Sexually transmitted disease in child sexual abuse victims in a regional hospital over a period of 15 years

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Introduction
Child sexual abuse is an important part of general pediatrics and the victims are at risk of acquisition of sexually transmitted disease (STD). Early identification and prompt treatment of STDs can prevent late complication.

Objectives
The objective of this study is to review the incidence of sexually transmitted disease (STD) in child sexual abuse victims in a regional hospital in Hong Kong of a 15 years period (1st January 1999 to 31st December 2013)

Methodology
Subjects were identified through Clinical Development and Reporting System (CDARS) using the diagnostic coding of child sexual abuse (ICD-9: 995.53 child sexual abuse and V61.21 sexual abuse of child, as reason for family seeking advice) in the period from 1st January 1999 to 31st December 2013. Parameters including age, sex, types of abuser, testing of STD and its results were retrieved

Result
A total of 235 cases were identified with 88 cases excluded because of sexual abuse not involving genital contact or STD screening not performed. There were 147 patients included (F=144, M=3). Their age ranged from 3 to 17 years old with mean age of 12.4 years and modal age of 14 years. There was a surge after 12 years old and after 2005. Sexually transmitted diseases were diagnosed in 29 patients (19.7%), Chlamydia Trachomatis=19, Neisseria Gonorhhoae=7, Herpes Simplex type 2=1, Human Papilloma Virus=1 and Trichomonas vaginalis=1. There was no syphilis or HIV identified. Peer group including classmate, schoolmate, boyfriend or friend were the commonest abusers identified (n=61). Family members & relatives (n=32), Internet friends (n=28), strangers (n=11), neighbors (n=6) and teachers/employers
(n=2) were the other abusers identified. In 7 cases, the abusers were not identified. In the STD group, the Internet friend was the commonest abuser (35%, n=10) whereas they were found in 15% (n=18) in non-STD infected victims. It is statistically significant (p=0.032, OR 2.92 (95% CI 1.17-7.30)). Seven girls contracted teenage pregnancy (4.8%) and three patients suffered from pelvic inflammatory disease (2%).