

PB0662

ISOLATION OF MYCOBACTERIA FROM BLOOD OF AIDS PATIENTS IN BRAZIL:
A PROSPECTIVE STUDY Grinsztejn, B.¹; Fandinho, F.²; Veloso, V.¹; Werneck-Barroso, E.¹;
João, E.³; Nogueira, S.²; Gontijo, P.² Evandro Chagas Hospital, IOC, Fiocruz; ** UFRJ; *** HSE

Objective: To determine the frequency of mycobacteremia in AIDS patients with clinical suspicion of disseminated mycobacterial disease.

Methods: A prospective study was conducted at three infectious diseases services from Nov. 1992 to Dec. 1993. We selected AIDS (CDC-87) patients with persistent fever and/or hepatosplenomegaly and/or anemia and/or pulmonary infiltrate. Patients in use of anti-tuberculosis treatment or quinolones were excluded. Three sets of 15 ml of blood were collected by VACUTAINER system tubes with EDTA. Part of the material was directly inoculated in a biphasic medium (Middlebrook 7H10 - solid phase and Middlebrook 7H9 - liquid phase) and another part was processed by lysis- centrifugation and inoculated in Middlebrook 7H9 and 7H10.

Results: Thirty three AIDS patients were included. There were 28 (84.8%) men. The mean age was 35.7 ± 6.6 . There were 24 (72.7%) homo/bisexual men, 1 (3.0%) IVDU and 8 (24.2%) heterossexual persons (5 women). Mycobacteria were isolated from 20 (60.6%). Biochemical identification show that 7 (35%) samples were MAC and 13 (65%) samples were M. tuberculosis (Mtb) the mean time between the diagnosis of AIDS and the positive hemoculture was 9.3 ± 8.7 mo for Mtb and 23.0 ± 10.8 mo for MAC.

Comments: There are no studies about mycobacteremia and only few reports of confirmed MAC disease among AIDS patients in Brazil. Our results support the idea that MAC disseminated disease like in other parts of the world must be considered as a possible clinical event in AIDS patients with advanced disease. However, in areas with high prevalence of tuberculosis, M. tuberculosis bacteremia is frequent in patients with suspected disseminated disease.

Beatriz Grinsztejn, Rua Alzira Cortes n. 5 apto308 CEP 22260-050
Tel. 55 021 226-8864 FAX: 55 021 246-0493