

# Prevalence of syphilis and hepatitis B among homosexual men in two saunas in Amsterdam

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**SUMMARY** In a pilot study by field-screening in two different sauna baths, a day-sauna and a night-sauna, 318 homosexual men were investigated for syphilis and hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and its antibody (anti-HBs). Of the 134 visitors to the day-sauna 35.1% were seroreactive for syphilis, four (3%) carried HBsAg, and 95 (70.9%) anti-HBs. Of the 184 visitors to the night-sauna 33.2% were seroreactive for syphilis, 16 (8.7%), carried HBsAg, and 97 (52.7%) anti-HBs. The correlation between seroreactivity for syphilis and the presence of HBsAg and anti-HBs was statistically significant.

## Introduction

The number of reported cases of infectious syphilis in Amsterdam has more than doubled in the last three years, from 335 in 1976 to 703 in 1979. As it was not clear among which sections of the population the disease was spreading, we decided to study the epidemiology more thoroughly.

Evidence from our clinics for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and from published reports<sup>1-3</sup> indicated that syphilis occurred frequently in sexually-active homosexual men. A pilot study was set up among male homosexuals visiting two sauna baths in Amsterdam, which were accessible only to men. As it is known that hepatitis B has a high prevalence in this group,<sup>4-10</sup> sera were also tested for hepatitis B markers. The results of this pilot study are presented.

## Subjects and methods

### STUDY POPULATION

The study population consisted of homosexual men visiting a day-sauna and a night-sauna, which were accessible only to men. These saunas are in the centre of Amsterdam; the men meet each other and frequently have sexual intercourse. One of us (JB-K) was present and informed the visitors of the nature of the study and invited them to participate. More than half the men agreed to take part and were questioned

about their age, place of residence, and history of syphilis and hepatitis. An important reason why some men did not participate was because they were undergoing regular blood tests for syphilis at an STD clinic or with a general practitioner. None of the participants gave a history of drug abuse. They were assured of the confidentiality of all personal information given.

During one week in August 1979 blood samples were collected from the participants by venepuncture. The men were informed of the results and, if necessary, advised to visit their general practitioner or an STD clinic.

### SEROLOGICAL TESTS FOR SYPHILIS

Sera were inactivated at 56°C for 30 minutes before testing. The qualitative serological screening tests comprised the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) slide test (Wellcome) and the Reiter protein complement-fixation (RPCF) test. The Kolmer complement-fixation test and the *Treponema pallidum* haemagglutination assay (TPHA, Fujizoki) were performed quantitatively.

Sera which were reactive in one or more of the four screening tests were confirmed by the fluorescent treponemal antibody-absorption (FTA-ABS) and the *T pallidum* immobilisation (TPI) tests. Both tests were performed at the National Institute of Public Health (Bilthoven, the Netherlands).

The diagnosis and determination of the stage of syphilis require integration of historical data, physical findings, and darkfield examination and serological test results. Since only the results of serological tests were available no distinction could be made between treated and untreated syphilis.

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The diagnoses were determined by the following criteria:

- Non-syphilitic: all four serological screening tests results were negative;
- Possible biological false-positive results: reactive VDRL or RPCF test results or both and non-reactive FTA-ABS and TPI test results;
- Old syphilis: reactive TPHA test results (with or without other reactive treponemal tests) and non-reactive non-treponemal test results;
- Recent syphilis: one or two non-treponemal and one or more treponemal tests with reactive results.

#### SEROLOGICAL TESTS FOR HEPATITIS B

Each serum sample was screened for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) by reverse passive haemagglutination (Auscell, Abbott Laboratories). Positive results were confirmed by radioimmunoassay (Ausria, Abbott Laboratories). HBsAg-negative sera were tested for the presence of hepatitis B surface antibody (anti-HBs) both by radioimmunoassay (Ausab, Abbott Laboratories) and passive haemagglutination. All these tests were performed at the Central Laboratory of the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service (Amsterdam, the Netherlands).

#### STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Data were analysed statistically by the  $\chi^2$  test.

### Results

#### DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO AGE AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE

A total of 318 men participated in the study, 134 attending the day-sauna and 184 the night-sauna.

TABLE 1 Results of Kolmer complement-fixation, VDRL, Reiter protein complement-fixation (RPCF), TPHA, FTA-ABS, and TPI tests performed on 134 and 184 sera from men visiting a day-sauna and a night-sauna respectively. The number in brackets indicates men who gave histories of treated syphilis (stage not stated).

Stage of syphilis	Test results						Day-sauna		Night-sauna	
	Kolmer	VDRL	RPCF	TPHA	FTA-ABS	TPI	No	%	No	%
Seronegative	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	59.7	116	63
Biological false-positive reaction	-	+	-	-	-	-	2	1.5	1	0.5
Old syphilis	-	-	+	-	-	-	5	3.7	5	2.7
	-	+	+	-	-	-	1	0.5	1	0.5
	-	-	-	+	-	-	11(7)	8.2	11(6)	6.0
	-	-	+	+	-	-	5(3)	3.7	3(1)	1.6
	-	-	-	+	+	-	3(2)	2.2		
	-	-	+	+	+	-	7(5)	5.2	1	0.5
	-	-	-	+	+	+	2(2)	1.5	1(1)	0.5
Recent syphilis	-	+	+	+	+	+	7(6)	5.2	4(1)	2.2
	-	+	-	+	-	-	1	0.7	1(1)	0.5
	-	+	-	+	+	+			1(1)	0.5
	-	+	+	+	+	+	5(4)	3.7	21(17)	11.4
	+	+	+	+	+	+	6(4)	4.5	18(10)	9.8
Total							134(33)	100	184(38)	100

+ Reactive - non-reactive

The mean age of the former group was 36.2 years (range 20-70 years) and of the latter 31 years (range 18-54 years). The peak age distribution was 30-34 years in both groups. Of the 318 men studied, 146 lived in Amsterdam, 125 elsewhere in the Netherlands, 44 were foreigners, and the place of residence of three was unknown. The distribution of places of residence was similar in both groups.

#### PREVALENCE OF SYPHILIS

Fifty-four (40.3%) sera from the day-sauna group and 68 (37%) from the night-sauna group were reactive in one or more of the four screening tests. In both groups seven sera were classified as giving biological false-positive results. From the day-sauna and the night-sauna groups 35 (26.1%) and 20 (10.8%) sera respectively were classified as old syphilis and 12 (9%) and 41 (22.3%) sera respectively as recent syphilis.

A history of syphilis was given by 33 of the 54 men attending the day-sauna and by 38 of the 68 attending the night-sauna (table I).

Recent or old syphilis was diagnosed in 51 of 146 visitors to the saunas who lived in Amsterdam, in 46 of 125 who lived elsewhere in the Netherlands, and in 10 of 44 who came from other countries.

#### PREVALENCE OF HBsAg AND ANTI-HBs

The distribution by age of HBsAg and anti-HBs for the men in both saunas is shown in table II. Hepatitis B markers were found in 99 (73%) of the visitors to the day-sauna and in 113 (61.4%) of the visitors to the night-sauna.

The distribution of HBsAg and anti-HBs according to residence is shown in table III.

TABLE II *Distribution according to age of HBsAg and anti-HBs among the 134 visitors to the day-sauna and 184 visitors to the night-sauna. The number of visitors who gave a history of hepatitis is shown in brackets.*

Age	Day-sauna			Night-sauna		
	No	HBsAg-positive	Anti-HBs-positive	No	HBsAg-positive	Anti-HBs-positive
<20				7	1	4 (1)
20-24	9		8 (2)	30	2	9 (1)
25-29	26	1	13 (2)	36	3	17 (3)
30-34	35	1 (1)	28 (3)	45	6 (3)	24 (7)
35-39	23	1	16 (3)	37	2 (2)	26 (7)
40-44	13		9 (3)	14		9 (3)
45-49	13	1	10 (3)	7	1 (1)	4 (1)
50-54	7		3 (1)	6	1 (1)	3 (2)
55-59	3		3 (1)			
60-64	2		2			
65-69	1		1 (1)			
70-74	1		1 (1)			
Age unknown	1		1 (1)	2		1
Total	134	4 (1)	95 (21)	184	16 (7)	97 (25)

TABLE III *Distribution by place of residence of presence of HBsAg and anti-HBs in visitors to the two saunas.*

Residence	Total		HBsAg-positive		Anti-HBs-positive		HBsAg- and Anti-HBs-negative	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Day-sauna								
Amsterdam	54	40.3	4	3.0	38	28.4	12	9.0
The Netherlands	65	48.5			47	35.1	18	13.4
Other countries	13	9.7			9	6.7	4	3.0
Residence unknown	2	1.5			1	0.7	1	0.7
Total	134	100.0	4	3.0	95	70.9	35	26.1
Night-sauna								
Amsterdam	93	50.6	7	3.8	50	27.2	36	19.6
The Netherlands	60	32.6	8	4.3	34	18.5	18	9.8
Other countries	30	16.3	1	0.5	13	7.1	16	8.7
Residence unknown	1	0.5					1	0.5
Total	184	100.0	16	8.7	97	52.7	71	38.6

## Discussion

The sera of 122 (38.4%) of the 318 male homosexuals gave positive results in one or more of the four serological screening tests for syphilis. However, three sera gave positive results in the VDRL slide test alone, 10 in the RPCF test alone, and one in both tests. None of these 14 sera was from men with a history of syphilis. On the basis of non-reactive TPI and FTA-ABS test results and the absence of a history of syphilis, we assumed that these 14 sera were biological false-positive reactions.

The TPHA was the only test giving a positive result in 22 of the 318 sera; 13 of these were from men who gave a history of previous syphilis. The TPHA has been evaluated by many workers. The results obtained suggest that this test is highly specific and sensitive for the detection of treated and untreated syphilis.<sup>11-13</sup> We therefore assumed that the 22 sera with isolated positive TPHA results were not due to biological false-positive reactions. Thus, 108 (34%)

sera from the 318 visitors to the saunas were considered to be seroreactive for syphilis. These results indicate that sexually active homosexual men are at high risk of acquiring syphilis. Similar conclusions were given by Fluker<sup>1</sup> and the British Co-operative Clinical Group.<sup>3</sup>

The prevalence of syphilis among the visitors to the saunas was not related to their place of residence.

In the group with recent syphilis six sera from men in the day-sauna and 18 from men in the night-sauna gave positive results in all six serological tests. The Kolmer complement-fixation test titre was 1/80 or higher in nine of these 24 sera. None of these nine patients gave a history of syphilis; they were thought to have recent untreated syphilis.

This pilot study suggests that field-screening of specific groups is an effective means of detecting new cases of syphilis. Regular serological screening for syphilis in both saunas, performed since this pilot study, has confirmed this.

Sera from 20 (6.3%) visitors gave positive results

for HBsAg. This is very high when compared with 0.224% HBsAg-positivity among new Dutch blood donors.<sup>14</sup> A further 192 sera contained anti-HBs. Thus, 66.7% of the 318 visitors to the saunas were hepatitis-B-marker-positive. If we had also tested the sera for antibodies against hepatitis B core antigen (anti-HBc), this percentage would have been even higher.<sup>15</sup> Our results correspond with the findings of others<sup>9 15</sup> and indicate that active male homosexuals are at high risk of contracting hepatitis B.

Comparison of the prevalence of syphilis and hepatitis B in the 318 male homosexual visitors showed a significant correlation ( $P < 0.001$ ) between seroreactivity for syphilis and hepatitis-B-marker positivity (table IV).

TABLE IV Prevalence of syphilis and hepatitis B (HBsAg and anti-HBs) among 318 homosexual visitors to saunas.

Syphilis	Hepatitis B		Total
	Marker-positive	Marker-negative	
Reactive	92	16	108
Non-reactive	120	90	210
Total	212	106	318

These results substantiate the observations of others<sup>4-6 16</sup> that hepatitis B among promiscuous male homosexuals is, like syphilis, a sexually transmitted disease.

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