

ABSTRACT

Background : Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection is the tiology of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) which weaken immune system and one of its component, human beta defensins-2. There are some oral lesions that is closely related to the progressiveness of HIV/AIDS infection such as Oral Candidiasis, Oral Hairy Leukoplakia, Linear Gingival Erythema, Necrotizing Ulcerative Gingivitis and Necrotizing Ulcerative Periodontitis. **Purpose** : The aim of this study was to find the the amount of hBD-2 of various oral manifestation of a HIV patient. **Method** : This research has been done at Rumah Sakit Universitas Airlangga. Intraoral examination has been done with the purpose of observing the type of oral lesion that appeared in oral cavity. In addition, 4 ml of saliva was taken from each research subject in order to measure the amount of hBD-2 present in the saliva. **Results** : The highest amount of hBD-2 was found in research subject infected with oral candidiasis, 307,254 pg/mL followed by HIV patient without any oral manifestation 298,567 pg/mL. The amount of hBD-2 present in patient with periodontal disease and recurrent aphthous stomatitisa, are 279,772 pg/mL and 146,182 pg/mL respectively. The lowest amount of hBD-2 was found in patient with melanin pigmentation with a value of 84,818 pg/mL. **Conclusion** : The level of hBD-2 increase in HIV patients and there are various amount of hBD-2 referring to each oral manifestation.

Keyword : HIV, AIDS, Oral Manifestation, hBD-2