TREATMENT OF GONORRHOEA IN MALES AND FEMALES WITH (Trobicin Hydrochloride) SPECTINOMYCIN HYDROCHLORIDE

R. K. PANDHI* R. A. BHUJWALA † AND C. L. KOTKAR ‡

Summary

Spectinomycin hydrochloride was used in 27 patients with gonorrhoea with $100\,\%$ cure rate

KEY WORDS: Gonorrhoea, Spectinomycin hydrochloride.

The emergence of relatively resistant strains of N. gonorrhoea in various parts of the world1, including India2 poses a serious problem in the treatment and control of gonorrhoea. Hence there is need to consider the use of alternative chemotherapeutic agents for the treatment of gonorrhoea. One such antibiotic is spectinomycin dihydrochloride which had been used successfully by various workers 3-7 in different parts of the world as a chemotherapeutic agent in gonorrhoea. The present study was aimed evaluating the efficacy of this drug in patients with gonorrhoea attending the STD Clinic of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

Material and Method

The clinical diagnosis of gonorrhoea in every patient was confirmed by

Reprint Request:

R. K. Pandhi, Assistant Professor, Department of Dermato-Venereology.

Received for publication on 6-6-1983

smear and or culture on modified Thayer Martin Medium (polymyxin B-25 units/ml and nystatin - 12.5 units/ml as modification), oxidase production and sugar fermentation tests. Urethral discharge in males and cervical and urethral specimens in females were collected for both smear and culture examination. Serological tests for syphilis were done before the start of treatment for exclusion of syphilis.

All patients with acute gonorrhoea were given spectinomycin dihydrochloride as deep I.M. injection in the following dosage.

Males: 2.0 gm as a single dose,

Females: 4.0 gm as a single dose.

The patients were followed up on day 3rd and 7th following treatment. Urethral and/or cervical discharge was collected in duplicate for smear and culture examination at each visit.

Results

19/23 male and 8/10 female patients with acute gonorrhoea completed the required follow up of one week. All the male patients were between 19-28

^{*} Assistant Professor of Dermato-Venereology

[†] Assistant Professor, Microbiology

[‡] Resident in Dermato-Venereology All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi-110029.

years of age and females were between 22-35 years of age.

Except 3 male and 2 female patients who were only culture positive, all other patients were both smear and culture positive before the start of treatment.

All the 27 (19 males and 8 females), who completed the required one week follow up were both clinicially as well bacteriologically cured at the end of one week follow up (100.0% cure rate).

Comments

Though the study comprised of a relatively small number of cases of gonorrhoea, the cure rate of 100.0% achieved with spectinomycin hydrochloride in the present study is excellent. Hundred percent cure rate with spectinomycin hydrochloride had been reported earlier also⁸,8. Inspite of excellent cure rate (95 %) as reported with spectinomycin hydrochloride in gonorrhoea from different parts of the world 3_8 still the authors are not in favour of using this drug routinely in the treatment of gonorrhoea as this is one of the few antibiotics available for the treatment of penicillinase producing gonococci and as such should be kept reserved by gonorrhoea caused organisms or where penicillin, which is still the drug of choice for the treatment of gonorrhoea, has either failed or where a patient is allergic to penicillin.

Acknowledgement

The study was supported by M/s. Upjohn International Inc., India, Liasion Office, New Delhi.

References

- Morton RS: Therapy, Recent Advances in Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Number one, Edited by Morton RS and Harris JEW, Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh, London, New York, 1975, p 69.
- Bhujwala RA, Pandhi RK, Singh OP et al: Increasing resistance of Neisseria gonorrhoea to penicillin and co-trimoxazole, an in-vitro study, Indian J Med Res, 1980; 71: 501-504.
- 3 Cornelius CE and Domesck G: Spectinomycin hydrochloride in the treatment of uncomplicated gonorrhoea, Br J Vener Dis, 1970; 46: 212-213.
- 4. Stratigos JD, Marsellou-Kinti O, Kassimatis V, et al: Treatment of gonorrhoea with spectinomycin hydrochloride, Br J Vener Dis, 1973; 49: 60-61.
- Reyn A, Schmidt H, Trier M et al: Spectinomycin hydrochloride in the treatment of gonorrhoea, Observations of resistant strains of Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Br J Vener Dis, 1973; 49: 54-59.
- 6. Finger AH: Spectinomycin in the treatment of gonorrhoea in males and females, Br J Vener Dis, 1975; 51: 38-40.
- Porter IA and Rutherford HW: Treatment of uncomplicated genorrhoea with spectinomycin hydrochloride (Trobicin), Br J Vener Dis, 1977; 52:115-117.
- 8 Pederson AMB, Wiesner PJ, Holmes KK et al: Specitnomycin and penicillin G in the treatment of gonorrhoea: A comparative evaluation, JAMA, 1972; 220: 205-208.