

Psychosomatic manifestations in syphilis

Introduction & objectives. Syphilis is a contagious systemic disease, with complex and chronic course, with clinical proteiform manifestations, imitating many dermatological diseases, caused by *Treponema pallidum*, which affects only humans and some primates. In the last 30 years, clinical aspects of the disease have changed considerably. Cutaneous and visceral manifestations of late syphilis are rarely met today. We investigated the correlation between stress intensity and localization of cutaneous lesions of syphilis, the patient in the environment of origin etc.

Material & methods. The total study group consisted of 214 patients diagnosed with syphilis, followed between 2011-2015, in the central and north-eastern Romania, aged between 2 weeks-72 years, of different religions.

Results. We notice that despite the fact that the incidence of syphilis is generally declining, new cases tend to be more rural, in patients with poor training level, unemployed. Syphilis, disease with polymorphic clinical picture, with unpredictable evolution and grim prognosis in cases undiagnosed and untreated in time, had a considerable frequency of 0.7% among patients followed up in dermatology office between the years 2011-2015. Patients with syphilis came more frequently in rural areas, probably by aggregating effects of epidemiological factors, the incidence is influenced by many factors, among which the most important are: degree of culture, hygiene, the economic basis of individual sexual behavior change, immune status of the contacts, the amount of inoculum, expanding of behavioral manifestations of social pathology. Attitude of pregnant women was significantly influenced by the diagnosis, manifesting symptoms of stress, tension, concern for the child, concern for concealment of diagnosis.

Conclusions. Attitude of patient with syphilis altered, since the diagnosis was set out. The main feelings are: facing shame, guilt and the decrease of self-esteem. Anxiety grows as a result of tensional state. Maternal profile with the highest risk is represented by a young woman who did not receive adequate prenatal monitoring, without basic sex education, who has no knowledge about health and personal hygiene standards. Some parents misunderstand to exercise parenthood, refusing fair treatment simultaneously with sexual partners to the detriment of child's interest.

Key words: syphilis, psychosomatic manifestations.

Manifestările cutaneo-mucoase în infecția HIV/SIDA

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Generalități. Procesul epidemic al infecției HIV/SIDA, în Republica Moldova (RM), se află în continuă ascensiune. Astfel, conform datelor statistice, la 01.01.2015, în RM, au fost înregistrate 10 213 cazuri de HIV infectați, dintre care diagnosticați cu SIDA – 3130 și deja decedați – 2892 de persoane. Ținând cont de faptul că manifestările cutaneo-mucoase sunt frecvent întâlnite la persoanele HIV infectate, ne-am propus ca scop evaluarea frecvenței și particularităților clinico-evolutive ale leziunilor dermatologice la pacienții cu infecție HIV/SIDA.

Material și metode. Studiul retrospectiv a cuprins 2244 de fișe ale pacienților cu diagnosticul HIV/SIDA, internați în Spitalul Dermatologie și Maladii Comunicabile pentru perioada 2011-2014. De asemenea, au fost înregistrate o serie de cazuri clinice mai relevante.

Rezultate. Pe parcursul perioadei de referință, au fost înregistrați 1886 de pacienți cu manifestări cutaneo-mucoase, dintre care valoarea CD4+ sub 200 cel/mmc a fost înregistrată la 881 de pacienți. Afectarea solitară a mucoaselor a fost estimată la 1383 de pacienți, afectarea solitară a pielii la 92 de pacienți și afectarea combinată cutaneo-mucoasă – la 411 pacienți. Atingerea mucoasei cavității bucale a fost raportată în 96% din cazuri, cu prevalența incontestabilă a infecției provocate de *C. albicans*, exprimată prin candidoză orofaringiană sau esofagiană. Evaluarea ponderii atingerilor cutanate la pacienții HIV infectați a evidențiat prezența manifestărilor cutanate infecțioase în 52% cazuri, al manifestărilor non-infecțioase - în 45% cazuri (dintre care mai mult de 2/3 au fost cu dermatoze alergice) și doar la 3% din cazuri – manifestări neoplazice. Formele clinice ale atingerilor cutaneo-mucoase și evoluția lor au corelat cu valoarea numerică a celulelor CD4.

Concluzii. Manifestările cutaneo-mucoase se întâlnesc la persoanele HIV-infectate în 84% din cazuri. Mai frecvent, se afectează mucoasa cavității bucale. Severitatea și forma clinică a atingerilor cutaneo-mucoase corelează cu valoarea limfocitelor CD4. În majoritatea cazurilor, leziunile cutaneo-mucoase la pacienții HIV-infectați, apar în urma imunității scăzute și pot fi considerate ca semne revelatoare ale imunosupresiei legate de HIV, fapt care permite identificarea precoce a acestei infecții.

Cuvinte-cheie: infecția HIV/SIDA, manifestări cutaneo-mucoase.

Mucocutaneous manifestations in patients with HIV/AIDS infection

Overview. Epidemic evolution of HIV/AIDS in the Republic of Moldova is in a permanent progression. Thus, in accordance with statistic data on 01.01.2015 in the Republic of Moldova 10213 cases of HIV/AIDS were registered, among those 3130 people were identified with AIDS and 2892 have already died. It is well known that mucocutaneous manifestations are not rare in patients with HIV/AIDS this is why authors' aim was to evaluate frequency and clinico-evolutive peculiarities of skin lesions in patients with HIV/AIDS.

Materials and methods. A retrospective research was done, which included 2244 medical files of patients with HIV/AIDS, who have been treated at the Hospital of Dermatology and Communicable Diseases during 2011-2014. A number of relevant clinical cases were described as well.

Results. 1886 patients with HIV/AIDS, who have shown mucocutaneous involvement, have been registered during present research, in 881 of them CD4+ count was less than 200cells/mmc. Involvement of mucous membranes was established only in 1383 cases, of the skin only in 92 cases and both mucocutaneous manifestations in 411 patients. Mucous membrane affection was reported in 96% of cases with incontestable prevalence of *C. albicans* infection manifested by oropharyngeal or esophageal candidiasis. Evaluation of cutaneous involvement in patients with HIV has shown as follows: presence of skin infections in 52% of cases, non-infectious dermatoses in 45% of cases (2/3 of which were allergic skin disorders) and skin tumors in 3% of patients only. Clinical forms of skin diseases and their evolution was in strong correlation with CD4+ cells count.

Conclusions. Mucocutaneous manifestations affect patients with HIV/AIDS in 84% of cases. The most frequent target is oral cavity. Severity and clinical forms of mucocutaneous involvement have a strong correlation with CD4+ cell count. In majority of cases, mucocutaneous lesions in patients with HIV occur because of decreased immune response and might be considered relevant signs of immunosuppression induced by HIV, as well as comprehensive tool for HIV/AIDS early detection.

Key words: HIV/AIDS infection, mucocutaneous manifestations.

Spectrul infecțiilor transmise sexual, depistate prin controlul medical profilactic

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Au fost studiate fișele a 13 543 de persoane cu vârste cuprinse între 17-50 de ani din raionul Anenii Noi, încadrate în controlul profilactic pentru perioada 2011-2015. Examenul obiectiv și investigațiile de laborator respective au permis depistarea unui șir de infecții cu transmitere sexuală și anume: 0,21% – sifilis; 0,33% – infecție gonococică; 5,08% – candidoză urogenitală; 0,89% – vaginoză bacteriană provocată de *Trichomonas vaginalis* și 12,8% cu *Gardnerella vaginalis*.

Concluzii. Se constată prevalența infecțiilor urogenitale, produse de *Gardnerella vaginalis* și *Candida albicans*.

Cuvinte-cheie: control medical profilactic, infecții cu transmitere sexuală.

A range of sexually transmitted infections, detected at the time of preventive healthcare procedure

Medical files of 13543 patients aged 17 to 50 years old, originated from Anenii Noi region, who have passed preventive healthcare procedure during 2011-2015, were examined. Clinical inspection and laboratory methods have detected a wide range of sexually transmitted infections, as follows: in 0.21% of cases – syphilis, in 0.33% of cases – gonococcal infection, in 5.08% of cases – urogenital candidiasis, in 0.89% of cases – bacterial vaginosis caused by *Trichomonas vaginalis* and in 12.8% of cases by *Gardnerella vaginalis*.

Conclusions. A prevalence of *Gardnerella vaginalis* and *Candida albicans* induced by urogenital infections was established.

Key words: preventive healthcare procedure, sexually transmitted infections.