

TEST IF:

- Sexually active under 25 years
 - OR more than 2 partners in last year
 - OR has had an STI in past 12 months
 - OR has a sexual partner with an STI
- Pregnant
- Increased risk of complications of an STI, e.g. pre-termination of pregnancy (TOP) / intrauterine device (IUD) insertion
- Signs or symptoms suggestive of chlamydia
 - **Females:** Vaginal discharge / dysuria / pelvic pain / intermenstrual bleeding (IMB) / post-coital bleeding (PCB)
 - **Males:** Dysuria (urethritis) / urethral discharge / testicular pain / anal pain or discharge
- Requesting a sexual health check

Note: Most laboratories are automatically performing dual NAAT testing for chlamydia and gonorrhoea. False positive gonorrhoea results are possible in low prevalence populations – see NZSHS Management of Gonorrhoea 2014, and Response to the Threat of Antimicrobial Resistance.

RECOMMENDED TESTS by NAAT (e.g. PCR or SDA)

- It is recommended to test for co-existing STIs (see Sexual Health Check guideline www.nzshs.org/guidelines)
- **Females:**
 - A vulvovaginal NAAT swab prior to a speculum examination if symptomatic or needs examination
 - A self-collected vulvovaginal NAAT swab if asymptomatic, examination declined and no other tests required
 - Additional anorectal NAAT swab as indicated based on sexual history
 - **Note:** A first void urine has lower sensitivity in females than cervical or vaginal swabs so is not specimen of choice
- **Males:**
 - A first void urine (first 30ml of stream), preferably at least 1 hour after last passed urine
- **Men who have Sex with Men:**
 - **Additional anorectal and pharyngeal NAAT swabs** regardless of sexual practices as asymptomatic rectal and pharyngeal infection is common

Treat immediately if high index of suspicion, e.g. symptoms and/or signs, or contact of index case.

- Start treatment for patient and sexual partner(s) without waiting for lab results

MANAGEMENT

- Azithromycin 1g po stat (pregnancy category B1) – for uncomplicated urethral, cervical, pharyngeal infection and conjunctivitis
- Doxycycline 100mg po twice daily for 7 days (**NOT in pregnancy**) – for rectal infection, or as an alternative to azithromycin or highly symptomatic or on SSRI or QT-prolonging medication
- Amoxicillin 500mg po 3 times daily for 7 days (pregnancy category A) – alternative regimen in pregnancy if azithromycin contraindicated
- Advise to use condoms or abstain from sex for 7 days after initiation of treatment and until 7 days after all sexual contacts have been treated

PARTNER NOTIFICATION

- Be clear about language: 'partner' implies relationship – all sexual contacts in the last 2 months should be advised so they can have a sexual health check and treatment
- Contact(s) should have a sexual health check and if asymptomatic treat empirically for chlamydia with azithromycin 1g stat
- Contacts should be treated without waiting for their test results and advised to use condoms or abstain from sex for 7 days; if positive for an STI, refer to specific guideline
- Most choose to tell contacts themselves, giving written information is helpful
- Notifying all contacts may not be possible e.g. if there insufficient information or a threat of violence

FOLLOW-UP

- By phone or in person, 1 week later
- No unprotected sex in the week post-treatment?
- Completed/tolerated medication?
- Notifiable contacts informed?
- Any risk of re-infection?
- Test of cure only needed if pregnant, or if a second line treatment has been used, or if pharyngeal or rectal (extragenital) infection
- Diagnostic tests can detect traces of dead organisms – wait at least 5 weeks before retesting
- Re-infection is very common; offer repeat sexual health check in 3 months

Further guideline information – www.nzshs.org or phone local sexual health service.