

## PATTERN OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES AT V.S.S. MEDICAL COLLEGE

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*Out of total 18,420 patients who attended the Skin OPD in the year 1995-'96, there were 460 (2.45%) STD cases. Frequency of different STDs observed were herpes genitalis (28.82%), gonorrhoea (8.26%), granuloma inguinale (0.43%), and genital wart (8.9). Other miscellaneous infections like candidiasis, trichomoniasis and molluscum constituted 18.47%. No HIV case was detected. Male cases were more in number. Peak age was between 18-35 years.*

**Key words : Sexually transmitted diseases, Pattern**

### Introduction

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are responsible for much worldwide morbidity. Their role as co-factors for transmission of immunodeficiency virus infection is of immense importance. Genital ulceration and other STDs appear to facilitate sexual transmission of HIV. Recent studies report a high prevalence of HIV positivity among patients who have had chancroid, syphilis, or herpes genitalis.<sup>1,2</sup> The present study highlights the pattern of STDs in patients attending department of Skin and VD, V.S.S. Medical College, Burla, during the period 1995-96.

### Materials and Methods

Based on clinical and aetiopathological findings, pattern of STD among the patients attending OPD of skin and V.D. Department,

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V.S.S. Medical College, Burla in the year 1995-'96 was analysed. Diagnosis was made on history, clinical features and available laboratory investigations.

### Results

Total number of patients attending Skin and VD OPD in the year 1995-'96 was 18,420. Incidence of STD cases was 460 (2.45%). On clinical analysis of these 460 cases, cases of herpes genitalis were highest in number (130 = 28.82%). Other STDs in order were chancroid 105 (22.82%), syphilis 60 (13.04%), genital wart 40 (8.95%), gonorrhoea 38 (8.26%), candidiasis 42 (9.130%), trichomoniasis 25 (5.434%), NGU 14 (3.043%), molluscum 4 (0.869%), and donovanosis 2 (0.43%). No HIV case was detected. Out of total 460 cases, males were 363 (78.913%), females 92 (20%), and children 5 (1.086%). Age of the adult population varied from 18 to 70 years. Maximum number of cases was between 18-35 years. The 2 year old fe-

male child was a victim of sex abuse and was suffering from primary chancre. Other four children were boys who were victims of homosexuality suffering from condylomata lata.

Majority of patients 340 (73.913%) were from low socio-economic group. Most of the patients of this group were working in indus-

**Table I. Pattern of STD's in the study**

Disease	Male	Female	Total No.	%
Herpes genitalis	118	12	130	28.82
Chancroid	95	10	105	22.82
Syphilis	45	15	60	13.04
Genital wart	32	8	40	8.95
Gonorrhoea	28	10	38	8.26
Candidiasis	22	20	42	9.13
Trichomoniasis	9	16	25	5.43
NGU	14	0	14	3.043
Molluscum	3	1	4	0.869
Donovanosis	1	1	2	0.43
Total	367	93	460	100%

trial areas as labourers, rickshaw pullers and hotel workers. Seventy-five percent of the patients were from urban areas.

Pattern of different STDs in this study is shown in Table I.

## Discussion

In our study males were more than females (ratio M:F=3.9:1). This may be due to fear of social stigma and lack of typical clinical lesions in females.<sup>3,4</sup> Majority of the patients were in the age group 18-35 years - the period of maximum sexual activity.<sup>4,5</sup> Prostitutes are the best possible source of infection. Relative high incidence of genital herpes in this study may be due to nonavailability of effective low cost antiviral drugs and physical and mental stress in the present scenario. Screening for HIV infection is being done in the departments of Skin and VD, blood bank, TB and Chest and Obstetrics and Gynaecology routinely. Not a single HIV-positive case has been detected till date.

## References

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