Abstract:

Introduction:

Human ImmunoVirus (HIV) infection is a major global health problem. National AIDS Control Organization estimates an overall reduction of 57% in estimated annual new HIV infections (among adult population) during the past decade from 2.74 lakh in 2000 to 1.16 lakh in 2011. The advent of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) has changed the scenario of HIV infection. HIV related oral lesions are often an early finding and can be used as markers of the immune status. Laboratory markers, such as the HIV-1 RNA viral load and CD4 cell count, are regularly used for patient management in addition to predicting disease progression and/or treatment outcomes.

Aims and Objectives:

To assess the Oral and Systemic manifestations in HIV patients with and without HAART attending Capital hospital, Bhubaneswar.
Objective:

To compare the Oral and Systemic manifestations in HIV patients with and without HAART and to correlate with their CD4 counts.

Material and method:

An observational study was conducted to assess the oral and systemic manifestations in 175 HIV serpositive patients undergoing HAART and 125 HIV serpositive patients without HAART. A detailed case history was taken. Extra-oral examination followed by type III intraoral clinical examination was carried out based on presumptive criteria of EEC clearinghouse, 1993. General examination was carried out by qualified physicians and findings were recorded. CD4 count was estimated in all the patients.

Results:

Oral pigmentation was the most common oral lesion and Tuberculosis was the most common systemic manifestation in both HAART and non-HAART patients. Oral candidiasis (OC) was the second most common oral lesion and in patients with CD4 < 200, OC was 5.14% in HAART group and 14.2% in non-HAART (P<0.05).

Conclusion:

The prevalence of Oral lesions in patients with HAART was less that without HAART and on correlation with the CD4 cell count, OC and Tuberculosis were more in patients with < 200 cells in both the groups.