

Research article

# Study of a human immunodeficiency virus-associated multiple-tissue dysfunction syndrome in one boy: Analysis of multiple tissues using X-ray, computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging

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## Abstract

In the previous study, reports of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-associated multiple tissue dysfunction syndromes are limit. Now, multiple tissue lesions of one boy with AIDS were analyzed using X-ray, computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Results showed that obvious brain atrophy and several focus were detected by CT and MRI. Lung lymphoid inflammation and pulmonary lymphoplasia were observed by CT. A swelling with a slight low density in hepatic anterior region of right lobe and a large soft tissue neoplasm in right abdomen were obtained by CT. An obvious damage of intestinal duct and intestinal lymphomas were respectively observed by molybdenum contrast image and CT. X-ray showed a low density of thoracic bone and iliac bone, and irregular shapes of bone joint and epiphysis. Characterizations of HIV-associated multiple organ dysfunction syndromes in the case are benefit to understand features of children with acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

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**Keywords:** HIV-associated multiple organ dysfunction syndrome; X-ray; Computed tomography; Magnetic resonance imaging

## 1. Introduction

In the septic patients, pathogenic bacteria invasion may result in multiple organ/tissue dysfunction syndromes [1–3]. As to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, it has demonstrated that patients also differ from each other with regard to severity of disease, etiology of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and type of AIDS. Different etiologies of AIDS exhibited different clinical outcomes [4,5]. In developing countries, children with HIV infection show

short latency period of virus, quick progression of morbidity, weak course of illness, high probability infections of several pathogens [6,7]. However, literatures of HIV-infected multiple tissue dysfunction syndromes are sparse. In the current study, a HIV-infected multiple-tissue dysfunction syndrome was reported by analysis of several organ lesions using X-ray, computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

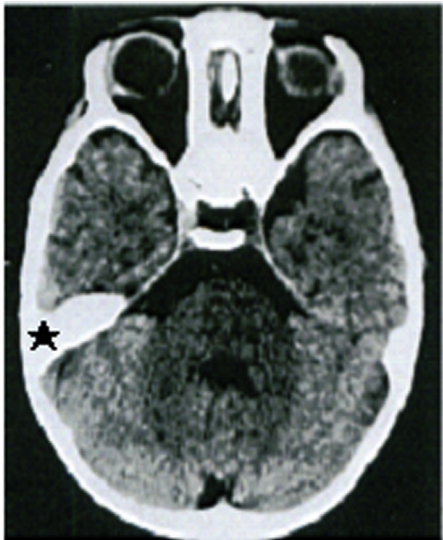
## 2. Case presentation

The study was approved by Ethical Review Committee of Nanyang Medical University. Available patient was approached and informed of the study objectives, procedure and confidentiality issues by study coordinator. Patient who

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