

Sexual Health

Contents

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Using drugs for sex: playing with risk? G. Prestage	175–177	The linkages between drugs, sex, and disadvantage raise important questions. Is drug use necessarily problematic? Does drug use cause sexual risk-taking? Are both drug use and sexual risk-taking indicative of underlying emotional or other problems? The author attempts to address these questions in this Editorial.
The incidence of genital warts in Australian women prior to the national vaccination program J. M. L. Brotherton, A. Heywood and S. Heley	178–184	In this article we review what is known about the burden of genital warts among Australian women prior to the introduction of a national human papillomavirus vaccination program using the quadrivalent human papillomavirus vaccine. Incidence peaks in women aged 20–24 years, of whom 1.4% report genital warts in the previous year. A surveillance system to detect any decrease in genital warts and recurrent respiratory papillomatosis post vaccination is urgently required.
Sexual transmission of intestinal parasites in men who have sex with men A. Abdolrasouli, A. McMillan and J. P. Ackers	185–194	Direct oral-anal sexual contact is a common practice among men who have sex with men (MSM) and is implicated in the transmission of intestinal parasites. The present study reviewed data on the sexual transmission of intestinal parasites among MSM, and highlighted advances in the diagnosis of such infections.
First sexual experience and current sexual behaviour among older Thai men and women K. Ford and A. Chamratihirong	195–202	Using a life course framework, the objective of this study is to examine AIDS knowledge, HIV testing and sexual risk behaviours among Thai men and women age 40–59 in the 2006 Thai National Survey of Sexual Behaviour. First sex with someone with strong ties to the respondent was related to lower levels of risk behaviour in late adulthood.
General Practice funding to improve provision of adolescent primary sexual health care in New Zealand: results from an observational intervention J. Morgan and J. Haar	203–207	Introducing free sexual health GP visits for under-25 year olds living in rural and lower socioeconomic areas in Waikato, New Zealand was associated with a significant increase in testing and detection for <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> among the target age group, compared to control practices with user-fees. This study supports ongoing provision of free adolescent primary sexual health care.
Role of the general practitioner in testing for genital <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> infection: an analysis of enhanced surveillance data K. Shaw, N. Stephens, D. Coleman and M. O'Sullivan	208–212	Screening for genital <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> is an effective and efficient method for detection of infection. Tasmanian enhanced surveillance data demonstrate that general practitioners identify the majority of cases of genital <i>C. trachomatis</i> infection. Tests performed for screening purposes identify the largest numbers of cases. Policy makers should support general practice screening initiatives and remove barriers to genital chlamydia screening.
Evaluation of self-collected urine dip swab method for detection of <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> A.-M. Costa, C. K. Fairley, S. M. Garland and S. N. Tabrizi	213–216	A novel self-collected urine dip (SCUD) swab, conforming to Australian Postal regulations, was evaluated for detection of <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> (CT). This study demonstrated SCUD swabs to detect up to 97% of positive samples analysed. SCUD swabs offer a robust sampling, transporting and processing method for detection of CT.
Penile oil injection, penile implantation and condom use among Myanmar migrant fishermen in Ranong, Thailand Ohnmar, A. F. Geater, T. Winn and V. Chongsuvivatwong	217–221	This study describes sexual risk behaviours, which include visiting commercial sex workers, not using condoms and their determinants among illegal Myanmar fishermen in Ranong, Thailand. A special emphasis is given on exorbitant practices, which include penile oil injection and marble implantation, their determinants and their possible effects on condom use.
Effectiveness of premarital sexual counselling program on sexual satisfaction of recently married couples B. K. Vural and A. B. Temel	222–232	The study aimed to examine the effectiveness of nursing interventions on a premarital counselling program and its impacts on the sexual satisfaction of couples. It was found that levels of sexual satisfaction were shown to be higher among women and men in the experimental group who had attended premarital sexual counselling education than the women and men in the control group.
Safe sex pioneers: class identity, peer education and emerging masculinities among youth in Mozambique C. Groes-Green	233–240	Studies on sexual behaviour and HIV prevention in sub-Saharan Africa have focussed on obstacles to condom use rather than examining factors favouring safe sex. Findings from fieldwork in Maputo, Mozambique suggest that male middle class youth is more likely to use condoms than working class youth. Examining motives for condom use the study identifies career opportunities and belief in the future as favouring safe sex while non-use of condoms was linked to socio-economic marginalisation.

<p><i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> infection in urban Sydney women: prevalence and predictors P. McDonagh, N. Ryder, A. M. McNulty and E. Freedman</p>	241–244	<p>This analysis of all women tested over the past 10 years in an urban Australian sexual health clinic found the prevalence of female gonorrhoea to be extremely low, with the majority of infections found in women who were either symptomatic or had a recognised risk factor. The implications of these findings for sexually transmissible infection screening policies and the interpretation of positive results are discussed.</p>
<p>Sexual behaviour and knowledge among adolescents in Ireland J. Drennan, A. Hyde and E. Howlett</p>	245–249	<p>This survey examined the reported sexual activity and aspects of sexual knowledge of adolescents in Ireland. The findings indicated that the consistent trend in all previous studies of a greater proportion of boys reporting that they had full sex was reversed in this study. Furthermore, girls reported higher levels of sexual coercion compared to boys, and boys manifested a poorer understanding of fertility than girls.</p>
<p>Dyspareunia: a complex problem requiring a selective approach M. S. Walid and R. L. Heaton</p>	250–253	<p>Dr Walid and Dr Heaton address the common problem of dyspareunia from a new angle. They discuss the terminology and the multifactorial aetiology of dyspareunia. Two illustrative cases of patients with multiple potential anatomic sources of deep dyspareunia are presented. A new way of defining dyspareunia is suggested at the end of the paper to enable physicians and researchers to study and discuss the problem in a more objective way.</p>
<p>Transient cardiac arrhythmias related to lopinavir-ritonavir in two patients with HIV infection S. K. Chaubey, A. K. Sinha, E. Phillips, D. B. Russell and H. Falhammar</p>	254–257	<p>We describe two cases of supraventricular arrhythmias in individuals with HIV infection treated with lopinavir/ritonavir. Arrhythmias in first case were resolved after discontinuation of lopinavir/ritonavir. Unfortunately, in our second case these adverse effects were not realised and a permanent pacemaker was implanted. Four other similar cases have been reported in literature. These cases highlight the importance of considering lopinavir/ritonavir-induced arrhythmias as an uncommon but serious adverse effect when dealing with HIV-positive individuals.</p>
<p>People seeking health information about human papillomavirus via the internet have a very high level of anxiety V. Verhoeven, M. Baay and P. Baay</p>	258–259	<p>In this study, anxiety was measured in people who visited a website with evidence-based information on the human papillomavirus. High anxiety levels were found, as shown by the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory. Furthermore, factors which contributed to the anxiety score were explored.</p>