

Sexual Health

Contents

Volume 2 Number 3 2005

Sex work and the law <i>Christine Harcourt, Sandra Egger and Basil Donovan</i>	121–128	Reforms in Australian prostitution law have led to a continuum of legal approaches. State and territory laws now display the full range of legal responses from prohibition to licensing and decriminalisation. The potential public health and welfare outcomes of different ways of managing the sex industry are reviewed herein.
Sexual health promotion in Thailand <i>Verapol Chandeying</i>	129–134	Intensive campaigning on family planning in Thailand has led to a dramatic drop in birth rates over the past 25 years, but in the same period HIV cases have jumped. The Thai government has adopted a multisectoral program to sexual and reproductive health in 2000. The program's successes and limitations are discussed.
Managing patients with sexual transmission of drug-resistant HIV <i>Valerio Tozzi, Angela Corpolongo, Rita Bellagamba and Pasquale Narciso</i>	135–142	Highly active antiretroviral therapy has challenged HIV, but has also led to drug-resistant HIV strains that account for a significant minority of HIV infections. Focussing on diagnosis and treatment of drug-resistant HIV, this paper provides a guide for dealing with patients presenting a primary HIV infection due to these strains.
HIV testing of pregnant women—what is needed to protect positive women's needs and rights? <i>Maria de Bruyn and Susan Paxton</i>	143–151	HIV testing of pregnant women aims to limit mother-to-child transmission. For women with little control over their sexual relations, disclosure of their HIV status often leads to discrimination, blame, and even assault; women in this environment often do not return for test results. Couple counselling is one of many means discussed to better protect women and their communities.
Antiretroviral-therapy-associated lipoatrophy: current status and future directions <i>David Nolan and Simon Mallal</i>	153–163	Lipoatrophy (the loss of fat stored under the skin) of the limbs and face is a common side effect of antiretroviral therapy, but its occurrence depends on the choice and duration of the drug. This review examines lipoatrophy and presents a safety profile of alternative drugs that have not been associated with lipoatrophy risk.
Reconsidering HIV testing—consent is still the key <i>Francis J. Bowden</i>	165–167	The last Australian HIV policy was released in 1998. Since then, there have been changes in the epidemiology of HIV and new technologies and treatments have emerged. This paper reviews some of the important issues to consider in drafting a new HIV testing policy.
The prevalence of genital <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> in Australia 1997–2004: a systematic review <i>Claire M. Vajdic, Melanie Middleton, Francis J. Bowden, Christopher K. Fairley and John M. Kaldor</i>	169–183	Chlamydia is Australia's most common notifiable disease and rates have been rising consistently since the mid 1990s. This paper reports that chlamydia infection in Indigenous Australians and young adults is unacceptably high. It is urgent that community prevalence of genital chlamydial infection be determined before the implementation of a targeted or widespread screening program.
Do the characteristics of sexual health centre clients predict chlamydia infection sufficiently strongly to allow selective screening? <i>Jane Hocking and Christopher K. Fairley</i>	185–192	Chlamydia infection can have serious consequences, including infertility and ectopic pregnancy in women. Client records at a large STI clinic were used to determine the prevalence and risk factors for chlamydia infection and thus identify selective-screening criteria. Screening women and heterosexual men using the criteria would identify more than 85% of cases.
Female sex work in Yangon, Myanmar <i>Luke Talikowski and Sue Gillieatt</i>	193–202	Compounding legal, political and social effects marginalise female sex workers in Myanmar. Sex workers in the capital, Yangon, report imprisonment, exploitation, and rape. Knowledge of HIV and STIs varies greatly but partnerships between INGOs can promote service coordination and information sharing, thereby providing some support to these vulnerable women.
Genital self-mutilation by radio-frequency in a male-to-female transsexual <i>Darren B. Russell, Gillian McGovern and Fintan B. Harte</i>	203–204	The case of a male-to-female transgender individual who inflicted radio-frequency injuries to her testicles in an attempt to damage them is reported. This paper stresses the importance of medical practitioners taking a sympathetic approach to transgender patients and referring to an experienced clinician or service.
Book Reviews		
Sexually Transmitted Infections	205	
Sexual Health Medicine	207	