

Clinico - Epidemiological Study on Anogenital Warts in Males Attending STD Clinic in a Tertiary Care Centre

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1. Introduction

Anogenital warts are a common sexually transmitted disease caused by the dsDNA virus -Human Papilloma Virus (HPV). ^[1] Up to 150 subtypes have been identified and around 40 are associated with anogenital infection. ^[2] HPV 6, 11(low risk) account for 70% of anogenital warts ^[1]. Infectivity of HPV among sexual partners are 60% ^[3]. Risk factors for acquisition of anogenital warts are High risk sexual behavior, Smoking, Pregnancy, ↓Cell mediated immunity ^[4].

2. Aims & Objectives

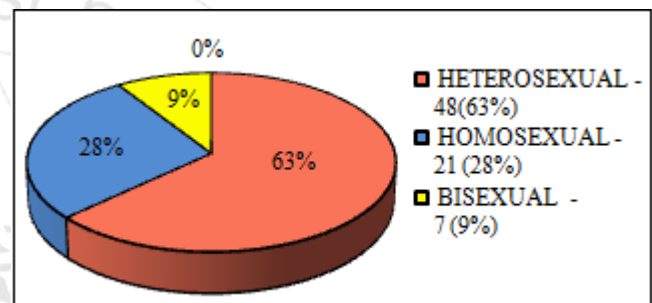
To study the clinico-epidemiological features of anogenital warts in males attending STD clinic in a tertiary care centre.

3. Materials and Methods

A Retrospective Observational study was done from June 2017- May 2018 in 76 Males with anogenital wart. Data analyzed were history, general & local examination, clinical diagnosis, Blood VDRL and ELISA- HIV antibody test results.

4. Results

Most commonly affected age group were between 20 to 29 years. Equal incidence of anogenital warts were found among married (38) and unmarried (38) males.



Sexual Orientation

Maximum number of sites involved in a single patient was four (glans penis, coronal sulcus, prepuce, penile shaft). Maximum number of warts in a single patient was sixteen (perianal region).



Urinary Meatal Wart



Perianal Wart

Most common morphological type of Anogenital warts were Acuminate (45%), popular (38%), keratotic (13%) & flat/macular (4%).

In heterosexual patients, prepuce was commonly involved and in homosexual patients perianal region was the commonest site.

Associated STDs were HIV (10), Molluscum Contagiosum (5) followed by syphilis & balanoposthitis (3). Among HIV positive patients, mean CD4 cell count was 366 cells/mm³ with multiple warts in multiple sites of genitalia.

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5. Discussion

Prevalence of Anogenital warts in males with STDs were 31% which is comparable with the study of Jain et al^[5]. Most common age group involved was 20-29 years which was in par with Oriel JD^[6] study. Commonest type of Anogenital wart in our study Acuminate type was 43%, whereas in study of Xavier Castellsague et al^[7] Acuminate type was 92%.

Number of sites involved in our study was single in 39% & multiple - 61%, which is similar to the study of Khalis BM Ali et al^[8]. HIV positivity among patients with Anogenital warts was 13.5%, whereas it was 15% in study of Xavier Castellsague et al^[7].

Prevalence of associated STDs among patients with Anogenital warts were 32%, whereas it was 16% in study conducted by Mitchell et al^[9].

6. Conclusion

This study highlights the increasing prevalence of anogenital warts among males with STDs. Partner screening in anogenital warts aids in early diagnosis & treatment of HPV infections. Circumcision & condom usage - may provide only partial protection in preventing transmission of HPV. Increase in the incidence of perianal warts in younger age group, reflects the changing sexual behavior pattern.

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