Abstract:

**Background:** HIV-seropositive patients are at increased risk of acquiring Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection, of re-activation of latent tuberculosis (TB) and of more rapid progression of active TB than in HIV seronegative patients. The risk of death in such co-infected persons is twice as high as that in HIV infected patients without TB. Moreover, HIV disease has also led to the re-emergence of extra pulmonary presentations of TB. Oral lesions in TB consist of superficial ulcers, patches, papillomatous lesions, or indurated soft tissue lesions and may be either primary or secondary to systemic disease. Majorly affected areas are the tongue, followed by the palate, the lips, the buccal mucosa, and the gingiva. Since oral cavity reflects an image of systemic condition of the individuals, a detailed examination of oral cavity forms an important aspect of physical examination.

**Objectives:** To evaluate clinical and oral presentation of HIV-TB co-infected patients

**Materials and Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted among 200 HIV- TB co-infected subjects registered at Nireekshana ACET centre, Hyderabad. Information on age, gender, socio-economic status, CD4 count, clinical presentation of Tuberculosis, sputum analysis, site & type of lesions in the oral mucosa were recorded.

**Results:** Result to be discussed.