

**Table 2.2. Cohort studies of HIV and Kaposi sarcoma in the HAART era**

<b>Reference, location.</b>	<b>Cohort description</b>	<b>Detection method</b>	<b>No. of cases</b>	<b>Relative risk (95% CI)</b>	<b>Adjustment for potential confounders</b>	<b>Comments</b>
International collaboration on HIV-1 and cancer, (2000),	47 936 HIV positive people in North America, Europe and Australia	Mixture of methods	1679	0.32 (0.20–0.44)	None	Risk of KS in the post-HAART era (1997–99 vs 1992–96)
Grulich et al., (2001), Australia.	People registered with HIV or AIDS, 1985–1999, national.	Data linkage with cancer registry data.	206	0.41 (0.21–0.81)	none	Risk of KS in 1996–1998 vs 1990 or earlier.
Ives et al., (2001), England	1538 people with HIV before AIDS diagnosis, London Hospital, 1990–98	Clinic records	Not available	0.92 (0.62–1.37)	IRR adjusted for age, gender, risk group, and CD4+ cell count	Calendar period: no risk reduction, 1996–98 vs 1990–95. Individual data: people under HAART were at reduced risk of KS.
Carrieri et al., (2003), France	People with HIV, Nice Hospital	Clinic diagnoses	42	0.22 (0.12–0.41)	IRR adjusted for age and risk group	Individual data: risk of KS declined in t receivers, as compared to HAART non-receivers
Bedimo et al., (2004), USA	2882 people attending an HIV clinic in Alabama, 1989–2002	Clinical diagnoses	109	0.19 (0.12–0.30)	Not adjusted for age, sex or race	Significant decline in incidence of KS in 1997–2002 vs 1989–1996.