

Otolaryngologic Manifestations Among Hiv/Aids Patients in a Nigerian Tertiary Health Institution: An Update

Manifestações Otorrinolaringológicas entre Pacientes com HIV / AIDS em Instituição de Saúde Terciária da Nigéria: Uma Atualização

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RESUMO

Introdução / Objetivo: Este estudo é determinar essas manifestações de pacientes com HIV / AIDS em Ilorin para atualizar no estudo anterior.

Método: Este foi um estudo prospectivo de todos os pacientes consecutivos novo confirmado para ser HIV positivo atendidos na clínica de HIV da Universidade de Ilorin Hospital, Ilorin, no estado de Kwara, na Nigéria, entre janeiro e julho de 2009. These estavam em anti HAART tratamento de drogas retrovirais. As informações recuperadas incluído o de dados biográficos, apresentação clínica, otorrinolaringológicas achados clínicos, bem como a sua avaliação da audição com audiometria tonal.

Resultados: 74 fora dos 89 pacientes HIV (82,8 %) apresentaram manifestações otorrinolaringológicas com a faixa etária de 3 a 62 anos (média de 36.4 anos, DP = 2,45 ± 0,02). A faixa etária modal era de 21-40 anos (59,6%) 51 masculinos. (57,3 %) e 38females (42,7 %) e razão sexual de 1,3:1. Apresenta os mais comuns otorrinolaringológico incluíram nasal em 45,6% (rinossinusite crônica), adenopatia oral / orofaringe em 23,9% (candidíase oral), otológica em 21,5% (otite média serosa) e cervical em 9%.

Conclusão: As manifestações otorrinolaringológicas foram encontrados em 74 pacientes (82,8%) e as características comuns sinusite crônica, oral / candidíase faringe, otite média serosa com adeopathy cervical, nessa ordem. É importante para os otorrinos estar ciente das manifestações otorrinolaringológicas, assim que o diagnóstico precoce e intervenção atempada junto com terapia anti- retroviral adequado ser instituído para melhorar as taxas de sobrevivência

Palavras-chave: sinusite, otite média com efusão, candidíase bucal, HIV.

SUMMARY

Introduction/Aim: This study is to determine these manifestations among HIV/AIDS patients in Ilorin to update on previous study.

Method: This was a prospective study of all consecutive new patients confirmed to be HIV positive attending the HIV clinic of the University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, Ilorin, Kwara state, Nigeria between January and July, 2009. These patients were on HAART anti retroviral drug treatment. The information retrieved included the biodata, clinical presentation, otolaryngologic clinical findings, as well as their hearing assessment with Pure tone audiometry.

Results: 74 out of the 89 HIV patients(82.8%) had otorhinolaryngological manifestations with the age range of 3 to 62 years (Mean of 36.4 yrs, SD=2.45±0.02). The modal age range was 21-40 years (59.6%) 51males (57.3%) and 38 females (42.7%) and a sex ratio of 1.3:1. Commonest otorhinolaryngological features included nasal in 45.6% (chronic rhinosinusitis), oral/oropharyngeal in 23.9% (oral candidiasis), otological in 21.5% (Serous otitis media) and cervical adenopathy in 9%.

Conclusion: Otorhinolaryngological manifestations were found in 74 patients (82.8%) and commonest features included chronic sinusitis, oral/pharyngeal candidiasis, serous otitis media with cervical adeopathy in that order. It is important for otolaryngologists to be aware of otolaryngological manifestations, so early diagnosis and timely intervention alongside appropriate anti-retroviral therapy be instituted to improve survival rates.

Keywords: sinusitis, otitis media with effusion, candidiasis oral, HIV.

INTRODUCTION

HIV infection is a global pandemic, with an estimated 42 million among adults worldwide, two thirds of who are in sub-Saharan Africa; 47% of cases are women and an estimated 1.3 million children less than 15 years of age (1). The reported prevalence of ENT, head and neck manifestations of HIV/AIDS worldwide varies from 41 to 80% (2,3,4,5).

In the United States, HIV sero-prevalence varied between 0.45% - 27.5% while it is 1.2% - 12% in Nigeria (6, 7). HIV preferentially infects cells of the nervous and lymphatic systems. The most important cell infected is the T-helper cell, through the CD4 receptor, resulting in both functional impairment and numeric depletion of T helper cells. The transmission of the virus occurs through blood and its products, sexual contacts, transplacentally in utero and via breast feeding (8).

The causes of ORL manifestations are due to infections, neoplasms and primary neurological damage resulting from the HIV (9).

This study is to reappraise these features among HIV/AIDS patients after a preliminary study done among 29 patients at our centre over five years ago (10).

METHOD

This was a prospective study of all consecutive new patients confirmed to be HIV positive using the ELISA technique with confirmation by the Western blot assays attending the HIV clinic of the University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, Ilorin, Kwara state, Nigeria between January and July, 2009. These patients were on HAART anti retroviral drug treatment.

Informed consents from individual patient and ethical approvals were obtained from the hospital authority. The information retrieved included the biodata, clinical presentation, otolaryngologic clinical findings, as well as their hearing assessment with Pure tone audiometry (using clinical diagnostic audiometer Madsen OB 822, Denmark calibrated according to ISO). Patients with inadequate records were excluded from analysis. Data were entered into the computers and analysed with EPI INFO 2005 version 3.

RESULTS

A total of 100 patients were seen over the study period but 89 patients had complete data for analysis.

Table 1. Age distribution of HIV patients

Age range	Frequency	Percentage (%)
>20yrs	2	2.2
21-39yrs	53	59.6
40-64yrs	34	38.2
≥ 65yrs	0	0
Total	89	100

Table 2. Occupational distribution among HIV/AIDS patients.

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Civil servant	12	13.5
Artisan	12	13.5
Farming	2	2.3
Selfemployed	44	49.4
Unemployed	14	15.6
Security/force	3	3.4
Pensioner	2	2.3
Total	89	100

There were 51 males (57.3%) and 38 females (42.7%) with a sex ratio of 1.3:1. The age range was 3 to 62 years (Mean of 36.4 yrs, SD=2.45±0.02). The modal age range was 21-40years (59.6%), followed by 41 to 60(36%) and over sixty and below twenty years were 2 (2.2%) each (Table 1).

Majority of the patients 44 (49.4%) were self employed, 14 (15.6%) were unemployed, 12 (13.5%) were civil servants and artisans, 3 (3.4%) were security forces and 2 (2.3%) each were either farmers or pensioners (Table 2). Seventy-six (85.4%) of the respondents were married while 8 (9%) were single, 4 (4.5%) were widowed and only one (1.1%) was divorced. History of smoking was found only among 18% of the respondent while 73 (82%) do not smoke and 19 (21.3%) take alcohol.

The risk factors for HIV transmission included heterosexual contacts in 90% of cases, blood transfusions in 5% and others were 5%. The average period between diagnosis and commencement of anti-retroviral drugs is 3 to 6 months.

Relating to otorhinological symptoms, otological symptoms included 9 (10.1%) with hearing loss, 14 (15.7%) cases of tinnitus and vertigo each, 12 (13.5%) with ear blockage and 13 (14.6%) with otalgia (Table 3).

Pharyngeal symptoms included 40 (44.9%) with oral/oropharyngeal candidiasis, 18 (20.2%) with recurrent aphthous ulcers and 11 (12.4%) with dysphagia and odynophagia.

Nasal symptoms included nasal blockage in 19 (24.3%), 10 (11.2%) had history of epistaxis, 25 (30.3%) with anosmia, 58 (65.2%) had recurrent nasal discharge (catarrh) (65.8%), 30 (33.7%) had recurrent sneezing, 4 (4.5%) with snoring (Table 3). Cervical swellings occurred in 30 (33.7%) patients, other constitutional symptoms occurred in 42 patients.

The duration of diagnosis ranged from 1 week to 13 yrs with the modal duration of less than 2 yrs. 68 (76.4%) of the respondents have commenced antiretroviral drugs which ranged from less than 3 months to over 12 months. Ear examination revealed 11 had wax impaction in either of the ears, 1 (1.1%) with otomycosis, one with chronic suppurative otitis media, but evidence of serous otitis media (glue ear) in 58 (65.1%) but there was no evidence of Ramsay-Hunt syndrome.

Pure tone audiometry showed conductive hearing loss (CHL) in 20 (22.5%) on the right and 30 (33.7%) on the left ears, sensori-neural (SNHL) in 9 (10.1%) on the right, 7 (7.9%) on the left, mixed hearing loss 8 (9%) on the right, 7 (7.9%) on the left (Table 4). Categorization of degree of hearing showed normal hearing in 15 (16.9%) on the right, 11 (12.4%) on the left, mild hearing loss in 22 (24.7%) on the right, 24 (27%) on the left, moderate hearing loss in 32 (36%) on the right, 38 (42.7%) on the left, moderately-severe hearing in 19 (21.3%) on the right, 16 (18%) on the left, severe hearing loss only in 1 (1.1%) right ear. The nasal examination revealed engorged inferior turbinates on anterior rhinoscopy in 82 (92.1%) of the patients, oropharyngeal examination revealed amputated uvula in 14 (15.7%), hypertrophied and atrophied tonsils in 3 (3.4%) and 9 (10.1%) patients respectively. There was evidence of chronic pharyngitis (granular posterior pharyngeal wall) in 74 (83.1%), hyperaemia in 4 (4.5%) and normal in 11 (12.4%) patients.

DISCUSSION

Since the infective agent responsible for HIV/AIDS was discovered in 1983, the spectrum of manifestations has become well defined with nearly 84% of infected individuals having otorhinolaryngological symptoms or signs (11). Various studies reported varied prevalences, MARUSANN and SOY (6), in their study of 399 patients with AIDS, found that 165 (41%) had symptoms related to otolaryngology. WILLIAMS (12), in his study of 50 patients with diagnosis of pediatric AIDS, reported otolaryngological manifestation to occur in more than 80% of patients. CHANDRA PRASAD et al reported a prevalence of 79% among 968 patients with HIV (13), earlier report by ALABI et al in Ilorin, Nigeria (2004) reported a prevalence of 78% among 29 patients (10).

Table 3 A. Otorhinolaryngological manifestations among HIV/AIDS patients : Symptoms

Symptoms	Frequency
Otological	
Hearing loss	9 (10.1%)
Tinnitus	14 (15.7%)
Vertigo	14 (15.7%)
Ear blockage	12 (13.5%)
Otalgia	13 (14.6%)
Otitis Externa	3 (3.4%)
Hearing impairment	6 (6.7%)
Total	71
Nasal	
Nasal blockage	19 (21.3%)
Epistaxis (Nose bleeds)	10 (11.4%)
Recurrent nasal discharge	58 (65.2%)
Sneezing	35 (39.3%)
Anosmia	25 (30.3%)
Snoring	4 (4.5%)
Total	151

Table 3B

Oral/Oropharyngeal	Frequency
Recurrent aphthous ulcers	28 (20.2%)
Dysphagia/odynophagia	11 (12.4%)
Oral candidiasis	40 (44.9%)
Total	79
Neck(Cervical) Swellings	30 (33.7%)
Other constitutional symptoms	42 (47.2%)
Cough/weight loss/anorexia/diarrhoea	

Table 4. Pure tone audiometric outcome among HIV patients.

	Frequency Right	Frequency Left
Conductive hearing loss(CHL)	24 (27%)	33 (37.1%)
Mixed hearing loss	8 (9.0%)	7 (7.9%)
Sensori-neural hearing loss(CHL)	13 (14.6%)	11 (12.4%)
Normal hearing	15 (16.9%)	11 (12.4%)
Total	89 (100%)	

Although the ENT manifestations in this population (82.8%) are certainly higher than in the general population, not all of them could be solely attributed to the HIV seropositivity. It is known that HIV infections are generally symptomless and once AIDS is established this figure changes dramatically.

The modal age of between 21-39 yr which differ from other studies with age range 20-49 yrs (14) still fall

within age group found by most studies; however our study found a lower value compared to somefun et al in Nigeria and a lower age group of 3 yrs which was limited to few studies (15, 16). Our study showed a higher prevalence among the males compared to the females which is similar to most studies in different part of the world (3-6, 17, 18).

Majority of the patients were self employed in 49.4% most of whom are involved in trading and small scale business followed by unemployed, this indicated that HIV is still most prevalent among the lower socio-economic class similar to a study in some parts of Africa (14).

The study showed that more than three-quarter of the respondents were married but this does not indicate the source of the infection with the least among the divorcee, most studies does not highlight the marital status of the respondents. Incidence of alcohol ingestion and smoking have been found to be very low among the respondents which most literatures are silent about as it is not a high risk and majority of those involved in the habit of either smoking or alcohol consumptions have been doing so for between 6 months to 20 yrs duration.

Chronic rhinosinusitis was found to be the commonest manifestation in our series, evidenced by clinical presentation of recurrent nasal discharge and obstruction, sneezing, epistaxis, supported by the examination findings of engorged turbinate which is similar to findings in other part of the world (11,12,19,20). Rhinosinusitis is common in HIV-infected patients, with a reported prevalence between 20% and 68% (21). The reasons adduced included changes in the mucociliary clearance, a primary local defense mechanism for the sinuses. The bacteriology of acute sinusitis in this population includes the same organisms normally considered in the immunocompetent patient however, In late stages of HIV infection, atypical opportunistic fungal sinusitis is the rule.

Oral and oropharyngeal symptoms were the second commonest in our study with oral candidiasis and recurrent sore throat with aphthous ulcers being the commonest oropharyngeal symptoms, this is similar to studies in other part of the world that found oropharyngeal candidiasis to be the commonest presentations (18, 22).

The commonest otological symptoms were tinnitus and vertigo in 15.7% each followed by otalgia and ear blockage in 14.6% and 13.5% respectively, the least was hearing loss of which serous otitis media was the commonest. The most common otologic problems reported in HIV-infected patients are serous otitis media due usually to eustachian tube dysfunction and recurrent acute otitis media (23).

Eustachian tube dysfunction can result from nasopharyngeal lymphoid hyperplasia, sinusitis, nasopharyngeal neoplasms, or allergies and their associated mucosal changes. This is at variance with study in other part of the world that reported sudden sensorineural hearing loss, chronic and recurrent otitis media to be the commonest otological manifestation (17, 18, 19), tympanic membrane perforation in only one of the respondent this is an unusual finding compared to other studies where chronic otitis media was one of the commonest ENT findings and may also be a hallmark in some reports (13, 17). Audiological evaluations showed conductive hearing loss in 27-37% of the respondents, sensorineural in 12-14.6% while normal hearing was found only among 12-17% of the respondents this was at variance with study done by somefun et al who found sensorineural hearing loss to be the commonest (5) although the pure tone audiometry is a subjective test but it has been supported by earlier clinical findings.

Other studies elsewhere have reported that most otological problems are caused by routine organisms that respond to standard therapy (4) or may be as a result of direct consequence of virus or secondary to the pharmacological treatment (21). The cause of the hearing loss cannot be substantiated by our study as the hearing assessment was not done before the commencement of the anti-retroviral drugs which is an area of challenge to focus in future studies to compare the hearing assessment before and after commencement of anti-retroviral therapies.

Due to the involvement of central nervous system in HIV infection, the most direct consequence to the auditory system is central auditory nervous system abnormalities similar extrapolation can be drawn to the effect on the olfactory nerve of smell as it affects almost one-third of the respondents (24). Cervical adenopathy was the fourth commonest, however other studies have found cervical manifestation to be the most frequent symptoms of presentation (25-29). There was no either Kaposi sarcoma or non Hodgkin's lymphoma in our series as compared to study in the developed world

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, ENT manifestation of HIV occurred in over four-fifth of the patients with leading features of chronic rhinosinusitis, oropharyngeal candidiasis, serous otitis media and cervical adenopathy. Often, the otolaryngologist is the primary physician who diagnoses the HIV infection. He should be aware and vigilant for its symptoms and unusual presentations. With more people coming forward for voluntary counselling and testing for HIV, it is important for otolaryngologists to be aware of otolaryngological

manifestations so early diagnosis and timely intervention alongside appropriate anti-retroviral therapy be instituted to improve survival rates.

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