

Present day therapy for Gonococcal infections, Singh O. P. and Kapur T. R., (Dept. Dermatol AIIMS, New Delhi.) *Ind Med Gaz*, 16 : 8, 1976.

Gonorrhoea has re-emerged as a therapeutic dilemma for today's clinician. Effective alternate antibiotics, either for present use in resistant cases, or for future general use must be continually developed and evaluated. Wrong and indiscriminate use has also to be avoided. There should, therefore, be an antibiotic cell and antibiotic policy for this purpose in all large institutions for the guidance of the clinicians in hospitals as well as general practitioners in the area.

Epidemiological and Clinical Patterns of Genital Lesions, Sehgal V. N., Rege, V. L., Sehgal N. *et al*, ((Dept. Venereol Dermatol, Goa Med Col, Panaji) *Int J Dermatol*, 15:596, 1976.

A 5-year study of 668 patients with genital lesions revealed that teenagers and those in the age group of 20 to 40 are most vulnerable. The poor, the uneducated and unmarried persons are at high risk. Chancroid and syphilis are the majority of cases. Inguinal bubo, herpes progenitalis, condylomata acuminata, erosive balanitis and traumatic ulcers were seen less frequently. Most of the genital lesions had the classic clinical features. The findings of this study suggest that the pattern of genital lesions is showing borderline changes.

Epidemiological and Clinical Pattern of Leprosy in Goa, Sehgal V.N., Rege V.L. and Kharangate V.N. (Dept. Venereol Dermatol, Goa Med Col, Panaji 403001,) *Lepr India*, 48 : 381, 1976.

In order to delineate the epidemiological and clinical pattern of the disease in Union Territory of Goa, located at 15.29° Northern latitude and 73.40° Eastern latitude, 1,053 leprosy patients' case histories were analysed. The incidence was 2.4 per thousand in the hospital population. 98.6% were Goans and were derived from various talukas of the territory, the density of the patients being more from those approximating the hospital. The commonly affected age group was 20-30 years in both sexes, male female ratio being 1.8 : 1. Mostly the patients reported in the course of 2 years of awareness of the disease. The affirmative family history was found in 5.03% of the patients, highest being in tuberculoid followed by borderline, neuritic and lepromatous. The sequence of frequency of clinical types of leprosy was tuberculoid (51.94%), borderline (20.22%), neuritic (15%) and lepromatous (12.72%). The clinical features were classic and type specific. This study may provide an approximate parallel to the survey.