Perforating chancre: any cause-effect relation with HIV infection?

Variation in clinical pictures of syphilis, when co-infected with HIV are well known. Normally, a classic Hunterian chancre heals within 1–2 weeks of treatment without scarring. Primary chancre, healing with perforation of the site, does not commonly occur. Here we report four patients with primary syphilis, in whom the chancre healed with perforation of the genitalia. Concomitant infection with HIV is presumed to be responsible for this destructive sequela.

Case 1
A 21 year old woman presented with a painless, indurated ulcer on the inner aspect of the left labia majora, along with same sided painful, indurated ulcer on the inner aspect of the left labia majora.

Case 2
A 20 year old unmarried male patient with high risk behaviour presented with a large perforation on the lateral side of the shaft of the penis. He gave a history of a painless ulcer on the same site about 1 month earlier. At presentation, his VDRL was 1:32. He was treated with penicillin.

Case 4
A 45 year old married man with high risk behaviour presented with a large perforation on the lateral side of the shaft of the penis. He gave a history of a painless ulcer on the same site about 1 month earlier. At presentation, his VDRL was 1:32. He was treated with penicillin.

Comment
Gram stained smears from the ulcers and culture for aerobic and anaerobic organisms were negative in first three cases. In all the four patients, ELISA for HIV was positive. Immune response to T pallidum is primarily cell mediated. In an immunocompetent host with primary syphils, CD4+CD8+ T lymphocyte ratio is high at the site of the chancre, which possibly prevents local multiplication of the organism. Consequent to the loss of local cellular immunity as a result of HIV infection there may be an enhanced ability of the organism to multiply locally, giving rise to larger and deeper ulcers which are slower to heal. This fact has been demonstrated experimentally in animal models.

Studies exploring the correlation of CD4+ T cell count and stage of HIV infection with this altered manifestation of primary syphilis should be undertaken. This might show the impact of HIV infection on the clinical severity of primary chancre.

A C Inamadar, A Palit
Department of Dermatology, Venereology and Leprology, BLDEA’S Shri BM Patil Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, Bijapur, Karnataka, India

Correspondence to: Dr Arun C Inamadar; Aparunali@rediffmail.com

References

Accepted for publication 10 October 2002

Superior mesenteric artery syndrome in an HIV positive patient

A 27 year old HIV positive man with a CD4+ lymphocyte count of 26 cells ×10^3/l presented with a 2 week history of progressive left sided weakness, vomiting, and weight loss. A computed tomograph (CT) brain scan demonstrated ring lesions bilaterally in the basal ganglia. Toxoplasma serology was positive at a titre of 1:256 and treatment for cerebral toxoplasmosis commenced. His weakness responded to therapy but vomiting continued despite antiemetics. An ultrasound scan demonstrated an enlarged, dilated stomach, dilated first and second parts of the duodenum, and an obstruction at the level of the third. Barium studies confirmed these findings but also demonstrated prominent peristalsis in the second part of the duodenum and an abrupt cessation of flow to barium in the middle of the third (fig 1). Some flow of barium into the jejunum was noted when the patient was turned prone. An abdominal CT scan demonstrated a reduction in the angle between the superior mesenteric artery and the aorta (fig 2). A diagnosis of superior mesenteric artery (SMA) syndrome was considered. Two litres of bile were aspirated per nasogastric tube daily and he continued to lose weight. His body mass index (BMI) fell to

Figure 1 Perforation of prepuce.

Bilateral inguinal lymphadenopathy was present. DGI from the ulcer was negative and VDRL was 1:64. Following penicillin therapy, it healed with perforation of the prepuce.

Case 4
A 45 year old married man with high risk behaviour presented with a large perforation on the lateral side of the shaft of the penis. He gave a history of a painless ulcer on the same site about 1 month earlier. At presentation, his VDRL was 1:32. He was treated with penicillin.

Comment
Gram stained smears from the ulcers and culture for aerobic and anaerobic organisms were negative in first three cases. In all the four patients, ELISA for HIV was positive. Immune response to T pallidum is primarily cell mediated. In an immunocompetent host with primary syphils, CD4+CD8+ T lymphocyte ratio is high at the site of the chancre, which possibly prevents local multiplication of the organism. Consequent to the loss of local cellular immunity as a result of HIV infection there may be an enhanced ability of the organism to multiply locally, giving rise to larger and deeper ulcers which are slower to heal. This fact has been demonstrated experimentally in animal models.

Studies exploring the correlation of CD4+ T cell count and stage of HIV infection with this altered manifestation of primary syphilis should be undertaken. This might show the impact of HIV infection on the clinical severity of primary chancre.

A C Inamadar, A Palit
Department of Dermatology, Venereology and Leprology, BLDEA’S Shri BM Patil Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, Bijapur, Karnataka, India

Correspondence to: Dr Arun C Inamadar; Aparunali@rediffmail.com

Figure 1 Image from barium meal series. The proximal duodenum is dilated. There is an abrupt calibre change (arrow) in the third part where the superior mesenteric artery crosses. Distinct peristalsis was seen in this region during the study.

www.stijournal.com
12 and total parenteral nutrition was introduced for 6 weeks after which an exploratory laparotomy was performed. An anterior gastrectomy was made and a jejunal feeding tube inserted into the collapsed proximal small bowel. The patient recovered postoperatively but remained reduced and restless for 6 weeks after which his BMI increased to 15, vomiting stopped, and he demanded food. At the time of writing he is well, independent, and on antiretroviral therapy.

Superior mesenteric artery syndrome is a controversial diagnosis synonymous with vascular compression of the duodenum, arteriomesenteric duodenal compression syndrome, the cast syndrome, chronic duodenal ileus, and Wilkie’s syndrome. First described by Rokitsan in 1842, frequency of reports have recently declined and its existence debated. The syndrome has been ascribed to a reduction in the angle between the aorta and the superior mesenteric artery, scissoring the duodenum in its third part causing obstruction. This is often because of sudden, severe weight loss resulting in a reduction of mesenteric and retroperitoneal fat. Precipitating factors include eating disorders, severe wasting conditions, prolonged immobilisation, previous abdominal surgery, or inflammatory conditions. It has also been reported in cases of severe kyphoscoliosis. It has not previously been reported in AIDS.

Characteristic symptoms, typically intermittent in nature, comprise bloating, nausea, and intractable bilious vomiting relieved by adopting the prone or knee to chest position. A barium meal is the most useful diagnostic investigation. Features of note include dilatation of the first and second parts of the duodenum and an abrupt, linear hold up of barium in the third with abnormal peristalsis and even reverse peristalsis frequently observed. Relief of the obstruction can in some instances be achieved by placing the patient prone during the investigation. CT studies can demonstrate reduction in the aortomesenteric mesenteric artery angle and serve as a non-invasive diagnostic tool. Reversal of weight loss is key to resolution, by surgical means if necessary. Nutritional support should be attempted first. Endoscopic or nasogastric decompression is often difficult because of severe gastric dilatation. Duodenojejunostomy or gastrectomy are the surgical procedures of choice when medical therapy fails. Our patient did not experience immediate symptomatic relief through surgery but did achieve rapid weight gain via jejunal feeding. We report the first case of SMA syndrome in a patient with AIDS. The spread of HIV worldwide and its association with severe wasting makes this an important differential diagnosis for the clinician.

R Stümpfle, A R Wright, J Walsh
St Mary’s Hospital, Praed Street, London W2 1NY, UK

Correspondence to: Dr Richard Stümpfle, Department of Anaesthetics, Northwick Park Hospital, Watford Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 3UJ, UK; rstumpfle@doctors.net.uk

Was the Papanicolaou smear responsible for the decline of Trichomonas vaginalis?

There has been a dramatic decline in the prevalence of Trichomonas vaginalis in Australia over the past 30 years. In 1979, 17.8% of women attending a Sydney STI clinic had Trichomonas vaginalis infection. By 1998 less than 1% of non-Indigenous women presenting to family planning and STI clinics in another part of the duodenum. Clin Radiol 1982;33:75–81.


Accepted for publication 16 December 2002

The HPV/AIDS epidemic in Ukraine: stable or still exploding?

A recent article published in Sexually Transmitted Infections’ presented evidence suggesting that the HPV/AIDS epidemic in Ukraine had peaked in 1997 and has since declined. The world has only recently awoken to the threat of a widespread HIV/AIDS epidemic in central Europe, including projections of an
epidemic in Russia of between 6–11% by 2010, and the potential for economic decline and geopolitical instability: HIV trends in Ukraine, with many of the same socioecono-

moc characteristics and risk factors found in Russia—namely, large numbers of injecting drug users (IDUs), an expanding sex industry, internal and external migration, poor access to health care, national economic and social upheaval, and a recent explosive syphilis epidemic—must therefore be examined closely. Could Ukraine present a model for Russia in terms of controlling the HIV epidemic? If so, Ukraine in fact represent an ongoing epidemic inadequately described by official statistics?

The first indication that perhaps the data presented by Mavrov and Bondarenko might not reflect the current status of the epidemic in Ukraine is the apparent contradic-
tion in table 1, which reports the prevalence of HIV among select groups in 1998 and 1999. While HIV prevalence for “all populations” declined, every subpopulation increased, ex-
cept for a decline from 0.07% to 0.064% among blood donors. Prevalence among pregn-


Table 1 Prevalence of HIV among injecting drug users, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>HIV prevalence (%)</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poltava</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donetsk</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kryvyi Rig</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odessa</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simferopol</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharkiv</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References


Partner notification in primary care

In their recent letter on the sexual health issues which face performers in the adult entertainment industry, Gabrielsen and Bar-
ton highlight the current lack of coherent sexual health infrastructure for this popula-
tion in the United Kingdom. The work of the AIM Health Care Foundation in the United States, is a valuable model which identifies the unique sexual health requirements of adult industry workers. By providing specialist care for the performers, AIM offers advice and information to a group whose specific needs have been globally poorly ad-
dressed. Evidence of this is provided by the large number of performers who choose to access AIM Health Care for their HIV tests in the United States.1

In the United Kingdom this would also seem to be the case, as the few adult perform-
ers who have any form of STI screening also prefer to use the facilities of private clinics.2 The role of GUM clinics stretches beyond an authenticating agency for HIV certification, which should not be allowed to become the primary reason for contact between perform-
ers and GUM staff. Stronger emphasis needs to be placed on re-education within the UK industry to highlight the need for regular STI screening, health education and promotion. Especially since performers have any form of regular STI screening either in their public or private lives.3 We believe that it may be helpful to raise awareness of services offered by modern GUM clinics in the United Kingdom, by training and targeted infor-
mation for adult performers.

By taking control of sexual health the industry will not only have healthy performers but will also provide the viewing public with a safer sex message that is portrayed in an entertaining, safe and non-threatening man-
ner. Therefore, bearing in mind the complex-
ties facing performers, the adult entertain-
ment industry should be commenced for working with core HIV/GUM services and pilotin a study into the sexual health of adult performers. It will be of particular interest to see whether sexual health care can be provided for this group within the bounds of the NHS or whether they, like their American counter-
parts, will choose to rely on private clinics to provide them with care and information.

References


www.stijournal.com
**Circumcision in genital warts—let us not forget!**

Patients with genital warts present to the healthcare professional with two major problems of persistence and recurrence. These problems are difficult to resolve. Although the mechanism of genital warts are topical podophyllin, podophyllotoxin, cryotherapy, electrosurgery, chemical cautery, carbon dioxide laser, 5-fluorouracil cream, topical imiquimod cream, and intralesional interferon. We wish to highlight the role of circumcision in extensive genital warts involving prepuce, which were refractory to the conventional treatment. A 50 year old patient presented to us with genital warts for duration of 4 years. On examination, lesions were in the form of sessile, filliform, and papular keratotic verrucous lesions present involving both outer and undersurface of almost whole of the prepuce (fig 1). These lesions were treated by us and in the past by various doctors with topical podophyllin, trichloroacetic acid cautery, electrosurgery, etc., for periods ranging from weeks to months with only minimal response, with the lesions coming back. The patient had some difficulty in retraction of the prepuce and was psychologically disturbed. The patient otherwise was healthy with no evidence of any other disease. Considering the extensive involvement of prepuce and refractory nature to various treatments, circumcision was performed. Histopathological examination of the excised tissue showed changes consistent with warts without any cellular atypia. Surgical wound healed well in a week with no complications.

Extensive genital warts with evidence of keratinisation are often refractory to podophyllin, podophyllotoxin, and cryotherapy, etc., and are best dealt with surgically or by topical 5-fluorouracil cream. Scissor excision has been mentioned in the treatment of severe lesions over the shaft of penis, labia majora, and perianal warts.1 However, circumcision for extensive prepuceal warts finds no place in the list of treatments for genital warts in men. In addition to the psychological morbidity, larger and more numerous warts can cause discomfort, and particularly involving prepuce can cause phimosis, secondary infection, and marital disharmony and considerable anxiety in the sexual partner. Globally, approximately 25% of the men affected are reimbursed for religious, cultural, medical, or parental choice reasons. However, controversies surround its benefits and protective effects against STDs.2 For genital warts, one study has reported a significant association with the lack of circumcision.3

Substantive evidence supports the premise that circumcision prevents males from HIV infection, penile carcinoma, the non-gonococcal trachomatis infection, and ulcerative STDs.4 Although it may be debatable to recommend circumcision to reduce the risk of acquiring any one of the other STDs/HIV infection in isolation, taken together however the psychological and sexual discomforts for the patients and their sexual partners with recurrent/persistent extensive prepuceal warts, circumcision should be tried.

S Dogra, B Kumar

Department of Dermatology, Venerology and Leprology, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India

Correspondence to: Professor Bhushan Kumar, Department of Dermatology Venerology and Leprology, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh 160 012, India, kumbhushan@hotmail.com

**Acknowledgements**

We are grateful to NoCICN and Trent Focus (primary care research networks) for facilitating the Chlamydia detection in primary care. If testing in primary care continues to increase without adequate support for partner notification, much of the resource used in testing women will be wasted. The announcement of pilot sites for chlamydia testing in primary care is to be welcomed. However, support for GP’s in partner notification should not wait for the roll out of a national programme, since many patients diagnosed in primary care are already at risk of re-infection and onward transmission.

**References**


**Circumcision for Extensive Prepuceal Warts**

**Figure 1** Circumcised prepuce studded with extensive warts.

**References**


Accepted for publication 8 January 2003
It is a credit to the book’s other talents that my bad humour was rapidly dissipated. The introductory chapters were, quite simply, a pleasure. The basis of humoral immunity was a clear rendition of the area, and the chapter on the principles of cellular immunology was as good, and as enjoyable an introduction to the field as you could get. The final introductory chapter, on mucosal defences, maintains the high standards set by the first two.

The remainder of the book is divided into three sections covering the molecular basis for immunotherapy, immunotherapy for HIV infection, and immunotherapy for other infectious diseases. Each of these three sections provides a good review of the major issues. The molecular basis of for immunotherapy contains an excellent chapter on the role of dendritic cells, and usefully explains how their crucial role in immune defences might be utilised for immune therapy. The chapter on cytokines sheds light on an area which is too complex or obtuse for many.

The section on immunotherapy for HIV infection covers in turn the basis for immunotherapeutic HIV vaccines, passive immunotherapy, and gene therapy. There are some notable omissions dictated by the presumed delay between the research for each chapter, and publication of the book. For instance, RNA interference, sometimes known as post-transcriptional gene silencing, is currently being investigated as a possible major therapeutic strategy for the future. True, the problem of delivery to the target cells still has to be solved, but for RNA interference to be left out dates the book already. Similarly many of the viral and bacterial vectors for vaccine delivery worked on the past few years, such as adenovirus, and salmonella, to name just two, are not included. Even those that are, such as canarypox, are not included in the index. Which leads to my final criticism before summing up—the index is entirely inadequate and mitigates strongly against using this as a book of reference.

So in conclusion, this book represents a flawed gem. Viewed from a certain light it is illuminating, a joy to behold. From other angles, the imperfections are all too obvious. None the less, for a physician or scientist working in the field of infectious diseases or related areas such as STDs or HIV, it provides an introduction to the field of immunotherapy which is both accessible and enjoyable. Read it within the next couple of years and it will be up to date. Oh, and also invest in a professional indexing service. Then, there really will be a precious jewel.

Barry S Peters

---

BOOK REVIEW

Immunotherapy for Infectious Diseases.

I judge this is a jewel of a book, although you would not think so from my comments in the next paragraph.

My initial reaction was one of intense irritation. The preface stated that the intention was to “review the state of the art...of this rapidly emerging...field.” A bold promise for which tight editorial time lines and up to date references would be essential. Yet, even though the book was published in 2002, there were very few references from 2001 or even from 2000 in some chapters. To take as one particularly bad example, the chapter dealing with the immunotherapy of HIV had only one reference as recent as 2000, and all the rest were from the last millennium.

---

NOTICES

International Herpes Alliance and International Herpes Management Forum

The International Herpes Alliance has introduced a web site (www.herpesalliance.org) where patient information leaflets can be downloaded. Its sister organisation the International Herpes Management Forum (web site: www.IHMF.org) has launched new guidelines on the management of herpescr virus infections in pregnancy at the 9th International Congress on Infectious Disease (ICID) in Buenos Aires.

Pan-American Health Organization, regional office of the World Health Organization

A catalogue of publications is available online (www.paho.org). The monthly journal of PAHO, the Pan American Journal of Public Health, is also available (subscriptions: pubsvc@tsp.sheridan.com).

Australasian Sexual Health Conference: Tango down South—2003!

4–7 June 2003, Christchurch Convention Centre, New Zealand


7th European Society of Contraception Seminar

12–13 September 2003, Budapest, Hungary

The 7th ESC Seminar on contraceptive practice in Europe: differences in availability and accessibility, will be held in Budapest Hungary. The main themes are availability and accessibility of: (1) contraceptive methods, (2) emergency contraception, (3) testing and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, and (4) abortions.

Further details: ESC Central Office, Essenerstraat 77, B-1740 Ternat, Belgium (tel: +32 2 582 0852; fax: +32 2 582 5515; email: esscentraloffice@contraception-esc.com; website: www.contraception-esc.com).
Superior mesenteric artery syndrome in an HIV positive patient

R Stümpfle, A R Wright and J Walsh

*Sex Transm Infect* 2003 79: 262-263
doi: 10.1136/sti.79.3.262-a

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://sti.bmj.com/content/79/3/262.2

These include:

**References**
This article cites 4 articles, 0 of which you can access for free at:
http://sti.bmj.com/content/79/3/262.2#BIBL

**Email alerting service**
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/