



SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS, HIV/AIDS

ANALYSIS OF DERMATOSES IN PATIENTS WITH HIV / TB CO-INFECTION.

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Background: Dermatoses can be indicators of immunodeficiency, the first signs of infections and neoplasms. The appearance of lesions on the skin is a marker of disorders in various organs and systems, a manifestation of the side effects of drugs.

Objective: study of the features of the various skin diseases in patients with HIV / TB co-infection.

Materials and Methods: One hundred fifty patients from 20 to 56 years old were diagnosed with tuberculosis and HIV infection. Indications for consultation were complaints from the patients for the presence of rashes and subjective sensations on the skin (itching, burning, soreness), or when a TB specialist found changes on the patient's skin, but it does not cause any negative sensations in patients. All patients are with anti-tuberculosis and antiretroviral therapy.

Results: Allergic reactions by type of toxicoderma in patients receiving combination therapy - 56%, were accompanied by itching, worsening of general well-being. 48% common acne, seborrheic dermatitis 64%, pityriasis versicolor 22%, dermatitis of the skin of the extremities due to trophic disorders after the use of intravenous drugs 48%, eczema 6%, pyoderma 12%, herpes virus infection 12%, mycoses and onychomycosis 96%, warts 30%, Kaposi's sarcoma - 2% , skin tuberculosis by type of secondary scrofuloderma - 4%. 96% of patients had a combination of 2 nosological forms or more. In all cases, the process was widespread and characterized by torpid flow against the background of ongoing therapeutic interventions.

Conclusions: Timely diagnosis and choice of treatment regimen with the use of local treatment can significantly accelerate the healing time of skin defects, help to improve the quality of life of the patient, and is an important task of modern medicine.

