Introduction

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection is an important medical problem worldwide. Since there is still no curative treatment, the good management for the HIV infected patient is necessary. For early diagnosis and further prompt treatment, the anti-HIV serological test becomes a useful laboratory investigation. This test is performed worldwide. Here, the authors report the data observed on the anti-HIV seropositivity among different group of patients receiving anti-HIV serological test in a secondary medical center in an endemic area of HIV in Indochina, Thailand.

Keywords: HIV, Anti-HIV, seropositivity

Results

According to analysis of the 3-year period data, there are 4913 patients receiving the Anti HIV screening test according to the HIV screening program. The seropositivity is observed in 30 cases giving the rate equal to 0.6%. The details of the seropositivity in different groups of patients are presented in Table 1.

Discussion

According to the present study, the anti-HIV seropositive rate from the screening is still considerable high, nearly 1%, indicating the importance of the HIV infection in our setting. Regarding the subgroup analysis, the highest chance of anti-HIV seropositivity is observed in screening spouse/partner of the seropositive pregnant woman and the lowest
chance is observed in screening pregnant woman. This might imply the success of promotion of HIV prevention among the woman before childbearing in Thailand (2). The observed rate anti-HIV seropositivity in our setting is similar to those observed from other Asian countries such as China (rate = 1.3–1.4 %) (3) that heavily promote the campaign to prevent HIV infection in the pregnant woman. Another interesting observation is the null chance among the SW in this study. Indeed, SW is a well-known risk group to bear occult HIV infection (4). However, due to the promotion of prevention behavior with a special focus on the SW in Thailand, the SW seems to become a safe group in the present.

Conclusion
There is a discrepancy of anti-HIV seropositivity rate among different groups of patients. The most risk group to have a seropositivity from anti-HIV screening test is the spouse/partner of the seropositive pregnant woman.

Authors’ contribution
Both authors wrote the manuscript equally.

Conflict of interests
The authors declared no competing interests.

Table 1. Anti-HIV seropositive rate in different groups of patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No. of all cases in each group</th>
<th>No. of seropositive cases</th>
<th>Seropositive rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MSM</td>
<td>856</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. SW</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Pregnant women</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Spouse/partner of the seropositive pregnant woman*</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>57.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some seropositive pregnant women have more than 1 spouse/partner.

Ethical considerations
Ethical issues (including plagiarism, data fabrication, double publication) have been completely observed by the authors.

Funding/Support
None.

References