

STI Testing 101

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CDC Testing Guidelines: Chlamydia/Gonorrhea



 Chlamydial infection is the most frequently reported bacterial infectious disease in the US

 Gonorrheal infection is the second most frequently reported bacterial infectious disease in the US



Testing: Chlamydia/Gonorrhea

- WHO TO TEST:
 - •Sexually active people with vaginas < 25 years AND > 25 years if at an increased risk, defined as "having a new sex partner, more than one sex partner, a sex partner with concurrent partners, or a partner with an STI."
 - Always test once in pregnancy
 - Retest 3 months after treatment
 - Sexually active people with penises, annually

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Testing: Chlamydia/Gonorrhea

- HOW TO TEST:
 - Sexually active people with vaginas:
 - -- Vaginal swab preferred
 - -- Urine is second choice
 - -- Can be tested using thin prep from pap smear
 - Sexually active people with penises:
 - -- Urine is preferred method



Treatment: Chlamydia/Gonorrhea

- Gonorrhea:
 - Adults: ceftriaxone 500mg IM in a single dose (also ok in pregnancy)
 - -- Alternative/cephalosporin allergy: gentamicin 240mg IM in a single dose PLUS azithromycin 2 gm PO in a single dose
- Chlamydia:
 - Adults: doxycycline 100mg PO BID x 7 days
 - -- Alternative/pregnancy: azithromycin 1 gm PO in a single dose

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CDC Testing: Syphilis

- WHO TO TEST:
 - Sexually active people with vaginas:
 - -- annually
 - -- with pregnancy
 - Sexually active people with penises:
 - -- annually



CDC Testing: Syphilis

- HOW TO TEST:
 - Initial screening test: Treponema antibody
 - Confirmatory test: non-treponemal test either RPR or VDRL
 - -- pick one and stick with it in order to compare titers later as needed
 - If BOTH positive = infected
 - If no previous history of syphilis:
 - -- ask about symptoms to determine early or late infection
 - < 1 year = early latent infection
 - > 1 year = late latent infection (assume late if time unknown)

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Testing: Syphilis

- PEOPLE WITH HISTORY OF TREATED SYPHILIS
 - Treponema antibody will always be positive
 - Order RPR or VDRL titer if positive the patient has either:
 - -- New infection (if at least 4-fold increase in titer, only compare RPR to RPR or VDRL to VDRL)
 - -- Serofast (persistently low titer 1:8 or below)
 - -- Treatment failure (everything else)

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Treatment: Syphilis

- HOW TO TREAT:
 - Early latent treatment:
 - -- IM Penicillin G benzathine 2.4 million units IM once
 - •Late latent treatment:
 - -- IM Penicillin G Benzathine 2.4 million units weekly for 3 weeks
 - * Repeat RPR or VDRL at 6 and 12 months
 - * Successful treatment = 4-fold decrease in titer

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Testing: HIV

- WHO TO TEST:
 - Sexually active people with vaginas:
 - -- Annually
 - -- with pregnancy
 - Sexually active people with penises:
 - -- Annually



Testing: Mycoplasma genitalium

- WHO TO TEST:
 - Sexually active people with vaginas:
 - -- With recurrent cervicitis
 - Sexually active people with penises:
 - -- With recurrent nongonococcal urethritis
 - •Not recommended in asymptomatic individuals



Testing: Mycoplasma genitalium

- HOW TO TEST:
 - NAAT testing is approved for use with urine and urethral, penile meatal, endocervical, and vaginal swab samples.
 - If resistance testing is available, it should be used to guide therapy.
 - -- High rates of macrolide resistance cause treatment failure to occur when treating with azithromycin only.
 - -- Two-stage therapy approaches, ideally using resistance-guided therapy, are recommended for treatment.

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- Treatment for Mycoplasma genitalium
 - For settings with resistance testing available:
 - -- Macrolide sensitive: doxycycline 100 mg PO BID x 7 days FOLLOWED BY azithromycin 1 gm PO initial dose FOLLOWED BY azithromycin 500mg PO daily x 3 additional days (2.5 gm azithromycin total)
 - -- acrolide resistance: doxycycline 100mg PO BID x 7 days FOLLOWED BY moxifloxacin 400mg PO daily x 7 days
 - For settings without resistance testing but M. genitalium has been detected by NAAT
 - -- Doxycycline 100mg PO BID x 7 days FOLLOWED BY moxifloxacin 400mg daily x 7 days

**When moxifloxacin cannot be used:

-- Doxycycline 100mg BID x 7 days FOLLOWED BY azithromycin 500mg PO daily x3 days and a test-of-cure 21 days after completion of therapy

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CDC Testing: *Trichomoniasis*

- Test as desired
- Treatment:

People with vaginas: metronidazole 500mg PO BID x 7 days

People with penises: metronidazole 2 gm PO in a single dose

Alternative: tinidazole 2 gm PO in a single dose



CDC Testing: Hepatitis C

• WHO TO TEST:

- Everyone over the age of 18 once
- Younger if: drug use, anal receptive sex participant, incarcerated or child born to HCV positive mother
- Annually: anyone who uses injected drugs, HIV positive persons having sex with men
- Situational exposures as needed: health care workers with exposure (needle stick), incarcerated patients, liver disease unknown etiology (elevated LFTs)



Testing: Hepatitis C

- HOW TO TEST/ WHAT TO ORDER:
 - Hep C antibody with reflex to RNA via PCR
 - -- Positive antibody, negative PCR = previous infection, TREATED.
 - -- Positive antibody, positive PCR = infected, order genotype and quantitative PCR
 - -- Negative antibody, negative PCR = uninfected

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Treatment: Hepatitis C

- Elbasvir/grazoprevir (Zepatier): genotypes 1 and 4
 - Dosage: 50mg/100mg PO daily x 12 weeks
 - Cost: \$54,000
- Glecaprevir/pibrentasvir (Mavyret): all genotypes
 - Dosage: Three tablets (100mg/40mg) once daily with food x 8 weeks
 - Cost: \$26,000
- Ledipasvir/sofosbuvir (Harvoni): genotypes 1a, 1b, 4, 5, and 6
 - Dosage: 90mg/400mg PO daily x 8-12 weeks
 - Cost: \$62,000 \$93,000
- Sofosbuvir/velpatasvir (Epclusa): all genotypes
 - Dosage: 400mg/100mg PO daily x 12 weeks
 - Cost: \$74,000

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STI Reporting Guidelines

- Reporting preferred within 36 hours of positive test results
 - Reportable STIs:
 - -- Gonorrhea use form from county of residence of patient
 - -- Chlamydia use form from county of residence of patient
 - -- Syphilis use form from county of residence of patient
 - -- HIV Indiana has a specific case report form (available at www.in.gov)