

Comparative analysis of infectious and non-infectious etiology of diarrhoea in immunocompetent patients and those with HIV-infection/AIDS (5-year study)

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Abstract

Introduction: Diarrhoea is a serious source of morbidity and mortality in developed countries. Among the elderly the most risky for a severe course are patients over 65 years, as well as those with chronic diseases. Diarrhoea also prevails among patients with compromised immunity, especially those with HIV/AIDS. It is the most common gastrointestinal symptom among them.

Aim: The aim of the study is a comparative analysis of infectious and non-infectious etiology of diarrhoea in immunocompetent patients (control group) and those with HIV/AIDS.

Materials & Methods: A retrospective analysis was presented, conducted for five years (2012-2017) in the Department of "Infectious Diseases", MMA-Sofia and Hospital for infectious and parasitic diseases, Sofia. Included were 98 patients with diarrhoea, divided into two groups-HIV/AIDS and control. The methods used are: clinical study, laboratory and statistical.

Results: Of the 98 patients mentioned, 47(48%) are immunocompetent, middle-aged 46.9 ± 15.1 , of whom 23(48.9%) women and 24(51.1%) men. With a proven infectious agent are 80.9%, with predominantly bacterial etiology 86.8% (*S. Enteritidis* (26.3%), *C. difficile* (18.4%)). Non-infectious are 19.1%. Of all patients, 51(52%) are with a proven HIV-infection, middle-aged 34.7 ± 11.1 , of whom 8(15.7%) women and 43(84.3%) men. With a proven infectious agent are 54.9%, and 45.1% are non-infectious. Mycotic infections were 60.8%, followed by protozoal (21.4%).

Conclusion: Patients from control group have predominantly infectious etiology, with leading bacterial agents. Among HIV-seropositive, half of the cases are non-infectious, possibly with HIV-enteropathy. Infectious cases are with leading mycotic and protozoal pathogens.

Biography:

Georgi Popov is an Assistant Professor and he is also head for the Department of Infectious Diseases. He graduated in medicine in 1990 at the Medical University of Sofia. He has acquired medical specialties in "Infectious Diseases" and "Internal Medicine". In 2010 he defended his dissertation for the acquisition of ONS "Doctor" on "Clinical and epidemiological studies on viral hepatitis in closed groups."

Speaker Publications:

1. "Viral hepatitis in the Bulgarian army: clinical and seroepidemiological investigation"; *Global Health/ Vol 45, 2009, 53-56.*
2. "Viral hepatitis A in Bulgarian prisons"; *Global Health/ Vol 43, 2007, 64-68.*
3. "Our experience in the diagnosis and treatment of erysipelas [in Bulgarian]"; *Health/ Vol 12, 2014, 49-52.*

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