

PREVALENCE OF MUCOCUTANEOUS FINDINGS AND THE CORRELATION WITH IMMUNE STATUS IN HIV INFECTED CHILDREN

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Summary

The aim of this study is to find the prevalence of mucocutaneous findings in HIV disease at children, their specific feature and the correlation with immune status at time of diagnosis. The study was prospective effectuate on a period of 3,5 years and included 178 non vertical HIV infected children, under 16 years. At moment of diagnosis 95% of the subjects were in the stage B and C.

The mucocutaneous findings were present in 80% of children, with this frequency: oropharyngeal candidiasis 53,3%, prurigo chronic 32,8%, herpes simplex virus infections 23,4%, human papillomavirus infections 15,6%, staphylococcus infections 15,6%, miscellaneous allergic eruptions 12,4%, varicella-zoster virus infections 10,9%, xerosis 9,3%, scabies 8,4%, oral hairy leukoplakia 6,2%, molluscum contagiosum and dermatophytoses 1,1%.

In conclusion opportunistic infections are the most frequent mucocutaneous manifestations of pediatric HIV infections and are related to degree of immunosuppression. Malignancies mucocutaneous were not found.

Key words: *mucocutaneous manifestations, HIV infection, children.*