Treatment of acute gonococcal urethritis in Bangkok, Thailand

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In most areas of the world, Neisseria gonorrhoeae has become increasingly less sensitive to antimicrobials, both in vitro and in vivo, as discussed by Willcox (1970), Martin, Lester, Price, and Schmale (1970), and Sparling (1972). Because of this trend, the doses of penicillin necessary to obtain satisfactory cure rates have greatly increased. The current recommendation by the Venereal Diseases Branch of the U.S. Public Health Service (1972) includes a penicillin injection volume which may be limiting because of local pain.

Throughout the Far East, the frequency of gonococcal strains with reduced antimicrobial sensitivity has been high for many years and has tended to increase, as Willcox (1970) and Reyn (1969) have reported. Thus, the problems experienced elsewhere in establishing adequate treatment regimens for gonorrhoea have been even greater in South-East Asia. We report here the studies conducted to establish effective treatment schedules for gonorrhoea in Bangkok, Thailand. These studies may be relevant to other areas in the Far East and to certain groups in the United States.

Patients and methods

From December, 1971, to February, 1973, 628 American servicemen with gonococcal urethritis were treated with the current treatment schedule.

DIAGNOSIS

The diagnosis was based upon the demonstration of Gram-negative intracellular diplococci in a smear or the isolation of N. gonorrhoeae from urethral scrapings obtained by inserting a bacteriological loop 1 to 2 cm. into the urethra.

CLINICAL EVALUATION

Patients with symptoms of urethritis were interviewed and examined, and smears of urethral material were taken. After April, 1972, urethral cultures were obtained in most cases. If Gram-negative intracellular diplococci were not demonstrated, the examination was repeated after the patient had held his urine overnight. When gonococcal infection was diagnosed, contact interviewing was done and the patient was treated. If gonococcal infection was not established and the patient had a heavy urethral discharge or had recently taken antibiotics, the examination was performed a third time. If the gonococcus was not demonstrated, the patients were treated with tetracycline for non-specific urethritis. Treatment failures on this drug were further evaluated for trichomonal urethritis, prostatitis, or other conditions.

LABORATORY METHODS

Smears were Gram-stained and examined in the hospital laboratory. The material for culture was plated on both Thayer-Martin and 10 per cent. blood agar plates maintained at room temperature. With less than a 2-hr delay, these plates were placed in candle-extinction jars and incubated at 37°C. The plates were examined for growth after 24 and 48 hrs. Selected colonies were tested with oxidase reagent and stained by Gram's method.

Isolates presumed to be Neisseria gonorrhoeae were subcultured on Thayer-Martin medium. Standard sugar fermentation tests were done, using a cystine tryptase agar base. The organism was considered to be N. gonorrhoeae if it was an oxidase-positive, Gram-negative diplococcus, which fermented 1 per cent. glucose, but failed to ferment 1 per cent. sucrose or lactose. Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) of penicillin were determined using Mueller-Hinton plates containing 0-0, 0-05, 0-1, 0-2, 0-4, 0-6, 0-8, 1-0, 1-2, 1-4, 1-6, 1-8, and 2-0 units per ml. penicillin. Controls employing staphylococcal reference strains and N. gonorrhoeae reference strains from the WHO Reference Laboratory (Dr. A. Reyn) were included.

TREATMENT

Five penicillin treatment schedules were used over the 14 months in six consecutive, non-random treatment periods, and kanamycin was used for patients who were allergic to penicillin (Table I).
TABLE I  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule number</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
<th>Treatment period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 g. probenecid and 2-4 m.u. pro pen (one intramuscular site)</td>
<td>Dec. 71-Jan. 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 g. probenecid and 4-8 m.u. pro pen (two intramuscular sites)</td>
<td>Jan. 72-Mar. 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 g. probenecid and 4-8 m.u. pro pen (two intramuscular sites)</td>
<td>Apr. 72-Jun. 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2 g. probenecid and 3-5 g. ampicillin (orally)</td>
<td>Jul. 72-Aug. 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2 g. probenecid and 4-8 m.u. pro pen (one intramuscular site)</td>
<td>Sep. 72-Oct. 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2 g. probenecid and 5-0 m.u. pen G (one intramuscular site)</td>
<td>Nov. 72-Jan. 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2 g. kanamycin (one intramuscular site)</td>
<td>Apr. 72-Jan. 73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Probenecid was given 10 to 15 min. before ampicillin ingestion and 45 to 60 min. before penicillin injection.

m.u. = million units; pro pen = aqueous procaine penicillin G; pen G = sodium penicillin G dissolved in 8 ml. 1 per cent. xylocaine.

Patients who had recurrent disease received either 2 g. kanamycin or 4-8 m.u. procaine penicillin plus 2 g. probenecid; after June, 1972, the latter combination was used for those unable to return for follow-up.

FOLLOW-UP

Most patients were instructed to attend again after 1 week. They were then examined a minimum of 4 hrs after last passing urine and in most cases after holding urine overnight. Smears of urethral scrapings were taken from all patients, and cultures of urethral scrapings were done at the follow-up examination for all patients seen after April, 1972. Two-glass urine specimens were acidified and examined grossly for haze, heavy threads, or clumps.

Patients were considered to have been followed if they returned within 3 weeks of therapy. All patients who had *N. gonorrhoeae* demonstrated at the follow-up visit were defined as having recurrent disease. This group thus includes patients that others would classify as having either a re-infection or a relapse.

Results

LABORATORY FINDINGS

Both smears and cultures were done in 433 cases. Both were positive in 405 cases (94 per cent.); smears were positive and cultures negative in twenty cases and cultures positive and smears negative in eight. At least two of the twenty patients with negative cultures had taken inadequate antimicrobial therapy (tetracycline) within the 12 hrs preceding our tests. It is estimated that 3 to 5 per cent. of patients with both smears and cultures positive had positive smears only on the second or third visit to the clinic, while cultures from all visits were positive. *Mimea* were isolated on non-selective media in eighteen cases, but all patients with positive smears and *Mimea* on culture also had *N. gonorrhoeae* isolated.

MIC determinations for penicillin were done on 362 of the isolates (Figure) and ranged from 0.05 to 1.8 u./ml. 192 isolates (53 per cent.) were considered highly insensitive to penicillin, with an MIC of 0.6 u./ml. or greater, while 322 (89 per cent.) had an MIC of 0.1 u./ml. or greater.

![Figure](http://sti.bmj.com/)

**FIGURE** Penicillin sensitivity of *N. gonorrhoeae* isolates in Bangkok, Thailand, April, 1972, to January, 1973

CLINICAL FINDINGS

The results with various treatments are presented in Table II. Although the diagnosis of recurrence after Schedules 1 and 2 was based solely on the use of smears of urethral scrapings, the recurrence rate was 50 and 31 per cent. respectively. 2 g. probenecid

TABLE II  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule no.</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
<th>No. of patients treated</th>
<th>Patients followed</th>
<th>Recurrent disease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 g. probenecid + 2-4 m.u. pro pen</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 g. probenecid + 4-8 m.u. pro pen</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 g. probenecid + 4-8 m.u. pro pen</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2 g. probenecid + 3-5 g. ampicillin</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2 g. probenecid + 4-8 m.u. pro pen</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2 g. probenecid + 5-0 m.u. pen G</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2 g. kanamycin</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of those followed:

- 7 = 50
- 14 = 31.1
- 5 = 5.6
- 6 = 7.3
- 7 = 8.4
- 1 = 5.5
plus 4·8 m.u. procaine penicillin were used nearly 10 weeks apart in Schedules 3 and 5, but had similar recurrence rates of 5·6 and 7·5 per cent. The combined recurrence rate for this therapy was 6·5 per cent. (eleven recurrences in 169 patients followed). The use of 3·5 g. ampicillin plus 2 g. probenecid (Schedule 4) was associated with recurrent disease in five of 69 patients followed (7·2 per cent.). Non-
gonococcal infections in this group were, however, 
severe (vide infra). Recurrence after 2 g. probenecid 
plus 5 m.u. sodium penicillin G (Schedule 6) occurred in seven of 83 patients followed (8·4 per 
cent.). After 2 g. kanamycin, used to treat patients 
allergic to penicillin, only one recurrence was ob-
served in the eighteen patients followed. Throughout 
the study, the percentage of patients who were 
followed remained relatively constant, ranging from 
58 to 70 per cent. in the various treatment groups 
(Table II).

COMPLICATIONS

One patient treated by Schedule 1 developed acute 
epididymo-orchitis in the week after therapy. Cultures 
were not available during this time, but the 
gonococcus could not be demonstrated in smears 
from urethral scrapings. Post-gonococcal urethritis 
(PGU) with abnormal ‘two-glass’ urine tests and of 
mild clinical severity occurred in each group, but 
among those given ampicillin nearly 25 per cent. of 
the PGU was associated with severe symptoms and 
signs resembling gonococcal urethritis. In all these 
patients two or three cultures for N. gonorrhoeae 
were submitted during follow-up and were negative 
before therapy for PGU.

Complications associated with the injectable drugs 
were limited to moderate local pain of a transient 
nature. No sciatic nerve involvement, abscess forma-
tion, or other severe local reactions were noted. None of the drugs appeared to have a significantly 
greater incidence of painful reactions. No severe 
psychotic reactions were noted with the procaine 
penicillin regimes and accelerated allergic reactions 
were not observed.

The ingestion of a large pill mass, either probenecid 
or ampicillin, was associated with mild, acute, upper 
gastrointestinal complaints in a few patients, but was 
not associated with later upper or lower gastro-
intestinal problems. Among the 601 patients taking 
probenecid, one developed an acute urticarial re-
action 45 minutes after ingestion of the tablets. He 
had no associated wheezing or oedema. The reaction 
was relieved with an antihistamine and subsequent antibiotic therapy did not exacerbate the condition.

Discussion

LABORATORY OBSERVATIONS

Other workers have been able to isolate N. gonorr-
hoae in 91 to 99 per cent. of the cases with positive 
smears (Phillips, Humphrey, Middleton, and Nicol, 
1971; Holmes, Johnson, and Floyd, 1967; Maurer 
and Schneider, 1969; Ashamalla, Walters, and 
Crahan, 1966; Eriksson, 1970; Tiedemann, Hackney, 
and Price, 1965). Our ability to isolate the organism 
in 94 per cent. of cases suggests that the technical 
difficulties with smears listed by Willcox (1970) 
were avoided in these studies. Although only 2 
per cent. of our cases were identified by cultures 
alone, this figure is estimated at 5 to 7 per cent. if 
the patients had been seen on only one occasion.

The number of strains of gonococci with reduced 
sensitivity to penicillin in vitro in this unselected 
group of isolates was high, 89 per cent. having an 
MIC of 0·1 u./ml. or greater, more than 50 per cent. 
0·6 u./ml. or greater, and 12 per cent. 1 u./ml. or 
greater. Suvanamalik (1971) reported that 37 per 
cent. of unselected strains from elsewhere in Bangkok 
had an MIC of 0·5 u./ml. or greater. More recent 
studies have documented an increase in the degree 
of insensitivity of strains at this laboratory (personal 
communication with Dr. S. Suvanamalik). These 
do not approach the degree of insensitivity found by 
Reyn (1969), but the strains she reported on may have 
been from ‘problem cases’ in Thailand.

CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS

The use of 2·4 m.u. procaine penicillin 1 hr after 
1 g. probenecid was based on the success reported by 
Holmes and others (1967), Holmes, Johnson, Stewart, 
and Kvale (1968), and Keynes, Halverson, and Clarke 
(1969) in other areas with ‘resistant’ gonorrhoea. 
This was quickly demonstrated to be an unsuccessful 
regime, recurrent disease being noted in 50 per cent. 
of cases. Doubling the dose of procaine penicillin 
decreased the recurrence rate, but only to 31 per 
cent.

Because of local pain, 4·8 m.u. procaine penicillin 
seemed to be near the maximum single-session dose. 
Meads, Knight, and Izlar (1951) and Frisk, Diding, 
and Wallmark (1952) have reported that the enhance-
ment of serum penicillin levels by probenecid is 
dose-related up to 4 g., and Boger and Strickland 
(1955) suggested that toxicity as a result of short-
term administration of this drug was minimal. 
Recently, Cornelius, Schroeter, Lester, and Martin 
(1971) and the British Medical Journal (1968) 
(quoting unpublished observations of F. R. Curtis) 
reported that the use of 2 g. probenecid in combina-
tion with large doses of procaine penicillin caused
no serious side-effects. We therefore increased the dose of probenecid to 2 g. and gave 4·8 m.u. procaine penicillin 1 hr later. A recurrence rate of less than 7 per cent. was found with this combination, and 2 g. probenecid was therefore used in all subsequent penicillin trials.

Oral therapy is painless and is possibly associated with fewer severe allergic reactions than parenteral administration. A single-session oral dose of ampicillin plus probenecid had been successfully used in cases of gonorrhoea in the Philippines by Kvale, Keyes, Johnson, and Holmes (1971), so this method was included in our studies. Although we were unable to demonstrate gonococcal recurrence in more than five out of 69 patients, the frequency and severity of apparent post-gonococcal urethritis that we observed precludes further use of this combination in our clinic.

Olsen and Lomholt (1969) used a combination of 1 g. probenecid and 5·0 m.u. sodium penicillin G, and reported no significant side-effects during 4 years of use. Morton and Onn (1971) reported that this combination was successful in Singapore, where insensitivity in vitro is as common as in Bangkok.

Acceptance of this single injection by patients was also excellent. Our results with this combination were not significantly different from those for Schedules 3, 4, 5, or 7, although 8·4 per cent. of patients had recurrent disease.

Both the studies in vitro of Suwanamalik (1971) and unpublished clinical studies in Bangkok suggested that tetracycline was not the best therapy here. We therefore used kanamycin for the initial therapy of patients allergic to penicillin. Although the number treated was small, this seemed to be a satisfactory drug. (Spectinomycin was not available during most of this time.)

Since we were unable to differentiate reliably between patients with re-infection and those with relapse, both groups were considered under the heading 'recurrence'. Patients with recurrent disease were seen an average of 10·7 days after therapy and seven of 24 patients in Groups 3 to 7 returned during the third week of follow-up. The MIC values for those with recurrences were not significantly higher than for the entire group. This suggests that a large number of the cases included in our recurrence group were re-infected, and would explain our inability to achieve more than a 92 to 94 per cent. cure rate with these treatment schedules. It is interesting to note that Holmes and others (1968) inferred a 6 per cent. re-infection rate in patients followed over a 3-week period.

The failure of 35 per cent. of the patients to return for follow-up may be in part related to our practice of planning return visits 1 week after therapy. Since the completion of this study, we have asked patients to return 2 to 4 days after therapy, and there has been an increase in the follow-up rate to nearly 90 per cent.

Conclusions

Factors which influence gonococcal disease are unique and changing in every area; therefore studies to establish optimal therapies should be a part of the activities of each venereal disease clinic. Doubling the dose of probenecid seemed to improve the efficacy of procaine penicillin. Although the treatment groups and their evaluation and follow-up were felt to be similar, similarity cannot be assured without a randomized prospective trial. If such a study substantiated this impression, further increases in antimicrobial insensitivity of gonococci might still be met within single-session penicillin therapy. Of greater long-term importance will be better disease control, better understanding of the mechanisms of antimicrobial insensitivity, and a lessening of the pressures which favour the development of antimicrobial insensitivity of N. gonorrhoeae.

Summary

The results of studies in 628 men with acute gonococcal urethritis attending a clinic in Bangkok, Thailand, are presented. The minimum inhibitory concentration of penicillin was \( \geq 0\cdot1 \) unit per ml. for 89 per cent. of the isolates of Neisseria gonorrhoeae, confirming their high frequency of reduced sensitivity in this area. Therapy with four out of six different treatment schedules successfully cleared the infection in more than 92 per cent. of cases. Increasing the dose of probenecid which preceded 4·8 m.u. procaine penicillin from 1 to 2 g. was associated with a decrease in disease recurrence from 31 to 5·6 per cent. The need for studies of therapeutic efficacy is emphasized, particularly in areas where less sensitive organisms are common.

Without the support of Col. John P. Canby, M.C., and the advice of Dr. R. S. Morton, these studies would not have been possible. The medical auxiliaries who assisted us include Thomas Gerrity, Henry George, and William Brooks.

References


Brit. med. J. (1968) 3, 391 ‘Treatment of gonorrhoea today’


Traitément de l’urétrite gonococcique aiguë à Bangkok

SOMMAIRE

On présente le résultat d’études effectuées chez 628 hommes atteints de gonococcie urétrale aiguë consultant dans une clinique de Bangkok, Thaïlande. La concentration inhibitrice minimale de penicilline fut > 0,1 unité/ml pour 89 pour cent des isolments de Neisseria gonorrhoeae; ceci confirmant la haute fréquence d’une sensibilité réduite dans la région.

L’infection guérit dans plus de 92 pour cent des cas traités par 4 des 6 différents schémas thérapeutiques utilisés. En augmentant la dose de probénécide de 1 à 2 g avant l’injection de 4,8 m.u. de pénicilline-procaine, on assista à une diminution des rechutes de 31 à 5,6 pour cent. On souligne la nécessité d’études sur l’efficacité thérapeutique, particulièrement dans les régions où l’on trouve communément des organismes moins sensibles.
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