Abstract:
HIV is a major malady worldwide with approximately 33 million people infected with AIDS. India alone has more than 2.31 million people affected with HIV infection. The virus targets the immune system and with waning immune system opportunistic infection appears. Oral candidiasis is one of the earliest premonitory sign of HIV infection. A careful monitoring is necessary while prescribing antifungals in HIV seropositives because of possible interactions with antiretrovirals. Much less is known about antifungal resistance in HIV seropositives. As recently there have been increasing reports from across the globe about antifungal resistance to candidal species. There are very few studies are present with Indian perspective.

Hence the present study was planned to evaluate resistance to five different antifungal agents to candidal infections in HIV seropositives.

Material and Method
Study included 30 HIV seropositive cases. A history with intraoral findings was recorded. Samples were obtained from tongue and retromolar region using sterile cotton swab and cultured on SDA (Sabouraud Dextrose Agar). After 24 hrs. fluconazole (FCZ), itraconazole (ITZ) amphotericin B (AMB), ketoconazole and voriconazole discs were inserted on the growth plates using disc diffusion method. The maximum diameter of halo formation around the growth was measured and compared to the standard chart provided by the manufacturer. The data thus obtained was entered in a masterchart.

Results: Statistical analysis going on
Outcome: This study may be helpful to find the antifungal agent most effective and also the one to which candida were most resistant so as to rationally plan antifungal therapy.