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Abstract- It seems that incidence and variety of the known sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in our country have changed in recent years. We performed this study to evaluate these changes. A total of 56 male patients who had clinical symptoms of urethritis were evaluated. Also the relationship between urethritis and factors such as age, occupation, marital status, source and place of infection, and arbitrary consumption of antibiotics and results of susceptibility test for antibiotics against Neisseria gonorrhoeae were examined. The final results of the evaluation were compared with the similar results of previous evaluation which was done 8 years ago among the same number of patients. In the recent study, 55.3% of infected people were in 21-30 age group. The source of infection in 11 cases (19.64%) was from foreign countries and in 45 cases (80.35%) it was from within the country. In 75% of cases (24 cases) urethritis was gonococcal (GU) and 25% (8 cases) were non-gonococcal urethritis (NGU). In GU, Spectinomycin, ciprofloxacin, erythromycin and doxycyclin were effective in 100% of cases and Co-Trimoxasol (sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim), tetracyclin, penicillin and ampicillin were effective in 50%, 33.3%, 23.5% and 16.6% of cases in vitro, respectively.

In the evaluation 8 years ago, 64.58% (31 cases) were among 21-30 age group. In 13 cases (41%) the source of infection was from foreign countries and in 19 cases (59%) was from within of country; 85% (41 cases) were GU and 15% (7 cases) were NGU.


Key words: Urethritis, gonococcal, nongonococcal

INTRODUCTION

Urethritis in men is divided into two main groups of gonococcal urethritis (GU) and non-gonococcal urethritis (NGU). GU is associated with the gram-negative diplococcus called Neisseria gonorrhoeae but NGU is a syndrome with several causes; two important and potentially dangerous pathogens involved in it are Chlamydia trachomatis and Ureaplasma urealyticum (1, 2). The incubation period for GU varies from 3 to 10 days. The usual incubation period for NGU is 1 to 5 weeks. Symptoms and signs are urethral discharge, burning on urination, meatal edema and erythema and urethral itching. In GU, the discharge is profuse and purulent but in NGU the discharge is more scant and clearer than in GU.

In both GU and NGU, the specimens must be collected with a calcium alginate (Calgiswab Inolex) urethrogenital swab, waiting at least one hour, preferably 4 hours, after the patient has urinated before swabbing. Swabs must be inserted 2 to 4 cm into the urethra. Specimens must be obtained from within urethra in the morning and not simply from a drop of discharge. Trained laboratory personnel who regularly read Gram's stains can make the diagnosis of gonorrhea with approximately 95% sensitivity and 99% specificity. Diagnosis of NGU requires demonstration of urethritis and exclusion of infection with N. gonorrhoeae. On Gram stain of a urethral swab the presence of more than four polymorphonuclear leukocytes per oil-immersion field confirms NGU (3).
Comparative analysis of urolititis

Although in recent past GU could successfully be treated with penicillin the gonococcus has acquired a plasmid for penicillinase production, making some strains totally resistant to penicillin, ampicillin and tetracycline (penicillinase-producing N. gonorrhoeae). Center for Disease Control and Prevention has issued recommendations for using antibiotics like ceftriaxone, cefixime, ciprofloxacin, ceftizoxime and spectinomycin. Since about 30% of men with GU are also infected with C. trachomatis these antibiotics must be used along with tetracycline or its derivatives.

The personal tendency of patient with sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) to refer to private clinics was the reason to do a study about characteristics of urethritis in a private clinic and to compare the results with a similar study performed 8 years ago.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this study we evaluated 56 males in private clinic from September 1999 to November 2000 who came to the clinic with symptoms of urethritis. Factors such as age, occupation, marital status, source and place of infection, record of taking antibiotics before clinical examination, results of laboratory assessment, culture and antibiogram all were evaluated. Specimens were collected from morning discharge. Diagnosis of GU was on the basis of the evidence of Gram negative diplococcus in intracellular and extracellular in Gram’s staining and clinical symptoms of urethritis and for NGU seeing more than four polymorphonuclear leucocytes per field in five 1000-power oil-immersion fields and no evidence of Gram negative diplococcus in specimens (3). In the recent study (1999-2000) detection of Chlamydia infection was performed by direct fluorescent antibody testing (DFA) in all the patients.

We prescribed synchronous spectinomycin, 2 gr. intramuscularly as a single dose and doxycycline 100 mg twice a day for 7 days for all patients, including 22 patients who had taken antibiotics arbitrarily before coming to the clinic. We followed these patients for detecting complications.

The final results were compared with the results of a similar study with the same number of patients 8 years ago (from July 1990 to March 1993).

RESULTS

Figure 1 shows age distribution of patients. The youngest patient was 18 years old and the oldest one was 48. Most of the infected people were 21-30 years of age.

In the study performed from 1990 to 1993, 85% of cases were GU and 15% were NGU; 47% of patients were single and 53% were married. In recent study (1999-2000), 75% of cases were GU and 25% were NGU, and 53.3% of patients were single and 44.6% were married. Comparison of two groups showed an increase in NGU and an increase of the disease among the single people ($P = 0.016$ and $P = 0.3$, respectively).

Table 1 shows the relation of diseases frequency with the occupation of the patients. In the present study among the different jobs, shopkeepers and businessman had the highest rate of 44.64%. In the previous study (1990-1993) the highest rate was among the drivers and shopkeepers (24% for each of them) but in the present study the drivers formed only 7.4% of the patients.

In the previous study source of infection was from foreign countries in 41% of cases and from inside Iran in 59%, but in the recent study in 19.64% (11 cases) source of infection was from foreign countries and in 80.35% (45 cases) from inside Iran.

Figure 2 shows results of antibiogram efficiency of antibiotics against N. gonorrhoeae.

All of our patients were cured. In the long-term follow up of the patients in the recent study (1999-2000), no complications like epidydymitis, prostatitis and urethral syndrome were seen.
DISCUSSION

The incidence and variety of the STDs have greatly increased since the 1970s. In addition to the five classic venereal diseases (syphilis, gonorrhea, chancroid, granuloma inguinale and lymphogranuloma venereum), genital herpes infection, genital warts and AIDS are increasing rapidly among sexually active people. Although the incidence of GU has been decreased since 1986 but GU and NGU are still very prevalent diseases (1). Because of cultural and religious beliefs, prevalence of venereal diseases is low in our country but since the infected partners are unavailable and they are distributed widely in the society, venereal diseases are still recognized as a serious danger.

In 1999, Brackbill and colleagues showed that in United States half of infected people with STD had gone to private clinics (49%) and only 5% of these people had gone to STD clinics and were treated there (4).

In our previous study (1990-1993), source of infection in 41% of cases was from outside of country and the remaining 51% were from inside, but in our recent study (1999-2000) this figures changed to 19.64% and 80.36, respectively. These changes show that in recent years the availability to the infected partners as the source of infection was easier and because of their low level of hygienic patterns and incorrect treatment, prevalence of venereal diseases has been increased ($P = 0.03$). However, other factors including decrease in overseas travels may affect the results. In the previously studied figures, two groups of occupations, i.e. shopkeepers and drivers, each of which with 24% were showing the highest rate of urethritis, but in the recent one, the shopkeepers with 44.64% (25 cases) had the highest rate and drivers consisted only 7.14% (4 cases) among the total of 56 cases, an increase among the shopkeepers was considerable. Comparison of two studies shows an increase of NGU and increase of the disease among the single people ($P = 0.016$ and $P = 0.3$, respectively). In recent study (1999-2000) in all of patients for detection of Chlamydia infection direct fluorescent antibody testing (DFA) has done and in 21 cases test was positive that indicated the high prevalence of Chlamydia infection in patients with
Comparative analysis of uritritis gonococcal and nongonococcal urethritis. Highest rate of infectious people was among the age group of 21-30, but in the previous study it was 64.58% and in recent one it was 55.3%, which justifies considering high level of sexual activities in this age group. Dallabetta and colleagues concluded in their study that the high prevalence of asymptomatic infection at follow up in a population of men who received suboptimal antimicrobial therapy suggests that the most effective therapy available should be given at the first visit (5). Djajakusumah and colleagues from Indonesia showed that among 107 male patients with a complaint of urethral discharge who were followed up, 104 (97%) were clinically cured initially with ciprofloxacin 500 mg single oral dose plus doxycycline 100 mg, twice daily for 7 days. From economic point of view, the cost of initial treatment of each patient was SUS 2.56 and the cost of microbiological diagnosis and treatment each was SUS 18.70. So they recommended the initial treatment for patients with symptoms of urethritis without any laboratory examinations (6). Schwebke and colleagues from Mongolia have reported that among 260 male patients with GU, 42% of isolated N. gonorrhoeae had plasmid mediated resistance to penicillin and chromosomal resistance to penicillin, tetracycline, and ciprofloxacin (7). As figure 2 shows, the presence of penicillinase producing varieties of N. gonorrhoeae in our society cause that antibiotics such as penicillin, ampicillin, sulfamethoxasol-trimethoprim and tetracycline are not effective against this microorganism in all cases; on the contrary, antibiotics such as ceftizoxime, spectinomycin, ciprofloxacin and doxycycline are very effective on N. gonorrhoeae in vitro. How much do the results obtained from in vitro tests correspond with the clinical results (in vivo) is controversial. In the recent study, 22 patients had taken antibiotics arbitrarily before coming to the clinic. The symptoms among them had been reduced or the form of disease had been changed from gonococcal to nongonococcal (Post gonococcal urethritis). They had acted as the bearer of microorganism and had disseminated the disease. In this study, 100% of our patients were cured with synchonic spectinomycin, 2 gr. intramuscularly as a single dose and doxycycline 100 mg twice a day for 7 days. To prevent the chronic complications of gonococcal and nongonococcal urethritis like epidydymitis, prostatitis and urethral syndrome, 22 patients who had taken antibiotics arbitrarily before coming to the clinic were prescribed the above therapeutic protocol in their first visit like other patients. In the long-term follow up of the patients in the recent study (1999-2000), no complications like epidydymitis, prostatitis and urethral syndrome were seen.

REFERENCES