

SAFE SEX

Sex, safe as possible

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Case 1

- 18 year old woman
- Vulval itch
- Recent new partner
- Examination
 - Lumps
 - Genital warts



Case 1

- Treatment options
- Cervical cancer risk?
- Vaccine for new partners?
 - Female
 - Male
- Vaccine in older women?



Indications for biopsy

- Diagnostic doubt
- Rule out malignancy
- Inadequate response to therapy
- Large or pigmented lesions
- All suspect cervical lesions
- Disorganised, indurated, ulcerated lesions
- Immunosuppressed patients
- ? Older and smokers



FOR THE LAST TIME LADY FIDGET, YOU DO NOT NEED
INNOCULATIONS TO TRAVEL TO WATFORD

On the HPV vaccine



Case 2

- 22 year old woman
 - Vaginal discharge
- What other symptoms should I be asking about?
- What signs should I be looking for?
- Speculum examination

Case 2

- What tests should I be doing?
 - How significant are vaginal leucocytes?
- What treatment should I start?

PID: History

Symptoms suggestive of PID include:

- Abdominal pain
 - usually bilateral and in the lower quadrants
- Dyspareunia
- [abnormal] Vaginal discharge
- Intermenstrual/ post coital bleeding
- Dysuria
- Onset of pain in association with menses
- Fever, and/or chills
- Nausea or vomiting

Case 3

- 29 year old woman
- Planning a pregnancy
- Partner has type 2 genital herpes
- How do I manage this case?

Case 3

- His serology
 - HSV IgG type 1 positive
 - HSV IgG type 2 positive
- ? Her serology
 - HSV IgG type 1 positive
 - HSV IgG type 2 positive
- What if her serology is
 - HSV IgG type 1 positive
 - HSV IgG type 2 negative
- What if her serology is
 - HSV IgG type 1 negative
 - HSV IgG type 2 negative

Case 4

- 16 year old woman
 - had UPVI last night
 - First time
 - Requesting EC
 - Male has loads of sexual contacts

Case 4

- What testing should I offer?
- What topics should I discuss with this woman?
- When will she be out of the testing window period?
- What contraceptive options should I offer?

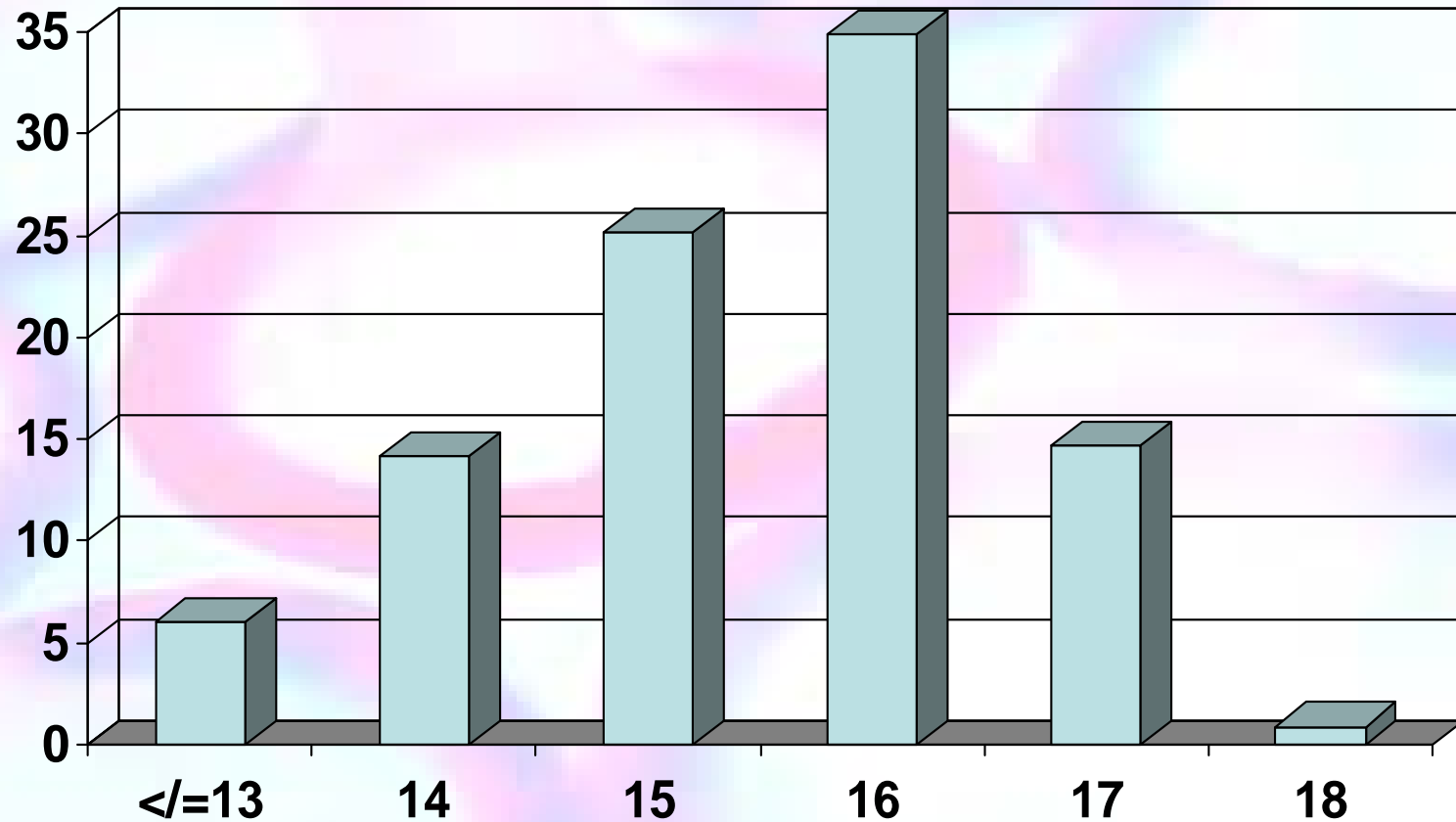
Aspects to consider with each sexual health consultation



The beginnings and end of relationships.....

- Increased risk of
 - Sexually transmitted infection (STIs)
 - Sexual assault (SA)
 - Unintended pregnancy
- Allowing patients to get in and out of relationships
 - safely

Canberra: Age at Coitarche



Bowden, F., O'Keefe, E., Primrose, R., Currie, M., (2005) "Sexually transmitted infections, blood-borne viruses and risk behaviours in an Australian senior high school populations - the SHLIRP study", *Sexual Health*, Vol 2, Issue 4, pp 229-236,

Case 5

- 32 year old woman
- Attends for antenatal screen
- Syphilis serology
 - Syphilis EIA reactive
- Phone lab
 - Waiting for further tests
 - What should you do?



Case 5

- Further results
 - RPR 4
 - TPPA reactive
- What should I do?
- What about contact tracing?

STIs travel in herds

If you find one look for the others



STI infection	HIV positivity
1	22%
2-4	41%
5-9	65%
10+	79%

Contact tracing

- Test for the other STIs
- Patient initiates
- Provider initiates
- Tips for providers
 - First make sure she is safe
 - Address safety concerns
 - If safety an issue
 - Involve public health
 - You may wish to trace



Explain purpose of contact tracing and it's importance

- Stop patient being re-infected
- Stop the spread of infection
- Prevent long term complications, explanation of possible complications
- Asymptomatic nature of STIs

Looking after the index case

- **Nature of contact tracing**
 - Confidentiality of patient
 - Confidentiality of contacts
- **Address the concerns of the patient**
 - Fear of violence
 - Rejection
 - Gossip
- **Safer sex information**

Other tips and tricks

- **Who the patient believes infected them**
 - Regular partner
 - Casual partner
 - Unknown
- **Tips for patients**
 - Private place
 - Treat others as you would like to be treated
 - Handouts to give to contacts

Other questions

- Is HPV the cause of cervical cancer?
 - Context
- Once you have HPV are you contagious forever?
- Smoking and genital tract cancer
- When should I talk to patients about repartnering?
 - What should we discuss talk about ?
- My patient had a test elsewhere and it was positive for *Mycoplasma genitalium*?
 - What is this?



Mycoplasma Genitalium

- Recognised as a cause
 - Urethritis
 - Cervicitis
- Probably a major cause of infertility
- STI
- Easy to treat Azithromycin
 - Moxifloxacin
- Many areas have no test yet



Useful websites

- Melbourne Sexual Health Centre
- Public Sexual Health Clinics
- Rape prevention
 - Health first

How can we make condoms more fashionable?

