

***A cross sectional study of Associating Clinical and Radiological Dissimilarities in HIV Positive and HIV Negative Patients with Tuberculosis in KPK,Pakistan***

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**Background:** HIV infection is a major pre-disposing cause of pulmonary tuberculosis. Some researchers suggest that there is difference between radiographic and clinical presentation of HIV-positive and HIV-negative patients.

**Objective:** The cross sectional study of in HIV Positive and HIV Negative Patients with Tuberculosis among admitted patients in KPK in KTH (Khyber teaching hospital). The current study is an effort to show how much the TB with HIV is different from TB without HIV.

**Methodology:** The hospital of Iran in which out of 270 patients majority were HIV-positive with TB as compare to patients were HIV-negative with TB with hospitals of KPK in which out of 1735 a huge number of patients HIV-positive with TB as compare to HIV-negative with TB.

**Conclusion:** It was concluded that HIV makes TB more severe such that CD4 count cell reaches to a level of 82 to 120 (killer stage). However the clinical and radiographic findings are not different except for the few HIV-positive TB patients who had lesions in their lungs along with pleural effusion. This study explains that the rate of atypical patterns of CXR in PTB patients are increasing because of great increase in frequency of HIV infection. The ratio of male to female infection of HIV is at least two times higher than that of female to male infection in foreign countries. The disparity may be attributed to increased area of exposed mucosa in female's vs male's as well as differences in viral load density in sexual fluids. HIV is cultured more often from the male genital tract (20-50%) than from the female genital tract because the female urethra and genital tract is smaller in size.

**Keywords:** HIV infection, Side effects, pulmonary tuberculosis, female infection.



***Biography:***

Mahreen's research is to develop new strategies to identify the structure of virulence factors – usually proteins – present in MDR bacteria, which will help the development of new and more effective drugs to combat them. Medicines, often of poor quality in Pakistan, are frequently used excessively and are a major factor in an increase in multidrug resistance (MDR) in bacterial diseases - an issue that particularly impacts women. As a member of NAYS and Tanzeem-E-Khidmat-Khalaq Association, she participated in awareness campaigns on women education in different villages, so that they send their daughters /wives for higher education.

***Speaker Publications:***

Seroepidemiological survey of human cystic echinococcosis with ELISA method in Moghan plain, Ardabil province  
H Mirzanejad-Asl  
Journal of Ardabil University of Medical Sciences 9 (4), 334-346 10 2009  
Relationship between gallstone disease and liver enzymes.

AB Olokoba, BJ Bojuwoye, LB Olokoba, KT Braimoh, AK Inikori, ...

Research Journal of Medical Sciences 3 (1), 1-3  
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Echinococcus contamination ratio and its related risk factors in Moghan plain, northwest of Iran

H Mirzanejad-Asl

Tropical Parasitology 9 (2), 83-87 1 2019

Frequency of Trichomonas vaginalis infection among pregnant women referred to health and medical centers in Ardabil city, 2013-2014

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