

Poster presentation

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Prevalence Of *Campylobacter* Species Amongst Hiv/Aids Patients In Nigeria

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Background

This study aims to establish the prevalence of campylobacter species associated with diarrhoea among HIV/AIDS patients in Lagos, their prevalent biotypes, antibiotic susceptibility patterns and plasmid profiles. This work was carried out in the Nigerian Institute of Medical Research Yaba Lagos Nigeria between March 2002 to July 2003.

Method

One hundred and sixty stool and rectal swab samples were collected from confirmed HIV patients seen at HIV clinic of Lagos University Teaching hospital and Central public health laboratory Yaba, Lagos. All the patients were heterosexual with age range between 15 and 55 years. The stool samples were collected from both diarrhoea and non diarrhoea patients. Stool samples were cultured on Butzler's virion medium at 43°C with oxygen tension of about 5–10% for 48 hours. The isolates were subjected to ampicillin, cotrimoxazole, tetracycline, erythromycin, ciprofloxacin and gentamicin. Plasmid profile analysis was carried out on *Campylobacter jejuni*.

Results

Out of 160 stool and rectal swab samples collected from confirmed cases of HIV/AIDS, 40 isolates were obtained. *Campylobacter* species were isolated from six (7%) out of 84 patients with diarrhea and two (2.5%) out of 76 patients without diarrhea. Other bacterial agents included *Enterobacter* species 12 (7.5%), *Salmonella paratyphi A* 8 (5%), *E. coli* 4 (2.5%) followed by *Shigella sonnei*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Proteus vulgaris* and *Candida* species. 2 each 1 (25%). Diarrhoea was more prevalent in males

120 (75%) than female 40 (25%). Antimicrobial resistance patterns showed that all the isolates were resistant to ampicillin and cotrimoxazole, only 65% were resistant to tetracycline and 45% to erythromycin. All isolates were sensitive to ciprofloxacin and gentamicin. Plasmid profile analysis showed that *Campylobacter jejuni* isolates lacked detectable plasmids.

Conclusion

Prevalence of *Campylobacter* species In HIV/AIDS patients in Lagos was found to be 70% in patients with diarrhea and 2.5% in patients without diarrhoea. *Campylobacter jejuni* biotype 1 was the most common biotype and gentamicin and ciprofloxacin proved to be the drug of choice for campylobacter species in HIV – infected patients.