Fungal and bacterial infections in hospitalized HIV carriers

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ABSTRACT
Objective: to investigate the occurrence of fungal and bacterial infections in hospitalized HIV patients in a university hospital. Method: this is a quantitative, descriptive, retrospective, cross-sectional study. Data will be collected from patients who were hospitalized in a university hospital, suffering from HIV infection, through research in printed and electronic medical records. Expected results: we intend to know the frequency of fungal and bacterial infections, especially tuberculosis, that affects the patient with HIV and the efficiency of blood culture as a diagnosis of invasive bacterial and fungal infections. Descriptors: HIV; Coinfection; Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome; Bacterial Infections; Hospital Infection; Combined Therapy.

RESUMO
Objetivo: investigar a ocorrência de infecções fúngicas e bacterianas nos pacientes portadores de HIV hospitalizados em um hospital universitário. Método: trata-se de um estudo quantitativo, descritivo, retrospectivo, de tipo transversal. Coletar-se-ão dados dos pacientes que estiveram internados em um hospital universitário, acometidos por infecção pelo HIV, por meio de pesquisa em prontuários impressos e eletrônicos. Resultados esperados: pretende-se conhecer a frequência de infecções fúngicas e bacterianas, especialmente a tuberculose, que acometem o paciente portador do HIV e a eficiência da hemocultura como diagnóstico de infecções bacterianas e fúngicas invasivas. Descritores: HIV; Coinfeccção; Síndrome de Imunodeficiência Adquirida; Infecções Bacterianas; Infecção Hospitalar; Terapia Combinada.

RESUMEN
Objetivo: investigar la ocurrencia de infecciones fúngicas y bacterianas en los pacientes portadores de VIH hospitalizados en un hospital universitario. Método: se trata de un estudio cuantitativo, descriptivo, retrospectivo, de tipo transversal. Se recolectarán los datos de los pacientes que estuvieron internados en el hospital universitario, acometidos por infección por el VIH, por medio de investigaciones en prontuarios impresos y electrónicos. Resultados esperados: se pretende conocer la frecuencia de infecciones fúngicas y bacterianas, especialmente la tuberculosis, que afectan al paciente portador del VIH y la eficiencia de la hemocultura como diagnóstico de infecciones bacterianas y fúngicas invasivas. Descritores: VIH; Coinfección; Síndrome de Inmunodeficiencia Adquirida; Infecciones Bacterianas; Infección Hospitalaria; Terapia Combinada.

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- What is the frequency of fungal and bacterial co-infections, emphasizing tuberculosis, which is the major cause of death among PLHIV?

**OBJECTIVE**  
- To investigate the occurrence of fungal and bacterial infections in hospitalized HIV patients in a university hospital.

**METHOD**  
This is a retrospective, transversal, descriptive and exploratory study, with a quantitative approach. Data will be collected from patients who were hospitalized at a university hospital during the study period, suffering from HIV infection, through research in printed and electronic medical records. An individual data collection instrument will be used, which will contain sociodemographic and clinical profile data, life habits, personal background, data on HIV infection, and coinfection data. The data will be analyzed through descriptive statistics. The medical records of patients over 18 years of age who present HIV infection will be included at the university hospital in an inpatient setting. The legal provisions of Resolution of the National Health Council No. 466/2012 shall be respected.

This project was approved by the Local Research Ethics Committee on August 29, 2018, under the number of CAAE 90732618.4.0000.5152.

**EXPECTED RESULTS**  
It is intended to know the frequency of fungal and bacterial infections, especially tuberculosis, that affect the patient with HIV, and the efficiency of blood culture as a diagnosis of invasive bacterial and fungal infections. Can such information be useful for the development of instruments for the prevention and diagnosis of these infections associated with HIV and AIDS, besides favoring and subsidizing new studies on the chosen theme.

**REFERENCES**


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