

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS, HIV/AIDS

MARCH OF STI IN INDIA FOR LAST 60 YEARS

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Introduction: Sexually Transmitted Infections arise out of primary basic instinct of human beings. World over STIs have seen drastic changes in prevalence of various diseases. India too has seen all these changes.

Material and Method: In 2002 a prospective as well as retrospective study was started to analyze available Surveillance data of STIs since 1956. Study was conducted till 2016, thus giving us data of 60 years.

Our organization has many hospital and a very strong surveillance system.(upto 90s)

Aim was to know:-

1. Incidence and change in pattern of various STIs
2. To interpret the reasons for change

Observations: Total of 1,39,458 cases of STIs were registered in 60 years.

Out of these 1,18,310 (84.8%) cases were Bacterial and 21,148 (15.2%) were Viral Syphilis with 28,687 (20.6%) and Chancroid as 51208 (36.7%) totaled more than 50% of all STIs.

Bacterial diseases ruled the roost till millennium, but afterwards Viral diseases started taking centre stage, though number is smaller.

Syphilis was commonest bacterial STI till 1960. Chancroid replaced Syphilis thereafter for 40 years. Since 2000 incidence of Chancroid plummeted and Syphilis again became commonest bacterial STI

Discussion and Conclusion: Last 60 year's period in India can be divided into two halves. First half (upto 90s) had preponderance of Bacterial infections (chancroid, gonococcal urethritis, syphilis, LGV etc). Around end of 1st half, due to easy availability of anti-biotics, there was gradual but definite shift from bacterial to viral STIs. In 2nd half matter was complicated by emergence of HIV. Last 20 years have seen drastic reduction in overall incidence of STIs, especially bacterial infections, with fewer typical clinical presentations. Viral STIs are ruling the roost now but availability of vaccines is likely to change the scene future.