

TITLE: COINFECTION IN HIV / AIDS CARRIERS OF A MARANHENSE INTERIOR SERVICE

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ABSTRACT:

The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) belongs to the class of retroviruses, the family Retroviridae, subfamily Lentiviridae (lentivirus), provoking the human infection, and can lead the person carrying HIV to the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). HIV is a sexually transmitted infection (STI), which in turn is among the most common public health problems in Brazil and the world. Despite the use of drug therapy, people living with HIV / AIDS (PLHA) become vulnerable to other infections. In this scenario, HIV carriers are likely to have numerous coinfections, which may appear to be more prevalent. The objective of this study is to analyze the prevalence of coinfections in HIV patients in a Specialized Care Service in the interior of the state of Maranhão. This is a field-based, quantitative, cross-sectional, retrospective and documental study, consisting of 390 medical records comprised between 2005 and 2014, analyzed through the statistical program SPSS 21.0, approved through the opinion of the Research Ethics Committee of the State University of Maranhão N^o1.234.193. The most prevalent coinfections were skin and mucosal diseases, non-specific persistent dermatitis 41 (14.6%), oral candidiasis 32 (11.4%) and scabies 27 (9.7%), which appear within three years After HIV diagnosis, when CD4 and viral load levels in the PLHA had a viral load lower than 10,000 mm³ and CD4 of 200 to 499 mm. The results evidenced the high prevalence of co-infections, especially those affecting the skin and mucosa such as candidiasis 15.4%, persistent non-specific dermatitis 14.6% and scabies 9.7%. These manifestations, especially candidiasis manifest atypical in HIV patients, serve as indicators of low immunity and progression of the disease, with this brings the importance of monitoring the health team and, in essence, have a differentiated view regarding these Manifestations, to assist in targeted assistance.

Keywords: HIV, Sexually Transmitted Infections, Coinfection

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