[Chlamydia decreasing mostly in Västerbotten--why?].

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature143875

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Source: Lakartidningen. 2010 Mar 31-Apr 13;107(13-14):920-1

Language: Swedish

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adult
          Chlamydia Infections - epidemiology - prevention & control - transmission
          Female
          Humans
          Incidence
          Male
          Primary Prevention
          Secondary Prevention
          Sweden - epidemiology
          Young Adult

PubMed ID: 20432868 View in PubMed
Chlamydia Infection Among Digital Daters and Nondigital Daters.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature301297

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Source: J Low Genit Tract Dis. 2019 Jul; 23(3):230-234

Date: Jul-2019

Language: English

Publication Type: Journal Article

Abstract: The aim of the study was to investigate whether the use of dating apps is a risk factor for acquiring Chlamydia trachomatis (CT) infections.

Patients attending the drop-in facility at the STI clinic at Umeå University Hospital between April 2016 and November 2017 were asked to fill in a survey about their sexual preferences and behaviors, including dating app use.

Of 943 participants, 80 (8.5%) received a CT diagnosis (34 women and 46 men). Dating app users did not seem to have an increased risk of CT infection. Having 3 or more sex partners within the last year was a risk factor for CT only among those not using a dating app. Alcohol use before sex and unprotected sex with a new partner were risk factors for CT infection in the univariate but not in the multivariate analysis.

Dating app users did not seem to have an increased risk of acquiring CT and for dating app users the seemingly well-established risk factor of having many partners was not valid.

PubMed ID: 31233434 View in PubMed
Contact tracing a year back is worthwhile. Follow the Västerbottens example to prevent Chlamydia transmission in Sweden!

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature70749

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Source: Lakartidningen. 2005 Feb 14-20;102(7):468-71

Language: Swedish
Publication Type: Article
Keywords: Adolescent
Adult
Chlamydia Infections - epidemiology - prevention & control - transmission
Chlamydia trachomatis - isolation & purification
Contact Tracing
English Abstract
Female
Humans
Incidence
Male
Middle Aged
Questionnaires
Sweden - epidemiology

Abstract: Contact tracing is proved to be a good way to prevent asymptomatic sexually transmitted infections, such as Chlamydia trachomatis, from spreading. According to the Swedish law a physician has to report all cases of genital C. trachomatis to the County Medical Officer of Health and to the National Institute for Infectious Disease Control and perform contact tracing. An evaluation of the sexual history 6 months back in time is recommended and standard in most of the country. The county of Västerbotten has one of the lowest incidences of C. trachomatis in Sweden though the population is younger than the Swedish average. During year 2002 the contact tracing in Västerbotten was evaluated by sending a questionnaire to everyone who reported a case of genital C. trachomatis. We received 534 (98%) out of 544 questionnaires. The patients reported 1360 partners, 2.5 on average, 1129 were identified. 761 had a known test result and 497 of them were positive, 0.9 on average. 72% of the contact tracers evaluated the sexual history > or = 12 months back in time. 78% of the contact tracings were performed by four social workers. Their patients reported 2.5 partners on average and 80% evaluated > or = 12 months back in time. 14 persons did only one contact tracing, 1.3 partners/index on average, 40% evaluated > or = 12 months back in time. 82% of the partners had sex with the infected patient 0-6 months before the patients was diagnosed with C. trachomatis, 75% out of those with a known test result were infected, 16% had sex 7-12 months before diagnosis, 30% infected. (The C. trachomatis prevalence in Sweden is estimated to be 2.7-4.9% among young women.) Conclusion: A few experienced persons tracing for at least 12 month back in time is probably two important reasons why Västerbotten has such a small C. trachomatis incidence.

PubMed ID: 15768696 View in PubMed
Gender differences in the well-being of patients diagnosed with Chlamydia trachomatis: a cross-sectional study.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature297749

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Date: 09-2018

Language: English

Publication Type: Journal Article

Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Keywords: Adolescent
Adult
Alcohol Drinking - epidemiology - psychology
Anxiety - epidemiology - etiology
Chlamydia Infections - diagnosis - epidemiology - psychology
Cross-Sectional Studies
Depression - epidemiology - etiology
Female
Humans
Male
Mass Screening
Sex Factors
Sexual Partners - psychology
Social Stigma
Surveys and Questionnaires
Sweden - epidemiology
Young Adult

Abstract: We aimed to investigate how an infection with Chlamydia trachomatis (CT) influenced patients' well-being and whether there were differences due to gender, age or relationship status, in an effort to strengthen preventive measures and provide better healthcare for patients with CT.

Patients diagnosed with CT in the county of Västerbotten, Sweden, were asked to fill out a questionnaire about their feelings, thoughts and actions after CT diagnosis. The patients were also asked to fill in the validated questionnaires Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale and Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test. Between February 2015 and January 2017, 128 patients (74 women and 54 men) were included in the study.

After being diagnosed with CT, men were generally less worried than women (P

PubMed ID: 29306870 View in PubMed
Increased prevalence of enteroviral RNA in blood spots from newborn children who later developed type 1 diabetes: a population-based case-control study.

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Jens Boman
Per Juto


Date: Jan-2004
Language: English
Publication Type: Article
Keywords: Case-Control Studies
Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1 - epidemiology
Enterovirus - isolation & purification
Enterovirus Infections - epidemiology
Humans
Infant, Newborn
Prevalence
RNA, Viral - blood - isolation & purification
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Sweden - epidemiology

PubMed ID: 14694014 View in PubMed

'Let men into the pregnancy'--men's perceptions about being tested for chlamydia and HIV during pregnancy.

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Source: Midwifery. 2013 Apr;29(4):351-8

Date: Apr-2013
Language: English
Publication Type: Article
Abstract:

to investigate how to prevent transmission of HIV and Chlamydia trachomatis (CT) by exploring whether screening of men during pregnancy may be an innovative way to reach men, to increase detection, and to avoid the present gendered responsibility.

an explorative research strategy with in-depth interviews and an analysis informed by grounded theory principles was used.

the northern part of Sweden.

twenty men/becoming fathers in their twenties and early thirties were offered CT and HIV testing and were interviewed about their perceptions about being tested during pregnancy.

Six categories emerged that concerned the men's risk perceptions, reasons for not testing men, benefits and negative consequences associated with being tested, incentive measures for reaching men and the optional time for testing men during pregnancy. The majority of the men perceived their own risk for having CT or HIV to be close to zero, trusted their stable partner, and did not see men as transmitters. They did not understand how men could play a role in CT or HIV transmission or how these infections could negatively affect the child. However, few informants could see any logical reasons for excluding men from testing and the majority was positive towards screening men during the pregnancy.

men’s sexual health and behaviour on social and biological grounds will affect the health of women and their children during pregnancy and childbirth. As long as expectant fathers do not count in this ‘triad’, there is a risk that CT and HIV infections in adults and infants will continue to be an unsolved problem.

knowledge from this research can contribute to influencing the attitudes among health-care providers positively, and inspiring policy changes.

PubMed ID: 22417755 View in PubMed
"Men don't think that far" - Interviewing men in Sweden about chlamydia and HIV testing during pregnancy from a discursive masculinities construction perspective.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature290241

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Language: English
Publication Type: Journal Article

Keywords: Adult
Chlamydia Infections - diagnosis - psychology - transmission
Emotions
Fathers - psychology
Female
HIV Infections - diagnosis - psychology - transmission
Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice
Humans
Male
Masculinity
Pregnancy
Pregnancy Complications, Infectious - diagnosis
Qualitative Research
Sexual Health
Shame
Sweden
Young Adult

Abstract: We used qualitative research design to discursively explore expectant fathers' perceptions of chlamydia and HIV, and their masculinity constructions about testing, and explored how they talked about their potential resistance towards testing and their pre-test emotions.

Twenty men were offered chlamydia and HIV testing at the beginning of their partner's pregnancy. Those who agreed to be tested were interviewed in-depth; those who declined testing were also interviewed. The interviews were tape recorded and transcribed verbatim. The analysis was inspired by discourse analysis on masculinity.

Three discursive themes: Men prefer to suppress their vulnerability to STIs, Body and biology differ between men and women and Men have mixed emotions around STI testing underscore the informants' conversations and sometimes conflicting thoughts about STI testing.

The majority of men talked about pregnancy as a feminine territory, raised uncertainties about men's roles in the transmission of STIs, and talked about women's and men's essentially different bodies and biology, where few men realised that they could infect both their partner and the unborn child. This knowledge gap that men have must become apparent to healthcare providers, and policy makers must give men equal access to the reproductive arena.

PubMed ID: 28477922 View in PubMed
Hyperhidrosis is defined as excessive sweating which can be primary or secondary. Data about the prevalence of primary hyperhidrosis are scarce for northern Europe.

Our aim was to investigate the prevalence of hyperhidrosis focusing on its primary form and describe the quality of life impairments for the affected individuals.

Five thousand random individuals aged 18-60 years in Sweden were investigated. The individuals’ addresses were obtained from Statens personadressregister, SPAR, which includes all persons who are registered as resident in Sweden. A validated questionnaire regarding hyperhidrosis including the Hyperhidrosis Disease Severity Scale (HDSS) and 36-item Short Form (SF-36) health survey was sent to each individual. The participants were asked to return the coded questionnaire within 1 week.

A total of 1,353 individuals (564 male, 747 female and 42 with unspecified gender) with a mean age of 43.1 ± 11.2 years responded. The prevalence of primary hyperhidrosis was 5.5%, and severe primary hyperhidrosis (HDSS 3-4 points) occurred in 1.4%. Secondary hyperhidrosis was observed in 14.8% of the participants. Our SF-36 results showed that secondary hyperhidrosis causes a significant
Primary hyperhidrosis: Implications on symptoms, daily life, health and alcohol consumption when treated with botulinum toxin.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature282855

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Date: Aug-2016
Language: English
Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Acetylcholine Release Inhibitors - therapeutic use
Adolescent
Adult
Alcohol Drinking
Botulinum Toxins, Type A - therapeutic use
Child
Female
Humans
Hyperhidrosis - drug therapy - physiopathology - psychology
Male
Middle Aged
Quality of Life
Sweating - drug effects
Sweden
Young Adult

Abstract: Primary hyperhidrosis affects approximately 3% of the population and reduces quality of life in affected persons. Few studies have investigated the symptoms of anxiety, depression and hazardous alcohol consumption among those with hyperhidrosis and the effect of treatment with botulinum toxin. The first aim of this study was to investigate the effect of primary hyperhidrosis on mental and physical health, and alcohol consumption. Our second aim was to study whether and how treatment with botulinum toxin changed these effects. One hundred and fourteen patients answered questionnaires regarding hyperhidrosis and symptoms, including hyperhidrosis disease severity scale (HDSS), visual analog scale (VAS) 10-point scale for hyperhidrosis symptoms, hospital anxiety and depression scale (HADS), alcohol use disorder identification test (AUDIT) and short-form health survey (SF-36) before treatment with botulinum toxin and 2 weeks after. The age of onset of hyperhidrosis was on average 13.4 years and 48% described heredity for hyperhidrosis. Significant improvements were noted in patients with axillary and palmar hyperhidrosis regarding mean HDSS, VAS 10-point scale, HADS, SF-36 and sweat-related health problems 2 weeks after treatment with botulinum toxin. Changes in mean AUDIT for all participants were not significant. Primary hyperhidrosis mainly impairs mental rather than physical aspects of life and also interferes with specific daily activities of the affected individuals. Despite this, our patients did not show signs of anxiety, depression or hazardous alcohol consumption. Treatment with botulinum toxin reduced sweat-related problems and led to significant improvements in HDSS, VAS, HADS and SF-36 in our patients.

PubMed ID: 26875781 View in PubMed