Abstract:

The oral cavity is an important source of diagnostic and prognostic information in HIV-infected patients. Oral cavity is particularly susceptible to infection because it harbours many microorganisms that thrive in conditions of immunosuppression and cause characteristic fungal, viral, bacterial, and neoplastic lesions. Studies on oral conditions in HIV infected individuals have primarily focused on their immune status. Seven cardinal lesions of HIV infection/AIDS are Oral Candidiasis, Hairy Leukoplakia, Kaposi's sarcoma, Linear gingival erythema, Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis, Necrotizing ulcerative periodontitis, and Non Hodgkins lymphoma. These lesions may be present in up to 50% of people with HIV infection and in up to 80% of those with a diagnosis of AIDS. This paper primarily evaluate the correlation of immune status and oral lesions in HIV infected/AIDS patients.