



SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS, HIV/AIDS

A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF CURRENT STATUS OF SYPHILIS IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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Background: Sexually transmitted disease are always a major public health problem (STIs) and is an important STI, as it is a chronic infection with waxing and waning course, left untreated the early stages (primary, secondary and early latent) are potentially infectious. Detecting of syphilis in antenatal mother is mandatory to prevent vertical transmission to the fetus. Many recent studies have documented a resurgence of syphilis.

Aims: We aim to study clinical presentation of syphilis seen in last 3 year among sexually transmitted infections (STI) clinic of our institution.

Materials and Methods: A retrospective analysis of the data of STI clinic over 3 year (August 2015– July 2018) was carried out.

Results: A total of 7279 cases (2290 males, 4979 females and 11 transgender) were studied. Of them 1505 male, 4956 female and 6 transgender patients had true STI (M:F:TG=1:3.39:0.004). one hundred twenty four (1.92%) cases were diagnosed as syphilis during the studied period. Of them 86 (69.35%) were male and 36 (29.03 %) female patients and 2 (1.61%) transgender patients. Most patients are of young adult age group 18 - 44 years. Below 18 years were 5 cases of [?] Syphilis (can be called as sexually abused). Primary syphilis was diagnosed in 29 (76.61%) , secondary in 95 (76.61%) and twelve were pregnant and 0.8 percent were seropositive. We didn't found any case of latent or tertiary syphilis. Mixed infection was diagnosed in 33 patients of which vaginal candidiasis were the commonest. 42 (33.8%) .VDRL positive patients gave history of multiple partner exposure including female sex worker, MSM, transgender . 11(8.87%) female patients acquired infection from husband.

Conclusion: Syphilis is not only a great mimicker but an eternal persister.

