

Intestinal parasitic infections in Thai HIV-infected patients with different immunity status

ABSTRACT

In case of a tropical epidemic, it is important to focus on the non-opportunistic intestinal parasite infections that are prevalent among HIV-infected patients who present with diarrhea.

INTRODUCTION

1. The prevalence of intestinal parasites is increasing in Thailand.
2. The prevalence of human intestinal parasites is increasing in Thailand.
3. The prevalence of gastrointestinal parasites is increasing.
4. The incidence of oral parasites is increasing.
5. The incidence of anal parasites is increasing.
6. The incidence of genital parasites is increasing.
7. The incidence of candida and staphylococcus is increasing.
8. The incidence of chlamydia is increasing.
9. The incidence of meningitis is increasing.
10. The incidence of other genital and oral parasites is increasing.
11. The incidence of encephalitis is increasing.
12. The incidence of encephalitis is increasing.
13. The The global spread of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection is a significant concern. Many parts of the world, including Southeast Asia, have endemic infections, and Thailand is one of them. Immune defect in HIV seropositive patients leads to superimposed infection, which is one of the major health problems. Additionally, intestinal parasite infection is also a common cause of diarrhea, another of many basic health issues in tropical areas. A cross-sectional study was carried out to investigate the frequency of intestinal parasitic infection in patients with varying immune status who have been infected with HIV in Thailand.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that in Thai HIV-infected patients, both opportunistic and non-obstructive intestinal parasite infections are still highly prevalent. In the management of HIV-infection patients in Thailand with or without diarrhea symptom, stool examination is still useful; therefore, as previously reported, any patient with low immunity presenting with diarrhea should suspect a ophonominal infection (the importance of tropical epidemic non Oporiotic small bug infections should not be neglected).