LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Lymphatic filariasis—lest we forget

EDITOR,—Lymphatic filariasis is characterised by a wide range of clinical manifestations. In a non-endemic area the diagnosis may be missed unless the index of suspicion is high.

An 18 year old sexually active male presented with a progressively increasing painless nodular swelling in the right inguinal region of 4 months’ duration. The patient had an unprotected vaginal contact with a commercial sex worker 6 months earlier. There was no history of genital ulcer or urethral discharge. The general health of the patient was preserved. Examination revealed an enlarged right inguinal and external iliac lymph node, 1–3 cm in size, firm, mobile, non-tender, and not tender to normal overlying skin. Examination of genital, anal, and buccal mucosae was normal. There was no palpable lymphadenopathy. A differential diagnosis of lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) and tuberculosis lymphadenitis was considered. Complete blood count revealed mild leucocytosis and eosinophilia. Renal and hepatic functions, urinalysis, and chest x ray were normal. A complement fixation test for chlamydia group specific antibody was negative. Fine needle aspiration cytology from the nodes revealed reactive hyperplasia with occasional giant cells and microfilariae of Wuchereria bancrofti. Nocturnal blood samples for microfilariae were negative.

The patient was given diethylcarbamazine 100 mg thrice daily for 2 weeks. The lymph node regressed and no relapse was observed in 6 months of follow up.

The differential diagnosis of inguinal lymphadenopathy in a sexually active male includes syphilis, genital herpes, lymphadenopathy not apparently preceded by a genital ulcer.

Demonstration of microfilariae was decisive in clinching the diagnosis of filariasis which was not considered in the differential diagnosis. Presentation with inguinal lymphadenopathy is a feature common to both LGV and filariasis. The most frequent manifestation of secondary stage of LGV in men is unilateral inguinal lymphadenopathy which does not suppurate in two thirds of cases.1 Lymphadenopathy often develops in LGV as was observed in our patient.3 Painful enlargement of inguinal lymph nodes with fever is the usual presentation in lymphatic filariasis. Lymphangitis can accompany recurrent attacks. Other complications include orchitis, funiculitis, and epididymitis.1,4 These were, however, absent in our patient. It is suggested that lymphatic filariasis should be considered in differential diagnosis of inguinal lymphadenopathy even in areas which are not known to be endemic for it. It is otherwise likely to be missed.

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Canary to sparrow; what is in a name?

EDITOR,—The Contagious Diseases Act of 1864 allowed for the compulsory arrest, examination, and treatment of women considered (by an all male board) to be of loose morals. Women were detained in the so-called “Canary wards” and their identity made clear by the bright yellow garments they were made to wear.

In the year 2000, there is still perceived stigma and blame associated with the diagnosis of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and this must be minimised if a screening programme for chlamydia is to be successful. It will help reduce stigma if people know and accept that it is not a disease of a few readily identifiable people that is common and easy to acquire. It has been estimated that one in 14 young people will acquire it at some time.

In the NHS chlamydia pilot screening programme in Wirral and Portsmouth we are confirming that this infection is indeed endemic. Information material for the pilot study clearly states that it is a very common infection. To reduce the element of blame, we have included testing in men in some settings and have introduced instead of sexually transmitted, the term “sexually shared infection.” We hope that by measures such as these, young people will avoid stigmatisation as “canaries.”

We do not, however, suggest that you change the name of your journal again!

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Accessibility of home screening for chlamydial infection: some remaining issues

EDITOR,—In the recent article by Stephenson et al the authors describe participation rates of 39% for women and 46% for men for home screening and comment that this might form a useful component of a community based chlamydial screening programme in which non-responders could be offered opportunistic screening at the general practice.3 However, certain crucial issues remain unanswered. This acceptability survey was done among women aged 18–25 years and men 18–30 years. What happens with people below the age of 18? We know that Chlamydia trachomatis prevalence is associated with young age, but can we also send home screening kits to 15 year olds? What about the parental opinions and legal implications—for example, for the partner of a C trachomatis positive young man? In two surveys performed in general practice in Amsterdam, Netherland, systematic and opportunistic screening, prevalence was strongly associated with young age but also with ethnicity. Among young Surinam-Antillian women aged <25 years, prevalence ranged from 5% to 12%.6 In the opportunistic survey up to 22.4% in the opportunistic survey.4 In the systematic survey an unexpectedly high C trachomatis prevalence of 10% was found among young Surinam-Antillian men. Among the 15–19 year olds visiting our health centre in Amsterdam which is located in a multiethnic neighbourhood, half of the population having a Surinam-Antillian background, C trachomatis prevalence was 25%. Thus, the question is not whether it is acceptable to send a home screening kit to the youngest age group, who might be most at risk, but also how acceptable home testing is for people with different ethnic backgrounds and people living in low socioeconomic status and high risk environments.

We piloted a pharmacy assisted approach offering urine home testing to all sexually active women age 15–30 years. It came to our pharmacy to collect their contraceptives.

Since the start 4 months ago 189 people received an information leaflet and home test package together with their contraceptives. Fifty nine participated and sent their urine; four were positive (6.7%). The participation rate was 31%, lower than the reported rate for women in the article of Stephenson et al.

The assumption by the authors that people who do not participate for home screening will turn up will not turn up for opportunistic screening at the general practice is, however, merely a hypothesis, and not a strong one, especially not for boys and men.

Tackling issues like risk perception and risk environment and changing healthcare seeking behaviours is not an easy task. Moreover, a community based C trachomatis prevention programme will require not only secondary prevention by active case finding but also primary prevention. What is needed is an integrated set of strategies, which are mutually reinforcing and that are age, sex, culture, and context specific. Quite a challenge!


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Nurse counselling for women with normal cervical cytology improves colposcopy and cytology follow up attendance rates

EDITOR,—A well organised cervical screening programme has considerable benefits; however, one negative aspect is anxiety associated with abnormal results. The NHSCSP guidelines state that an explanatory leaflet should be given to women with abnormal cytology and those being referred for colposcopy, with a verbal explanation wherever possible. We assessed if there is any additional benefit from a verbal explanation, following written information, when an abnormal smear result is given, in understanding and future attendance for colposcopy and cytology follow up.

Between April and December 1998 we recruited 89 women with abnormal cytology. All women attending for results are given the NHSCSP leaflet “What your abnormal result means” if their smear shows borderline changes, mild, moderate, or severe dyskaryosis. The study women completed a questionnaire after reading the leaflet. A nurse (BH) then gave a verbal explanation about the smear result. They then completed the questionnaire again. Attendance for colposcopy and cytology follow up was recorded, defaulting being defined as non-attendance without cancellation. Default rates were compared with other women with abnormal cytology during the same period. They were not included in the study as they attended when the specified nurse was available, in understanding and future attendances for colposcopy and cytology follow up.

Despite the leaflet the women in our study still had misunderstandings and anxieties. The verbal explanation helped clarify these. Verbal information can be tailored to the individual, some requested detailed descriptions, others preferred a simpler explanation (as reported previously). This is not possible with written information. Marteau et al found that a brief, simple booklet increased knowledge and reduced anxiety whereas a more complex booklet increased knowledge but did not reduce anxiety.

The default rates were lower in those receiving the verbal explanation. Lerman et al found that women with abnormal cytology who defaulted colposcopy appointments were more worried about cancer with impairment of mood and sleeping. Following the explanation our default rate for colposcopy was within the 15% recommended target, and follow up cytology was similar to the rates reported in primary care.

There are deficits in this study. The lack of randomisation means the improvement in default rates could be the result of baseline differences rather than the verbal explanation. However, it has shown benefit to the women by improving understanding. The department has also benefited; although extra nursing time has been required, the lower default rates for colposcopy and cytology has reduced the clerical, medical, and secretarial time normally required recalling non-attenders.

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Table 1 The questionnaire results before and after the verbal explanation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response (n=89)</th>
<th>Before</th>
<th>After</th>
<th>χ² test p value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How well do you understand the result you have been given?</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A little</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A lot</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you worried about the result of your smear test?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A little</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will it worry you if we need to do further investigations?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.0002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A little</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you worried that further investigations will be painful?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you think that any abnormality found can be treated?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you think you have cancer?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you think this smear result will affect your ability to have children?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you think this result will change your attitude to sex with your partner?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you think this result will affect the way your partner thinks of you?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Phone sex: information technology (IT) and sexually transmitted infection in young people

EDITOR,—The recent article on the acceptability of home testing for chlamydia was noted.1 We would like to extrapolate this concept. Young people could be accessed via an internet clinic. Our experience during the chlamydia pilot study is that this population are enthusiastic about the use of technology, in particular mobile phones. The presence of sex on the internet has been widely publicised. We propose that testing for sexually transmitted infection (STI) via the internet is the next logical step.

The chlamydia pilot study was funded by the Department of Health, to investigate the feasibility of screening 16–25 year old women (and some men), for chlamydia, using a urine specimen. Antibiotics for chlamydia are cheap and effective. The cost of complications to the individual is enormous, as is the cost to the NHS—£200 million per year. Screening reduced the prevalence of infection in Sweden and the United States.2 Computer modelling suggests that screening in this country would be cost effective.3

After screening for chlamydia, a means of contacting clients to give results was arranged—for example, letter or phone call. On the Wirral, 2651 patients were screened in the first 4 months—2322 women and 285 men (34, sex not recorded). Sixty eight (2.6%) gave a mobile phone number, half (35) using this as their only means of contact. Sixty five were female and two male (one patient not recorded). Thus, women (2.8%) were more likely to use mobile phones than men (0.7%) (p<0.01). The genitourinary medicine (GUM) clinic screened 358 patients. Only 68 (19%) gave an address. The results of a further 469 (17.7%) of the screened population went back to the screening site. These clients could be interested in contact via mobile phone if it was openly offered (data collected from the Public Health Laboratory Service (PHLS) database and analysed on iPSR info 6). According to a survey by NOP Social and Political, confidentiality is important to people in the target age group (unpublished data). Patients consider their mobile phones to be a secure method of communication between themselves and us. The advent of DNA amplification in the detection of STIs has opened up new possibilities.4 The country would be cost effective.


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Other infections should not be overlooked. Partner notification is necessary. Contact slips could be supplied but the health adviser’s role should not be underestimated. Security on the internet would have to be addressed. However, the anonymity and convenience of participating from home may increase testing for STIs. This may appeal to younger patients particularly, in view of their experience with IT.

In summary, IT is rising in the younger population. Their utilisation of technology is increasing with IT. Experience with IT.

Funding of chlamydia pilot study: Department of Health.

Their utilisation of technology is increasing with IT. Experience with IT.

Youth populations are comfortable. We might just access a whole generation. The future’s bright . . .

Conflicts of interest: None.

Funding of chlamydia pilot study: Department of Health.

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Gonorrhoea: an incidence graph of Mersey region data for the 1990s and discussion on the factors behind the changing pattern of incidence

EDITOR.—Gonorrhoea is one of the oldest and a highly infectious sexually transmitted infection. Its prevalence is dynamic and fluctuates over time and is influenced by a number of factors. The incidence of this infection has changed from a trend of steady decline to a recent increase in many parts of the world.1,2 The pattern of incidence is closely related to socioeconomic conditions.3,4

An incidence graph of Mersey Region figures (fig 1) for the 1990s and a discussion on the possible factors associated with the changing pattern is presented here. The incidence from the Mersey Region shows a steady decline until the mid 1990s followed by a recent increase and represents the trend in most areas. In spite of the advances in the diagnostic and therapeutic field, organised health advisory system, easy access walk-in clinics, complete confidentiality, and free treatments; the incidence of gonorrhoea is rising. From the broader analysis of the situation, it is possible to say that most of the factors behind this changing pattern are socioeconomic. The factors may include advances in contraceptives, sexual liberalisation, increase in the mobility of population, and the changing economic environment. The cumulative result of all these factors is an increase in casual relationships. Casual sex is made riskier when it is performed unprotected and without much knowledge about the partner and is possibly the main reason behind the poor contact tracing of only 0.5 out of an average of 1.5 per patient.5

Some of these factors are part of the wider evolutionary process and are difficult issues to deal with, but preventive measures may be taken against the others. In spite of the recent advances and better understanding of the disease in the recent years, there is still a lack of awareness, in the general population, of the possible mental and physical effects of such infection. The significant fall in the incidence of gonorrhoea seen in the late 1980s, secondary to extensive media coverage of HIV infection, shows how effective such campaigns can be. The present rise in the incidence of gonorrhoea in the past few years shows clearly that our prevention campaigns are not effective.6

The young teenagers who make up the pool of supply and the young females who make up the pool of asymptomatic reservoirs of the infection, are the two core groups our campaigns should be targeting. At present there is no programme in the school curriculum about sexual health and no regular screening programme for sexually active young females.

A programme of long term measures, such as education on sexual health and sexually transmitted infections in schools, and a programme of regular screening for gonorrhoea (and chlamydia) for all sexually active young females, may be useful and this can be, to start with, combined with the cervical smear screening programme at very little additional cost. Short term programmes, like vigorous media campaigns nationally and at risk recreational areas like pubs and clubs, may have an educational value and help reduce the incidence.

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Russian STI


We hope for further collaboration. We shall inform you about our future plans.

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Chelitis in association with indinavir

EDITOR.—There is increasing speculation that indinavir may cause side effects which have been previously associated with high concentrations of retinoids. In the presence of all-trans-retinoic acid (ATRA), indinavir, but not other protease inhibitors (PIs), alters stem cell differentiation in vitro, not seen in the presence of ATRA alone.1 Alopecia and chelitis are two side effects associated with both retinoids and the protease inhibitor indinavir (but not with any of the other protease inhibitors). These side effects can be

Figure 1 Total incidence of gonorrhoea in the Mersey Region in 1990–9 (in absolute numbers).


381 288 199 123 144 118 221 267 314 605

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Sex Transm Infect: first published as 10.1136/sti.76.4.323 on 1 August 2000. Downloaded from http://sti.bmj.com/ on March 19, 2022 by guest. Protected by copyright.

This book is a must for anyone interested in how this fascinating organism causes damage. The first part reviews the knowledge on the molecular phylogeny, genomic autobiography, developmental biology, and metabolism of chlamydiae. It shows how far our knowledge of the organism has broadened in the past few years, particularly as gene sequencing has changed our view of chlamydiae. Until this was made available, metabolic studies on chlamydiae were hampered by its intracellular obligate nature, lack of knowledge of the enzyme pathways, and the relatively small genome which suggested very limited metabolic activity. It now becomes apparent that the organism, which we believe to be biologically crippled, has quite sophisticated biosynthetic capabilities. This opens the way to creating a non-cell dependent culture system in the future.

A chapter by Ted Hackstadt on the cell biology shows a whole spectrum of novel interactions with the host cell that contribute to the success of the genus as pathogens. This is followed by an excellent chapter by Julius Schachter on infection and disease epidemiology. He makes the interesting point that given that some individuals lose antibody over time it is possible that almost all humans have met the organism at some time in their lives. This may be quite important in understanding some of the longer term consequences of chlamydia infections, where the organism may not be isolated and antibody tests may be negative. These sequelae are covered in subsequent chapters by Michael Ward, Robert Brunum, and Roger Rank. Since all three concentrate on immunological responses and the ‘how’ of sexual transmission we should not lose site of the ‘why’ and perhaps while not losing site of the ‘why’ and the ‘how’ of sexual transmission we should also divert some resources into the ‘how’ of its damage.

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: palmt training@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 IUSTI-Asia Pacific (SE Asia and W Pacific Branch), Department of Dermatology, Venereology and Leprosy, PGIMER, Chandigarh - 160 012, India (tel: +91 (0172) 74401/745078, email: kumarbhushan@hotmail.com).
An error occurred in the editorial by R D Maw which was published in the June issue (STI 2000;76:155). In the second column, lines 1–3, p-hydroxybenzyl should be replaced by podophyllotoxin in each case.
Prevalence of *Chlamydia trachomatis* in urine of male patients with ankylosing spondylitis is not increased.


The value of *Chlamydia trachomatis* antibody testing as part of routine infertility investigations.

K THOMAS, L BOUGHLIN, PT MANNING, NG HADDAD. *Hum Reprod* 2000;15:1079–82

Low correlation of serology with detection of *Chlamydia trachomatis* by ligase chain reaction and antigen ELISA.


The relationship of inflammation in the Papanicolaou smear to *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection in a high-risk population.

RI PALER, DR SIMPSON, AM KAYE et al. *Contraception* 2000;61:231–4

In situ analysis of the evolution of the primary immune response in murine *Chlamydia trachomatis* genital tract infection.


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Practice guidelines for the treatment of candidiasis.


Candida vaginitis—self-reported incidence and associated costs.


E SEGAL. *Mycoses* 2000;42:55–60

Estrogen effects on *Candida albicans*: a potential virulence-regulating mechanism.

XQ ZHANG, M ESMANN, ET BURT, B LARSEN. *J Infect Dis* 2000;181:1441–6

Investigation of *ε*-glucosidase as a potential virulence factor of *Candida albicans*.


Cytokine modulation of specific and non-specific immunity to *Candida albicans*.

L ROMANI. *Mycoses* 2000;42:45–8

Histidine kinase, two-component signal transduction proteins of *Candida albicans* and the pathogenesis of candidosis.

JA CALERA, B CALDERONE. *Mycoses* 2000;42:49–54

Differential activation of a *Candida albicans* virulence gene family during infection.


### Bacterial vaginosis

**Bacterial vaginosis.**

**Urinary tract infections in women with bacterial vaginosis.**


Characterisation and selection of a *Lactobacillus* species to re-colonise the vagina of women with recurrent bacterial vaginosis.


Induction of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 expression by anaerobes associated with bacterial vaginosis.


### Trichomoniasis

Consider diagnosis and treatment of trichomoniasis in men (Editorial).

JN KRIEGER. *Sex Transm Dis* 2000;27:236–40

A meta-analysis of the Papanicolaou smear and wet mount for the diagnosis of vaginal trichomoniasis.


A novel cysteine proteinase (CP65) of *Trichomonas vaginalis* involved in cytotoxicity.


### Pelvic inflammatory disease

Risk factors for pelvic inflammatory disease in inner-city adolescents.

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### Syphilis and other treponematoses

Potential for community-based screening, treatment and antibiotic prophylaxis for syphilis prevention.

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Posterior uveitis in patients with positive serology for syphilis.


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A pilot study evaluating ceftriaxone and penicillin G as treatment agents for neurosyphilis in human immunodeficiency virus-infected individuals.


Opsonic potential, protective capacity and sequence conservation of the *Treponema pallidum* subspecies *pallidum* Tp92.


### Hepatitis

Natural history of hepatitis C: its impact on clinical management.

AM DIBBERG. *Hepatology* 2000;31:1014–9

Seroprevalence and risk factors of hepatitis B, hepatitis C and human cytomegalovirus among HIV-infected and high-risk uninfected adolescents—findings of the REACH study.


### Herpes

Herpes simplex virus type 1 as a cause of genital herpes: impact on surveillance and prevention.

WE LAFFERTY, L DOWNBY, C CELUM, A WALT. *J Infect Dis* 2000;181:1454–7

Testing for herpes simplex virus type 2—full steam ahead? (Editorial).

J MULLS. *Sex Transm Dis* 2000;27:270–1

HSV-2 specific serology should be offered routinely to antenatal patients.


HSV-2 specific serology should not be offered routinely to antenatal patients.


Seroprevalence of herpes simplex virus type 2 infection among attendees of a sexually transmitted disease clinic in Italy.


Herpes simplex virus-type 2 seropositivity in a Danish adult population denying previous episodes of genital herpes.

CS PETERSEN, FG LARSEN, C ZACHARIAE, M HEIJRENEHELD. *Acta Dermato-Venereol* 2000;80:158


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Cytokine profile of draining lymph node lymphocytes in mice grafted with syngeneic keratinocytes expressing human papillomavirus type 16 E7 protein. M. LÓPEZ, M. STANLEY. J. Gen Virol 2000;81:1175–82

Cervical cytology and colposcopy

Advances in cervical screening technology. M. H. STOLER. Mod Pathol 2000;13:275–84


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Glandular lesions of the uterine cervix.

The effects of loop excision of the transformation zone on cervical length: implications for pregnancy.

Treatment of vaginal dysplasia: just a simple loop electrosurgical excision procedure?


Other sexually transmitted infections

Mycoplasma genitalium in males with nongonococcal urethritis—prevalence and clinical efficacy of eradication.

Development of a serological test for Haemophilus ducreyi for seropravalence studies.

An isogenic hemoglobin receptor-deficient mutant of Haemophilus ducreyi is attenuated in the human model of experimental infection.

Public health and social aspects

A prospective study on condom slippage and breakage among female brothel-based sex workers in Singapore.

Condom acceptance is higher among travelers in Uganda.
M Maires, MJ Wawer, F Makumbi et al. AIDS 2000;14:733–42

Microbiology and immunology

Pathogenesis of abnormal vaginal bacterial flora.

Wet mount microscopy reflects functional vaginal lactobacillary flora better than gram stain.

Induction of mucosal immune responses in the human genital tract.

Surface characteristics of lactobacilli isolated from human vagina.

Cytokine profile in genital tract secretions from female adolescents: impact of human immunodeficiency virus, human papillomavirus and other sexually transmitted pathogens.

Evidence that anoreceptive intercourse with ejaculate exposure is associated with rapid CD4 cell loss.

Dermatology

Recurrent squamous cell carcinoma of the vulva—clinicopathologic determinants identifying low risk patients.

Anaerobic bunionostitis: two cases and review of the literature.

Proliferative epidermal lesions associated with anogenital Paget’s disease.

Caruncles at the external urethral meatus.

Cutaneous metastatic carcinoma of the penis: suspected metastasis implantation from a bladder tumor.
T Miyamoto, A Iehara, M Araki et al. J Urol 2000;163:1519

Miscellaneous

When is a sexually transmitted disease not an ‘STD’?

Notify or not to notify—STD patients’ perspectives of partner notification in Seattle.

Treatment of sexually transmitted bacterial diseases in pregnant women.

Traditional intravaginal practices and the heterosexual transmission of diseases—a review.

Extent of regretted sexual intercourse among young teenagers in Scotland: a cross sectional survey.
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Prevalence and characteristics of sexual abuse in a national sample of Swedish seventeen-year-old boys and girls.

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