

CLINICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF PNEUMOCYSTIS PNEUMONIA IN PATIENTS WITH HIV INFECTION ACCORDING TO DISEASE OUTCOME

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Abstract

Despite clinical experience of diagnosing and management pneumocystis pneumonia (PP) in HIV-infected patients of pulmonology-phthysiology hospital, further investigation of such cases is still feasible. This is explained both by high prevalence of HIV-AIDS and current features of PP course and development at late stages of the HIV-infection.

The aim of the study was to establish the clinical and morphological features of PP in patients with HIV infection, depending on the outcome of the disease.

Materials and methods. An analysis of 34 PP (8,5 % of all HIV-infected patients of the clinic in 2014-2018 years) has been performed. Patients were divided into two groups: group 1 (22 patients) — cases with a favorable outcome and group 2 (12 patients) — cases with a lethal outcome. The analysis and comparison of the timeliness of the diagnosis of HIV infection and PP have been carried out. The character of PP development, patient complaints, the features of the course and diagnostics of the disease, including morphological examination have been considered.

Results. An opportunistic *Pneumocystis jirovecii* infection in majority of HIV patients was accompanied by radiologically confirmed sub-total and total bilateral PP.

In group 1 there were significantly more underweight patients (55,6 %) and patients without co-morbidity (59,1 %) than in group 2 (18,2 % and 16,7 %, respectively). The concomitant viral infections such as hepatitis C and B (33,3 %), pulmonary cytomegalovirus infection (50,0 %) were more prevalent in group 2 than in group 1 (0 % and 4,5 %, respectively). In 50 % of deceased patients PP was diagnosed as concomitant or concurrent condition. More severe and pronounced structural lesions of the pulmonary parenchyma (pneumofibrosis, microabscesses, extensive multiple cysts etc.) and combination with other viral, fungal or bacterial infections were established in the group 2 in comparison with group 1.

Key words: HIV infection, pneumocystis pneumonia, clinical course, morphological diagnosis.

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