International Meeting on Gonorrhoea
Torremolinos, Spain, March 25-26, 1971

An international meeting on gonorrhoea, sponsored by the Gaetano Zambon Foundation of Milan, was held on March 25 and 26, 1971, at Hotel Alay, Torremolinos, Spain, under the chairmanship of Prof. J. Gay Prieto, M.D. (Central University Department of Dermatology and Venereology, Madrid).

The introductory paper on 'The Present Status of Gonorrhoea Control' was presented by Dr. T. Guthe, M.D. (Service of Venereal Diseases and Treponematoses, WHO, Geneva), and the chairman of sessions were as follows:

Epidemiology: Dr. R. Küss, M.D. (St. Louis Hospital, Paris)
Microbiology, Diagnosis, and Treatment:
  First session: Dr. R. R. Willcox, M.D. (St. Mary's Hospital, London)
  Second session: Dr. T. Guthe, M.D.

Sixteen papers were presented and authors' summaries are published below:

INTRODUCTION

Present Status of Gonorrhoea Control. T. GUTHE
(Service of Venereal Diseases and Treponematoses, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland)

Epidemiological factors and changing ecological conditions have greatly facilitated the national and international spread of gonorrhoea and its worldwide rising incidence. Gonorrhoea is currently 'out of control' in some areas epidemic. Drug resistance among circulating strains of gonococci is not a major contributing factor; several effective—albeit more costly—antibiotics are in reserve for therapeutic use against strains partially resistant to penicillin. The increasing public health problem presented by gonorrhoea is mainly due to non-medical environmental factors. If medical progress is to neutralize the present upward trend of incidence, immunological research must be accelerated and coordinated in a concentrated effort. Such research should be directed towards (a) Definition of a simple, practical seroimmunological test capable of rapidly diagnosing the disease, notably in asymptomatic infected females who represent the main reservoir of infection (b) Clarification of humoral and cellular immunity processes and the development—if possible—of an agent or a vaccine capable of producing immunoprotection. Recent experiences concerning immunity to the meningococcus provide a background of some interest.

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Factors which Increase the Spread of Gonorrhoea. L. JUHLIN (Department of Dermatology and Venereology, University Hospital, Uppsala, Sweden)

In Sweden the number of cases of gonorrhoea has greatly increased in the last 10 years, and the problem has been aggravated by the changing clinical picture. The symptoms of gonorrhoea were usually easily recognized in the past, but now 20 per cent. of the men as well as 55 per cent. of the women have no symptoms at all. This is the principal reason why complications of gonorrhoea are today more frequent and often very severe. On the other hand, treatment with penicillin is still effective and the few failures of treatment do not alone account for the increased incidence. Investigations among students at Uppsala showed that sexual education and information on venereal diseases were sufficient but there was a general reluctance to undergo medical examination. Moreover the high frequency of multiple sexual intercourse contributed to the spread of the disease.

Our efforts to prevent the increase of gonorrhoea, by antibiotic prophylaxis, early case finding, and availability of medical examination, have not been successful. Intensive information on gonorrhoea and its treatment, given by the press, radio, and television, is another possibility that we think would be worth exploring.

Epidemiological Trend of Gonorrhoea in Recent Years. H. DELUNE (Association of Belgian Professional Unions of Specialist Physicians, Brussels, Belgium)

Complete data on the incidence of gonorrhoea in Belgium cannot be obtained for reasons which are presented, but there is ample evidence of a constant increase in the number of cases. Epidemiological data are shown concerning the distribution of gonorrhoea in different categories of persons, and in both sexes according to age and occupation, and the spread of infection is examined in relation to nationality, sex, and age.

The conclusion is that gonorrhoea is much more widespread in Belgium than the statistical data suggest. In Belgium gonorrhoea occupies the second place, after tuberculosis, in the list of notifiable diseases. The re-crudescence of gonorrhoea has been influenced by 'sexual vagabondage' which is more and more common among the young, particularly among girls. The main causes apart from prostitution, are the frequent opportunities of meeting casual partners, who are difficult to track down and are the major disseminators of the gonococcus.

Considerations on Gonorrhoea in the Middle East. F. ATALLAH (French Faculty of Medicine, Department of Genito-Urinary Surgery, Beirut, Lebanon)
If we compare the descriptions of gonorrhoea in a textbook of 1928 with those described in a current textbook, the chapters dealing with complications and therapy will be found to be radically changed. Since the introduction of antibiotic therapy, complications have decreased markedly and treatment is almost invariably given systemically.

In our practice we seldom use penicillin because of the risk that it may mask syphilis or provoke allergic reactions, and also because many strains of the gonococcus are developing a progressive resistance. We have found tetracycline, chloramphenicol, streptomycin, rovamycin, kanamycin, and the sulphonamides satisfactory, but at present we are successfully using the 'minute' treatment of gonorrhoea suggested by Siboulet. This consists of the administration of ten tablets of 250 mg. thiamphenicol, taken five tablets at a time, with a few minutes interval, on 2 successive days. The results are exceptionally good and we now think that the 'minute' treatment is the therapy of choice for gonococcal infections.

Epidemiological and Therapeutic Data on Gonorrhoea in Genoa and Other Parts of Italy. A. BACCAREDDA-BOY and A. REBORA (Dermosyphilothropic Clinic of the Faculty of Medicine, Genoa, Italy)

This investigation has extended for 13 years, starting from 1958, the year which saw the suppression of brothels and control of prostitution in Italy. The data referring to Genoa show that after the increase observed initially, morbidity dropped and remained practically unchanged.

The same trend was observed for gonorrhoea in the whole region of Liguria. On the other hand, over the whole of Italy as well as in Milan and in Naples, gonorrhoea increased remarkably. An examination of the population curves of Genoa, Naples, and Milan showed that the increase of disease corresponded to a movement of population towards the large towns of people from regions with low standards of hygienic and sexual education.

As far as therapy is concerned, from 1961 to 1970 the incidence of strains with partial resistance to penicillin was 7-63 per cent. in the whole of Italy, while in some cities such as Milan and Trieste the incidence ranged between 40 and 50 per cent.

In the University Dermosyphilothropic Clinic, of Genoa, after the use of thiamphenicol, first used as an experimental drug and later as standard therapy, we saw fewer cases of treatment failure, at the most 4-7 per cent. Other antibiotics have revealed a high percentage (average 20 per cent.) of resistant infections.

Epidemiological Aspects of Gonococcal Infections in Dakar. A. J. FAYE (Dermatologic Clinic of the Faculty of Medicine, Dakar, Senegal)

In Senegal, particularly in Dakar, gonococcal infections are more frequent among those of the lower socio-economic groups who are treated at the Institute of Social Hygiene. The progressive increase of cases does not seem to be related to bacterial resistance to the antibiotics commonly used, but, in Dakar, at least, to a deficiency of health education among our population. Patients neglect their infections or obtain only partial treatment because of their poor economic status and the lack of medicines in our dispensaries.

Changes in habits due to economic and social progress, as well as migration and urbanization, explain the higher occurrence of gonococcal infections in the last few years among young students of from 16 to 18 years of age.

A suitable health education programme would have every prospect of success in limiting the spreading of the disease, since in our country the gonococcus has apparently not yet developed resistance to antibiotics.

Problems Concerning Gonorrhoea in Austria. A. F. LUGER (City Hospital Wien-Lainz, Department of Dermatology, Vienna, Austria)

The number of cases of gonorrhoea in Austria remained approximately the same every year from 1952 to 1969, whereas cases of syphilis have gradually increased from 1959 onward. A similar tendency with an analogous rate of increase has been observed among the out-patients at the Second University Skin Clinic.

Cases of gonorrhoea are ten to fifty times more frequent among unregistered prostitutes than among registered, controlled prostitutes, whose morbidity rate is not significantly higher than that of the population of Vienna. In the capital the risk of infection with syphilis is greater from casual partners from the general population than from registered prostitutes. The number of cases of gonorrhoea officially reported is highest in March, June, August, and September.

In the years 1960 to 1968 the average age of patients with a first infection fell by 2½ years.

Penicillin sensitivity of gonococcal strains has not decreased significantly since 1967. Therapy failures are due mainly to dosage errors or to the administration of delayed absorption preparations.

The intensification of antiepidemic measures should result in a gradual reduction of the problems of gonorrhoea in Austria.

MICROBIOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS and TREATMENT

FIRST SESSION

Aspects of the Present Problem of Gonorrhoea in Spain. J. GAY PRIETO (Central University, Department of Dermatology and Venereology, Madrid, Spain)

In Spain, as in many other countries, practitioners and specialists are not obliged to report cases of gonorrhoea, and exact figures of the incidence are not available.

Some important data, recorded by the Epidemiological Unit of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, show that from a venereal point of view the most heavily affected port on the Mediterranean sea is Barcelona (7 cases per thousand) followed by Valencia (4 cases per thousand), while the incidence in Marseille has never reached 4 per thousand.

Data on gonorrhoea in the well-known holiday areas of Spain confirm the important role of tourism in the spreading of venereal diseases.

Patients treated by general practitioners or specialist physicians in official venereal disease clinics usually recover after simple antibiotic therapy and we have not