

Infections in Immunocompromized Patients from Neighboring Countries “Focus on HIV-Infected Patients”

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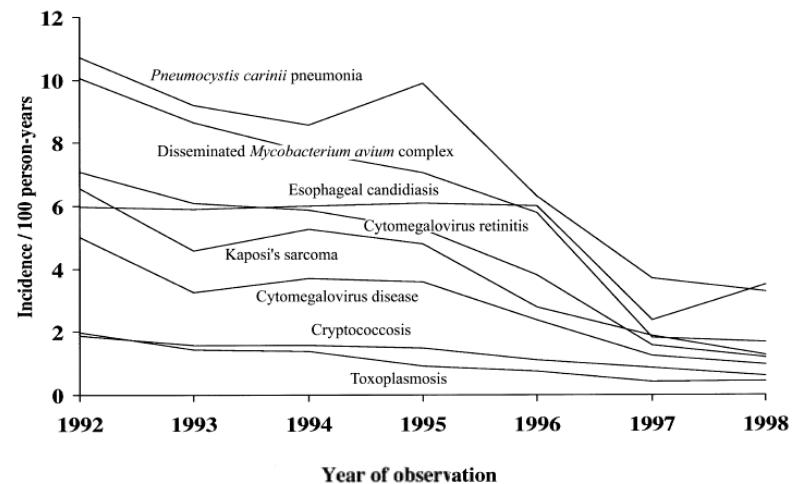
การประชุมที่เกี่ยวกับการระบาดฯ ครั้งที่ 41 สาขากลไกและเชื้อโรคทางเดินหายใจ
เมืองเชียงใหม่ 22-25 กันยายน 2000 ณ ห้องประชุมจุฬาภรณ์ มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่

Geographic Opportunistic Infections

Diseases	Geographic distribution
Coccidioidomycosis	San Joaquin Valley in California, Arizona, southern regions of Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, western Texas
Penicilliosis	Southeast Asia, southern China
Leishmaniasis	Mediterranean region, southern Asia, Africa, South America

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Epidemiology of HIV-Associated Opportunistic Infections in the United States



Clin Infect Dis 2000;30:S5-14



DENGUE



Chikungunya



MALARIA

Endemic Tropical Infection

Typhoid Fever



Salmonella typhi



AMIBIASIS



Filariasis

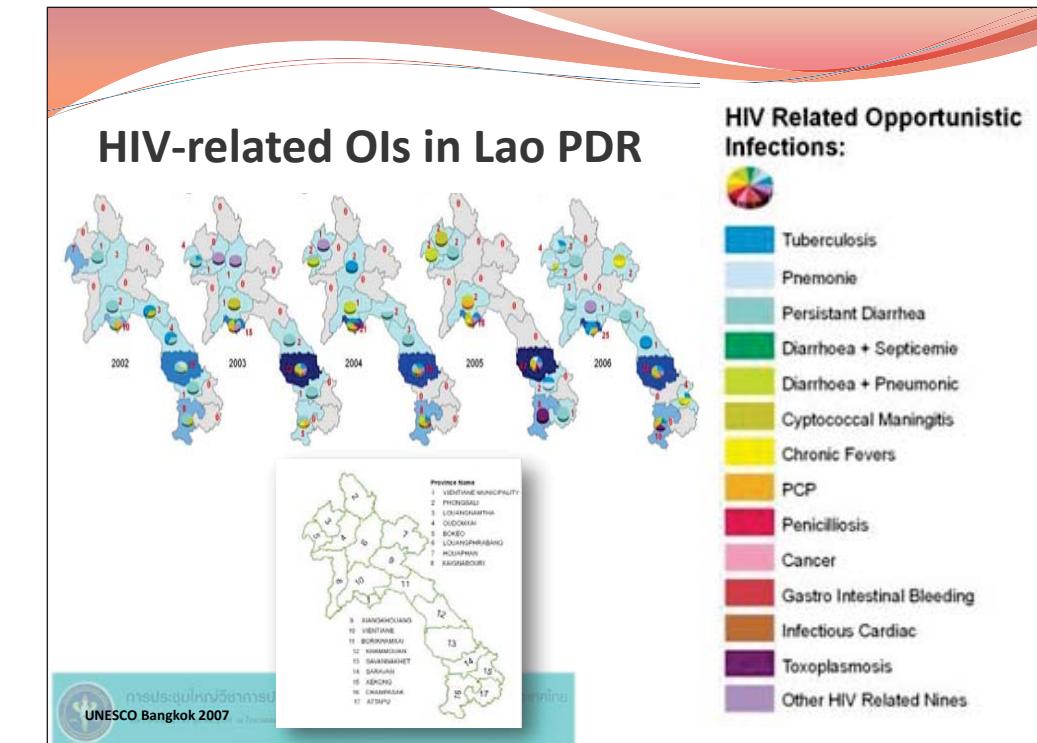
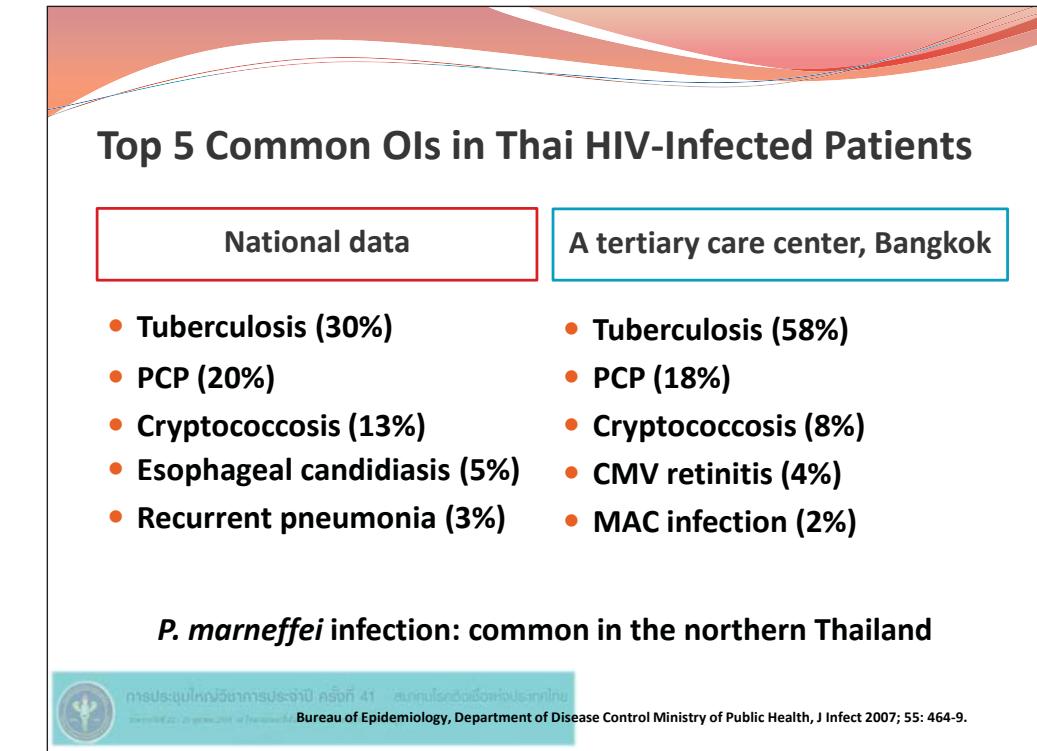
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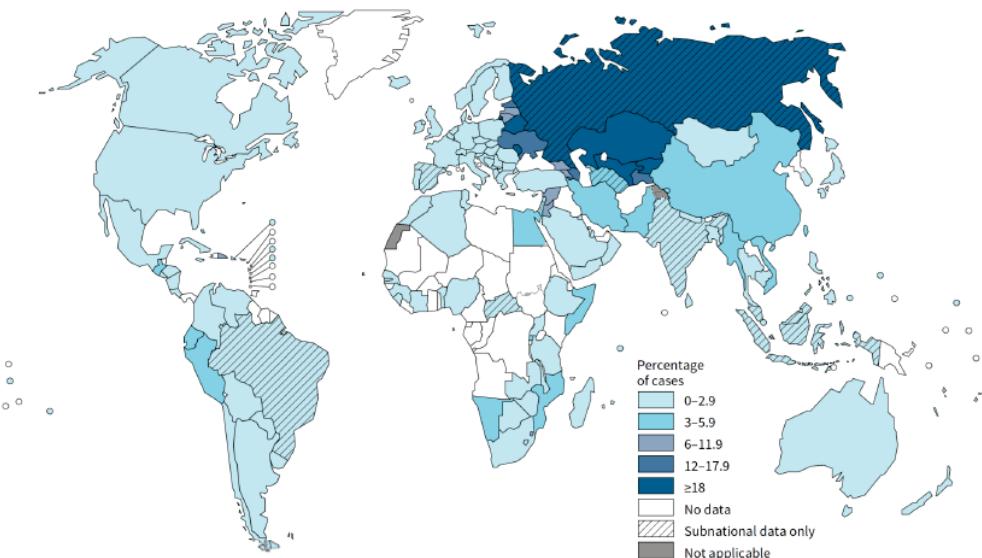
Common HIV-related OIs in ASEAN countries

OIs	Countries			
	Cambodia ¹	Malaysia ²	Philippine ³	Singapore ⁴
TB	43	45	53	23
PCP	10	12	32	36
Cryptococcosis	12	3	4	4
CMV	-	3	6	8
Eso. candidiasis	39	7	3	7
Toxoplasmosis	-	9	2	3
Cryptosporidiosis	13	-	-	1
MAC	2	-	-	5
Isosporiasis, histoplasmosis, salmonellosis		Penicilliosis, histoplasmosis	PML, histoplasmosis	

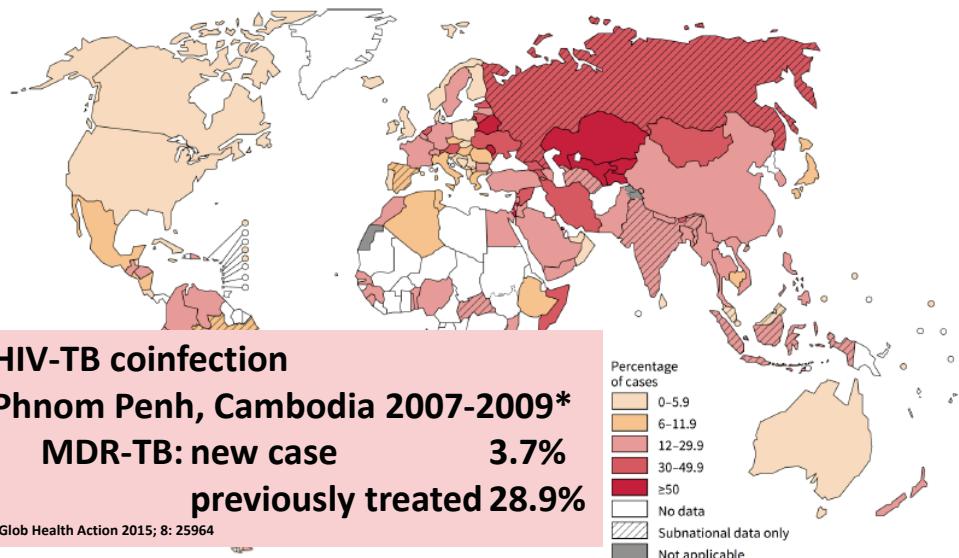
1. SOUTHEAST ASIAN J TROP MED PUBLIC HEALTH 2007; 38: 62-8; 2. SOUTHEAST ASIAN J TROP MED PUBLIC HEALTH 2004; 35 (S2): 26-32;
3. Salvana EM, et al. Abstract in ID Week 2012.; 4. BMC Infectious Diseases 2004, 4:47



Percentage of new TB cases with MDR-TB



Percentage of previously treated TB cases with MDR-TB



Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Disease in Patients with HIV in Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam

Prevalence of NTM disease = 2% (19 of 1,060)

	NTM Pulmonary Disease (N = 9)	NTM Disseminated Disease (N = 10)
Microbiology		
≥1 Positive sputum smear, n (%)	0	2 (20)
NTM species		
<i>Mycobacterium abscessus</i>	1	1
<i>Mycobacterium kansasii</i>	6	0
<i>Mycobacterium fortuitum</i>	0	1
<i>Mycobacterium avium</i>	0	2
<i>Mycobacterium intracellulare</i>	0	1
<i>Mycobacterium simiae</i>	0	1
<i>Mycobacterium fortuitum/ peregrinum</i>	0	0
<i>Mycobacterium cheloneae/abscessus</i>	0	0
<i>Mycobacterium szulgai</i>	0	0
<i>Mycobacterium scrofulaceum</i>	0	0
<i>Mycobacterium lentiflavum</i>	0	0
<i>Mycobacterium gordoneae</i>	0	0
<i>Mycobacterium interjectum</i>	0	0
<i>Mycobacterium asiaticum</i>	0	0
<i>Mycobacterium haemophilum</i>	0	0
Mixed (2 NTM species)	2	1
Unidentified	0	3

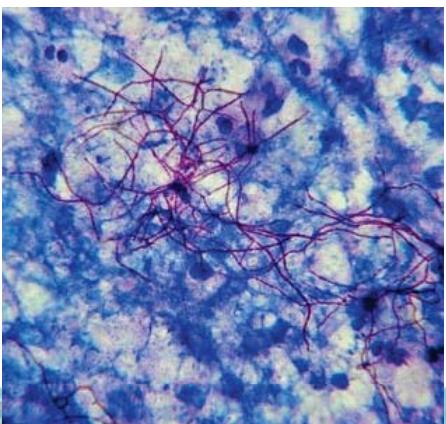
Bacterial infection: Problem of drug resistance

- Bacteremia in Cambodia, 2007-2010
 - 4,833 adults; Community-acquired 86%
 - ESBL-producing *E. coli* (48%); *Klebsiella* spp. (44), *Enterobacter* spp. (46%)
 - Salmonella* *S. Typhi* *S. Choleraesuis*
 - Multi-drug resistant 75% 92%
 - Nalidixic acid resistant 90% 33%
 - Azithromycin resistant 5% 71%

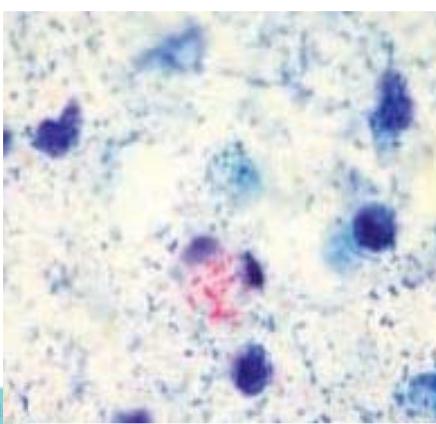


Opportunistic infections

Nocardiosis

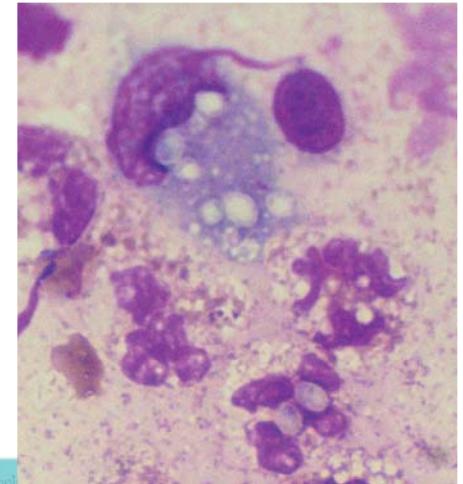


Rhodococcus



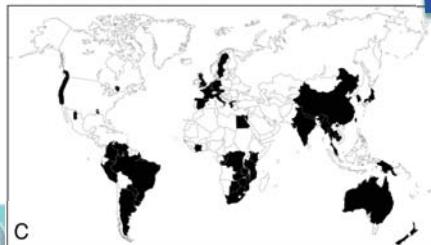
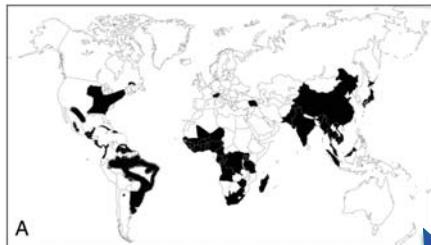
A 43-yr-old female, Loa

- Prolonged fever for 1 mo
- Right cervical lymphadenopathy
- Oral thrush +ve
- Hepatosplenomegaly
- Lab:
 - Anti-HIV positive
 - Anemia
 - Cholestatic hepatitis
 - CXR: normal



Major invasive fungal infection in HIV-infected patients

Pneumocystosis



Histoplasmosis

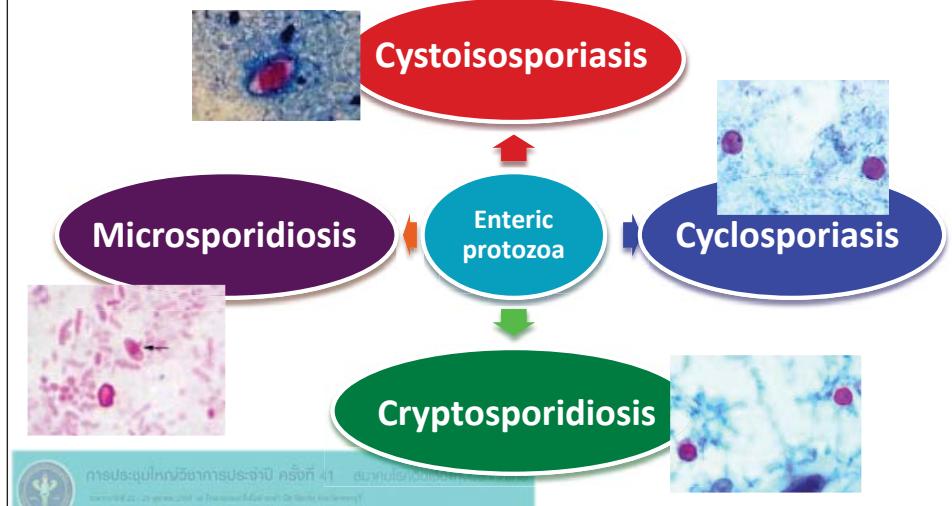
Cryptococcosis

Penicilliosis



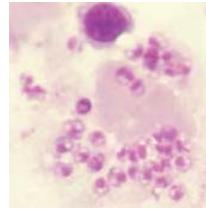
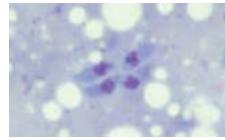
Clin Infect Dis 2013;56(6):861–9

Opportunistic enteric protozoa in HIV-infected patients



Nonenteric protozoa in HIV-infected patients

- Toxoplasmosis
- Leishmaniasis??
 - Southern Thailand:
 - *Leishmania siamensis*
 - Potential vector: *Sergentomyia gemmea*
 - Western Malaysia: presence of sandfly
- Acanthamoeba infection
 - Skin infection, rhinosinusitis, encephalitis



BMC Microbiol 2013; 13: 60; BMC Infectious 2013; 13: 333; J Neuroimaging 2015; 25: 1047-9;
J Clin Microbiol 2012; 50: 1128-31; Laryngoscope 2002; 112: 1201-3.

Malaria and HIV

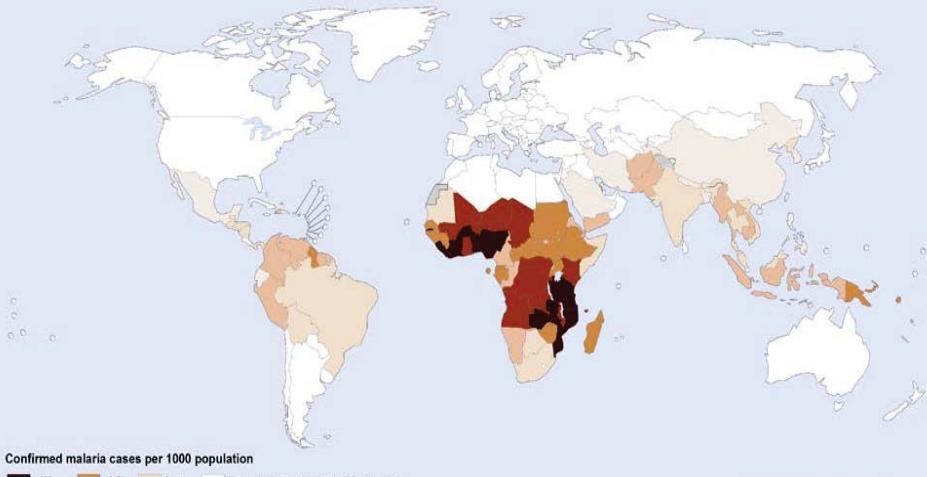
- ↑ Parasitemia; Higher density of parasitemia
- ↑ Clinical malaria
- ↑ Risk of severe malaria in nonimmune patient
- ↑ Risk of Rx failure

Malaria
↔
HIV

- ↑ HIV viral load
- ↑ MTCT of HIV



Countries with ongoing transmission of malaria, 2013



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

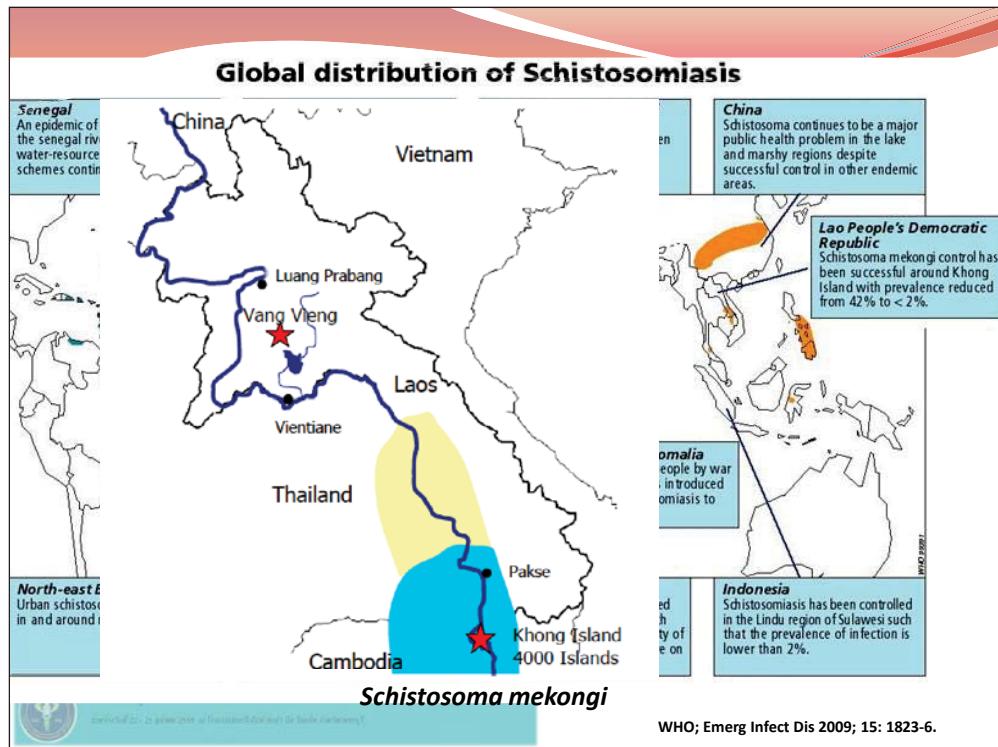
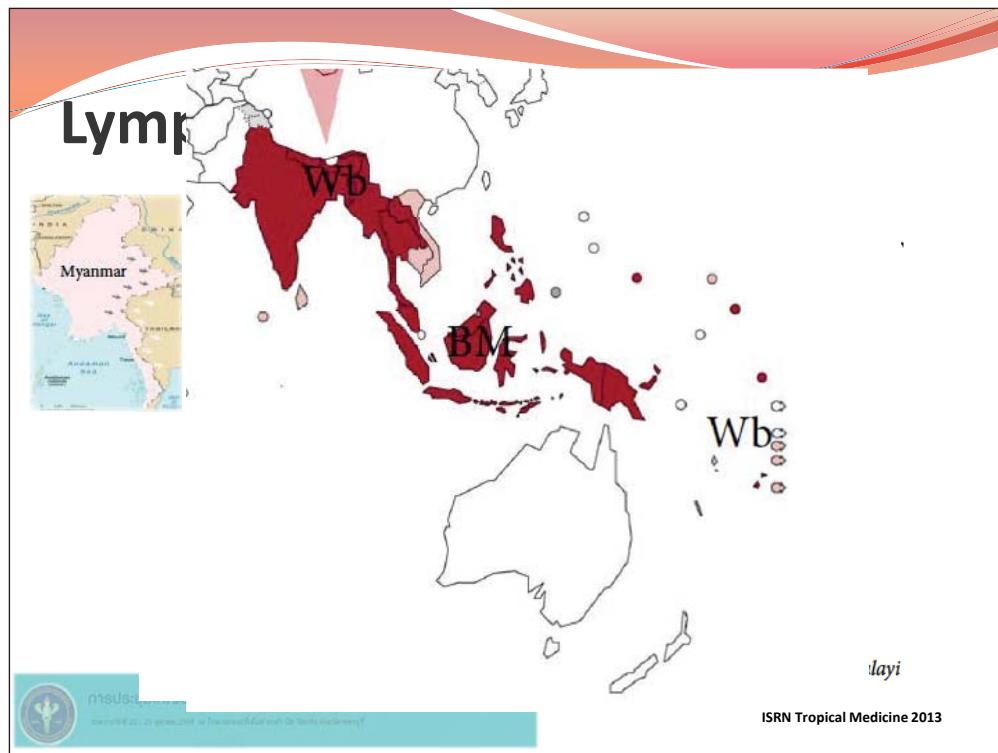
Data Source: World Malaria Report 2014
Map Production: Global Malaria Programme
World Health Organization

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World Health Organization

Helminthic infection

- Strongyloidiasis
- Neurocysticercosis
- Lymphatic filariasis
- Schistosomiasis





2 villages of Mae Chan sub-district, Umphang district, Tak province at Thai-Myanmar border, Thailand

Table 1 Prevalence of bancroftian filariasis in the study areas

Test	No. examined	No. positive (%)
Microscopic examination for microfilariae	433	24 (6)
<i>W. bancrofti</i> Og4C3 ELISA	265	58 (22)
ELISA for anti-filarial IgG4 antibodies	178	96 (54)



การประชุมวิชาการประจำปี ครั้งที่ 41 สมาคมโรคภัยเมืองแห่งประเทศไทย

ASIAN PACIFIC JOURNAL OF ALLERGY AND IMMUNOLOGY (2003) 21: 179-188

Viral infection in HIV-infected patients

- CMV
- JC virus
- Herpes: Herpes simplex, Varicellar-zoster
- Herpes simplex 8
- Viral hepatitis
- EBV



Summary

- The most frequent causes of AIDS-defining illnesses in ASEAN countries are similar to those reported in the Thailand.
- Awareness of some emerging and problematic pathogens is necessary when caring patients from neighboring countries



การประชุมที่เกณฑ์ตัวการบรรจุปี ครั้งที่ 41 ศูนย์โรคติดเชื้อและภัยเงียบ
Ministry of Public Health of Thailand, National Center for Disease Control and Non-communicable Diseases

Thank You

