Profiles of Candida spp. and sIgA levels in HIV Patients with Antiretroviral Therapy

ABSTRACT

Background: HIV (Human Immodeficiency Virus) is a virus that can weaken the human immune system, so it will become vulnerable to infection. HIV infection leads to a decrease in CD4+ levels. This CD4+ T lymphocyte destruction will increase viral load levels. This will also affect the immune system in the body; it is no exception immune system in the oral cavity played by sIgA. In patients with HIV, the sIgA level in the oral cavity will decrease, causing candida in the oral cavity to multiply massively and resulting in a candida infection called oral candidiasis. To increase the levels of CD4+ back is an HIV patient will be given ARV treatment. ARV therapy is given at a particular stage. Purpose: The purpose of this study was to identify of Candida spp profile from oral mucosa and measure sIgA levels in ART HIV patients at Airlangga University Hospital. Methods: Conventional (culture, microscopic examination and carbohydrate assimilation test) techniques were used to identify Candida species. In addition ELISA test procedure were used to measure the amount of sIgA levels in saliva. Results: Candida species that can be found in the oral cavity include C. Albicans, C. Trpicalis, and C. Krusei, as well as an increase in sIgA levels in HIV patients after ART. Conclusion: Our study expands the current knowledge of the Candida species profile and measure sIgA levels highlights the significance of local epidemiology in disease management and selection of antifungal agents in ART HIV patients.

Key words: HIV; Candida spp.; sIgA; ART.