

HIV/AIDS, STDs and STIs

October 03-05, 2016 Orlando, Florida, USA

Profile of nasal colonization from people living with HIV/AIDS with successive admissions

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People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH) are highly vulnerable to colonization by sensitive and/or resistant microorganisms, some risk factors are previous hospitalization and use of antimicrobials. We conducted a cross-sectional study in two hospital units' specialized care in HIV/AIDS. The nasal secretion samples were collected from PLWH hospitalized in the period from August 2011 to February 2015. All hospitalized patients were invited to participate in the study; the samples were composed by those who had more than one hospitalization during the collection period. Each patient was tested by the presence or absence of a nasal microorganism in the first and subsequent hospitalization. The descriptive statistics were used, obtaining the frequency of each variable and the analytics to compare the groups by the chi-square test or Fisher's exact test; it was considered the significance level as 5%. The data were analyzed using IBM SPSS version 20.0. The ethical aspects were contemplated. From the 527 participants 84 had more than one admission, that's the study sample. The average age was 40 years (SD±9.1), 64.3% were male and 66.7% reported being white ethnicity, were using antimicrobial 72.6%. The successive hospitalizations were more observed among males (85.2%). Current antiretroviral therapy or use antimicrobial did not impact the association of microorganisms colonization ($p=0.650$; $p=0.255$), respectively. The presence of microorganism was identified in 53.6% of patients in some hospital. *Staphylococcus aureus* was isolated in 65.5% of samples when grouped all hospitalizations. The knowledge about the status of colonization of PLWH contributes to institute preventive measures to future infection.

Biography

Lilian Andreia Fleck Reinato has completed his Master's degree in 2012 from University of São Paulo at Ribeirão Preto College of Nursing. She is currently a Doctoral student and a Member from research group STI, HIV and AIDS since 2010.

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