

Pattern of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and seroprevalence of HIV and HBS Ag in High Risk Cases

S. Bandi ● Jayshree Shridhar ● Anupam Dave
M. G. M. Medical College and Choithram Hospital, Indore.

Summary: 103 patients of high risk group and their spouses were studied for knowing the patterns of S.T.D. and seroprevalence of H.I.V. and HBs Ag. This included 27 antenatal cases.

In 66 patients of S.T.D. group, syphilis was the most prevalent disease viz in 34.95%, followed by gonorrhoea in 8.73% and Tricomonoiasis in 7.76%. Twenty one patients had more than one S.T.D. In antenatal group of 27 patients syphilis (37.03%) topped the list followed by Hepatitis-B (11.11%) N.G.U. positivity in 4 cases was 3.88%. Among them 2 had Gonorrhoea. H.I.V. positivity in 4 cases was 3.88%. Among them 2 had syphilis and one had gonorrhoea. Among them 3 spouses were positive and one refused to undergo confirmative testing.

Introduction

Tremendous advances in medical science and technology and improved health care delivery during the last 5 decades made WHO and International Medical Community expect the goal 'Health for All' achievable by the year 2000. But change in sexual behaviour and liberal attitudes to sexual relationship with urbanization and liberation of women has caused an increase in premarital and extramarital relationship leading to an increase in sexually transmitted diseases and set the stage for rapid spread of AIDS. WHO estimates that 8 millions are currently affected by HIV-I. At a conservative estimate, about 15-20 million people will be sero +ve by the year 2000.

S.T.D.'s are common infections in India. It is estimated that as many as 40 million infections occur each year in India. S.T.D.'s were studied in high risk group so that appropriate strategies could be evolved and developed.

Material & Methods

One hundred and three patients of high risk behaviour group were taken for study at M.Y.Hospital Indore be-

tween February and December 1995. Data regarding age, marital status, address, occupation, high risk sexual behaviour and obstetric history were collected.

High risk behaviour group consisted of multiple sexual partners current or previous S.T.D.'s, multiple blood transfusions, recurrent vaginal candidiasis, chronic pelvic inflammatory disease, abnormally aggressive dysplastic lesions on the cervix, illicit drug abuse and HIV related illness.

Complete general and local examination was done. Urine analysis and pap smear were performed. Blood sample was taken for serological evaluation for syphilis (rapid plasma reagin and treponema pallidum haecagglutination assay).

Hepatitis B (Elisa) & H.I.V. (Elisa), Gram's staining and cultures of endocervical discharge were done for gonococcus.

Observation

During the period of study 11,651 patients attended G.O.P.D. Pattern of sexually transmitted diseases in high

risk behaviour group are shown in Table-I. Syphilis was the most common S.T.D and 21 patients had multiple S.T.D.'s.

The combination of syphilis and gonorrhoea topped the list. Syphilis was a co-factor for HIV transmission as shown in 2 cases in Table II.

Table III shows seroprevalence of HIV in 3.88% cases, though only one patient had isolated HIV while three others had co-existing STD's.

Maximum number of patients were between the age group of 21 to 29 years. Table-IV.

Table V shows prevalence of STD's in antenatal patients. Three patients had multiple STD's, 2 each of syphilis and hepatitis B and one patient had syphilis and N.G.U. None of the antenatal patients were sero positive for HIV. During the period 5939 antenatal patients attended high risk OPD.

Table I

Pattern of sexually transmitted diseases in high risk behaviour groups.

Disease	No. of cases	Percentage
Syphilis	36	34.95%
Gonorrhoea	9	8.73%
Trichomoniasis	8	7.76%
Hepatitis B	4	3.88%
Chancroid	4	3.88%
Non gonococcal urethritis	4	3.88%
Herpes Simplex	2	1.94%
HIV	1	0.97%
Total	68	
Multiple STDs	21	20.38%
No STD	14	13.59%
Grand Total:		103

Table II

Distribution of Multiple Sexually Transmitted Diseases.

1. Syphilis + gonorrhoea	8
2. Syphilis + Hepatitis B	7
3. Syphilis + HIV	2
4. Syphilis + Herpes Simplex	1
5. Syphilis + Gonorrhoea + V.warts	1
6. Gonorrhoea + Hepatitis B	1
7. Gonorrhoea + HIV	1
Total	21

Table III

Distribution according to prevalence of each of the STD N=103

Disease	No.of cases	Percentage prevalence
Syphilis	55	53.39
Gonorrhoea	20	19.41
Trichomoniasis	8	11.65
Hepatitis	12	7.76
Chancroid	4	3.88
Non gonococcal urethritis	4	3.88
Herpes Simplex	3	2.91
HIV	4	3.88
V.Wart	1	0.97

Table VI shows pattern of HBs Ag +ve and HIV positivity in different STD's. 65.64% of high risk behaviour group did not use any contraception. Out of 8 patients whose spouses used condoms only two had an S.T.D.(Table-VII.)

