

ABSTRACTS

THE COMPARISON OF RESPIRATORY VIRUSES POSITIVE VALUE BETWEEN NASOPHARYNGEAL SWAB SPECIMENS AND BRONCHOALVEOLAR LAVAGE AMONG HIV POSITIVE PATIENTS WITH LOWER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION

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Background

Respiratory symptoms are frequent complaint in HIV patients and one of the most common etiology is the virus. Respiratory virus detection is very important to establish specific diagnosis, to identify patients who need to be placed in isolation contact or droplet and prevent morbidity due to prolonged empirical therapy. This study was conducted to compare respiratory viral positive value between nasopharyngeal swab specimens and BAL in HIV patients.

Method

Research design with cross sectional analytic. The research was conducted in the ward of UPIPI dr. Soetomo General Hospital with consecutive sampling. The sample was a hospitalized HIV patients with symptoms of a lower respiratory tract infection meeting the inclusion criteria.

Results

Among 13 subjects, the positive respiratory viruses on nasopharyngeal swab specimens were found in 11 patients (84.6%) and on BAL were found in 4 patients (30.8%). In 3 patients, the nasopharyngeal swab and BAL specimens were both positive for respiratory virus; in 8 patients, the nasopharyngeal swab were positive but the BAL were negative; in 1 patient, the nasopharyngeal specimens was negative but the BAL was positive; and in 1 other patient, the both specimens were negative. Types of respiratory viruses in the nasopharyngeal swab are *Adenovirus* (72.7%), and *Enterovirus/ Rhinovirus* along with *Adenovirus* (27.3%). Type of respiratory virus in the BAL are *Influenza A*, *Enterovirus / Rhinovirus*, *RSV* and *Adenovirus* (25% each). Different test results with *Fisher's exact test* obtained p value of 1,000 ($> 0,05$).

Conclusion

There was no significant difference in respiratory virus positive value between nasopharyngeal swab specimens and BAL.

Keywords: Virus, nasopharyngeal swab, BAL, HIV