Table 1. Demography, HIV history and antiretroviral therapy data from 128 confirmed cases at Tripoli University Hospital, Libya, 2014–2017

Characteristics	Male	Female	Total	P
Currently pregnant	87 (68)	41 (32)	128 (100)	NA
Not currently pregnant	33.2 (28.5–39)	29.3 (25–35)	32.7 (27.3–37)	0.02
Age range at time of HIV diagnosis (n; %)[b]				0.3
15-30	30 (34.5)	21 (51.2)	51 (39.8)	
30-45	54 (62.1)	20 (48.8)	74 (57.8)	
>45	3 (3.4)	0 (0)	3 (2.4)	
Median duration since confirmatory diagnosis (years; IQR)[a]	7.9 (5.2–10.6)	6.3 (4.2–8.3)	7.7 (4.8–9.8)	0.05
Duration on ART (months; IQR)[a]	36 (11.4–70.8)	16.8 (6–61.2)	30.6 (9.6–69.6)	0.08
Route of HIV acquisition (n;%)[b]				0.001
Heterosexual	10 (11.5)	27 (65.9)	37 (28.9)	
People who inject drugs	51 (58.6)	0 (0)	51 (39.8)	
Blood transfusion or contact with infected blood products	4 (4.5)	2 (4.8)	6 (4.7)	
Unknown	22 (25.3)	12 (29.3)	34 (26.6)	
Median CD4 count (n; IQR)[a]	135 (41.5–278.5)	142 (37–318)	136 (39–280)	0.9
CD4 count (n; %)[b]				0.8
<50	23 (26.4)	12 (29.3)	35 (27.3)	
50-200	26 (29.9)	13 (31.7)	39 (30.5)	
200-350	16 (18.4)	4 (9.8)	20 (15.6)	
>350	15 (17.2)	8 (19.5)	23 (18)	
Missing	7 (8)	4 (9.8)	11 (8.6)	
HIV viral load (n; %)[b]				0.8
<10 000	20 (23)	8 (19.5)	28 (21.9)	
>10 000	67 (77)	33 (80.5)	100 (78.1)	
Median number of drug resistant mutations per case (n; IQR)[a]	6 (3–7)	5 (3–6)	5 (3–7)	0.2
NNRTI regimen, (n; %)[b]				0.5
EFV-based	76 (87.4)	33 (80.5)	109 (85.2)	
NVP-based	11 (12.6)	8 (19.5)	19 (14.8)	
NRTI backbone, (n; %)[b]				0.8
Thymidine analogues (AZT)	47 (54)	24 (58.5)	71 (55.5)	
Others (non-AZT)	40 (46)	17 (41.5)	57 (44.5)	

[a]Mann–Whitney U-test for continuous variables; bChi-square test for categorical variables. IQR: Interquartile range; ART: Antiretroviral therapy; IDU: Injection drug use; DRM: Drug resistance mutations; NNRTI: Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors; EFV: Efavirenz; NVP: Nevirapine; NRTI: Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors; AZT: Zidovudine.