



Original article

Clinical and Laboratory Features of the Course of the Third Stage of HIV Infection

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ABSTRACT

Background:

The third stage of HIV infection represents a critical phase in the disease progression, marked by advanced immunosuppression and heightened susceptibility to opportunistic infections. Understanding the clinical and laboratory features during this stage is crucial for effective management and intervention.

Objective:

This study aims to comprehensively investigate the clinical and laboratory manifestations associated with the third stage of HIV infection, shedding light on the nuanced aspects that characterize disease progression and impact patient outcomes.

Methodology:

A retrospective analysis of medical records was conducted, encompassing a diverse cohort of individuals diagnosed with the third stage of HIV infection. Clinical parameters, laboratory findings, and treatment histories were systematically reviewed to identify patterns and associations.

Results:

Our findings reveal a spectrum of clinical presentations, ranging from opportunistic infections to neurological complications, reflecting the complex nature of the third stage of HIV infection. Laboratory analyses underscore the significance of immunological and virological markers in assessing disease severity and guiding therapeutic strategies.

Conclusions:

This study provides valuable insights into the multifaceted nature of the third stage of HIV infection, emphasizing the importance of a comprehensive approach to clinical and laboratory evaluation. These findings contribute to the development of targeted interventions and personalized treatment plans, ultimately improving the quality of care and prognosis for individuals in this advanced stage of HIV.

Keywords: *HIV infection, third stage, clinical features, laboratory markers, disease progression.*

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