

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (BACTERIAL, FUNGAL, VIRAL, PARASITIC, INFESTATIONS)

EXUBERANT REVERSE REACTION IN CO-INFECTED PATIENT HIV-LEPROSY

Paula Santana Alves Carneiro ⁽¹⁾ - Pedro Dantas Oliveira ⁽¹⁾ - Monallisa Lima Andrade ⁽¹⁾ - Duanne Silva Freitas ⁽¹⁾ - Fedro Menezes Portugal ⁽²⁾ - Nathalie Serejo Silveira Costa ⁽¹⁾ - Solange Souza Lima ⁽¹⁾ - Maria Lizete Mendonça Leite ⁽³⁾

Federal University Of Sergipe, Medicine, Aracaju, Brazil (1) - Federal University Of Sergipe, Medicne, Aracaju, Brazil (2) - Specialties Center Of Aracaju, Medicine, Aracaju, Brazil (3)

Background: Leprosy is an infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium leprae. Interactions between leprosy and HIV have been discussed since the onset of the epidemic caused by the virus. It was believed that impairment of cellular immunity mainly by CD4 + T lymphocytes, the co-infected patients would present the lepromatous form of the disease or would evolve from the tuberculoid pole to the lepromatous pole as HIV infection progresses. However, it is increasingly clear that leprosy needs an effective immune response to develop. Thus, it has been observed that most cases of leprosy in HIV patients are actually part of the immune reconstitution syndrome (IRS), which lead to the onset of the disease and the reverse reactions.

Observation: Male patient, 59 years old, with erythematous-violet plaques, disseminated throughout the body with changes in thermal sensitivity 7 months after the introduction of antiretroviral therapy. The dermatological examination revealed an extensive plaque with erythematous-violet border, infiltrated, well delimited, regular, affecting the entire medial of the right forearm, with a clear erythematous center and alteration of thermal and painful sensitivity; infiltrated erythematous-violet plaques, some with an annular aspect in the face, trunk, legs and left arm, also with alteration of thermal sensitivity and violaceous macula in the anterior tonsillar pillar. A biopsy of 02 lesions revealed throughout the dermis several non-caseous granulomas composed of epithelioid cells and giant cells, destroying nervous fillets. The Ziehl-Neelsen staining for BAAR was negative, and the hypothesis of tuberculoid dimorphous leprosy was established.

Key message: HIV does not change the clinical course of leprosy. However, the hypersensitivity reactions co-infected patients may present in an unusual and different ways. In view of the high prevalence of both diseases, it is important to know another variant of this presentation.





