

Sexual Health

Contents

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Intersex embodiment: when health care means maintaining binary sexes <i>Katrina Roen</i> 127–130	On-going debates about the cosmetic surgical treatment of intersex children highlight the relevance of critical approaches to evidence. Working across disciplines and epistemological frameworks opens up the potential to fundamentally re-think clinical practice and respond sensitively to the experiences of intersex people.
Treating primary HIV infection — is your HAART in it? <i>Don E. Smith and Derek J. Chan</i> 131–135	Initiating treatment during primary HIV infection (PHI) is commonly advocated, based on theoretical concerns. In reviewing the published literature we find only limited and conflicting clinical data to support this approach. PHI treatment cannot be considered as part of routine clinical care and a randomised trial is warranted.
Is screening for anal cancer warranted in homosexual men? <i>Jonathan StC. Anderson, Claire Vajdic and Andrew E. Grulich</i> 137–140	Screening for anal cancer in homosexual men — what's the evidence and should we start now? While some authors have proposed screening for anal intraepithelial neoplasia, the putative precursor of anal cancer, particularly in homosexual HIV+ men, this paper argues that insufficient knowledge of the natural history and a lack of evidence-based treatment options means that it should remain an area for further research for the moment, rather than routine clinical practice.
A study of commercial sex and HIV/STI-related risk factors among hospitality girls in entertainment establishments in Wuhan, China <i>Shan-Bo Wei, Zhong-Dan Chen, Wang Zhou, Feng-Bo Wu, Si-Ping Li and Jian-Guo Shan</i> 141–144	This paper illustrates sexual activities and HIV/STD prevalence of commercial sex workers who will play a decisive role in the HIV/AIDS epidemic in entertainment establishments in China. The fact that the sample is community-derived is particularly valuable.
Risk factors for cervical cancer development: what do women think? <i>M. F. D. Baay, V. Verhoeven, D. Avonts and J. B. Vermorken</i> 145–149	Knowledge of risk factors for cervical cancer development was investigated by questionnaire in 162 Belgian women. The role of sexual habits, including sexually transmitted infections, but not of human papillomavirus specifically, was known to a moderate level.
Correlates of having unprotected vaginal sex among detained adolescent females: an exploratory study of sexual factors <i>Richard Crosby, Laura F. Salazar, Ralph J. DiClemente and William L. Yarber</i> 151–155	In a study of 211 detained adolescent females, those indicating greater pleasure-associated barriers to using condoms were more likely to report having unprotected vaginal sex in the past 2 months. Erotophilia and pregnancy history were also associated with having unprotected vaginal sex.
An unusual cause of pelvic inflammatory disease due to <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> <i>Ayad A. Said Alajeel and Suzanne M. Garland</i> 157–160	A case of pelvic inflammatory disease due to <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> is described. The importance of the definitive diagnosis of <i>Neisseria</i> to a species level is underscored for public health issues, appropriate contact tracing, as well as potential psychosocial implications. A review of the literature of genitally related <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> cases is made.
The use of growth factors and cytokines to treat opportunistic infections in HIV-1 disease <i>Anthony Jaworowski, Clare L. V. Maslin and Steven L. Wesselingh</i> 161–174	Life-long treatment with HAART exposes HIV patients to significant, often life-threatening side effects. In this article we review adjunctive use of immunomodulatory cytokines which stimulate mononuclear phagocytes as potential improvements to current HIV treatment.
Mate Aaraikore A Muri Ake Nei: Experiences of Maori New Zealanders living with HIV <i>Jeffrey Grierson, Marian Pitts, Te Herekiele Herewini, Geoff Rua'ine, Anthony J. Hughes, Peter J. W. Saxton, Matt Whyte, Sebastian Misson and Mark Thomas</i> 175–180	Twenty-five Maori participated in this study of the health and social experiences of HIV-positive New Zealanders. There was little evidence of the severe disadvantage experienced by other indigenous populations. Respondents received a level of care comparable with Pakeha and other non-Maori populations.

Bangkok: The End of Broken Promises? XV International AIDS Conference, 2004 Daniel A. Stefanski	181–186	This summary of the XV International AIDS Conference in Bangkok 2004 argues that the global community has failed to significantly confront the AIDS crisis. In the context of a worsening HIV pandemic, the conference highlighted the shortfall in funding, the soaring infection rate in Asia, the need to integrate prevention and treatment and the difficulties in coordinating a global response.
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Comment and Reply <i>Comment on Editorial by B. Donovan: Asymptomatic non-chlamydial non-gonococcal urethritis — an iatrogenic disease (Sexual Health 1, 65–67)</i> The role of the urethral Gram stain in non-gonococcal urethritis C. S. Bradshaw, T. R. Read and C. K. Fairley	187	
<i>Reply to the Comment by C. S. Bradshaw et al.</i> Marcus Chen and Basil Donovan	188	
