

Prevalence of HIV and Syphilis in STD Patients in a Tertiary Care Hospital of Nagpur India

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Abstract

Background: Strong epidemiological evidence now exists to support the hypothesis that sexually transmitted infections (STIs/STD), particularly genital ulcer disease (GUD), facilitate the sexual transmission of HIV. Serological surveys in India have revealed high seroprevalence rates ranging from 9.07% among high risk STI patients in Himachal Pradesh to 21.9% in long distance truck drivers in central India. Hence this study was carried out to detect the prevalence of HIV and syphilis in Nagpur, central India. **Materials & Methods:** Total 1773 patients were tested for HIV testing according to NACO guidelines and modified VDRL test. **Results:** Out of 1773 patients 976 were males and 797 were females. The prevalence of HIV and Syphilis was more in the age group 26-35 years that is 1.41% (7 cases) and 1.61%(8 cases) respectively. Total prevalence of HIV and Syphilis was 0.79% and 0.68% respectively. Out of 1773 cases, 10(0.56%) cases showed co-infection. The prevalence of HIV and Syphilis was high (0.79% and 0.68% respectively) in STD patients as compared to blood donors (0.34% and 0% respectively). **Conclusion:** The prevalence of HIV and Syphilis is very low in this region. This may be due to targeted intervention and implementation of syndromic management of sexually transmitted diseases.