| C55; Utero, unspecified   | 1    | 0.0  | 25.2 (0.0–145) | 0    | 0.0  | —              |
| C60, C63; Penis           | 0    | 0.1  | —              | 3    | 0.2  | 12.0 (2.3–35.5) |
| C61; Prostate             | 2    | 1.5  | 1.3 (0.1–4.7) | 0    | 5.3  | —              |
| C62; Testis               | 5    | 3.5  | 1.4 (0.5–3.4) | 2    | 2.9  | 0.7 (0.1–2.5) |
| C64 – C66, C68; Kidney    | 3    | 2.5  | 1.2 (0.2–3.6) | 3    | 4.0  | 0.7 (0.1–2.2) |
| C67; Bladder              | 3    | 4.5  | 0.7 (0.1–2.0) | 2    | 6.4  | 0.3 (0.0–12.0) |
| C70 – C72; Brain and central nervous system | 8    | 2.3  | 3.5 (1.5–7.0) | 8    | 2.5  | 3.2 (1.4–6.3) |
| C73; Thyroid              | 0    | 2.2  | —              | 0    | 3.6  | —              |
| C81; Hodgkin lymphoma     | 47   | 2.6  | 180.0 (13.2–239) | 37   | 1.8  | 207.0 (146–285) |
| C90; Multiple myeloma/plasma cell neoplasm | 3    | 0.5  | 55.1 (1.0–16.4) | 4    | 1.0  | 3.9 (1.0–10.0) |
| C91 – C95; Leukaemias, all | 11   | 2.2  | 49.2 (2.4–8.8) | 3    | 2.7  | 1.1 (0.2–3.3) |
| C26, C39, C48, C76, C80; Unk/Ill-defined primary site | 3    | 1.2  | 2.5 (0.5–7.4) | 5    | 1.3  | 3.9 (1.2–9.2) |
| Total non-AIDS-defining cancers | 162  | 68.3 | 2.4 (2.0–2.8) | 221  | 100.7 | 2.2 (1.9–2.5) |

py = person-years, NHL = non-Hodgkin lymphoma, Unk = unknown. *Cancers reported to cancer registries in people with AIDS, aged 16–69 years, between 1986 and 2004 from 5 years prior to 10 years after AIDS diagnosis (aflater AIDS for AIDS-defining cancers). Women only.
RESULTS

A total of 21,951 AIDS cases (78% men and 22% women) were reported in Italy between 1986 and 2005 in areas covered by a CR (Table 1). The number of person-years available (56,643 and 45,026, respectively), as well as number of cancers reported (1,098 and 897), was similar in 1986–1996 and 1997–2004 (Table 2). However, the proportion of IDUs (63 and 42%, respectively) and the median age (32 and 38 years) varied substantially in the two periods, as did the relative importance of different cancer types. Kaposi sarcoma and NHL represented 84.4% of all cancers in 1986–1996, but 72.0% in 1997–2004. Marked declines in SIR emerged for KS (from 1,792 to 572, respectively) and NHL (from 497 to 93), whereas the SIR for the combination of non-AIDS-defining cancers did not change (2.4; 95% CI: 2.0–2.8 and 2.2; 95% CI: 1.9–2.5).

A significantly elevated risk emerged in 1997–2004 for cancer of the liver (6.4; 95% CI: 3.7–10.5) and penis (12.0; 95% CI: 2.3–35.5), whereas the excess risk for leukaemia disappeared. Elevated SIRs for cancer of the anus (44.0; 95% CI: 21.8–78.9), vulva and vagina (24.3; 95% CI: 4.6–71.8), lung (4.1; 95% CI: 2.9–5.5), brain (3.2; 95% CI: 1.4–6.3), skin (non-melanoma, 1.8; 95% CI: 1.2–2.6), HL (20.7; 95% CI: 14.6–28.5), and multiple myeloma (3.9; 95% CI: 1.0–10.0) in 1997–2004 were similar to those found in 1986–1996 (Table 2). The comparison between the two periods was not modified by the exclusion of CRs that contributed information for the most recent period only (data not shown).

Persons with HIV/AIDS born outside Italy contributed 15% of person-years and 7.8% of cancer cases in 1997–2004. They showed similar SIR for AIDS-defining illnesses and slightly lower SIR of non-AIDS-defining cancers (1.5; 95% CI: 0.7–2.4) than PWHA born in Italy (data not shown).

Microscopic confirmation was available after 1996 for all ICC, anal cancer, and HL (16 mixed cellularity, 7 nodular sclerosis, and 14 HL of unspecified type), as well as 79% of lung cancer. Eleven out of 16 liver cancers were microscopically or instrumentally confirmed. Microscopic confirmation was available for only one (a glioma) out of eight brain tumours, and seven had a concomitant AIDS-defining illness in the brain (six toxoplasmosis and one leukoencephalopathy).
DISCUSSION

Our study showed substantial changes in the cancer pattern of Italian PWHA after the introduction of HAART in 1996. Non-Hodgkin lymphoma replaced KS as the most frequent cancer type and non-AIDS-defining cancers increased from 15 to 25% of all cancers. For the first time a significant excess of liver cancer emerged in the 3 months prior to or after AIDS diagnosis (Figure 1). Prior to AIDS diagnosis, a significant risk excess was only seen for HL (SIR = 11.2; 95% CI: 4.5 – 23.3), whereas elevated SIRs emerged for all examined cancers 4 – 120 months after AIDS diagnosis.

SIR years for KS, NHL, and HL were lower among PWHA younger than 35 compared with older ones, whereas those for non-AIDS-defining cancers other than HL were higher (Table 3). Women showed higher SIR of KS, NHL, and cancer of the liver and lung than men, whereas the opposite was found for HL. With respect to HIV transmission category, SIRs were especially high for cancer of the liver and lung among IDUs, and for KS and HL among MSM. For all non-AIDS-defining cancers, the SIR was 3.6 (95% CI: 2.9 – 4.3) among IDUs, 1.4 (95% CI: 1.1 – 1.8) among heterosexuals, and 2.0 (95% CI: 1.5 – 2.6) among MSM (Table 3).

Persons with HIV/AIDS who had less than 1-year interval between first HIV-positive test and AIDS diagnosis differed from other PWHA in many ways (Table 4). Among these late presenters, the contribution of person-years was much larger among heterosexuals, MSM, and PWHA born outside Italy, whereas HAART use was rarer and median CD4 + cell count at AIDS diagnosis was lower than in other PWHA. The SIR for KS (1252) was also higher in late presenters than in other PWHA (Table 4). Conversely, SIR for non-AIDS-defining cancers increased from 1.3 (95% CI: 1.0 – 1.7) in PWHA whose interval between first HIV-positive test and AIDS diagnosis was less than 1 year, to 2.8 (95% CI: 2.2 – 3.5) and 3.9 (95% CI: 2.9 – 5.0), respectively, in PWHA in whom the corresponding interval was 1 – 9 years and 10 years or more (Table 4).
Table 4  Distribution of selected characteristics at AIDS diagnosis, observed (Obs) cancers, standardised incidence ratio (SIR), and corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) by time elapsed since first HIV-positive test and AIDS, Italy, 1997 – 2004

| Characteristics                  | < 1 (14 868 py) | 1 – 9 (13 994 py) | ≥ 10 (9028 py) |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| PWHA born outside Italy          | 7%             | 61%              | 66%           |
| Median age (years) at AIDS diagnosis (IQR) | 39 (33–49)   | 36 (32–41)       | 38 (35–41)    |
| Median CD4 (cells/ml) at AIDS diagnosis (IQR) | 47 (17–110) | 80 (26–193)    | 102 (38–215)  |
| PWHA using HAART at AIDS diagnosis | 7%             | 61%              | 66%           |
| ICD10; Cancer type or site       |                |                  |               |
| C46; Kaposi sarcoma              | 162            | 1252 (1067–1461) | 77            |
| C82–C85; C88, C96; NHL          | 114            | 100 (82.5–120)   | 110           |
| CS3; Cervix uteri               | 5              | 27.7 (7.2–71.7)  | 9             |
| Total non-AIDS-defining cancers  | 58             | 1.3 (1.0–1.7)    | 74            |

py = person-years, IDU = injecting drug users, MSM = men who have sex with men, IQR = interquartile range (25 – 75 percentile), NHL = non-Hodgkin lymphoma. *Cancers reported to cancer registries in people with AIDS, aged 16 – 69 years from 5 years prior to 10 years after AIDS diagnosis (at/after AIDS for AIDS-defining cancers). **Twelve (7%) cancers and 19% of py were excluded, as date of first HIV-positive test was missing.

An increased risk for lung cancer among Italian PWHA was also confirmed (Grulich et al, 2007), but it is likely to derive mainly from the high proportion of smokers, notably among IDUs (Clifford et al, 2005). Conversely, we found no excess for head and neck cancers, which are also associated with smoking and, in a fraction of cases, HPV infection (Clifford et al, 2005; Kreimer et al, 2005). In respect to brain cancer, microscopic confirmation continues to be very rare and misclassification with other HIV-related diseases located in the brain cannot be ruled out.

Skin cancer (non-melanoma) was increased by two-fold in PWHA as in previous reports (Franceschi et al, 1998; Allardice et al, 2002; Dal Maso et al, 2003; Clifford et al, 2005). The excess risk observed in PWHA was confirmed, however, to be weaker than among transplant recipients (Grulich et al, 2007; Serraino et al, 2007).

Standardised incidence ratios for a broad range of cancer sites, including common neoplasms such as stomach, colon, breast, and prostate, were close to unity and hence compatible with no influence of immune status on the risk of several types of cancer.

Our present study has strengths and weaknesses. Strengths include the large number of AIDS cases and person-years available before and after HAART introduction. The completeness and quality of the AIDS Registry (Conti et al, 1997) and Italian CRs (Curado et al, 2007) have been shown to be satisfactory, and the linkage procedures are accurate (Dal Maso et al, 2001; Clifford et al, 2005). The limited population mobility, the strict rules for maintenance of ‘legal residence’ in Italy, and the possibility of verifying the vital status of PWHA with national mortality records provided reassurance on the accuracy of follow-up and allowed us to extend our observation period to 10 years after AIDS diagnosis. Censoring at 5 years after AIDS diagnosis would not, however, have modified our findings. Finally, microscopic or instrumental confirmation was available for most cancer sites for which we report risk increases. In particular, we were confident that no in situ carcinomas were misclassified as ICC or anal cancer.

Systematic reporting of HIV cases in Italy is limited to a few areas (Centro Operativo AIDS, 2008), and therefore a major weakness of our present study is reliance on AIDS case reporting only. The yearly number of AIDS cases has diminished three-fold in Italy between the peak in the mid-1990s and 2000 (Centro Operativo AIDS, 2008) and, most important, the meaning of AIDS onset has changed. Formerly an irreversible stage of HIV progression, AIDS often indicates, in the post-HAART era, poor adherence to treatment or development of resistance (Kaldor et al, 2009).

The availability (as from 1996) of information on the date of first HIV-positive test in the AIDS Registry allowed us, however, to focus on PWHA who had concomitant, or nearly concomitant, HIV infection and AIDS-defining illness. Such late presenters increased in Italy from 20.5% in 1996 to 55.5% of AIDS cases in 2007 (Centro Operativo AIDS, 2008). They were in the vast majority individuals who had acquired HIV through sexual intercourse and, unlike IDUs in the early phase of the HIV epidemic, did not perceive themselves as at high risk for the infection (Borghi et al, 2008). Persons with HIV/AIDS born outside Italy were also frequent. In addition, late presenters had never taken HAART and were severely immunocompromised more often than AIDS cases who had been HIV-positive for many years prior. With respect to cancer pattern, KS greatly predominated over all other tumours.

Our study showed that to prevent cancer in PWHA with increasing life expectancy, the use of HAART must be accompanied by more effective cancer-prevention strategies (Massad et al, 2004), notably antismoking, cervical cancer screening programmes, and, possibly, hepatitis C virus treatment. Improvements in the timely identification of HIV-positive individuals is also a priority in Italy to avoid the immunological deterioration associated with delayed HAART use, and also to provide a better tool to monitor the HIV epidemic (Borghi et al, 2008).

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Appendix

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