

## BioBehavioral Systems

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13 March 2007

Lawrence K. Altman, M.D.  
Medical Columnist  
The New York Times  
229 West 43rd Street  
New York, NY 10036

Dear Dr. Altman,

As a health professional, I am concerned about the failure of the NIH to acknowledge its failure to control for personal genital hygiene in its studies on the effects of circumcision to control for HIV infection and its recommendation that circumcision is an effective intervention to control for the spread of HIV infections.

My request for information on the exact controls for personal genital hygiene that were utilized in these studies has been denied and what would be the most effective microbicide to be used in Medwipes that could be distributed along with condoms was not responded to. The history of these communications is summarized in my letter to Dr. Zerhouni of 23 January 2007, which has not been answered. The NIH has not acknowledged your report of 1 February 2007 that a study of microbicide was terminated because of evidence of failure (enclosed).

I am alarmed that the NIH would permit misleading information on the effects of circumcision to control the spread of HIV infection be permitted to circulate in the press including *The New York Times* given the lack of controls and the future availability of effective microbicide (see enclosures).

The NIH Microbicide Trials Network (MTN) is holding a conference on these issues (March 27-29, 2007) at the Marriott Wardman Park in Washington, DC, which I hope you will attend to bring the latest information and balance on the role of microbicide v circumcision to world attention. Any information that you can obtain with respect to controls for personal genital hygiene utilized in these HIV studies would be appreciated.

The lessons learned from Ignaz Philipp Semmelweis, a German-Hungarian physician (1818-1865), that failure of personal hygiene (not washing one's hands) was the cause of high maternal childbirth deaths has apparently been lost on the NIH investigators, attached). As I have pointed out in my letter to Dr. Zerhouni, circumcision--a surgical procedure--to control for infectious disease is absurd as its claim to cure the ills of masturbation.

As George Santayana has reminded us in *The Life of Reason* (1905) "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

Perhaps, with your assistance, the greatest medical blunder of the 21st century--circumcision to control for an infectious disease-- can be avoided.

Sincerely,

James W. Prescott, Ph.D.  
Director

<http://www.app.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20070305/LIFE11/70305027>  
[http://www.redorbit.com/news/health/854802/matteks\\_epivaginal\\_excels\\_in\\_micro\\_bicidehiv\\_research\\_study/index.html?source=r\\_health#](http://www.redorbit.com/news/health/854802/matteks_epivaginal_excels_in_micro_bicidehiv_research_study/index.html?source=r_health#)

P.S. As of this date --2 June 2007-- no response to this letter has been received by Dr. Altman.

Ignaz Philipp Semmelweis

Encyclopædia Britannica Article

(German)

born July 1, 1818, Buda, Hungary, Austrian Empire [now Budapest, Hung.]  
died August 13, 1865, Vienna, Austria

Hungarian Ignác Fülöp Semmelweis German-Hungarian physician who discovered the cause of puerperal ("childbed") fever and introduced antisepsis into medical practice.

Educated at the universities of Pest and Vienna, Semmelweis received his doctor's degree from Vienna in 1844 and was appointed assistant at the obstetric clinic in Vienna. He soon became involved in the problem of puerperal infection, the scourge of maternity hospitals throughout Europe. Although most women delivered at home, those who had to seek hospitalization because of poverty, illegitimacy, or obstetrical complications faced mortality rates ranging as high as 25-30 percent. Some thought that the infection was induced by overcrowding, poor ventilation, the onset of lactation, or miasma. Semmelweis proceeded to investigate its cause over the strong objections of his chief, who, like other continental physicians, had reconciled himself to the idea that the disease was unpreventable.

Semmelweis observed that, among women in the first division of the clinic, the death rate from childbed fever was two or three times as high as among those in the second division, although the two divisions were identical with the exception that students were taught in the first and midwives in the second. He put forward the thesis that perhaps the students carried something to the patients they examined during labour. The death of a friend from a wound infection incurred during the examination of a woman who died of puerperal infection and the similarity of the findings in the two cases gave support to his reasoning. He concluded that students who came directly from

the dissecting room to the maternity ward carried the infection from mothers who had died of the disease to healthy mothers. **He ordered the students to wash their hands in a solution of chlorinated lime before each examination.**

**Under these procedures, the mortality rates in the first division dropped from 18.27 to 1.27 percent, and in March and August of 1848 no woman died in childbirth in his division.** The younger medical men in Vienna recognized the significance of Semmelweis' discovery and gave him all possible assistance. His superior, on the other hand, was critical—not because he wanted to oppose him but because he failed to understand him.

In the year 1848 a liberal political revolution swept Europe, and Semmelweis took part in the events in Vienna. After the revolution had been put down, Semmelweis found that his political activities had increased the obstacles to his professional work. In 1849 he was dropped from his post at the clinic. He then applied for a teaching post at the university in midwifery but was turned down. Soon after that, he gave a successful lecture at the Medical Society of Vienna entitled "The Origin of Puerperal Fever." At the same time, he applied once more for the teaching post, but, although he received it, there were restrictions attached to it that he considered humiliating. He left Vienna and returned to Pest in 1850.

He worked for the next six years at the St. Rochus Hospital in Pest. An epidemic of puerperal fever had broken out in the obstetrics department, and, at his request, Semmelweis was put in charge of the department. His measures promptly reduced the mortality rate, and in his years there it averaged only 0.85 percent. In Prague and Vienna, meantime, the rate was still from 10 to 15 percent.

In 1855 he was appointed professor of obstetrics at the University of Pest. He married, had five children, and developed his private practice. His ideas were accepted in Hungary, and the government addressed a circular to all district authorities ordering the introduction of the prophylactic methods of Semmelweis. In 1857 he declined the chair of obstetrics at the University of Zürich. Vienna remained hostile toward him, and the editor of the Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift wrote that it was time to stop the nonsense about the chlorine hand wash.

In 1861 Semmelweis published his principal work, *Die Ätiologie, der Begriff und die Prophylaxis des Kindbettfiebers* ("Etiology, Understanding and Preventing of Childbed Fever"). He sent it to all the prominent obstetricians and medical societies abroad, but the general reaction was adverse. The weight of authority stood against his teachings. He addressed several open letters to professors of medicine in other countries, but to little effect. **At a conference of German physicians and natural scientists, most of the speakers—including the pathologist Rudolf Virchow—rejected his doctrine. The years of controversy gradually undermined his spirit. In 1865 he suffered a breakdown and was taken to a mental hospital, where he died.** Ironically, his illness and death were caused by the infection of a wound on his right hand, apparently the result of an operation he had performed before being taken ill. He died of the same disease against which he had struggled all his professional life.

Semmelweis' doctrine was subsequently accepted by medical science. His influence on the development of knowledge and control of infection was hailed by Joseph Lister, the father of modern antiseptics: "I think with the greatest

admiration of him and his achievement and it fills me with joy that at last he is given the respect due to him."

Imre Zoltán