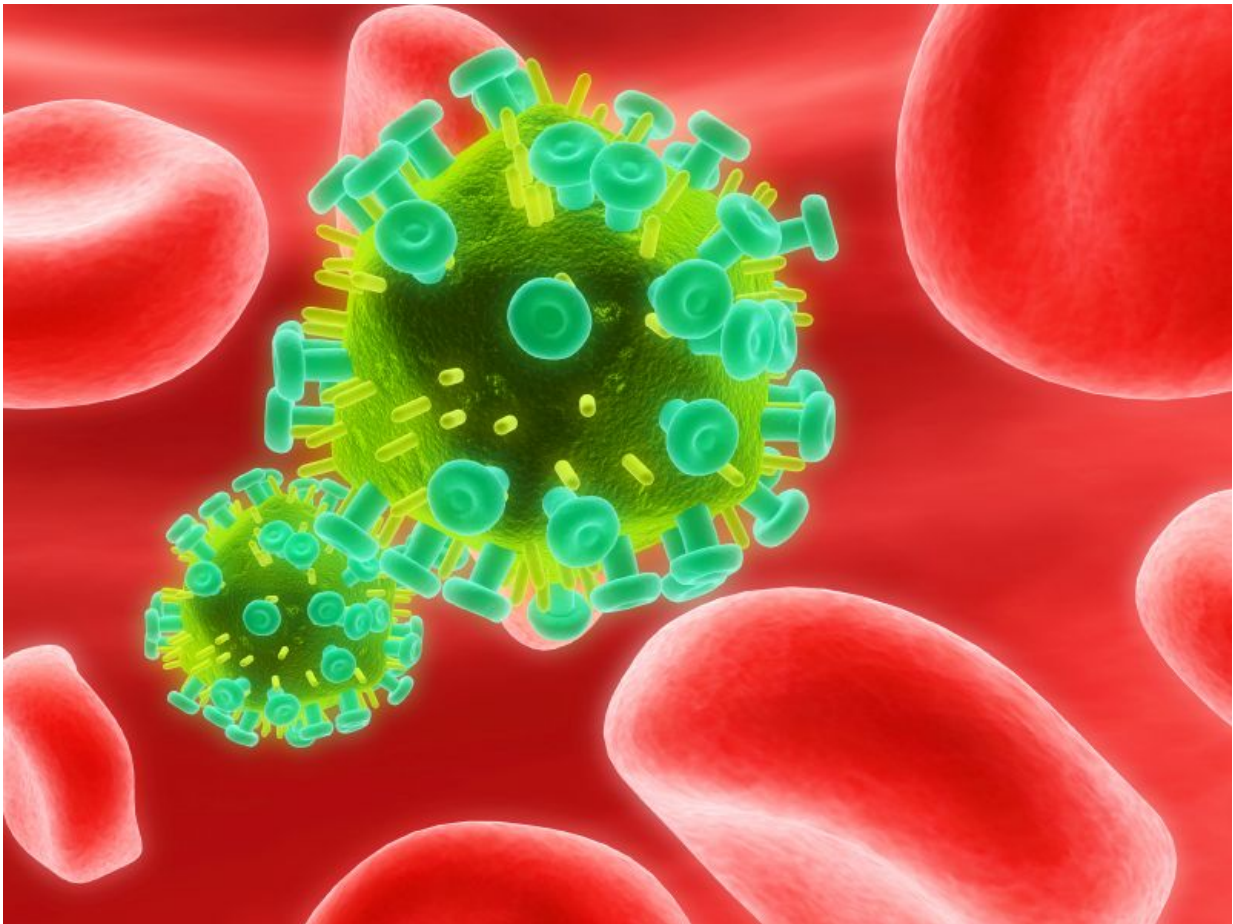


Lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate seen in syphilis, HIV co-infection

June 27 2016



(HealthDay)—Skin biopsies from patients co-infected with HIV and

syphilis have moderate to extensive lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate, according to research published online June 14 in the *Journal of Cutaneous Pathology*.

Gabriela Rosa, M.D., from the Cleveland Clinic, and colleagues examined the histopathologic findings in skin biopsies from [patients](#) co-infected with HIV and syphilis. Skin biopsies were identified for 14 patients (12 men), aged 25 to 51 years, with serologic evidence of syphilis at the time of [biopsy](#). Ten of these patients had serologic and/or virologic evidence of HIV infection.

The researchers found that a moderate to extensive lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate was identified in all cases. The predominant inflammatory cells were lymphocytes and plasma cells. There was a correlation between the treponeme counts, detected by *Treponema pallidum* immunohistochemistry, and patient CD4 counts; biopsies containing >100 treponemes in 10 high-power fields were seen in patients with CD4 counts

Citation: Lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate seen in syphilis, HIV co-infection (2016, June 27) retrieved 23 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2016-06-lymphoplasmacytic-infiltrate-syphilis-hiv-co-infection.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--