LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Carbamazepine in Reiter’s syndrome

EDITOR,—A psoriatic spectrum with Reiter’s syndrome. Immunosuppressive therapies for BS are associated with poor response and increased morbidity. We describe a case where carbamazepine showed an excellent response in an HIV infected patient with Reiter’s syndrome.

A 30 year old married man presented with erythematous papules and plaques of 2 months’ duration covered with hard limpet-like scales on face, body, and both extremities (Fig 1). Palms and soles showed keratoderma blenorrhagica and subungual hyperkeratosis with distal onycholysis. Both knees and wrists had painful swelling with restriction of movements. With this clinical presentation Reiter’s syndrome was inferred. All routine investigations were normal except a raised erythrocyte sedimentation rate of 100 mm in the first hour. x Rays of the affected joints were normal. ELISA for HIV-1 and HIV-2 was positive with two kits (Immunocomb, Tri-dot) and confirmed with western blotting technique (Speciality Ranbaxy Limited). The absolute helper T lymphocyte count was 435 cells x10^3/L. Human leucocyte antigen B27 and rheumato-dysplasia came across the disease. The exacerbation and subsequent resolution of lesions on withdrawal and reinstatement of carbamazepine respectively proved its efficacy in our patient. Also, the clinical remission maintained for 1 year after stopping carbamazepine and subsequent relapse in therapeutic role in Reiter’s syndrome. The therapeutic response seen in our patient conforms to that reported in HIV-1 positive patient of Smith et al.

This apparent success adds carbamazepine to the armamentarium against Reiter’s syndrome in an HIV infected patient. This is the first reported case and an evaluation of long term carbamazepine therapy is warranted.

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Figure 1 Close view of erythematous annular papules and plaques on chest before carbamazepine therapy.

7 Accepted for publication 20 March 2000

Condoms and warts

EDITOR,—Wen et al should be applauded for their attempt to address the key question of whether or not condoms protect people from genital warts. However, some of the major study variables need clarification, as they did not match up with my knowledge of the Sydney Sexual Health Centre (SSHC) database.

The article discussed the issue of “acquisition of genital warts” and was presented as an incidence study. Cases were defined as: “All patients with a new diagnosis of macroscopic genital warts who attended SSHC [in 1996].” However, many of these patients had been previously diagnosed with genital warts elsewhere while others had recurrent lesions. In Australia, most genital warts are managed by general practitioners. Consequently, the experience of specialist services is biased towards recurrent and difficult cases. “New diagnosis” in this situation means new to the clinic but not necessarily new to the patient. This means that the main outcome measure was a mixture of incident, prevalent, and recurrent cases, with the possibility that the warts may have affected the behaviour of many of the study subjects.

The SSHC database does document whether a person has previously been diagnosed with HPV infection. To me, the study would have had more validity if patients with a past history were excluded.

The diagnostic grouping for warts at SSHC does not distinguish between genital and anal lesions. The readers of the journal need to know that many of these male “genital wart” cases would have been homosexually active men with anal warts. This is important as risk factors for penile and anal warts may differ, potentially confusing the results of the present study.

Condoms were developed as an HIV risk measure, the condom use variable at SSHC only refers to the previous 3 months or since the last registration/disease episode. Wen et al’s article failed to mention that this variable was time limited. As 3 months is the median duration before the appearance of exophytic warts, up to half of the relevant sexual behaviour may have been overlooked.

Finally, the referent group in the table describing condom use deemed as “Not applicable, no sex” should have been more accurately described as “No vaginal or anal sex in the previous 3 months.” Many of these people would have practised oral sex or other sexual acts during those 3 months. Others may have ceased practising vaginal or anal intercourse up to 3 months earlier because of their persistent or recurrent warts.

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Accepted for publication 20 March 2000

Reply

EDITOR,—We are grateful to Dr Dayan for her helpful and constructive comments. The major criticism of our paper relates to the selection of cases, and the possible inclusion...
Photosensitivity reaction to efavirenz

EDITOR,—The non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI) efavirenz is a recent addition to the armamentarium available to physicians in the treatment of HIV infection. However, at present the known side effect profile of this new agent is still in its infancy. We would like to report a case of photosensitivity associated with efavirenz.

A 27 year old white homosexual man was commenced on combivir (zidovudine/ lamivudine) and efavirenz in March of 1999. One month later he reported that he was well and had no major side effects associated with his new combination. However, 4 weeks further into treatment he represented with an itchy rash affecting his arms and hands. On examination there was a maculopapular rash over the affected area but there was no oral ulceration, conjunctivitis, or fever. A drug reaction was diagnosed and he was prescribed antihistamines and asked to continue with his medication. One week later the rash had subsided. Then having spent a day outside in the sun he had a florid recurrence of the rash on the exposed areas (arms, back of neck, face, and ears). The rash was significant over his elbows where there was obvious blistering and oedema. His medication was stopped and 3 weeks later the rash had completely resolved.

Hepatitis C antibody and porphyrin screening were negative. This man had been diagnosed as HIV antibody positive in June 1997. In March 1998 his viral load was 356 790 copies/ml (Roche PCR) and his CD 4 count was 512 × 10^3/μl. He was commenced on dual antiretroviral therapy with stavudine and lamivudine secondary to development of rash, who have switched to efavirenz only nine have developed a mild to moderate rash, of which only two needed to discontinue therapy. Photosensitivity in the context of HIV infection may not only be a presenting condition but also secondary to concomitant treatment.

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5 DuPont Pharmaceuticals Company Research Laboratories. Wilmington, DE. In-house data 1980s.

Accepted for publication 20 March 2000

HIV associated cytomegalovirus retinitis in Melbourne, Australia

EDITOR,—We report the results of a 12 year review of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) associated cytomegalovirus (CMV) retinitis in Melbourne, Australia.

We conducted a retrospective review of all HIV infected patients diagnosed with CMV retinitis at Fairfield Hospital and the Alfred Hospital between 1984 and 1996, aiming to identify factors at diagnosis of CMV retinitis which were predictive of outcome. Both hospitals had the same protocol for the treatment of CMV retinitis and employed 3 monthly ophthalmological screening of all HIV infected patients with CD4 counts of less than 50 × 10^3/μl.

The study outcomes were visual loss and death. Moderate visual loss was defined as visual acuity of less than 6/12 in the better eye, and severe visual loss as visual acuity of less than 6/60 in the better eye (this is legal blindness in Australia).

CMV retinitis was diagnosed in 212 of 1281 patients (16.5%) with AIDS during the study period. As of June 1998, 193 (93%) had died, at a median time of 36 weeks (range 19–192) from CMV diagnosis. Seventy four patients (35%) developed moderate visual loss at a median time of 23 weeks (range 0–163) and 30 patients (14%) developed severe visual loss at a median time of 35 weeks (range 0–120) from diagnosis of CMV retinitis.

The presence of visual symptoms at diagnosis of CMV retinitis was predictive of the development of moderate visual loss (relative risk 2.1, 95% confidence interval 1.4–2.2). Fifty eight of 138 patients (42%) with visual symptoms at diagnosis developed moderate visual loss, compared with 16 of 64 patients (25%) who were asymptomatic at diagnosis (p=0.02). The presence of visual symptoms at diagnosis was not predictive of the development of severe visual loss, or early death (p>0.2). Other factors measured at diagnosis of CMV retinitis included the patients’ age, CD4 count, weight, visual acuity, and the presence of any previous AIDS defining condition. None of these was associated with the development of visual loss or early death (p>0.1).

The advent of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) has resulted in a reduction in the incidence of new diagnoses of opportunistic infections. Prolonged survival times with CMV retinitis have been demonstrated in patients who achieve immunological recovery with HAART.1 The ability to predict those patients who are at highest risk of visual loss may assist in advising those who may reasonably cease maintenance therapy for CMV retinitis following immune restoration. An understanding of the natural history of CMV retinitis in the pre-HAART years remains important in managing patients who are failing HIV therapy.

The only factor measurable at diagnosis of CMV retinitis that was predictive of outcome was the presence of visual symptoms. The use of routine ophthalmological screening in HIV infected individuals with low CD4 counts aims to detect CMV retinitis before visual symptoms occur. It is possible that visual loss may be prevented by detecting disease before retinal damage occurs. A prospective evaluation is needed to confirm this finding.

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Accepted for publication 20 April 2000

Azithromycin v oxytetracycline for the treatment of non-specific urethritis

EDITOR,—Single dose azithromycin 1 g rather than multidose tetracyclines or erythromycin over several days for the treatment of chlamydial, gonococcal, or nongonococcal non-chlamydial urethritis (NSU),1 has recently been published as an effective alternative to first-line therapy of NSU,2-5 but recent evidence of urethritis before the chlamydial result is available. Relatively few studies report the efficacy of azithromycin in the treatment of non-gonococcal non-chlamydial urethritis (NSU),2 but recently published evidence-based guidelines for the management of NSU recommend either doxycycline 100 mg twice daily for 7 days or azithromycin 1 g immediately.6

In this genitourinary medicine clinic azithromycin became first line treatment for all proved or suspected chlamydial infections from 1 April 1998. This retrospective study assessed the efficacy of azithromycin for the treatment of NSU compared with oxytetracycline 250 mg four times daily for 7 days, the previous first line treatment regimen for men with microscopic urethritis in whom no Gram negative diplococci were evident. A total of all men with NSU diagnosed between 1 April 1998 and 30 September 1998 (treated with azithromycin) was compared with those diagnosed between 1 April 1997 and 30 September 1997 (treated with oxytetracycline). NSU was defined as the presence of at least five polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMNL) in five or more fields on microscopy of a urethral swab, or positive culture of Neisseria gonorrhoea after direct plating onto modified New York culture medium and negative chlamydial screen on ELISA testing (Stya) of a urethral swab. Cure was defined as either resolution of symptoms or clearing of previously positive two glass urine. A repeat urethral smear was not examined routinely. Treatment failure was defined as persistent PMNL on microscopy of a urethral smear taken because of ongoing symptoms or persistent positive two glass urine test, with possibility of reinfection denied. The results (see table 1) demonstrate that azithromycin is as effective as oxytetracycline in curing NSU, and produces fewer treatment failures, possibly owing to better compliance with single dose therapy. Compliance with multidose regimens might be expected to be less good in asymptomatic patients, but with no satisfactory “test of cure” this was difficult to ascertain. Overall, there was a 25% non-attendance rate for follow up, biased towards the asymptomatic patients and those treated with oxytetracycline.

The results of the two glass urine test did not differ significantly between the two groups but overall was positive in 70% of symptomatic patients compared with only 47% asymptomatic (p<0.01). Its low sensitivity and specificity7 are likely to be even lower in asymptomatic patients. Default from follow up occurred more frequently in the asymptomatic patients, but was less evident in the azithromycin treated group, who had a lower default rate overall, as previously reported.

In conclusion, although the numbers are small, it would appear that azithromycin is an effective treatment for NSU, and can be given at the time of clinical diagnosis, pending the chlamydial result. Financial considerations preclude the use of azithromycin as first line treatment for NSU in many centres, but better compliance resulting in fewer treatment failures, and fewer wasted appointments from defaults may counter the economic argument.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Diagnoses of older and younger clinic attendees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Older clinic</td>
<td>Younger clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(No of patients)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STIs</td>
<td>NSU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latent syphilis</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genital herpes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genital warts</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhoea</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichomonas vaginalis</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other conditions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erectile dysfunction</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balanitis</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lichen sclerosus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zollinger’s balanitis</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genital psoriasis</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genital eczema sebaceous glands</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genital skin tag</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inguinal hernia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genital sebaceous cyst</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>(hepatin B vaccination)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many elderly people maintain heterosexual and homosexual activity. Therefore this age group is at a risk of all sexually transmitted infections.8 In our study, a smaller percentage of older attendees had STIs compared with previous studies.9 However, the number of older patients who attended for non-STI management are comparable. The delay between symptom recognition and healthcare presentation is a feature of STI related illness behaviour. The delay behaviour among individuals with suspected STIs is age specific, with longer latency periods experienced by people over the age of 50.10 This finding was seen in our study as well.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Comparative age, symptoms, and response to treatment of the two groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number treated</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age (range)</td>
<td>28 (16–63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No with symptoms (%)</td>
<td>35 (46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No cured</td>
<td>29 (38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No treatment failures (%)</td>
<td>6 (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome uncertain*</td>
<td>41 (54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptomatic dna</td>
<td>8/35 (23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asymptomatic dna</td>
<td>13/41 (32)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Originally asymptomatic with clear two glass urine, did not reattend (dna), possibly reinfected.


Accepted for publication 30 April 2000

Tertiary syphilis

EDITOR,—I read Dr Reed’s letter on tertiary syphilis1 with interest.

The regimen he describes for the treatment of early syphilis—arsenic, bismuth, and round the clock aqueous penicillin, was used in our hospital from 1946–8 although daily penicillin in beewax was also used. It was unclear how much inactive penicillin K was in the commercial product used. The penicillin G used here was higher than in Lincoln (40 000–75 000 units 3–4 hourly). There were 10 treatment failures (reinfections) out of 275 patients described.1 Treponema pallidum remains viable in the CSF even after adequate clinical treatment2


Accepted for publication as 10.1136/sti.76.3.222-a on 1 June 2000. Downloaded from http://sti.bmj.com/ on April 12, 2022 by guest. Protected by copyright.
The old adage that we achieve clinical but not microbiological cure of syphilis with antibiotics is probably true.

It is likely that most people in developed countries nowadays who have untreated syphilis have received treponemal antibiotics for other intercurrent infections, so that any neurosyphilis that developed would either be modified with few physical signs or would be completely treated and clinically cured. However, others disagree with this. Dr Reed’s question: we haven’t seen anyone treated since the second world war who has developed neurosyphilis in subsequent years.

DAVID GOLDMEIER

1 Reed TAG. Tertiary syphilis. Sex Transm Infect 1999;75:75.

BOOK REVIEWS


The most striking first impression of these two volumes is the lavish production with marvellous illustrations, photographs, and tables. It has many excellent features. The text is well set out and easy on the eye. The experience of the authors in approaching various diseases and clinical syndromes comes through strongly. The sections comprehensively cover infectious disease from basic to clinical management. The clinical microbiology section is an important anchor and could be a short textbook in itself. I very much enjoyed the numerous practice points, which are oriented towards clinicians faced with funding solutions to problems. These consist of short essays with tables or illustrations and tackle particular clinical problems such as “the diagnosis of HIV in newborns,” “what is the treatment of a positive toxoplasma titre in pregnancy?” or are in a debating style—for example, “how long should oesteomyelitis be treated?”

Each section is colour coded and although the American numbering system takes a few minutes to get used to one can easily navigate around the book. The contributors are all internationally famous in their fields and, with so many of them, I am quite impressed by how up to date the book is. They must have been chased hard to get their contributions in on time. One of the few criticism would be that there could have been more on hepatitis C and its interaction with HIV.

However, if you can’t find what you want in this book, there is a comprehensive list of websites, which are of interest to infectious disease and other physicians. There is a free CD ROM which creates a direct internet link to these sites. The other important resource is a slide library, which comes on the same CD ROM. In all, 1500 tables and clinical and other photographs are stored and can be made up into personalised presentations; these can then be used as a teaching resource via computer generated images. The high quality of these images will impress anyone involved in producing material for teaching. However, it is a shame some of the useful tables have not made it from the text to the CD ROM.

Although this book is expensive, I would recommend it to anyone interested in infectious diseases especially those who have to teach at each level, undergraduate or postgraduate.

With the rise of the internet the big textbook might well become as outdated as the super highway rather than turning over the pages of a well produced book. If I need to use my computer there is always that free CD ROM...

ANTON POZNIAK
St Stephen’s Centre, Chelsea and Westminster Health Care Trust, Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, London SW10 9TH


I was delighted when the editor sent me this book and asked me to review it. I had looked forward with anticipation to the original series that were published in the BMJ. I had thought then that each article was just superb and now they are all neatly packed together in this ABC, I am of the opinion that this is an excellent book which achieves its aim completely. On the cover, it says “it is an ideal reference for doctors, nurses, patients and all those not involved in the area of sexual health,” and Professor Adler adds in the foreword that this book will put the profession in touch with the real world, real people, with real problems, and fill a large gap in our knowledge.

John Tomlinson, the editor, has pulled together an excellent group of experts who have practical experience in the field and have managed to condense that experience into a series of short articles, all of which make informative, yet entertaining reading. In my opinion, no specific background is required to gain information from these articles and I have recommended specific sections of this book for individual patients who need to read about their problem.

Those of us who work in sexual medicine were amused that the BMJ had to carry a warning about the sexually explicit material inside and, indeed, John Tomlinson refers to this in the preface and admits that a very small number of readers were offended. However, given the general reticence in society about sexual matters, this is not surprising.

Sexual health is an essential part of having a happy and fulfilling life, and everyone who works in a caring profession should be comfortable when the conversation drifts into areas of sexuality. Patients, who often broach the topic with trepidation, need to be assured of a sensitive hearing. In my opinion, this excellent book will give anyone in the caring profession a good grounding in sexual matters, so that they can explore these areas with patients when appropriate, without embarrassment and have some idea of likely strategies of management.

COLM O’MAHONY
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NOTICES

International Herpes Alliance and International Herpes Management Forum

The International Herpes Alliance has introduced a website (www.herpesalliance.org) from which can be downloaded patient information leaflets. Its sister organisation the International Herpes Management Forum (website: www.IHMF.org) has launched new guidelines on the management of herpesvirus 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@asp.sheridan.com).

Imperial College School of Medicine, Division of Paediatrics, Obstetrics, and Gynaecology, Advanced Course for Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, 19–23 June 2000

Further details: Symposium Office, Imperial College School of Medicine, Queen Charlotte’s and Chelsea Hospital, Goldhawk Road, London W6 OXG (tel: 020 8383 3904; fax: 020 8383 8555; email: symprop@ic.ac.uk).

Australasian Sexual Health Conference, Ven Troppro, Carlton Hotel, Darwin, Northern Territory, 21–24 June 2000

Further details: Shirley Corley, Conference manager, Dart Associates, PO Box 781, Lane Cove, 2066 NSW, Australia (tel: 02 9418 9369/87; fax: 02 9418 9398; email: dartconv@mpx.com.au).

Imperial College School of Medicine, Division of Paediatrics, Obstetrics, and Gynaecology, Caring for Sexuality in Health and Illness for healthcare professionals and nurses, jointly with Association of Psychosexual Nursing 27 June 2000

Further details: Symposium Office, Imperial College School of Medicine, Queen Charlotte’s and Chelsea Hospital, Goldhawk Road, London W6 OXG (tel: 020 8383 3904; fax: 020 8383 8555; email: symprop@ic.ac.uk).
Sexual Health and HIV Conference: Facing the Millennium, Portsmouth Marriott Hotel, Portsmouth, 28 June 2000
Further details: Rebecca Mitchell (tel: 023 9286 6796; fax: 023 9286 6769).

6th ESC Congress on Contraception in the Third Millennium: a (R)Evolution in Reproductive and Sexual Health, Ljubljana, Slovenia, 28 June–1 July 2000
Further details: Orga-Med Congress Office, Mr Peter Erazd, Eissenestraat 77, B-1740 Terrnat, Belgium (tel: +32 2 582 08 52; fax: +32 2 582 55 15; email: orgamed@village.uunet.be).

Imperial College School of Medicine, Division of Paediatrics, Obstetrics, and Gynaecology, Bereavement, 5 July 2000
Further details: Symposium Office, Imperial College School of Medicine, Queen Charlotte’s and Chelsea Hospital, Goldhawk Road, London W6 0XG (tel: 020 8383 3904; fax: 020 8383 8555; email: sympreg@ic.ac.uk).

Imperial College School of Medicine, Division of Paediatrics, Obstetrics, and Gynaecology, New Horizons in Recurrent Pregnancy Loss, 29 June–1 July 2000
Further details: Symposium Office, Imperial College School of Medicine, Queen Charlotte’s and Chelsea Hospital, Goldhawk Road, London W6 0XG (tel: 020 8383 3904; fax: 020 8383 8555; email: sympreg@ic.ac.uk).

Imperial College School of Medicine, Division of Paediatrics, Obstetrics, and Gynaecology, Advances in Obstetric Medicine: International Meeting of Obstetric Medicine Societies (satellite to ISSHP, Paris, 6–7 July 2000
Further details: Symposium Office, Imperial College School of Medicine, Queen Charlotte’s and Chelsea Hospital, Goldhawk Road, London W6 0XG (tel: 020 8383 3904; fax: 020 8383 8555; email: sympreg@ic.ac.uk).

XIII International AIDS Conference, 9–14 July 2000, Durban, South Africa
Further details: Congrex Sweden AB, PO Box 5619, Linnegatan 89A, 114 86 Stockholm, Sweden (tel: +46 8 459 6600; fax: +46 8 661 91 25; email: aids2000@congresx.se).

Ethical Issues in International Health Research, Durban, South Africa, 16–21 July 2000 (immediately following XIII International AIDS Conference)
Further details: Marie-Christine Ryckaert, Program director, Ethical Issues in International Health Research, Harvard University, John F Kennedy School of Government, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA (tel: (617) 496-0484 ex 7474; fax: (617) 495-3090; email: Marie-Christine.Ryckaert@harvard.edu).

Further details: PACIFICOF, SA, E Granados, 44, 08008 Barcelona, Spain (tel: +34 93.454.54.00; fax: +34 93.451.74.38; email: gp@pacific-meetings.com).

MSSVD Clinical Developments Fund
The MSSVD Clinical Developments Fund is asking for applications for funding to support projects that advance the understanding and practice of genitourinary medicine. An amount of £10 000 is available to one or more successful applicant(s). Closing date for application is 25 August 2000. Further details: Dr Keith Radcliffe, Honorary Assistant Secretary MSSVD, Whitall Street Clinic, Whitall Street, Birmingham B4 6DH (tel: 0121 237 5719; fax: 0121 237 5729; email: keith.radcliffe@bscht.wmids.nhs.uk).

3rd Congress of the Baltic Association of Dermatovenerology, 7–9 September 2000, Riga, Latvia
Further details: Professor Andris Y Rubins, Department of Dermatovenerology, Medical Academy of Latvia, K Valdemara Street, 76–75, Riga, LV-1013, Latvia (tel: +(371) 7370395; fax: +(371) 7361615; email: arubins@apollo.lv).

National NCCG Update Meeting, Bromsgrove Stakis Hotel, 23–24 September 2000
Further details: Kathy Taylor (tel: 01384 235207; email: palmtraining@tesco.net).

11th Regional Meeting of International Union against Sexually Transmitted Infections, South East Asian and Western Pacific Branch and 24th National Conference of Indian Association for the Study of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and AIDS, 13–15 October 2000, Chandigarh, India
Further details: Dr Bhushan Kumar, Organising Secretary, 11th Regional Meeting of IUSTTI-Asia Pacific (SE Asia and W Pacific Branch), Department of Dermatology, Venereology and Leprosy, PGIMER, Chandigarh - 160 012, India (tel: +(91) 0172) 745530; fax: +(91) 0172) 744001/745078; email: kumarbhushan@hotmail.com).

Corrections
CURRENT PUBLICATIONS

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

Gonorrhoea
Chlamydia
Candidiasis
Trichomonas vaginalis
Pelvic inflammatory disease
Laboratory diagnosis of Chlamydia trachomatis infection
Other sexually transmitted infections
Vaginal colonization by Candida
Bacterial vaginosis
Human papillomavirus infection
Herpes
Hepatitis
Pelvic inflammatory disease
Trichomoniasis
Candidiasis
Chlamydia
Gonorrhoea

GM LII, Q CHEN, SC WANG. Sex Transm Dis 2000;27:115–8

Effects of the immunoglobulin A1 protease on Neisseria gonorrhoeae trafficking across polarized T84 epithelial monolayers.

Charged tmRNA but not tmRNA-mediated proteolysis is essential for Neisseria gonorrhoeae viability.
CH HUANG, WC WOLFGANG, J WITHEY et al. EMBO J 2000;19:1098–1107

Chlamydia

Acute primary Chlamydia trachomatis infection in male adolescents after their first sexual contact.

Evaluation of patient-administered tampon specimens for Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoeae.
SN TABBRI, CK FAIRLEY, SJ CHEN et al. Sex Transm Dis 2000;27:133–7

EL CIEMINS, CK KENT, J FLOOD, JD KLAUSNER. Sex Transm Dis 2000;27:165–7

Impact of switching laboratory tests on reported trends in Chlamydia trachomatis infections.

Detection of Chlamydia trachomatis in pregnant women by the Papanicolaou technique, enzyme immunoassay and polymerase chain reaction.

Multicenter evaluation of the AMPLICOR and automated COBAS AMPLICOR CT/NG tests for detection of Chlamydia trachomatis.

Chlamydial development is adversely affected by minor changes in amino acid supply, blood plasma amino acid levels and glucose deprivation.

Differential regulation of CD4 lymphocyte recruitment between the upper and lower regions of the genital tract during Chlamydia trachomatis infection.

T-cell epitopes in variable segments of Chlamydia trachomatis major outer membrane protein, elicit serovarspecific immune responses in infected humans.

Candidiasis

Vaginal colonization by Candida in asymptomatic women with and without a history of recurrent vulvovaginal candidiasis.

Effects of reproductive hormones on experimental vaginal candidiasis.

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