ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



A new ERA for global Dermatology 10 - 15 JUNE 2019 MILAN, ITALY

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS, HIV/AIDS

CUTANEOUS DISORDERS OF HIV/AIDS PATIENTS IN THE ERA OF HIGHLY ACTIVE ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY: EVIDENCE FROM BANGLADESH.

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Introduction: Skin diseases are common and striking features of HIV/AIDS patients and may vary considerably due to ethnic and geographic regions in the era of Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART). However, little information exists in Bangladesh regarding the cutaneous manifestations in HIV/AIDS patients. The purpose of this study is to find out the spectrum of cutaneous disorders in HIV/AIDS patients and the influence of HAART also.

Materials and Methods: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study carried out in the Chittagong Medical College Hospital, Bangladesh between the periods 2013 and 2017.

Results: Of the 40 patients with HIV/AIDS, 22 (55%) were males and 18 (45%) were females. The age-specific cumulative HIV/AIDS cases at 31-40 years were high 19 (47.5%) among all age groups. The majority of the patients were migrant worker 18 (45.5%) with low socio-economic 32 (80%) background and common transmission mode was heterosexual 38 (95%). Most of the patients (97.5%) had cutaneous disorders and common mucocutaneous disorders were pruritic papular eruption 9 (22.5%), genital herpes 6 (15%), oral thrush 4 (10%), psoriasis 4 (10%), scabies 3 (7.5%), eczema 3 (7.5%), herpes zoster 2 (5%) and tinea corporis 2 (5%). Non-infective inflammatory dermatoses 21 (52.5%) were more common than infective dermatoses 19 (47.5%). The prevalence of mucocutaneous disorders were higher in patients with CD4 <200 cells/mm3 in comparison to those with CD4 \geq 200 cells/mm3 (70% vs. 30%, p <0.001). Patients treated with HAART had decreased rates of oral candidiasis, herpes simplex, but increased rates of drug eruptions 14 (35%).

Conclusions: A wide range of mucocutaneous disorders (97.5%) is observed in Bangladeshi HIV/AIDS patients and HAART had an impact on the spectrum of HIV/AIDS associated mucocutaneous disorders. Skin could be an important clinical organ for assessment, prediction of immune status, and management of HIV/AIDS, particularly for resource-limited health facilities.





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