

Primary and secondary syphilis

Country of origin study, 1969

BRITISH COOPERATIVE CLINICAL GROUP*

This is the seventh report of the British Cooperative Clinical Group concerning the country of origin of patients with early syphilis. The first (*Brit. J. vener. Dis.*, 1964, **40**, 242) included primary, secondary, and early latent syphilis, but subsequent studies (*Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1965) **41**, 244; *Ibid.* (1967) **43**, 89; *Ibid.* (1968), **44**, 167; *Ibid.* (1968), **44**, 307; *Ibid.* (1970), **46**, 69) and the current investigation are confined to patients with primary and secondary syphilis.

The present report concerns the country of origin of 1,314 patients (1,061 male and 253 females) treated for primary and secondary syphilis in 203 clinics in England and Wales and in Scotland during 1969.† The figures for Scotland are considered separately. As in the previous studies the data are contrasted with those relating to gonorrhoea treated in the same clinics during the same year.

Source of data

203† clinics in 159 towns or cities participated in the study, 181 being situated in 145 towns or cities in England and Wales and 22 in 14 towns and cities in

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†For list of participating clinics see Annex to 1969 Gonorrhoea Study (*Brit. J. vener. Dis.*, 1970, **46**, 470).

‡i.e. more cases were included in the Study than in the Department of Health returns.

Scotland. The 1,225 patients (994 males and 231 females) treated in the clinics of England and Wales comprised 96.8 per cent. of the national total (95.3 per cent. of the males and 104.0 per cent.‡ of the females). In Scotland the 67 males and 22 females represented a coverage of 104.7 per cent.‡ (Table I).

Unlike gonorrhoea of which there has been a further considerable increase, the total number of notified cases of primary and secondary syphilis in England and Wales has declined (from 1,321 cases in 1967, 1,320 in 1968, to 1,265 in 1969) and there has also been a decrease in notified cases in Scotland from 130 in 1968 to 85 in 1969.

In Scotland in 1969 there were approximately 42 times (25 times in 1968) and in England and Wales approximately 40 times (34 times in 1968) as many cases of gonorrhoea as of primary and secondary syphilis.

Geographical situation of clinics and of cases treated

The clinics are arranged in Table II (overleaf) according to the population of the town or city in which each is situated. Primary and secondary syphilis continues to be concentrated in London and the larger towns: indeed the 101 clinics in towns or cities with a population of 100,000 or less had an average of less than two cases each during the year;

TABLE I *Percentage of national coverage, by sex*

Area	Sex		Total	
	Male	Female	Primary and secondary syphilis	Gonorrhoea (for comparison)
England and Wales				
Cases included in survey	994	231	1,225	49,445
Total national notified cases	1,043	222	1,265	51,260
Percentage covered by survey	95.3	104.0	96.8	96.5
Scotland				
Cases in survey	67	22	89	3,410
Total national notified cases	61	24	85	3,533
Percentage covered by survey	109.8	91.7	104.7	96.5
Total included in survey	1,061	253	1,314	52,855

TABLE II *Situation of clinics and number of cases of primary and secondary syphilis with comparison with gonorrhoea*

Area	No. of towns and cities	No. of clinics	Total cases	Cases per clinic (to nearest unit)	
				Primary and secondary syphilis	Gonorrhoea
England and Wales					
London	1	28	647	23	757
Over 500,000	4	7	119	17	1,191
100,000-500,000	39	45	316	7	309
50,000-100,000	53	53	87	1.6	84
Under 50,000	48	48	56	1	33
Total	145	181	1,225	7	273
Scotland	14	22	89	4	155
Total	159	203	1,314	7	260

nevertheless 10.1 per cent. of infections in males and 18.1 per cent. of those in females were treated in these clinics (Table III).

Male : female ratio (Table IV)

The ratio in England and Wales for primary and secondary syphilis remained for the third consecutive year at 4.3:1 compared with the 2.4:1 for gonorrhoea which had decreased from 2.7:1 and 2.8:1 in the previous 2 years.

As previously, the male:female ratio was highest in London (6.6:1) and this figure probably reflects a higher proportion of homosexual infections in the capital.

In Scotland in 1969 the ratio was 3.0:1 for primary and secondary syphilis compared with 3.3:1 in 1968, while that for gonorrhoea remained the same at 2.2:1.

Racial distribution

Male patients

PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS

In England and Wales in 1969 United Kingdom-born persons accounted for 66.1 per cent. of infections with primary and secondary syphilis (Table V) compared with 65 per cent. in 1968, 60.9 per cent. in 1967, and 50.3 per cent. in 1966.

TABLE III *Percentage of cases of primary and secondary syphilis and gonorrhoea treated in different clinics (England and Wales only)*

England and Wales	No. of clinics	Sex					
		Male			Female		
		Cases of syphilis	Percentage		Cases of syphilis	Percentage	
		Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea
London	28	562	46.5	45.0	85	36.8	37.6
Over 500,000	7	93	9.4	16.9	26	11.3	16.6
100,000-500,000	45	238	23.9	26.5	78	33.8	32.0
50,000-100,000	53	58	5.8	8.5	29	12.5	10.1
Under 50,000	48	43	4.3	3.0	13	5.6	3.6
Total	181	994	100.0	100.0	231	100.0	100.0

TABLE IV *Male : female ratio for primary and secondary syphilis and gonorrhoea by size of town or city*

Area		Sex		Male : female ratio	
		Male	Female	Primary and secondary syphilis	Gonorrhoea
England and Wales	London	562	85	6.6 : 1	2.9 : 1
	Over 500,000	93	26	3.6 : 1	2.4 : 1
	100,000-500,000	238	78	3.1 : 1	2.0 : 1
	50,000-100,000	58	29	2.0 : 1	2.0 : 1
	Under 50,000	43	13	3.3 : 1	2.0 : 1
	Total	994	231	4.3 : 1	2.4 : 1
Scotland		67	22	3.0 : 1	2.2 : 1

TABLE V Racial distribution of male patients, 1969

Country of origin	Scotland		England and Wales			
	No. of cases	Percentage	No. of cases	Percentage		Gonorrhoea (for comparison)
				Primary and secondary syphilis		
West Indies (Negro)	1	1.5	84	8.5		18.5
Africa (Negro)	—	—	29	2.9		2.2
Other Negro	—	—	9	0.9		0.9
Asia	1	1.5	46	4.6		5.1
Mediterranean	—	—	23	2.3		4.0
United Kingdom	58	86.6	657	66.1		58.3
Eire	—	—	43	4.3		4.8
Other Europe	7	10.4	74	7.4		4.2
All other non-Negro	—	—	29	2.9		2.0
Total	67	100.0	994	100.0		100.0

The proportion of West Indians showed a further slight decrease to 8.5 per cent., and that of other immigrants to 25.4 per cent. The contribution of Asians declined still further to 4.6 per cent., and, apart from West Indians, Europeans with 7.4 per cent. were the second most important immigrant group.

In Scotland 86.6 per cent. of patients were born in the United Kingdom, compared with 87.5 per cent. during 1968.

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO SIZE OF TOWNS AND CITIES

West Indians with primary and secondary syphilis are concentrated in London, where 72.6 per cent. of infections in this group were encountered in 1969 (Table VI) although this figure had declined from 91.7 per cent. in 1968. Asians with primary and secondary syphilis were more widely distributed, 60.9 per cent. being seen outside the capital. The high proportion of 21.7 per cent. of Asians encountered in towns or cities of under 50,000 population was accounted for by eight of them attending a port clinic (Tilbury).

The distribution of Asians is further illustrated in Tables VII and VIII (overleaf). In Table VII the relative importance of Asians with primary and secondary syphilis is contrasted with that of those with gonorrhoea. In London, Asians accounted for only 3.2 per cent. of the total of infections with primary and secondary syphilis and for 3.9 per cent. of infections with gonorrhoea, whereas in the 101 clinics in towns or cities with a population of 100,000 or less, Asians were responsible for ten of 101 infections with primary and secondary syphilis (10 per cent.) and for 230 of 4,015 infections with gonorrhoea (5.7 per cent.).

West Indians in London, on the other hand (Table VIII), contributed 10.9 per cent. of infections with primary and secondary syphilis and 22.9 per cent. of infections with gonorrhoea, whereas in the 101 clinics situated in towns or cities with a population of 100,000 or less they were responsible for only three of 101 infections with primary and secondary syphilis (3 per cent.) and for 214 of 4,015 infections with gonorrhoea (5.3 per cent.).

TABLE VI Racial distribution of male patients by population of towns and cities, 1969

Area	Total cases	Race								
		West Indians		Other immigrants		UK-born		Asians*		
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
England and Wales	London	562	61	72.6	149	58.9	352	53.6	18	39.1
	Over 500,000	93	6	7.1	29	11.5	58	8.8	5	10.9
	100,000-500,000	238	14	16.7	48	19.0	176	26.8	13	28.3
	50,000-100,000	58	2	2.4	10	3.9	46	7.0	—	—
	Under 50,000	43	1	1.2	17	6.7	25	3.8	10	21.7
Total	994	84	100.0	253	100.0	652	100.0	46	100.0	
		(8.5%)		(25.4%)		(66.1%)		(4.6%)		
Scotland	67	1	—	8	—	58	—	—	—	
		(1.5%)		(11.9%)		(86.6%)				

*Included in other immigrants

TABLE VII *Distribution of infections in Asians, 1969*

Area		Primary and secondary syphilis			Gonorrhoea (for comparison)		
		Total cases	Asians		Total cases	Asians	
			No.	Per cent.		No.	Per cent.
England and Wales	London	562	18	3.2	15,708	610	3.9
	Over 500,000	93	5	5.4	5,912	428	7.2
	100,000-500,000	238	13	5.5	9,249	528	5.7
	50,000-100,000	58	—	—	2,955	189	6.4
	Under 50,000	43	10*	23.3	1,060	41	3.9
	Total	994	46	4.6	34,884	1,796	5.1
Scotland		67	—	—	2,359	44	1.9

*Includes 8 from one port clinic—Tilbury

TABLE VIII *Distribution of infections in West Indians, 1969*

Area		Primary and secondary syphilis			Gonorrhoea		
		Total cases	West Indians		Total cases	West Indians	
			No.	Per cent.		No.	Per cent.
England and Wales	London	562	61	10.9	15,708	3,501	22.9
	Over 500,000	93	6	6.5	5,912	1,297	21.9
	100,000-500,000	238	14	5.9	9,249	1,428	15.4
	50,000-100,000	58	2	3.4	2,955	184	6.2
	Under 50,000	43	1	2.3	1,060	30	2.8
	Total	994	84	8.5	34,884	6,440	18.5
Scotland		67	1	1.5	2,359	26	1.1

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS COMPARED WITH GONORRHOEA

The overall situation as regards immigrants and infections with primary and secondary syphilis is summarized in Table IX. As formerly, there are proportionately more West Indians with gonorrhoea than with primary and secondary syphilis. This is possibly due, in part at least, to some immunity to syphilis from past infections with yaws.

TABLE IX *Percentage distribution of male patients with primary and secondary syphilis and with gonorrhoea by race, 1969 (England and Wales only)*

Race	Primary and secondary syphilis	Gonorrhoea
West Indians	8.5	18.5
Other immigrants	25.4	23.2
UK-born	66.1	58.3
Total	100.0	100.0

COMPARISON WITH EARLIER STUDIES

Table X (opposite) compares the percentage findings of the 1969 study with those of 1968, 1967, 1966, 1965, 1964, and 1963. It is evident that the proportion

of cases in persons born in the United Kingdom declined between 1963 and 1966, but from 1967 the trend has been reversed; this situation has arisen from a fall in the contribution from immigrant groups as a whole, particularly Asians.

These findings are summarized in Table XI (opposite). The rise in the proportion of infected West Indians, noted in 1966, has been checked, and there has since been a rise in the proportion of those born in the United Kingdom and a fall in other immigrants particularly Asians, whose contribution fell from 19.0 per cent. in 1965 to 4.6 per cent. in 1969.

RATIO OF GONORRHOEA TO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS IN MALES, 1969

The ratios of gonorrhoea to primary and secondary syphilis in different racial groups are shown in Table XII. The highest ratio continues to be seen among the West Indian patients, many of whom come from areas where yaws is endemic.

Female patients

PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS

The racial distribution of female patients is shown in Table XIII, where the figures for primary and secondary syphilis are contrasted with those for gonorrhoea.

TABLE X *Percentage comparison of male cases in 1969 with earlier studies*

Country of origin	Year						
	1963*	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
West Indies (Negro)	6.6	5.9	5.0	8.7	9.3	8.8	8.5
Africa (Negro)	1.3	1.7	0.6	1.9	1.2	1.4	2.9
Other Negro	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.9
Asia	7.0	10.3	19.0	18.4	10.1	6.2	4.6
Mediterranean	3.5	4.0	5.1	4.6	3.2	2.4	2.3
United Kingdom	62.6	60.6	54.5	50.3	60.9	65.0	66.1
Eire	4.8	5.3	3.7	4.1	3.5	4.2	4.3
Other Europe	9.3	9.1	8.0	7.8	8.1	9.0	7.4
All other non-Negro	4.1	2.5	3.7	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Includes early latent cases also

TABLE XI *Summary percentage comparison of 1969 with earlier studies*

Race	Year						
	1963*	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
West Indians	6.6	5.9	5.0	8.7	9.3	8.8	8.5
Other immigrants	30.7	33.5	40.5	40.9	29.7	26.2	25.4
UK-born	62.6	60.6	54.5	50.3	60.9	65.0	66.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Asians†	7.0	10.3	19.0	18.4	10.1	6.2	4.6
Europeans†	9.3	9.1	8.0	7.8	8.1	9.0	7.4

*Includes early latent cases also

†Included in other immigrants

TABLE XII *Gonorrhoea: primary and secondary syphilis in males, by race, 1969 (England and Wales only)*

Race	No. of cases		Gonorrhoea: primary and secondary syphilis ratio
	Gonorrhoea	Primary and secondary syphilis	
European	1,459	74	19.7 : 1
Other non-Negro	699	29	24.1 : 1
African	762	29	26.1 : 1
UK-born	20,335	657	31.0 : 1
Other Negro	324	9	36.0 : 1
Irish	1,662	43	38.7 : 1
Asian	1,796	46	39.0 : 1
Mediterranean	1,407	23	61.2 : 1
West Indian	6,440	84	76.7 : 1
Totals	34,884	994	35.1 : 1

TABLE XIII *Racial distribution of female patients with syphilis, 1969*

Country of origin	Scotland	England and Wales		
		No. of cases	Percentage	
			Syphilis	Gonorrhoea
West Indies (Negro)	—	25	10.8	7.6
Africa (Negro)	—	1	0.4	0.6
Other Negro	—	—	—	0.4
Asia	1	3	1.3	0.8
Mediterranean	—	—	—	0.8
United Kingdom	21*	170	73.6	81.5
Eire	—	17	7.3	3.7
Other Europe	—	10	4.3	3.0
All other non-Negro	—	5	2.2	1.5
Total	22	231	100.0	100.0

*95.5 per cent.

In England and Wales the proportion of female patients with primary and secondary syphilis born in the United Kingdom (73.6 per cent.) showed a further fall from 79.7 per cent. in 1968 and from 87.6 per cent. in 1967. The West Indians with 10.8 per cent. were the next most prominent group whose contribution had risen from 8.4 per cent. in 1968 and 3 per cent. in 1967; the proportion of in-

fections in other immigrants also rose to 15.6 per cent. from 11.9 per cent. in 1968 and 9.4 per cent. in 1967. The most prominent other immigrant group was that of the Irish (7.3 per cent. in 1969; 4.4 per cent. in 1968; 1.3 per cent. in 1967).

In Scotland all but one of the 22 females with primary and secondary syphilis (95.5 per cent.) were born in the United Kingdom.

TABLE XIV *Racial distribution of female patients by population of towns and cities, 1969*

Area		Race					
		West Indians		Other immigrants		UK-born	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
England and Wales	London	22	88.0	24	66.7	39	22.9
	Over 500,000	1	4.0	6	16.7	19	11.2
	100,000-500,000	—	—	2	5.5	26	44.7
	50,000-100,000	1	4.0	2	5.5	26	15.3
	Under 50,000	1	4.0	2	5.5	10	5.9
	Total	25	100.0	36	100.0	170	100.0
		(10.8%)		(15.6%)		(73.6%)	
Scotland		—	—	1	—	21	—
				(4.5%)		(95.5%)	

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO SIZE OF TOWNS AND CITIES

Table XIV shows that, of the 62 female immigrants with primary and secondary syphilis, 46 (74.2 per cent.) were attending the 28 clinics in London, and only sixteen (25.8 per cent.) were seen in the remaining 175 clinics in England and Wales and in Scotland.

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS COMPARED WITH GONORRHOEA, 1969

The summary pattern presented in Table XV shows that proportionately more immigrants were found amongst patients with primary and secondary syphilis than amongst those with gonorrhoea.

TABLE XV *Percentage racial distribution of female patients with primary and secondary syphilis and with gonorrhoea, 1969 (England and Wales only)*

Race	Percentage	
	Primary and secondary syphilis	Gonorrhoea
West Indies	10.8	7.6
Other immigrants	15.6	10.9
UK-born	73.6	81.5
Total	100.0	100.0

TABLE XVI *Percentage comparison with previous studies (females) (England and Wales only)*

Country of origin	Year						
	1963*	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
West Indies (Negro)	29.1	9.7	4.9	4.8	3.0	8.4	10.8
Africa (Negro)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	—	0.4
Other Negro	—	—	—	0.9	—	—	—
Asia	2.0	1.0	—	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.3
Mediterranean	2.8	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.3	—
United Kingdom	59.4	79.0	86.8	82.1	87.6	79.7	73.6
Eire	4.0	4.1	4.1	2.6	1.3	4.4	7.3
Other Europe	1.9	4.6	2.6	4.4	0.4	2.2	4.3
All other non-Negro	0.4	—	0.4	1.3	2.6	1.8	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Includes early latent cases also

COMPARISON WITH EARLIER STUDIES

The percentage findings are compared with those of the earlier studies in Table XVI. These show a fall since 1967 in the proportion of infections in women born in the United Kingdom and a rise in that of immigrants, particularly of West Indians, Irish, and other Europeans.

RATIO OF GONORRHOEA TO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS IN FEMALES, 1969

Table XVII shows that the ratio of gonorrhoea to primary and secondary syphilis in females is no longer higher amongst West Indians than in other immigrants; this could indicate that West Indians

TABLE XVII *Gonorrhoea: early syphilis ratio in females, by race, 1969 (England and Wales only)*

Race	No. of cases		Gonorrhoea: primary and secondary syphilis ratio
	Gonorrhoea	Primary and secondary syphilis	
West Indians	1,112	25	44.5 : 1
Other immigrants	1,585	36	44.0 : 1
UK-born	11,864	170	69.8 : 1
Total	14,561	231	63.0 : 1

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TABLE XVIII *Male : female ratio for primary and secondary syphilis compared with gonorrhoea by race*

Race	Primary and secondary syphilis			Gonorrhoea		
	Males	Females	Male : female ratio	Males	Females	Male : female ratio
West Indians	84	25	3·4 : 1	6,440	1,112	5·7 : 1
Other immigrants	253	36	7·0 : 1	8,109	1,585	5·1 : 1
UK-born	657	170	3·9 : 1	20,335	11,864	1·7 : 1
Total	994	231	4·3 : 1	34,884	14,561	2·4 : 1

are becoming more susceptible to syphilis since yaws has become better controlled in their homelands.

MALE : FEMALE RATIO BY RACE

The male:female ratios for both primary and secondary syphilis and gonorrhoea are shown in Table XVIII. The ratios tend to be larger for syphilis than for gonorrhoea, probably because of a greater preponderance of homosexual cases of the former more serious disease. Although this trend is evident in respect of those born in the United Kingdom and of other immigrants, such is not the case for West Indians.

Summary and conclusions

- (1) In this, the seventh British Cooperative Clinical Group report of the country of origin of patients with primary and secondary syphilis, a study is made of 1,314 patients treated in 203 clinics in England and Wales and in Scotland during 1969. The percentage of the notified national total included in this study was 96·8 per cent. for England and Wales. In Scotland more cases were included in the study than in the Department of Health returns.
- (2) In England and Wales 66·1 per cent. of infections in males were seen in men born in the United Kingdom, 8·5 per cent. in West Indians, and 25·4 per cent. in other immigrants. Europeans with 7·4 per cent. were the second most prominent immigrant group.
- (3) In England and Wales the general trend in males since 1966 has been the increasing proportion of infections in men born in the United Kingdom, and the smaller proportion in immigrants, particularly Asians whose contribution in 1969 was only 4·6 per cent. compared with 19 per cent. in 1965.
- (4) In Scotland 86·6 per cent. of male patients with primary and secondary syphilis were born in the United Kingdom (87·5 per cent. in 1968), and Europeans (with 10·4 per cent.) formed the largest immigrant group (6·8 per cent. in 1968).

- (5) As in previous studies the highest gonorrhoea: primary and secondary syphilis ratio was found in male West Indian patients.
- (6) In females with primary and secondary syphilis in Scotland, all but one of the 22 infections occurred in women born in the United Kingdom. In England and Wales, 73·6 per cent. of infected women were born in the United Kingdom, 10·8 per cent. were West Indians, and 15·6 per cent. were other immigrants. The proportion of infections in women born in the United Kingdom has fallen appreciably from 87·6 per cent. in 1967; during this time the contribution of the West Indians increased from 3·0 to 10·8 per cent., that of the Irish from 1·3 to 7·3 per cent. and that of other Europeans from 0·4 to 4·3 per cent.
- (7) As with gonorrhoea, the current trend in primary and secondary syphilis is for a higher proportion of cases to occur in men and a lower proportion in women born in the United Kingdom.

Syphilis primaire et secondaire. Pays d'origine des malades. Étude de 1969.

SOMMAIRE ET CONCLUSIONS

- (1) La présente étude est la septième du British Cooperative Clinical Group concernant le pays d'origine des malades atteints de syphilis primaire et secondaire. Cette étude repose sur 1,314 malades traités dans 203 cliniques en Angleterre, au Pays de Galles et en Écosse en 1969. Pour l'Angleterre et le Pays de Galles, ce nombre de malades représente 96,8 pour cent du total national des cas déclarés. En Écosse, on a tenu compte d'un plus grand nombre de cas que ceux signalés au Department of Health.
- (2) En Angleterre et au Pays de Galles, pour les cas masculins, 66,1 pour cent furent observés chez des sujets nés au Royaume-Uni, 8,5 pour cent chez des Antillais, 25,4 pour cent chez d'autres immigrants. Les Européens continentaux, avec 7,4 pour cent, représentent le groupe d'immigrants deuxième en importance.
- (3) En Angleterre et au Pays de Galles, pour les hommes, la tendance générale depuis 1966 est l'augmentation de la proportion d'infections chez les sujets nés au Royaume-Uni et la diminution de la proportion chez les immigrants, particulièrement chez les Asiatiques, lesquels figurent,

en 1969, pour 4,6 pour cent alors que le chiffre était de 19 pour cent en 1965.

(4) En Écosse, 86,6 pour cent des hommes atteints de syphilis primaire et secondaire étaient nés au Royaume-Uni (87,5 en 1968) et les Européens continentaux (avec 10,4 pour cent) représentaient le groupe d'immigrants le plus important (6,8 pour cent en 1968).

(5) Comme dans les études précédentes, le plus haut rapport gonococcie/syphilis primaire et secondaire, chez les hommes, a été noté chez les Antillais.

(6) Chez les femmes atteintes de syphilis primaire et secondaire, en Écosse, tous les cas sauf un furent notés chez des femmes nées au Royaume-Uni. En Angleterre et

au Pays de Galles, 73,6 pour cent, des femmes syphilitiques étaient nées au Royaume-Uni, 10,8 pour cent étaient des Antillaises et 15,6 pour cent d'autres immigrantes. La proportion des cas de syphilis chez les femmes nées au Royaume-Uni a diminué d'une façon appréciable par rapport aux 87,6 pour cent de 1967; pendant ce temps, la part des Antillaises a augmenté de 3 à 10,8 pour cent, celle des Irlandaises de 1,3 à 7,3 pour cent, et celle des autres Européennes de 0,4 à 4,3 pour cent.

(7) Comme pour la gonococcie, la tendance générale pour la syphilis primaire et secondaire est vers une plus haute proportion de cas chez les hommes nés au Royaume-Uni et une plus faible proportion chez les femmes qui y sont nées.