Sexually Transmitted Infections

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Learning Objectives

After attending this presentation, learners will be able to:

- Describe the current epidemiology of syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia
- Describe current screening and diagnostic recommendations
- Identify current treatment recommendations in the era of emerging antimicrobial resistance

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STI Testing during HIV care

- Initial care visit
 - Syphilis serology, NAAT (gonorrhea, chlamydia)
 MSM (site of exposure)
 - Hepatitis A,B, C
 - Women
 - Trichomonas testing (NAAT)
 - Cervical pap test (HIV OI guidelines)
- Frequent screening dependent on risk (3-6 mo)
- New sex partner, partner with concurrent partners or more than

2015 Treatment Guidelines, HIVMA 2014

- one partner, or partner with an STI
- High risk behavior
 Partner services, prevention counseling
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Evaluation of CNS Involvement

- All persons with syphilis should be evaluated for neurologic symptoms/signs
- CSF examination recommended:
 - Neurologic or ophthalmic symptoms/signs
 - Auditory disease, cranial nerve dysfunction, meningitis, stroke, altered mental status, loss of vibration sense, iritis, uveitis
 - Evidence of tertiary disease
 - aortitis, gumma
- Serologic treatment failureCNS invasion in early syphilis is common
- CSF abnormalities of unclear significance in the absence of signs/symptoms
- Neurosyphilis = CSF tests + reactive RPR + signs/symptoms

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Syphilis

- Benz Pcn 2.4 mu IM x 1 early syphilis
- Role of enhanced therapy
 IM+oral (Rolfs 1997)
 - Observational > 500 HIV+ no difference in serologic outcomes at 12 months 1 vs 3 (Ganesan 2014,
 - at 12 months 1 vs 3 (Ganesan 2014, Yang 2014) • RCT Benz pcn 1 vs 3 early syphilis (NCT 03637660)
- PCN alternatives (early, latent, NS)
- Doxycycline, ceftriaxone
 Optimal dose/duration
- Prevention -doxycycline prophylaxis

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2015 CDC Treatment Guide

LGV Proctitis

- MSM and women -+rectal chlamydia NAAT
- PCR based genotyping
- Protocolitis +/- perianal ulcers
- Presumptive tx (doxy 100 mg bid
- x 21 d)
- Painful perianal ulcers or mucosal ulcers presumptive therapy for HSV
- Short course therapy 7-14 d GUM clinic in UK (Simon, STD 2018)





Disseminated Gonococcal Infection (DGI)

- Estimated to account for 0.5-3% of gonococcal infections
- Risk factors: female, menses, pregnancy, terminal complement
- deficiency
- Clinical presentation
 - Monoarticular arthritis
 - Skin lesions (petechial or pustular) + tenosynovitis + polyarthralgia
- · Perihepatitis, endocarditis, meningitis Mucosal site infection often asymptomatic (NAAT)
- Antimicrobial susceptibility (AST) testing (culture)

Gonorrhea

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- United States Ceftriaxone 250 mg IM in a single dose
 PLUS
- Azithromycin 1 g orally in a single dose United Kingdom
- Ceftriaxone 1 gram IM in a single dose
- Europe (European CDC) Ceftriaxone 500 mg IM in single dose PLUS
 - · Azithromycin 2 gm orally in a single
- dose • Japan
- Ceftriaxone 1 gm IV/IM in a single dose
- Optimize therapeutic regimen
 - PK/PD (site of penetration) Concentration dependent vs independent

 - Bacterial burden Mutational frequency to resistance
- Novel agents (Zoliflodacin, Gepotidacin)
- Treatment Failures
- Most treatment failures due to reinfection
- If treatment failure suspect, obtain culture/susceptibility test + ensure partner treatment

Syndrome	Summary risk estimate	Studies accounting for CT (subset)
NGU	5.5 (4.3 - 7.0)	-
Female Urethritis	2.2 (1.6 - 2.9)	2.1 (1.5 - 2.9)
Cervicitis	1.6 (1.4 - 2.0)	1.9 (1.4 - 2.8)
PID / Endometritis	1.9 (1.3 - 3.5)	2.0 (0.95 - 4.0)
Preterm Delivery	1.9 (1.2 – 2.9)	2.3 (1.1 - 5.0)
Spontaneous Abortion	1.8 (1.1 - 3.0)	2.3 (1.0 - 4.9)
Infertility	3.0 (1.3 - 6.7)	3.7 (1.7 - 8.1)
HIV	2.0 (1.4 - 2.8)	



HPV Vaccine

Nanovalent HPV Vaccine

- Types 6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, 58
- FDA approved to prevent warts, cervical, vulvar, vaginal and anal cancer
 Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MM/WR)

Use of a 2-Dose Schedule for Human Papillomavirus Vaccination – Updated Recommendations of the Advisory Com in Immunization Practices Meet/Deamter 14.2024.05(49):1401-1408

- 2 doses for males/females aged 9-14
- 3 doses for males/females aged 15-26
- Immunocompromised patients need 3 doses, regardless of age of initiation

Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia Grades 2 and 3 — Prevalence per 1000 Person-Years Among Female Enrollees in Private Health Plans Aged 15–39 Years, by Age Group and Year, 2007–2014 Prevale 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 24 -18 12 -----0 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 Year Flagg EW, Am J Public Health 2016; 106(12):2211-2218





