

FP 32

## COMPARATIVE EPIDEMIOLOGY AND DISEASE ASSOCIATION OF HIV-1 AND HIV-2 IN IVORY COAST

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Further to the preliminary data presented at the last AIDS in Africa meeting in Naples, further results obtained on the prevalence of infection by HIV-2 and HIV-1 in 1987 as compared to 1985, in rural and urban areas, indicating a stable prevalence in rural population and a modest progression of both infections, but with a dramatic increase in AIDS incidence in urban populations, will be given.

In Dabou Protestant Hospital, more than 300 AIDS cases were recognized in 1987. Analysis of 212 cases showed that 60 % of the cases were HIV-1 associated, 29 % were both HIV-1 and HIV-2 sero-positives, 7 % were HIV-2 associated and 4 % had no detectable antibodies to HIV-1 or HIV-2.

Three to nine month clinical follow-up of 173 cases suggests that HIV-2 related AIDS may have a better prognosis than HIV-1 associated AIDS.

In conclusion, both epidemiological and clinical data favour a milder pathogenic potential for HIV-2 as compared to HIV-1.

## FP 33 COMPARISON OF C. TRACHOMATIS, HIV AND HTLV-1 PREVALENCE IN IVORY COAST POPULATIONS.

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Retroviral transmission (HIV, HTLV-1) appears to be influenced both by factors that increase a person's susceptibility and factors that increase a person's infectivity. Genital ulcers and other STDs were hypothesized to facilitate retroviral transmission.

Also, we investigated whether or not C. trachomatis infections are associated with an increased risk of HIV or HTLV-1 infections.

HIV (HIV-1 and/or HIV-2), HTLV-1, and C. trachomatis antibodies were determined on more than 1000 Ivory Coast sera (Results in table 1).

Groups	Nb	C. trachomatis%	HIV%	HTLV-1%
Prostitutes	380	64.7	33.4	7.4
Pregnant women	154	18.8	2.6	1.5
Prisoners	98	64.0	18.3	3.3
Hotel staff	240	47.5	5.5	1.6
Adults	142	40.8	2.1	2.2
Children	150	6.6	0.7	1.1

For several groups (prostitutes, hotel staff...) significant correlations between HIV and C. trachomatis, HTLV-1 and C. trachomatis were found, and C. trachomatis infections were associated with increased risk of retroviral infection.