

Objective To determine the trend in the syndromic diagnosis of sexually transmitted infections (STI).

Methods Data of patients attending our STD clinic between 2008 and 2010 was retrieved. Aetiological diagnosis of individual patients as practiced in our clinic were fit into any of the following syndromic diagnoses—vaginal/cervical discharge, non-herpetic genital ulcer, herpetic ulcer, lower abdominal pain, urethral discharge, ano-rectal discharge, inguinal bubo, scrotal swelling, genital warts, and other STIs that could not be characterised into above syndromes. The syndromic approach as suggested by National AIDS Control Organization of India was followed. Trend of syndromic diagnosis of STIs was determined.

Results In 2008, majority (51.1%) of the new patients registered to the clinic (36, 26.66% herpetic genital ulcer, 33, 24.44% genital warts) had one or the other viral STI. In 2009, 43.68% patients had viral STIs (21.35% herpetic GUD, 22.33% genital warts). In 2010, there was a significant increase in the incidence of viral STIs; 72.6% patients (36.94% herpetic GUD and 35.66% genital warts) had one or the other viral syndromic diagnosis.

Conclusion In concurrence to observations worldwide, proportion of viral STIs have increased significantly recently due to widespread use of broad spectrum antibiotics. One more reason could be recurrent or persistent nature of these viral STIs. In our setting, incidences of herpetic GUD and genital warts were almost similar.

P1-S1.24 LONGITUDINAL TRENDS IN SYNDROMIC STI DIAGNOSES IN LILONGWE, MALAWI: 2006–2010

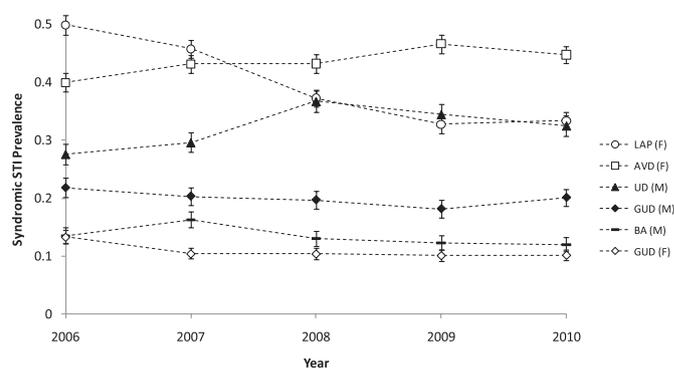
doi:10.1136/sextrans-2011-050108.24

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Background To understand longitudinal trends in sexually transmitted infection (STI) syndromes, we conducted a descriptive analysis of syndromic STI diagnoses at an STI clinic in Lilongwe, Malawi over the last 5 years.

Methods Using data collected routinely at all STI clinic visits since March 2006, we calculated the proportion of patients seen in each of the last five calendar years (2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010) who were diagnosed with each of the following STI syndromes—genital ulcer disease, genital warts, abnormal vaginal discharge (females), lower abdominal pain (females), urethral discharge (males), balanitis (males), swollen inguinal lymph nodes (males), and scrotal swelling (males).

Results An average of 6694 unique patients were seen each year; approximately 60% were female and 40% were male. Among males, the most common diagnoses were urethral discharge, genital ulcer disease, and balanitis (Abstract P1-S1.24 figure 1). There was an increase in the prevalence of urethral discharge over the period 2006–2010 (from 28% to 33%, $p < 0.0001$), but there was a slight decrease in the prevalence of genital ulcer disease (from 22% to 20%, $p = 0.02$) and balanitis (from 13.5% to 12%, $p = 0.0002$). Among females, the most common diagnoses were abnormal vaginal discharge, lower abdominal pain, and genital ulcer disease. There was an increase in the prevalence of abnormal vaginal discharge over the period 2006–2010 (from 40% to 45%, $p < 0.0001$), but there was a decrease in the prevalence of lower abdominal pain (from 50% to 33%, $p < 0.0001$) and genital ulcer disease (from 13% to 10%, $p < 0.0001$). The prevalence of all other STI syndromes remained below 10% throughout the study period.



LAP = lower abdominal pain, AVD = abnormal vaginal discharge, UD = urethral discharge, GUD = genital ulcer disease, BA = balanitis, F = females, M = males

Abstract P1-S1.24 Figure 1 Syndromic STI prevalence and 95% CI, Kamuzu Central Hospital STI Clinic, Lilongwe, Malawi, 2006–2010. LAP, lower abdominal pain; AVD, abnormal vaginal discharge; UD, urethral discharge; GUD, genital ulcer disease; BA, balanitis; F, female; M, male.

Conclusions Urethral discharge and balanitis continue to be highly prevalent among males; abnormal vaginal discharge and lower abdominal pain continue to be highly prevalent among females; and genital ulcer disease continues at a high prevalence in both groups. Of note, the decline in lower abdominal pain coincides with a documented drop in cases of gonorrhoea and chlamydial infection in this population, and the small decline in genital ulcer disease may be due to recent improvements in chancroid treatment. The very high prevalence of urethral discharge among men and abnormal vaginal discharge among women may be due in part to observed high levels of trichomoniasis in this population, and the increases in these diagnoses suggest that trichomoniasis prevalence may be on the rise.

P1-S1.25 TREND OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES DIAGNOSED BY SYNDROMIC APPROACH IN AN INSTITUTE SETTING

doi:10.1136/sextrans-2011-050108.25

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Background The paradigm of research in sexually transmitted diseases (STD) has recently shifted to HIV/AIDS. Recent trend of sexually transmitted diseases in India is lacking.

Objective To determine the trend in the syndromic diagnosis of sexually transmitted infections (STI).

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Conclusion In concurrence to observations worldwide, proportion of viral STIs have increased significantly recently due to widespread