



SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS, HIV/AIDS

DONOVANOSIS IN A WOMAN WITH HIV INFECTION

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Background: Donovanosis also known as Granuloma Inguinale a chronic, slowly progressive rare sexually transmitted infection that caused by an intracytoplasmic, gram negative bacillus called *Klebsiella granulomatis*. A large number of cases are reported from South Africa, India, Southern China, Australia, Papua New Guinea but rare case in another country. Predominantly males are affected than females. Lesion tends to grow more rapidly during pregnancy and in immunocompromised patients. Late cases can be very debilitating and are much more difficult to manage.

Observation: A 22 years old woman with haemorrhagic post partum caused by rest of placenta was referred by Obstetric Departement with complain ulcer in her genitalia since 6 months ago. The ulcer starts as soliter papule on labia mayor and then ulserated, getting wider and extensive to anal area, bleeding easily but painless. Physical examination reveal soliter ulcer with size 4 cm x 5 cm x 0,5 cm .The ulcer has granulation on the base that easily bleeding with irreguler shape border. No lymphnode enlargement. Microscopic examination showed Donovan bodies and Treponema was negative. Serologis test for HIV was reactive but for Syphilis and Herpes simplex was non reactive. We gave azithromycine 1 gram orally once per week and gentamycine 1mg/kgBW every 8 hours for 4 weeks and PRC tansfusion. From Internal Departement planned to give ARV. After 2 weeks there was improvement of the ulcer.

Key Message: Donovanosis is a very rare disease in Indonesia. In female with pregnancy and immunocompromised patient the lesion tend to grow more extensive and more rapidly. Clinical feature can be atypical and lead to more tissue destruction and need prolong treatment. The diagnosis of cases usually confirmed by direct microscopic identification of characteristic Donovan bodies on stained tissue smears. This is the quickest and most reliable method.

