35 ans avec 250 hommes et 106 femmes, soit un sex ratio H/F de 2.4. La plupart des contaminations masculines sont le fait de rapports sexuels avec des partenaires multiples pour 82% des cas et la femme avec un seul partenaire dans 78% des cas. L'utilisation du préservatif est reconnue dans 60% des cas contre 40% de façon occasionnelle, les toxicomanes représentent 0,8% (2 cas). Des antécédents de MST sont retrouvés dans 56% des cas. Les signes d'appel les plus fréquemment rencontrés sont : l'asthénie, l'anorexie, la fièvre et l'amaigrissement. Par ordre décroissant, ces manifestations cliniques, souvent associées, sont : perte du poids > 10% ou un état cachectique 58,70% (209/356), fièvre > 38°C depuis plus d'un mois 53% (189/356), diarrhée depuis plus d'un mois 41,60% (148/356).

Les infections opportunistes les plus fréquentes sont : candidose orale 51,40% (183/356) et candidose oro-esophagienne 40% (candidose orale + dysphagie ou odynophagie), tuberculoses pulmonaires et extrapulmonaires 43,50% (155/356) (TB pulmonaire dans 65,16%, TB ganglionnaire 23,22%, TB miliaire et TB méningée dans 11,61%), méningite à cryptocoque 11,80% (42/356), pneumocystose 6,50% (23/356), rétinite due au cytomégalovirus 1,12% (4/356). Les autres manifestations opportunistes comme la toxoplasmose et le sarcome de Kaposi sont beaucoup plus rarement rencontrées en raison des difficultés du diagnostic paraclinique. La mortalité dans le service a été de 17,40% (62/356).

**Conclusion**

La tuberculose est la plus fréquente parmi les infections opportunistes décrites chez les malades du sida au Cambodge. La méningite à cryptocoque est au 3e rang des infections opportunistes au Cambodge et les médecins cambodgiens doivent l'évoquer en priorité devant un syndrome méningé.

---

Knowledge, attitudes and practices of university students regarding HIV infection in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 1999

Philippe Glaziou, Charles Bodet, Thay Loy, Sophann Vonthananak, Sophie El-Kouby, François Flye Sainte-Marie

A survey on knowledge, attitudes and practices was conducted in a representative sample of university students in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, in 1999. A total number of 772 students from 14 different classrooms randomly selected out of 126 classrooms with proportional probability sampling were surveyed including all students in the selected classrooms, of whom 679 participated in the study (88%) and filled a self-administered questionnaire. Sex ratio (M/F) was 2.2, mean age 21 years old (males: 22, females: 20) and 23% of the students were living alone. Mean weekly expenditures of the students was US$ 19 [95% confidence interval (CI): 14-24; males: 22, females: 13]. Knowledge of HIV transmission routes and risk factors was excellent, and all students had already received information on HIV on several occasions via lecture presentations and television or newspapers. The students found that condoms were costly (18%), difficult to find (17%), difficult to use (24%) and that they reduced the pleasure during a sexual intercourse (44%).

Of the male students, 44% had experienced a sexual relationship (95% CI: 31-52), mean age at first intercourse was 20 years old. During the first intercourse, 67% of male students used a condom (95% CI: 57-77), 73% if the partner was a prostitute (63% of first sexual partners were prostitutes).

During the last intercourse with a prostitute, 76% of male students used a condom (95% CI: 66-87). Of the male students who had experienced sexual relationships, 8% had experienced a relationship with a man (95% CI: 0.3-16), 27% had no current sexual partner during the survey and 47% had three or more partners. Number of sexual partners was not related to age or to weekly living expenditures. Mean number of relations with prostitutes during the past month was four (95% CI: 2.5-5.6), and 13% of the male students had more than 10 relations with prostitutes. Condom use with prostitutes decreased with age (p < 0.001) and the number of relationships with prostitutes within the past month (p < 0.001) but was not related to the level of weekly expenditures (survey ordered logistic regression). Of the female students, 3% had experienced sexual relations (95% CI: 3.2-4.8). Mean age at first intercourse was 18 years old. During first intercourse, 10% of the female students used a condom. None of the female students had experienced homosexual relationships. In total, 45% of students who had sexual relationships had already been tested for HIV.