SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS AND HIV


This pretty, shiny new book slid out of the packaging. I was rather surprised that a book entitled Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV was as small and neat. The preface explained all—a book “intended for those new to the management of sexually transmitted infections and HIV,” and, as such, it succeeds well in its aim.

The increasing demand on services providing for those concerned that they may have acquired a sexually transmitted infection and emphasis on “near-patient treatment” and “one stop shop” provision means that it is likely that patients will attend an increasing variety of clinical services in order to get access to care. This book will be a useful aid in clinics providing contraceptive advice, genitourinary nurse led clinics, and general practice. It is a good introduction to the subject. It is written so clearly that I have left it with patients who are seeking information.

The introduction to history taking includes discussion of reactions of the history taker, warning appropriately about the potential for voyeurism. I found no reference to the appropriate behaviour when attempting to examine a man with an erection, but I don’t know of any other book that discusses this either!

As with all books wishing to provide simple clear advice, some of the advice was over didactic for my taste, and I would have liked references quoted when the text said “there is evidence that.” Specific areas where I thought the book would benefit from additional commentary include: differing opinions among genitourinary physicians about appropriate management and review of non-gonococcal urethritis; advice to “avoid sexual intercourse” until after follow up appointment (I view this as services reduce routine review in order to deal with increasing numbers of patients); reduction in use of centrifuges or potassium hydroxide because of local interpretation of health and safety guidelines; listing of website addresses for local interpretation of health and safety guidelines or potassium hydroxide because of local interpretation of health and safety guidelines; listing of website addresses for local interpretation of health and safety guidelines or potassium hydroxide because of local interpretation of health and safety guidelines.

The exposure risk table for blood borne viruses in relation to post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV is very helpful, although it would be worth understanding how it works before needing it in the acute situation. “Ooh, this looks nice, nice pictures, is it ours?” was the response from our nurse specialist who spent some time flicking through it making appreciative noises.

It is a book that will definitely be used in our department.

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LETTERS

Acute bilateral parotitis caused by Mycobacterium scrofulaceum: immune reconstitution disease in a patient with AIDS

Immune reconstitution disease (IRD) among HIV infected patients is an adverse consequence of restoration of immune responses during the initial months of antiretroviral treatment (ART).1 Previously, subclinical infections are “unmasked” or pre-existing opportunistic infections clinically deteriorate. Here we describe an unusual case in which a patient developed acute bilateral parotid enlargement as a result of IRD associated with Mycobacterium scrofulaceum infection.

A 66 year old West African man was investigated for dysphagia, weight loss, and fatigue. Oesophageal candidiasis and HIV-1 infection were diagnosed with a blood CD4 lymphocyte count of 6 cells ×10^6/l and a plasma viral load of 416 566 RNA copies/ml. A presumptive diagnosis of IRD was made, although any underlying infection was unknown.

Two weeks later, the right sided lymph nodes had enlarged further. M. scrofulaceum was cultured from the original FNA. Treatment with rifabutin and clarithromycin was started and ART was continued. The right sided lymph nodes became fluctuant and discharged pus, which contained acid fast bacilli but was culture negative. The parotitis and lymphadenitis subsequently resolved over several weeks.

M. scrofulaceum typically causes cervical lymphadenopathy in children and is a rare cause of disease in patients with HIV/AIDS.2 Parotid disease has not previously been reported. Mycobacteria are the organisms most frequently reported to underlie IRD, which commonly presents with acute lymphadenitis or deterioration of pulmonary disease.3 However, this is the first report of mycobacteria associated IRD presenting with parotid disease. The differential diagnosis of parotid disease in patients with HIV infection is broad, and includes infections, malignancies, benign lymphoepithelial cysts, diffuse infiltrative lymphocytosis syndrome and Sjögren’s syndrome.4 Clinicians should also be aware that acute parotid enlargement may also be the result of IRD.

Acknowledgements

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Figure 1 Posterior view of the patient showing bilateral enlargement of the parotid glands (P) and unilateral enlargement of cervical lymph nodes on the right (LN).
Conflicts of interest: The authors have no conflicts of interest.

Testing for Neisseria gonorrhoeae by nucleic acid amplification testing of chlamydia samples using Roche Cobas Amplicor in a rural area in the north of England does not find more gonorrhoea in primary care

Men with urethral gonorrhoea are usually asymptomatic, women are less likely to have symptoms. If women are tested only for chlamydia and found to be negative, and testing for Neisseria gonorrhoeae are not performed, they are at risk of continuing infection with N. gonorrhoeae as the infections may occur together. Patients concerned that they may have a sexually transmitted infection may access care through their general practitioner (GP). When testing both symptomatic and asymptomatic patients for chlamydia, GPs do not always test for N. gonorrhoeae (local laboratory data). Even if they did, problems with sample transport, storage, etc., influence sensitivity of cultures.

To assess the effect of the introduction of nucleic acid amplification testing (NAAT) methods for N. gonorrhoeae in a rural area with low gonorrhoea prevalence, all samples submitted for Chlamydia trachomatis NAAT in north Cumbria were also screened for N. gonorrhoeae with the Roche Cobas Amplicor amplification and detection system, used according to the standard programme method. N. gonorrhoeae was cultured and identified according to national HPA standard operating procedures.

From 471 genitourinary medicine (GUM) samples, 10/16 positive N. gonorrhoeae NAATs were confirmed by culture. Confirmation was more likely in men. Six women with positive NAAT for N. gonorrhoeae were treated by their GP before culture confirmation (none of their partners had evidence of infection) (table 1). One patient in GUM had clinical signs suggestive of N. gonorrhoeae infection but negative cultures. Even if all cases where GPs had confirmed treatment had gonorrhoea, the confirmed positive rate would only be 50%.

Of those with a positive N. gonorrhoeae NAAT, only two confirmed cases were asymptomatic (both female and identified through GUM where culture for N. gonorrhoeae is routine practice) (table 1). The concern of the authors that had prompted this research was that asymptomatic women with N. gonorrhoeae who attended their GP for care might, if only tested for chlamydia, continue with untreated N. gonorrhoeae infection.

Although the study protocol included patient information explaining that false positive test results were possible, considerable anxiety was provoked in both patients and their GPs when a possible diagnosis of gonorrhoea was made. Our predictions from local GUM prevalence of gonorrhoea and the estimated sensitivity and specificity of the testing method suggested that confirmed positive samples from men were unlikely, but predicted approximately five unconfirmed positive results from women (one from GUM, four from primary care). We had four unconfirmed positive results from women in GUM and 16 in primary care. Cross-reactivity may occur with some non-pathogenic strains of Neisseria and Lactobacillus species and may explain the higher positivity rate in women.

Medical practitioners have differing responsibilities according to their area of work. GPs have a particular duty of care towards the individual. GUM physicians have a duty of care to the individual but also have public health responsibilities. Public health policies needed to protect the community may be in conflict with current bioethical principles regarding the care of individual patients.

The additional laboratory costs of the N. gonorrhoeae NAAT testing materials for this number of samples was approximately £1500, without taking into account the costs of laboratory or clinician time. We think that screening for N. gonorrhoeae by NAAT with this method is neither cost effective nor appropriate in this low prevalence population.

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References


Table 1: Individuals tested for Chlamydia trachomatis by NAAT and for Neisseria gonorrhoeae by NAAT and culture methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total tested for C trachomatis by NAAT</th>
<th>Specimens cultured for N gonorrhoeae</th>
<th>Positive for C trachomatis</th>
<th>Positive for N gonorrhoeae by NAAT</th>
<th>Those positive for N gonorrhoeae by NAAT confirmed by culture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GP</td>
<td>966 (903F, 63M)</td>
<td>388 (324F, 64M)</td>
<td>64 (6.6%)</td>
<td>17 (16F, 1M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUM</td>
<td>471 (221F, 250M)</td>
<td>493 (238F, 253M)*</td>
<td>63 (13.4%)</td>
<td>16 (7F, 9M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1437</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Female specimens (F), male specimens (M).

*Discrepancy in NAAT v culture numbers as some men could not provide urine specimens and some individuals had cultures taken from more than one site.

One female had received antibiotics in the week before sample being taken—excluded from further analysis.

All urinary samples from men and all cervical samples from women with requests for chlamydia NAAT testing were also tested for N gonorrhoeae by NAAT methods.

The reasons that general practitioners do not send culture specimens from their patients are unknown.