PREVALENCE OF ORAL CANDIDIASIS IN HIV/AIDS TRANSGENDER AT SURABAYA COMMUNITY

ABSTRACT

Background. Transgender use anogenital and orogenital in sexual intercourse, which have high risk of transmission in infection of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). HIV infection tends to decrease immune system particularly CD4 T cells that gives opportunity for Candida albicans to be pathogen as an Oral Candidiasis (OC). The association of OC with HIV infection has been known since the pandemic of AIDS. Moreover, the data of OC-related HIV in transgender population is still limited. This study was involving 108 respondents. Purpose. The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of OC in HIV-infected transgender at Surabaya Transgender Community. Method. Analytical observational study with cross-sectional total sampling method. Results. The number of OC-infected subjects based on types were 16 subjects with Pseudomembranous Candidiasis (PC)(thrush), Erythematous Candidiasis (EC) in two subjects, two subjects suffered Chronic Hyperplastic Candidiasis (CHC), PC and EC in one subject, and two subjects had both PC and CHC. Conclusion. OC might be used for clinical diagnosis of suspected HIV-infected patient, depletion number of CD4 T cells, and recommendation to ARV therapy as well.

Key Words: Oral Candidiasis (OC), Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), CD4 T cells, Transgender