Characteristics Of Ocular Syphilis In Human Immunodeficiency Virus – Positive Patients In A Tertiary Eye Care Center : A Two-Year Observational Study

Grace Setiawan, Arief A. Mustaram, Patriotika Muslima, Angga Fajriansyah, Elfa Ali Idrus

Universitas Padjadjaran, National Eye Center Cicendo Eye Hospital

INTRODUCTION

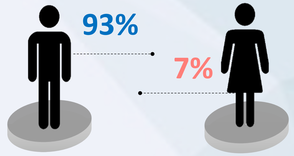
Syphilis is a chronic systemic disease caused by Treponema pallidum that is transmitted through sexual intercourse or transplacental. Syphilis has the ability to mimic clinical manifestations of many organ systems, including the eye. Any stage of syphilis can lead to ocular syphilis. There has been an increase in ocular syphilis documented globally, particularly the population with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and men who have sex with men (MSM).

PURPOSE

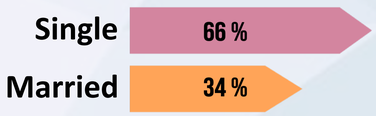
To describe the clinical characteristics of ocular syphilis in HIV-positive patients in the tertiary eye care center, Cicendo Eye Hospital.

RESULTS

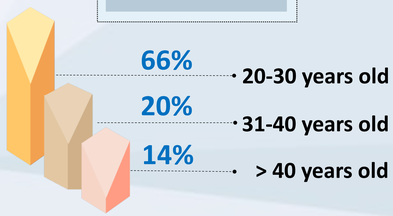
SEX



MARITAL STATUS



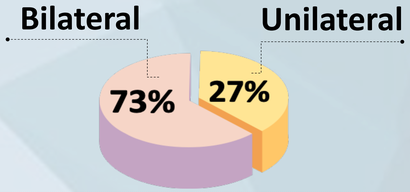
AGE



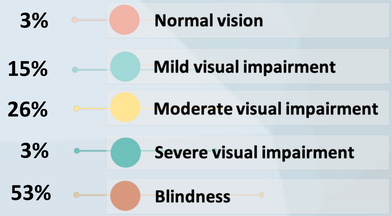
SEXUAL PREFERENCE



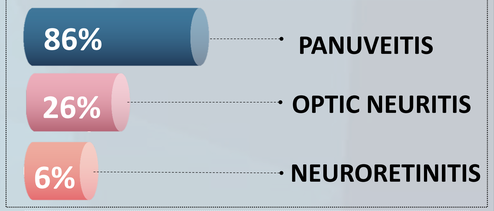
LATERALITY



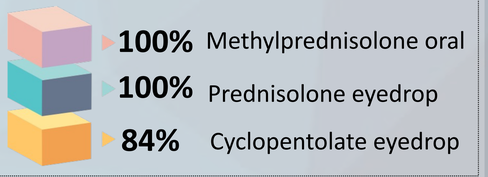
VISUAL ACUITY



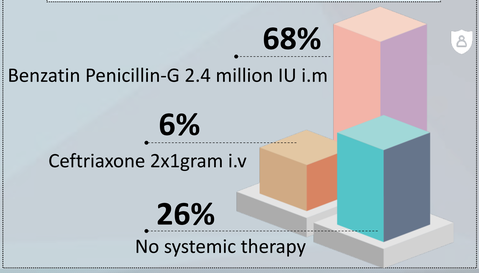
OCULAR MANIFEST



OCULAR THERAPY



SYSTEMIC THERAPY



METHOD

A retrospective descriptive study was conducted from medical records of patients diagnosed as ocular syphilis with HIV co-infection from January 2019 to March 2021. Gender, age, marital status, educational level, sexual preference, clinical features, visual acuity, ocular lateralization, ocular medications, systemic medications, and follow-up period were reviewed.

CONCLUSIONS

Characteristics of population in this study were young-adult males that were tested positive for HIV with the history of MSM. Bilateral panuveitis was the most prominent clinical manifestation.

KEYWORDS

ocular syphilis, human acquired immunodeficiency virus