MSSVD

Report of the Honorary Secretary to the 79th annual meeting of MSSVD held at the Royal Society of Medicine, Friday 27 October 2000

My final year as Honorary Secretary to MSSVD is now drawing to a close. The final challenge I set myself is to have circulated a summary of the main activities of the society including accounts and financial report in advance of the annual general meeting. It has required the hard work of the officers of the society, the secretariat and finance department at the RSM, and Graham Tomlinson, charitable governance adviser. The annual report was printed in November and circulated to members.

There are now 657 UK members of the society, with 101 overseas members and 31 honorary life members, 21 of whom are resident in the United Kingdom. There were 62 new members last year, of which 34 were nurses and health advisers. There are a number of MSSVD members to whom we paid tribute. These included Dr Ratnatunga; Dr Seaman; Dr George Csonka; Dr Christine Bakshi; Dr T Reed; Dr Andrew Crooks.

January 21 was a particularly sad occasion for the society when Maggie Godley sadly died following her two year illness. She will be remembered for all the work she put into running both MSSVD and AGUM and for her care and support as a fellow human being. Her husband has agreed to a memorial service. Her post as academic health adviser at Mortimer Market Centre and returned to her full time post in December 2000. On behalf of MSSVD members, I would like to thank her for challenging the education subcommittee with new ideas and engendering a critical look at our education and meeting programme. The future of further educational initiatives and support structures required to deliver these will be a priority for this coming year.

The website has become an integral part of delivery of education to members of MSSVD. The OGM meetings are now summarised and reported on the website. This initiative will be developed in the future as information technology at the RSM changes. There may be an opportunity to provide more webcasting similar to that at the MSSVD Spring meeting, in Baltimore.

CME/CPD

A major change for doctors over the next 2 years will be the introduction of revalidation. The Royal colleges have been working together with the GMC to coordinate the requirements for revalidation. The Royal College of Physicians has formalised a CME/CPD system for meetings between CME regional representatives and specialist societies. CME/CPD requirements will change and some assessment measures will be introduced. All doctors will be required to undertake CME/CPD and this will have substantial effects on clinics employing NCCG colleagues. MSSVD as a specialist society will be devising appropriate CME for its members in liaison with the RCP.

Meetings

Five ordinary general meetings were held in the Barnes Hall at the Royal Society of Medicine. The topics highlighted important advances in diagnosis and management. There were key strategic issues for the specialty raised particularly in relation to medicolegal aspects and the needs of adolescents. The "Doctors in training" presentation meeting, which gives opportunity for practitioners to present assessment skills, showed that our trainees continued to perform to a high standard. The prize was awarded to Dr Nelson David, for his presentation on "Zoon's limits.

MSSVD was host society for the Federation of Infection society meeting held in Manchester on 1–3 December 1999. This is the first time that the meeting has coincided with the World AIDS Day. The meeting was very successful with the highest number of registrants recorded. Consequently, the VAT bill is larger than usual and the term "success" was confined to educational and social rather than financial! The debate trio of Drs Simon Barton, Colm O'Mahony, and Dolores Hooker provided eye opening entertainment for our more reserved colleagues in other infection disciplines.

MSSVD continues to provide meetings in conjunction with other societies. These have included the SSSTD/AUSTI meeting held in Cape Town, South Africa, and the joint BHIVA/MSSVD held on 8 October 1999. The MSSVD/ASTDA inaugural meeting was a resounding success. The society has been asked by the Section of Dermatology at the RSM to develop a joint meeting, which will take place on 8 June 2001.

NCCG meeting

The MSSVD NCCG meeting organised by Dr Jonathan Ross took place in September and was well received.

MSSVD National Continuing Professional Development course in GU Medicine/HIV/AIDS

This year the MSSVD took over the running of the course, previously known as BPMF, latterly the CPD course run by University College, London. The steering group is chaired by Dr Jackie Sherrard. This is a new and challenging venture for the society. The aim will be to offer a reduced price for MSSVD members on courses arranged by MSSVD. There has also been discussion about the need for a more basic course directed at primary care physicians, healthcare workers working in contraceptive services, and others providing sexual health services to complement the DFFP run by the Faculty of Family Planning and Reproductive Health Care (FPPRHC). Over the next year a core curriculum will be developed and the course piloted. The intention is to deliver this on a regional basis.

Special interest groups

The 6 special interest groups have submitted business plans to the treasurer for their educational activities for 2000–1. A proposal for a further special interest group of "Adolescent sexual health" has been accepted by council and will be submitting a business plan.

Doctors in training meeting

Last year the meeting was held in the president’s home city of Sheffield. Although the standard of hotels fell short of expectations, the scientific programme was well received and the skill workshops of personal image and communication skills provided direction to the consultants of tomorrow. The local cabinet of Karen Lovejoy, David Daniels, Mary Stevenson, and Stephen Green, infectious disease consultant at Sheffield, entertained us on Saturday evening. Pfizer kindly sponsored the event.

MSSVD undergraduate prize

This was awarded as follows: clinical prize to Dr Daniel Jaray, “Why do young people still catch STDS?”

Other MSSVD activities

The changes in provision of medical care driven by government have made a significant impact on the day to day activities of all healthcare workers. Key issues that have been discussed at council have included charitable
Papulonecrotic tuberculide of the glans penis

EDITOR,—A 27 year old promiscuous, married man presented with recurrent episodes of ulceration of the penis of 12 years’ duration. Each episode began with a painful small raised lesion which got ulcerated and finally healed spontaneously in 2–3 months. The present episode of painful ulceration had been lasting for 6 months or so. In spite of various treatments received from various private practitioners, his genital sore did not respond.

On physical examination, this moderately nourished individual had a single well defined ulcer on the glans penis near the urethral meatus, measuring 8 x 5 mm. The edge of the ulcer was undermined and its floor had necrotic slough. The ulcer had perforated deeply into the urethra, resulting in dribbling of urine through it (fig 1). Multiple puckered scars over the glans penis circumferentially, just distal to the coronal sulcus, were evidence of previous episodes of similar ulcerations. The inguinal lymph nodes were not significantly enlarged. His systemic examination was unremarkable.

The haemogram revealed a raised erythrocyte sedimentation rate (64 mm in the first hour). The Mantoux test was strongly positive (20 x 20 mm). VDRL and HIV serology was non-reactive. Radiological investigations did not demonstrate any focus of tuberculosis in the chest or genitourinary system. Smear and culture of discharge from the ulcer and also of urine for acid fast bacilli were negative. Histopathological examination of the ulcer (glans penis) revealed ulcerated epidermis. In the deep dermis, by the side of the ulceration, there were caseating tuberculous granulomas along with perivascular inflammatory infiltrate with vessel wall thickening and endothelial cells swelling. Fite’s stain for acid fast bacilli was negative. These features were consistent with the diagnosis of papulonecrotic tuberculide. The patient was treated with a four drug regimen for antituberculous therapy to which he responded favourably. At the end of 2 months, the ulcer had healed completely.

Even though it is considered to be rare, tuberculidosis of the penis often manifest as primary, secondary, or papulonecrotic tuberculide type. Clinically, it may present as superficial ulcers of the penis or tuberculous cavernositis. Papulonecrotic tuberculide, a form of cutaneous tuberculosis, represents an allergic reaction to bursts of antigens reaching highly immune skin following haematogenous spread from an internal focus. The tuberculidotic focus is often not clinically active at the time of eruption as seen in our case. The diagnosis of papulonecrotic tuberculide in our case was based on the well laid down criteria.

Papulonecrotic tuberculides are mostly extragenital, but rarely genitalia may be involved. Sometimes, the glans penis alone may be involved as in our patient and then diagnosis becomes difficult. Under these circumstances, it needs to be differentiated from atypical soft sore, syphilis, recurrent herpes simplex, and malignant ulcer. The diagnosis of such cases rests on biopsy, tuberculin testing and, in doubtful cases, a therapeutic test is usually decisive. The possibility of tuberculidosis as a cause of chronic ulcer on the penis has to be kept in mind especially in countries like India, where tuberculosis is still prevalent.

We wish to report encouraging attitude among the majority of medical students towards the "Attitudes to lesbians and gay men" questionnaire to final year medical students at St Bartholomew’s and the London Medical School as part of core teaching on “sexuality and sexual health,” in order to promote discussion. This consists of two 10 item sub-scales for assessing heterosexual attitudes to homosexual men and lesbians. The 20 statements are presented in Likert format with a nine point range scaling from “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree,” therefore scores range from 20 (extremely positive attitudes) to 180 (extremely negative attitudes). We have analysed the responses to 217 questionnaires: 41% of the sample were male and the median age was 23 (range 21–34 years). The

Table 1 Mean total and subscale scores for Attitudes to Lesbian and Gay Men (ATLQ) Questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male (n=86)</th>
<th>Female (n=123)</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATLQ mean (range)</td>
<td>69.0 (20–176)</td>
<td>56.0 (20–142)</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AG* mean (range)</td>
<td>40.9 (10–90)</td>
<td>31.8 (10–62)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATL mean (range)</td>
<td>28.4 (10–90)</td>
<td>24.2 (10–80)</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ATG = Attitudes to Gay Men.
†ATL = Attitudes to Lesbians.
results are presented in table 1. The majority of the sample displayed positive attitudes to lesbians and homosexual men with female students exhibiting statistically more positive views especially in relation to homosexual men. However, a significant minority of men (11.8%) exhibited extremely negative attitudes to homosexual men.

We are encouraged by these results which are contrary to much of the published data on attitudes among physicians, nurses, and medical and non-medical students. However, we must continue to challenge negative attitudes as studies show that teaching and promoting tolerance can result in change. Otherwise difficulties with disclosure in medical settings will continue to impact on provision of health care to WSW and homosexual men and further hamper research in this area.

C J SKINNER
P C HENSHAW
J A PETRAK

Infection and Immunity, Barts and the London NHS Trust, London E1 1BB, UK

2 Marranzo J. Sexually transmitted infections in women who have sex with women: who cares? Sex Transm Inf 2000;76:530–2.

Accepted for publication 13 December 2000

Questionnaires and postal research: more than just high response rates

Editor,—In the recent editorial by Bates and Rogstad1 the authors describe the problems associated with conducting postal research including response rates, use of incentives, bias, mailing clinical specimens, and ethical issues. We would like to add that there are other important issues to consider when undertaking questionnaire research.

The effectiveness of incentives to increase response rates remains controversial. Kalantar and Talley2 recommend using a lottery incentive as it increases response rates after the first mailing. However, differences between groups were not large, and decreased during follow up and disappeared by the fourth mailing. Koloski et al3 found that the use of lottery tickets increase response rates, but may be limited when using them with long questionnaires (32 pages). Moreover, they compared the length of questionnaire (20 ± 32 pages) which, while being different, did not reach statistical significance.

The most important aspect of postal research is the questionnaire itself. While high response rates are desirable, it is critical that the information provided by participants is of high quality. The quality of the data may differ between short and long questionnaires and to our knowledge this has never been validated. When participants fill out a long questionnaire they may rush or mark incorrect responses purely because they have lost interest because of the length of the questionnaire. Conversely, if a questionnaire is too short, it may be deemed “unimportant” and not worth completing.

The real question is, is there any real difference in the size of the length of the questionnaires used in this study? In comparison with a four or 10 page questionnaire they are still long. Studies are lacking which highlight the threshold or optimal length of questionnaires.

Figure 1 shows a theoretical model of how response rate may perform according to questionnaire length. Part A represents low response rates due to questionnaires of short length; part B is the optimal questionnaire length giving the best response rate; and part C shows the poor response rate due to questionnaires of excessive length.

The presentation to the questionnaires will also influence the response rates to postal surveys. Questionnaires that are professionally printed and designed are more likely to be taken seriously by participants compared with two pages stapled together.

Other reasons for an increased response rate include the importance of assuring participants of their confidentially and this can be improved even further if the steps taken to keep subject data confidential is explained. Respondents may want or expect their answers to be treated strictly in confidence, especially if the topic area is threatening or embarrassing. The researcher should not promise greater confidentiality than he/she can provide remembering that coders and data processors may have access to the information.

Ethics of repeated follow ups is of concern. Some individuals do not like receiving multiple mailouts and this can be a problem if they complain. The respondents’ privacy and dignity should be respected. A dilemma may sometimes arise when the need for the researcher to obtain the “informed” consent of respondents conflicts with the need for respondents not to know so much that the results are biased.

One thing is certain; the greater the number of follow ups completed the higher the response rate will be. There can be problems associated with undertaking multiple follow ups, particularly when individuals complain about the number of letters and/or questionnaires they receive. However, this can easily be solved by stating on the initial cover letter if they do not wish to be contacted further to contact the researcher and tell them so they can be removed from the mailing list. By using some of these techniques researchers should be able to obtain increased response rates and higher quality questionnaire data.

GUY D EISLICK
STUART C HOWELL

Department of Medicine, The University of Sydney, Nepean Hospital, Clinical Sciences Building, PO Box 63, Penrith, NSW 2751, Australia

Correspondence to: Guy D Eisllick
esllick@med.usyd.edu.au


Accepted for publication 13 December 2000

Genital herpes may mask underlying neoplasia

Editor,—Lesions that fail to heal despite appropriate therapy should always be biopsied to look for an underlying diagnosis. We have seen a 44 year old woman who presented with genital ulceration and lichen sclerosus and was culture positive for herpes simplex virus (HSV) type 1. After treatment with two courses of oral aciclovir there was some reduction in ulceration and resolution of symptoms. However, in view of the persisting solitary ulcer and the presence of lichen sclerosus (fig 1) a biopsy was performed. Histology was reported as showing poorly differentiated invasive squamous cell carcinoma with vulval dystrophy but no features of wart virus infection. She was promptly referred to the gynaecological oncology department where local radiotherapy and chemotherapy were the initial treatments of choice as the tumour extended close to the anal margin. The immediate response was encouraging but subsequently vaginal adhesions and difficulty with micrurination developed. A pelvic CT scan showed bilateral inguinal node involvement (fig 2). Radical block dissection was subsequently performed but lymphoedema and local skin nodules developed and she died 2 years after diagnosis.

Figure 1 Appearance of the vulva—ulceration remains despite therapy for HSV. Note white plaques, small haemorrhages, and labial resorption typical of lichen sclerosus.
Sexually shared infections

Editor,—Those who have spent some time in genitourinary medicine will surely agree that the specialty has gone through vast changes over the years. Not only the nomenclature of our clinics from venereal disease clinics or special clinics to psychosocial health departments but also the name of our specialty itself has gone through a metamorphosis.

I was therefore interested to note the term "sexually shared infections" suggested by Hopwood et al. and wondered what message it would project to our patients, sorry our "clients." Hence, I decided to test this new term in my clinic and would like to share the results with the readers of STI.

Firstly, I saw a young girl who had primary presentation of genital warts. I suggested that she might have "shared" this infection with her partner to which she replied, "Look doctor, I know HE gave it to me because he is the one who was sleeping around." The next one was a young man who presented with acute gonorrhoea. When I said he might have shared this infection with the one night stand he had in Manchester he replied, "Look doctor, I am no fool. I was so drunk that night that I couldn’t perform but she went ahead anyway then this happened."

The third one was a chlamydia reinfected. The young girl was found to be positive and received a single dose regimen. Her boyfriend was referred to a GUM clinic but by the time he attended they had had protected sex but the condom split and the girl was reinfeeted. When I mentioned the "shared" element she fumed, "It was him who gave me this in the first place and he wouldn’t get treatment himself because he felt OK."

English is not my first language but I always thought that you "share" something that is nice. Like sharing the tender moments, sharing your cake, British Airways share offer when it floated on stock market, etc.

"Sharing an STI to me sounds a bit awkward.

In my own people transmit the infections knowingly or unknowingly because of their high risk sexual behaviour. It does not matter if we try to play this down and make it acceptable. There always will be some stigma attached to STIs but we should ensure awareness, patient education, and partner notification. I believe this should be done by professionals in a confidential setting in a genitourinary medicine clinic. Changing the terminology about the mode of transmission will not eliminate the stigma attached to STIs but the more open we are about infections the better it will be for our patients.

RAVI GOKHALE
Department of Genitourinary Medicine, Arrow Park Hospital, Upton, Wirral, CH49 9PE, UK

Deterioration of disseminated cutaneous Mycobacterium avium complex infection with a leukoaid reaction following institution of highly active antiretroviral therapy

EDITOR,—The impact of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) on the incidence of opportunistic infections (OI) in HIV infected patients has been well documented. HAART also frequently alters the clinical course of OI. Increasingly, immune reconstitution disease is recognised after starting HAART in patients with latent or established OI.1,2 Despite the marked reduction in incidence of disease due to Mycobacterium avium complex (MAC) in the HIV infected population over the past 5 years, this OI is often implicated in immune reconstitution disease and may be difficult to treat.3,4 Focal mycobacterial lymphadenitis appears to be the commonest manifestation,4 but other organs may be involved.

A 40 year old white HIV positive man presented with Staphylococcus aureus tricuspid valve endocarditis; blood cultures also grew MAC. He had a history of cutaneous Kaposi’s sarcoma and oesophageal candidiasis. After inpatient treatment of the endocarditis he defaulted from outpatient follow up. Five months later he re-presented with a 3 month history of fever, cough, malaise, and painless skin lesions on both arms and legs. Examination showed multiple dermal papules and nodules. A skin biopsy has been performed on the right shin. (B) Five days after re-presentation. Medial aspect of left ankle. There are two erythematous lesions, which were tender to touch. Both have a papular centre.

1 Hopwood J, Mallinson H, Wellsteed S. Canary to sparrow; what is in a name? Sex Transm Infect 2000;76:321.
of stauvedine, lamivudine, and efavirenz, was started 14 days after initiation of antiretroviral therapy. The skin lesions resolved completely.

Seven weeks later he was readmitted with fever. Examination was unremarkable. Investigations revealed that his total white cell count was 18.2 × 10^9/l, with monocytes 15.2 × 10^9/l. CD4 count 70 cells × 10^9/l, and HIV viral load 10 700 copies/ml. Five days after admission new painful skin lesions appeared on his arms and legs. These were tender, erythematous, and had a purulent centre (fig 1B). The monocyte count peaked at 43.2 × 10^9/l on the sixth day. Aspiration of pus from a skin lesion revealed multiple AFB; MAC was consequently cultured. Anticytotoxicity therapy was intensified with addition of rifabutin, intravenous amikacin, and prednisolone (60 mg once daily reducing to zero over 14 days). The skin lesions resolved completely over 10 days as did the neutrophilia and monocytosis. Amikacin was stopped after 2 weeks. The patient remains well 8 months later.

The recurrence of disseminated MAC infection in our patient illustrates dramatically the impact of HAART on the clinical course of this disease. The highly inflammatory skin lesions that developed occurred at a higher CD4 count after HAART and differed significantly from the indolent lesions typical of cutaneous MAC infection in patients with advanced HIV disease) with which he originally presented. The appearance of these lesions together with the contemporaneous leukocytosis response suggest a different immunopathological process. This case illustrates the increasingly protein manifestations of immune reconstitution disease. Physicians caring for patients with previously documented MAC should be aware of this phenomenon if HAART is commenced.

M BROWN
2 Miller RF, Share RJ, Williams IG. Immune reconstitution CMV pneumonitis. Sex Transm Inf 2000;76:60 (letter).

Accepted for publication 29 January 2001

Detection or treatment: which outcome measure?

EDITOR,—The report by Rogstad et al is a timely description of the problems associated with the management of patients diagnosed with genital chlamydial infection within and between established healthcare settings. The inappropriate or inadequate treatment, low rates of partner notification, and lack of referral to genitourinary medicine (GUM) clinic described were similar to the observations made in two recent studies. An investigation in Merseyside family planning clinics (FPC) showed that of 80 infected patients identified (n = 958) only 34% were treated within 1 month of diagnosis, 24% had no proof of treatment, and 13% never found out they were infected.1 Similarly, a study of 112 women diagnosed with Chlamydia trachomatis attending FPCs showed that only 48% were known to have been treated 3 months after the test had been carried out.1 If diagnosis does not result in immediate treatment patients can be lost to follow up. In turn, this can result in poor rates of partner notification, an increased likelihood of further transmission, a reduction in the impact of testing on disease incidence, and an increased risk of complications. In GUM clinics, diagnosis generally results in treatment and consequently surveillance data derived from this setting, the KC60 dataset, can be used as a measure of treatment success. In contrast, the above studies suggest that a proportion of diagnoses made in primary care may not be treated. This questions the validity of using diagnosed infection as an outcome measure for evaluating sexual health interventions in primary care. It also emphasises the significant role of clinical audit in the improvement of the quality of patient management.

Ultimately the effectiveness of intervention should be measured in terms of a reduced prevalence of pelvic inflammatory disease and associated sequelae.2 However, other more pragmatic outcome measures may need to be used. The UK NHS C trachomatis screening pilot is evaluating the feasibility and acceptability of opportunistic screening in primary and secondary healthcare settings in two health authorities.3 Three of the primary outcome measures that are being evaluated are the number of positive diagnoses, the proportion of the positive diagnoses treated, and the rate of patient or provider led partner notification. In the pilot, patient management has been improved by recalling positive patients through a community office staffed by GUM health advisers. Preliminary data indicate that out of 900 positive patients identified through the Wirral arm of the pilot, treatment was confirmed for 440 (4.4%) of patients. Separate studies in Liverpool are also evaluating how patient management could be enhanced by GUM health advisers working in outreach sessions in a community FPC (AMCW) and a department of obstetrics and gynaecology (submitted to British Journal of Family Planning). Results from these studies will provide further evidence to guide the development of patient management and the outcome measures that could be used to assess future intervention strategies.

J PIMENTA
Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre
Correspondence to: Mr Ian Simms, PHLS Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre, 61 Colindale Avenue, London NW9 5EQ, UK


Accepted for publication 2 February 2001

Obituaries

EDITOR,—The obituaries of three physicians, Ambrose King, Eric Dunlop, and David Oriel, appeared in quick succession in your columns.

By the time I started training in venereology, as it was then called (not a bad name incidentally because it means the science of the act of love which encompasses STIs, colposcopy, HIV disease, and sexual dysfunction) at the Whitechapel Clinic of the London Hospital in 1973 Ambrose King had left. However, the clinic still sparkled (not physically you understand) from his inspirational radiance and he was spoken of in hushed, reverential tones.

Eric Dunlop was the senior physician at that time. To a very junior doctor he was literally an awe inspiring figure. By today’s standards he did not educate or teach. Rather you were well aware that he had laid a “golden egg” and that there was a touch of colour and brilliance in his research work and lectures. I was taught basic day to day venereology by the senior charge nurses at that department. Eric Dunlop’s meticulousness was legendary. We took nine specimens from each woman to screen for Chlamydia trachomatis (including three cervical curettages) and the cervical biopsy. The purpose built Dunlop-Jones male urethral curette was a most efficient method of obtaining chlamydial material, although its contemporaneous thalamic overstimulation did not endear it to the patients. This meticulousness transferred itself to one’s own attitude to research, and many of us also aspired to achieve Eric Dunlop’s larger than life persona and facility for developing newer ideas (never really worked for me). I later worked for David Oriel. He made advances by quietly yet relentlessly pushing away at the broad front of research and clinical medicine. He was attracted by many of the sensible, practical, therapeutic and educational aspects of our American colleagues—for example, benzathine penicillin for syphilis, doxycycline for chlamydial, which were far from routinely used. Eric Dunlop’s lucidiousness was legendary. We took nine specimens from each woman to screen for Chlamydia trachomatis (including three cervical curettages) and a cervical biopsy. The purpose built Dunlop-Jones male urethral curette was a most efficient method of obtaining chlamydial material, although its contemporaneous thalamic overstimulation did not endear it to the patients. This meticulousness transferred itself to one’s own attitude to research, and many of us also aspired to achieve Eric Dunlop’s larger than life persona and facility for developing newer ideas (never really worked for me). I later worked for David Oriel. He made advances by quietly yet relentlessly pushing away at the broad front of research and clinical medicine. He was attracted by many of the sensible, practical, therapeutic and educational aspects of our American colleagues—for example, benzathine penicillin for syphilis, doxycycline for chlamydial, which were far from routinely used. Eric Dunlop’s lucidiousness was legendary. We took nine specimens from each woman to screen for Chlamydia trachomatis (including three cervical curettages) and a cervical biopsy. The purpose built Dunlop-Jones male urethral curette was a most efficient method of obtaining chlamydial material, although its contemporaneous thalamic overstimulation did not endear it to the patients. This meticulousness transferred itself to one’s own attitude to research, and many of us also aspired to achieve Eric Dunlop’s larger than life persona and facility for developing newer ideas (never really worked for me).
physician whose clinical practice, research ideas, and papers didn’t always make a lot of sense. I grieve for their loss but I am grateful that I worked for these two great venerologists.

D GOLDMIEIER
St Mary’s Hospital, Jeffers Wing, Prud Street, London W2 INX, UK

Accepted for publication 2 February 2001

BOOK REVIEWS


This is a follow up on the author’s 1976 Report on Female Sexuality. It confirms the findings of her earlier report on American women and includes a “postscript” which reports similar findings in UK, Australian, and New Zealand women. The emphasis is on orgasm frequency.

In the American part of the study three versions of a questionnaire (labelled I, II, and III) augment the earlier 1972–6 study (labelled IV). Altogether, the number of questionnaires distributed was 100 000 with 3019 returned. The number of questionnaires I, II, and III returned was 1844. Replies received from UK, Australian, and New Zealand women to questionnaire IV numbered 511. The author claims that, especially, questionnaires I, II, and III give a true representation of women of all ages and occupations. The figures are presented partly in the text and by detailed appendices. The text provides detailed individual quotes in abundance on all aspects of female sexuality and orgasm.

In brief, there is little new to report. Masturbation remains the surest source of orgasms, both single and multiple. Orgasm “rarely” occurs during intercourse without additional stimulation. Most women were willing to accept sex with a man even if she didn’t experience an orgasm with him. Lesbians — a regular source of orgasm for a few women but many more would “like to try” such a relationship.

From the answers to questions and the personal views presented by women, it is clear that the majority support Hite’s view that a “sexual revolution” is needed. They see the way forward as through greater openness. There is a need to destroy double standards—for example, the concept that sexy women, in contrast with sexy men, are not respectable. In addition, it is clear women would like it noted that they would appreciate the pattern and definition of sex to include greater diversity. Sexual intercourse on its own is not enough for many. Greater diversity is called for. In other words women’s desires and needs, not least in achieving orgasm more regularly, need to be taken into account.

By way of summary, Hite calls for greater dissemination of data regarding the anatomical basis and the physiology of female orgasm with emphasis on the role of the clitoris. In her revolutionary terms she sees orgasm as a metaphor for women’s power in society.

The findings confirm those of Freud, Kinsey et al as well as Masters and Johnson and make it clear that men not only need to take the clitoris seriously but to ensure that its function is more regularly fulfilled whatever the form of sexual congress.

R S MORTON


Over the years, many books on the use of antimicrobials in the treatment of infectious disease have been written. Although few of these books have a subtitle implying that resistance will be specifically dealt with (as with this book), most of them by necessity write about this topic. I approached this book with a degree of cynicism, expecting to find the same tales retold in the same formulaic way. The first part of the book was not what I expected and I was pleasantly surprised. The first seven chapters dealt with the science of resistance generally, and then with specific examples, in a way that was informative and relevant to many clinicians. These early chapters also information on epidemiology, public health measures, and vaccination that are relevant to managing the problems of resistant organisms. Although this is a multi-author book, there seemed to be more consistency in approach and writing in these early chapters than those found later. The latter part of the book was little more than the systems based summary of antimicrobial use found in so many books.

As is to be expected with a book written by American authors, there are differences in practice from that in the United Kingdom; recommendations for treatment of community acquired pneumonia differ from those of the British Thoracic Society; recommendations for the treatment of infective endocarditis differ from those of the ESCAC Working Party. Although generic drugs, some of these are different (although comparable) from those we would use in the United Kingdom. The authors frequently recommend the use of trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole; because of the risk of sulphonamide toxicity, the CSM only recommends the use of this combination for specific indications in the United Kingdom. In the chapter on meningitis the authors do not recommend the immediate use of penicillin upon clinical suspicion (UK guidance). The controversy of use of antibiotics in shigellosis in the majority support Hite’s view that a “sexual revolution” is needed. They see the way forward as through greater openness. There is a need to destroy double standards—for example, the concept that sexy women, in contrast with sexy men, are not respectable. In addition, it is clear women would like it noted that they would appreciate the pattern and definition of sex to include greater diversity. Sexual intercourse on its own is not enough for many. Greater diversity is called for. In other words women’s desires and needs, not least in achieving orgasm more regularly, need to be taken into account.

By way of summary, Hite calls for greater dissemination of data regarding the anatomical basis and the physiology of female orgasm with emphasis on the role of the clitoris. In her revolutionary terms she sees orgasm as a metaphor for women’s power in society.

The findings confirm those of Freud, Kinsey et al as well as Masters and Johnson and make it clear that men not only need to take the clitoris seriously but to ensure that its function is more regularly fulfilled whatever the form of sexual congress.

R S MORTON

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@tsp.sheridan.com).

MSSVD Course in STIs and HIV, Spring 2001, to be held at the Institute for Materials, 1 Carlton House Terrace, London, UK

This modular course runs twice a year and is aimed predominantly at SpRs, NCCGs, and practitioners from overseas. It leads to the diploma in genitourinary medicine of the Society of Apothecaries but participants can complete the course without taking the examination. The course aims to provide participants with an overview of current practice in GUM, sexual health, STIs, and HIV infection and related areas, focusing particularly on practice in the UK, but within the context of the worldwide epidemic of STIs.

Module 2, 30 April–1 May 1, Viral infections other than HIV: Module 3, 2–4 May, HIV infection. Further details: Sue Bird, MSSVD Course Secretariat, PO Box 77, East Horsley, Surrey KT24 5YP, UK


Further details: ECEAR 2001 Conference Secretary, Division of Retrovirology, NIBSC, Blanch Lane, South Mimms, Potters Bar, Herts, EN6 3QG, UK.

International Congress of Sexually Transmitted Infections, 24–27 June 2001, Berlin, Germany

Further details: Congress Partner GmbH, Krausenstrasse 63, D-10117, Berlin, Germany (tel: +49-30-204 500 41; fax: +49-30-204 500 42; email: berlin@cphb.de).

1st Asia Pacific Forum on Quality Improvement in Health Care

The 1st Asia Pacific Forum on Quality Improvement in Health Care will be held from 19–21 September 2001 in Sydney, Australia. Presented by the BMJ Publishing Group (London, UK) and Institute for Healthcare Improvement (Boston, USA), with the support of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care (Australia), Safety and
Quality Council (Australia), NSW Health (Australia) and Ministry of Health (New Zealand). Further details: quality@bma.org.uk; fax +44 (0) 7383 6869.

41st St Andrew’s Day Festival Symposium on Therapeutics
The 41st St Andrew’s Day Festival Symposium on Therapeutics will be held on 6–7 December 2001 at the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. Further details: Ms Eileen Strawn, Symposium Co-ordinator (tel: 0131 225 7324; fax: 0131 220 4393; email: e.strawn@rcpe.ac.uk; website: www.rcpe.ac.uk).

10th International Congress on Behçet’s Disease will be held in Berlin 27–29 June 2002
Further details: Professor Ch Zouboulis (email: zoubbere@zedat.fu-berlin.de).

5th World Congress of Perinatal Medicine, 23–27 September 2001, Palau de Congressos de Barcelona - Avda Maria Cristina s/n, Barcelona, Spain
Further details: Dr Francesc Figueras, Congress Promotion Secretary (fax: +34.93.451.74 38; www.perinatology2001.com).

Second International Conference on Sexual Health, to be held in Bangkok, Thailand on 23–28 February 2002. Calls for abstracts deadline 1 September 2001 Further details: European Secretariat, Dr Richard Burack (tel: +44 (0) 20 8599 8029; email: siamcare@aol.com).

20th World Congress of Dermatology, Paris, 1–5 July 2002
Further details: P Fournier, Colloquium, 12 rue de la Croix St Faubin, 75011 Paris, France (tel: +33 1 44 64 15 15; fax: +33 1 44 64 15 16; email: p.fournier@colloquium.fr; website: www.derm-wcd-2002.com).

Direct Access to Medline
Link to Medline from the homepage and get straight into the National Library of Medicine’s premier bibliographic database. Medline allows you to search across 9 million records of bibliographic citations and author abstracts from approximately 3,900 current biomedical journals.

www.sextransinf.com