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Prevalence of HIV infection and STD among pregnant women and prostitutes

Objectives of this study are to establish the prevalence of HIV infection, *N. Gonorrhoea*, *C. Trachomatis*, *T. Globus paludis* and *T. Vaginalis* among pregnant women and prostitutes in Conakry. To compare each of these infections with regard to the study group and some epidemiological factors.

The survey took place in the five “communes” of Conakry. It’s a prospective and transverse study.

Bacteriological and classic serological technique were used to identify pathogenic agents, with confirmation test when necessary. The target was divided into two groups : one for pregnant women and the other one for prostitutes.

The study showed the existence of these infections for the two study groups with a frequency largely superior in the prostitutes group ($p < 0.001$) except for the chlamydia for which prevalences are not significantly different : 3.2 % of the pregnant women versus 4.5% of the prostitutes. The most significant differences were noted for HIV infection and *T. Globus pallidus* ($p < 0.001$). These infections are most frequent among prostitutes.

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Papa Gallo Sow, I. Ndoye, S. Wade, I. Lo, O. Sylla, A. T. Guiro
Impact of nutrition on the risk of AIDS in the Senegalese HIV cohort study

Objectives : The Senegalese HIV cohort is a prospective study of adult HIV infected out patients in order to determine the prevalence of malnutrition among them.

Methods : Nutritional evaluation was carried out by determining anthropometric data (Weight, Height, Body mass index (Weight by height²) tricipital skin fold, arm fat index arm muscle circumference. A Clinical HIV infection pathologies and a questionnaire about their nutrition was also submitted. The Study was conducted on 17 patients VIH+ (13 males and 4 females) and 19 Persons VIH- (12 males and 7 females) between December 1996 to June 1997. Data were analysed using Pearson correlation to examine relationship between group. (Statistic, Packaged social Science) (SPSS/PC+).

Results : The malnutrition prevalence was estimated to 41,1%. Comparison of nutritional measurements by group revealed significantly decreasing between group ($P < 0,01$), ($P < 0,05$), ($P < 0,1$).

There were no difference in calories consumed per kilogram body weight. 42,1 % of the patients has contracted the tuberculosis infections.

Conclusion : We conclude that the study confirm the major impact of Nutrition on HIV infection. A better knowledge of nutrition impact should permit to develop new approaches for therapeutic policies. So the nutrition constitute a major achievement in the treatment of HIV infection.

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Papa Salif Sow, N. F. Ngom Gueye, N. M. Dia, C. T. Ndour, A. Gueye Ndiaye, S. Mboup, S. Badiane
Clinical features and virological status of children born from HIV positive mothers in Dakar, Senegal

Objectives : To evaluate the clinical and virological status of children born from HIV positive mothers at the Department of Infectious Diseases Department at Fann Hospital Dakar.

Methods : This study was carried out at the Department of Infectious Diseases at Fann Hospital from March 1997 to March 1998. Were included in this study children aged from 18 months to 10 years born from HIV positive women. These women were hospitalized or were outpatient followed at this clinic. Each included child had clinical examination and an HIV serological test after the informed consent of the mother. Treatment was given to all ill children if needed.

Results : During this study period, 44 children were seen, born from HIV positive mothers ; 29.5 % of them (n= 13) were HIV positive (12 HIV-1 and 1 HIV-2). The mean age was 65.5 months and the majority, 53.8 % of the HIV positive children belonged to age group 60 to 120 months. At the time of the HIV serostatus diagnosis, 38.5 % (n= 5) of the positive children were at the stage of AIDS (CDC classification), 15.4 % (n= 2) had lymphadenopathy and only 46.1 % (n= 6) were asymptomatic. All the HIV positive children had a past medical history of measles. The main immunodeficiency symptoms presented by the infected children were : fever (62 %), chronic diarrhea (60 %), persistent cough (53 %), cachexia (61 %) and oral candidiasis (46 %). 92 % of the HIV positive children had anemia with a hemoglobin rate less than 8.8 g/dl.

Conclusions : These preliminary data will help to set up the HIV Pediatric Cohort in Senegal. The HIV serostatus of these children was unknown before this study because many women despite of the counseling wish not to know if their children were infected or not. AZT prophylaxis was available for all these pregnant HIV positive women. Then HIV prevention remain the priority in developing countries in order to reduce heterosexual and vertical transmission.

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