ABSTRACT

Background: United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) estimates that more than 1.8 million infants and children worldwide are infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1). Most of the infants and children are vertically infected from their mothers. Although transmission of HIV from mother to infant is not absolute, MTCT may reach 20-50% in developing countries due to lack to ART access. In recent years, the prevalence of HIV-1 infection in Indonesia’s pediatric population has increased exponentially. Oral manifestations related to HIV infection are common findings in 30-80% pediatric patients. These manifestations can become useful indicators and predictors of the course of the disease, as well as to estimate the patient’s degree of immunosupression. Purpose: To study the prevalence of clinical oral manifestation related to the immunosuppression degree of pediatric HIV/AIDS patients at UPIPI Dr. Soetomo Surabaya 2017. Methods: All pediatric HIV/AIDS patients at UPIPI RSUD Dr. Soetomo that fit the research criteria were examined intraorally to identify any oral manifestation related to HIV infection. CD4 count within 6 months prior to the intraoral examination was also recorded. Results: 55.17% oral candidiasis, 20.69% LGE, 6.90% NUG, and 13.79% OHL. Oral candidiasis was found in HIV/AIDS patients with not significant immunosuppression, mild immunosuppression, and severe immunosuppression. LGE was found in HIV/AIDS patients with not significant immunosuppression and severe immunosuppression. NUG and OHL were only found in patients with severe immunosuppression. Conclusion: The more severe the degree of immunosuppression, the higher the prevalence of oral manifestations found.

Keywords: pediatric HIV/AIDS patients, oral manifestation, degree of immunosuppression