FUNGAL INFECTION IN HIV-POSITIVE PATIENTS

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Actuality. Fungal infections in HIV-infection are common opportunistic infections and often the first clinical markers of progression of immunodeficiency.

The Aim of the study: to study the frequency and spectrum of fungal infections associated with HIV infection in North-Eastern region of Ukraine.

Materials and methods: the study included individuals with a confirmed diagnosis of "HIV infection" and as an inpatient in the Sumy Region Clinical Infectious Hospital named after Z.Y. Krasovytskyi (Sumy, Ukraine) for the period from 2001 to 2010.

Results. A comprehensive clinical and laboratory examination of 139 HIV-infected persons aged 16 to 52 years, of which 78 (56,1 %) men and 61 (43,9 %) women. The majority of HIV-positive patients belonged to the age group 18-29 years (55,4 %). Injection in drug use was the cause of transmission in 45,3 % of cases. Fungal infections were diagnosed in 99 surveyed (71,2 %) patients. Among HIV-associated fungal infections belong to the dominant position of candidiasis (69,1 % of the patients): oropharyngeal (chiefly pseudomembranous type) - in 72 patients (51,8 %), common forms - in 22 (15,8 %), angular cheilitis - 13 (9,3 %). In 2 patients fungal meningitis was diagnosed (cryptococcal and candida), in the latter case, with fatal consequences. At the level of oropharyngeal candidiasis CD4-lymphocytes was (283 ± 32) cells in 1 mkl (n = 37), with common forms of - (132 ± 43) cells in 1 mkl (n = 18). Clinical manifestations of Candida infection depends on the number of immune cells: as the level of T-helper cells was (39 ± 8) cells in 1 mkl in 62,5 % of HIV-positive with common forms of candidiasis and in only 16,2 % with oropharyngeal lesions. In 7 (5,0 %) of the surveyed patients were recorded cases of onychomycosis and in 2 (1,4 %) - dermatomycoses.

Conclusions. Candidiasis is the most common opportunistic infection in HIV/AIDS. Clinical manifestations and severity of fungal infections are increasing in proportion to the progression of the disease. The high prevalence of fungal infections in HIV-positive patients emphasizes the importance of early screening for HIV-infected individuals with this pathology.