

Bacteraemia in HIV-1 seropositive adults admitted to hospital in Nairobi, Kenya

Gilks, CF; Brindle, RJ; Otieno, LS; Simani, P; Newnham, RS; Bhatt, SM; Lule, GN; Okelo, GB; Watkins, WM; Waiyaki, PG

Abstract:

During 6 months, 506 consecutive adult emergency admissions to hospital in Nairobi were enrolled in a study of bacteraemia and HIV infection. 19% were HIV-1 antibody positive. Significantly more HIV-seropositive than seronegative patients had bacteraemia (26% vs 6%). The predominant organisms isolated from the seropositive patients were *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. Mortality was higher in the seropositive than in the seronegative bacteraemic patients. The findings suggest that non-opportunistic bacteria are important causes of morbidity and mortality in HIV-infected individuals in Africa