

HIV SERO-DISCORDANCE: PREVALENCE AND PATTERN AT LAUTECH TEACHING HOSPITAL, OSOGBO, SOUTHWEST NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Background

Early identification of HIV status as well as necessary interventions, Partners of PLWHA might soon become HIV sero-positives. This will thereby worsen the disease burden.

Objectives

To determine the prevalence and pattern of HIV sero-discordance at LAUTECH Teaching Hospital, Osogbo, Osun state, Nigeria.

Methods

Spouses of HIV reactive patients at Ladoke Akintola University Teaching Hospital (PMTCT & HIV Day care clinic) were counselled and made to undergo voluntary testing for HIV, using Unigold® (Trinity Biotech Plc. Bray, Ireland) and determine® strips (Alere Medical Company Limited, Japan) to screening for HIV antibodies, with stat® pack (Chembio Diagnostic Systems, Inc. USA) as a tie-breaker. Data was analysed with the use of SPSS.

Results

Of the 356 participants, a total of 166 (46.7%) were males. Fifty-four (28.4%) of these females were pregnant. Among the participants, 216 (60.7%) were non-reactive and 140 (39.3%) were HIV reactive with the test strips. Of the non-reactive (HIV sero-discordant) population, proportionately, more were males 110 (50.9%). Amid the reactive population, 84 (60.0%) were females ($p = 0.028$). The gender of respondents ($p = 0.028$), Level of education ($p = 0.035$), unprotected sexual contact ($p = 0.041$), multiple sexual partners ($p = 0.032$), STI ($p = 0.001$), abnormal vaginal discharge ($p = 0.001$), genital ulcer (p value = 0.001) and blood transfusion ($p = 0.001$) have positive association with prevalence of HIV infection in sex partners of PLWHA.

Conclusion

The prevalence of HIV sero-discordance among PLWHA was 60.7% with more of female than male HIV sero-discordance.

KEYWORDS: HIV, HIV Sero-Discordance, PLWHA, Nigeria