

## The HIV and AIDS Research Inventory

1.

<b>Title:</b>	Etyology of genital ucler disease and association with human immunodeficiency virus infection
<b>Researcher (s) or Author (s):</b>	Ahmed HJ. Mbwana J, Gunnarsson E , Ahlman K, Guerino C,Svensson LA, Mhalu F, Lagergard T.
<b>Institution:</b>	Th Etyological Agent
<b>Year:</b>	2003
<b>Place of study:</b>	Dar es Salaam and Mbeya
<b>Funding Agency:</b>	
<b>Research Category:</b>	
<b>Published:</b>	2003 FEB; 30(2):114-9
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p>The etiological agent is usually not established in cases of genital ulcer disease(GUD) in Tanzania, since diagnosis and treatment of this disease are mainly based on clinical rather than microbiologic parameters. GUD increases the risk of HIV infection. The Goal is to determine the etiology of GUD and the prevalence of HIV infection in patients with GUD in urban areas of Tanzania. Study design: a total of 102 clinical specimens were collected from 52 and 50 patients with GUD in Dar es Salaam and Mbeya, respectively and from 93 patients with genital discharge in cross-sectional study. Two target DNA or all their DNA's of the major causes of GUD haemophilus ducrey, Treponema pallidum and herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV), the sera from all patients were tested for antibodies to HIV and T Pallidum. The result is that the HIV infection rates among GUD patients were 46% and 52% in Dar es Salaam and Mbeya respectively. HIV infection rate in Dar es Salaam was significantly higher among women(11/14;78%) than men (13/38;34 &amp; (p=0.004). Among the HIV-seropositive gud patients, 71% AND 46% (p&lt;0.003) were co- infected with HSV-2 in Dar es Salaam and Mbeya respectively.</p>

2.

<b>Title:</b>	Effects of providing vitamin supplements to human immunodeficiency virus-infected, lactating mothers on the child's morality and CD4+ cell counts.
<b>Researcher (s) or Author (s):</b>	Fawz WW, Msamanga Gl, Wei R, Spiegelma D, Villamor E, Manji K, Hunter .
<b>Institution:</b>	
<b>Year:</b>	
<b>Place of study:</b>	Tanzania
<b>Research Category:</b>	
<b>Funding agency:</b>	
<b>Publisher:</b>	Epub 2003, Apr 02
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p>A total o 1078 human immunodeficiency virus HIV type I-infected women from Tanzania were</p>

randomized in a placebo-controlled trial using a factorial to design the effect of supplementation with vitamin A (performed vitamin A and beta carotene) and/or multivitamins (vitamins A, B, and C). Supplements were given during pregnancy and lactation. Maternal receipt of vitamin A significantly reduced the risk that the child would have cough with the rapid respiratory rate, a proxy for pneumonia ( $p=0.03$ ) but receipt of vitamin A had no effect on diarrhea or CD4+ cell. Provision of multivitamin supplements (including those with vitamin B, C and E) to HIV-infected, lactating women may be a low-cost intervention to improve their children's health.

### 3.

<b>Title:</b>	The association between HIV and fertility in a cohort study in rural Tanzania
<b>Researcher (s) or Author (s):</b>	Hunter, S. C, Isingo, J.T., Urassa M., Mwaluko. G.M., Zaba, B.
<b>Institution:</b>	
<b>Year:</b>	1994-98
<b>Place of study:</b>	Kisesa rural Tanzania
<b>Funding agency:</b>	
<b>Research category</b>	
<b>Publisher:</b>	Biosoc; 2003 April Vol 35(2):189-99
<b>Abstract:</b>	Recent studies in sub Saharan Africa have shown that fertility is reduced among HIV infected women compared with uninfected women. This paper examines the association between HIV and fertility in Kisesa, a rural area in Tanzania, where HIV prevalence among adults is about 6% and gradually increasing. The fertility reduction was most pronounced during the terminal stage of infection, but no clear association with duration of infection was observed. Use of contraception was higher among HIV infected women. However, both among contracepting and non contracepting women, a substantial reduction in fertility was seen among HIV infected women. The analysis based on data obtained through the demographic surveillance system in Kisesa during 1994-98.

### 4.

<b>Title:</b>	Knowledge, perception, attitudes and practices of safer sex among youth in Moshi Rural District.
<b>Researcher(s) or Author(s):</b>	Joseph M.S
<b>Institution:</b>	University of Dar es salaam
<b>Year:</b>	2003, June.
<b>Place of Study:</b>	Moshi District, Kilimanjaro Region
<b>Funding Agency:</b>	
<b>Research Category:</b>	
<b>Abstract:</b>	

Safer sex is considered to be the best way to fight a growing pandemic of HIV-AIDS among youth in Africa. Good perception, knowledge and attitudes towards safer sex methods are the cornerstone for the practice of safer sex among youth. For instance 264 unmarried youth in Moshi rural were interviewed in June 2003. In this study it was found that 99.6% of the respondents were aware that HIV is transmitted through sexual contact. Practice of safer sex was very low. Only 62.1% of the respondents had ever used condom among which only 16.7% were using condom consistently.

5.

<b>Title:</b>	Treatment of HIV/AIDS with TANZED-plus:a case study
<b>Researcher(s) or Author(s):</b>	Kabati CIA.
<b>Institution:</b>	
<b>Year:</b>	2002
<b>Place of study:</b>	Africa
<b>Funding Agency:</b>	
<b>Publisher:</b>	Tanzania Medical Journal/2003 Sept.Vol.18
<b>Research Category:</b>	
<b>Abstract:</b>	
Number of HIV AIDS cases has risen in an alarming manner, by the end of 2002 out of the 42 million HIV/AIDS cases in the world, 29.4 million were Africans. Of late there have been traditional remedies for treatment or even cure of HIV AIDS, these claims remain unsubstantiated and effort need to be mounted to identify useful ones especially in the absence of other effective and tolerable remedies of HIV AIDS. For seven years now, we have worked with traditional remedies to investigate such claim. The results in over 55 patients are very encouraging with patients improving clinically within 5 to 7 days and without serious observed effects.	

6.

<b>Title:</b>	Radiological evaluation of patients with cough of more than two weeks duration with and without HIV infection
<b>Researcher(s) or Author(s):</b>	Kalokola FM, Kazema RR, Mbise RL, Karlson K.
<b>Institution</b>	Muhimbili Medical Center
<b>Year:</b>	1995-1996
<b>Place of Study:</b>	Muhimbili Hospital Wards
<b>Funding Agency:</b>	
<b>Publisher:</b>	Tanzania Medical Journal 2003
<b>Research Category:</b>	

**Abstract:**

The objective of the study was to describe and compare the radiological characteristics in HIV seropositive and seronegative patients and relate these characteristics to possible aetiological agents. The study involved children aged between one month and seven years admitted in the paediatric wards of Muhimbili Medical Center between August 1995 and January 1996 for HIV-1 prevalence study. The study consisted of 2015 children, there were 391 (19.4%) children with cough lasting more than 140 days, 130 (33.3%) of the chest radiographs, 85 (65.4%) were from HIV sero negative and 45 (34.6%) from sero positive children respectively.

7.

<b>Title:</b>	Association between Traditional uvulectomy and risk of hiv-1 transmission among children in Muhimbili hospital
<b>Researcher(s) or Author(s):</b>	Kalokola FM, Mbisa RL, Makwaya CK, Mhalu FS, Kitundu JAI.
<b>Institution:</b>	Muhimbili Medical Center
<b>Year:</b>	1995-96
<b>Place of Study:</b>	Muhimbili Hospital
<b>Publisher:</b>	Tanzania Medical Journal 2003
<b>Research Category</b>	
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p>The objective is to determine prevalence of traditional uvulectomy and its association with an increased risk for HIV-1 transmission among hospitalized children in Muhimbili. Symptoms and sign of each patient upon admission were recorded using standardized structured questionnaire and children were followed up until death or discharge. A total of 1961 children were studied out of which 568 undergone uvulectomy which mean 29%. The study also shows that the practice of traditional uvulectomy has not decreased in the last 30 years despite the government's effort to discourage. Although not shown in this study, the theoretical risk for HIV-1 transmission and fatal haemorrhage though the practice of traditional uvulectomy can not be underestimated.</p>

8.

<b>Title:</b>	Male condom use in Tanzania results from a National Survey
<b>Researcher(s) or Author(s):</b>	Kapiga SH, Lugalla JL
<b>Institution:</b>	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS)
<b>Year:</b>	2003
<b>Place of Study:</b>	Tanzania
<b>Publisher:</b>	East Africa Medical Journal 2003
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p>The objective of the study is to determine factors associated with male condom use in Tanzania. In this survey, a national representative sample of sexually active men (N=1898) and women (N=7027) were interviewed to obtain information about potential</p>

predictors of sexual practices and condom use. Two hundred and ninety (4.1%) women and 288 (15.2%) men had use condom aged 15-19 yrs reported the highest rate of condom use. Condom promotion activities have been less successful in Tanzania. Additional efforts of promoting condom use is needed.

9.

<b>Title:</b>	HAEMOTOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HIV POSTIVE PATIENTS SEEN AT MUHIMBILI HOSPITAL AND THEIR RELATION TOCLINICAL STAGE
<b>Researcher(s) or Author(s):</b>	Lymo M.A.
<b>Institution:</b>	UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM
<b>Year:</b>	2001
<b>Place of Study:</b>	MUHIMBILI NATIONAL HOSPITAL
<b>Publisher:</b>	Master of Medicine Dissertation 2003.UDSM
<b>Research Category:</b>	
<b>Abstract:</b>	HIV infection in addition to having significant immunologic, infectious and neoplastic manifestation has been reported to be associated with the number of haematological complications which result in significant clinical sequelae. To determine the haematological characteristic of HIV positive cross sectional analytical study carried out. 196 patients were recruited in the study, HIV serostatus determined in 183 patients. Findings show that Pulmonary tuberculosis and mucocutaneous fungal infections found to be higher to those with HIV positive, HIV positive patients found to have higher blood cytopenias compared to negative HIV patients, also Normochromic-nonnocytic anaemia was common to positive HIV patients compared to HIV negative patients. Haematological abnormalities were more prevalent in HIV positive patients.

10.

<b>Title:</b>	High rate and positive outcomes of HIV-serostatus disclosure to sexual partners; reason for caution optimism from a voluntary counseling and testing clinic in Dar es salaam, Tanzania
<b>Researcher(s) or Author(s):</b>	Maman S, Mbwambo JK, Sweat MD
<b>Institution:</b>	
<b>Year:</b>	2003
<b>Place of study:</b>	DAR ES SALAAM
<b>Publisher:</b>	AIDS Behav 2003
<b>Research Category:</b>	
<b>Abstract:</b>	The rate, barriers and outcomes of HIV serostatus disclosure to sexual partners are described for 245 female voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) clients in Dar es Salaam. 64% of HIV positive women and 79% of HIV negative women (p=0.10028)

reported that they shared HIV test results with their partners, 52% reported fear of their partners reaction. VCT should continued promoted. However, intervention approaches such as development of screening tools and new counseling approaches are important to ensure the safety of women who want to safety disclose HIV serostatus to their sexual partners.

11.

<b>Title:</b>	HIV-positive women report more lifetime partner violence: findings from a voluntary counseling and testing clinic in dar es salaam, Tanzania
<b>Researcher(s) or Author(s):</b>	Maman S, Mbwambo JK, Hogan NM, Kilonzo GP, Sweat MD.
<b>Institutions:</b>	VCT
<b>Year:</b>	2002
<b>Place of Study:</b>	Dar es Salaam, TANZANIA.
<b>Publisher:</b>	Am J Public Health.2002
<b>Abstract:</b>	Experience of partner violence were compared between HIV positive women and HIV negative women, 340 women were enrolled and method used was interview after 3 months after HIV testing to estimate the prevalence and identify the correlates of violence. The result is that the odds of reporting at least 1 violent event was higher among HIV positive women than HIV negative women. Odds of reporting partners violence was 10 times higher among younger (<30 years) HIV positive women than among younger HIV negative women. Violence is a risk factor for HIV infection that must be addressed through Multilevel prevention approaches.