



SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS, HIV/AIDS

## **SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED URETHRITIS: MICROBIOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL STUDY BASED ON THE PATIENTS ADMITTED AT THE STD CENTRE OF THE POLICLINICO HOSPITAL IN MILAN IN YEAR 2017**

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**Introduction:** The number of sexually transmitted urethritis (STU) has increased because of risk sexual behaviours. These infections are often asymptomatic, so the transmission has given origin to a hidden epidemic caused by *Neisseria Gonorrhoeae*, *Chlamydia Trachomatis* and *Mycoplasma Genitalium*.

**Objective:** The aim is to analyse the clinical features of STU which are diagnosed in the patients of the STD Centre in Milan. Moreover, the study compares the data with the Italian STD report of 2017. The study involved 175 patients.

**Materials and Methods:** Patients with urethral symptoms and a positive swab have been enrolled and a survey about their medical history and sexual behaviours has been performed.

The patients have been tested for HIV, HCV and Syphilis with a blood test too.

**Results:** The results mostly agree with Italian data, most STD Centre's patients are males (84.3%). Sexual orientation in men is so represented: 31.5% heterosexual and 47.3% homosexual or bisexual.

A previous STI was present in 45% of patients with a STU diagnosed during 2017 and a coinfection was registered in 11%.

Patients with *Gonorrhoeae* had dysuria, pus-like discharge from the penis and urgent urination. Most cases of *Chlamydia* and *Mycoplasma* were asymptomatic, symptoms when present were discharge from the penis and burning.

**Conclusions:** The data showed that risk sexual behaviours are related with the risk of having an STD. The patients who go to the STD Centre for treatment are mostly males, so the Centre is not able to make diagnosis and treatments in women, who can transmit the infection to their partners and to their babies during pregnancy.





The germs are developing resistances against antibiotics making the treatment more difficult.

People need to learn how to protect themselves and a screening to find asymptomatic infections is necessary to stop the transmission.

