

ABSTRACT

COINCIDENCE OF HEPATITIS B, HEPATITIS C AND RETROVIRAL DISEASE WITH GENITAL ULCER AMONG MALE PATIENTS ATTENDING STD OP

INTRODUCTION:

Genital ulcer is defined as the breach in the genital mucosa and or the skin. Genital ulcer disease constitutes about 1% to 70% of the sexually transmitted diseases in various parts of the world. The incidence of genital ulcer disease varies from region to region, influenced by the variation in the prevalence of causative agents, sociocultural factors, the sexual behavior of the population, economy and civilization. Various studies in India show a rise in the incidence of herpes, and the prevalence of herpes has exceeded the prevalence of syphilis and chancroid. Genital ulcers are frequently reported in men, as they are easily detected in males compared to females.

AIM OF THE STUDY

1. To study about the coincidence of Retroviral disease (HIV), Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C in male patients with genital ulcer attending the STD O.P. Institute of Venereology, Government General Hospital.
2. To study about the association of clinico epidemiological factors with Genital Ulcer Disease.

3. To study about the sexual orientation in patients with Genital Ulcer Disease with the coincidence of HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C.
4. To determine the commonest causes of Genital Ulcer Disease, coinciding with HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

STUDY DESIGN

Prospective study

SAMPLE

The study population comprised a total of 100 male patients with genital ulcer attending the STD O.P. Institute of Venereology, Government General Hospital, Chennai from 1st November 2016 to 31st August 2017.

METHODS

The patients were interviewed regarding age, educational status, occupation, marital status, presenting complaints, sexual history, past history of venereal disease and condom usage.

RESULTS

The most common age group affected with genital ulcer disease was 26-35 years - 37%. Majority of the patients were unmarried – 61%. 95% patients were

uncircumcised. Heterosexual contact was most common – 64%. Penovaginal intercourse was most common mode of sex – 70%. 84% patients had unprotected sexual intercourse. 65% patients presented with multiple ulcers. 98% patients had genital ulcers due to venereal etiology. Herpes genitalis was the most common cause of genital ulcers – 64.29%. Incidence of HIV was 15% and Hepatitis B was 4% and Hepatitis C was 1%. Among the 15 patients who were positive for HIV, 53.33% patients had ulcer due to syphilis and 46.67% patients had herpetic ulcers.

Coincidence of HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C in the study population with genital ulcer was 1%.

CONCLUSION:

The genital ulcers commonly occurring due to herpes and syphilis are of major public health importance, since there is an increased risk of transmitting and acquiring the coinfections like HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C. Early screening prompt and appropriate management of genital ulcers may reduce further transmission of infections. All the sexual partners should be thoroughly examined investigated and promptly treated. In addition safe sex practices like consistent and correct condom usage should be promoted. In our study the increased coincidence of HIV and the coinfections like Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C are observed in patients suffering from syphilis, stressing the significance of mandatory screening of all the three viruses in all patients with genital ulcers and especially in those due to syphilis.