Malaria parasitemia among Seropositive drug naïve and drug experience HIV patient attending Federal Medical Center, Keffi, Nasarawa State - Nigeria

Akyala Ishaku A.\(^1\), Amuta E. U., Abiodun P.,\(^2\) and Agieni Ashem Godwin\(^3\)

\(^1\)Department of science laboratory technology, Nasarawa State Polytechnic, Lafia, Nasarawa State, Nigeria.  
\(^2\)Biological Science Department, University of Agriculture, Makurdi, Benue State, Nigeria.  
\(^3\)Department of Microbiology, Kogi State University, Anyigba, Kogi State, Nigeria.

Accepted 24 October, 2012

Malarial co-infection among drug experience seropositive HIV patients attending Federal Medical Centre Keffi, Nasarawa State was investigated between April and August 2012. A total of 1080 HIV patients were examined (800 on ART and 280 not on ART considered as control). Questionnaire was administered to each participant to collect socio-demographic data. The Cytoflow and thin and thick blood films were used to count CD4\(^+\) and conduct parasitological examination respectively. Of the 800 HIV/AIDS patients on ART examined for malaria parasites, 20.5% (164/800) were found positive for malaria infection, while those not on ART had an infection rate of 63.9% (179/280). There was a statistically significant difference of malarial infection between patients not on ART and those on ART (\(\chi^2 = 14.05, p = 0.001\)). The age groups < 22 years, 23 to 29 years and 44 to 50 years recorded high prevalences of malaria with 66.7% (14/21), 67.9% (36/53) and 73.7% (14/19) respectively. Malarial infection was higher in patients on ART with CD4\(^+\) count less than 200/µl and 201 to 500/µl with 21.1% (72/342) and 22.9% (64/279) respectively. Females patients on ART showed higher infection rate (23.1%) than their male counterparts (17.4%) but with no statistically significant difference (\(\chi^2 = 1.95, p = 0.85\)).

**Key words:** Malaria, ART, HIV, CD4\(^+\), Keffi, Nigeria.

**INTRODUCTION**

Malaria affects 40% of the world’s population putting 3.2 billion people at risk in 107 tropical countries [Prescott et al., 2008]. It is one of the leading causes of death worldwide, especially in the developing world. It is estimated that 500 million clinical cases and about 3 million deaths occur every year due to malaria, 90% of such deaths occurring in sub-Saharan Africa [WHO, 2004]. Those who are at risk are young children, pregnant women and HIV/AIDS patients whose immunities are compromised.

Malaria and HIV/AIDS are the world’s greatest health problems and both diseases are concentrated in the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world.

*Corresponding author. E-mail: akyalaisaac@yahoo.com.

The number of people living with HIV rose from around 8 million in 1990 to 33 million by the end of 2009 [Global Report, 2010]. The overall growth of the epidemic has stabilized in recent years. The annual number of new HIV infections has steadily declined and due to the significant increase in people receiving antiretroviral therapy, the number of AIDS-related deaths has also declined [Global Report, 2010]. However, about 68% of all people living with HIV reside in sub-Saharan Africa, the region carrying the greatest burden of the epidemic.

Socio-economically, malaria and HIV/AIDS are exacerbated by ignorance and reinforced by poverty. They often affect the poorest segments of the population, which may be more vulnerable to disease due to lack of access to education, information and state services.

People living with HIV/AIDS are at increased risk of clinical malaria and severe illness, and HIV infection can
decrease the protection offered by antimalarial treatment. Malaria contributes to a temporary increase in viral load among HIV-infected people which may worsen clinical disease and increase mother-to-child transmission. Malaria causes anaemia which often requires blood transfusion, a procedure that increases the risk factor for HIV infection where universal blood screening has not been achieved. Children and adults who have HIV/AIDS are more likely to experience severe malaria requiring hospitalization and the risk of death.

In Nigeria, billions of US$ are lost in the management of the infections and these have slowed economic growth as a result of loss of life and reduced productivity. In 2010, people living with HIV/AIDS were estimated to be at 2,980,000 million, this made Nigeria the second largest country with people living with HIV/AIDS in Africa after South-Africa [USAID, ??]. The epidemic significantly varied between States with Ekiti State in the southwest zone having the lowest prevalence (1%) and Nasarawa State in the North central having the highest (7.3%).

In Nasarawa State, malaria and HIV/AIDS have been overlapping over years; malaria has been prevalent among pregnant women (76.9%), children aged 1 to 10 years (42.3%) and adults (52.9%) [Houmsou et al., 2010; Houmsou et al., 2011]. Information on the prevalence of malaria in relation with HIV/AIDS and CD4+ count in Nasarawa State is scarce. Based on the position of the State on HIV/AIDS rating in the country (being in the lead from 1999 to 2005 except in 2003 when it came second), there was an urgent need to investigate malarial infection among HIV/AIDS patients attending Federal Medical Centre, Keffi, a referral hospital in the capital city. This study was therefore conducted to determine the level of malaria infection in HIV/AIDS patients on ART and those not on ART with respect to CD4+ counts, age and gender.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

The present study was conducted in Keffi L.G.A of Nasarawa State, Nigeria between April and August 2012. This season generally corresponds to the rainy season when mosquitoes abound in the environment due to the presence of stagnant water and bushes around houses. Keffi is located at the heart land of guinea savanna zone of central Nigeria. The climate of the area is tropical and the vegetation characteristic is predominantly guinea savanna with an annual rainfall of 1090 mm. There are two distinct seasons, the rainy season and the dry season; the former lasts from April to October and the latter from November to March. Keffi has a temperature range between a minimum of 27.38 to 28.02°C and a maximum of 32.10 to 36.09°C (Meteiological Department, Nasarawa State University, Unpub Data).

Study design and laboratory investigations

Prior to the commencement of the study, ethical clearance was obtained from the ethical committee of the Federal Medical Centre, Keffi and all participants provided informed consent and they were also duly educated on the significance of the study.

The study was cross-sectional in design. A total of 1,080 HIV/AIDS subjects that attended the Federal Medical Centre, Keffi, a tertiary health institution was enrolled for the study. The first group consisted of 800 HIV/AIDS patients that visited the hospital for the collection of antiretroviral drugs and to check their CD4+ Cell count when needed. Their blood samples were collected and examined for malaria parasites. The second group comprised of 280 subjects that did not know of their HIV/AIDS status and visited the hospital for consultation. They presented symptoms of fever, headache, weakness of the body, lack of appetite and cold. Upon doctors’ request, they were referred to the laboratory for HIV testing. This latter group was considered as control group and their CD4+ counts were not checked because we were only interested in knowing their HIV status. After collection of their blood for HIV test, those that were found positive were preserved and tested for malaria parasites. HIV and malaria tests were all carried out in the microbiology laboratory of the Federal Medical Centre, Keffi. Test results were confirmed by at least two technologists before they were recorded. Malaria tests in both groups were done using thick and thin blood films [Cheesbrough, 2000]. The CYFLOW (Flow cytometre) was used for absolute counting of CD4+ and CD8+ lymphocytes subsets of the subjects on antiretroviral.

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed using Graphpad prism 5.04. The chi-square test was used to compare prevalence of malarial infection between HIV/AIDS patients that were on ART and not on ART as well as between males and females. The result was considered significant at p < 0.05 level.

RESULTS

Table 1 shows the prevalence of malaria in HIV patients on ART and those not on ART. Generally, it was observed that HIV patients not on ART recorded higher prevalence of malaria, 63.9% (179/280) than those that are on ART, 20.5% (164/800). Among the HIV subjects not on ART, patients in the age group < 22 years, 23 to
Table 1. Malarial infection among HIV/AIDS patients on ART and not on ART attending Federal Medical Centre Keffi, Nasarawa State, Nigeria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (Yrs)</th>
<th>No. Examined on ART</th>
<th>No. Positive (%)</th>
<th>No. Examined not on ART</th>
<th>No. Positive (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 22</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>27 (26.2)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14 (66.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 – 29</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>24 (16.6)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>36 (67.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 – 36</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>41 (15.8)</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>64 (62.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 – 43</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>39 (23.5)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>39 (58.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 – 50</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>14 (17.7)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14 (73.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 50</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9 (33.3)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 (66.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>164 (20.5)</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>179 (63.9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: class interval for the age group was done according to Sturge’s rule; No Examined = Number Examined; No Positive = Number positive; ART = Antiretroviral therapy.

Table 2. Malarial infection in relation to CD4+ counts and Sex of HIV/AIDS patients on ART attending Federal Medical Centre Keffi, Nasarawa State, Nigeria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CD4+/µl (%)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. exam</td>
<td>No. Pos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 200</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>72 (21.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201 – 500</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>64 (22.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501 – 800</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>20 (17.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 800</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>8 (10.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>164 (20.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: No exam = Number examined; No pos = Number positive.

29 years and 44 to 50 years recorded high prevalences of malaria with 66.7% (14/21), 67.9% (36/53) and 73.7% (14/19) respectively. For patients on ART, the following age groups > 50 years and < 22 years recorded 33.3% (9/27) and 26.2% (27/103) respectively. A statistically significant difference was observed in malarial infection between patients on ART and those not on ART ($\chi^2 = 14.05, p = 0.001$).

Table 2 shows malarial infection in relation to CD4+ counts and sex of HIV/AIDS patients on ART. Patients with CD4+ counts of > 800/µl recorded the least prevalence rate 10.4% (8/77), while patients with CD4+ counts < 200/µl and 200-500/µl recorded the highest prevalence rate of malarial infection with 10.4% (72/342) and 22.9% (64/279) respectively. There was no significant difference between malarial infection in relation to CD4+ counts ($\chi^2 = 1.95, p = 0.08$) among patients on ART.

Females were observed having more malarial infection, 23.1% (101/437) than males, 17.4% (63/363) but with no statistical significant difference ($\chi^2 = 0.52, p = 0.910$).

DISCUSSION

The study found that malaria was more prevalent in HIV patients not on ART (63.9%) than those on ART (20.5%). The reduced prevalence of malarial infection among patients on ART may be likely due to the reconstitution of their immune system associated with the administration of the drugs. However, this result agrees with reports of Kasirye et al. [2009] who found antiretroviral treatment associated with a 75% decline in the incidence of malaria in Ugandan HIV patients on ART. However, recent studies also showed that certain antiretroviral agents can inhibit malaria-parasite growth [Skinner-Adams et al., 2008]. The high prevalence of malarial infection among patients not on ART could be probably due to their exposure to mosquito bites from their various places of residence. Most of them were remarkably from poor socio-economic status and they came from suburbs in the city and Local Government Areas of the State where there is poor environmental sanitation with presence of stagnant water and bushes around houses. Such environments encourage the breeding of Anopheles mosquito which are the vectors of malaria.

It was observed that the prevalence of malaria was low when CD4+ counts increased and prevalence of malaria increased when CD4+ was low. This supports findings of Rosenthal [2004] who stated that the deficiency of immune system due to HIV infection should in theory...
reduce the immune response to malaria parasitemia and therefore increases the frequency of clinical attacks of malaria. With regards to malarial infection in relation to CD4+ counts between males and females, females tend to be more infected (23.1%) than males (17.4%). This could be due to the fact that most females that were examined for the study had no specific occupation when we referred to their socio-demographic data.

High frequency of malaria was observed at all ages among patients not on ART. This agrees with earlier reports which stated that adults infected with HIV are at increased risk of contracting malaria [Layne, 2007].

Fighting malaria will improve the lives of HIV/AIDS patients in Nasarawa State and Nigeria at large. Thus, a comprehensive malaria program must be a priority for the health authorities, international and Non-Governmental organizations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to all the patients that participated in the study. We are also thankful to the anonymous reviewers whose positive criticisms improved the quality of the manuscript.

REFERENCES