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STI update: Testing, treatment, and emerging threats

ABSTRACT

Fast, sensitive molecular diagnostic tests that use urine or self-collected swabs may lead to more screening opportunities and be more acceptable to patients, resulting in faster and more accurate diagnosis and treatment of gonorrhea, chlamydia, trichomoniasis, and *Mycoplasma genitalium* infection.

KEY POINTS

Screen for gonorrhea and chlamydia annually—and more frequently for those at highest risk—in sexually active women age 25 and younger and in men who have sex with men, who should also be screened at the same time for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and syphilis.

Test for *Trichomonas vaginalis* in women who have symptoms suggesting it, and routinely screen for this pathogen in women who are HIV-positive.

Nucleic acid amplification is the preferred test for gonorrhea, chlamydia, trichomoniasis, and *M genitalium* infection; the use of urine specimens is acceptable.

Consider *M genitalium* if therapy for gonorrhea and chlamydia fails or tests for those diseases are negative.

Single-dose antibiotic therapy is preferred for chlamydia and uncomplicated gonorrhea. It is also available for trichomoniasis, although metronidazole 500 mg twice a day for 7 days has a higher cure rate.

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SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs) such as gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis are still increasing in incidence and probably will continue to do so in the near future. Moreover, drug-resistant strains of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* are emerging, as are less-known organisms such as *Mycoplasma genitalium*.

Now the good news: new tests for STIs are available or are coming! Based on nucleic acid amplification, these tests can be performed at the point of care, so that patients can leave the clinic with an accurate diagnosis and proper treatment for themselves and their sexual partners. Also, the tests can be run on samples collected by the patients themselves, either swabs or urine collections, eliminating the need for invasive sampling and making doctor-shy patients more likely to come in to be treated.¹ We hope that by using these sensitive and accurate tests we can begin to bend the upward curve of STIs and be better antimicrobial stewards.²

This article reviews current issues surrounding STI control, and provides detailed guidance on recognizing, testing for, and treating gonorrhea, chlamydia, trichomoniasis, and *M genitalium* infection.

■ STI RATES ARE HIGH AND RISING

STIs are among the most common acute infectious diseases worldwide, with an estimated 1 million new curable cases every day.³ Further, STIs have major impacts on sexual, reproductive, and psychological health.

In the United States, rates of reportable STIs (chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis) are rising.⁴ In addition, more-sensitive tests for trichomoniasis, which is not a reportable infection in any state, have revealed it to be more prevalent than previously thought.⁵

■ BARRIERS AND CHALLENGES TO DIAGNOSIS

The medical system does not fully meet the needs of some populations, including young people and men who have sex with men, regarding their sexual and reproductive health.

Ongoing barriers among young people include reluctance to use available health services, limited access to STI testing, worries about confidentiality, and the shame and stigma associated with STIs.⁶

Men who have sex with men have a higher incidence of STIs than other groups. Since STIs are associated with a higher risk of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, it is important to detect, diagnose, and manage STIs in this group—and in all high-risk groups. Rectal STIs are an independent risk factor for incident HIV infection.⁷ In addition, many men who have sex with men face challenges navigating the emotional, physical, and cognitive aspects of adolescence, a voyage further complicated by mental health issues, unprotected sexual encounters, and substance abuse in many, especially among minority youth.⁸ These same factors also impair their ability to access resources for preventing and treating HIV and other STIs.

STI diagnosis is often missed

Most people who have STIs feel no symptoms, which increases the importance of risk-based screening to detect these infections.^{9,10} In many other cases, STIs manifest with non-specific genitourinary symptoms that are mistaken for urinary tract infection. Tomas et al¹¹ found that of 264 women who presented to an emergency department with genitourinary symptoms or were being treated for urinary tract infection, 175 were given a diagnosis of a urinary tract infection. Of these, 100 (57%) were treated without performing a urine culture; 60 (23%) of the 264 women had 1 or more positive STI tests, 22 (37%) of whom did not receive treatment for an STI.

Poor follow-up of patients and partners

Patients with STIs need to be retested 3 months after treatment to make sure the treatment was effective. Another reason for follow-up is that these patients are at higher risk of another infection within a year.¹²

Although treating patients' partners has been shown to reduce reinfection rates, fewer than one-third of STIs (including HIV infections) were recognized through partner notification between 2010 and 2012 in a Dutch study, in men who have sex with men and in women.¹³ Challenges included partners who could not be identified among men who have sex with men, failure of heterosexual men to notify their partners, and lower rates of partner notification for HIV.

In the United States, "expedited partner therapy" allows healthcare providers to provide a prescription or medications to partners of patients diagnosed with chlamydia or gonorrhea without examining the partner.¹⁴ While this approach is legal in most states, implementation can be challenging.¹⁵

■ STI EVALUATION

History and physical examination

A complete sexual history helps in estimating the patient's risk of an STI and applying appropriate risk-based screening. Factors such as sexual practices, use of barrier protection, and history of STIs should be discussed.

Physical examination is also important. Although some patients may experience discomfort during a genital or pelvic examination, omitting this step may lead to missed diagnoses in women with STIs.¹⁶

Laboratory testing

Laboratory testing for STIs helps ensure accurate diagnosis and treatment. Empiric treatment without testing could give a patient a false sense of health by missing an infection that is not currently causing symptoms but that could later worsen or have lasting complications. Failure to test patients also misses the opportunity for partner notification, linkage to services, and follow-up testing.

Many of the most common STIs, including gonorrhea, chlamydia, and trichomoniasis, can be detected using vaginal, cervical, or urethral swabs or first-catch urine (from the initial urine stream). In studies that compared various sampling methods,¹⁷ self-collected urine samples for gonorrhea in men were nearly as good as clinician-collected swabs of the urethra. In women, self-collected vaginal swabs for gonorrhea and chlamydia were

STIs are common, with 1 million new curable cases every day

TABLE 1

Screening recommendations and laboratory testing for common sexually transmitted infections

Organism	Disease	Screening recommendations	Optimal testing method	Specimen types
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> and <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	Females: cervicitis Males: urethritis	Females ≤ 25 years old, annually Men who have sex with men; consider in young males in high-prevalence areas, annually	Nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT)	Females: vaginal or endocervical swab, first-void urine Males: urethral, rectal, or throat swab; first-void urine
<i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i>	Females: cervicitis Males: urethritis	Routine screening not recommended	NAAT	Females: vaginal or endocervical swab, first-void urine Males: first-void urine
<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>	Females: vaginitis Males: urethritis, epididymitis, prostatitis	Routine screening not recommended; but women with human immunodeficiency virus infection should be screened annually	NAAT	Females: vaginal or urine swab, first-void urine Males: first-void urine

Adapted from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, reference 12.

nearly as good as clinician-collected vaginal swabs. While urine specimens are acceptable for chlamydia testing in women, their sensitivity may be slightly lower than with vaginal and endocervical swab specimens.^{18,19}

A major advantage of urine specimens for STI testing is that collection is noninvasive and is therefore more likely to be acceptable to patients. Urine testing can also be conducted in a variety of nonclinical settings such as health fairs, pharmacy-based screening programs, and express STI testing sites, thus increasing availability.

To prevent further transmission and morbidity and to aid in public health efforts, it is critical to recognize the cause of infectious cervicitis and urethritis and to screen for STIs according to guidelines.¹² **Table 1** summarizes current screening and laboratory testing recommendations.

■ GONORRHEA AND CHLAMYDIA

Gonorrhea and chlamydia are the 2 most frequently reported STIs in the United States,

with more than 550,000 cases of gonorrhea and 1.7 million cases of chlamydia reported in 2017.⁴

Both infections present similarly: cervicitis or urethritis characterized by discharge (mucopurulent discharge with gonorrhea) and dysuria. Untreated, they can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease, inflammation, and infertility.

Extragenital infections can be asymptomatic or cause exudative pharyngitis or proctitis. Most people in whom chlamydia is detected from pharyngeal specimens are asymptomatic. When pharyngeal symptoms exist secondary to gonorrheal infection, they typically include sore throat and pharyngeal exudates. However, Komaroff et al,²⁰ in a study of 192 men and women who presented with sore throat, found that only 2 (1%) tested positive for *N gonorrhoeae*.

Screening for gonorrhea and chlamydia

Best practices include screening for gonorrhea and chlamydia as follows^{21–23}:

- Every year in sexually active women

The medical system does not fully meet the needs of young people and men who have sex with men

through age 25 (including during pregnancy) and in older women who have risk factors for infection¹²

- At least every year in men who have sex with men, at all sites of sexual contact (urethra, pharynx, rectum), along with testing for HIV and syphilis
- Every 3 to 6 months in men who have sex with men who have multiple or anonymous partners, who are sexually active and use illicit drugs, or who have partners who use illicit drugs
- Possibly every year in young men who live in high-prevalence areas or who are seen in certain clinical settings, such as STI and adolescent clinics.

Specimens. A vaginal swab is preferred for screening in women. Several studies have shown that self-collected swabs have clinical sensitivity and specificity comparable to that of provider-collected samples.^{17,24} First-catch urine or endocervical swabs have similar performance characteristics and are also acceptable. In men, urethral swabs or first-catch urine samples are appropriate for screening for urogenital infections.

Testing methods. Testing for both pathogens should be done simultaneously with a nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT). Commercially available NAATs are more sensitive than culture and antigen testing for detecting gonorrhea and chlamydia.^{25–27}

Most assays are approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for testing vaginal, urethral, cervical, and urine specimens. Until recently, no commercial assay was cleared for testing extragenital sites, but recommendations for screening extragenital sites prompted many clinical laboratories to validate throat and rectal swabs for use with NAATs, which are more sensitive than culture at these sites.^{25,28} The recent FDA approval of extragenital specimen types for 2 commercially available assays may increase the availability of testing for these sites.

Data on the utility of NAATs for detecting chlamydia and gonorrhea in children are limited, and many clinical laboratories have not validated molecular methods for testing in children. Current guidelines specific to this population should be followed regarding test methods and preferred specimen types.^{12,29,30}

Although gonococcal infection is usually diagnosed with culture-independent molecular methods, antimicrobial resistance is emerging. Thus, failure of the combination of ceftriaxone and azithromycin should prompt culture-based follow-up testing to determine antimicrobial susceptibility.

Strategies for treatment and control

Historically, people treated for gonorrhea have been treated for chlamydia at the same time, as these diseases tend to go together. This can be with a single intramuscular dose of ceftriaxone for the gonorrhea plus a single oral dose of azithromycin for the chlamydia.¹² For patients who have only gonorrhea, this double regimen may help prevent the development of resistant gonorrhea strains.

Chlamydia treatment is also detailed in **Table 2**.¹²

All the patient's sexual partners in the previous 60 days should be tested and treated, and expedited partner therapy should be offered if possible. Patients should be advised to have no sexual contact until they complete the treatment, or 7 days after single-dose treatment. Testing should be repeated 3 months after treatment.

■ *M GENITALIUM* IS EMERGING

A member of the Mycoplasmataceae family, *M genitalium* was originally identified as a pathogen in the early 1980s but has only recently emerged as an important cause of STI. Studies indicate that it is responsible for 10% to 20% of cases of nongonococcal urethritis and 10% to 30% of cases of cervicitis.^{31–33} Additionally, 2% to 22% of cases of pelvic inflammatory disease have evidence of *M genitalium*.^{34,35}

However, data on *M genitalium* prevalence are suspect because the organism is hard to identify—lacking a cell wall, it is undetectable by Gram stain.³⁶ Although it has been isolated in respiratory and synovial fluids, it has so far been recognized to be clinically important only in the urogenital tract. It can persist for years in infected patients by exploiting specialized cell-surface structures to invade cells.³⁶ Once inside a cell, it triggers secretion of mycoplasmal toxins and destructive metabolites such as hydrogen peroxide, evading the host immune system as it does so.³⁷

Obstacles include reluctance, limited access, worries about confidentiality, and the shame and stigma associated with STIs

TABLE 2

Treatment recommendations for common sexually transmitted infections

Organism	Treatment	Alternatives
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	Azithromycin 1 g by mouth, 1 dose or Doxycycline 100 mg by mouth twice daily for 7 days	Erythromycin base 500 mg by mouth every 6 hours for 7 days or Erythromycin ethylsuccinate 800 mg by mouth every 6 hours for 7 days or Ofloxacin 300 mg by mouth twice daily for 7 days or Levofloxacin 500 mg by mouth daily for 7 days
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> (uncomplicated infection)	Ceftriaxone 250 mg intramuscularly, 1 dose and Azithromycin 1 g by mouth Gonococcal conjunctivitis: ceftriaxone 1 g intramuscularly, 1 dose	History of severe cephalosporin allergy: Gentamicin 240 mg intramuscularly plus Azithromycin 2 g by mouth, 1 dose
<i>N gonorrhoeae</i> (disseminated infection)	Ceftriaxone 1 g intravenously or intramuscularly every 24 hours or Cefotaxime 1 g intravenously every 8 hours or Ceftizoxime 1 g intravenously every 8 hours plus concurrent treatment for chlamydia	Can switch to an oral antibiotic based on susceptibilities 24–48 hours after clinical improvement for 7 days of treatment
<i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i>	Azithromycin 1 g by mouth, 1 dose or Azithromycin 500 mg by mouth, 1 dose and then 250 mg by mouth for 4 more days (limited by resistance)	Moxifloxacin 400 mg by mouth for 7–14 days
<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>	Metronidazole 500 mg by mouth twice a day for 7 days or Metronidazole 2 g by mouth, 1 dose	Tinidazole 2 g by mouth, 1 dose; or 1 g by mouth every day for 5 days

Adapted from US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, reference 7

Testing guidelines for *M genitalium*

Current guidelines do not recommend routine screening for *M genitalium*, and no commercial test was available until recently.¹² Although evidence suggests that *M genitalium* is independently associated with preterm birth and miscarriages,³⁸ routine screening of pregnant women is not recommended.¹²

Testing for *M genitalium* should be considered in cases of persistent or recurrent nongonococcal urethritis in patients who test negative for gonorrhea and chlamydia or for

whom treatment has failed.¹² Many isolates exhibit genotypic resistance to macrolide antibiotics, which are often the first-line therapy for nongonococcal urethritis.³⁹

Further study is needed to evaluate the potential impact of routine screening for *M genitalium* on the reproductive and sexual health of at-risk populations.

Diagnostic tests for *M genitalium*

Awareness of *M genitalium* as a cause of nongonococcal urethritis has been hampered by a dearth of diagnostic tests.⁴⁰ The organism's fas-

tidious requirements and extremely slow growth preclude culture as a practical method of diagnosis.⁴¹ Serologic assays are dogged by cross-reactivity and poor sensitivity.^{42,43} Thus, molecular assays for detecting *M genitalium* and associated resistance markers are preferred for diagnosis.¹²

Several molecular tests are approved, available, and in use in Europe for diagnosing *M genitalium* infection,⁴⁰ and in January 2019 the FDA approved a molecular test that can detect *M genitalium* in urine specimens and vaginal, endocervical, urethral, and penile meatal swabs. Although vaginal swabs are preferred for this assay because they have higher sensitivity (92% for provider-collected and 99% for patient-collected swabs), urine specimens are acceptable, with a sensitivity of 78%.⁴⁴

At least 1 company is seeking FDA clearance for another molecular diagnostic assay for detecting *M genitalium* and markers of macrolide resistance in urine and genital swab specimens. Such assays may facilitate appropriate treatment.

Clinicians should stay abreast of diagnostic testing options, which are likely to become more readily available soon.

A high rate of macrolide resistance

Because *M genitalium* lacks a cell wall, antibiotics such as beta-lactams that target cell wall synthesis are ineffective.

Regimens for treating *M genitalium* are outlined in **Table 2**.¹² Azithromycin is more effective than doxycycline. However, as many as 50% of strains were macrolide-resistant in a cohort of US female patients.⁴⁵ Given the high incidence of treatment failure with azithromycin 1 g, it is thought that this regimen might select for resistance. For cases in which symptoms persist, a 1- to 2-week course of moxifloxacin is recommended.¹² However, this has not been validated by clinical trials, and failures of the 7-day regimen have been reported.⁴⁶

Partners of patients who test positive for *M genitalium* should also be tested and undergo clinically applicable screening for nongonococcal urethritis, cervicitis, and pelvic inflammatory disease.¹²

■ TRICHOMONIASIS

Trichomoniasis, caused by the parasite *Trichomonas vaginalis*, is the most prevalent non-

viral STI in the United States. It disproportionately affects black women, in whom the prevalence is 13%, compared with 1% in non-Hispanic white women.⁴⁷ It is also present in 26% of women with symptoms who are seen in STI clinics and is highly prevalent in incarcerated populations. It is uncommon in men who have sex with men.⁴⁸

In men, trichomoniasis manifests as urethritis, epididymitis, or prostatitis. While most infected women have no symptoms, they may experience vaginitis with discharge that is diffuse, frothy, pruritic, malodorous, or yellow-green. Vaginal and cervical erythema (“strawberry cervix”) can also occur.

Screening for trichomoniasis

Current guidelines of the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommend testing for *T vaginalis* in women who have symptoms and routinely screening in women who are HIV-positive, regardless of symptoms. There is no evidence to support routine screening of pregnant women without symptoms, and pregnant women who do have symptoms should be evaluated according to the same guidelines as for nonpregnant women.¹² Testing can be considered in patients who have no symptoms but who engage in high-risk behaviors and in areas of high prevalence.

A lack of studies using sensitive methods for *T vaginalis* detection has hampered a true estimation of disease burden and at-risk populations. Screening recommendations may evolve in upcoming clinical guidelines as the field advances.

As infection can recur, women should be retested 3 months after initial diagnosis.¹²

NAAT is the preferred test for trichomoniasis

Commercially available diagnostic tests for trichomoniasis include culture, antigen testing, and NAAT.⁴⁹ While many clinicians do their own wet-mount microscopy for a rapid result, this method has low sensitivity.⁵⁰ Similarly, antigen testing and culture perform poorly compared with NAATs, which are the gold standard for detection.^{51,52} A major advantage of NAATs for *T vaginalis* detection is that they combine high sensitivity and fast results, facilitating diagnosis and appropriate treatment of patients and their partners.

STIs are often asymptomatic; thus, the need for risk-based screening

In spite of these benefits, adoption of molecular diagnostic testing for *T vaginalis* has lagged behind that for chlamydia and gonorrhea.⁵³ FDA-cleared NAATs are available for testing vaginal, cervical, or urine specimens from women, but until recently, there were no approved assays for testing in men. The Cepheid Xpert TV assay, which is valid for male urine specimens to diagnose other sexually transmitted diseases, has demonstrated excellent diagnostic sensitivity for *T vaginalis* in men and women.⁵⁴ Interestingly, a large proportion of male patients in this study had no symptoms, suggesting that screening of men

in high-risk groups may be warranted.

7-day metronidazole treatment beats single-dose treatment

The first-line treatment for trichomoniasis has been a single dose of metronidazole 2 g by mouth, but in a recent randomized controlled trial,⁵⁵ a course of 500 mg by mouth twice a day for 7 days was 45% more effective at 4 weeks than a single dose, and it should now be the preferred regimen.

In clinical trials,⁵⁶ a single dose of tinidazole 2 g orally was equivalent or superior to metronidazole 2 g and had fewer gastrointestinal side effects, but it is more expensive. ■

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