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STUDY OF HIV STATUS IN 400 CASES S.T.D IN SHANTI I.D CLINIC, VADODARA, GUJARAT, INDIA

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The prospective study includes 400 cases of S.T.D attending S.T.D clinic at Shanti I.D clinic, Vadodara, Gujarat, India. All cases were screened for HIV status by Elisa and western blot test. Detail case history for each case was maintained. 317 (79.23%) were males and 83 cases (20.75%) were females. 300 cases (75%) were in age group of 20 to 50 years, 34 cases (8.55%) were of 0 to 20 years and 66 cases (16.25%) were above 50 years. Out of 400 cases 87 (21.75%) were syphilis, 45 cases (11.25%) were Chancroid, 73 cases (18.25%) Gonorrhea, 110 cases (27.50%) Herpes genitals, 11 cases (2.75%) Molluscum Contagiosum, 44 cases (11%) Genital scabies, 9 cases (2.25%) Cytomegalovirus infection and 21 cases (5.24%) were having L.G.V. Out of 400 S.T.D cases 67 cases (16.75%) were HIV positive, amongst which 61 cases (91.04%) were HIV1 and remaining 6 cases (8.96%) were HIV2. 67 cases (16.75%) were HIV positive confirmed by western blot test. Amongst 67 cases, 61 cases (91.04%) were HIV1 and remaining 6 cases (8.96%) were of HIV2. Maximum number of S.T.D cases was confirmed in age group of 20 to 50 years more in males than females, indicating high prevalence S.T.D in young adult population. Amongst 400 cases of STD, the maximum cases were of Herpes genitals (27.50%). The present study indicates that screening of HIV test must be done in every

STD case. The prevalence of S.T.D is high in the age group of 20 to 50 years (75%) 67 cases (16.76%) were HIV positive. As amongst positive 67 confirmed cases of HIV, 61 cases (91.04%) HIV1 and remaining 6 cases (8.96%) were HIV2. The study concludes incidence of HIV is high in STD cases. Our study confirmed incidence of 67 cases of HIV positive (16.75 %) and HIV1 (91.04%) is more common than HIV2 in STD cases.

Biography

Narendra Kumar Chopra M.D Internal Medicine from M.S University Baroda, India in 1987. He completed his Fellowship in "Tropical Medicine" from Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene in London in 1989. He was awarded WHO Fellowship in Leprosy, infectious diseases in countries of South East Asia & Africa. He has received young scientist Melville Christian Memorial Award and Gold medal in 1995 & Rastriya Gaurav award by Vice President of India in 2002 for contribution in the field of I.D. He was also selected in the team by W.H.O for action program for elimination of leprosy in 2003. He has published more than 20 research papers in peer reviewed journals. Presently he is working as Clinical Professor and I.D Consultant in the Faculty of Medicine SEGi University, Clinical Campus, and Hospital Sibul Malaysia.

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