

“CLINICAL PROFILE OF OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS IN HIV CHILDREN”

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ABSTRACT

According to the estimate of the World Health Organization, approximately 2.50 million children had been infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) by the year 2011 (WHO-2011). Vertical transmission (Mother to child) is the main route by which childhood HIV infection is acquired, the risk of perinatal acquisition being about 25%. Perinatal transmission of infection accounts for 80–90% of pediatric HIV disease. HIV infection has had exponential rise in developing countries like India, especially in urban areas. Significant literature on the clinical features of HIV infection in the pediatric age group from the rest of the world, there has been few studies from India. Also, it is possible that the spectrum of clinical profile of pediatric HIV infection in India may differ from According to the estimate of the World Health Organization; In this context the present study aims to know the clinical profile and spectrum of Opportunistic infection among HIV-infected patients. Total 73 children of more than 18 months HIV Infected children's were recruited with written consent. All eligible children enrolled in the study were tested HIV1 and HIV2 using the ELISA tests from three different company kits as per the National AIDS Control Organization operational guidelines. Using a structured proforma secondary data were collected. Data were analyzed by using SPSS-16.50 version, Univariate analysis and frequency matched test was employed to draw the significant inference. 39(53.42%) children of 73 cases presented with skin lesions. The commonest skin lesions were Scabies (6.84%), Pyoderma (6.84%) and Herpes zoster with Multidermatomal lesions (4.10%). Skin lesion was statistically associated with lower cd4 count at inception of HAART. Lower CD4 count was found to be more susceptible for dermatological manifestation. 30 (68.5%) cases were tuberculosis infection, 5(11.4%) suffering PCP, 4(9.1%), Esophageal Candidiasis, Cryptococcus Meningitis 2(4.3%) and recurrent pneumonias was 2(4.3%), 01 (2.3%) was Cryptosporidium. Overall prevalence of OI's among HIV infected children's were statistically significant $p < 0.05$ with lower CD4 count at inception of HAART. Knowledge of the clinical profile of HIV infected children is likely to help in better understanding of the disease and appropriate management.

KEYWORDS: HIV, HAART, CD4 Count, WHO, PCP, NACO, Manifestation