Discussion These data provide a basis for further studies of the relationship between sleep and other risk factors. It also provides valuable data about sleep habits in Africa, with potential for future analysis of how it is affected by urbanisation and industrialisation. Finally, it offers a unique opportunity for a population-based comparison of the effects of treated and untreated HIV infection, increasingly unavailable elsewhere.

Abstract P059 Table 1 patient characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N = 123</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narcolepsy type 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narcolepsy type 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric comorbidities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refractory sleepiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of wakefulness-promoting medications at last visit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modafinil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methylphenidate XL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methylphenidate IR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexamphetamine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Oxybate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adherence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good (≥80%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate (51-79%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor (≤50%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>