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ISSN 0266-4348
Umbilical warts: a new entity?

The two cases reported by Nathan1 are not a new entity. Anwyll-Davies2 described a 19 year old woman who presented with a three week history of vaginal and umbilical discharge. Microscopy revealed the presence of gonococci in both sites. During the following two months a pedunculated tumour developed at the umbilicus and rapidly enlarged. It looked "like a raspberry", and "exactly resembled a vulval wart". Similar lesions developed on the vulva and perineum.

The umbilical tumour failed to respond to topical treatment, and it was excised; healing was rapid. Although histopathology was not performed, it seems likely that this patient had vulval, perineal and umbilical condylomata acuminata.

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BOOK REVIEW


Although there has been considerable research into the central nervous system manifestations of HIV infection, the exact cause of the dementia and myelopathy remains obscure. There is therefore a need for ongoing dialogue between clinicians and scientists to discuss future directions for research. This volume represents the published proceedings of the December 1992 meeting of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease (ARNMD). The meeting had the brief of reviewing the current knowledge regarding human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-associated CNS disorders and also to point towards future directions for research.

Since the first description of dementia in HIV infected patients (including seminal studies by Dr Price) there has been an intriguing discrepancy between the presence of cognitive impairment and the presence and severity of HIV-related neuropsychological changes, such as HIV encephalitis or leukoencephalopathy. Some of the discrepancy is perhaps explained by the recent finding of neuronal loss without evidence of direct neuronal infection. This neuronal loss is presumably mediated through one or more neurotoxins, for which there are several candidates, including viral GP120 and cytokines produced by the association of infected macrophages and neighbouring astrocytes. This book considers these and other basic science issues including HIV-associated neuroanatomical changes, HIV neurotropism, HIV-glial cell interactions, HIV and cytokine expression, HIV and NMDA receptor-mediated neurotoxicity, and the relationship between central and peripheral manifestations of HIV-associated neurological disorders. The clinical chapters include comprehensive reviews of psychiatric aspects of HIV infection, epidemiology and risk factors for HIV-associated dementia complex, neuropsychological assessment (including CNS monitoring in anti-retroviral drug trials), and encephalopathy of childhood.

The debate about pathogenesis is far from sterile and highlights the therapeutic avenues that will be pursued in the coming decade. As patients with AIDS are better protected by prophylaxis against opportunistic infections and by antiviral drugs they will be increasingly exposed to the later complications of AIDS of which dementia is the most feared.

This book should not be seen as a manual of neurological manifestations of HIV infection but as an extremely valuable focused review of the scientific background to the principle neuropsychiatric complications. Perhaps its most useful chapters are those which bookend the volume: the first by Dr Price and the last by Dr R T Johnson. These chapters attempt to synthesise the current knowledge regarding HIV and to consider its place in our current understanding of neurovirology and neuroimmunology.

This volume will be of interest to clinicians and scientists working on neurological and psychiatric aspects of HIV infection. It re-emphasises the fascination and productivity of the combined approach of both disciplines.

M J G HARRISON
B SWEEENEY

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NOTICE

The UK Family Planning Association is beginning a research project to explore the development of recent family planning and reproductive health initiatives within the UK. We particularly wish to gather information from people currently or recently associated with clinical facilities which combine access to family planning information and services with genitourinary medicine and sexual health provision. In the first instance we wish to invite health and social welfare professionals with experience of planning, developing, managing or working in combined clinic services to contact:

Joan Walsh, Health Policy and Research Officer, Family Planning Association, 27–35 Mortimer Street, London W1N 7RJ, UK.
Telephone: 071 636 7866.

Correction

Higgins et al: Breast abscess due to Pseudomonas aeruginosa in an HIV antibody positive man (Gernais Med 1994;70: 147-8). The name of the last author was incorrectly spelled and should have been Dr Penny Chandiok.
CURRENT PUBLICATIONS

Selected titles from recent reports published worldwide are arranged in the following sections:

Gonorrhoea
Chlamydia
Pelvic inflammatory disease
Candidiasis
Bacterial vaginosis
Syphilis and other treponematoses
Herpes
Human papillomavirus infection
Cervical cytology and colposcopy
Other sexually transmitted diseases
Microbiology and Immunology
Dermatology
Miscellaneous

Gonorrhoea

Single dose azithromycin treatment of gonorrhoea and infections caused by Chlamydia trachomatis and Ureaplasma urealyticum in men.

Interpretive criteria for cefodizime in vitro susceptibility tests with Neisseria gonorrhoeae.

Chlamydia

Age and clinical immunity to infections with Chlamydia trachomatis.

Detection of Chlamydia trachomatis in first catch urine samples from symptomatic and asymptomatic males.

Improved performance of PACE 2 with modified collection system in combination with probe comparison assay for detection of Chlamydia trachomatis in urethral specimens from males.

Evaluation of the Gen-Probe PACE 2 and the Microtrak enzyme immunoassay for diagnosis of Chlamydia trachomatis in urogenital samples.

Improved PCR sensitivity for direct genotyping of Chlamydia trachomatis serovars by using a nested PCR.

Purification of Chlamydia trachomatis strains in mixed infection by monoclonal antibody neutralization.

Mimicry of a neutralizing epitope of the major outer membrane protein of Chlamydia trachomatis by anti-idiotypic antibodies.

Partial protection against genital reinfection by immunization of guinea-pigs with isolated outer-membrane proteins of the chlamydial agent of guinea-pig inclusion conjunctivitis.
BE BATTEIGER, BG RANK, FM BAVOLL, LSF SODERBERG. J Gen Microbiol 1993;139:2965.

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Piperacillin and tazobactam versus clindamycin and gentamicin in the treatment of hospitalized women with pelvic infection.

Candidiasis

Candida albicans estrogen-binding protein gene encodes an oxidoreductase that is inhibited by estradiol.

Modulation of cell surface-associated mannoprotein antigen expression in experimental candidal vaginitis.

Bacterial vaginosis

Abnormal bacterial colonization of the genital tract and subsequent preterm delivery and late miscarriage.

Syphilis and other treponematoses

Congenital syphilis—clinical manifestations in premature infants.

Occult congenital syphilis in macerated stillborn fetuses.
SA YOUNG, DW CROCKER. Arch Pathol Lab Med 1994;118:44.

Syphilitic ostiitis in a patient with secondary syphilis and concurrent human immunodeficiency virus infection.

Herpes


A randomized, double-blind, comparative trial comparing high- and standard-dose oral acyclovir for first episode genital herpes infections.

New antiherpetic drugs in development.

"The end of innocence" revisited; resistance of herpes viruses to antiviral drugs.

A rapid and reliable assay for testing acyclovir sensitivity of clinical herpes simplex virus isolated independent of virus dose and reading time.

In situ polymerase chain reacive: localization of HSV-2 DNA sequences in infections of the nervous system.

Human papillomavirus infection

Natural history of cervical infection with human papillomaviruses.

Persistence of type-specific human papillomavirus infection among cytologically normal women.

Role of human immunodeficiency virus infection in the pathogenesis of human papillomavirus-associated cervical neoplasia.

Anal and cervical human papillomavirus infection and risk of anal and cervical epithelial abnormalities in human immunodeficiency virus-infected women.

Anal human papillomavirus infection and squamous neoplasia in patients with invasive vulvar cancer.
Human papillomavirus type 18 and intraepithelial lesions of the cervix.

Type-specific human papillomavirus DNA in abnormal smears as a predictor of high-grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia.

Cell abnormalities associated with human papillomavirus-induced squamous intraepithelial lesions—multivariate data analysis.

Human papillomavirus and invasive cervical cancer in Brazil.

Sexually transmitted agents and cervical neoplasia in Columbia and Spain.

Analysis of lower genital tract lesions clinically suspicious for condylomata using in situ hybridisation and the polymerase chain reaction for the detection of human papillomavirus.

Depletion of Langerhans cells in cervical HPV infection is associated with replication of the virus.

Oncogenic human papillomaviruses are rarely associated with squamous cell carcinoma of the bladder: evaluation by differ- ential polymerase chain reaction.

Prevalence of human papillomavirus DNA in cutaneous neoplasms from renal allograft recipients supports a possible viral role in tumour promotion.

Buschke-Lowenstein tumour infiltrating pelvic organs.
A GRASSEGER, R HOFFL, H HUSSEI, K WICKE, P FREITSC. Br J Dermatol 1994;130:221.

Analysis of HLA-DR expression on keratinocytes in cervical neoplasia.
N COLEMAN, MA STANLEY. Int J Cancer 1994;56:314.

Parathyroid hormone-related protein and human papillomavirus in gynecological tumors.

Antibody response to a synthetic peptide derived from the human papillomavirus type 6/11 L2 protein in recurrent respira- tory papillomatosis: correlation between Southern blot hybridisation, polymerase chain reaction and serology.

Human papillomavirus type 18 E6 messenger RNA in primary tumours and pelvic lymph nodes of Hungarian patients with squamous cervical cancer.

Human papillomavirus 18-immortalised endocervical cells with in vitro cytokeratin expression characteristics of adenocarcino-

Integration of human papillomavirus type 6a DNA in a tonsillar carcinoma: chromo-

Human herpesvirus 6 infects cervical epithelial cells and transactivates human papillomavirus gene expression.

Delayed-type hypersensitivity response to human papillomavirus type 16 E6 protein in a mouse model.

Immune response to human papillomavirus type 16 E6 gene in a live vaccinia vector.

Functionally oligomerisation of purified human papillomavirus types 16 and 6b E7 proteins expressed in Escherichia coli.

Elevated wild-type p53 protein levels in human epithelial cell lines immortalised by the human papillomavirus type 16 E7 gene.

Elevated expression and activity of mitotic regulatory proteins in human papillo-

Interaction of human papillomavirus type 16 capsid proteins with HPV DNA requires an intact L2 N-terminal sequence.

Human papillomavirus type 11 E2 pro-
teins repress the homologous E6 promoter by interfering with the binding of host transcription factors to adjacent elements.

Scanning the structure and antigenicity of HPV-16 E6 and E7 oncoproteins using antipeptide antibodies.

Cationic liposomes mediated delivery of antitumor oligonucleotides targeted to HPV E7 mRNA in CaSkii cells.

Cervical cytology and colposcopy
To screen or not to screen for cervical cancer.
M HARAMA. Eur J Cancer 1993;29A:2218.

Screening for cervical cancer—should the routine be challenged?

The adequacy of the Papanicolaou smear.

Cervicovaginal smear, true or false?

Cervical cancer screening in Canadian native women—adequacy of the Papani-
Coala smear.

Review of negative Papanicolaou tests—is the retrospective 5-year review necessary?

Herpesvirus mimics—a potential pitfall in endocervical brush specimens.

Cytokeratin expression and acetowhite change in cervical epithelium.

Other sexually transmitted diseases
Development of a polymerase chain reaction assay for the detection of Haemo-
philus ducreyi.

Enzyme immunoassays for the detection of anti-Haemophilus ducreyi serum IgG, IgA and IgM antibodies.

Microbiology and Immunology
Local epidermal viral infections: comparative aspects of vaccinia virus, herpes simplex virus and human papillomavirus in man and orf virus in sheep.

Dermatology
Acitretin in the treatment of severe lichen sclerosus et atrophicus of the vulva: a double-blind, placebo-controlled study.

Contact allergy to corticosteroids: the results of a two-centre study.
A DOOMSOOSEN, MHM MAMARD, JD BOS, H DEGREEF. Br J Dermatol 1994;130:42.

Primary melanoma of the cervix—a case report.
Reactive arthritis: incidence, triggering agents and clinical presentation.

Prevalence of Epstein-Barr virus in the cervix.

Vulvar vestibulitis syndrome: an exploratory case-control study.
S BAZIN, C BOUCHARD, J BRISON, C MORIN, A MEISELS, M FORTIER. Obstet Gynecol 1994;83: 47.

A GOLAN, A BER, I WOLMAN, MP DAVID. Gynecol Obstet Invest 1994;37:56.

The Alcock syndrome: temporary penile insensitivity due to compression of the pudendal nerve within the Alcock canal.

Recurrent episodes of acute scrotum with ischemic testicular necrosis in a patient with familial Mediterranean fever.

Pancreatitis presenting with unilateral scrotal pain and swelling.

Female genital mutilation (female circumcision).

Further to “the further fate of the foreskin”—update on the natural history of the foreskin.