

Gonorrhoea study, 1968

BRITISH COOPERATIVE CLINICAL GROUP

THIS is the fourteenth study of the British Cooperative Clinical Group† concerning gonorrhoea and the eleventh giving an analysis of the country of origin of patients in England and Wales and in Scotland. The years 1952, 1954, 1955, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, and 1967 have been covered in previous publications.*

Source of data

173 clinics in 139 towns and cities participated in 1968, slightly less than in 1967; 157 clinics were situated in 128 towns and cities in England and Wales and sixteen in eleven towns and cities in Scotland.

The 27,846 male and 10,479 female patients treated in the clinics of England and Wales included in the present study comprised 85·4 per cent. of the male and 84·7 per cent. of the female national totals respectively (Table I). The national total for England and Wales showed a further noticeable increase in 1968 in both sexes of 1,950 cases in males and 1,183 cases in females, but the rise was less than in the previous year. An increase in the national figures was also observed in Scotland, there being 74 more male and 100 more female cases in 1968 than in 1967. The percentages of the Scottish national figures covered by the study represented by the 2,132 male and 984 female patients included in the study were 96·8 per cent. and 97·7 per cent. respectively (Table I).

TABLE I *Percentage of national coverage, by sex, 1968*

Area		Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
England and Wales	Cases included in survey	27,846	10,479	38,325
	Total for England and Wales	32,595	12,367	44,962
	Percentage covered by survey	85·4	84·7	85·2
Scotland	Cases included in survey	2,132	984	3,116
	Total for Scotland	2,203	1,007	3,210
	Percentage covered by survey	96·8	97·7	97·1
Total covered by survey		29,978	11,463	41,441

Geographical situation of clinics and cases treated

The clinics are grouped in Table II (opposite) according to the population of the town or city in which each is situated. As in former years there is a higher concentration in London and the larger cities.

The higher concentration in the larger towns and cities is further illustrated in Table III (opposite). In 1968 only 10·8 per cent. of infections in males and 11·1 per cent. in females were treated in 86 clinics situated in towns or cities with a population below 100,000.

Male:female ratio by clinics (Table IV, opposite)

The over-all male:female ratio for cases in England and Wales was 2·7:1 compared with 2·8:1 in 1967, 3·0:1 in 1966, and 3·4:1 in 1965. In Scotland, the ratio in 1968 was 2·2:1 compared with 2·5:1 in 1967, 2·6:1 in 1966, and 3·1:1 in 1965; this further decrease may have arisen from more intensified efforts in contact-tracing or from relatively more females becoming infected than formerly.

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Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1956), **32, 21

Ibid. (1960), **36**, 233

Ibid. (1962), **38**, 1

Ibid. (1963), **39**, 1

Ibid. (1963), **39**, 149

Ibid. (1965), **41**, 24

Ibid. (1965), **41**, 30

Ibid. (1965), **41**, 237

Ibid. (1967), **43**, 25

Ibid. (1968), **44**, 55

Ibid. (1968), **44**, 299

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TABLE II *Situation of clinics and number of gonorrhoea cases treated, 1968*

Area		Population covered	No. of towns or cities	No. of clinics	Total cases	Cases per clinic	Cases per 100,000 population
England and Wales	London	8,186,830	1	24	14,878	619.9	181.7
	Over 500,000	2,947,860	4	7	8,000	1,142.9	271.4
	100,000-500,000	7,253,210	37	40	11,443	286.0	152.1
	50,000-100,000	3,244,850	46	46	2,874	62.5	88.6
	Under 50,000	1,164,013	40	40	1,130	28.3	97.1
Total		22,796,763	128	157	38,325	244.1	168.1
Scotland		2,109,974	11	16	3,116	194.8	147.7
Total		24,906,737	139	173	41,441	239.5	166.4

TABLE III *Percentage of cases treated in different clinics by sex (England and Wales only), 1968*

Area	No. of clinics	Sex			
		Male		Female	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
London	24	11,331	40.7	3,547	33.8
Over 500,000	7	5,753	20.7	2,247	21.4
100,000-500,000	40	7,717	27.7	3,531	33.7
50,000-100,000	46	2,225	7.9	844	8.1
Under 50,000	40	820	2.9	310	3.0
Total	157	27,846	100.0	10,479	100.0

TABLE IV *Male : female ratio*

Area	Sex	Male : female ratio		
		Male	Female	
		No.	Per cent.	
England and Wales	London	11,331	3,547	3.2:1
	Over 500,000	5,753	2,247	2.6:1
	100,000-500,000	7,850	3,593	2.2:1
	50,000-100,000	2,092	782	2.7:1
	Under 50,000	820	310	2.6:1
Total	27,846	10,479	2.7:1	
Scotland		2,132	984	2.2:1

Racial distribution

Males

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

This is shown in Table V.

In Scotland 86.9 per cent. of patients were born in the United Kingdom (87.8 per cent. in 1967). In England and Wales the proportion of those born in the United Kingdom rose yet again for the sixth consecutive year to 57.8 per cent. in 1968 from 56.4 per cent. in 1967 and 44.0 per cent. in 1962. Although, as formerly, the West Indians with 17.2 per cent. continued to be by far the next most significant group, their proportion has declined for the past 6 years from 17.3 per cent.

in 1967 and 28.3 per cent. in 1962. The third largest group remains that of the Asians with 6.7 per cent.

TABLE V *Racial distribution of male patients with gonorrhoea, 1968*

Country of origin	Area			
	Scotland		England and Wales	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
West Indies (Negro)	33	1.5	4,794	17.2
Africa (Negro)	46	2.2	704	2.5
Other Negro	5	0.2	286	1.0
Asia	23	1.1	1,856	6.7
Mediterranean	59	2.8	1,066	3.8
United Kingdom	1,853	86.9	16,096	57.8
Eire	39	1.8	1,310	4.7
Europe	60	2.8	1,195	4.3
Other non-Negro	14	0.7	539	1.9
Total	2,132	100.0	27,846	100.0

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE IMMIGRANTS

The distribution of male West Indian patients, those born in the United Kingdom, and other immigrants is shown in Table VI (overleaf) in relation to the populations of the towns and cities in which the clinics are situated. The proportion of West Indians and of other immigrants continues to be highest, and that of those born in the United Kingdom lowest, in the larger cities, and the reverse is the case in the smaller towns and in Scotland where the West Indians still present an insignificant problem in respect of gonorrhoea.

COMPARISON WITH EARLIER STUDIES

The continuing decline in the proportion of West Indians and the rise in the proportion born in the United Kingdom which has been evident since 1962, the proportion of other immigrants remaining relatively constant, are shown in detail in Table VII (overleaf), which summarizes the previous British Co-operative Clinical group studies.

More precise comparisons between the 1968 and 1967 studies (Table VIII, overleaf) clearly show that

TABLE VI *Racial distribution of male patients with gonorrhoea by population of towns and cities, 1968*

Area		Race					
		West Indians		Other immigrants		U.K.-born	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
England and Wales	London	2,308	20.4	3,368	29.7	5,655	49.9
	Over 500,000	1,265	22.0	1,539	26.7	2,949	51.3
	100,000-500,000	1,139	14.4	1,497	19.1	5,214	66.4
	50,000-100,000	67	3.2	417	19.9	1,608	76.8
	Under 50,000	15	1.8	135	16.5	670	81.7
	Total	4,794	17.2	6,956	24.9	16,096	57.8
Scotland		33	1.5	246	11.6	1,853	86.9

TABLE VII *Comparison with previous studies (Males in England and Wales only)*

Year of study		1952 ¹	1954 ²	1955 ³	1958 ⁴	1960 ⁵	1961 ⁶	1962 ⁷	1963 ⁸	1964 ⁹	1965 ¹⁰	1966 ¹¹	1967 ¹¹	1968 ¹¹
England and Wales	No. of clinics	84	35	84	101	150	150	166	160	169	175	166	169	157
	Total cases in study	6,571	6,004	5,585	15,387	21,663	24,371	24,896	25,942	26,248	26,838	26,687	27,979	27,846
	National total	15,510	13,962	14,079	22,398	22,618	25,519	28,329	27,895	29,050	27,874	27,921	30,645	32,595
	Percentage national coverage	42.4	43.0	39.7	68.7	81.0	82.3	87.2	93.0	90.4	96.3	95.6	91.3	85.4
West Indians	No.	198	469	333	3,688	5,515	6,654	7,049	6,426	5,898	5,369	4,900	4,844	4,794
	Percentage	3.0	7.8	6.0	24.0	25.5	27.3	28.3	25.2	22.5	20.0	18.4	17.3	17.2
Other immigrants	Percentage	27.3	29.7	26.7	24.5	25.0	25.5	27.7	28.5	27.1	27.2	27.0	26.3	24.9
	U.K.-born	69.7	62.5	67.3	51.5	49.5	47.2	44.0	46.3	50.4	52.8	54.6	56.4	57.8
London only	Total in study	NR	2,001	NR	7,527	10,832	10,752	10,733	12,272	11,243	12,319	11,369	11,541	11,331
	West Indians	NR	216	NR	1,956	3,097	3,211	3,088	3,259	3,135	2,855	2,552	2,491	2,308
	Percentage	NR	10.8	NR	27.0	28.6	29.9	28.7	26.6	27.9	23.2	22.4	21.6	20.4

NR=Not recorded.

1. *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1960), **36**, 233
2. *Ibid.* (1956), **32**, 21
3. *Ibid.* (1962), **38**, 1

4. *Ibid.* (1963), **39**, 1
5. *Ibid.* (1963), **39**, 149
6. *Ibid.* (1965), **41**, 24
7. *Ibid.* (1965), **41**, 237

8. *Ibid.* (1967), **43**, 25
9. *Ibid.* (1968), **44**, 55
10. *Ibid.* (1968), **44**, 299
11. Present study

TABLE VIII *Racial distribution of male patients with gonorrhoea, showing increase or decrease between 1967 and 1968 (England and Wales only)*

Country of origin	Year		Difference
	1967	1968	
West Indies (Negro)	4,844	4,794	-50
Africa (Negro)	678	704	+26
Other Negro	236	286	+50
Asia	2,110	1,856	-254
Mediterranean	1,221	1,066	-155
United Kingdom	15,781	16,096	+315
Eire	1,468	1,310	-158
Other Europe	1,125	1,195	+70
All other non-Negro	516	539	+23
Total cases in study	27,979	27,846	-133
National total	30,645	32,595	+1,950

TABLE IX *Percentage of male Asians with gonorrhoea, 1952 to 1968*

Year		1952	1955	1958	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Cases in study		6,571	5,585	15,387	27,663	24,371	24,896	25,942	26,248	26,838	26,687	27,979	29,878
Asians	No.	284	585	831	1,184	1,659	1,641	2,029	2,219	2,267	2,282	2,066	1,856
	Percentage	4.3	4.0	5.4	5.5	6.8	6.6	7.8	8.4	8.4	8.5	7.5	6.7

by far the largest increase between 1967 and 1968 has occurred in patients born in the United Kingdom.

While the numbers of those born in Europe, and to a lesser extent the other Negro and non-Negro groups, have shown some increase in those returned in the two studies, there have been decreases in the numbers of Irish, West Indians, those born in the Mediterranean region, and particularly Asians, but these could be accounted for by the smaller return in 1968.

The proportion of Asians with gonorrhoea has further declined in the past year, and has even fallen below that recorded in 1961 (Table IX).

CONCENTRATION OF MALE IMMIGRANTS IN CERTAIN CLINICS

(a) West Indians

These continue to be concentrated in certain clinics. No less than 81.5 per cent. of them attended 25 of the 157 clinics in England and Wales, participating in the study, and only 18.5 per cent. were treated in the remaining 132 clinics (Table X).

Of the total numbers of cases of gonorrhoea among all groups, 51.5 per cent. were treated in the 25 clinics treating 81.5 per cent. of the West Indians. In 24 of the clinics which appeared in the comparable Table for 1967, the proportion of West Indians has decreased in thirteen and increased in ten.

TABLE X *Male West Indian patients with gonorrhoea treated in 25 clinics in England and Wales in 1968, in order of percentage of total male cases*

Clinic	Total male cases	West Indians		Per-centage more or less than in 1967
		No.	Per cent.	
Huddersfield	233	123	52.8	less
King's College Hospital, London	429	222	51.7	less
Central Middlesex Hospital	258	125	48.4	more
Miller Hospital, Greenwich	125	47	37.6	less
Wolverhampton	242	86	35.5	more
Reading	156	55	35.3	more
Sheffield Royal Hospital	254	87	34.2	more
Birmingham	2,017	644	31.9	more
St. Thomas's Hospital, London	999	303	31.0	more
Walsall	191	58	30.4	less
St. John's Hospital, Lewisham	110	33	30.0	less
Whitechapel Clinic, London	1,150	316	27.5	less
Nottingham	484	133	27.5	same
Manchester Royal Infirmary	271	74	27.3	more
Bradford	477	114	23.9	less
St. Mary's Hospital, London	2,992	710	23.7	less
Bristol, Maudlin St.	603	143	23.6	more
Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford	86	22	23.3	less
Leeds	630	144	22.9	more
Coventry	297	63	21.2	na
Northampton	80	16	20.0	less
Leicester	298	54	18.1	less
West London	1,718	299	17.4	more
Uxbridge, Hillingdon	112	18	16.1	less
Royal Free Hospital, London	126	20	15.9	less
Total in 25 clinics above	14,338	3,909	27.3	—
Total in 132 other clinics	13,508	885	6.6	—
Total in all 157 clinics	27,846	4,794	17.2	—
Percentage in 25 clinics	51.5	81.5	—	—
Percentage in 132 other clinics	48.5	18.5	—	—

na—not applicable.

(b) Asians

These likewise show a marked concentration in certain clinics, and in 1968, 66.7 per cent. of Asians with gonorrhoea were treated in 20 clinics (Table XI), mainly in the North of England and Midlands, where they contributed 23.7 per cent. of infections: only 33.3

per cent. of Asians were treated in the remaining 137 clinics, where they accounted for only 1.4 per cent. of cases. The proportion of all male patients with gonorrhoea treated in the twenty clinics was 10.8 per cent.

In sixteen of the clinics which appeared in the comparable Table for 1967, the proportion of Asians has decreased in eleven and increased in five.

TABLE XI *Male Asian patients with gonorrhoea treated in 20 clinics in England and Wales in 1968, in order of percentage of total male cases*

Clinics	Total male cases	Asians		Per-centage more or less than in 1967
		No.	Per cent.	
Oldham	210	97	46.2	more
Keighley	31	14	45.2	less
Rochdale	144	62	43.1	less
Dewsbury	49	20	40.9	more
Bradford	477	138	28.9	less
Burnley	112	32	28.6	less
Loughborough	12	3	25.0	less
Halifax	94	23	24.5	less
Huddersfield	233	53	22.8	na
Walsall	191	40	20.9	less
Rotherham	34	7	20.6	na
Uxbridge	112	23	20.5	less
Blackburn	93	17	18.3	more
Ashton-under-Lyne	23	4	17.4	less
Wakefield	55	9	16.4	na
Sheffield, Royal Hospital	254	39	15.4	less
Dudley	74	11	14.9	more
Leeds	630	93	14.8	more
Derby	149	22	14.8	less
Scunthorpe	28	4	14.3	na
Total in 20 clinics	3,005	711	23.7	—
Total in 137 other clinics	24,841	355	1.4	—
Total in all 157 clinics	27,846	1,066	3.8	—
Percentage in 20 clinics	10.8	66.7	—	—
Percentage in 137 other clinics	89.2	33.3	—	—

na—not applicable.

(c) Other immigrants

Of the 1,066 patients born in the Mediterranean region, 348 (32.6 per cent.) were treated in one London clinic (Middlesex Hospital), where they accounted for 20.0 per cent. of infections.

Females

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

This is shown in Table XII (overleaf).

In Scotland 98.7 per cent. of infections occurred in those born in the United Kingdom, compared with 96.5 per cent. in 1967. In England and Wales, 82.7

per cent. of infections (82.1 per cent. in 1967) occurred in those born in the United Kingdom. The West Indians with 6.9 per cent. remained the next most prominent group; their proportion was the same as in the previous year. All other immigrants accounted for 10.4 per cent. compared with 10.9 per cent. in 1967.

TABLE XII *Racial distribution of female gonorrhoea patients, 1968*

Country of origin	Area			
	Scotland		England and Wales	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
West Indies (Negro)	2	0.2	721	6.9
Africa (Negro)	—	—	50	0.5
Other Negro	1	0.1	50	0.5
Asia	—	—	65	0.6
Mediterranean	—	—	79	0.7
United Kingdom	471	98.7	8,672	82.7
Eire	2	0.2	440	4.3
Other Europe	3	0.3	264	2.5
Other non-Negro	5	0.5	138	1.3
Total	484	100.0	10,479	100.0

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE IMMIGRANTS

The distribution of female West Indian patients, those born in the United Kingdom, and other immigrants is shown in Table XIII in relation to the population of the towns and cities in which the clinics are situated. The concentration of West Indian and other immigrant females in the larger cities persists. Indeed, only eighteen West Indian females and forty-three other immigrant females out of a total of 1,807 females in these two groups attended the 86 clinics situated in towns and cities of a population of 100,000 or less.

COMPARISON WITH EARLIER STUDIES

The findings in 1968 are compared with previous studies in Table XIV (opposite), which shows the fall in the proportion of female West Indians since 1962

TABLE XIII *Racial distribution of female patients with gonorrhoea by population of towns and cities, 1968*

Area		Race					
		West Indians		Other immigrants		U.K.-born	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
England and Wales	London	434	12.2	723	20.4	2,390	67.4
	Over 500,000	130	5.8	199	8.9	1,918	85.3
	100,000-500,000	139	3.9	121	3.4	3,333	92.7
	50,000-100,000	15	1.9	26	3.3	741	94.8
	Under 50,000	3	1.0	17	5.5	290	93.5
	Total	721	6.9	1,086	10.4	8,672	82.7
Scotland		2	0.2	11	1.1	971	98.7

after the earlier rise, while the proportions of other immigrants and of those born in the United Kingdom have remained relatively static. In recent years the tendency has been for the numbers of those born in the United Kingdom to rise.

This point is further illustrated in Table XV which shows that, of the increase of 392 female patients between the 1968 and 1967 studies, no less than 386 (98.5 per cent. of the increase) were accounted for by women born in the United Kingdom.

TABLE XV *Racial distribution of female patients, showing increase or decrease between 1967 and 1968*

Race	Year		Difference
	1967	1968	
West Indians	699	721	+22
Other immigrants	1,102	1,086	-16
U.K.-born	8,286	8,672	+386
Total cases in study	10,087	10,479	+392
National total	11,184	12,367	+1,183

Male: female ratio, by race (Table XVI)

The overall fall in the male: female ratio has affected particularly the immigrant groups. The ratio still remains substantially higher for immigrant groups than for those born in the United Kingdom.

TABLE XVI *Male: female ratio, by race, 1968*

Race	No. of cases		Male: female ratio
	Males	Females	
West Indians	4,794	721	6.6:1
Other immigrants	6,956	1,086	6.4:1
U.K.-born	16,096	8,672	1.9:1
Total	27,846	10,479	2.7:1

TABLE XIV Comparison with previous studies, 1952 to 1968 (Females in England and Wales only)

Year of study	1952 ¹	1954 ²	1955 ³	1958 ¹	1960 ³	1961 ⁴	1962 ³	1963 ³	1964 ³	1965 ³	1966 ³	1967 ¹⁰	1968 ¹¹
No. of clinics	84	35	84	101	150	150	166	163	169	175	166	169	157
Total cases in study	1,471	1,153	1,589	3,054	5,912	6,500	6,457	7,459	7,587	7,899	8,910	10,087	10,479
National total	3,585	3,574	3,766	5,489	7,152	7,588	7,109	8,154	8,615	8,698	9,562	11,184	12,367
Percentage national coverage	41.0	32.3	42.2	55.6	82.7	85.7	90.8	91.5	88.1	90.8	83.2	90.2	82.7
West Indians	No. Percentage												
	7	14	17	181	466	637	757	781	651	615	671	699	721
	0.5	1.2	1.1	5.9	7.9	9.8	11.7	10.5	8.6	7.8	7.5	6.9	6.9
Other immigrants	Percentage												
U.K.-born	4.8	7.6	6.4	5.4	9.1	8.2	9.6	11.6	8.8	9.4	10.0	10.9	10.4
	96.7	91.2	92.5	88.7	83.0	82.0	78.7	77.9	82.6	82.8	82.4	82.1	82.3

1. *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1960), 36, 2332. *Ibid.* (1956), 32, 213. *Ibid.* (1962), 38, 14. *Ibid.* (1963), 39, 15. *Ibid.* (1963), 39, 1496. *Ibid.* (1965), 41, 247. *Ibid.* (1965), 41, 2378. *Ibid.* (1967), 43, 259. *Ibid.* (1968), 44, 5510. *Ibid.* (1968), 44, 209

11. Present study

Summary and conclusions

- (1) This, the fourteenth study of the British Co-operative Clinical Group concerning gonorrhoea, examines the country of origin of 41,441 patients with gonorrhoea attending 173 clinics in England and Wales and in Scotland during 1968. The figures for England and Wales represent 85.2 per cent. and those for Scotland 97.1 per cent. of the national totals.
- (2) The national totals for both males and females in England and Wales and in Scotland showed a further substantial increase on those of the previous year. There was also a further reduction of the male:female ratio to 2.7:1 in England and Wales and to 2.2:1 in Scotland.
- (3) Of the male patients with gonorrhoea in England and Wales, 57.8 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom, 17.2 per cent. were West Indians, and 24.9 per cent. other immigrants. Of the latter, the most prominent were Asians who accounted for 6.7 per cent. In Scotland, 86.9 per cent. of male patients were born in the United Kingdom.
- (4) A comparison with previous studies for England and Wales shows a continuing increase since 1962 in the proportion of those born in the United Kingdom, and a fall in the proportion of West Indians during the same period. That of the other immigrants, although showing a slight fall, has remained relatively constant, but of these the proportion of Asians has declined below the level noted in 1961. The proportion of those born in the United Kingdom increased from 56.4 per cent. in 1967 to 57.8 per cent. in 1968.
- (5) Of the female patients in Scotland, no less than 98.7 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom. In England and Wales, 82.7 per cent. were born

in the United Kingdom (82.1 per cent. in 1967), 6.9 per cent. were West Indians (the same as in 1967), and all other immigrants comprised 10.4 per cent., of which the Irish with 4.3 per cent. and other Europeans with 2.5 per cent. were the most prominent. Only eighteen West Indian women and 43 other immigrant females with gonorrhoea were seen in 1968 in 86 clinics situated in towns with a population of 100,000 or less.

- (6) The figures indicate that the current increases in the numbers of cases of gonorrhoea continue to be due more to increased numbers of infections in United Kingdom-born persons, than to increased numbers of infections in immigrants.

ANNEX

LIST OF PARTICIPATING CLINICS

GREATER LONDON (*Population* 8,186,830) – 24 CLINICS
 Albert Dock; Central Middlesex; Croydon; Dreadnought (Seamen's) Hospital; Guy's; Hillingdon (Uxbridge); Holloway Prison; King's College Hospital; Middlesex Hospital; Miller Hospital; Mother's Hospital (Clapton); Oldchurch Hospital, Romford; Queen Mary's, Stratford; Royal Free; South London Hospital for Women; St. Bartholomew's; St. Helier (Carshalton); St. John's (Lewisham); St. Mary's; St. Thomas's; West London; West Middlesex; Westminster; Whitechapel Clinic (London Hospital).

4 CITIES OF POPULATIONS OF 500,000 AND ABOVE (*Population* 2,947,860) – 7 CLINICS

Birmingham; Leeds; Liverpool (3 clinics); Manchester (2 clinics).

37 TOWNS AND CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OF 100,000–500,000 (*Population* 7,253,210) – 40 CLINICS

Birkenhead; Blackburn; Blackpool; Bolton; Bournemouth; Bradford; Brighton; Bristol (2 clinics); Cardiff; Coventry; Derby; Huddersfield; Hull; Leicester; Middlesbrough; Newcastle; Newport (Mon.); Northampton; Norwich; Nottingham; Oldham; Oxford; Plymouth; Portsmouth; Preston; Reading; Sheffield* (3 clinics); Southampton; Southend; South Shields; Stockport; Stoke-on-Trent; Sunderland; Swansea; Walsall; Wolverhampton; York.

* Now exceeds 500,000.

46 TOWNS AND CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OF 50,000–100,000 (*Population* 3,244,850) – 46 CLINICS

Barnsley; Barrow; Burnley; Burton-on-Trent; Bury; Carlisle; Chelmsford; Cheltenham; Chester; Chesterfield; Colchester; Crewe; Darlington; Dewsbury; Doncaster; Dudley; Great Yarmouth; Gloucester; Grimsby; Guildford; Halifax; Keighley; Lincoln; Mansfield; Merthyr Tydfil; North Shields; Peterborough; Poole; Port Talbot; Rochdale; Rotherham; St. Albans; Scunthorpe; Shrewsbury; Southport; Stockton-upon-Tees; Stafford; Swindon; Wakefield; Warrington; Watford; West Hartlepool; Wigan; Woking; Worthing.

40 TOWNS AND CITIES WITH POPULATIONS BELOW 50,000 (*Population* 1,164,013) – 40 CLINICS

Aberystwyth; Aldershot; Ashford (Kent); Ashton-under-Lyne; Bangor; Barnstaple; Barry; Boston; Canterbury; Dorchester; Dover; Ffestiniog; Grantham; Hitchin; Kendal; Kettering; King's Lynn; Lancaster; Leamington; Llandudno; Loughborough; Lowestoft; Macclesfield; Margate; Newport (IOW); Pontypridd; Pwllheli; Redhill; St. Asaph; Salisbury; Skegness; Tilbury; Tunbridge Wells; Weston-Super-Mare; Weymouth; Whitehaven; Winchester; Windsor; Worksop; Yeovil.

SCOTLAND

11 TOWNS AND CITIES (*Population* 2,109,974) – 16 CLINICS

Aberdeen; Ayr; Dumfries; Dundee; Edinburgh; Falkirk; Glasgow (4 clinics); Greenock (3 clinics); Hamilton; Perth; Stirling.

Etude de 1968 sur la gonococcie

SOMMAIRE

(1) Le présent document, quatorzième étude du Groupe Britannique de Coopération Clinique sur la Gonococcie, concerne le pays d'origine de 41.441 gonococciques vus dans 173 cliniques d'Angleterre, du Pays de Galles et d'Ecosse en 1968. Les chiffres, pour l'Angleterre et le Pays de Galles représentent 85,2 pour cent; ceux pour l'Ecosse, 97,1 pour cent du total national.

(2) Le total national, aussi bien pour les hommes que pour les femmes, en Angleterre, au Pays de Galles et en Ecosse, montra une nouvelle importante augmentation par rapport à l'année précédente. Il y eut aussi une nouvelle réduction du rapport cas masculins/cas féminins: à 2,7/1 en Angleterre et au Pays de Galles, à 2,2/1 en Ecosse.

(3) Chez les hommes atteints de gonococcie en Angleterre et au Pays de Galles, 57,8 pour cent étaient nés au Royaume Uni, 17,2 pour cent étaient des Antillais et 24,4 pour cent d'autres immigrants. Parmi ces derniers, le groupe principal était celui des Asiatiques qui compte pour 6,7 pour cent. En Ecosse, 86,9 pour cent des malades masculins étaient nés au Royaume Uni.

(4) Une comparaison avec les études précédentes pour l'Angleterre et le Pays de Galles montre une augmentation continue, depuis 1962, de la proportion de malades nés au Royaume Uni et une diminution de la proportion des Antillais pendant la même année. Pour les autres immigrants, bien que l'on constate une légère baisse, la proportion reste relativement constante mais, pour les Asiatiques, cette proportion est tombée en dessous du niveau noté en 1961. La proportion des malades nés au Royaume Uni a augmenté, de 56,4 pour cent en 1967 à 57,8 pour cent en 1968.

(5) En Ecosse, pas moins de 98,7 pour cent des femmes malades étaient nées au Royaume Uni. En Angleterre et au Pays de Galles, 82,7 pour cent étaient nées au Royaume Uni (82,1 pour cent en 1967), 6,9 pour cent étaient des Antillaises (même proportion qu'en 1967), et toutes les autres immigrantes comptent pour 10,4 pour cent, parmi lesquels les Irlandaises (4,3 pour cent) et les autres Européennes (2,5 pour cent) sont les groupes les plus importants.

Dix-huit Antillaises seulement et 43 autres immigrantes atteintes de gonococcie furent vues en 1968 dans 86 cliniques situées dans les villes d'une population égale ou inférieure à cent mille habitants.

(6) Ces chiffres montrent que l'augmentation du nombre des cas de gonococcie continue à dépendre plus du nombre croissant des cas observés chez les sujets nés au Royaume Uni qu'à l'augmentation du nombre d'infections chez les immigrants.