

The aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of human immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV) and antiretroviral treatment on the retinal nerve fibre layer (RNFL). The RNFL thickness defined by standard parameters (TSNIT average, Superior average and Inferior average) was assessed in 48 HIV positive patients using scanning laser polarimeter, GDx VCC device. Results were compared to normal values and tested against factors suspected to affect the RNFL thickness. The mean values of the RNFL standard parameters were for

TSNIT average, Superior average and Inferior average, $57,65 \pm 6,18 \mu\text{m}$, $69,38 \pm 8,34 \mu\text{m}$, $68,89 \pm 9,50 \mu\text{m}$ respectively, in our cohort. The RNFL thinning was not confirmed in our HIV positive group compared to values on healthy population. No significant correlation between the RNFL thickness and the immune profile or antiretroviral therapy was detected. However, a significant negative correlation between the RNFL thickness with increasing duration of HIV infection was found in our study that is hypothesized to be possibly on an immune pathological basis.