

**Abstract:**

Abstract To investigate whether infection with human immunodeficiency virus 1 (HIV-1) affects fibrosis development in patients infected with *Schistosoma mansoni*, we evaluated schistosomiasis-induced pathology in the livers of Kenyan patients co-infected with HIV-1. Compared with persons with schistosomiasis alone (n = 58), there were no significant differences in distribution of ultrasound-detectable pathology in persons with HIV-1 co-infection (n = 23). Similarly, serum aspartate aminotransferase levels were not significantly different in HIV-1+ individuals. Hepatic fibrosis was associated with significantly decreased CD4+ T cell counts, even in the absence of HIV-1 infection. These data suggest that HIV-1 co-infection does not significantly alter the proportion of patients experiencing schistosomiasis-induced fibrosis, but pathology associated with *S. mansoni* infections leads to CD4+ T cell reductions and thereby may exacerbate the effects of HIV-1 in co-infected individuals