



PREVALENCE OF HIV IN DENTAL OPD AT A TERTIARY CARE CENTRE: A HOSPITAL BASED STUDY

Dental Science

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ABSTRACT

Aim-To know the prevalence of HIV among patients visiting Dental OPD at Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna.

Material and Method-A retrospective study was conducted in Dental OPD at Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna. Data was collected from all the patients undergoing surgical treatment and from patients who had previously been tested for HIV elsewhere

Result -Mean age was 39.64 + 16.106 years 30% of the subject group were female while 70% were male. On basis of gender, 0 out of 15 females were positive while 2 out of 35 male patients were positive for HIV. In our study, the prevalence of HIV was 4% which was statistically insignificant.

KEYWORDS

INTRODUCTION

Among all other medical conditions, HIV has been the greatest social enigma and has shown its impact on the global economy. India has the third largest number of people living with HIV/AIDS in the world with a total number of people living with HIV (PLHIV) estimated at 21.17 lakhs in 2015 [1] [2]. According to the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO), the HIV prevalence among adults at the national level has continued its steady decline from 0.38% in 2001-03 to 0.26% in 2015 [2]. Between 2000 and 2015, new HIV infections dropped from 2.51 lakhs to 86 thousand in India, a reduction of 66% against a global average of 35% [3]. HIV and AIDS have profoundly affected every aspect of the public health sector and the infection constitutes an unparalleled public health challenge.[3] The risk of transmission of HIV in dental setting is less, but the chance of transmission cannot be neglected. The main concern of clinicians regarding providing care to HIV positive patients is about occupational contagion, they do not trust the honesty of HIV patients and they believe that there are additional costs involved in treating this patients.[4,5] A major concern for any clinician treating HIV-infected patients is to minimize the risk of exposure for themselves, their staff, and other patients. Dental procedures frequently cause bleeding and exposure to infected blood is a known means of HIV transmission. Saliva has not been shown to transmit HIV in a dental setting, but the potential for exposure to bloody saliva does exist.[6]

AIM

To know the prevalence of HIV among patients visiting Dental OPD at Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A cross sectional study was carried out at the Department of Dentistry, Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna. The patients undergoing surgical extraction, fracture reduction, surgical excision of cysts or tumour or patients undergoing any surgical procedure requiring blood investigation were included in the study. The patients were explained about the anonymous nature of the study conducted. The patients who agreed to be a part of the study were advised blood investigation including screening for HIV. Patient who gave positive history of HIV were also included in the study after their consent. Data was subjected to statistical analysis using Statistical package for social sciences (SPSS v 21.0, IBM).

Inclusion criteria

1. Patients who gave positive history of HIV
2. Patients undergoing surgical procedures like extraction, fracture reduction, surgical excision of cysts and tumour.
3. Patients who were willing to participate in the study

Exclusion criteria

1. Patients who did not give consent were excluded from the study

RESULTS

Table showing mean age of the subjects

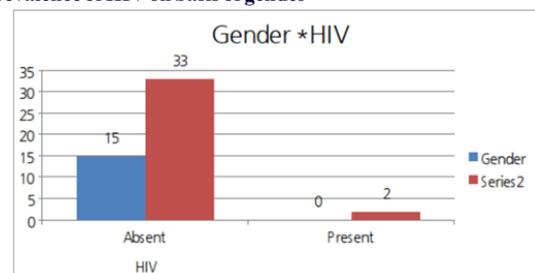
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age	50	12	77	39.64	16.106

Mean age was 39.64 + 16.106 years

Distribution on basis of gender

	Frequency	Percent
F	15	30.0
M	35	70.0
Total	50	100.0

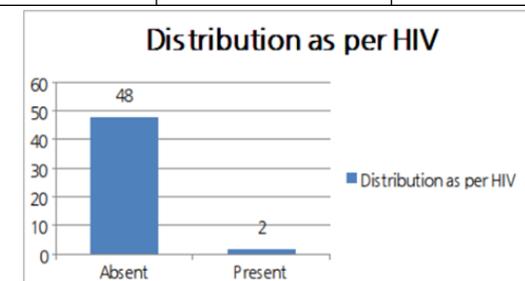
Prevalence of HIV on basis of gender



		HIV		Total	Chi square value	p value of Chi square test
		Absent	Present			
Gender	F	15	0	15	0.893	0.345#
	M	33	2	35		
Total		48	2	50		

Prevalence of HIV

	Frequency	Percent
Absent	48	96.0
Present	2	4.0



The prevalence of HIV was statistically non-significant.

DISCUSSION

An epidemiological study was conducted at Department of Dentistry, Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna. The patients undergoing surgical extraction, fracture reduction, surgical excision of cysts or tumour or patients undergoing any surgical procedure requiring blood investigation were included in the study. The patients were explained about the anonymous nature of the study conducted. The patients who agreed to be a part of the study were advised blood investigation including screening for HIV. Patient who gave positive history of HIV were also included in the study after their consent.

In our study, 50 patients were included in the study. 30% of the subject group were female while 70% were male. Out of 15 females, none of them were positive for HIV whereas out of 35 male subjects, 2 were positive for HIV. The prevalence of HIV in our study was 4 % which was statistically non-significant. The findings in our study was similar to the study conducted by Ambhore NA et al and Goel V et al in which the prevalence of HIV was 4.51% and 0.83% respectively [7,8]

CONCLUSION

HIV/AIDS spread is mainly influenced by human behaviour and ignorance. Prevention is better than cure, keeping this idea in mind, Epidemiological studies should be promoted to understand the role and complex relationship of various behavioral, social and demographic factors, responsible for transmission of HIV/AIDS. By which we can sensitize these vulnerable population on various aspects of HIV/AIDS and it will help to interrupt and control the transmission of HIV/AIDS[9]

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