Abstract: The knowledge of essential information on etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment of HIV/AIDS is useful because it is a topical issue in the medical world by increasing global incidence, due to its relatively rapid spread, but also by being associated with a high period of infectivity, without the presence of signs or symptoms, and leads to exitus in the absence of etiologic treatment. HIV infection and AIDS are major causes of morbidity and mortality globally. Materials and methods: HIV-infected patients are susceptible to infections with micro-organisms that do not normally cause disease in immunocompetent patients. This article seeks to analyze oral manifestations that occur in HIV-infected patients. A retrospective analytical study was performed on a group of 50 patients. The cases were recorded at our Implantology Clinic from the Military Hospital during 01.06.2015-01.06.2016. Patients were divided into comparative batches according to clinical-evolutionary status, age group, sex, associated conditions, and the treatment regimen that was used. Results and discussions: Concerning sex and age distribution, oral manifestations occur more frequently in females, and in patients over 18 years old. Also, in this age group, the largest variety of oral manifestations can be seen. It seems that the most common oral manifestation in HIV/AIDS patients is oral candidiasis, both in men and women, in all age groups. Other oral manifestations encountered were: dental stomatitis, dental caries and dystrophies, herpetic infections and necrotizing ulcerative gingivostomatitis. Conclusions: All of these results support the importance of routine oral examinations in patients at risk for HIV and those who already have the infection. To sum up, it should be a warning signal for dentists to pursue a quick and accurate diagnosis of this condition.

Keywords: HIV infection, AIDS, oral manifestations

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CLINICAL ASPECTS

A. For adults:
1. Heterosexual women and men (58%);
2. Drug users (21.76 %);
3. Homosexuals;
4. Patients undergoing transfusions;

B. For children
1. Children with multiple hospitalizations and intravenous treatments;
2. Children with coagulation pathology who received transfusions;
3. Children of mothers infected by sexual intercourse.(5)

In Romania, during 1987-1990, an HIV epidemic related to hospital-acquired infections was recorded in infants born during that period and in a lower proportion in transfused persons by sharing the needles and in the absence of an appropriate sterilization of the instruments.(5)

Treatment of the HIV infection is about stopping the disease’s progression as well as increasing life expectancy. We try to maintain the immune system in the best possible condition and stop viral replication. The objective of the treatment is to remove the virus, but this has not been done so far. The therapeutic goal comprises the antiviral treatment and the treatment of complications.(6,7)

Patients undergoing the treatment are monitored through laboratory tests to assess the efficacy of the treatment plan. The most accurate test is viral load checking through PCR method.(6)

The dentist may be the first medical practitioner to diagnose HIV infection.

PURPOSE
This article aims to study the oral manifestations that occur in HIV-infected patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
We performed a retrospective study on a group of 50 patients. The cases were recorded at our Implantology Clinic from Military Hospital during 01.06 2015-01. 06 2016. Patients were divided into comparative groups according to the clinical and progressive status and age group, gender, associated conditions, complications and the used treatment plan.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Therefore, it is noticed that oral manifestations occur most frequent in patients over the age of 18 years (54% cases), followed by age group 0-1 years (26% cases).

It was found that oral manifestations occurred significantly more frequently in females, 78.9% cases.

Figure no. 2. Gender distribution of cases with oral manifestations in HIV / AIDS infection

Figure no. 3. Number of cases regarding illness stages

During 2014-2015, most HIV infection / AIDS cases associated with oral manifestations are in stage C3.

Some of the registered patients were undergoing treatment. The most commonly used drugs in HIV / AIDS therapy were: Combivir, Kivexa, Kaletra, Isentress, Trizivir, but other antiretroviral drugs were also used.

Figure no. 4. The most commonly used drugs in antiretroviral therapy
The most commonly used drug was Kaletra (in 50% of the patients), followed by Combivir (32% of the patients), Kivexa (30% of the patients), Inzivir (28% of the patients), and Isentress (24% of the patients).

Most patients have only one oral condition; however, a small number of patients have two or even three oral conditions simultaneously.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Oral lesions indicate not only the infection with the human immunodeficiency virus, but are among the earliest clinical manifestations that may indicate HIV progression to AIDS; thus, early detection of oral conditions can help to early diagnose of HIV.

The number of HIV infection cases associated with oral manifestations is increasing. The most common oral manifestation observed at HIV / AIDS patients is oral candidiasis, in both men and women in all age groups; other encountered oral manifestations were: aphthous stomatitis, dental caries and dental dystrophies, herpes infections and ulcero-necrotic gingivo-stomatitis.

Antiretroviral therapy does not increase the incidence of carious affections.

All these conclusions support the importance of routine oral examinations in patients which are at risk for HIV and in those who already have the infection.

**REFERENCES**

Although HIV/AIDS alone does not have oral manifestations, AIDS/HIV decreases the body's ability to fight infection. The following infections are often seen by oral health professionals in AIDS/HIV infected patients. Human Papillomavirus: Image Source. Hairy Leukoplakia: Image Source. FUNGAL. Candidiasis. The clinical appearances of oral candidiasis vary. Common presentation in people with AIDS are angular cheilitis, pseudomembranous and erythematous candidiasis, These lesions may be associated with a variety of symptoms, including a burning mouth, problems eating spicy food, and changes in taste. All three of these common forms may appear in one individual. Images of oral manifestations of HIV and AIDS, from the VA HIV/AIDS website. HIV/AIDS Oral Manifestations Images. for Health Care Providers. Oral Manifestations of HIV. Image Library. Click on image to enlarge.