Original Research Article

SEROPREVALENCE OF SYPHILIS IN HIV POSITIVE INDIVIDUALS ATTENDING IMMUNO SUPRESSED SYNDROME CLINIC AT INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL KAMPALA

Abstract

Syphilis continues to be a persistent public health challenge for centuries and is gaining renewed attention against the back drop of HIV pandemic especially in the less developed high HIV stricken countries like Uganda. This study enrolled 150 (104 females and 46 males) were males HIV positive individuals to determine the syphilis sero-prevalence and factors associated with syphilis infection among HIV positive individuals attending immune suppressed syndrome (ISS) clinic at International Hospital Kampala -Touch Namuwongo Project (TNP).

Individuals who visited this ISS clinic were consented and screened for syphilis infections between January to May, 2014 were recruited for this study. Approximately 7 mls of blood sample was drawn from each subject into a plain bottle and sera were separated as recommended and labeled appropriately. Rapid plasma reagin test (RPR; BD Diagnostics) was used to screen for syphilis and if positive was confirmed by the *Treponema pallidum* haemagglutination assay (TPHA; Biotec Laboratories Limited Ipswich Suffolk, UK).

This study found 10% (*n*=15) seroprevalence of syphilis in the HIV positive individuals. Further; gender, age, occupation, marital status, polygamous relationship and education level attained did not show statistically significance association with syphilis infection ($p>0.05$). This prevalence was higher in males (10.9%) than females (9.6%). The age groups 15-30 and 31-63 years had the highest (73%) and lowest (27%) seroprevalence of syphilis respectively. Syphilis highest prevalence was found among 15-30 years age group draws an imperative need to sensitize adolescents about the risk of Syphilis infections and

transmission since this age group coincidences with the onset of sexual activity and reproduction. Syphilis and other STIs have a potential for vertical transmission further, the highest prevalence (8.0%) of HIV infection in Uganda is among 15-49 years age group. There is an urgent need to move towards sensitization and treatment of this reproductive and sexually critical group.

Key words: TPHA, HIV, RPR, STD, Prevalence, Syphilis

1. Introduction

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by a spirochete bacteria *Treponema pallidum*. It is a multistage disease characterized by localized, disseminated and chronic forms of infection. An estimated 12 million people globally have been infected; of which, almost two-thirds are in sub-Saharan Africa and south/southeast Asia [1]. In Uganda a report in 2009, HIV and active syphilis prevalences were 28.8% and 4.3 %, respectively, and a high risk sexual behaviour was frequently reported [2].

Because of a common transmission route as well as the fact that they are mainly blood borne infections, syphilis and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) co-infection continues to be a public health problem especially in the low income settings. More specifically, syphilis causes genital ulcer and facilitates HIV entry and shading. Besides, it induces immune activation and favor viral replication, which in turn accelerate HIV transmissibility [3, 4]. Syphilis has been a subject of intrigue and controversy since it was first recognized in the 15th century coined “the great imitator”, it can manifest in a variety of ways depending on the host and stage of infection thus making diagnosis and management difficult [5].

In sub Saharan Africa like Ethiopia, a combination of social stigma and associated underreporting, their asymptomatic nature, and lack of diagnostic facilities make the health and socioeconomic impacts of sexually transmitted infections unknown [6]. The incidence of syphilis is rising all over the world, partly due to the increased transmission in HIV patients and other high risk groups such as men who have sex with men [5].

This study was aimed at determining the seroprevalence and risk factors of syphilis among HIV–positive individuals attending ISS clinic at International Hospital Kampala, Namuwongo Touch Project so that to provide baseline data on the prevalence of syphilis in this population and guide their routine care and management.

2. Materials and methods

This was a cross-sectional study conducted at International Hospital Kampala (IHK), Touch Namuwongo Project (TNP), IHK is a private healthcare facility owned by the International Medical Group, the largest private healthcare group in Uganda and a teaching hospital for International Health Sciences University (IHSU), Kampala. Recruitment took place from January to May, 2014. The hospital is located in Namuwongo in Makindye Division, in southeast Kampala. Touch Namuwongo Project is a HIV & AIDS prevention and treatment project based at International Hospital Kampala serving both urban and peri-urban HIV positive individuals.

The study population comprised all HIV–positive confirmed individuals attending the TNP. Being an exploratory study, our sample size was calculated to be 150 assuming syphilis prevalence of 11% amongst HIV positive individuals slightly higher than 9.8% syphilis prevalence in HIV–infected patients in Ethiopia [7], we chose that because Uganda has more than three times HIV prevalence (7.4%) compared to Ethiopia (2.4%); we further assumed 95% level of confidence.

Individuals excluded from the study were children < 15 years of age, as they were fewer in number at the clinic as well as individuals already receiving syphilis treatment

Laboratory testing was carried out according to the directions of the manufacturers and all tests were run against the positive and negative controls. Only those samples positive by both RPR and TPHA were considered to have syphilis [8]. A well trained counselor interviewed the study participants using structured questionnaires on offering written informed consent and other risk factors such as ; gender,

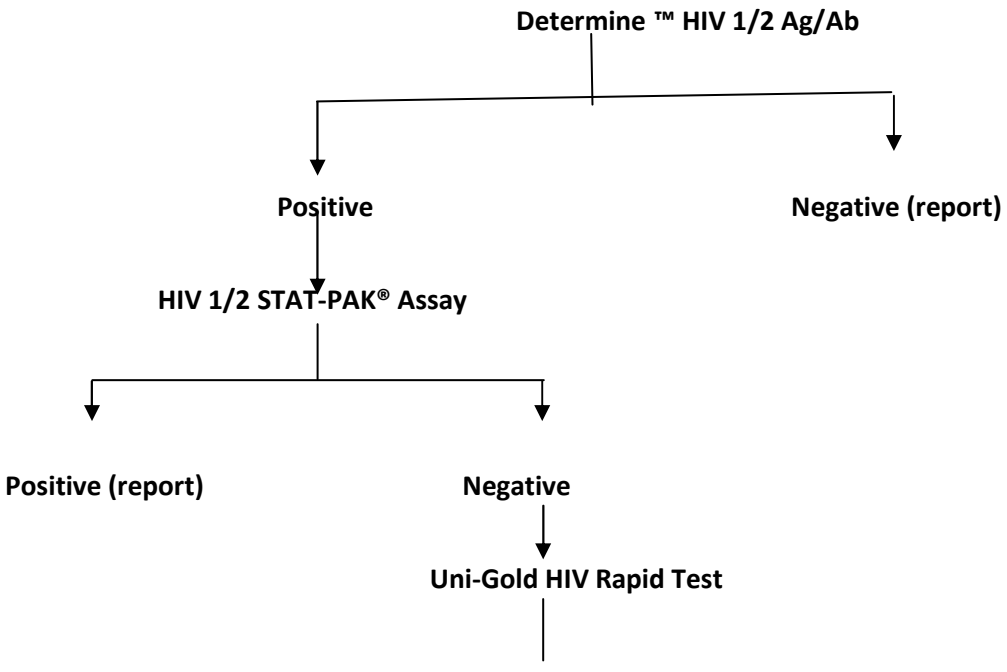
age, multiple sexual partner (more than one sexual partner), current condom use, marital status, education level, occupation, religion, excessive alcohol or drug use during sexual activity, and history of STIs were also collected.

Data was analyzed using SPSS Version–16, and results were summarized using descriptive statistics. Bivariate cross-tabulations was performed on selected risk factors to find those significantly associated with syphilis. A *p*-value < 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant. The study was approved by both Ethics Committee of the International Health Sciences University and International Hospital Kampala

3. HIV testing Algorithm

HIV diagnostic tests function either by detecting host antibodies made against different HIV proteins or by directly detecting the whole virus itself or components of the virus such as the HIV p24 antigen or HIV RNA (Gartler, 1996).

Fig1. Algorithm for HIV screening and confirming in Uganda



When screening for HIV, Unigold always acts as a tie breaker between determine and stat-pak since it is highly specific for the HIV specific antibodies. Inconclusive laboratory results are always referred for ELISA and PCR at the reference laboratory at Medical Research Council (MRC)/Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI) Uganda Research Unit on AIDS, Entebbe, Uganda.

Results

A total of 150 HIV patients who attended TNP-ISS clinic at International hospital Kampala were enrolled in the study. Figure one (Table 1.). Our study found 15 individuals positive for syphilis, 33% were males and 67% were females (Figure 3). We further found 73% of those who tested positive for syphilis were 15-30 years age group and 27% were above 30 years. None of the selected risk factors was associated with syphilis infections statistical significance at $p < 0.05$.

Table1. Social demographic factors

Variable	Frequency(n=150)	Percentage (%)
Sex		
Female	104	69.33
Male	46	30.67

Occupation		
Business	30	20.00
Driver	10	6.67
House wife	21	14.00
Teacher	11	7.33
Maid	5	3.33
No job	11	7.33
Others	29	19.33
Marital status		
Married	92	61.33
Divorced	21	14.00
Single	37	24.67
Nature of Marriage		
Monogamy	73	48.67
Polygamy	40	26.67
None	37	24.67

Education level		
Secondary	41	27.33
University/tertiary	87	58.00
Primary	18	12.00
None	4	2.67

107

Results	**Frequency(n=150)**	**Percentage (%)**
Negative	135	90.00
Positive	15	10.00

108 **Table2. Laboratory Syphilis confirmatory results**

109

110 **Table 3. Shows bivariate analysis between sero-prevalence of syphilis and selected risk factors**

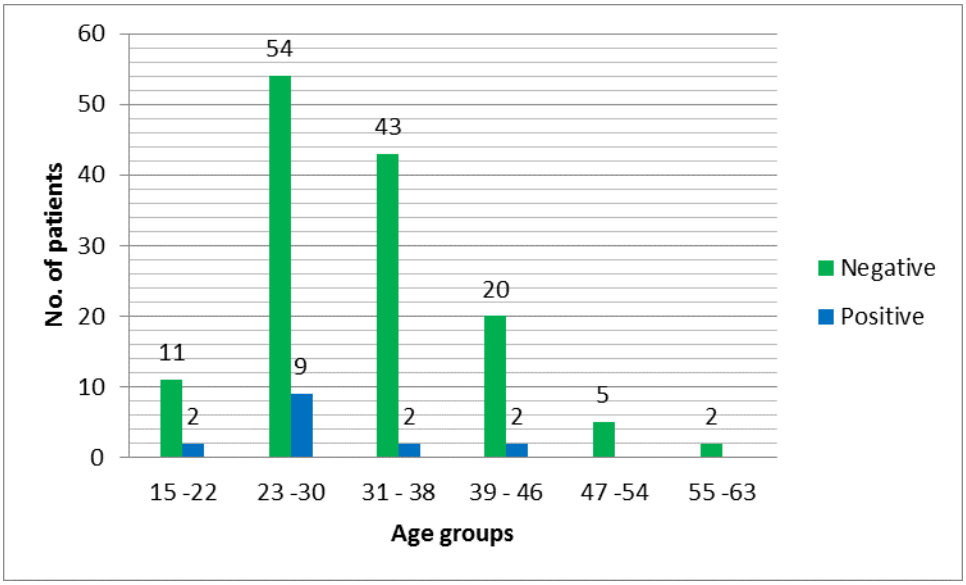
Variable	**Chi value**	***P* value**
Sex	0.0557	0.813
Occupation	8.7132	0.727
Marital status	0.5805	0.748
Nature of marriage	3.4523	0.178

Education level	5.4106	0.248

111

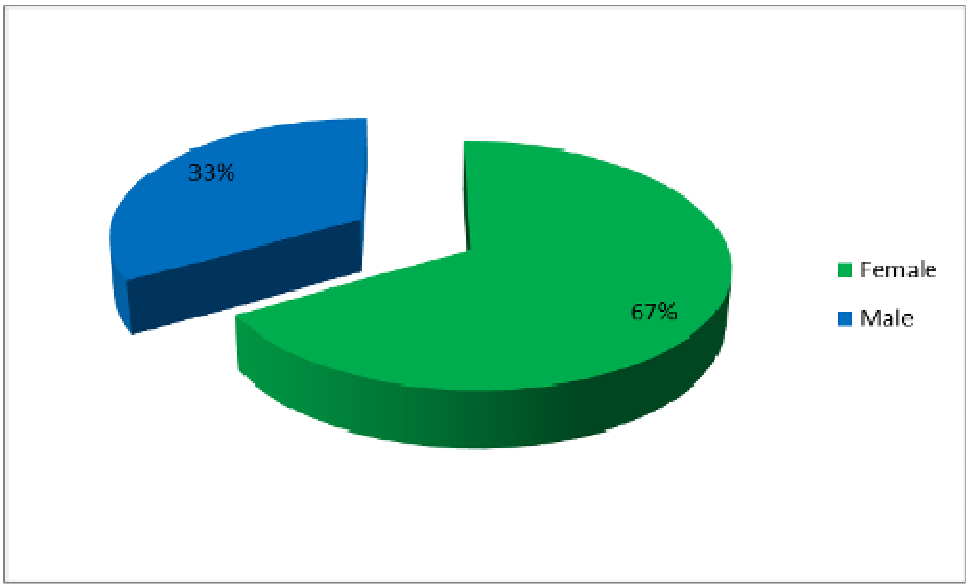
112 **Fig2. A graph showing the age distribution of syphilis among the HIV patients attending ISS clinic**

113 **international hospital Kampala (Touch Namuwongo Project)**



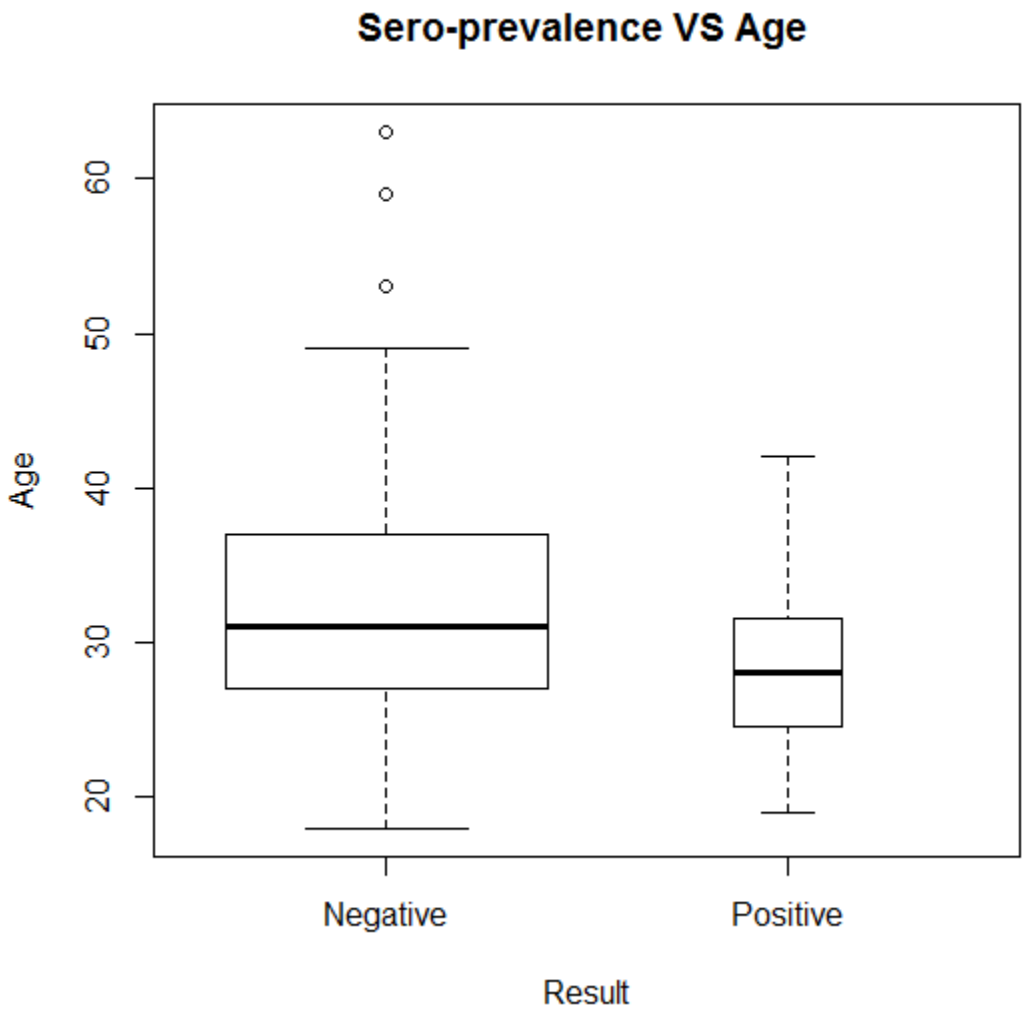
114

115 **Fig3. A pie-chart showing the gender distribution co-infected individuals**



From Figure 3, 15 patients who tested positive for syphilis, 33% were males and 67% were females.

Fig 4. A box plot showing the prevalence of syphilis among HIV patients by age



119

120 **Discussion**

121 Syphilis remains an important STI in the era of HIV –co-infection. Individuals infected with HIV are
122 vulnerable to many STIs amongst other opportunistic infections. Therefore identification of syphilis
123 cases amongst this population should be a priority addressed by HIV/AIDS control programs especially in
124 low income settings where HIV continues to be on the rise. Our study determined syphilis prevalence to
125 be 10% amongst HIV –positive individuals (co-infection) at TNP-IHK. Further, none of the selected risk
126 factors was found to be statistically significantly associated with syphilis infections. In a systematic
127 review of literatures from several regions of the world, a median point-prevalence of syphilis among

HIV–infected patients was shown to be 9.5% [9], therefore our prevalence is slightly higher than the global median.

From our study, n=150; there were more female (104) than male (46) participants; this would partially be due to that fact that TNP being an HIV clinic, more pregnant mothers were more likely to seek counseling so as to prevent mother to child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV infection therefore this could have led to a high number of female participants. The low number of male participants could be possibly explained by men's inherent behaviors and reluctance to seek medical care, this is further complicated by the fact that in many African societies men are the bread winners of the families.

The 15 who were positive for HIV and syphilis (co-infections) giving a prevalence of 10%. This is in agreement with the recent findings of Shimelis *et al* (2013) done in the Hospital of Ethiopia which gave a seroprevalence of 9.8% [7] probably this may be due to the fact that the two countries have different HIV prevalence levels 2.4% in Ethiopia as compared to Uganda 7.4% [10], three times higher than latter. However, this study disagrees with a previous one carried Asiki *et al* (2011) among fishing communities of Lake Victoria in Uganda which reported a prevalence of 4.3% [2]. This may be partially explained by the fact that fishing communities are characterized by complex socio-demographics.

The high prevalence of the co-infections in this study could have been due to the high sexual activity 60% of the participants, between 23-30 years age group, multiple sexual partners where 46.7% of the co-infected participants were in polygamous marriages. The co-infection prevalence was greater in male (10.9%) than in females (9.6%). This is in agreement with the findings of Shimelis *et al* (2013) where the prevalence in males was 11% and females 8.9% in Ethiopia. However there was no association between gender and co-infections (P=0.813). The high prevalence in males could have been due to multiple sex partners and lack of awareness of syphilis, since 80% of the males positive for syphilis in this study were in polygamous marriages.

Among other risk factors; none of these factors was statistically significant. Marital status (P=0.748), Nature of marriage (P=0.178), Education level (P=0.248), Occupation (P=0.727). The non-significance of these factors could have been possibly due to a small sample size and the patients failing to admit some factors like commercial sex workers and having had unprotected sex which were deemed to have been the main exposing factors to syphilis as stated by the world health organization in 2011.

Despite that age was not significant as a risk factor for syphilis (P=0.543), the prevalence was highest in the age group (15-30) which was 73 % and lowest in the age group (> 30). This is in agreement with a study by Sarah in United States (2011) [11]. This could have been due to high sexual activity and ignorance about syphilis in the youths where the prevalence was found to be high.

Conclusion

This duo infection has a potential for vertical transmission therefore care and management of HIV positive individuals should involve routine syphilis screening with emphasis on pregnant mothers. Sensitization efforts should be carried out by HIV/AIDS control programs among the youths to ensure that they understand the risk factors of the co-infections and proper treatment of all individuals testing positive for syphilis. The counselors and other health care workers in the different HIV clinics need to be knowledgeable regarding syphilis symptoms, this can be part of continued medical education at different levels to increase case detection of syphilis amongst this vulnerable population.

References

1. Lynn WA, Lightman S. Syphilis and HIV: a dangerous combination. Lancet Infect Dis. 2004; 4:456–66.

2. Asiki G, Mpendo J, Abaasa A, Agaba C, Nanvubya A, Nielsen L, Seeley J, Kaleebu P, Grosskurth H, Kamali A. HIV and syphilis prevalence and associated risk factors among fishing communities of Lake Victoria, Uganda. *Sex Transm Infect* 2011;87: 511e515

3. Ho LE, Lukehart AS. Syphilis: using modern approaches to understand an old disease. J Clin Invest. 2011;121:4584–92

4. Kassutto S, Sax P. HIV and syphilis co-infection: trends and interactions. AIDS Clinic Care. 2003;15:9–18

5. Karp G, Schlaeffer F, Jotkowitz A, et al. Syphilis and HIV co-infection. Eur J Int Med. 2009;20:9–13.

6. Kassa A, Shume A, Kloos H. Sexually transmitted infections. In: Berhane Y, Hailemariam D, Kloos H, editors. Epidemiology and Ecology of Health and Diseases in Ethiopia. 1st ed. Addis Ababa: Shama books; 2006. p. 435–45.

7. Eticha BT, Sisay Z, Alemayehu A, Shimelis T. Seroprevalence of syphilis among HIV-infected individuals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: a hospital-based cross-sectional study. BMJ Open. 2013;3:e002293. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2013-002566.

8. Workowski KA, Berman S. Sexually transmitted diseases treatment guidelines, 2010. MMWR Recomm Rep. 2010;59:1–110.

9. Kalichman SC, Pellowski J, Turner C. Prevalence of sexually transmitted co-infections in people living with HIV/AIDS: systematic review with implications for using HIV treatments for prevention. Sex Trans Infect. 2011;87:183–90

10. https://www.aids.gov/hiv-aids-basics/hiv-aids-101/global-statistics/

11. https://arizona.openrepository.com/arizona/bitstream/10150/183730/9/Thomas_Thesis.pdf