

DERMATOLOGICAL COMPLICATIONS AND EFFECT OF HAART AMONG HIV INFECTED CHILDREN'S-EXPERIENCED IN TERTIARY CARE HOSPITALS IN BANGALORE CITY

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ABSTRACT

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in children is becoming a common occurrence and skin manifestations constitute one of the most common clinical features in such children. There is paucity of studies on the cutaneous manifestations in Indian HIV children, present study aims to document various dermatological manifestations in children with HIV and to correlate with clinical WHO staging, CD4 T-cell count and percentage.

A retrospective and cross sectional secondary data were collected from ART centres of Bangalore city, Jan 2010 to Dec 2011. Out of 72 children below 16 years of age group of HIV infected children meet their inclusion criteria. Collected data was analyzed by using SPSS-16.50 version. Univariate analysis and percentage match was used to draw the significant inference.

A total of 72 children were recruited with written consent, majority was between 5-10yrs (61%) and male: female ratio was 1.2:1. The predominant mode of transmission was perinatal transmission (91%). Malnutrition was observed in 61% of children's. The prevalence of dermatological lesions was 65%, both infectious and non-infectious lesions occurred with equal frequency. Hair and nail paradoxical changes were observed among 36% and 11% respectively. The most common dermatological lesion was papulopruritic dermatoses (23%), followed by molluscum contagiosum (19%), xerosis (19%), aphthous ulcer (17%) and mucocutaneous candidiasis (15%).

Early initiation of HAART, maintenance of better CD4 count, lack of malnutrition and cleanliness are the important factors to be taken care in HIV infected children's.

KEYWORDS: HIV, Immunosuppression, Dermatological Lesion, HIV, CD4 T-Cell Count