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Spectrum of opportunistic infections and predictors of hospitalized HIV-infected patients in sichuan, China

Wenwen Pang
Sichuan University, China

AIDS is an ever-growing public health concern in China. Some HIV-infected patients get admitted because of severe opportunistic infections (OIs) which are the significant complication of HIV infection. By the end of 2014, there were 501,000 reported cases of people living with HIV/AIDS across China, with 66,035 people in Sichuan province alone. However, the prevalence and spectrum of OIs among Chinese HIV-infected patients are poorly understood. In the present study, 2298 cases of HIV infection in Sichuan were retrospectively investigated at the Public Health Clinical Center of Chengdu. We found that bacterial pneumonia (25.8%) was the most common OIs, followed by candida (18.3%), PCP (11.9%), tuberculosis (11.5%), infectious diarrhoea (9.3%), cryptococcus (7.3%), CMV (4.9%), toxoplasmosis (4.6%), HCV (4.0%), NTM (2.2%), and PM (0.3%). A noteworthy observation in this study is that CD4+ T cell count was found to be a predictor of some OIs. The specific pathogens causing bacterial pneumonia and/or candida infections and an effect of TB on CD4+ T cell count were also analysed between HIV-infected and non-HIV-infected patients. Understanding the spectrum of OIs in Sichuan could help us develop successful and efficient public health strategies. Such information could also help clinicians diagnose and initiate proper treatment more rapidly in hard-hit areas with limited resources.

Biography

Wenwen Pang is studying for a PhD in West China School of Public Health, Sichuan University. She has published 3 papers in journals.

wwpangscu@163.com

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