2682 Presence of Candida albicans in HIV-Exposed/Infected Patients. M. A. JABRA-RIZQ; D. M. BROWN, W. A. FAULKER, JR., A. M. BAOUI, T. F. MEULLER. (University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD, USA)

The combination of an immune immature system and suppressed cellular immunity in children with HIV infections provides optimal conditions for rapid disease progression. As a result, pediatric AIDS has become a major epidemiological challenge. Oral fungal colonization remains one of the most consistent opportunistic infections observed in HIV-infected children. Among oral fungal infections, C. albicans is the most frequently isolated opportunistic fungal species, a recently characterized Candida species in young children. This is underscored by the need to identify risk factors associated with HIV seropositive individuals. The purpose of this study was to prospectively screen for the presence of C. albicans among pediatric HIV+ patients. Oral samples taken from 27 children were cultured for the presence of yeast. Cultures were spread for the presence of yeast by use of tests for germ tube and chlamydospore production, detection of thiotest growth at 45°C, by colony size on CHROMagar Candida medium, coaggregation with Fungus bacillus ATCC 24532 and by the results of acid production test (API 20C AUX test; BioMerieux, France). Among 17 C. albicans identified from 26 patient samples, C. albicans were found in 17 child, one of which grew C. albicans. All 27 children, for the presence of yeast, were positive for yeast. The overall result of C. albicans was significant with a difference of 25%.

2683 Antifungal Profile of Cones of C. albicans Isolated on Sequential Visits in a HIV-infected Cohort. H. Y. SAMARANAYAKE; P. C. TSANG; K. H. WONG. (Faculty of Dentistry, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China)

The incidence and frequency of oral candidiasis in patients with HIV/AIDS is a rising concern. This study aimed in determining the antifungal susceptibility of C. albicans isolated from the oral cavity of HIV-infected patients in Hong Kong. The purpose of this study was to determine susceptibility of C. albicans isolated from the oral cavity of HIV-infected patients in Hong Kong. The purpose of this study was to determine susceptibility of C. albicans isolated from the oral cavity of HIV-infected patients. The study conducted 48 patients who were HIV-infected with a median age of 35 years old (range: 25-58). C. albicans was isolated from the oral cavity of HIV-infected patients with a median age of 35 years old (range: 25-58). C. albicans was isolated from the oral cavity of HIV-infected patients with a median age of 35 years old (range: 25-58). C. albicans was isolated from the oral cavity of HIV-infected patients with a median age of 35 years old (range: 25-58). C. albicans was isolated from the oral cavity of HIV-infected patients with a median age of 35 years old (range: 25-58). C. albicans was isolated from the oral cavity of HIV-infected patients with a median age of 35 years old (range: 25-58).

2684 Candida albicans Triggers Interleukin-10 Response by Oral Epithelial Cells. K. WEN; J. B. LAMSTER; A. D. BONGARI-BAGDZIOGLU. (Division of Periodontology, Columbia University, New York, NY, USA)

Oral candidiasis (CO) infections are emerging as a serious health problem as the number of patients immunocompromised by disease or treatment is rising in recent years. Production of interleukin 10, an anti-inflammatory cytokine, is associated with candidiasis (IL-10). A recent study has shown that oral mucosal cells in response to CO can be used to play a major role in the initiation of an effective immune response as well as the immunopathology of the developing oral lesion. The purpose of this study was to determine whether an interaction between CO-infected epithelial cells and oral mucosal cells in response to CO can be used to play a major role in the initiation of an effective immune response as well as the immunopathology of the developing oral lesion. The purpose of this study was to determine whether an interaction between CO-infected epithelial cells and oral mucosal cells in response to CO can be used to play a major role in the initiation of an effective immune response as well as the immunopathology of the developing oral lesion. The purpose of this study was to determine whether an interaction between CO-infected epithelial cells and oral mucosal cells in response to CO can be used to play a major role in the initiation of an effective immune response as well as the immunopathology of the developing oral lesion. The purpose of this study was to determine whether an interaction between CO-infected epithelial cells and oral mucosal cells in response to CO can be used to play a major role in the initiation of an effective immune response as well as the immunopathology of the developing oral lesion. The purpose of this study was to determine whether an interaction between CO-infected epithelial cells and oral mucosal cells in response to CO can be used to play a major role in the initiation of an effective immune response as well as the immunopathology of the developing oral lesion. The purpose of this study was to determine whether an interaction between CO-infected epithelial cells and oral mucosal cells in response to CO can be used to play a major role in the initiation of an effective immune response. The goal of this study was to examine the antifungal susceptibility of C. albicans isolated from the oral cavity of HIV-infected patients in Hong Kong. The goal of this study was to examine the antifungal susceptibility of C. albicans isolated from the oral cavity of HIV-infected patients in Hong Kong. The goal of this study was to examine the antifungal susceptibility of C. albicans isolated from the oral cavity of HIV-infected patients in Hong Kong. The goal of this study was to examine the antifungal susceptibility of C. albicans isolated from the oral cavity of HIV-infected patients in Hong Kong. The goal of this study was to examine the antifungal susceptibility of C. albicans isolated from the oral cavity of HIV-infected patients in Hong Kong. The goal of this study was to examine the antifungal susceptibility of C. albicans isolated from the oral cavity of HIV-infected patients in Hong Kong. The goal of this study was to examine the antifungal susceptibility of C. albicans isolated from the oral cavity of HIV-infected patients in Hong Kong. The goal of this study was to examine the antifungal susceptibility of C. albicans isolated from the oral cavity of HIV-infected patients in Hong Kong. The goal of this study was to examine the antifungal susceptibility of C. albicans isolated from the oral cavity of HIV-infected patients in Hong Kong.