Acknowledgements

A committee of provincial sexually transmitted disease representatives convened by Alberta Health Services (AHS) prepared this manual. Thanks are extended to the members of the STI Blue Book Working Group and the staff of the Alberta Provincial Laboratory for Public Health for their expertise and time to provide input and feedback in the development of the document.

Chair of the committee:

Colleen Roy, Director, STI Programs, AHS

Members of the committee were:

Natalie Anderson  
Clinical Instructor, Calgary STI Clinic, AHS

Joshua Bergman  
Clinical Development Nurse, STI Centralized Services, AHS

Lindsay Bertholet  
Manager, STI Centralized Services, AHS

Brenda Blore  
Manager, Calgary STI Clinic, AHS

Judy Brandley  
Clinical Instructor, Edmonton STI Clinic

Michelle Major  
Supervisor, Fort McMurray STI Clinic, AHS

Penny Parker  
Manager, Edmonton STI Clinic

Dr. Ron Read  
Medical Director, Calgary STI Clinic

Dr. Ameeta Singh  
Medical Director, Edmonton STI Clinic, AHS

Dr. Petra Smyczek  
Medical Director, Provincial STI Services, AHS

Dr. David Strong,  
Medical Officer of Health, Communicable Disease Control, AHS
Committee Reports to:

Jim Myres
Executive Director, Communicable Disease Control, AHS
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2. Chlamydia Urethritis
3. Gonorrhea Urethritis

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Important Considerations for Users of this Manual

This manual is intended solely for use by Registered Nurses (RN) working in the Alberta Health Services (AHS) Edmonton, Calgary and Fort McMurray Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) clinics, with approval and supervision by the designated physician for each of these clinics. This manual may be used as a resource to others developing their own STI clinical practice guidelines. Practice guidelines need to be drafted and tailored to reflect the scope of practice of each unique clinical practice environment.

The standards set out in this manual were developed by the Blue Book Working Group. In keeping with the College and Association of Registered Nurses of Alberta’s Medication Administration Guidelines, the development of this manual has been a collaborative process involving a multidisciplinary team. The goal of the working group is to draw on the expertise of STI physicians, STI managers and STI clinical nursing educators to develop an updated manual that reflects the emerging issues and incorporates current evidence based practice. It also draws from the Canadian Guidelines on Sexually Transmitted Infections. Numerous updates to the Blue Book have been written since 1986 to set standards of practice for the STI clinics in Alberta.

The manual includes the minimum history, physical exam and laboratory examination to be performed on clients at each clinic visit within the scope of the RN practicing in these STI clinics. Procedures for physical examination, obtaining the specimens, protocols for client management, treatment schedules and charting standards are included.

This manual replaces all previously printed materials and treatment regimens and is current as of the publication date. Updates to this manual will be made as new evidence emerges. It is recommended that the users of this manual ensure that they are utilizing the most current version of this blue book (most recent version will be posted on the Alberta Health Services external website: http://www.albertahealthservices.ca/1730.asp)

We are disseminating this document to clinical and Public Health professionals for informational purposes only. Adoption of these standards outside of the scope of clinical practice of STI clinics highlighted here is the sole responsibility of the individual(s) using the manual and must be tailored to the specific clinical environment.
### Summary of Changes (Updates/Revisions) since October 1, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Update/Revision</th>
<th>Chapter: Title</th>
<th>Subsection: Title (new highlighted)</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Update/Revision (update highlighted)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 7, 2014</td>
<td>Notification of Sexually Transmitted Infections and Treatment</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>22</td>
<td><strong>Added:</strong> The treatment for notifiable STIs provided by Registered Nurses (RN) in designated Alberta Health Services STI Clinics are permitted pursuant to delegated authority of the Medical Officer of Health (MOH), as outlined in Section 7 of the Alberta Public Health Act Communicable Diseases Regulation [Alberta]. STI Clinic RNs are community health nurses delivering public health services under the authority of the Medical Officer of Health of Alberta Health Services, designated for each STI Clinic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| July 7, 2014            | III. Routine STI Testing | A. Males (minimum requirement) B. Females (minimum requirement) | 36-39 | **Added/Changed:** Pre-immunization serology for Hepatitis A (HAV IgG) is recommended for the following individuals as per Alberta Health Services Immunization Program Standards Manual and as follows:  
- Individuals born prior to 1945  
- Individuals from a hepatitis A endemic country (all countries other than those listed below are considered endemic for hepatitis A):  
  | For purposes of pre-immunization serology the following countries are NOT endemic:  
  | Aland Islands | Andorra | Australia | Austria | Belgium |
  | Canada | Denmark | Faroe Islands | Finland | France |
  | Germany | Greece | Greenland | Iceland | Ireland |
  | Italy | Japan | Liechtenstein | Luxembourg | Monaco |
  | Netherlands | New Zealand | Norway | Portugal | San Marino |
  | Spain | Sweden | Switzerland | United Kingdom | USA  
- Individuals diagnosed with hepatitis B and/or C infection |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Procedure Description</th>
<th>Change/Note</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>July 7, 2014</td>
<td>IV. Laboratory Procedures (Specimen Collection)</td>
<td>H. Lesions 1. Direct testing for Herpes Simplex virus and Syphilis PCR testing</td>
<td><strong>Removed:</strong> Flocked swab is preferred as it traps more of the specimen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 7, 2014</td>
<td>VII. Urethritis</td>
<td>G. Chlamydia Treatment Failure (urogenital, pharyngeal, rectum)</td>
<td><strong>Changed/Addition:</strong> G. Chlamydia Treatment Failure (urogenital, pharyngeal, rectum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX. Vaginal Discharge – Cervicitis and Vaginitis</td>
<td></td>
<td>See algorithm for CT Treatment failure/relapse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clients treated for CT who test positive at least 3 weeks after completion of treatment and report no sexual contact should be treated with:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>doxycycline 100 mg PO BID x 7 days</td>
<td>Recommend TOC in 4 weeks following completion of treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Recommend TOC in 4 weeks following completion of treatment</td>
<td>Complete Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Treatment Failure Data Collection Tool – STI Clinic Pilot and send to STI Centralized Services (retain copy on chart).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: Treat as re-exposure (i.e. re-treat with same medication (preferred treatment) if client reports any sexual contact between TOC and treatment (regardless of use of protection or not).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **NOTE:** Perform pre-immunization serology for clients who report a history of having Hepatitis A infection to confirm immunity.

Pre-immunization serology for Hepatitis B (anti-HBsAg and HBsAg) if no history of Hepatitis B immunization and/or no previous documented immunity to Hepatitis B (i.e. Anti-HbsAg ≥ 10 IU/L).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>July 7, 2014</th>
<th>VII. Urethritis</th>
<th>H. Gonorrhea Treatment Failure</th>
<th>95 &amp; 116</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Chlamydia Treatment Failure Definition**

Treatment failure is defined as absence of reported sexual contact during the post-treatment period AND the following:
- Positive NAAT of specimens taken at least 3 weeks after completion of treatment.

**Chlamydia Treatment Failure**

*H. Gonorrhea Treatment Failure (urogenital, pharyngeal, rectum)*

See algorithm for GC Treatment failure/relapse

Clients treated for GC who test positive at least 2 weeks by NAAT (or at least 3 days by culture) after completion of treatment and report no sexual contact:

Consult clinic physician

Complete Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Treatment Failure Data Collection Tool – STI Clinic Pilot and send to STI Centralized Services (retain copy on chart).

NOTE: Treat as re-exposure (i.e. re-treat with same medication (preferred treatment) if client reports any sexual contact between TOC and treatment (regardless of use of protection or not).

**Gonorrhea Treatment Failure Definition**

*(Adapted from the Canadian Guidelines on STI: Gonococcal Infections)*

Treatment failure is defined as absence of reported sexual contact during the post-treatment period AND one of the following:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Changed: Considerations:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| July 7, 2014 | VII. Urethritis          | I. Client Follow-Up
2. Chlamydia Urethritis                                               | - Test of cure should be done 4 weeks after completion of treatment when a nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) is performed. **Note:** NAAT may be done as early as 3 weeks. |
|            | IX. Vaginal Discharge – Cervicitis and Vaginitis                  | 96 & 117                                                              |                                                                                           |
| July 7, 2014 | VII. Urethritis          | I. Client Follow-Up
2. Gonorrhea Urethritis                                                | - Test of cure should be done 4 weeks after completion of treatment when a nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) is performed and 7 days after completion of treatment when a culture test is used. When using culture, submit both Thayer Martin and Thayer Martin without antibiotic plates for test of cure. **Note:** NAAT may be done as early as 2 weeks and culture as early as 3 days. |
<p>|            | IX. Vaginal Discharge – Cervicitis and Vaginitis                  | 96 &amp; 118                                                              |                                                                                           |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>July 7, 2014</td>
<td>VIII. Epididymo-orchitis</td>
<td>H. Contact Management</td>
<td>105 &amp; 120</td>
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<td><strong>Added:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Only need to treat contacts for CT if the index case is GC negative. If unaware of index GC status or results not back, treat contacts for both CT and GC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 7, 2014</td>
<td>IX. Vaginal Discharge – Cervicitis and Vaginitis</td>
<td>A. Cervicitis</td>
<td>108</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Added:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td><strong>Considerations:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>- A pregnancy test (urine HCG) must be done prior to treatment. Consult with clinic physician if pregnant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 7, 2014</td>
<td>IX. Vaginal Discharge – Cervicitis and Vaginitis</td>
<td>A. Cervicitis</td>
<td>119</td>
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<td><strong>Added/Changed:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- Removal of an IUD in a client with PID is not routinely recommended (See SOGC Statement). Consult with STI Medical Director if client is severely ill (nausea, vomiting, severe pain) at the initial visit and/or there is no clinical improvement at 48-72 hours.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>SOGC Committee Opinion (March 2014) on Best Practices to Minimize Risk of Infection with Intrauterine Device Insertion</strong> (<a href="http://sogc.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/gui305CPG1303E.pdf">http://sogc.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/gui305CPG1303E.pdf</a>);</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
|           |                                                                        | - “In treating mild to moderate pelvic inflammatory disease, it is not necessary to remove the intrauterine device during the treatment unless the patient requests removal or there is no clinical improvement after 72 hours of appropriate antibiotic treatment. In cases of severe pelvic inflammatory disease, consideration can be given to removing the intrauterine device after an appropriate antibiotic regimen has been
### Added/Changed:

1. **Screening for immunity to Hepatitis A (anti-HAV IgG antibody)**
   - Perform pre-immunization serology as outlined in the *Alberta Health Services Immunization Program Standards Manual Population and Public Health*
   - Pre-immunization serology is recommended for the following individuals:
     - Individuals born prior to 1945
     - Individuals from a hepatitis A endemic country (all countries other than those listed below are considered endemic for hepatitis A)

   *For purposes of pre-immunization serology the following countries are **NOT** endemic:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aland Islands</td>
<td>Andorra</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Faroe Islands</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>France</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Greenland</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>Monaco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>San Marino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   - Individuals diagnosed with hepatitis B and/or hepatitis C infection
   - Note: Perform pre-immunization serology for clients who report a history of having Hepatitis A infection to confirm immunity.

2. **Screen for Hepatitis B (HBsAb and HBsAg)**
   - Perform pre-immunization serology for Hepatitis B (anti-HBsAg and HBsAg) if no history of Hepatitis B immunization and/or no previous documented immunity to Hepatitis B (i.e. Anti-HbsAg ≥ 10 IU/L).
   - Re-screen clients annually with ongoing risks for Hepatitis B (HbsAg testing only) (who are not immunized and/or do not have documented immunity) and/or who present with symptoms of acute Hepatitis (i.e. jaundice, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting).
### July 7, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XI. Hepatitis</th>
<th>D. Client Follow-up</th>
<th>139-140</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Added:</strong> 2. Hepatitis B (HbsAg, HBsAb) HbsAg</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Window Period: Up to 90 days (3 months)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Hepatitis C (Anti HCV antibody)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Window period: Up to 90 days (3 months)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### July 7, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XIV. Sexual Assault/Abuse</th>
<th>A. Introduction</th>
<th>147-148</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ The most important first step in approaching the management of sexual assault/abuse is to determine the age of client.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ If in the course of a client assessment, the RN becomes aware or concerned about sexual abuse, the following guidelines may help in proceeding with the investigation. Adults must report “if there are reasonable and probable grounds to believe that the survival, security or development of the child is endangered because (e) the guardian of the child is unable or unwilling to protect the child from physical injury or sexual abuse” (Alberta Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Act, p. 10). Each situation must be assessed on a case by case basis, with a healthy degree of nursing judgment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Under the Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Act, a child “means a person under the age of 18 years” (p.8) while under the Criminal Code of Canada, the legal age of consent for sex is 16 years.</td>
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<tr>
<td>o The age of consent refers to the age at which a person is able to make his/her own decisions about sexual activity. All sexual activity without consent, regardless of age, is a criminal offense. The age of consent to sexual activity is 16 years. It was raised from 14 years on May 1, 2008. Important points to remember about Age of consent include:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ A child under the age of 18 cannot consent to any sexual activity with someone in a position of power, trust or authority.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ 16 &amp; 17 year olds are still protected against sexual exploitation,</td>
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i.e. sexual activity is illegal if there is a relationship of trust, authority or dependency, or exploitation. Also, 16 & 17 year olds cannot consent to sexual activity that involves prostitution or pornography.

- Children under 12 years cannot consent to sexual activity.
  - The Criminal Code provides “close in age” or “peer group” exceptions:
    - 14 & 15 year olds can consent to sexual activity with a partner who is less than 5 years older and with whom there is no relationship of trust, authority, dependency, or exploitation.
    - 12 & 13 year olds can consent with another person who is less than two years older and with whom there is no relationship of trust, authority, dependency, or exploitation.

- For clients who are less than 18 years old, follow procedure as per Management of Sexual assault/abuse in Children (<18 years).

B. Initial Management

1. Management of Sexual Assault/Abuse in Children (< 18 years)

- For clients aged 12 to less than 18 years, if there is doubt regarding the consensual nature of sexual act(s) or if the client is in need of protection, report to Child Protection for follow up.

- Prior to reporting to Child Protection the RN should notify and discuss the situation with their Manager.

- In addition, when any of the ‘close in age’ exceptions are not met, Child Protection is to be advised.

- What the child needs to know:
  - Once the RN has determined that there is a requirement to report potential abuse to the Child Abuse Hotline, the child must be advised prior to notifying Child Protection.
  - It is important to stress that the intent of making the call is to protect the child from harm, and that they will not “get in trouble” with either
Child Protection or law enforcement. The child may need to be reassured that they have done nothing wrong – the perpetrator is the one at fault.

- Child Protection worker will assess each case individually and determine what follow-up is required.

**Documentation considerations:**

- It is important that investigations are complete, legible and accurate, as these will become part of a permanent record. If charges are laid against a perpetrator, it is possible that the court could subpoena the file. It is also possible that the STI Clinic Medical Director (in the case of Calgary and Edmonton zones) or the provincial STI Medical Consultant may be called to testify.

**Contact Information:**

- **For initial reporting:**
  - Child Abuse Hotline: 1-800-387-KIDS (5437)

- **Additional Services:**
  - Child Protective Services (Child & Family Services Authorities):
    - Northeast Alberta (Fort McMurray): 780-743-7416
    - Edmonton & Area: 780-427-2250 or 780-422-3355
    - Calgary & Area: 403-297-6100
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| July 7, 2014 | 2. Management of Sexual Assault/Abuse in Adults | 149  | Changed    | - Any clients presenting beyond >72 hours post assault will be offered routine STI screening and follow up as necessary. Routine STI prophylaxis will not be provided to clients presenting beyond >72 hours post assault.  
  - Consult Medical Director on any client presenting beyond 72 hours that may require STI prophylaxis based on your assessment. e.g. Client unlikely to follow up for results.  
  - Note: HBIG may be provided up to 14 days post assault. |
| July 7, 2014 | XIV. Sexual Assault/Abuse        | 151  | Changed    | - **4 weeks:**  
  - STS-EIA and HIV serology  
  - **3 months:**  
  - STS-EIA, HIV serology, Hep C antibody. +/- Hep B testing (HbsAg) if no HBIG/HBV vaccine.  
  - **6 months:**  
  - Hep C Antibody, +/- Hep B testing if no HBIG/HBV vaccine. |
| July 7, 2014 | Appendix 1                      | 173  | Added      | Contact to PID or Epididymo-orchitis algorithm |
Notification of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and Treatment

Treatment for both notifiable and non-notifiable STIs is outlined in this manual.

The treatment for notifiable STIs provided by Registered Nurses (RN) in designated Alberta Health Services STI Clinics are permitted pursuant to delegated authority of the Medical Officer of Health (MOH), as outlined in Section 7 of the Alberta Public Health Act Communicable Diseases Regulation [Alberta]. STI Clinic RNs are community health nurses delivering public health services under the authority of the Medical Officer of Health of Alberta Health Services, designated for each STI Clinic.

Medications for the treatment of notifiable STIs are provided free of charge directly to the client through the Provincial Drug Depot and are replaced following submission of a STI notification form to Alberta Health Services STI Services.

Non-notifiable medications may be supplied to the client directly for those unable to pay for the medication (without prescription drug coverage) or with prescriptions signed by the designated physicians for each clinic. These medications and prescriptions may be administered by the clinic RN under the approval of the designated physician.
Notifiable Disease Management Guidelines

The recommended and most current practices for the public health follow up of the notifiable STIs listed in this document are found at the following Alberta Health website: http://www.health.alberta.ca/professionals/notifiable-diseases-guide.html

The Public Health Notifiable Disease Management Guidelines were developed by Alberta Health with input and advice from Medical Officers of Health, public health nurses, public health inspectors and medical infectious disease specialists.
Consent (October 1, 2013)

Overview

The Alberta Health Services (AHS) Province-wide Consent to Treatment/Procedure Policy suite was developed and implemented in the fall of 2010. This policy and suite speaks to all aspects of the informed consent process and provides a consistent approach to obtaining informed consent province-wide, in compliance with legislative requirements. This document does not review all aspects of informed consent, therefore, please refer to the policy and suite for a complete review.

There are at least 4 provincial Acts that inform the new AHS consent policy and procedures:

- **Adult Guardianship and Trustee Act**
- **Human Tissue and Organ Donation Act**
- **Mental Health Act**
- **Family Law Act**

Consent by a client must be informed – this is a cornerstone principle within the policy and is reflected in both:

- *The Health Professions Act Standards of Practice, January 1, 2010, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta*

The consent process consists of adhering to the following five steps:

1. **Determine capacity:** as per continuum
2. **Commence dialogue:** as per rights & principles
3. **Verify understanding:** address barriers
4. **Decision-making:** client/alternate & provider
5. **Document process & outcome:** verbal or written as required, or noted in health record.

These five steps constitute the core elements that are articulated in the policy and procedures.

**Before a procedure or treatment is provided there must be express (verbal or written) or implied informed consent**

In the STI clinic setting, the vast majority of consent obtained will be **implied informed consent**.
Most Responsible Health Practitioner

In most cases, the most responsible health practitioner (MRHP) is a physician but could be a midwife, dentist or nurse practitioner. In the STI clinics, the MRHP will almost always be a Registered Nurse.

Duty of Most Responsible Health Practitioner to inform the client of the following:

- Nature of Treatment/Procedure
- Risks
- Benefits
- Alternatives
- Consequences

Implied Consent

All clients attending the STI Clinics should have given informed implied consent and only cases that are charted by exception will be noted in the charting. Consent consists of the following components:

- Consent inferred from the Client or Alternate Decision-Maker (if applicable)
- Presumed by actions and surrounding circumstances
- Example:
  - Presents voluntarily for an examination
  - Minor or less invasive treatment/procedure
- If there is any doubt that there is implied consent, the MRHP must obtain express consent either verbal or written
- Implied consent must still be informed consent.

Minors / Mature Minors

There is a presumption that those under the age of 18 years will not have the capacity to consent to health care related assessments and treatments unless an individual is assessed and consequently deemed to be a mature minor. The policy and procedures regarding consent for Minors/Mature Minors is well outlined and summarized in the following AHS documents:

1. Policy – Consent to Treatment Procedures – Minors / Mature Minors PRR-01-03
2. Consent - Mature Minor Algorithm
3. Consent – Minor Algorithm
4. Summary Sheet – Consent to Treatment / Procedure(s) - Minors / Mature Minors

All other aspects of the general consent guidelines apply – e.g. implied vs. written vs. expressed consent, documentation etc.

The AHS policy and minors/mature minors procedure does not provide specifics about how the mature minor determination is made. Rather it is left to the MRHP to determine if the
minor has the maturity to understand the nature, benefits, risks, consequences and alternatives of what is being proposed and the consequences of not undertaking the treatment both in the short term and longer term.

“Maturity” is difficult to measure:

- “It is a sliding scale, with the adolescents' views becoming increasingly determinative, based on the ability to exercise mature, independent judgment (J.M. Leddy, 2008)

- Common law doctrine summarizes “mature minor” as: “a general recognition that children are entitled to a degree of decision-making autonomy that is reflective of their evolving intelligence and understanding.” This doctrine has been used to support minors making their own decisions about such matters as contraception and abortion (J.M. Leddy, 2008).

- In Alberta, a minor child is any person who is under the age of 18 years.
- 13 is the commonly accepted minimum age for a mature minor in Alberta. Although in some provinces, 14 and 16 are thought to be important ages in determining whether a youth should be deemed a mature minor.

Assessment of Mature Minors

A Client under the age of 18 may be assessed and determined to be a Mature Minor. Several factors must be considered while assessing whether a minor can be deemed to be a Mature Minor:

1. **Age**
   - Age alone will not determine a Minor’s Capacity to provide consent. In exceptional circumstances, a Minor under the age of 14 may be deemed a Mature Minor.

2. **Intelligence**
   - The Minor’s ability to understand the nature, benefits, risks, consequences and alternatives to medical care and treatment. The Minor’s decision making capability and understanding and appreciation of critical information is important.

3. **Maturity**
   - The Minor’s ability to provide reliable information and to make important decisions.

4. **Serious health care related decision**
   - The importance, intrusiveness, complexity and seriousness of a Treatment/Procedure increases the required level of maturity.

5. **Informed consent**
Minor is provided with the relevant information including nature, benefits, risks, alternatives, consequences and the consequences of refusal.

The Minor's consent must be voluntary and free of coercion.

6. **Freedom from parental or Guardian control, self-supporting, married or has children**

   - Indications of independence that may support a Minor’s increased level of maturity.

When in doubt, please refer to AHS Province-wide Consent to Treatment/Procedure Policy suite document and document under the reason for visit why a client can not be deemed a mature minor.

**Documentation of Assessment**

Following the initial mature minor assessment, the nurse will check the box “Mature Minor Status Confirmed” on the STI Clinic Client History forms. In this section of this form, there is space for the assessing RN/MD to write notes on factors which were particularly important to their assessment or any other information that they deem appropriate to capture.

**Consent via an Interpreter / Telephone / Fax**

- Consent for treatment/procedures that is obtained with the participation of an interpreter must be recorded and signed by the interpreter on the Consent to Specific Treatment/Procedure form in the space provided.
- Consent for treatment/procedures that is obtained with the participation of an interpreter via the telephone i.e. Language Line, or provided on a FAX, must be recorded and signed by the MRHP.

**Blood and Blood Products: Consent Policy:**

- Express written consent shall be obtained for the transfusion of blood and blood products.
- Be specific when obtaining consent for the transfusion of blood and blood products. For example, when you are intending to give Hepatitis B Immunoglobulin (HBIG) that should be written in the **Details of Treatment** section of the form.
I. History (October 1, 2013)

It is essential to obtain sufficient and accurate information from the client in order to provide quality client care. Taking a client’s history should take place in the privacy of the examining room or clinic office. The client should be assured of confidentiality at the outset of the interview. Health care providers must be relaxed and non-judgemental in order to establish rapport with the client. Use language that the client understands. Do not use family or friends as interpreters. Book an interpreter or use the Language Line as required. When possible discuss the nature of the interview with the interpreter in advance.

The pertinent features of the history must be documented on the client’s chart as per Section XVIII Charting Guidelines and be reviewed at each visit. A complete history and physical exam should be done at least every twelve months or more frequently if it is a new presentation.

The following guidelines will assist in eliciting a history.

A. Chief Complaint

In the client’s own words obtain a chronological record of his/her symptoms from inception of illness to present. The client should be questioned regarding associated symptoms, previous similar symptoms, if treatment was given (what, where, when and by whom) and the effect of this treatment. If the client is presenting for screening but is otherwise asymptomatic, this should also be recorded.

B. Functional Inquiry

By asking specific questions related to the genitourinary system a more complete history will be obtained.

1. Male Client

If this information has not already been obtained from the client’s description of his chief complaint, specifically ask about:

- dysuria
- sores/lesions/rashes including oral lesions
- testicular discomfort
- testicular mass
- testicular swelling
- urethral discharge
- rectal discomfort/discharge (men reporting receptive anal sex)
- time of last void
- fever/night sweats
- lymphadenopathy
2. **Female Client**

If this information has not already been obtained from the client’s description of her chief complaint, specifically ask about:

- dysuria
- abdominal pain
- vaginal discharge
- sores/lesions/rashes including oral lesions
- vaginal odour/itch
- dyspareunia
- rectal discomfort/discharge (women reporting receptive anal sex)
- fever/night sweats
- lymphadenopathy

The client should also be questioned regarding:

- LMP (last menstrual period)
- menstrual abnormalities
- gravida
- parity
- birth control
- date and result last Pap (papanicolaou) test
- If pregnant, estimated date of confinement (EDC)

**C. Drug/Other Allergy**

Ask client if he/she has any drug allergies with specific reference made to antibiotics. If client is allergic to a medication the type of allergic reaction must be documented to differentiate true allergy from drug intolerance.

**D. Concomitant Medication**

Obtain history of present or recent (within past month) course of medications. Elicit type, dose, frequency, and reason for taking each medication. The client may not know the specific name of the medication. Ask for a description in his/her own words. Medication such as antibiotics may interfere with the test results if taken in the week prior to testing. Client medication may have adverse interaction with planned treatment.

**E. Past History**

Elicit information regarding past history of:

- Blood transfusions/donations (if ever donated)
- Born outside of Canada (arrival date and port of entry)
- Medical care outside Canada (e.g. history of treatment for STI such as syphilis, invasive medical or surgical procedures, etc.)
- STIs
- Non-prescription injection drug use including narcotics, anabolic steroids, etc., especially in past 6 months. Also ask about other substance use and drug equipment sharing
- Previous test for HIV, date and result for both client and their sexual and/or drug equipment sharing partner(s)
- Previous test for hepatitis B, date and result for client and if appropriate, both their sexual and/or drug equipment sharing partner(s)
- Previous history of hepatitis B immunization
- Previous history of hepatitis A immunization
- Previous test for hepatitis C (HCV), date and result for both client and if appropriate, for drug equipment sharing partner(s)
- If client is HCV positive ask if they have ever been immunized for hepatitis A and B
- Significant medical and surgical history

F. Social History

It is important to obtain relevant information about the client as a person and the individual's life situation. The social history assesses the client using a holistic approach. For example, information in the following areas may or may not be addressed:
- Home situation, significant others and relationships
- Occupation
- Cultural beliefs (relevant to perceptions of health, illness, and treatment)
- Substance use, i.e. use of alcohol, drugs, and other related substances, snorting
- Percutaneous risk other than drug injection, i.e. tattoos/piercings

When inquiring about behaviours, it is helpful to use questions that do not require a ‘yes’ or ‘no’ response. Examples of questions that might be useful when inquiring about alcohol and non-prescription drug use are as follows:
- ‘How much alcohol do you drink?’

Depending on the answer more exploration may be required. Specific questions about the duration, frequency, and quantity of drinking may be useful. For example:
- ‘When did you start to drink? What do you drink? How much do you drink on an average weekday/weekend?’
- ‘Have you had sex while under the influence of alcohol or other substances?’

Similarly, questions about non-prescription drug use are as follows:

In particular, questions about needle sharing should be asked:
- ‘Have you ever shared needles or equipment used to inject/take drugs?’
- ‘When did you last use ___________?’
See Section XVI for details about client education and counselling.

G. Sexual History

A sexual history is necessary for all clients to provide information to guide risk-reduction counselling, to identify those at risk for sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, and to identify what anatomic sites are suitable for STI screening.

Note: The term partner will be used throughout this document to describe a person who has sexual contact with the client. Other terms that may be used but not limited to, are client, trick, sexual contact, john, sex worker, and spouse.

Document the following:

- Sexual preference/orientation. Avoid terms such as “gay” or “straight”. Instead ask, ‘When you have sex, is it with men, women, or both?’
- Age first sexually active. In cases where the age of sexual debut is under the legal age of consent, also ask ‘Did you want to have sex with that person at that time?’
- History of sexual abuse/assault. ‘Have you ever had sex with someone when you said ‘no’ and they didn’t stop?’; “Has anyone ever touched you sexually when you didn’t want them to?”
- Number of partners in past 2 and 12 months
- Date of contact relevant to symptoms, with whom (steady vs. casual known/unknown, sex trade worker)
- Health of sex partner(s) if client identifies sexual health issues with any of their partners. For example, ‘Do you or any of your partners use substances to enhance your sexual function?, i.e. Viagra, Cialis, etc.’
- Geographic location and origin of sexual contact(s). ‘In what city or town did this contact occur?’; ‘Is this partner from here, or from outside the city/town?’; ‘Where did you meet the partner?, i.e. bars, bathhouse, online, park, etc.’
- Type of contact
  - oral-genital (giving or receiving)
  - vaginal
  - anal (insertive/receptive)
  - use of sex toys – shared or not
- Safer sex practices for each type of contact, especially in past 2 months. Ask about condom use and condom problems, i.e. slippage, breakage.
- High-risk activities, practices. To help identify high-risk activities, ask ‘Have you ever exchanged sex for drugs, food or a place to sleep?’
- Partners with high risks (HIV, IVDU, involvement with sex workers, bisexual men, from HIV endemic country, etc.)
- Conclude this part of the interview with, ‘Is there anything you would like to ask me or that you think I should know?’
II. Physical Examination (October 1, 2013)

Verbal consent must be obtained for the physical examination. For clients under the age of eighteen (18) years, they should be assessed and determined to be a mature minor, and this should be documented on the client chart.

A. Environment and Equipment

- Privacy is essential
- Client should be warm and adequately draped
- Adequate illumination
- Infection Prevention and Control guidelines are followed
- Provide chaperone or assistant when requested by client.

B. Psychological Assessment

- Recognize emotional events such as separation and rejection causing anger, hurt, guilt, and embarrassment.
- Recognize existence of stress related to financial, occupational, domestic or sexual matters.
- Recognize existence of fear of physical exam, testing procedures, treatments, HIV/AIDS, cancer, and herpes.
- Clinician should at all times maintain a non-judgmental position.

C. General Outline for Males and Females

- Explain all procedures and tests to the client. Recognize the client has the right to refuse.
- Mouth and pharyngeal examination if history warrants
- Inspection of the skin and pubic hair
- Palpation for lymphadenopathy
- Examination of external genitalia
- Perianal inspection if history warrants, e.g. anal sex

D. Specific Examination

1. Mouth and Throat

- The oral cavity and pharynx are examined with the use of a tongue blade and good illumination.
- Observe and note the presence of erythema, lesions, candidal plaques, sores or pus on the lips, tongue, oral cavity, tonsillar crypts or posterior pharyngeal wall.
2. Skin and Pubic Hair

- A general inspection of the hands, palms, soles (if rash reported), forearms, lower abdomen, inguinal areas, thighs and genitals will reveal inflammation, sores, rashes or lesions. Particular attention should be paid to the interdigital spaces and pubic hair for nits, lice and burrows of scabies.

3. Lymphadenopathy

- Palpate cervical, axillary, inguinal, and femoral areas for adenopathy as appropriate.

4. Males

i) External Genitalia

- General inspection will demonstrate if external genitalia appear normal or whether the penis is edematous, has scars, lesions or is circumcised.
- If the client is uncircumcised, the foreskin should be examined for growths and lesions.
- The foreskin should be retracted and the glans examined for growths and lesions.
- The external urethral meatus should be examined for discharge, lesions, growths, and congenital anomalies such as hypospadias.
- Finally, the penile shaft should be gently palpated for masses or nodules.

ii) Scrotum

- Supine position is preferred; however, client should be standing when examining for hernias and varicoceles.
- The scrotum should be inspected for skin changes and obvious swelling.
- Using one hand, GENTLY palpate each testicle for size, tenderness, and masses.
- Holding the testicle in place with one hand, with the other hand palpate the epididymis along its entire route from the lower margin of the testicle up to the spermatic cord. Swellings, nodules, and tenderness should be noted.
- Discuss testicular self-examination with all clients.

iii) Anus

- Client may lie on his/her side with his knees drawn up towards his/her chin, or assume either the knee-chest lithotomy position
- Spread buttocks widely
- Inspect peri-anal region for warts, lesions, hemorrhoids, fissures or discharge.
5. Females

i) External Genitalia

- With client in lithotomy position, examine labia for erythema, growths or lesions.
- Separate the labia and examine for erythema, growths, lesions or discharge.
- Inspect introitus and urethra for inflammation, lesions and discharge.

ii) Vaginal Speculum Examination (Lithotomy Position)

- Use warm speculum. If lubricant is required use warm water only.
- The speculum is held in one hand and the labia separated with the thumb and index finger of the other hand.
- The handle of the speculum is turned approximately 45-90° and inserted posteriorly into the vagina, avoiding pressure on the urethra.
- Speculum is advanced gently at the same time rotated back to the axis of the midline.
- The blades of the speculum are opened and the cervix viewed for discharge, growths or lesions.
- The lateral vaginal wall and fornices are inspected for erythema, discharge and lesions.
- Specimens are obtained from the endocervix, fornices (if appropriate) and any lesions.
- The speculum is partially closed and slowly withdrawn. During this procedure it should be rotated 90° to view the anterior and posterior vaginal walls.

iii) Bimanual Pelvic Examination (Lithotomy Position)

- Insert lubricated index and middle fingers of one hand along posterior vaginal wall. The palm of the hand should remain perpendicular to the floor throughout the examination.
- Examine contour of cervix with fingers and then holding cervix between two fingers, the size, shape, position, mobility, consistency and tenderness (if any) can be judged. The normal cervix is freely movable for 2-3 cm in any direction.
- Move fingers to left, right and posterior fornix and note tenderness or masses.
- The uterus is examined bimanually with one hand cooperating with the other. The fingers of the abdominal hand are placed flat on the abdomen about halfway between the symphysis pubis and the umbilicus. Gently apply pressure with the abdominal hand and elevate the cervix and therefore the uterus with the other hand. As soon as pressure is made on the uterus with the abdominal hand, it will be perceived by the vaginal hand. Size, mobility, position and tenderness of the uterus should be noted.
- The adnexa is examined by placing the vaginal fingers in each lateral fornix and directing them slightly laterally and anteriorly. The abdominal hand should apply
deep pressure in the corresponding abdominal area and adnexa will be felt between the two hands. Ovarian size, tenderness and masses as well as fallopian tube masses and tenderness should be noted. The normal fallopian tubes are not palpable.

iv) Perineum and Anus (Lithotomy Position)

- Inspect perineal and anal region for warts, lesions, hemorrhoids, fissures or discharge.
III. Routine STI Testing (July 7, 2014)

Informed verbal consent must be obtained for each and every laboratory test performed. For clients under the age of eighteen (18) years, they should be assessed and determined to be a mature minor, and this should be documented on the client chart.

All specimens must be obtained with client in supine position except for those specimens obtained during an anoscopy.

If sexual contact with a new partner occurred less than 48 hours prior to clinic visit, bacteriological (culture) specimens may be unreliable (i.e. falsely negative) and clients should be encouraged to have testing repeated when at least 48 hours have elapsed since exposure or non-culture methods such as Nucleic Acid Amplification Technology (NAAT)\(^1\) testing should be used. However, if NAAT testing is used, client should still be advised that the test may be falsely negative and may consider repeating test when at least 48 hours have elapsed since exposure.

If client is reporting antibiotic use within a week, defer testing until one week following completion or use non-culture method such as NAAT testing.

Average STI screening should be every 3-6 months for individuals who are at ongoing risk but the maximum frequency should be testing monthly, unless symptomatic.

A. Males (minimum requirement)

- Urethral culture for gonorrhea\(^2\) and Gram stain of urethral smear if history of urethral discharge, dysuria or testicular pain, or if contact to *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (N.gonorrhoeae, gonorrhea, GC), *Chlamydia trachomatis* (C.Trachomatis, chlamydia, CT), Mucopurulent Cervicitis (MPC), Nongonococcal Urethritis (NGU), Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID). (See Figure – Algorithm For Asymptomatic Males Presenting to STI Clinics for Screening).
- Urine for gonorrhea and chlamydia NAAT
- Rectal and/or throat culture for gonorrhea if indicated (reports ever having receptive anal, or current rectal symptoms, or active oral with a male partner) (See note below)
- Rectal swab for chlamydia and gonorrhea NAAT if indicated (reports ever having receptive anal or current rectal symptoms) (See note below)

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\(^1\) Type of NAAT tests include Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) or Transcription-mediated amplification (TMA)

\(^2\) Culture is the recommended method because of antimicrobial susceptibility testing, which ensures continued surveillance for antimicrobial resistance.
• **Note:** Do not need to offer/perform rectal CT/GC testing if no reported history of receptive anal sex since last STI test (which included rectal CT/GC testing) and not reporting rectal symptoms.

- Eye swab for chlamydia and gonorrhea if symptomatic from eyes (redness, discharge) with available test (culture or NAAT)

- **Serologic Testing:**
  - Syphilis antibody serology (syphilis enzyme immunoassay (STS-EIA)).
  - HIV serology by enzyme immunoassay (HIV-EIA) after pre-test counselling.
  - Pre-immunization serology for Hepatitis A (HAV IgG) is recommended for the following individuals as per *Alberta Health Services Immunization Program Standards Manual* and as follows:
    - Individuals born prior to 1945
    - Individuals from a hepatitis A endemic country (all countries other than those listed below are considered endemic for hepatitis A:)
      - For purposes of pre-immunization serology the following countries are NOT endemic:
        - Aland Islands
        - Andorra
        - Australia
        - Austria
        - Belgium
        - Canada
        - Denmark
        - Faroe Islands
        - Finland
        - France
        - Germany
        - Greece
        - Greenland
        - Iceland
        - Ireland
        - Italy
        - Japan
        - Liechtenstein
        - Luxembourg
        - Monaco
        - Netherlands
        - New Zealand
        - Norway
        - Portugal
        - San Marino
        - Spain
        - Sweden
        - Switzerland
        - United Kingdom
        - USA
    - Individuals diagnosed with hepatitis B and/or C infection
  - **Note:** Perform pre-immunization serology for clients who report a history of having Hepatitis A infection to confirm immunity.
    - Pre-immunization serology for Hepatitis B (anti-HBsAg and HBsAg) if no history of Hepatitis B immunization and/or no previous documented immunity to Hepatitis B (i.e. Anti-HBsAg ≥ 10 IU/L).
    - Screen annually for HBsAg in clients with ongoing risks for Hepatitis B (and are not immunized and/or don’t have documented immunity) and/or present with symptoms of acute hepatitis (e.g. jaundice, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting).
    - Hepatitis C antibody serology (anti-HCV) if at risk by history – see Section XI for details on hepatitis testing.

**B. Females (minimum requirement)**

- Vaginal wet mount and/or gram stain, with assessment of pH and “Whiff” test if vaginal symptoms present.
- Cervical examination for edema/friability.
- Endocervical culture for gonorrhea
- Rectal and/or throat culture for gonorrhea if indicated (reports ever having receptive anal, or current rectal symptoms, or active oral with a male partner) (See note below)
- Endocervical swab or urine for chlamydia and gonorrhea NAAT.
- Rectal swab for chlamydia and gonorrhea NAAT if indicated (reports ever having receptive anal or current rectal symptoms) (See note below)
- **Note:** Do not need to offer/perform rectal CT/GC testing if no reported history of receptive anal sex since last STI test (which included rectal CT/GC testing) and not reporting rectal symptoms.
- Eye swab for chlamydia and gonorrhea if symptomatic from eyes (redness, discharge) with available test (culture or NAAT)
- **Hysterectomy:**
  - gonorrhea culture from suture line or posterior vaginal wall
  - vaginal swab or urine for chlamydia and gonorrhea NAAT
  - throat and rectal specimens as indicated above
- **Pregnant Women:**
  - Urine for chlamydia and gonorrhea NAAT
  - Defer Pap test until after pregnancy unless following up from previous abnormal result (Consult with clinic MD before proceeding with Pap)
  - May perform speculum exam to obtain vaginal swab for wetmount and/or gram stain if vaginal symptoms present.
  - Do NOT perform bimanual exam.
- **Pap Testing:**
  - May offer cervical cancer screening for clients at age 21 or approximately three years after their first intimate sexual activity, whichever occurs LATER.
    - (Intimate sexual activity includes intercourse as well as digital or oral sexual activity involving the genital area with a partner of either gender.)
  - Regardless of the Pap test findings, a woman with a visibly abnormal cervix or abnormal bleeding should be referred appropriately.
  - Refer to the *Alberta Cervical Cancer Screening Guidelines* for further information.
    - Online Link: [http://www.screeningforlife.ca/cervical/](http://www.screeningforlife.ca/cervical/)
- **Serologic Testing:**
  - Syphilis antibody serology (syphilis enzyme immunoassay (STS-EIA)).
  - HIV serology by enzyme immunoassay (HIV-EIA) after pre-test counselling.
  - Pre-immunization serology for Hepatitis A (HAV IgG) is recommended for the following individuals as per *Alberta Health Services Immunization Program Standards Manual* and as follows:
    - Individuals born prior to 1945
    - Individuals from a hepatitis A endemic country (all countries other than those listed below are considered endemic for hepatitis A: ...
Individuals diagnosed with hepatitis B and/or C infection

**Note:** Perform pre-immunization serology for clients who report a history of having Hepatitis A infection to confirm immunity.

- Pre-immunization serology for Hepatitis B (anti-HBsAg and HBsAg) if no history of Hepatitis B immunization and/or no previous documented immunity to Hepatitis B (i.e. Anti-HbsAg ≥ 10 IU/L).
- Screen annually for HBsAg in clients with ongoing risks for Hepatitis B (and are not immunized and/or don't have documented immunity) and/or present with symptoms of acute hepatitis (e.g. jaundice, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting).
- Hepatitis C antibody serology (anti-HCV) if at risk by history – see Section XI for details on hepatitis testing.

**C. Transgender**

- Testing will be offered based on current anatomy and risks:
  - Male anatomy – see Males (minimum requirements)
  - Female anatomy – see Females (minimum requirements)
D. Asymptomatic Males Presenting to STI Clinics for Screening – Algorithm

Asymptomatic* male client presents to clinic for screening

Is client a contact to CT, GC, NGU, MPC, or PID?

YES

Perform urethral swab for GC culture and gram stain

NO

Perform urine NAAT for GC

Test Result

Positive

Perform urethral swab for GC culture prior to treatment

Negative

*Asymptomatic is defined as no urethral symptoms (e.g. urethral discharge, dysuria, redness, etc.) and no testicular pain
IV. Laboratory Procedures (Specimen Collection) (July 7, 2014)

A. Venous Blood Specimen

i) Purpose:
- To obtain venous blood for serology and other haematological/biochemical tests.

ii) Equipment:
- Vacutainer tube and holder, venoject needle (21-23 gauge) or butterfly needle (safety engineered)
- Alcohol swabs
- Tourniquet
- Gauze pads and tape/bandaid
- Gloves

iii) Procedure:
- Screw needle into vacutainer without removing rubber guard. Position tube loosely in holder without puncturing rubber stopper. Don gloves.
- Select venipuncture site – antecubital fossa for cephalic or basilic veins preferred.
- Apply tourniquet above elbow, have client form fist +/- tapping over vein.
- Cleanse puncture site with alcohol swab.
- Insert needle into vein with bevel up. When in place, advance vacutainer tube to puncture rubber stopper. When blood flowing, loosen tourniquet off and open fist.
- Pull back tube from the vacutainer to release the vacuum.
- Apply pressure to vein with gauze pad as needle is removed; apply pressure until bleeding stops.
- Remove tube from holder, discard needle in sharps container (never recap needle).
- Assess puncture site for clotting and apply tape over swab or place bandaid over site.
- Dispose of equipment in appropriate containers. DO NOT RESHEATH NEEDLE.
B. Urethral Specimen

1. Urethra (male) for Gram Stain

i) Purpose
   - To detect or rule out the presence of bacterial infection in the urethra by microscopic examination of the discharge.

ii) Equipment
   - Small aluminium applicator with a synthetic (non-cotton) tipped sterile swab
   - Clean glass slide
   - Gas flame/methyl alcohol

iii) Procedure
   - Ideally, the client should not have voided for at least 2 hours as voiding reduces the amount of exudate and may decrease the ability to detect organisms. **Note:** gram stain should be done regardless of time of last void.
   - Hold penis and retract foreskin as necessary (client or clinician).
   - Insert swab slowly 3-4 cm into urethra, rotate slowly and withdraw gently and roll swab onto slide.
   - Air dry, fix with methyl alcohol or heat-fix material to slide by passing through flame quickly until slide is warm to touch to skin. Overheating will destroy cellular details. The slide can now be stained. See *Page 35* for gram stain procedure.
   - “Milking” the penis 3-4 times from the base to the glans enhances the ability to detect otherwise unapparent urethral discharge.
2. Urethra for culture of *Neisseria gonorrhoea* and herpes simplex virus

i) Purpose
- To detect or rule out the presence of these pathogens in the urethra.

ii) Equipment
- Small aluminium applicator with a synthetic (non-cotton) tipped sterile swab
- Culture plate or charcoal medium (*Neisseria gonorrhoea*) or universal transport medium (herpes simplex virus)

iii) Procedure

**Male**
- Ideally, the client should not have voided for at least 2 hours as voiding reduces the amount of exudate and may decrease the ability to detect organisms. **Note:** culture should be done regardless of time of last void.
- Hold penis and retract foreskin as necessary (client or clinician).
- Locate urinary meatus and insert swab slowly 3-4 cm into urethra and rotate slowly and withdraw gently.
- Inoculate culture plate or place in charcoal or universal transport medium.

**Female**
- Locate urinary opening and insert swab 1-2cm into urethra, rotate slowly and withdraw gently.
- Inoculate culture plate or place in charcoal or universal transport medium.

iv) Storage and Transport

**Neisseria gonorrhoea Culture**
- **Culture Plate:** After inoculation store in CO₂ incubator between 5-7% CO₂ concentration (refer to equipment manual). Transport to lab at room temperature within 24 hours.
- **Charcoal Swab:** Store at room temperature or between 4-8°C

**Herpes Simplex Virus Culture**
- **Universal Transport Medium:** Store between 4-8°C following specimen collection.
3. Urine for NAAT testing of *Neisseria gonorrhoea* and *Chlamydia trachomatis* (Aptima® Urine Specimen Collection Guide)

i) Purpose
   - To detect or rule out the presence of these pathogens through urine collection.

ii) Equipment
   - Urine Collection Cup (Preservative Free)
   - *Aptima® Urine Specimen Collection Kit*: Disposable Pipette, Urine Specimen Transport Tube

iii) Procedure
   - Client should not have urinated for at least 1 hour prior to specimen collection. If the client has voided recently this does not preclude testing.
   1. Direct client to provide first-catch urine (approximately 20 to 30 mL of initial urine stream) into urine collection cup free of any preservatives. Collection of larger volumes of urine may result in specimen dilution that may reduce test sensitivity. Female clients should not cleanse labial area prior to providing specimen.
   2. Remove cap from urine specimen transport tube and transfer 2 mL of urine into urine specimen transport tube using disposable pipette provided. The correct volume of urine has been added when fluid level is between black lines on urine specimen transport tube label.

   3. Re-cap urine specimen transport tube tightly.

iv) Storage and Transport
   1. Transfer urine into APTIMA urine specimen transport tube within 24 hours of collection.
   2. Store and ship to lab at room temperature.
C. Endocervix Specimen

1. Endocervix for culture of Neisseria gonorrhea, Chlamydia trachomatis, and herpes simplex virus

i) Purpose
   - To detect or rule out the presence of these pathogens in the endocervical canal.

ii) Equipment
   - Speculum
   - Synthetic (non-cotton) tipped sterile swabs
   - Culture plate or charcoal medium (*Neisseria gonorrhea*) or universal transport medium (herpes simplex virus or *Chlamydia trachomatis*)
   - Proctological swab

iii) Procedure
   - Clean ectocervix well with proctological swab. Mucus plug should be removed with synthetic (non-cotton) tipped swab.
   - Insert swab 1-2cm into cervical canal, rotate 360° and retain for 10-30 seconds. Pathogenic organisms invading the endocervix survive in the columnar epithelium of the cervical canal.
   - Inoculate culture plate or place swab in charcoal or universal transport medium.

iv) Storage and Transport

*Neisseria Gonorrhoea:*
   - *Culture Plate:* After inoculation store in CO₂ incubator between 5-7% CO₂ concentration (Refer to equipment manual). Transport to lab at room temperature within 48 hours.
   - *Charcoal Swab:* Store at room temperature or between 4-8°C following specimen collection.

*Herpes Simplex Virus:*
   - *Universal Transport Medium:* Store between 4-8°C following specimen collection.

**NOTE:**
   - Obtain specimens for *Neisseria gonorrhoea* culture first and *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Neisseria gonorrhoea* NAAT testing second.
2. Endocervix for NAAT testing of *Neisseria gonorrhoea* and *Chlamydia trachomatis* (Aptima® Swab Specimen Collection Guide)

i) Purpose
   - To detect or rule out the presence of these pathogens in the endocervical canal.

ii) Equipment
   - Speculum
   - Proctological swab
   - *Aptima® Unisex Swab Specimen Collection Kit for Endocervical and Male Urethral Swab Specimens*: Aptima® Cleaning Swab (Female) – not for specimen collection (white shaft swab), Aptima® Unisex Swab for Endocervical and Male Urethral Specimens (blue shaft swab), Aptima® Swab Specimen Transport Tube

iii) Procedure
   1. Clean ectocervix well with Aptima® cleaning swab or proctological swab. Mucus plug should be removed with synthetic (non-cotton) tipped swab. Discard this swab.

   ![Image of swab handling]

   2. Insert specimen collection swab 1-2cm into cervical canal, gently rotate swab clockwise for 10 to 30 seconds in endocervical canal to ensure adequate sampling.

   ![Image of swab insertion]

   3. Withdraw swab carefully; avoid any contact with vaginal mucosa.
   4. Remove cap from swab specimen transport tube and immediately place specimen collection swab into specimen transport tube.
   5. Carefully break swab shaft at scoreline; use care to avoid splashing contents.
   6. Re-cap swab specimen transport tube tightly.

iv) Storage and Transport
   1. Store and ship to lab at room temperature.
2. Endocervix for Pap (Papanicolaou) Test

Collect cervical specimens for STI testing (i.e. gonorrhea culture and chlamydia NAAT) prior to Pap testing. Sensitivity of gonorrhea culture is dependent on specimen collection and transport and as a result collect this specimen prior to Pap testing.

Ideal Conditions for Taking Pap Tests:
- Avoidance of vaginal douching for 24 hours before the test.
- Avoidance of use of contraceptive creams or jellies for 24 hours before the test.
- Avoidance of intercourse for 24 hours before the test.
- Do NOT defer the Pap test due to menstruation or abnormal bleeding.
- Do NOT defer Pap test due to simultaneous cervical or vaginal infection.

BD SurePath™ Liquid Based Pap Test

i) Purpose
- To detect early atypia or dysplasia of the cervix.

ii) Equipment
- Long handled forceps
- Speculum
- Gauze/proctological swab
- Rovers Cervix Brush (Broom)
- SurePath™ Vial (Liquid Media)

iii) Procedure
- Visualize cervix (lithotomy position); lubricate speculum with warm water not gel.
- Clean ectocervix with gauze/proctological swab and remove mucus plug.
- Using Rovers Cervix Brush (Broom)
  - Position tip of longer bristles in cervical os. Begin rotating in clockwise direction (1/4 - 1/2 turn). Bristles will begin to stiffen.
  - Continue rotating in a clockwise direction and gently push towards the cervix until the shorter bristles begin to bend extending over the ectocervix.
  - Complete five - 360° rotations.
- Remove device, pop off ‘broom’ head into SurePath™ vial.

- Place cap on vial and tighten. Send BD SurePath™ vial to lab for processing.

**Note:**
- For women who have had a total hysterectomy due to cancer, Pap tests should be obtained from the vaginal vault (suture line) utilizing the Rovers Cervix Brush (Broom).
ThinPrep® Liquid Based Pap Test

i) Purpose
- To detect early atypia or dysplasia of the cervix.

ii) Equipment
- Long handled forceps
- Speculum
- Gauze/proctological swab
- Plastic spatula
- Brush
- ThinPrep® Vial (Liquid Media)

iii) Procedure
- Visualize cervix (lithotomy position); lubricate speculum with warm water not gel.
- Clean ectocervix with gauze/proctological swab and remove mucus plug.
- With the spatula well applied rotate the spatula 360° ending in the horizontal position at the 3 and 9 o’clock position.
- Swish vigorously at least 10 times in the ThinPrep® Vial. Do not leave the spatula in the vial while you obtain the endocervical cells using the brush.
- Insert the brush gently all the way into the cervical os but no further than the end of the bristles and turn through 90° only.
- Swish brush vigorously with a “mashing” action against the inside wall of the vial. You cannot harm the cells from the samples so be vigorous.
- Tighten the cap so the black markings on the cap and vial are past each other.
**Note:**
- For women who have had a hysterectomy due to cancer, collect a Pap specimen from the vaginal vault (suture line) utilizing the broad end of the spatula.
D. Vaginal Swab

1. Vaginal swab for wet mount and/or gram stain

i) Purpose
   - To collect vaginal secretions for wet mount and/or gram stain

ii) Equipment
   - Synthetic (non-cotton) tipped sterile swab(s)
   - Glass slides
   - Cover slips
   - Normal saline
   - pH paper
   - 10% KOH (Potassium Hydroxide)
   - Speculum

iii) Procedure
   - During speculum exam, collect sample from posterior fornix with swab, transfer to a drop of saline on a slide (wet mount) or to a dry slide (Gram stain). Cover wet mount with cover slip and examine immediately.
   - As speculum is removed, touch the pH paper to the secretions at the tip of the speculum (blood or cervical mucous can alter pH), then add a drop of KOH and smell for the evolution of a fishy (amine) odour.
   - The wet mount vaginal swab may also be used to test for pH.
2. Vaginal swab for culture

i) Purpose
- To detect or rule out the presence of *Trichomonas vaginalis*, *Candida albicans* or other vaginal pathogens. Vaginal specimens for culture of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* are only appropriate in women who have undergone a hysterectomy or in pre-pubertal girls.

ii) Equipment
- Synthetic (non-cotton tipped) sterile swab
- Speculum
- Culture plate or charcoal medium (*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*) or clear transport medium (*Trichomonas, Candida*, or other vaginal pathogens)

iii) Procedure
- Collect specimen from posterior vaginal fornix or from the hysterectomy suture line utilizing a synthetic tipped swab.
- Inoculate culture plate or place swab in transport medium.

iv) Storage and Transport

*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
- *Culture Plate:* After inoculation store in CO₂ incubator between 5-7% CO₂ concentration (Refer to equipment manual). Transport to lab at room temperature within 48 hours.
- *Charcoal Swab:* Store at room temperature or between 4-8°C.

*Bacterial Vaginosis/Yeast/Trichomonas*
- *Clear Transport Medium:* Swabs should be stored at 4-8°C and can be transported at room temperature. If the swab is for yeast culture, (C. albicans) then storage at 4-8°C is recommended, transport at room temperature.
2. Vaginal swab for NAAT testing of *Neisseria gonorrhoea* and *Chlamydia trachomatis* (Aptima® Vaginal Swab Specimen Collection Guide)

i) Purpose
- To detect or rule out the presence of *Neisseria gonorrhoea* and *Chlamydia trachomatis*.

ii) Equipment
- Speculum
- *Aptima® Vaginal Swab Specimen Collection Kit*: Aptima® Vaginal Swab (pink shaft), Aptima® Vaginal Swab Transport Media

iii) Procedure
1. Insert swab into the inside opening of the vagina, about two inches, and gently rotate swab for 10 to 30 seconds. Make sure swab touches the walls of the vagina so that moisture is absorbed by swab.

2. Withdraw swab without touching skin.
3. Remove cap from swab transport media and immediately place specimen collection swab into specimen transport media.
4. Carefully break swab shaft at scoreline; use care to avoid splashing contents.

5. Re-cap swab specimen transport tube tightly.

iv) Storage and Transport
1. Store and ship to lab at room temperature.
E. Rectum for culture/NAAT of Neisseria gonorrhoea and Chlamydia trachomatis

i) Purpose
- To detect or rule out the presence of pathogens within the rectum.

ii) Equipment
- Synthetic (non-cotton) tipped sterile swab
- Culture plate or charcoal medium (Neisseria gonorrhoea) or universal transport medium (Chlamydia trachomatis)
- Aptima® Unisex Swab Specimen Collection Kit

iii) Procedure
- Position client; female in lithotomy, male in lateral, knee-chest or lithotomy.
- Instruct client to bear down as for a bowel movement. When rectal mucosa everts revealing anal crypts insert swab into anal canal 2-3 cm and rotate.
- Remove swab and inoculate culture plate or place in charcoal, universal transport medium, or Aptima® Swab Specimen Transport Tube
- Contamination of the swab with small amount of fecal material does not necessitate obtaining a new specimen as selective culture medium suppresses the growth of normal bowel flora. If a large amount of fecal material is present the procedure should be repeated.

iv) Storage and Transport

Neisseria gonorrhoea
- Culture Plate: After inoculation store in CO₂ incubator between 5-7% CO₂ concentration (Refer to equipment manual). Transport to lab at room temperature within 48 hours.
- Charcoal Swab: Store at room temperature or between 4-8°C.
- Aptima Swab Specimen Transport Tube: Store and ship to lab at room temperature.

Chlamydia trachomatis
- Universal Transport Medium: Store between 4-8°C following specimen collection.
- Aptima Swab Specimen Transport Tube: Store and ship to lab at room temperature.
F. Throat for culture/NAAT of *Neisseria gonorrhoea*

i) Purpose
- To detect or rule out the presence of pathogens in the oropharynx.

ii) Equipment
- Synthetic (non-cotton) tipped sterile swab
- Tongue depressor
- Culture plate or charcoal transport medium (*Neisseria gonorrhoea*) or universal transport medium (*Chlamydia trachomatis*)
- *Aptima® Unisex Swab Specimen Collection Kit*

iii) Procedure
- Place depressor on tongue and ask client to say "ah".
- Swab right and left tonsillar crypts and then posterior pharynx. Pathologic organisms invade epithelium of tonsillar crypts and pharynx. Gag reflex is stimulated upon contact of swab with posterior pharynx.
- Inoculate culture plate or place swab in charcoal, universal transport medium, or *Aptima® Swab Specimen Transport Tube*.

iv) Storage and Transport

*Neisseria Gonorrhea:*
- *Culture Plate:* After inoculation store in CO\(_2\) incubator between 5-7% CO\(_2\) concentration (Refer to equipment manual). Transport to lab at room temperature within 48 hours.
- Charcoal Swab: Store at room temperature or between 4-8°C.
- *Aptima Swab Specimen Transport Tube:* Store and ship to lab at room temperature.

*Chlamydia trachomatis*
- *Universal Transport Medium:* Store between 4-8°C following specimen collection.
- *Aptima Swab Specimen Transport Tube:* Store and ship to lab at room temperature.
G. Eyes for culture/NAAT of *Neisseria gonorrhea*, *Chlamydia trachomatis*, and herpes simplex virus

i) Purpose
- To detect or rule out the presence of pathogens in the eyes if symptoms/signs of infection.

ii) Equipment
- Synthetic (non-cotton) sterile swab
- Culture plate or charcoal swab (*Neisseria gonorrhea*) universal transport medium (*Chlamydia trachomatis*, herpes simplex virus)
- Normal saline or sterile water
- **Aptima® Unisex Swab Specimen Collection Kit**

iii) Procedure
- Gently pull the lower lid, of the affected eye, away from the conjunctiva.
- If eyes are dry, wet swab with sterile water or normal saline.
- Collect specimen from the lower conjunctival sac, moving swab from inside corner of eye to outside corner.
- Inoculate culture plate or place swab in charcoal, universal transport medium, or **Aptima® Swab Specimen Transport Tube**.

iv) Storage and Transport

**Neisseria gonorrhea**
- *Culture Plate*: After inoculation store in CO₂ incubator between 5-7% CO₂ concentration (Refer to equipment manual). Transport to lab at room temperature within 48 hours.
- *Charcoal Swab*: Store at room temperature or between 4-8°C.
- **Aptima Swab Specimen Transport Tube**: Store and ship to lab at room temperature.

**Chlamydia trachomatis*/Herpes Simplex Virus**
- *Universal Transport Medium*: Store between 4-8°C after following specimen collection.
- **Aptima Swab Specimen Transport Tube**: Store and ship to lab at room temperature.
H. Lesions

1. Direct testing for Herpes Simplex virus and Syphilis PCR testing

i) Purpose

- To detect or rule out the presence of herpes simplex virus and/or syphilis.

ii) Equipment

- Synthetic sterile swab (non-cotton tipped)
- Sterile needle
- Normal saline/sterile water
- Universal transport medium
- Gauze

iii) Procedure

- For vesicular lesions: With sterile needle break vesicle(s). May wish to protect eyes as blisters may squirt.
- Collect fluid from vesicles by pressing swab against vesicle(s) to absorb fluid and then swab base of lesion.
- For external ulcerative lesions: Areas with eschar must be removed. Firmly rotate swab over ulcerated area in order to obtain material from base of lesions.
- Place swab in universal transport medium.
- Multiple swabs from external lesions can be placed in same vial of universal transport medium.

iv. Storage and Transport

Herpes Simplex Virus and Syphilis

- Universal Transport Medium: Store between 4-8°C following specimen collection.
2. *Haemophilus ducreyi* (Chancroid) PCR Testing

i) Purpose
   - To detect or rule out the presence of *Haemophilus ducreyi* in suspicious lesions.

ii) Equipment
   - Dacron or cotton swab.
   - Universal transport medium.

iii) Procedure
   - Dacron or cotton swab taken from the genital ulcer. This is best collected by flushing/cleansing the area with sterile physiological saline, and then collecting material from the base of the ulcer. Swab may be submitted dry, or placed into at least 1mL Universal Transport Medium.

iv) Storage and Transportation
   - Hold specimen at 4-8°C prior to and during transport to ProvLab.
   - Specimen will be referred to the National Microbiology Laboratory, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Note:
- Test for *H.Ducreyi* only after consultation with clinic physician. Suspect in cases with genital ulcer disease/large groin mass in traveller/individual from endemic area with sexual contact.
3. Lymphogranuloma Venereum (LGV) Specimen Collection for Laboratory Testing or Arranging confirmation of Chlamydia trachomatis L1-L3

i) Purpose

- To confirm infection with Chlamydia trachomatis serotypes L1, L2 or L3 (aka LGV) from cervix, urethra, rectum, any lesion, or aspirate or tissue biopsy

ii) Procedure

- Consult with microbiologist on call at Provincial Laboratory if LGV is suspected, either clinically or after a positive result for Chlamydia trachomatis is confirmed
- Provincial Laboratory offers culture and PCR for Chlamydia trachomatis
- Testing for Chlamydia trachomatis serotypes L1, L2 or L3 (aka LGV testing) is referred by Provincial Laboratory to the National Microbiology Laboratory (NML) Note: Samples will not be referred to NML for LGV PCR unless the client/sample has been confirmed to be positive for C.trachomatis
- Where possible, suspected cases of LGV should have both swab and sera samples submitted for laboratory testing
- Serum should be collected in two 5mL serum separator tubes (SST)
- Serology testing alone is not sufficient to confirm LGV infection
- Swabs should be placed in universal transport media (or can request ProvLab send positive CT NAAT specimen (swab) to NML for LGV testing).
- If urine samples are to be shipped to NML, specimen should be stored frozen
- Complete Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) LGV Enhanced Surveillance Form. PHAC is coordinating national enhanced surveillance of LGV in an effort to rapidly identify and describe outbreaks in Canada. This form should be submitted to Central STI Services if probable or confirmed case of LGV to forward to PHAC. Retain copy of form for client chart.
I. Inoculation of Culture Media/Agar Plate for *Neisseria gonorrhoea*

**Note:**
- Specimens taken less than 48 hours after sexual contact may not be reliable and clients should be encouraged to have them repeated when at least 48 hours has elapsed since exposure.

i) **Purpose**
- To inoculate culture plate or transport medium with discharge / secretions from suspected infected site in such a manner as to facilitate growth, isolation and identification of pathogenic organisms

ii) **Equipment**
- Synthetic sterile swab (non-cotton tipped)
- Bacteriologic loop
- Culture plate with specific medium
- CO₂ incubator

iii) **Procedure**
- Prior to inoculation ensure culture plate is properly labelled and collection site identified.
- Culture plate should be at room temperature.
- Culture plate should remain inverted and have cover in place at all times except when being inoculated. Maintain sterility by avoiding contamination of medium by droplets or dust.

**Inoculation (Edmonton Procedure):**
- At point near circumference of medium, make a pool of secretions, approx. 3 cm. in diameter using firm circular, rolling motion of swab. Hold swab at an angle to the medium surface and do not puncture medium surface. Pooling removes bulk of discharge / secretion debris from surface of swab; puncturing of surface of medium ruins culture as organisms embedded in medium cannot be recovered or separated and identified in laboratory.
- "Streak" medium as follows: Without lifting loop from plate, continue inoculation in a zig-zag fashion through the secretion pool, covering the top ¼ of the plate. Then rotate the plate a ¼ turn and zig-zag near the circumference to cover the next ¼ of the plate. Continue this method 2 more times until all 4 quadrants have been streaked.
Note: Only pass through the secretion pool on the initial zig-zag. Do not touch sides of plate. Inoculation of plate in this manner provides for even distribution of organisms and subsequent separation of colonies should growth occur.

- When inoculation complete, place cover on plate and invert. Dispose of swab / loop appropriately.

- **Inoculation (Calgary Procedure):**
  - Thayer Martin Without Antibiotic Plates:
    1. Inoculate onto plate by touching specimen to one quadrant of the plate (roll swab to inoculate from all sides).
    2. Using disposable loop streak with gentle pressure onto $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the culture plate using loop with a back and forth direction several times and without entering the area that was previously streaked. Note: avoid touching the sides of the Petri plate.
    3. Turn the plate $\frac{1}{4}$ turn. Pass the loop through the edge of the first quadrant approximately 4 times, while streaking into the second quadrant. Continue streaking in the second quadrant without going back to the first quadrant.
    4. Rotate the plate another quarter turn and repeat the above procedure until one or two additional quadrants are streaked.
- **Thayer Martin Plates:**
  1. Inoculate onto plate by rolling the swab firmly onto 1/3 of the plate.
  2. Using disposable loop streak with gentle pressure using the sterile rod or loop with a back and forth direction several times from the top of the inoculum until the bottom of the plate. Note: Avoid touching the sides of the Petri plate.

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**iv) Storage and Transport**

- **Culture Plate:** After inoculation store in CO₂ incubator between 5-7% CO₂ concentration (Refer to equipment manual). Transport to lab at room temperature within 48 hours.
V. Microscopy (June 20, 2012)

Purpose

- To microscopically visualize and identify organisms and cellular structures in samples of discharge/secretions.

A. Kohler Illumination

Kohler is an illumination system that provides the best quality image and the highest resolution.

i) Procedure

- Turn on the light source, and adjust it to a low, comfortable light intensity.
- Place a stained slide right side up in the stage slide holder.
- Open the condenser diaphragm all the way. If the condenser has an auxiliary lens, swing it in (into the light path).
- Raise the condenser to its highest position.
- Adjust the binoculars to your interpupillary distance.
- Adjust the settings on the oculars to correspond with the interpupillary distance setting.
- Focus on the material on the slide with the 10x dry objective, using the coarse and find adjustment knobs.
- Close the field diaphragm (base of the microscope).
- Look through the oculars and lower the condenser until as sharp an image as possible of the field diaphragm is obtained. There will be a red to blue diffraction change at this point.
- If the diaphragm image is not centred, then centre it by gently turning the centering screws located on the condenser.
- Check the focus and centering by slowly opening the field diaphragm until the bright spot fills most of the field. The dark edged ring should be evenly distributed along the edge of the field. If the dark edged ring is not evenly distributed along the edge of the field. Repeat the last two steps until the dark edged ring is evenly distributed along the edge of the field.
- Open the field diaphragm (base of the microscope) until the whole field is illuminated. Do not open any further.
- Remove one ocular and look down the tube from a distance at the back focal plane of the objective.
- Close and open the condenser diaphragm until ¼ open. Replace the ocular.
- Adjust the light intensity by means of the rheostat (transformer) and/or with a neutral density filter. DO NOT adjust brightness with the condenser diaphragm or by lowering the condenser.
B. Gram Stain

i) Equipment
- Fixed slide
- Gram staining chemicals (crystal violet, gram’s iodine, decolorizer, safranin)
- Flame or methyl alcohol

ii) Method
- Air dry prepared slides; then heat by passing it several times through flame or fix smear by flooding slide with methyl alcohol for 1 minute.
- Flood with CRYSTAL VIOLET for 30 seconds.
- Wash with warm running tap water.
- Flood with GRAM’S IODINE for 30 seconds.
- Wash with warm running tap water.
- Flood with DECOLORIZER until solvent runs colourlessly from slide (1-5 seconds).
- Wash with warm water
- Flood with SAFRANIN (counter-stain) for 30 seconds.
- Wash with warm water and blot dry.
- View under oil immersion lens.

iii) Appearance
- Gram positive organisms (including Candida albicans) will stain blue to purple.
- Gram negative organisms will stain pink to red.
C. Use of Oil Immersion Lens

- Position slide over aperture of the mounting platform of the light microscope. Stabilize the slide with clips.
- Use the 10-power non-oil objective first to adjust the gross focus to locate the material and then the fine adjustment to focus the cellular composition.
- Put a drop of immersion oil on prepared slides.
- Using 100-power oil objective search for specific organisms and structures.
D. Wet Mount Preparation (*Candida albicans*, Clue Cells and *Trichomonas vaginalis*)

i) Equipment
- Slide/cover slip
- Normal saline

ii) Method
- Place a drop normal saline followed by a drop of discharge on slide
- Add cover slip and scan under low and high power and examine under phase contrast.

iii) Appearance
- *Clue cells* - very large vaginal epithelial cells with cocco-bacilli adhering to their surface. The cell has a granular appearance with bacteria blurring the cell margins.
- *Trichomonas* - actively motile organisms about the size of pus cells. The presence of the posterior flagellum (tail) is diagnostic but cannot always be seen.
- *Candida* - spherical clear organisms with well defined borders. These organisms may be seen with buds or hyphae.
E. KOH Preparation and Whiff Test for Bacterial Vaginosis

i) Equipment
- Slide/cover slip
- 10% KOH (potassium hydroxide)

ii) Method
- Following wetmount microscopy, add a drop of KOH to slide.
- Immediately sniff slide to detect a fishy (amine) odour.
- Alternatively for whiff test only, KOH can be added to the speculum lip on removal
F. Darkfield Microscopy/Fluorescent Antibody (FA) for T. pallidum

i) Purpose
- To identify the presence of treponemes in serum obtained from suspicious lesions excluding those in the mouth.
- Spirochetes are normal inhabitants of the mouth and rectum
- Collect specimens for FA testing for non-genital sites i.e. oral/anal lesions where syphilis is suspected (results will be interpreted with caution in consideration of possible false positives especially if syphilis serology is negative.)

ii) Equipment
- Warm water/normal saline
- Gauze
- Bacteriologic loop
- Slide/cover slip
- Etched slide for FA

iii) Preparation of Lesion
- Place client in appropriate position to expose lesion.
- Cleanse lesions by soaking area with warm water
- Soaking gauze and applying to lesion to remove any necrotic debris or eschar.

iv) Obtaining Specimen
- Obtain serum by pressing bacteriologic loop very firmly into base of lesion or edges of ulcer. The base of the ulcer may also be scraped but care must be taken to avoid bleeding as this will interfere with interpretation of the slide.
- A drop of serum is picked up on loop and placed on a dry glass slide.
- A drop of normal saline is added and cover slip placed over serum solution.
- Examine immediately.

v) Microscopic Examination (Darkfield Microscope)
- Place drop of immersion oil on microscope diaphragm.
- Secure slide on stage.
- Elevate diaphragm until oil makes contact with under surface of slide.
- Using the 40-power non-oil objective first adjust the gross focus to locate material and then the fine adjustment to focus the cellular composition.
- Place drop of oil on prepared slide.
- Then using 100 power oil objective search the slide for motile, spiral treponemes.

vi) FA for T. pallidum (Edmonton/Fort McMurray Clinic Only)
- Used etched slide for FA
- Send slide to Provincial Lab for processing
VI. Genital Ulcer Disease - Approach to Assessment and Management (October 1, 2013)

A. Differential Diagnosis

Clients presenting with ulcerations of the genital tract may be suffering from a variety of infectious or non-infectious conditions. The differential diagnosis includes:

- Genital herpes
- Primary syphilis
- Chancroid (H. Ducreyi)
- LGV (Lymphogranuloma venereum)
- Donovanosis
- Non-STI (e.g. L1 zoster)
- Non-infectious (friction, trauma, dermatological conditions)

B. Introduction

Although a provisional diagnosis can be based on clinical features, there is overlap in the historical and physical examination clues for each of these diseases, and clinical distinction is unreliable, even in the most experienced hands. Complete evaluation of a client with genital ulceration should therefore include diagnostic testing for the most likely diseases under consideration, that is, genital herpes and/or primary syphilis. In Alberta the prevalence of chancroid, LGV and donovanosis is extremely low, and a client with a genital ulcer(s) is unlikely to have one of these diagnoses unless they have been sexually active in a developing area or have had sex with someone from one of these areas. It is also important to remember that an individual client with one of these diseases may be co infected with other STI (e.g. – estimated that 10% of clients with chancroid are co infected with HSV or T. pallidum).

On occasion, shingles (recurrent varicella zoster virus) can reactivate in the L1 dermatome and resemble genital HSV. Non-infectious causes of genital ulceration include trauma, friction, and a variety of dermatological conditions.

C. Clinical Assessment

In addition to the general STI assessment, a client with a genital ulcer(s) should have the following information collected:

1. History
   - Length of time lesion(s) present
   - Appearance of lesion(s) at onset (vesicle, papule, pustule, ulcer)
   - Presence or absence of pain in the lesion
- Associated lymphadenopathy
- Travel history
- Sexual contacts in period prior to onset, with consideration for endemic areas
- Associated symptoms (fever, rash, myalgias, etc).

D. Examination

The physical examination in the client with genital ulceration includes assessment of the ulcer itself, the presence of regional lymphadenopathy, and examination for non-genital clinical signs, which may be associated with the underlying disease. The data collected for each client would include:

1. Ulcer
   - Number and location
   - Presence of induration
   - Surrounding erythema
   - Friability, tenderness, other relevant observations

2. Lymph nodes
   - Unilateral, bilateral, or absent
   - Size of nodes and degree of tenderness
   - Suppuration or drainage

3. Other clinical findings
   - Rash - description and location
   - Alopecia
   - Oral/pharyngeal lesions - type and location
   - Evidence of secondary bacterial infection

E. Testing

The majority of Alberta clients with genital ulcer disease will have genital herpes. All clients with genital ulcers should be tested for both syphilis and herpes including syphilis serology i.e. syphilis EIA, see attached, “Provincial Lab Guide to Interpretation of Syphilis Tests in Alberta”. Testing for syphilis should have a NAAT (PCR) and either two or more darkfield examinations, or the Fluorescent Antibody test for T pallidum.
F. Diagnosis of Genital Ulcer Disease (see genital ulcer algorithm)

1. Syphilis

The diagnosis of syphilis is made based on a combination of history including risk factors, clinical findings, direct examination of lesion material (i.e. darkfield microscopy and/or positive FA for T. pallidum and Syphilis PCR testing) and/or serologic diagnosis.

Serologic Tests for Syphilis (STS)

Treponemal Tests (Syphilis EIA, INNO-LIA)

- These tests detect antibody to the treponemal group of spirochaetes and will give positive results in syphilis but also in yaws, pinta and bejel. These tests will generally stay positive for life, unless treatment is given very early in the disease course (15 – 25% will serorevert if the client is treated during the primary stage), and are not useful for following the effectiveness of therapy.
- Syphilis EIA is a treponema-specific enzyme immunoassay. The syphilis EIA detects IgM and IgG antibodies against Treponema Pallidum. These antibodies arise during the primary stage, and persist in most cases for the life of the client. Any syphilis EIA positive clients' sera will be tested for RPR as it is useful in determining stage of infection, monitoring response to therapy and detecting reinfection.
- INNO-LIA assay is a supplementary test which measures antibodies to three recombinant Treponema pallidum antigens and one synthetic peptide antigen. (It is an immunoblot assay similar to HIV and HCV). This test is run to confirm new positive cases, and ensure optimal performance of the EIA. Previously confirmed cases are not retested by Inno-LIA.
- Other treponemal tests include the T. Pallidum particle agglutination (TP-PA), microhemagglutination T. Pallidum (MHA-TP), fluorescent treponemal antibody absorbed (FTA-ABS). Note these tests are no longer used since the introduction of the syphilis EIA and INNO-LIA in September 2007.

Non-Treponemal (RPR, VDRL)

- These are non-specific, non-treponemal tests for regain.
- The quantitative RPR is of value in assessing response to therapy. The titre falls slowly over a period of months following effective therapy of 1° or 2° syphilis. Treatment of late or latent syphilis may have little effect on the titre. Over years, even in untreated disease, the RPR will usually revert to a low dilution.
- These tests may give positive results not only in treponemal infection, but also in other disease conditions.
Note:
- Anyone suspected of having syphilis should also be tested for HIV.
- Biological False Positive can occur in pregnancy, chronic infections, autoimmune states, and malignancy, or without association with any other obvious condition.

**Syphilis NAAT (PCR) Testing**

- Current testing for syphilis does not allow for molecular identification of the organism nor typing. Detection of syphilis DNA in specimens has several functions including: 1) Use as a diagnostic test for syphilis; 2) Molecular typing which will enhance determination of outbreak characteristics; and 3) Testing for azithromycin resistance.
- Specimens may be collected from swabs from ulcers or skin lesions in primary or secondary syphilis and submitted to the Provincial Laboratory for processing. In consultation with the clinic physician and approval from the Virologist on call (VOC) at the Provincial Laboratory, specimens may also be collected from whole blood of clients with secondary syphilis or other specimen types such as cerebrospinal fluid.
# Provincial Laboratory Guide to Interpretation of Syphilis tests in Alberta, 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syphilis EIA</th>
<th>RPR</th>
<th>Syphilis INNO-LIA</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
<th>Recommended action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Not done</td>
<td>Not done</td>
<td>Not a case. Early incubating syphilis cases may be negative when tested prior to development of an antibody response. No additional testing done by lab if syphilis EIA negative.</td>
<td>Repeat serology(^1) if at risk for syphilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borderline</td>
<td>Non reactive</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Not a case. Early incubating syphilis cases may be borderline when tested prior to full development of an antibody response.</td>
<td>Repeat serology(^1) if at risk for syphilis to rule out early seroconversion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borderline</td>
<td>Non reactive</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td>Probable non-specific reactivity, not a case. If repeat serology unchanged = not a case.</td>
<td>Repeat serology(^3) to rule out early seroconversion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borderline</td>
<td>Non reactive</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Case – either early primary or late stage or previously treated</td>
<td>Case investigation(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borderline</td>
<td>Reactive</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>BFP(^2)</td>
<td>Repeat serology(^1) to rule out early seroconversion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borderline</td>
<td>Reactive</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td>Likely a case. If repeat serology unchanged = BFP(^2)</td>
<td>Case investigation(^3) including repeat serology(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borderline</td>
<td>Reactive</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Case RPR 1-8 dils: early or previously treated or late stage RPR (&gt;8) dils: Likely infectious case.</td>
<td>Case investigation(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Non reactive</td>
<td>pending</td>
<td>Case or BFP(^2)</td>
<td>Await InnoLia result. If InnoLia negative, repeat serology(^1) if at risk for syphilis to rule out early seroconversion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Non reactive</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>BFP(^2)</td>
<td>Repeat serology(^1) if at risk for syphilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Non reactive</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td>Case or BFP(^2) If repeat serology unchanged = BFP(^2)</td>
<td>Repeat serology(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Non reactive</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Case – either early primary or late stage or previously treated</td>
<td>Case investigation(^3) including repeat serology(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Reactive</td>
<td>pending</td>
<td>Highly likely to be a case. RPR titre &gt; 8 dils pending the InnoLia may be indicative of an infectious case.</td>
<td>Depending on clinical situation, await InnoLia result. Immediate treatment may be warranted if patient unlikely to return for follow up or is pregnant and near term/in labour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Reactive</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>BFP(^2)</td>
<td>Repeat serology(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
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<td>Highly likely to be a case. If repeat serology unchanged = BFP(^2)</td>
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<td>Positive</td>
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<td>Case RPR 1-8 dils: early or previously treated or late stage RPR (&gt;8) dils: Likely infectious case.</td>
<td>Case investigation(^3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- \(^1\) Repeat serology typically repeated at 2-4 weeks after initial test to observe for rise in RPR titre or EIA/INNO-LIA seroconversion.
- \(^2\) BFP = biologic false positive reaction
- \(^3\) Case investigation:
  - Basic demographics (e.g. age, gender, ethnicity, etc)
  - Previous history of syphilis or treatment for syphilis?
  - Sexual preference?
  - Pregnant?
  - Presence or absence of symptoms?
  - Sexual history?
  - Place of residence/travel?
2. Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV)

The diagnosis of genital herpes is made based on history, clinical findings and results of tests for HSV.

**HSV Testing**

*Swab for HSV Culture (Type I or Type II)*

- This is the “gold standard” test, and involves taking a swab from a herpes blister or ulcer and sending it to the lab to grow the virus and will tell us whether it is Herpes simplex Type I or Type II or neither.
- **Advantages of this test:**
  - If positive, the diagnosis is confirmed and no further testing is needed.
- **Disadvantages of this test:**
  - It is not sensitive (we can get false negatives), so a negative swab test doesn’t rule out herpes.
  - It requires a blister or ulcer to test, so cannot be done between outbreaks, or for people with no visible sores.

**HSV Serology**

- **HSV IgG Serology:** This antibody, called HSV IgG, appears within a few weeks after infection and stays positive for life.
  - **Advantages of this test:** If negative, the person doesn’t have herpes.
  - **Disadvantages of this test:** Can’t tell us if a positive result is due to Herpes Type I or Herpes Type II; Only tells us if you have had a Herpes infection, but not whether any particular symptom you have is due to Herpes; It takes about 6-8 weeks after infection for this test to be accurate; A negative test before 8 weeks could be a false-negative test, and should be repeated in 2-3 months to be sure.

- **Type Specific HSV Serology:** It tells us if you have antibodies to (i.e. have been infected with) Herpes Type II. The lab will do this test if the IgG test came back positive.
  - **Advantages of this test:** Can tell us if you have been infected with Herpes Type II.
  - **Disadvantages of this test:** Can’t tell us the location of the herpes infection; If you have a positive test for Type II, this is likely to be a genital infection; If the test suggests you have Type I, this could still be either a cold sore (on the mouth) or genital herpes; Up to 50% of people with new genital herpes have the Type I virus; Only tells us if you have had a herpes infection, but not
whether any particular symptom you have is due to herpes; If you have Herpes type II, this testing can’t tell us if you also have Herpes type I.

Alberta Provincial Laboratory for Public Health Approved indications for HSV serology testing:

1. Pregnant woman with an apparent first outbreak of genital herpes
2. Clinically discordant male positive-female negative couple, where the woman is of childbearing age.
3. Woman of childbearing potential with clinically suspicious genital herpes in whom culture or DFA has been unsuccessful on multiple attempts.
4. Individual cases not falling in above categories need to be reviewed by VOC/MOC for approval.

Note:
- Individual clinics will perform HSV Serology as per above ProvLab criteria and in conjunction with clinic physician and individual clinic protocols.
- For clients who present with lesions and test negative for syphilis and herpes advise repeat syphilis serology in 4 weeks.

3. Chancroid (Haemophilus Ducreyi)

The diagnosis of chancroid is made based on history, clinical findings and culture results.
G. Treatment of Genital Ulcer Disease

1. Syphilis

Non-HIV Infected/Non-Pregnant Adults

Syphilis cases and contacts may be treated without consultation with clinic physician as follows:

All client must undergo testing and/or retesting for syphilis (direct and serologic tests depending on symptoms) prior to treatment.

Administer a single dose (2.4 mu) of benzathine penicillin G (Bicillin-LA™) for presumed infectious syphilis in the following:

- Client with symptoms compatible with a diagnosis of primary (genital or oral ulcer) or secondary syphilis (rash).
- Sexual contact of known infectious (primary, secondary, early latent) case within the last 12 months.
- New positive syphilis EIA and RPR reactive at > 8 dilutions;

Notes:

- All clients must undergo HIV testing prior to treatment.
- Ensure no drug allergy to penicillin; if history of allergy to penicillin and not pregnant, provide a 14 day course of doxycycline 100 mg PO bid.
- Ensure client not pregnant.
- Anaphylaxis kit and knowledge of how to manage possible anaphylaxis to penicillin is essential.
- Client must be observed for 30 minutes post administration of Bicillin-LA™.
- Pregnant and HIV positive cases require consultation with clinic physician.
- Client should be instructed to abstain from sexual contact for 7 days following treatment.
- Re-treat if client has had unprotected sexual contact with untreated partner in first 7 days after treatment.
- May await results (defer treatment) for named contacts whose contact was with index >6 months ago if deemed likely to return for follow up.
Syphilis: Primary, Secondary, Early Latent (< 1 year duration)

**Recommended Regimen**
Benzathine penicillin 2.4 mu IM as a single dose

**Alternate**  
*penicillin allergic clients*
Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID for 14 days

Late Latent (> 1 year or unknown duration or cardiovascular)

- Those clients with neurological and/or cardiovascular symptoms, HIV positive, pregnant or otherwise immune-compromised must be referred to clinic physician for assessment.

**Recommended Regimen**
Benzathine penicillin 2.4 mu IM weekly for 3 consecutive weeks

**Alternate**  
*penicillin allergic clients*
Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID for 28 days
**Non-HIV Infected/Pregnant Adults**

Pregnant clients with infectious syphilis and <20 weeks pregnant may be treated without consultation with clinic physician. Client should also be referred for obstetric ultrasound, which should not delay initiation of treatment.

ALL pregnant clients < 20 weeks and at high risk of loss to follow up, >20 weeks pregnant or gestational age uncertain must be managed in consultation with the clinic physician. The clinic physician will arrange for a detailed fetal ultrasound and will manage the client together with a materno-fetal specialist. Routine ultrasound may be necessary prior to detailed ultrasound.

Treatment of infectious syphilis in pregnancy may precipitate a Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction which may cause fetal distress or premature labour; all clients >20 weeks gestation should undergo fetal monitoring (arranged by the clinic physician) for 12-24 hours after administration of benzathine penicillin.

In situations where fetal monitoring is unavailable the client will be advised that if they experience any changes (cramping, bleeding, change in fetal movement) and/or labour following the injections, to call the STI Clinic and/or proceed immediately to the hospital. The nurse will notify the clinic physician.

There is no satisfactory alternative to penicillin in pregnancy. Penicillin allergic pregnant women should be considered for desensitization followed by treatment with benzathine penicillin. **Doxycycline is not recommended for use during pregnancy.**

*Primary, Secondary, Early Latent (<1 year duration)*

**Recommended Regimen**

| Benzathine penicillin 2.4 mu IM weekly for 2 consecutive weeks |

*Late Latent (>1 year duration or unknown duration or cardiovascular)*

**Recommended Regimen**

| Benzathine penicillin 2.4 mu IM weekly for 3 consecutive weeks |
HIV Co-Infected Adults

Clients with HIV co-infection should be managed with a HIV specialist.

All Stages (without evidence of neurologic involvement)

Recommended Regimen
Benzathine penicillin 2.4 mu IM weekly for 3 consecutive weeks

All Adults

Neurosyphilis (treatment not provided by STI Clinics)

Recommended Regimen
Crystalline penicillin G 4 mu IV q4h for 10-14 days

Considerations:
- CSF examinations for cell count and differential, protein, glucose and VDRL is recommended to establish a diagnosis of neurosyphilis and is indicated in all clients with neurologic or eye/ear symptoms or signs, and clients meeting other criteria.
2. Genital Herpes

**Primary First episode**

*Recommended Regimen*

- valacyclovir 1g PO BID for 10 days

*Alternate*

- acyclovir 400 mg PO TID for 7-10 days
- famciclovir 250 mg PO TID for 5 days

**Note:**
- Duration of therapy depends on severity of outbreak.

**Recurrent Lesions**

**Episodic Therapy**

*Recommended Regimen*

- valacyclovir 500mg PO BID for 3 days
- valacyclovir 1gm PO QD for 3 days

*Alternate*

- acyclovir 800 mg po TID for 2 days
- famciclovir 125 mg PO BID for 5 days
Suppressive Therapy: Non Pregnant

Recommended Regimen
valacyclovir 500 mg PO QD (for clients with $\leq$ 9 recurrences per year)
or
valacyclovir 500 mg PO BID or 1 g PO QD (for clients with $>$ 9 recurrences per year)

Alternate
acyclovir 400 mg PO BID
or
famciclovir 250 mg PO BID

Suppressive Therapy: Pregnant

Recommended Regimen
valacyclovir 500 mg PO BID at 36 weeks with termination at parturition

Alternate
acyclovir 400 mg PO TID at 36 weeks with termination at parturition

Note:
- Individual clinics will provide episodic and suppressive therapy as per their own protocols. Consult clinic physician on all pregnant clients presenting with apparent first episode.
3. Chancroid

**Recommended Regimen**

- Azithromycin 1 g PO single dose

**Alternate**

- Ceftriaxone 250 mg IM single dose
  - or
  - Ciprofloxacin 500 mg PO bid x 3 days
H. Client Follow–Up

1. Syphilis

**Primary, Secondary, Early Latent Syphilis**
- Recall at 1, 3, 6, and 12 months for follow-up syphilis serology; this can be terminated if client seroreverts (i.e. – RPR non-reactive)
- If treated with oral therapy contact in two weeks to determine adherence to regimen.
- Test for HIV at 1 and 3 months

**Late Latent Syphilis**
- Repeat syphilis serology will be based on physician recommendation. If not specified should be done at 12 and 24 months unless RPR non-reactive.
- If treated with oral therapy, contact in 4 weeks to determine adherence to regimen
- If drugs lost or did not adhere to treatment, additional or alternate therapies may be provided in consultation with clinic physician.

**Presumptive (with non-reactive serology)**
- If treated with benzathine penicillin, no follow-up needed

**HIV clients (any stage)**
- Follow-up syphilis serology at 1, 3, 6, 12 and 24 months and yearly thereafter

**Neurosyphilis**
- Follow-up as per clinic physician

**Adequate Serologic Response**
- **Primary**: 4 fold drop at 6 months, 8-fold drop at 12 months, 16-fold drop at 24 months
- **Secondary**: 8-fold drop at 6 months and 16-fold drop at 12 months
- **Early Latent**: 4-fold drop at 12 months

**Note**: A four-fold drop = 2-tube drop (e.g., change from 1:32 dilutions to 1:8 dilutions)

2. HSV
- Clinic physician should be consulted on immuno-compromised clients with HSV and pregnant clients with apparent first episode.
- Recall for speculum exam and additional STI testing if this was not possible at initial visit
- Clients should be counselled that they are potentially infectious and that condoms do not provide 100% protection
- Clients should be counselled about asymptomatic shedding between outbreaks
- Advise clients that antiviral therapy for recurrent episodes may shorten the duration of lesions and suppressive antiviral therapy can ameliorate or prevent recurrent outbreaks and reduce transmission to partners by 50%.

3. Chancroid

- Recall in 1 week for reassessment and re-interviewing. Ensure that lesion(s) and lymphadenopathy have resolved.

4. LGV

- Contact clinic physician
- Clients should be followed clinically until signs and symptoms have resolved.
I. Contact Management

1. Syphilis

Primary, Secondary, and Early Latent Syphilis
- Interview for contacts for 12 months prior to onset of symptoms or date of specimen collection if asymptomatic
- Contacts should be tested and treated presumptively
- If contact refuses treatment, repeat STS monthly until 3 months have elapsed following last contact with infected person.

Late Latent Syphilis
- STS performed on sexual partners of long duration and on children of infected females.

Presumptive
- Clients treated presumptively as contacts to confirmed infectious syphilis (Primary, Secondary, or Early latent) should be interviewed for contacts and follow up of contacts would only be initiated on confirmation of infectious syphilis.

2. HSV

- Client is instructed to inform all sexual partners of their risk and to encourage them to seek information and assessment if symptomatic.
- Client must be counselled that condoms may not be 100% protective and that asymptomatic shedding can occur between outbreaks.

3. Chancroid

- Contacts of clients with chancroid should be examined and treated for chancroid regardless of presence or absence of symptoms, if their contact was within 10 days of onset of symptoms in the infected person.

4. LGV

- Contact clinic physician
J. Genital Ulcer Disease – Algorithm

Vesicular, ulcerative, erosive, or pustular genital lesion +/- regional lymphadenopathy

Minimum testing includes:
- Syphilis serology
- Direct testing (culture or NAAT) from lesion for both:
  - Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV)
  - Syphilis
- Darkfield/FA for T.Pallidum (if appropriate lesion)
- HIV serology

HSV Suspected and/or positive HSV test: See management of Herpes

Syphilis suspected and/or positive syphilis test(s): See management of syphilis

Negative HSV and Syphilis tests:
- Repeat syphilis serology in 4 weeks
- If lesion persists:
  - consider testing for H.Ducreyi and/or LGV
  - Consult with clinic physician
VII. Urethritis (July 7, 2014)

A. Introduction

Urethritis consists of the clinical symptoms and signs associated with an inflammatory process in the urethra, including urethral discharge and/or dysuria. Urethritis must be distinguished clinically from cystitis (bladder infection), which is most often associated with urinary frequency and a sense of urgency to urinate. Conversely, a client may have urethral infection and have no associated symptoms, emphasizing the importance of screening for urethral infection in at-risk clients. Clients with untreated urethritis are at risk for the development of epididymo-orchitis.

The microbiologic etiology of urethritis includes:
- *Chlamydia trachomatis*
- *Neisseria gonorrhoea*
- *genital mycoplasmas, Ureaplasma urealyticum*
- *Trichomonas vaginalis*
- herpes simplex virus

B. Clinical Assessment

In addition to the general STI assessment, clients with symptoms or suspicion for urethritis should have the following information collected:
- Presence and quality of urethral discharge
- Presence of regional (inguinal) lymphadenopathy
- Travel history
- Sexual contacts in period prior to onset of symptoms
- Associated features – rash, joint symptoms, conjunctivitis

The clinical examination in a client with urethral symptoms, or who is suspected of having urethritis should include:
- Examination of the urethral meatus for evidence of inflammation or discharge.
- Examination of the shaft of the penis for lumps
- Examination of the inguinal area for lymph nodes
- Scrotal examination to exclude epididymal or testicular swelling and tenderness, suggestive of epididymo-orchitis or the presence of scrotal masses.

C. Testing (see Urethritis algorithm)

Clients with suspicion of urethritis should have:
- Urethral smear
- Urethral swab for gonorrhea culture
- Urine sample for chlamydia and gonorrhea NAAT
D. Diagnosis

1. Non-Gonococcal Urethritis

Definitive Diagnosis
- Urethral discharge +/- dysuria plus urethral smear with >5 polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMN)/high power fields (HPF) in 5 or more fields, but no gram negative intracellular diplococci seen

2. Chlamydia Urethritis

Definitive Diagnosis
- Positive urine NAAT or urethral culture for chlamydia

Presumptive Diagnosis
- Contacts of persons with positive chlamydia laboratory test
- Contacts of persons with mucopurulent cervicitis, PID, and/or NGU

Note:
- To screen for reinfection it is recommended that all clients with a diagnosis of chlamydia are recommended to be retested for chlamydia in 6 months.

3. Gonorrhea Urethritis

Definitive Diagnosis
- Gram negative intracellular diplococci on urethral smear
- Positive urethral culture or urine NAAT for gonorrhea

Presumptive Diagnosis
- Sexual contact to client with laboratory confirmed gonorrhoea
- Sexual contact to persons with PID
- Sexual contact to MPC or NGU (where no gonorrhea result is available on index case)

Note:
- To screen for reinfection it is recommended that all clients with a diagnosis of gonorrhea are recommended to be retested for gonorrhea in 6 months.
E. Treatment

1. Nongonococcal Urethritis

**MSM:**

**Preferred:**
- azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose  
  PLUS ceftriaxone 250 mg IM as a single dose

**Alternate:**
- azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose OR doxycycline 100 mg PO BID for 7 days  
  PLUS cefixime 800 mg PO as a single dose
- azithromycin 2 gm PO as a single dose (alone)
- azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose OR doxycycline 100 mg PO BID for 7 days  
  PLUS spectinomycin 2 gm IM as a single dose

**All other cases:**

**Preferred:**
- azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose  
  PLUS cefixime 800 mg PO as a single dose
- azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose  
  PLUS ceftriaxone 250 mg IM as a single dose

**Alternate:**
- doxycycline 100 mg PO BID for 7 days  
  PLUS cefixime 800 mg PO as a single dose OR ceftriaxone 250 mg IM as a single dose
- azithromycin 2 gm PO as a single dose (alone)
- azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose OR doxycycline 100 mg PO BID for 7 days  
  PLUS spectinomycin 2 gm IM as a single dose
**Considerations**

- Advise client no sexual contact for 1 week following treatment is recommended. At a minimum, no unprotected sexual contact for 1 week following treatment is advised.
- When gonorrhea cannot be excluded (i.e. negative gonorrhea lab test) treat for both.

**Caution if penicillin allergic:**
- History of rash only (client does not report hives*, laryngeal edema, hypotension, or anaphylaxis): give cefixime 800 mg PO or ceftriaxone 250 mg IM PLUS azithromycin 1 gm PO
- History of anaphylaxis (including hives*, laryngeal edema, hypotension)/unknown reaction: await gonorrhea results and treat with azithromycin 1 gm PO only.
- If client may be difficult to locate or has multiple partners treat with azithromycin 2 gm PO ALONE, or spectinomycin 2 gm IM PLUS azithromycin 1 gm PO. Attempt to follow-up with alternate or test of cure (TOC) as necessary, once gonorrhea results known.
- *Hives are defined as: an allergic disorder marked by raised edematous red patches of skin or mucous membrane and usually cause intense itching — also called urticaria

**Spectinomycin:**
- Not effective for the treatment of pharyngeal infections

**Azithromycin adverse effects:**
- Azithromycin 2 gm single dose oral regimens are associated with a significant incidence of nausea and vomiting.
- Administration of prophylactic anti-emetics such as dimenhydrinate (Gravol) may be useful in the prevention of nausea and vomiting in clients who are given azithromycin.

**Azithromycin monotherapy (Azithromycin 2g dose):**
- Since azithromycin resistance has been reported, this agent should only be used as monotherapy if there is a strong contraindication to the use of cephalosporins (e.g. history of anaphylactic reaction to penicillin or allergy to cephalosporin).
2. Chlamydia

Uncomplicated infection (urogenital/rectal/pharyngeal sites)

**Recommended Regimen**

- azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose

**Alternate**

- doxycycline 100 mg PO BID for 7 days

Chlamydia infection of the eye

**Recommended Regimen**

- doxycycline 100 mg PO BID for 14 days

**Considerations**

- All clients with chlamydia should be concurrently treated for gonorrhea unless negative test for gonorrhea.
- Advise client no sexual contact for 1 week following treatment is recommended. At a minimum, no unprotected sexual contact for 1 week following treatment is advised.
## 3. Gonorrhea

### Pharyngeal infections (all cases) and infections in MSM (any site):

<table>
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| - ceftriaxone 250 mg IM as a single dose  
  **PLUS** azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose |

<table>
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<th>Alternate:</th>
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| - cefixime 800 mg PO as a single dose  
  **PLUS** azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose  
  **OR**  
  - azithromycin 2 gm PO as a single dose (alone) |

### All other cases (any site but pharyngeal):

<table>
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<th>Preferred:</th>
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| - cefixime 800 mg PO as a single dose  
  **PLUS** azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose  
  **OR**  
  - ceftriaxone 250 mg IM as a single dose  
  **PLUS** azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose |

<table>
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<th>Alternate:</th>
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</table>
| - azithromycin 2 gm PO as a single dose (alone)  
  **OR**  
  - spectinomycin 2 gm IM as a single dose  
  **PLUS** azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose |

### Consult Clinic Physician:
- Gonorrhea infection of the eye
- Positive genital specimens for *Neisseria meningitidis*

**NOTE:** Calgary clinic may use ciprofloxacin 500 mg PO as a single dose for gonorrhea treatment if antimicrobial susceptibility is demonstrated. (See considerations for more information on quinolone resistance). Edmonton and Fort McMurray Clinics must consult clinic physician prior to using ciprofloxacin.
Considerations

- Unless treated with azithromycin, follow treatment with presumptive chlamydia treatment regardless of chlamydia test result (unless contraindicated). This presumptive chlamydia treatment also provides additional coverage for gonorrhea.
- Advise client no sexual contact for 1 week following treatment is recommended. At a minimum, no unprotected sexual contact for 1 week following treatment is advised.
- Caution if penicillin allergic:
  - History of rash only (client does not report hives*, laryngeal edema, hypotension, or anaphylaxis): give cefixime 800 mg PO or ceftriaxone 250 mg IM PLUS azithromycin 1 gm PO
  - History of anaphylaxis (including hives*, laryngeal edema, or hypotension)/unknown reaction: give azithromycin 2 gm PO, or spectinomycin 2 gm IM (for non-pharyngeal infections)
  - *hives are defined as: an allergic disorder marked by raised edematous red patches of skin or mucous membrane and usually cause intense itching — also called urticaria
- Spectinomycin:
  - Not effective for the treatment of pharyngeal infections
- Azithromycin adverse effects:
  - Azithromycin 2 gm single dose oral regimens are associated with a significant incidence of nausea and vomiting.
  - Administration of prophylactic anti-emetics such as dimenhydrinate (Gravol) may be useful in the prevention of nausea and vomiting in clients who are given azithromycin.
- Azithromycin monotherapy (Azithromycin 2g dose):
  - Since azithromycin resistance has been reported, this agent should only be used as monotherapy if there is a strong contraindication to the use of cephalosporins (e.g. history of anaphylactic reaction to penicillin or allergy to cephalosporin).
- Quinolone Resistance:
  - Due to the rapid increase in quinolone resistant Neisseria gonorrhoeae, quinolones such as ciprofloxacin and ofloxacin are no longer recommended for the treatment of gonorrhea infections. However, in some circumstances, such as an anaphylactic allergy to penicillin or known sensitivity to a third generation cephalosporin, a single dose of ciprofloxacin 500 mg OR a single dose of ofloxacin 400 mg may be considered as an alternative treatment option (unless contraindicated) ONLY IF:
    - Antimicrobial susceptibility testing is available and quinolone susceptibility is demonstrated
    - Local quinolone resistance is under 5% AND a test of cure can be performed.
F. Nongonococcal Urethritis (NGU) Treatment Failure

- See algorithm for NGU Treatment failure/relapse.

Clients treated for NGU who have no response (symptoms persist) four weeks after completion of treatment and have had no unprotected sexual contact should be treated with:

**doxycycline 100 mg PO BID x 7 days**

Clients treated for recurrent NGU who have no response (symptoms persist) four weeks after completion of second treatment and have had no unprotected sexual contact - clinic physician should be consulted and client should be tested for:

- Urethral swab for HSV
- Urethral swab for Trichomonas vaginalis by culture (Edmonton only)
- Mid-stream urine for urinalysis and culture (Edmonton only)

G. Chlamydia Treatment Failure (urogenital, pharyngeal, rectum)

- See algorithm for CT Treatment failure/relapse

Clients treated for CT who test positive at least 3 weeks after completion of treatment and report no sexual contact should be treated with:

**doxycycline 100 mg PO BID x 7 days**
Recommend TOC in 4 weeks following completion of treatment
Complete *Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Treatment Failure Data Collection Tool – STI Clinic Pilot* and send to STI Centralized Services (retain copy on chart).

**Note:** Treat as re-exposure (i.e. re-treat with same medication (preferred treatment) if client reports any sexual contact between TOC and treatment (regardless of use of protection or not).

**Chlamydia Treatment Failure Definition**

Treatment failure is defined as absence of reported sexual contact during the post-treatment period AND the following:

- Positive NAAT of specimens taken at least 3 weeks after completion of treatment.
H. Gonorrhea Treatment Failure (urogenital, pharyngeal, rectum)

- See algorithm for GC Treatment failure/relapse

Clients treated for GC who test positive at least 2 weeks by NAAT (or at least 3 days by culture) after completion of treatment and report no sexual contact:

Consult clinic physician
Complete Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Treatment Failure Data Collection Tool – STI Clinic Pilot and send to STI Centralized Services (retain copy on chart).

**NOTE:** Treat as re-exposure (i.e. re-treat with same medication (preferred treatment) if client reports any sexual contact between TOC and treatment (regardless of use of protection or not).

**Gonorrhea Treatment Failure Definition**
*(Adapted from the Canadian Guidelines on STI: Gonococcal Infections)*

Treatment failure is defined as absence of reported sexual contact during the post-treatment period AND one of the following:

- The presence of intracellular Gram-negative diplococci on microscopy in specimens taken at least 72 hours after completion of treatment,

OR

- Positive N. gonorrhoeae on culture of specimens taken at least 72 hours after completion of treatment

OR

- Positive NAAT of specimens taken at least 2–3 weeks after completion of treatment.

AND

- When available, matching sequence types pre- and post-treatment
I. Client Follow-Up

1. Non-Gonococcal Urethritis (NGU)

Advise client to return in 4 weeks after completion of treatment if:
- Symptoms persist (see approach to treatment failure/relapse)

2. Chlamydia Urethritis

Test of cure (TOC) is not routinely indicated if preferred treatment agent taken and symptoms and signs disappear and there is no re-exposure to an untreated partner unless:
- All non-genital (pharyngeal, rectal, eye) infections
- Persistent symptoms or signs post-therapy
- Cases treated with a regimen other than the preferred treatment
- Compliance is sub-optimal or uncertain
- Prepubertal child (<14 years)

**NOTE:** At Calgary STI Clinic, TOC is advised for all clients with positive chlamydia infection.

**Considerations:**
- Test of cure should be done 4 weeks after completion of treatment when a nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) is performed. **Note:** NAAT may be done as early as 3 weeks.
  - TOC Test Type Recommendations:
    - NAAT: all sites (urine, urethra, pharynx, rectum, eye)
- For non-genital sites, test of cure is done from site of positive infection (rectal, pharyngeal, eye).
- Re-screening of all individuals diagnosed with chlamydia is recommended after 6 months.
- If vomiting occurs > 1 hour post administration of azithromycin, a repeat dose is not required.
- If client does not return to clinic for TOC, efforts should be made to contact client to arrange for TOC to ensure adequate follow up.

3. Gonorrhea Urethritis

Test of cure is not routinely indicated if a preferred treatment agent has been taken and symptoms and signs disappear and there is no re-exposure to an untreated partner unless:
- All non-genital (pharyngeal, rectal, eye) infections
- Persistent symptoms or signs post-therapy
- Cases treated with a regimen other than the preferred treatment
- Compliance is sub-optimal or uncertain
- Prepubertal child (<14 years)
- Documented antimicrobial resistance
- Case who is linked to a drug resistant/treatment failure case and was treated with that same antibiotic
- Treatment failure for gonorrhea has occurred previously in the patient or there is re-exposure to an untreated partner.

**NOTE:** At Calgary STI Clinic, TOC is required for all clients with positive gonorrhea infection.

**Considerations:**
- Test of cure should be done 4 weeks after completion of treatment when a nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) is performed and 7 days after completion of treatment when a culture test is used. When using culture, submit both Thayer Martin and Thayer Martin without antibiotic plates for test of cure. **Note:** NAAT may be done as early as 2 weeks and culture as early as 3 days.
  - TOC Test Type Recommendations:
    - Culture: pharynx
    - NAAT: rectum, urethra, urine, eye
    - Perform culture for GC at time of re-treatment if positive on TOC using NAAT.
    - If returns <2 weeks with persistent symptoms or signs post-therapy use culture for TOC from any site.
- For non-genital sites, test of cure is done from site of positive infection (rectal, pharyngeal, eye).
- Re-screening of all individuals diagnosed with gonorrhea is recommended after 6 months.
- TOC may be advised for all clients with positive gonorrhea infection.
- Consultation with clinic physician for all clients with positive genital specimens for *Neisseria meningitidis*.
- Treatment failure or re-exposure:
  - Check sensitivities
  - Repeat smear and/or cultures
  - Re-interview for contacts
  - Re-treat according to guidelines
  - Advise client to return for test of cure
- If client does not return to clinic for TOC, efforts should be made to contact client to arrange for TOC to ensure adequate follow up.
J. Contact Management

1. Non-Gonococcal Urethritis (NGU)

**Definitive Diagnosis**
- All contacts in last 2 months, regardless of symptoms or signs, must be located, examined, tested and treated. It may be necessary to extend this time period until a sexual contact is identified.

**Presumptive Diagnosis**
- Obtain contact information as above and follow up with the contact only if laboratory test confirms infection.

2. Chlamydia

**Definitive Diagnosis**
- All contacts in last 2 months, regardless of symptoms or signs, must be located, examined, tested and treated. It may be necessary to extend this time period until a sexual contact is identified.

**Presumptive Diagnosis**
- Obtain contact information as above and follow up with the contact only if laboratory test confirms infection.

3. Gonorrhea

**Definitive Diagnosis**
- All contacts in last 2 months, regardless of symptoms or signs, must be located, examined, tested and treated. It may be necessary to extend this time period until a sexual contact is identified.

**Presumptive Diagnosis**
- Obtain contact information as above and follow up with the contact only if laboratory test confirms infection.
K. Urethritis – Algorithm

Male client with discharge and/or dysuria and/or contact to GC, CT, NGU, or MPC

Minimum testing includes:
- Urethral swab for:
  - Gram Stain
  - GC Culture
- Urine for CT NAAT

**Gram Stain:**
- Gram-negative intracellular diplococci

See Management of Gonorrhea

**Gram Stain:**
- $\leq 5$ PMN$^1$ in $\leq 5$ HPF$^2$
- No gram-negative intracellular diplococci

Await GC/CT Results and/or
If client voided recently – advise client to have repeat urethral smear after holding urine for at least 2 hours.

See management of NGU

**Gram Stain:**
- $\geq 5$ PMN$^1$ in $\geq 5$ HPF$^2$
- No gram-negative intracellular diplococci

Note:
1. Polymorphonuclear leukocytes
2. High power fields
L. NGU Treatment Failure/Relapse – Algorithm

Gram Stain:
- ≥ 5 PMN\(^1\) in ≥ 5 HPF\(^2\)
- No gram-negative intracellular diplococci

Urethral Tests:
- GC Culture
- Urine for CT NAAT

Treat with:
- azithromycin 1 gm PO single dose, plus
- ceftriaxone 250 mg IM single dose (MSM) or cefixime 800 mg PO single dose (all other cases)\(^3\)

Symptoms persist and gram stain remains “positive” four weeks following initial treatment\(^4,5\)

History of unprotected sexual contact with new or untreated partner.

Treat with:
- azithromycin 1 gm PO single dose, plus
ceftriaxone 250 mg IM single dose (MSM) or cefixime 800 mg PO single dose (all other cases)\(^3\)
Urethral Tests:
- GC Culture
- Urine for CT NAAT

No sexual contact or protected sexual contact.

Treat with:
- Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID x 7 days

Symptoms persist and gram stain remains “positive” four weeks following 2\(^{nd}\) treatment:
- Consult clinic physician
- Urethral culture for HSV
- Urethral culture for trichomonas (Edmonton only)
- Mid-stream urine for urinalysis and culture (Edmonton only).

Note:
1. Polymorphonuclear leukocyte
2. High power field
3. When gonorrhea cannot be excluded, treat for both CT and GC
4. All clients should be instructed not to void for at least 2 hours prior to return visits
5. For men with relapsing NGU, if partner has Trichomonas discontinue treat for NGU and treat as per guidelines (p. ). If still symptomatic, refer to clinic physician.
M. CT Treatment Failure/Relapse – Algorithm

CT positive (Urine, rectal, pharyngeal)

- Treat with:
  - azithromycin 1 gm PO single dose

Client remains CT positive on TOC (at least 3 weeks following initial treatment)

- History of sexual contact
  - Treat with:
    - azithromycin 1 gm PO single dose

- No sexual contact.
  - Treat with:
    - doxycycline 100 mg PO BID x 7 days
    - Recommend TOC in 4 weeks following completion of treatment
    - Complete Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Treatment Failure Data Collection Tool – STI Clinic Pilot and submit to STI Centralized Services (retain copy for chart)
N. GC Treatment Failure/Relapse – Algorithm

GC positive (urethral, cervical, urine, rectal, pharyngeal)

Treat with:
- Ceftriaxone 250mg (MSM/pharyngeal) OR Cefixime 800 mg PO (all other cases)
  PLUS Azithromycin 1 gm PO

Client remains GC positive on TOC

History of sexual contact
- Ceftriaxone 250mg (MSM/pharyngeal) OR Cefixime 800 mg PO (all other cases)
  PLUS Azithromycin 1 gm PO

No sexual contact
- Consult clinic physician
  Complete *Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Treatment Failure Data Collection Tool – STI Clinic Pilot* and submit to STI Centralized Services (retain copy for chart)
VIII. Epididymo-orchitis (July 7, 2014)

A. Introduction

Epididymo-orchitis is a condition characterized by infection, inflammation and painful swelling of the epididymis and/or testicle. The pathogenesis involves ascending infection from the urethra, and clients therefore will often describe urethral discharge or dysuria prior to, or concurrent with their scrotal symptoms.

Differential diagnosis includes varicocele, spermatocoele, hydrocoele and benign and malignant testicular lesions, which are usually painless. Acute torsion of the testicle is usually painful and is a medical emergency which requires urgent referral for surgical assessment.

B. Clinical Assessment

- In addition to standard STI assessment, the client should be examined for scrotal swelling and tenderness.
- The scrotum should be examined for signs of erythema and swelling.
- The testicles should be gently palpated for assessment of size and for the presence of tenderness or testicular masses.
- With the testicle held in one examining hand, the epididymis is palpated with the other hand along its course for signs of swelling, tenderness or masses.
- In a client with acute onset of scrotal pain and exquisite testicular tenderness, the diagnosis of testicular torsion should be considered, and the client referred to the Emergency Department for urgent surgical assessment.

C. Testing

- Testing should include urethral swabs for gram stain and gonorrhea, and a test for chlamydia.

D. Diagnosis

- The diagnosis of epididymitis is a clinical diagnosis, and is made on the basis of the presence of painful scrotal swelling, with objective evidence of epididymal swelling and tenderness and/or testicular tenderness.
- If testicular torsion is suspected (severe pain, acute onset) call the clinic physician immediately.
- If testicular torsion is considered unlikely, the client should be treated for epididymitis before results of laboratory tests are available.
E. Testicular Pain/Swelling – Algorithm

Minimum Testing Includes:
- Urethral smear for gram stain
- Urethral culture for Neisseria gonorrhea
- Urine NAAT for Chlamydia trachomatis

At time of physical examination

- No Mass/No Tenderness
  - Re-assess in 48-72 hours

- Mass with Tenderness
  - Consult Clinic Physician Immediately

- Mass with no Tenderness
  - Refer for scrotal ultrasound

- Tenderness but no mass
  - Treat presumptively for epididymo-orchitis

- Sudden onset of severe pain (suspect testicular torsion)
  - Consult clinic physician/refer to Emergency Department for urgent surgical assessment.

1. The ultrasound result will be reviewed by the MD and then follow-up will be advised.
2. If urethral smear negative – send client for urinalysis and culture and sensitivity (Edmonton Clinic only)
F. Treatment

Treat all epididymo-orchitis as if caused by a STI.
If not improving:
- Refer to clinic physician for advice
- Send for urinalysis and urine for culture and sensitivity (Edmonton Clinic only) – if not done at baseline.

### Epididymo-orchitis

#### Recommended Regimen

- ceftriaxone 250 mg IM as a single dose
- PLUS
doxycycline 100 mg PO BID for 14 days

#### Alternate

- ofloxacin 300 mg PO BID for 14 days

#### Considerations

- Caution of penicillin allergic:
  - History of rash only: give ceftriaxone 250 mg IM
  - History of anaphylaxis/unknown reaction: contact clinic physician
- Use of Quinolones:
  - Quinolone antibiotics may continue to be used as an alternate treatment agent if antimicrobial susceptibility for gonorrhea is available and quinolone susceptibility is demonstrated. If quinolones are utilized and antimicrobial resistance testing is not available a test of cure must be obtained.
- Additional treatment is not required if gonorrhea positive.
- Bed rest, scrotal elevation and support and analgesics are also recommended

G. Client Follow-Up

All clients who fail to improve after 48-72 hours should undergo re-evaluation and reassessment for alternate diagnoses.

H. Contact Management

All contacts of clients with sexually transmitted epididymo-orchitis in last 2 months, regardless of symptoms or signs, must be located, examined, tested and treated for uncomplicated gonorrhea and chlamydia infections. It may be necessary to extend this time period until a sexual contact is identified.

- **Note:** Only need to treat contacts for CT if the index case is GC negative. If unaware of index GC status or results not back, treat contact for both CT and GC.
IX. Vaginal Discharge – Cervicitis and Vaginitis
A. Cervicitis (July 7, 2014)

1. Introduction

- Assessment of the client with vaginal discharge includes assessment for the presence of endocervicitis.
- The pathogens causing endocervical infection are quite different from those causing vaginitis; cervical infection is primarily caused by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and *Chlamydia trachomatis*.
- A client with suspicion of endocervicitis must be considered for the possibility of Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID), as the treatment and follow-up for PID is distinct.

2. Clinical Assessment

The client should be asked about specific symptoms including presence of vaginal discharge, including whether her current symptoms is a change from her normal volume and character of discharge. Note that pregnant women can experience an increase in vaginal discharge. In addition associated symptoms such as localized pruritus, dysuria, presence of lesions, e.g. ulcerations should be determined. The colour of the discharge and associated odour should be noted although these characteristics are not specific to any vaginal infection. The client should be asked about recent use of antibiotics and/or presence of symptoms in partner(s).

In addition to examination of the external genital skin for lesions a speculum and bimanual examinations should be performed.

3. Testing

The client with vaginal discharge or in whom cervicitis is suspected based on presence of endocervical discharge and/or cervical friability should have:

- Endocervical and rectal cultures for gonorrhea. Throat cultures for gonorrhea if practicing oral sex on male partners.
- Endocervical swab or urine for chlamydia NAAT.
- Rectal swab for chlamydia with available test (culture or NAAT)
- Swab for chlamydia from symptomatic eyes (redness, discharge) with available test (culture or NAAT)
- Vaginal swabs for wet mount and gram stain. The discharge should be checked for pH, and a “Whiff” test performed
- All clients with suspected PID should have a pregnancy test performed.
4. Diagnosis (See Cervicitis algorithm)

i. Mucopurulent Cervicitis (MPC)

Definitive diagnosis
- Inflammation of the cervix with a mucopurulent or purulent cervical discharge and/or sustained endocervical bleeding easily induced by gentle passage of a swab through the cervical os AND negative tests from genitourinary specimens for chlamydia and gonorrhea.

Presumptive Diagnosis
- Contact to chlamydia, NGU and/or epididymo-orchitis

Considerations
- A client has cervicitis if has either of the mucopurulent/purulent discharge or sustained cervical bleeding is easily induced by gentle passage of a swab through the cervical os and should be managed as MPC pending tests for gonorrhea and chlamydia.
- Diagnosis of MPC should not be made in pregnancy due to poor positive predictive value of any criteria for defining MPC in pregnant women.

ii. Gonorrhoea

Definitive diagnosis
- Positive gonorrhea culture or NAAT from any site including eye, endocervix, rectum, pharynx or urethra

Presumptive diagnosis
- Contact to partner with laboratory-confirmed gonorrhoea.
- Contact to partner with urethral smear showing gram negative intracellular diplococci.
- Contact to NGU, epididymo-orchitis, pending gonorrhea result.

iii. Chlamydia

Definitive diagnosis
- Culture or NAAT test positive for from any site including eye, endocervix, rectum, pharynx or urethra

Presumptive diagnosis:
- Contact to positive Chlamydia test
- Contact to NGU, epididymo-orchitis
iv. Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)

A diagnosis of PID is a clinical diagnosis and requires:
- cervical motion tenderness (CMT) with or without adnexal tenderness

Considerations:
- A pregnancy test (urine HCG) must be done prior to treatment. Consult with clinic physician if pregnant.
- If adnexal tenderness alone with discharge and/or otherwise in doubt consult clinic physician.
- The diagnosis of PID does not require positive tests for gonorrhea or Chlamydia.
- The client with PID may also have:
  - Lower quadrant abdominal pain
  - Deep dyspareunia
  - Abnormal vaginal bleeding or discharge
  - Fever/chills
5. Treatment

i. Mucopurulent Cervicitis (MPC)

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| • azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose  
PLUS cefixime 800 mg PO as a single dose  
**OR**  
• azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose  
PLUS ceftriaxone 250 mg IM as a single dose |

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| • doxycycline 100 mg PO BID for 7 days  
PLUS cefixime 800 mg PO as a single dose **OR** ceftriaxone 250 mg IM as a single dose  
**OR**  
• azithromycin 2 gm PO as a single dose (alone)  
**OR**  
• azithromycin 1 gm PO **OR** doxycycline 100 mg PO BID for 7 days  
PLUS spectinomycin 2 gm IM as a single dose |

**Considerations**

- Advise client no sexual contact for 1 week following treatment is recommended. At a minimum, no unprotected sexual contact for 1 week following treatment is advised.
- When gonorrhea cannot be excluded (i.e. negative gonorrhea lab test) treat for both.
- **Caution if penicillin allergic:**
  - History of rash only (client does not report hives*, laryngeal edema, hypotension, or anaphylaxis) : give cefixime 800 mg PO or ceftriaxone 250 mg IM PLUS azithromycin 1 gm PO
  - History of anaphylaxis (including hives*, laryngeal edema, hypotension)/unknown reaction: await gonorrhea results and treat with azithromycin 1 gm PO only.
  - If client may be difficult to locate or has multiple partners treat with azithromycin 2 gm PO ALONE, or spectinomycin 2 gm IM PLUS azithromycin 1 gm PO. Attempt to follow-up with alternate or test of cure (TOC) as necessary, once gonorrhea results known.
- *Hives are defined as: an allergic disorder marked by raised edematous red patches of skin or mucous membrane and usually cause intense itching — also called urticaria

- **Spectinomycin:**
  - Not effective for the treatment of pharyngeal infections
- **Azithromycin adverse effects:**
  - Azithromycin 2 gm single dose oral regimens are associated with a significant incidence of nausea and vomiting.
  - Administration of prophylactic anti-emetics such as dimenhydrinate (Gravol) may be useful in the prevention of nausea and vomiting in clients who are given azithromycin.
ii. Chlamydia

**Uncomplicated infection (urogenital/rectal sites)**

*Recommended Regimen*

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<td>azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose</td>
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*Alternate*

doxycycline 100 mg PO BID for 7 days

**Chlamydia infection of the eye**

*Recommended Regimen*

doxycycline 100 mg PO BID for 14 days

**Pregnancy/lactation**

*Recommended Regimen*

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<tr>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amoxicillin 500 mg PO TID for 7 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Considerations**

- All clients with chlamydia should be concurrently treated for gonorrhea unless negative test for gonorrhea.
- Advise client no sexual contact for 1 week following treatment is recommended. At a minimum, no unprotected sexual contact for 1 week following treatment is advised.
- **Pregnancy**
  - Available data suggests that azithromycin is safe and effective in pregnant/lactating women. Treatment with azithromycin is associated with >75% risk of nausea and vomiting in pregnancy.
iii. Gonorrhea

**Pharyngeal infections (all cases):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preferred:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• ceftriaxone 250 mg IM as a single dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLUS azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternate:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• cefixime 800 mg PO as a single dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLUS azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• azithromycin 2 gm PO as a single dose (alone)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**All other cases (any site but pharyngeal):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preferred:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• cefixime 800 mg PO as a single dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLUS azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ceftriaxone 250 mg IM as a single dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLUS azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternate:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• azithromycin 2 gm PO as a single dose (alone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• spectinomycin 2 gm IM as a single dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLUS azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Consult Clinic Physician**

- Gonorrhea infection of the eye
- Positive genital specimens for *Neisseria meningitidis*

**NOTE:** Calgary clinic may use Ciprofloxacin 500 mg PO as a single dose for gonorrhea treatment if antimicrobial susceptibility is demonstrated. (See considerations for more information on quinolone resistance). Edmonton and Fort McMurray Clinics must consult clinic physician prior to using ciprofloxacin.

**Considerations**

- Unless treated with azithromycin, follow treatment with presumptive chlamydia treatment regardless of chlamydia test result (unless contraindicated). This presumptive chlamydia treatment also provides additional coverage for gonorrhea.
Advise client no sexual contact for 1 week following treatment is recommended. At a minimum, no unprotected sexual contact for 1 week following treatment is advised.

**Caution if penicillin allergic:**
- History of rash only (client does not report hives*, laryngeal edema, hypotension, or anaphylaxis): give cefixime 800 mg PO or ceftriaxone 250 mg IM PLUS azithromycin 1 gm PO
- History of anaphylaxis (including hives*, laryngeal edema, or hypotension)/unknown reaction: give azithromycin 2 gm PO, or spectinomycin 2 gm IM (for non-pharyngeal infections)
- *hives are defined as: an allergic disorder marked by raised edematous red patches of skin or mucous membrane and usually cause intense itching —also called urticaria

**Spectinomycin:**
- Not effective for the treatment of pharyngeal infections

**Azithromycin adverse effects:**
- azithromycin 2 gm single dose oral regimens are associated with a significant incidence of nausea and vomiting.
- Administration of prophylactic anti-emetics such as dimenhydrinate (Gravol) may be useful in the prevention of nausea and vomiting in clients who are given azithromycin.

**Azithromycin monotherapy (Azithromycin 2g dose):**
- Since azithromycin resistance has been reported, this agent should only be used as monotherapy if there is a strong contraindication to the use of cephalosporins (e.g. history of anaphylactic reaction to penicillin or allergy to cephalosporin).

**Quinolone Resistance:**
- Due to the rapid increase in quinolone resistant Neisseria gonorrhoeae, quinolones such as ciprofloxacin and ofloxacin are no longer recommended for the treatment of gonorrhea infections. However, in some circumstances, such as an anaphylactic allergy to penicillin or known sensitivity to a third generation cephalosporin, a single dose of ciprofloxacin 500 mg OR a single dose of ofloxacin 400 mg may be considered as an alternative treatment option (unless contraindicated) ONLY IF:
  - Antimicrobial susceptibility testing is available and quinolone susceptibility is demonstrated
  - Local quinolone resistance is under 5% AND a test of cure can be performed.

**Pregnancy**
- Available data suggests that azithromycin is safe and effective in pregnant/lactating women.
- Treatment with azithromycin is associated with >75% risk of nausea and vomiting in pregnancy.
iv. Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

**Recommended Regimen**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ceftriaxone</td>
<td>250 mg IM as a single dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doxycycline</td>
<td>PLUS 100 mg PO BID for 14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metronidazole</td>
<td>WITH or WITHOUT 500 mg PO BID for 14 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Alternate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ofloxacin</td>
<td>400 mg PO BID for 14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metronidazole</td>
<td>WITH or WITHOUT 500 mg PO BID for 14 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Considerations**

- **Ofloxacin** may continue to be used as an alternate treatment agent ONLY if:
  - Gonorrhea result available and is negative
  - Or if positive and antimicrobial susceptibility testing for gonorrhea is available and quinolone susceptibility is demonstrated.
  - Consult with clinic physician before using Ofloxacin as alternate treatment

- Addition of metronidazole is recommended when concurrent anaerobic infection is a concern (e.g. bacterial vaginosis, tubo-ovarian abscess and/or HIV co-infection).

- If client has confirmed gonorrhea on initial or 48-72 hour follow up, contact clinic physician

- Contact clinic physician immediately re: hospitalization if:
  - Severely ill
  - Pregnant
  - Unable to tolerate or adhere to outpatient management
  - Is suspected of having a tubo-ovarian abscess, or is not improving when followed at 48-72 hours

- **Caution if penicillin allergic**
  - History of rash only: Can give ceftriaxone 250 mg IM as a single dose
  - History of anaphylaxis/unknown reaction: Contact clinic physician for treatment orders.
6. Chlamydia Treatment Failure (Urogenital, pharyngeal, rectum)

- See algorithm for CT Treatment failure/relapse

Clients treated for CT who test positive at least 3 weeks after completion of treatment and report no sexual contact should be re-treated with:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>doxycycline 100 mg PO BID x 7 days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recommend TOC in 3-4 weeks following completion of treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete <em>Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Treatment Failure Data Collection Tool – STI Clinic Pilot</em> and send to STI Centralized Services (retrain copy on chart)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Treat as re-exposure (i.e. re-treat with same medication (preferred treatment) if client reports any sexual contact between TOC and treatment (regardless of use of protection or not).

**Chlamydia Treatment Failure Definition**

Treatment failure is defined as absence of reported sexual contact during the post-treatment period AND the following:

- Positive NAAT of specimens taken at least 3 weeks after completion of treatment.
7. Gonorrhea Treatment Failure (Urogenital, pharyngeal, rectum)

- See algorithm for GC Treatment failure/relapse

Clients treated for GC who test positive at least 2 weeks by NAAT (or at least 3 days by culture) after completion of treatment and report no sexual contact:

| Consult clinic physician |
| Complete *Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Treatment Failure Data Collection Tool – STI Clinic Pilot* and send to STI Centralized Services (retain copy on chart) |

**Note:** Treat as re-exposure (i.e. re-treat with same medication (preferred treatment) if client reports any sexual contact between TOC and treatment (regardless of use of protection or not).

**Gonorrhea Treatment Failure Definition**

*(Adapted from the Canadian Guidelines on STI: Gonococcal Infections)*

Treatment failure is defined as absence of reported sexual contact during the post-treatment period AND one of the following:

- The presence of intracellular Gram-negative diplococci on microscopy in specimens taken at least 72 hours after completion of treatment,

OR

- Positive *N. gonorrhoeae* on culture of specimens taken at least 72 hours after completion of treatment

OR

- Positive NAAT of specimens taken at least 2–3 weeks after completion of treatment.

AND

- When available, matching sequence types pre- and post-treatment
8. Client Follow-Up

i. Mucopurulent cervicitis (MPC)

Client to return after one month for test of cure if:
- Less than 14 years of age
- Pregnant
- An alternate regimen was used

Clients who remain persistently symptomatic 3-4 weeks after treatment for gonorrhea and chlamydia and in whom a diagnosis of MPC has been made AND persistent or re-infection with gonorrhea and/or chlamydia has been ruled out should be treated with doxycycline 100 mg PO bid x 7 days.

ii. Chlamydia Cervicitis

Test of cure (TOC) not routinely indicated if preferred treatment agent taken and symptoms and signs disappear and there is no re-exposure to an untreated partner unless:
- All non-genital (pharyngeal, rectal, eye) infections
- Persistent symptoms or signs post-therapy
- Cases treated with a regimen other than the preferred treatment
- Compliance is sub-optimal or uncertain
- Prepubertal child (<14 years)
- Pregnancy

NOTE: At Calgary STI Clinic, TOC is advised for all clients with positive chlamydia infection.

Considerations
- Test of cure should be done 4 weeks after completion of treatment when a nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) is performed. **Note:** NAAT may be done as early as 3 weeks.
  - TOC Test Type Recommendations:
    - NAAT: all sites (urine, cervix, pharynx, rectum, eye)
- For non-genital sites, test of cure is done from site of positive infection (rectal, pharyngeal, eye).
- Infants born to untreated mothers must be tested for C. trachomatis. Newborns must be treated if test results are positive. They should also be closely monitored for signs of chlamydia infection (e.g. conjunctivitis, pneumonitis). Oral antibiotic prophylaxis is not routinely recommended unless follow up cannot be guaranteed, e.g. if samples obtained for Chlamydia testing but compliance with follow up uncertain.
- Re-screening of all individuals diagnosed with Chlamydia is recommended after 6 months.
- If vomiting occurs < 1 hour post administration of azithromycin, a repeat dose is required.
- If client does not return to clinic for TOC, efforts should be made to contact client to arrange for TOC to ensure adequate follow up.

iii. Gonorrhoea Cervicitis

Test of cure for gonorrhea is not routinely indicated if preferred treatment agent has been taken and symptoms and signs disappear and there is no re-exposure to an untreated partner unless:

- All non-genital (pharyngeal, rectal, eye) infections
- Persistent symptoms or signs post-therapy
- Cases treated with a regimen other than the preferred treatment
- Compliance is sub-optimal or uncertain
- Prepubertal child (<14 years)
- Documented antimicrobial resistance
- Case who is linked to a drug resistant/treatment failure case and was treated with that same antibiotic
- Treatment failure for gonorrhea has occurred previously in the patient or there is re-exposure to an untreated partner.
- Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) or disseminated gonococcal infection
- Pregnancy

**NOTE:** At Calgary STI Clinic, TOC is required for all clients with positive gonorrhea infection.

**Considerations**
- Test of cure (TOC) should be done 4 weeks after completion of treatment when a nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) is performed and 7 days after completion of treatment when a culture test is used. When using culture, submit both Thayer Martin and Thayer Martin without antibiotic plates for test of cure. **Note:** NAAT may be done as early as 2 weeks and culture as early as 3 days.
  - TOC Test Type Recommendations:
    - Culture: pharynx
    - NAAT: rectum, cervix, urine, eye
    - Perform culture for GC at time of re-treatment if positive on TOC using NAAT.
    - If returns <2 weeks with persistent symptoms or signs post-therapy use culture for TOC from any site.
- For non-genital sites, test of cure is done from site of positive infection (rectal, pharyngeal, eye).
- Infants born to untreated infected mothers must be tested and treated.
- Re-screening of all individuals diagnosed with gonorrhea is recommended after 6 months.
- Treatment failure or re-exposure:
  - Check sensitivities
Repeat smear and/or cultures
- Re-interview for contacts
- Re-treat according to guidelines
- Advise client to return for test of cure
- Consultation with clinic physician for all clients with positive genital specimens for *Neisseria meningitidis*.
- If client does not return to clinic for TOC, efforts should be made to contact client to arrange for TOC to ensure adequate follow up.

iv. Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)
- All clients treated for a diagnosis of PID should return to clinic for reassessment in 48-72 hours to ensure response to treatment. Recall any clients that fail to keep this appointment. If not clearly improving, contact clinic physician.
- Removal of an IUD in a client with PID is not routinely recommended (See SOGC Statement). Consult with STI Medical Director if client is severely ill (nausea, vomiting, severe pain) at the initial visit and/or there is no clinical improvement at 48-72 hours.
  - “In treating mild to moderate pelvic inflammatory disease, it is not necessary to remove the intrauterine device during the treatment unless the patient requests removal or there is no clinical improvement after 72 hours of appropriate antibiotic treatment. In cases of severe pelvic inflammatory disease, consideration can be given to removing the intrauterine device after an appropriate antibiotic regimen has been started”

7. Contact Management
i. Mucopurulent Cervicitis (MPC)

**Definitive Diagnosis**
- All contacts in last 2 months, regardless of symptoms or signs, must be located, examined, tested and treated. It may be necessary to extend this time period until a sexual contact is identified.

**Presumptive diagnosis**
- Obtain contact information as above and advise client you will wait for positive culture/NAAT confirmation (gonorrhea or chlamydia) before initiating a contact investigation.
ii. Gonorrhoea Cervicitis

Definitive diagnosis
- All contacts in last 2 months, regardless of symptoms or signs, must be located, examined, tested and treated. It may be necessary to extend this time period until a sexual contact is identified.

Presumptive diagnosis
- Obtain contact information as above and advise that you will await positive culture/NAAT (gonorrhea or chlamydia) confirmation before initiating a contact investigation.

iii. Chlamydia Cervicitis

Definitive diagnosis
- All contacts in last 2 months, regardless of symptoms or signs, must be located, examined, tested and treated. It may be necessary to extend this time period until a sexual contact is identified.

Presumptive diagnosis
- Obtain contact information as above and advise client you will wait for culture/NAAT confirmation before initiating a contact investigation.

iv. Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)

- All contacts in last 2 months, regardless of symptoms or signs should be, examined, tested and treated for uncomplicated gonorrhea and chlamydia infections. It may be necessary to extend this time period until a sexual contact is identified. Active pursuit of contacts would only occur if case positive for gonorrhea or chlamydia.

- Note: Only need to treat contacts for CT if the index case is GC negative. If unaware of index GC status or results not back, treat contact for both CT and GC.
8. Cervicitis — Algorithm

Vaginal Discharge

Presence of cervicitis (inflammation of the cervix with a mucopurulent or purulent cervical discharge and/or sustained endocervical bleeding easily induced by gentle passage of a swab through the cervical OS)

Yes

Tests for:
- Gonorrhea
- Chlamydia

Positive

Diagnosis:
- Gonorrhea and/or Chlamydia

Treat for:
- Gonorrhea and/or Chlamydia

Negative and/or pending GC/CT Results

Diagnosis:
- Mucopurulent Cervicitis (MPC)

Treat for MPC

If treatment failure or persistent symptoms and GC/CT negative; treat with doxycycline 100mg PO BID x 7 days

If persistent treatment failure or symptoms, screen for HSV and refer to MD clinic

No

See Vaginal Discharge Algorithm
9. CT Treatment Failure/Relapse – Algorithm

CT positive (Urine, rectal, pharyngeal)

Treat with:
- azithromycin 1 gm PO single dose

Client remains CT positive on TOC (at least 3 weeks following initial treatment)

History of sexual contact

Treat with:
- azithromycin 1 gm PO single dose

No sexual contact

Treat with:
- doxycycline 100 mg PO BID x 7 days
- Recommend TOC in 3-4 weeks following completion of treatment.
- Complete Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Treatment Failure Data Collection Tool – STI Clinic Pilot and submit to STI Centralized Services (retain copy for chart)
10. GC Treatment Failure/Relapse – Algorithm

GC positive (urethral, cervical, urine, rectal, pharyngeal)

Treat with:
Ceftriaxone 250mg (MSM/pharyngeal) OR Cefixime 800 mg PO (all other cases)
PLUS Azithromycin 1 gm PO

Client remains GC positive on TOC

History of sexual contact

Ceftriaxone 250mg (MSM/pharyngeal) OR Cefixime 800 mg PO (all other cases)
PLUS Azithromycin 1 gm PO

No sexual contact

Consult clinic physician
Complete Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Treatment Failure Data Collection Tool – STI Clinic Pilot and submit to STI Centralized Services (retain copy for chart)
B. Vaginitis (October 1, 2013)

1. Introduction

- The client with vaginal symptoms, particularly vaginal discharge, should also be assessed for the presence of cervicitis or PID
- The differential diagnosis of a client with vaginal discharge includes yeast, Trichomoniasis, bacterial vaginosis, other rare infective vaginitis, as well as atrophic vaginitis and other non-infective vaginitis syndromes

2. Clinical Assessment

The client should be asked about specific symptoms including presence of vaginal discharge, including whether the change is a change from her normal volume and character of discharge. Note that pregnant women can experience an increase in vaginal discharge. In addition associated symptoms such as localized pruritus, dysuria, presence of lesions, (e.g. ulcerations) should be determined as well as the presence of foreign bodies. The colour of the discharge and associated odour should be noted. The client should also be asked about recent (within the previous month) use of antibiotics, presence of symptoms in partner(s). In addition to examination of the external genital skin for lesions a speculum and bimanual examinations should be performed.

3. Testing

The client with vaginal discharge or in whom cervicitis is suspected should have:
- Endocervical (and rectal/throat swabs as indicated) for gonorrhea culture
- Endocervical swab or urine (and rectal swabs as indicated) chlamydia NAAT
- Vaginal swabs for wet mount and Gram stain. The discharge should be checked for pH, and a “Whiff” test performed

4. Diagnosis (see vaginal discharge algorithm)

i. Yeast Vaginitis

- Pruritis (itchiness) is the hallmark symptom of yeast vaginitis (Candidiasis)
- Erythema and edema of vagina and vulva may be present
- The typical vaginal discharge of candidiasis is white and “curdy”, and is rarely malodorous. The vaginal pH is <4.5.
- Budding yeast or yeast forms which have germinated with the production of pseudohyphae on wet mount or Gram stain make the diagnosis of candidiasis in the correct clinical context.
ii. Trichomoniasis

- Profuse watery, frothy, greenish vaginal discharge is the hallmark of vaginitis due to Trichomoniasis. The vaginal pH is typically $\geq 5.0$.
- Erythema of vulva and cervix (“strawberry cervix”) may be present.
- Motile trichomonads seen on wet mount make the diagnosis of vaginal trichomoniasis

iii. Bacterial Vaginosis

- Bacterial vaginosis is not so much an infection as an ecological disturbance with disappearance of the normal vaginal flora and their replacement with mixed anaerobes.
- The discharge is typically thin, greyish and malodorous.
- The diagnosis of BV requires 3 of:
  - pH $\geq 5.0$
  - Positive “Whiff” test
  - Replacement of lactobacilli with pleomorphic curved Gram negative rods
  - “clue cells” on wet mount or Gram stain
5. Treatment

i. Yeast Vaginitis

There are a plethora of topical creams and intravaginal preparations for yeast treatment, many of which are available over the counter.

**Non-Pregnant/Lactating Adults**

**Recommended Regimen (Oral)**

- fluconazole 150 mg PO single dose.

**Pregnancy**

**Recommended Regimen**

- Topical azole for 7 days.

**Considerations**

- Treatment is unnecessary for asymptomatic infection
- Many topical/intravaginal agents are oil based and might weaken latex condoms and diaphragms.
- Some effective topical azole agents are: butoconazole, clotrimazole, miconazole and terconazole and nystatin.
- Oral fluconazole is contraindicated in pregnancy but considered safe in breastfeeding.
ii. Trichomoniasis

Non-Pregnant/Non-Lactating Adults

Recommended Regimen

| metronidazole 2 gm PO single dose |

Alternate

| metronidazole 500 mg PO bid x 7 days |

Pregnancy/Lactation

Recommended Regimen

| metronidazole 2 gm PO single dose |

Considerations

- Patients on metronidazole should be advised not to consume alcohol for the duration of treatment and for 24 hours before and after because of possible disulfiram-like (Antabuse) reaction.
  - Clients should be warned of the likelihood of flushing and nausea/vomiting if alcohol is consumed while taking metronidazole.
- Based on multiple studies, data support the safety and lack of teratogenicity of systemic metronidazole use in pregnancy. Metronidazole can be given at any stage of pregnancy.
- The effect of oral metronidazole on the nursing infant is unknown but no adverse effects have been reported in numerous studies; infant should be observed for diarrhea.
- Pregnant women: treatment is recommended only if symptomatic.
- Intravaginal metronidazole gel is not effective.
### iii. Bacterial Vaginosis

#### Non-Pregnant/Lactating Adults

**Recommended Regimen**

- metronidazole 500 mg PO BID x 7 days 
- metronidazole gel (Nidagel®) 0.75%, one applicator (5 gm) intravaginally QD for 5 days 
- clindamycin cream 2%, one applicator (5 gm) intravaginally QD for 7 days 

**Alternate**

- metronidazole 2 gm PO as a single dose *(higher rate of relapse with this treatment)* 
- clindamycin 300 mg PO BID x 7 days 

#### Pregnancy

**Recommended Regimen**

- metronidazole 500 mg PO BID x 7 days 

**Alternate**

- clindamycin 300 mg PO BID x 7 days 

#### Recurrent Bacterial Vaginosis

**For 1st recurrence within 1-3 months of initial treatment treat with:**

- metronidazole 500 mg PO BID for 14 days 

**For 1st recurrence or greater and more than 3 months since initial treatment treat with:**

- metronidazole 500 mg PO BID for 7 days 

**For 2nd recurrence or greater within 1-3 months of initial treatment:**

- Consult with clinic MD (may consider gel) 

#### Considerations

- For therapy with metronidazole, a 7 day oral course and a 5 day course of gel are equally efficacious (cure rate 75–85%). A single oral dose also has a cure rate of 85% but a higher relapse rate at 1 month (35–50% vs. 20–33%).
- Treatment of male sexual partners is not indicated and does not prevent recurrence. Clients on metronidazole should be advised not to take alcohol for the duration of treatment and for 24 hours after because of possible disulfiram-like (Antabuse) reaction.
- Nidagel® NOT Metrogel® or Flagystatin®
- Clindamycin cream is oil-oil based and may weaken condoms.
- **Lactation:**
  - The effect of oral metronidazole on the nursing infant is unknown but no adverse effects have been reported in numerous studies; infant should be observed for diarrhea.
- **Asymptomatic:** Treatment is unnecessary except in cases of:
  - pregnant women with history of high-risk pregnancy (previous preterm delivery)
  - prior to IUD insertion,
  - prior to gynecologic surgery or upper genitourinary tract instrumentation or prior to therapeutic abortion.
- **Pregnant Women:**
  - Low risk, asymptomatic pregnant women do not need to be screened and/or treated for BV.
  - Treatment with an oral agent in asymptomatic pregnant women with a history of pre-term delivery may reduce the risk of preterm rupture of membranes and stillbirth.
  - Intravaginal agents are not recommended in pregnancy as they have not been shown to decrease the risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes.
  - Based on multiple studies, data supports the safety and lack of teratogenicity of systemic metronidazole in pregnancy. Metronidazole is not contraindicated during pregnancy.
6. Client Follow-Up

i. Yeast Vaginitis

- No specific follow-up or contact management is necessary for isolated yeast vaginitis
- Clients with persistent (4 or more episodes in a 12 month period) yeast vaginitis should be referred to clinic physician

ii. Trichomoniasis

- Trichomoniasis is a non-reportable STI. No specific follow-up is needed unless the client has persistence or recurrence of symptoms

iii. Bacterial Vaginosis

- No specific follow-up is necessary for most clients with BV
- Clients should be advised to return for re-treatment if symptoms recur (see recurrent BV treatment guidelines).
- Pregnant clients should be advised to return in 1 month for evaluation of therapy

Considerations:

- If client returns to clinic with symptoms less than 1 month after initial treatment – advise client to return at one month or after for reassessment.
- If >1 diagnosis (i.e. yeast and BV or MPC and BV) – client should be treated for both concurrently.

7. Contact Management

i. Yeast Vaginitis

- No testing, treatment or notification of partners is needed.
- Treatment of sexual partners is not routinely recommended unless male partner has candida balanitis; use a topical azole cream twice a day for 7 days. Fluconazole 150 mg single oral dose is also acceptable.

ii. Trichomoniasis

- Partners of clients with trichomoniasis should be treated regardless of symptoms and no testing is required, and sex should be avoided until both partners are asymptomatic.

iii. Bacterial Vaginosis

- No data supports a benefit to treatment of partners, therefore no specific partner notification is required.
8. Vaginal Discharge – Algorithm

Tests for:
- Gonorrhea
- Chlamydia

Assess discharge clinically and by:
- wetmount/gram stain
- KOH
- pH

Whitish, curd like, itching, little odour, erythema and itching of vagina and vulva may be present, pH < 4.5

Yellow green, profuse, frothy, malodorous, purulent, itching, dysuria, erythema of vulva and cervix (“strawberry cervix”), PH ≥ 5.0

Thin, grayish, malodorous, adherent, pH ≥ 5.0, positive whiff test

The diagnosis of Bacterial Vaginosis requires 3 of the following:
- pH ≥ 5.0
- positive “whiff” test
- replacement of lactobacilli with pleomorphic curved Gram negative rods “clue cells on wetmount or gram stain.

Yeast on wetmount/gram stain

Treat for yeast

Trichomonas on wetmount

Treat for trichomonas

If still symptomatic consult with clinic physician

Treat for BV

1. For BV – see recurrent BV treatment guidelines

Note:
- Management of male contacts: yeast (treat only if symptomatic, i.e. balanitis), trichomonas (treat), BV (no routine treatment of male partners is indicated)
X. Lumps and Bumps (October 1, 2013)

A. Differential Diagnosis

Clients presenting with lumps and bumps of the genital tract may be suffering from a variety of infectious or non-infectious conditions. The differential diagnosis includes:

- Lesions caused by human papilloma virus (e.g. external genital warts (EGW) or related precancerous/cancerous lesions)
- Molluscum contagiosum
- A variety of benign and malignant conditions, including normal variants, e.g. pearly penile papules in males

B. Introduction

Most persons infected with human papilloma virus (HPV) are asymptomatic. A minority will develop visible genital warts. Females are at risk of developing cervical or vaginal neoplasia while males participating in receptive anal intercourse are at risk of developing anal carcinomas.

Molluscum contagiosum is a benign papular skin condition, which is caused by a pox virus. It is often transmitted sexually in adults. The lesions can be severe in HIV infected clients.

C. Clinical Assessment

- Ask about associated symptoms – although most are asymptomatic some may be itchy or tender.
- Examination of the external genital skin including perianal skin with or without use of hand lens
- In screening for HPV related lesions in women, also examine cervix and vaginal walls and in men look for visible intrameatal lesions

D. Testing

- There is no routinely available diagnostic test for HPV related lesions or molluscum contagiosum
- Please refer to guidelines for PAP screening.

E. Diagnosis

- Clinical diagnosis; no specific test available
- EGW may present as multiple growths on the anogenital skin, which occasionally cause bleeding, pruritus and local discharge. They most commonly present as cauliflower-like or papular in appearance but can also present as flat, macular lesions or keratinized, slightly elevated lesions.
Lesions of molluscum contagiosum are typically flesh coloured, smooth, firm, dome shaped with a central umbilicus.

F. Treatment

Treatment of visible external genital warts and molluscum contagiosum may be either provider administered or client applied; the choice of therapy depends on client convenience and ability to pay for client applied therapies. The primary goal of treatment of both conditions is to eliminate the visible lesions.

Clients presenting with visible intravaginal, intraurethral or intra-anal warts should be referred to clinic physician or dermatology. Those with oral warts may be advised to consult their dentist for intra-oral warts and to consult dermatology for facial warts. Clients presenting with visible warts on the cervix may be referred directly for colposcopy.

Pregnant and diabetic clients may be treated in clinic by RN.

1. Visible EGW only (excluding vagina, cervix, intraurethral, or oral warts)

Provider administered

- Liquid nitrogen
  - To be administered by trained staff
  - Topical EMLA (local anesthetic) may be applied up to 1 hour prior to treatment
    - EMLA may be used in pregnant/lactating women only if clearly indicated, ie cannot tolerate alternate treatments or cryotherapy without EMLA. If used, women should be advised that very little is absorbed into the bloodstream but that the effects on fetus/neonate are unknown (as no long term trials have been conducted in pregnant/lactating women) but likely to be very low/negligible.

Client applied

- Imiquimod
  - Provide client with prescription and teaching as per individual clinic protocol
  - Not recommended in pregnant women

- Podofilox 0.5%
  - Clients with lesions on penis or vulva only
  - Provide client with prescription and package insert
  - Not recommended in pregnant women

2. Molluscum contagiosum

Provider administered

- Liquid nitrogen
  - To be administered by trained staff
  - Topical EMLA (local anesthetic) may be applied 1 hour prior to treatment
G. Counselling

1. EGW/HPV

- >30 types of HPV that infect the ano-genital tract
- Low risk HPV, types 6 and 11 cause 90% of genital warts (Baseman, 2005).
- Genital warts are spread by sexual contact with an infected partner. Intimate sexual contact, but not necessarily penetration, is enough for the transmission to occur.
- While genital warts often don’t cause any discomfort, they may cause bleeding, itching, swelling, and very rarely discharge.
- High-risk (oncogenic) strains of HPV are rarely found in warts,
- Although, treatment of warts is primarily for cosmetic reasons, theoretically, treatment may decrease infectivity as a result of debulking wart. Warts may resolve without treatment.
- Individuals/Couples in long-term relationships should be counselled on the following topics and the decision to abstain or engage in safer sex is a personal choice.
- > 90% of infections with LR HPV will clear spontaneously within 2 years (Veldhuijzen, 2010). If immunocompetent client does not have a recurrence of EGW within 6-9 months (after confirmation on examination), the virus is likely gone, but no way to know for sure.
- High risk HPV types are more likely to persist than low risk types (Burchell, 2006). Therefore a small percentage of HPV infections are “persistent” but the majority will clear spontaneously within 2-3 years. There are no standardized definitions for “persistence” but many clinical trials have defined “persistent” as detectable virus on at least 2 occasions 4-6 months apart (Baseman, 2005). If individuals develops warts years after initial infection it is not possible to say definitively whether old or recent acquisition of infection, i.e. unclear if can reactivate latent virus (similar to HSV) or new warts due to re-infection (Baseman, 2005)
- It is not known if HPV is infectious for the entire duration of infection as infectiousness does vary with HPV viral load (Burchell, 2006).
- Seroconversion occurs at most in ~50% women, and men are much less likely than women to develop antibodies (Veldhuijzen, 2010). Antibodies developed during natural infection do not provide reliable protection because of low or waning titres. Thus, individuals can be re-infected with the same strain. Theoretically partners can continue to re-infect each other with the virus, if one clears the virus before the other.
- Condom use reduces but does not eliminate the risk of HPV transmission due to skin to skin contact outside of the area of the condom (Manhart, 2002). Regular use of condoms can alter the natural history of some HPV lesions in men (Simon, 2010). In partners infected with the same HPV type, condom use results in regression of flat penile lesions (Bleecker, 2005).
- Genital-oral and oral-genital transmission definitely occurs but risk of transmission appears to be minimal (Burchell, 2006).
- It is beneficial to receive HPV vaccine, even if you have genital warts or abnormal Pap. The vaccines are prophylactic, not therapeutic, i.e. giving Gardasil to someone with warts will not make them disappear.
- There are two types of HPV vaccines approved for use in Canada, Gardasil® and Cervarix®.
- The Gardasil® vaccine was approved in Canada in July 2006. Gardasil® provides protection against four HPV types: two that cause approximately 70 per cent of all cervical cancers (HPV-16, HPV-18) and two that cause approximately 90 per cent of all anogenital warts in males and females (HPV-6, HPV-11).
  - Gardasil® is a vaccine indicated in girls and women 9 through 45 for the prevention of:
    1. Cervical, vulvar, and vaginal cancer caused by HPV types 16 and 18
    2. Genital warts caused by HPV types 6 and 11
    3. Cervical adenocarcinoma in situ (AIS)
    4. Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) grade 2 and grade 3
    5. Vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia (VIN) grade 2 and grade 3
    6. Vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia (VaIN) grade 2 and grade 3
    7. Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) grade 1
  - Gardasil® is indicated in girls and women 9 through 26 years of age for the prevention of:
    1. Anal cancer caused by HPV types 16 and 18
    2. Anal intraepithelial neoplasia (AIN) grades 1, 2, and 3 caused by HPV types 6, 11, 16, and 18
  - Gardasil® is indicated in boys and men through 9 to 26 years of age for the prevention of:
    1. Anal cancer caused by types 16 and 18
    2. Genital warts caused by HPV types 6 and 11
    3. Anal intraepithelial (AIN) grades 1, 2, and 3 caused by HPV types 6, 11, 16, and 18
- The Cervarix® vaccine was approved for use in Canada in February 2010 for females aged 10 to 25. Cervarix® provides protection against the two HPV types that cause approximately 70 per cent of all cervical cancers (HPV-16 and HPV-18).
  - Cervarix® is indicated in girls and women 10 through 25 years of age for the prevention of:
    1. Cervical cancer caused by HPV types 16 and 18
    2. Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) grade 2 and grade 3
    3. Cervical adenocarcinoma in situ (AIS)
    4. Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) grade 1
  - Beginning in 2008 in Alberta, all girls entering Grade 5 are eligible to receive Gardasil®. As a catch up to the program, Grade 9 girls are also eligible for a three-year period, from 2009 to 2012.
- There is no reliable blood test for HPV.
- Shaving/waxing may theoretically spread the virus locally by “nicking” the wart but not really know if this is the case or not (Handsfield, 2007).

- ASCUS Pap result may not be HPV related but in at least 25% of cases is due to LR HPV. Discuss the link between HPV infection and abnormal Paps in women with Pap smears showing abnormalities with ASCUS or higher (e.g. LSIL, HSIL, etc).

- Women should be encouraged to follow up with Pap testing as per the Alberta Cervical Cancer Screening Guidelines. Diagnosis of EGW or family history of cervical cancer is not an indication for more frequent Pap testing.

- Two appropriate websites for further information: www.hpvinfoca and www.sexualityandu.com

References:


2. Molluscum Contagiosum

- Very common viral infection which is not necessarily sexually transmitted
- Usually self limited
- Treatment does not eradicate the virus and therefore, recurrences are common
- No serious sequelae
H. Client Follow-up

1. EGW/HPV
   i. Referral to MD clinic
      - Clients with EGW and/or perianal lesions who have persistent lesions after consistent Liquid N2 treatment over 12 week period (with no more than 1 month in between treatments) with no significant change/improvement in lesions.
      - HIV positive MSM with EGW/perianal lesions will follow above criteria for referral but clinic RN should advise client of need to follow up with primary HIV MD for annual digital rectal exam/anal pap.
      - Diabetic and pregnant clients will follow above criteria for referral.
      - Consult/refer to clinic MD for clients with evidence of intra anal HPV (anal margins), intravaginal, and intraurethral warts.
      - Clients with intraoral warts should be referred to their dentist and those with facial warts should be referred to dermatology.
      - Clients with visible lesions on cervix should be referred directly for colposcopy.

2. Molluscum contagiosum
   - Client should return for follow up if lesions recur

I. Contact Management

1. EGW/HPV
   - It is client’s responsibility to inform contact (s)
   - For female contacts, encourage routine Pap tests as per Alberta Cervical Cancer Screening Guidelines.

2. Molluscum contagiosum
   - Advise contacts with symptoms to seek treatment otherwise no specific follow up is required
XI. Hepatitis (July 7, 2014)

A. Introduction

- Persons at risk for STI may also be at risk for acquiring hepatitis A, B or C.
- Acute infection with hepatitis A, B or C is often asymptomatic or non-specific in presentation.
- Hepatitis A does not cause chronic infection, while hepatitis B and C may.
- Most cases of hepatitis A transmitted by feco-oral route (e.g. household) and food; can also be transmitted sexually, especially MSM.
- Hepatitis A may cause severe illness or death if the person is co-infected with HCV.
- Hepatitis B is the most common STI causing hepatitis; sexual transmission accounts for approximately 45% of cases; other modes of transmission are: parenteral, perinatal, person-to-person among family contacts through contact with blood/secretions.
- Parts of the world with high endemicity for Hepatitis B include: Asia, sub-saharan Africa, Amazon basin, Eastern Europe and the Middle East.
- Highest rate of hepatitis C transmission is in injection drug users who share drug paraphernalia (e.g. needles, spoons, bills, straws etc.); sexual transmission being increasingly recognized but less efficient than hepatitis B; perinatal transmission occurs less efficiently than HBV.

B. Clinical Assessment

- Most persons infected with hepatitis A, B or C are asymptomatic and will report no symptoms or have any clinical findings. In the acute stage of infection, a minority will have jaundice, fever/chills, abdominal pain, nausea or vomiting.

C. Testing

1. Screening for immunity to Hepatitis A (anti-HAV IgG antibody)
   - Perform pre-immunization serology as outlined in the Alberta Health Services Immunization Program Standards Manual Population and Public Health
   - Pre-immunization serology is recommended for the following individuals:
     - Individuals born prior to 1945
     - Individuals from a hepatitis A endemic country (all countries other than those listed below are considered endemic for hepatitis A):

     | Country          | Country          | Country          | Country          | Country          |
     |------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
     | Aland Islands    | Andorra          | Australia        | Austria          | Belgium          |
     | Canada           | Denmark          | Faroe Islands    | Finland          | France           |
     | Germany          | Greece           | Greenland       | Iceland          | Ireland          |
     | Italy            | Japan            | Liechtenstein    | Luxembourg       | Monaco           |
     | Netherlands      | New Zealand      | Norway           | Portugal         | San Marino       |
     | Spain            | Sweden           | Switzerland      | United Kingdom   | USA              |

   - Individuals diagnosed with hepatitis B and/or hepatitis C infection
• NOTE: Perform pre-immunization serology for clients who report a history of having Hepatitis A infection to confirm immunity.

2. Screen for Hepatitis B (HBsAb and HBsAg)
• Perform pre-immunization serology for Hepatitis B (anti-HBsAg and HBsAg) if no history of Hepatitis B immunization and/or no previous documented immunity to Hepatitis B (i.e. Anti-HBsAg ≥ 10 IU/L).
• Re-screen clients annually with ongoing risks for Hepatitis B (HbsAg testing only) (who are not immunized and/or do not have documented immunity) and/or who present with symptoms of acute Hepatitis (i.e. jaundice, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting).

3. Screening for HCV (anti HCV antibody)
• People who use drug paraphernalia (i.e. needles, spoons, bills, straws, etc.).
• Sharing of tattoo/piercing needles or equipment without sterilization between clients
• Persons who received blood/blood products prior to May 1992
• Sexual partners of known case of HCV

D. Client Follow-up

1. Hepatitis A (anti-HAV IgG antibody)
• This test is used to determine immunity and is extremely limited in its value in diagnosing acute infection.
• If positive, this indicates immunity related to past infection or previous immunization and no vaccine is required
• Offer vaccination and follow vaccination procedure as per the Alberta Health Services Immunization Program Standards Manual Population and Public Health

2. Hepatitis B (HBsAG, HBsAb)

HBsAg
• A positive test may indicate an acute or chronic infection. Further testing is required to differentiate.
• If positive, refer to own physician for further follow up
• Obtain additional information as required by regional protocol for reporting and public health follow up.
• Notification to communicable disease unit as per individual clinic protocol.
• Window Period: Up to 90 days (3 months).

HBsAb
• If positive, this indicates immunity related to past infection or previous immunization and no vaccine is required
• Review and record immunization history and/or previous history of illness due to Hepatitis B.
• Levels of 10 units per litre (U/L) or greater are considered protective.
• Offer vaccination and follow vaccination procedure as per the *Alberta Health Services Immunization Program Standards Manual Population and Public Health*

### 3. Hepatitis C (Anti HCV antibody)

• Offer vaccine if not immune to Hepatitis A and B
• Notify CDC/Hep C nurse for follow up and referral.
• For indeterminate results, supplementary testing via HCV PCR should be performed
• Window period: Up to 90 days (3 months).

### E. Counselling

• Counselling on modes of transmission, prevention of transmission of infection and partner notification and need for follow up if applicable is essential.
• Review window period (6 months) for HCV antibody testing as per client history.

### F. Contact Management

• Followed by Communicable Disease Control
XII. Human Immunodeficiency (HIV) (June 20, 2012)

A. Introduction

- All clients at risk for an STI are also at risk for HIV and should therefore be offered testing once verbal consent is obtained and the testing is accompanied by appropriate pre and post-test counselling.

B. Clinical Assessment

- Persons who are confirmed HIV antibody positive should be referred to an HIV specialist for further management
- Persons suspected to be newly infected or sero-converting to HIV positive should be asked about fever/chills, swollen glands, rash, sore mouth/throat, weight loss and a brief examination including assessment of positive symptoms should be made

C. Diagnosis/Further Management

- A confirmed case is a person who is anti-HIV antibody positive, confirmed by Western Blot.
- Additional testing, e.g. HIV RNA level may be performed in persons suspected to be seroconverting to HIV positive after consultation with clinic physician.
- Additional testing in persons who are HIV seropositive is performed upon referral to a HIV specialist.

D. Counselling

Serologic testing for HIV without counselling has a psychological, medical and social impact on clients. Therefore, current recommendations are that HIV testing be preceded and followed by appropriate counselling.

Pre-test Counselling:

Discuss:

- The confidentiality of HIV testing, that it is a notifiable disease, and the process around reporting (including partner notification) in the case of a positive result.
- That the test is for both an HIV antigen (p24 antigen), and also the HIV antibody. It is not a direct test for the HIV virus or for AIDS.
- That an initial positive screening test is automatically followed by a confirmatory test, the Western Blot (same blood sample), which only detects the antibody and NOT the p24 antigen, to rule out a false-positive test.
- That the majority of persons produce detectable antibodies within 1 month.
- That a negative test may mean that the person is not infected, or that it is too soon to detect antibodies. Review the window period for HIV as per client’s history.
- That a positive test means the person is infected with HIV and is infectious to others through unprotected sexual contact, blood, breast milk or tissue/organ donation.
- That HIV is not casually transmitted through sweat, saliva, urine, feces or tears (unless there is visible blood in any of these).
- Review client’s risk behaviours and that transmission risks are as follows:
  - Unprotected sexual contact: anal sex (high risk), vaginal sex (high risk), oral sex (low risk).
  - Direct blood-to-blood contact.
  - Sharing needles or syringes (including IDU, tattooing, piercing with shared/unclean equipment).
  - Transmission from mother to child during pregnancy, at birth or via breast milk.
  - Receiving blood or blood products in Canada before November 1985 (elsewhere risk will vary depending on testing of donated blood).
- Discuss risk reduction behaviours:
  - Practice sexual abstinence (will eliminate sexual transmission risk).
  - Ensure consistent use of latex or polyurethane condoms.
  - Avoid casual/anonymous/unprotected sex.
  - Avoid sharing needles, syringes or other IDU equipment.

**Post-test Counselling:**

**If the test result is negative, interpret as:**
- No detectable antibodies at present. Re-testing may be required at 1 and 3 months after last potential exposure.
- Occupational exposure, cases of sexual assault, and contacts to HIV require baseline testing followed by additional testing at 1 and 3 months.
- Reinforce condom use with all sexual contact, and avoidance of needle/syringe sharing.

**If the test result is positive, interpret as:**
- Infection with HIV. A confirmatory test has been done to rule out a false-positive result. This is not diagnostic of AIDS.
- First, discuss what is important to the infected person. Answer questions honestly and with compassion.
- Explore available support systems i.e. family, friends, HIV service organizations, family physician, clergy.
- Discuss the importance of the partner notification process and describe how this is done within public health.
- Provide guidance regarding how to avoid transmission by protecting others from blood and body fluids including sexual secretions.

**Disclosure issues:**
- Persons living with HIV infection are to be advised of the medico-legal requirement to disclose their HIV status to all potential sexual or drug-injecting
partners in advance of the activity. Specifically, they are to be advised of the following, and this discussion is to be documented, signed and dated:

- There is an obligation to use condoms for all vaginal, anal and oral sexual contacts.
- There is an obligation to disclose HIV status to all vaginal, anal and oral sexual contacts.
- There is an obligation not to share any drug use equipment (needles, syringes, crack pipes), razors, toothbrushes.
- There is an obligation to disclose HIV status to drug use partners.
- Advise that donating blood, organs, tissue, sperm or breast milk must NOT be done.
- Persons living with HIV should advise their family physician and other health care providers such as their dentist.
- Disclosure in the workplace is usually not required, although physicians, dentists and registered nurses are required to disclose to their professional association.

**Continuing Care and Treatment:**

- Persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection will require ongoing medical monitoring of their CD4 counts, viral load measurement and screening for other blood-borne pathogens.
- Refer to infectious disease specialist

**E. Reporting**

- All confirmed cases of HIV should be reported nominally to the MOH by completion of HIV/AIDS case report form with copy sent to Alberta Health and Wellness.

**F. Partner Notification**

- It is the responsibility of the STI Clinic Nurse or HIV Liaison Nurse to interview the newly diagnosed HIV positive clients for contact information.
- It is the responsibility of the HIV Partner Notification Nurse or HIV Liaison Nurse to do follow up interviews with the newly diagnosed HIV positive client to continue to gather and follow up with partner information.
- Trace back period:
  - Ideally, this should be based on the estimated date of seroconversion. If date of seroconversion is known, then all partners/contacts in the six months prior to this should be traced. If date of seroconversion or duration of infection is unknown then trace back period should be at least one year prior to the positive test or as far back as practical.
- Pregnant contacts should be given priority for follow up and offered testing in consultation with HIV Partner Notification Nurse or HIV Liaison Nurse.
XIII. Infestations (June 20, 2012)

A. Introduction

- The two infestations most commonly associated with sexual contact are pubic lice (*Pediculosis pubis*) and the scabies mite (*Sarcoptes scabei*).
- Individuals diagnosed with either of these infestations should be offered a full STI screen, but there is little evidence to suggest what the risk of a second STI diagnosis is in an individual with lice or scabies.

B. Clinical Assessment

- In a client with concerns or with genital pruritis the genital area and especially the pubic hair should be examined by eye or with a magnifier for the lice organisms or for the egg cases (nits) attached to the hair.
- A client suspected of scabies should be examined for the presence of burrows in the genital area, in the interdigital regions and around the wrists and ankles. The intense pruritis of scabies is due to a hypersensitivity to the mite which may take weeks to develop.
- Crusted (“Norwegian”) scabies manifests as dramatic skin crusting and pruritis, and is seen in immunocompromised clients (e.g., HIV/AIDS). The crusts are teeming with mites and are quite contagious.

C. Testing

- A clinical diagnosis can be made in the case of both lice and scabies.
- In cases of uncertainty, low power microscopic examination of pubic hair (for lice) or skin scrapings from suspected burrows (for scabies) can be done.

D. Diagnosis

- A diagnosis of pubic lice is based on direct observation of the adult louse or the nits attached to pubic hair.
- Scabies is diagnosed based on direct observation of the burrows or of skin scrapings showing the mite itself.
E. Treatment

1. Pubic Lice

**Recommended Regimen**

- permethrin 1% cream
- or
- 0.33% pyrethrin-piperonyl butoxide shampoo
- or
- lindane 1% shampoo or lotion

Wash the affected area and apply pediculocide formulation (cream, lotion or shampoo) according to package instructions.

2. Scabies

**Recommended Regimen**

- permethrin 5% cream
  - Apply to the body from the neck down, leave for 8 to 14 hours; shower and wear clean clothes
- or
- lindane 1% cream or lotion
  - Apply to the body from the neck down; leave for 8 hours; shower and wear clean clothes

**Considerations**

- Clothes, bedding: washing in hot water (50°C) or dry cleaning kills all stages of organism. Alternatively, place in plastic bags for 1 week.
- Vacuum mattresses
- In pregnancy, permethrin is the only agent that should be used.
- Lindane can cause neurotoxicity. Instructions for use must be carefully followed to minimize risk of toxicity. Contraindicated in children <2 years of age, in pregnancy, in lactating women or in clients with extensive dermatitis.
- In clients with excoriated or damaged skin, consider dose modification to compensate for increased absorption of topical agent.

F. Client Follow-up

- Clients should self examine or be re-examined in 7-10 days to assess need for re-treatment. Permethrin resistance is well described although still uncommon. Ensure that the treatment was applied properly.
- For those with scabies it is important to inform them that the itching is related to hypersensitivity and may persist long after the mites are dead. Scabies can be re-treated
2 weeks after initial treatment, but beyond this only if live mites are demonstrated. Pruritis may be controlled with antihistamines and mild topical corticosteroids.

- Clients should be given handouts on their infestation to reinforce partner/household management.

G. Contact Management

1. Pubic Lice
   - Sexual partner(s) within the last month should be treated

2. Scabies
   - All household contacts and recent sexual partner(s) in the last month should be treated.
XIV. Sexual Assault/Abuse (July 7, 2014)

A. Introduction

- The most important first step in approaching the management of sexual assault/abuse is to determine the age of client.
- If in the course of a client assessment, the RN becomes aware or concerned about sexual abuse, the following guidelines may help in proceeding with the investigation. Adults must report “if there are reasonable and probable grounds to believe that the survival, security or development of the child is endangered because (e) the guardian of the child is unable or unwilling to protect the child from physical injury or sexual abuse” (Alberta Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Act, p. 10). Each situation must be assessed on a case by case basis, with a healthy degree of nursing judgment.
- Under the Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Act, a child “means a person under the age of 18 years” (p.8) while under the Criminal Code of Canada, the legal age of consent for sex is 16 years.
  - The age of consent refers to the age at which a person is able to make his/her own decisions about sexual activity. All sexual activity without consent, regardless of age, is a criminal offense. The age of consent to sexual activity is 16 years. It was raised from 14 years on May 1, 2008. Important points to remember about Age of consent include:
    - A child under the age of 18 cannot consent to any sexual activity with someone in a position of power, trust or authority.
    - 16 & 17 year olds are still protected against sexual exploitation, i.e. sexual activity is illegal if there is a relationship of trust, authority or dependency, or exploitation. Also, 16 & 17 year olds cannot consent to sexual activity that involves prostitution or pornography.
    - Children under 12 years cannot consent to sexual activity.
  - The Criminal Code provides “close in age” or “peer group” exceptions:
    - 14 & 15 year olds can consent to sexual activity with a partner who is less than 5 years older and with whom there is no relationship of trust, authority, dependency, or exploitation.
    - 12 & 13 year olds can consent with another person who is less than two years older and with whom there is no relationship of trust, authority, dependency, or exploitation.
- For clients who are less than 18 years old, follow procedure as per Management of Sexual assault/abuse in Children (<18 years).
B. Initial Management

1. Management of Sexual Assault/Abuse in Children (< 18 years)
   - For clients aged 12 to less than 18 years, if there is doubt regarding the consensual nature of sexual act(s) or if the client is in need of protection, report to Child Protection for follow up.
   - Prior to reporting to Child Protection the RN should notify and discuss the situation with their Manager.
   - In addition, when any of the ‘close in age’ exceptions are not met, Child Protection is to be advised.
   - What the child needs to know:
     - Once the RN has determined that there is a requirement to report potential abuse to the Child Abuse Hotline, the child must be advised prior to notifying Child Protection.
     - It is important to stress that the intent of making the call is to protect the child from harm, and that they will not “get in trouble” with either Child Protection or law enforcement. The child may need to be reassured that they have done nothing wrong – the perpetrator is the one at fault.
     - Child Protection worker will assess each case individually and determine what follow-up is required.
   - Documentation considerations:
     - It is important that investigations are complete, legible and accurate, as these will become part of a permanent record. If charges are laid against a perpetrator, it is possible that the court could subpoena the file. It is also possible that the STI Clinic Medical Director (in the case of Calgary and Edmonton zones) or the provincial STI Medical Consultant may be called to testify.
   - Contact Information:
     - For initial reporting:
       - Child Abuse Hotline: 1-800-387-KIDS (5437)
     - Additional Services:
       - Child Protective Services (Child & Family Services Authorities):
         - Northeast Alberta (Fort McMurray): 780-743-7416
         - Edmonton & Area: 780-427-2250 or 780-422-3355
         - Calgary & Area: 403-297-6100

2. Management of Sexual Assault/Abuse in Adults
   - Offer the client the option of being seen by the Sexual Assault Response Team if they meet the following criteria:
     - Sexual assault occurred within the past 7 days (Edmonton) or 72 hours (Calgary)
     - Client consents to SART/CSART services and refer as per local protocol (these protocols differ between the three Provincial STI clinics).
• Clients who are undecided about reporting to the police have the option of having forensic evidence collected by the Sexual Assault Response Team and then stored for one year.
• If client declines, this should be documented in the chart (CSART/SART services were appropriate but declined). Follow procedure as outlined below in Further Management of Sexual Assault/Abuse. Review with client that STI specimens cannot be used for forensic purposes.
• Any clients presenting beyond >72 hours post assault will be offered routine STI screening and follow up as necessary. Routine STI prophylaxis will not be provided to clients presenting beyond >72 hours post assault.
• Consult Medical Director on any client presenting beyond 72 hours that may require STI prophylaxis based on your assessment. e.g. Client unlikely to follow up for results.
• Note: HBIG may be provided up to 14 days post assault.

C. Further Management of Sexual Assault/Abuse

1. History
• Obtain and document full history relevant to STI testing. It is not the role of the clinic nurse to obtain or record a statement describing the alleged assault.

2. Physical Examination
• Perform genital examination and document any findings. Inquire about other injuries and examine same. Documentation should include any obvious signs of trauma elsewhere on the body, e.g. bruises or other injuries. Extreme care must be taken to document objectively and accurately. Refer to appropriate health care provider as necessary.

3. Laboratory Tests
• perform gonorrhea and chlamydia tests from all penetrated orifices (including pharyngeal for both infections)
  o Culture and NAAT for gonorrhea
  o NAAT for chlamydia
• microscopy (gram stain, wet mount)
• syphilis serology (EIA)
• hepatitis B surface antigen (HbsAg) and antibody (Anti-HbsAg)
  o Note: if recipient is known to be immune to HBV (anti-Hbs ≥ 10 IU/L) or HBsAg positive, source and recipient testing is unnecessary
• HIV serology
• hepatitis C antibody
• NOTE:
  o If testing is performed < 48 hrs after assault, cultures may be unreliable and NAAT testing for N.Gonorrhoea and C.trachomatis should be performed.
4. Treatment/Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (Non-Pregnant Adults)

**Gonorrhea**

*Recommended Regimen*

- cefixime 800 mg PO as a single dose
- *OR*
- ceftriaxone 250 mg IM as a single dose

**Chlamydia**

*Recommended Regimen*

- Azithromycin 1 gm PO as a single dose

**Trichomonas**

*Recommended Regimen*

- Metronidazole 2 gm PO as a single dose (if wetmount is positive for trichs)

**Hepatitis B**

*Recommended Regimen*

- Hepatitis B Immunoglobulin (HBIG) within 14 days + Hepatitis vaccine, if Hepatitis B Surface Antibody negative or < 10 u/L (see Alberta Health, Alberta Post-Exposure Management and Prophylaxis (PEP) Guidelines – HBV Post-exposure Prophylaxis)

**HIV**

*Recommended Regimen*

- If assailant know to be HIV positive or high risk for HIV – consult designated physician immediately. For details refer to the Alberta PEP Guidelines

**Considerations:**

- If there is suspected pharyngeal infection or oral penetration or if the source has elevated risk factors for antibiotic resistance (e.g. MSM) ceftriaxone is the treatment of choice.

5. Other Management

- Emergency Contraceptive Pill (as per clinic protocol)
- Provide client with options for follow up with local support organizations, groups, or counselling services/psychologist as necessary
D. Follow-up

- **4 weeks:**
  - STS-EIA and HIV serology

- **3 months:**
  - STS-EIA, HIV serology, Hep C antibody. +/- Hep B testing (HbsAg) if no HBIG/HBV vaccine.

- Reassess need for support/counselling.

E. Contact Tracing

- If positive test(s) for STI, arrange follow up of contacts as per Partner Notification Guidelines, see Section XVI.
Partner notification is a secondary prevention process through which sexual partners and other contacts exposed to an STI are identified, located, assessed, counselled, screened, and treated.

It is expected that the clinic nurse will discuss partner notification with each client and their sexual contacts when an STI diagnosis is made. This will identify those at risk, reduce disease transmission and ultimately prevent disease sequelae.

The language/terminology used in interviews describing types of sexual contact should be tailored to the client, i.e. partners, hook ups, johns, clients, are all ways to describe sexual contacts.

A. Types of Partner Notifications

1. Health provider referral or active partner notification:
   - The nurse obtains identifying information from the client regarding their sexual contacts.
   - The responsibility to complete partner follow up is assumed by the STI Clinic.
   - This is the preferred method for partner notification for notifiable STI.

2. Combined or conditional referral:
   - Identifying information is obtained as above but the client agrees to inform partner(s) within a specified time frame. If client does not inform partner(s), the responsibility to inform is assumed by the STI Clinic.

Above approaches apply to:
- chlamydia;
- gonorrhea;
- syphilis - primary, secondary and early latent;
- HIV - when requested by client or his/her physician, as per regional protocol
- hepatitis B; as per regional protocol
- pelvic inflammatory disease;
- orchitis/epididymitis;
- chancroid, LGV; and
- nongonococcal urethritis (all female and male contacts)
- mucopurulent cervicitis (all male contacts).
3. Client referral or passive contact tracing:

- The client is instructed to inform all sexual partners of their risk and to encourage them to seek assessment and treatment.

**Above approach applies to:**
- Genital herpes
- Human papilloma virus
- Late latent syphilis (see page)
- Trichomonas

B. Methods of Partner Notification

1. Health Provider/active partner notification and conditional referral:

- Inform client of rationale for partner notification,
- Discuss confidentiality of information including that the index information will never be disclosed to named partners.
- Obtain all identifying information from client for sexual partners/contacts.
- Use standardized interview periods as outlined for each infection, using a calendar during the interview, to illustrate the period of infectibility, may help an individual to recall partners.
- Extend time frames to identify untreated partner(s) as necessary,
- Complete contact information form on all partners for all notifiable STI,
- All partner(s) identified within the time frame should be located, tested and treated prophylactically,
- All contacts who reside outside the clinic service area will be referred to AHS STI Services.

2. Client referral or passive partner notification

- Counsel client to take responsibility for notifying all appropriate sexual partner(s) to undergo testing and treatment,
- Use standardized periods for identifying partner(s) as outlined for each infection
- Provide client with partner notification cards for each partner.

**Considerations**

- The index case should be given the opportunity to first notify steady partner(s) before the STI Clinic initiates follow up. If the client is unable or unwilling to notify his/her partner, the STI Clinic should assume this responsibility. Verification that the partner was notified must occur for cases of infectious syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia and HIV.
- The Public Health Act authorizes detention of recalcitrant clients for medical examination, treatment and/or counselling. The Chief Medical Officer of Health or the
medial officer of health in a zone can issue a certificate to detain an individual who is infected with a notifiable STI. The certificate is authority for a peace officer to apprehend the individual for examination, treatment and/or counselling.

C. Standardized Interview Periods For Obtaining Contact Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific STI</th>
<th>Index Case</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Neisseria gonorrhoea</em></td>
<td>Males and Females</td>
<td>All contacts in last 2 months. It may be necessary to extend this time period until a sexual contact is identified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chlamydia trachomatis</em></td>
<td>Males and Females</td>
<td>All contacts in last 2 months. It may be necessary to extend this time period until a sexual contact is identified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nongonococcal Urethritis (NGU)</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>All contacts in last 2 months. It may be necessary to extend this time period until a sexual contact is identified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mucopurulent Cervicitis (MPC)</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>All contacts in last 2 months. It may be necessary to extend this time period until a sexual contact is identified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syphilis*</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>All sexual and perinatal contacts in the last year of early syphilis must be located, examined, tested and treated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Early Latent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Late Latent</td>
<td>Marital or other long-term partners and children (of female cases) should be tested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Congenital</td>
<td>mother should be tested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reactive mother in Pregnancy</td>
<td>Spouse / newborn tested based on case by case review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Date of sero conversion known</td>
<td>6 months prior to positive laboratory test to present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Date of sero conversion not known</td>
<td>At least one year or as far back as practical but not further than January 1978.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*It may be appropriate to test children born to mothers with syphilis of any duration. Consultation with clinic physician should be sought on a case-by-case basis.*
XVI. Client Education/Counselling (June 20, 2012)

“Interventions at the individual level help people to change by providing knowledge or by attempting to alter beliefs, attitudes, perceived norms, motivation, skills or biological states related to high-risk activities” (Program Operations Guidelines for STD Prevention, Community and Individual Behavior Change Interventions, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Atlanta).

A. The Information, Motivation, and Behavioural (IMB) Skills Model

(Excerpted from the Canadian Guidelines for Sexual Health Education, PHAC 2008).

Within sexual health education programs, evidence supports the use of the Information, Motivation and Behavioural Skills (IMB) Model. Information, motivation and behavioural skills are basic concepts that are easily understood and this model is well supported by research. Evidence of the IMB model’s effectiveness in the area of sexual risk reduction has been demonstrated in a number of diverse populations including young adult men, low-income women and minority youth.

The IMB model proposes that information regarding sexual health, motivation to take action on this information, and behavioural skills for taking action are all involved in the process of adopting healthy behaviours. Using this model, sexual health education / counselling is based on three essential elements:

- **Information** – helps clients to become better informed and to understand information that is relevant to their sexual health needs, and is easily translated into action.
- **Motivation** – motivates clients to use their knowledge to avoid risky behaviours and maintain consistent health practices.
- **Behavioural Skills** – helps clients to acquire the relevant behavioural skills that will reduce negative behaviour and enhance sexual health.

The IMB model can help individuals to reduce risk behaviours, prevent negative sexual health outcomes and guide individuals in enhancing sexual health.

**Information:**

- Information included in sexual health education / counselling should be:
- Directly linked to the desired behaviour while avoiding negative outcomes.
- Easy to translate into the desired behaviour
- Practical, adaptable, culturally competent and socially inclusive
- Age, gender and developmentally appropriate.
Motivation:
- Where sexual health behaviours are concerned, motivation takes 3 forms:
  - Emotional motivation – A person’s emotional responses to expressing their sexuality
  - Personal motivation – A person’s attitudes and beliefs related to a specific sexual behaviour strongly predict whether or not they engage in the behaviour.
  - Social motivation – A person’s beliefs or perceptions regarding social norms may also influence behaviour

Behavioural Skills:
Behavioural skills consist of the following:
- The practical skills for performing the behaviour.
- The personal belief in one’s ability to do so.

B. Common Counselling Topics

Following the completion of the risk assessment, numerous topics may be identified where sexual health or STI related education / counselling is indicated. Below are a number of commonly encountered subjects that offer the opportunity for client education / counselling. Both one-to-one discussion and print resources are used to facilitate and reinforce learning and behaviour change. The topics for discussion are individualized for each client, based on history and risk assessment.
- Basic anatomy
- Infection transmission
- Treatment and follow-up – provide written handout specific to the infection and the medication provided
- Sexual abstinence / condom use following treatment
- Partner notification
- STI prevention
- Testicular self-examination
- Regular Pap screening

In addition to, or in combination with the above information, clients may be motivated toward healthy sexual practices by discussions focused on harm reduction and avoidance of risk behaviours. Motivational topics may include, but are not limited to:
- Examination of risk behaviours
- Safer sex / birth control practices
- Condom use
- Serial monogamy
- Impaired sex – drugs / alcohol use
- Transactional sex – exchanging sex for money, food, drugs, accommodations
- Needle exchange
Behavioural skills may need to be taught or reinforced for a positive change to occur. A common behavioural skill taught to clients to facilitate healthy sexual behaviour is correct condom use.

C. STI Prevention/Safer Sex Counselling

(Adapted from the Canadian Guidelines on Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2008 PHAC).

It is important to acknowledge that STI prevention and safer sex practices take advance planning:
- Buying and having condoms at hand (including proper storage)
- Seeking out and having STI/HIV screening done
- Negotiating condom use for all sexual activities (oral, genital, anal)
- Limiting drug or alcohol use, which may reduce inhibitions and affect decision-making and negotiating skills.

Although providing condoms at no charge to clients is a recommended first step, providing counselling as a prevention strategy should include the following:
- STI modes of transmission
- Risks associated with various sexual activities (oral, genital, anal)
- Abstinence, mutual monogamy, barrier-method options (male condom, female condom, dental dams)
- Correct condom use based on the individual’s personal situation i.e. for receptive anal intercourse, always use a condom (extra strength when available) and extra lubrication.
- Latex and polyurethane condoms are effective in preventing the majority of STI’s, but they do not provide complete protection against HPV or HSV infection
- Natural skin condoms may be permeable to HBV and HIV.
XVII. Accepted Abbreviations for Charting (June 20, 2012)

Demographic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C/L</td>
<td>common law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>divorced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOB</td>
<td>date of birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep</td>
<td>separated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>widowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a/a</td>
<td>as above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♀</td>
<td>female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♂</td>
<td>male</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diagnosis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BFP</td>
<td>biological false positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dx</td>
<td>diagnosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imp</td>
<td>impression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYD</td>
<td>not yet diagnosed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R/O</td>
<td>rule out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>human immunodeficiency virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>acquired immunodeficiency syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC</td>
<td>mucupurulent cervicitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGU</td>
<td>non-gonococcal urethritis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PID</td>
<td>pelvic inflammatory disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>chlamydia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC</td>
<td>gonorrhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV</td>
<td>human papilloma virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSV</td>
<td>human simplex virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BV</td>
<td>bacterial vaginosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STS</td>
<td>syphilis (serologic test)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trich</td>
<td>trichomonas vaginalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGW</td>
<td>External Genital Warts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amt</td>
<td>amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC</td>
<td>birth control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCP</td>
<td>birth control pill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cancer complaint is noted. The patient desires examination and discharge of her symptoms. The patient has a history of extra marital affairs and uses alcohol occasionally. No known drug allergies are reported.

**Instructions**

- **appt**: appointment
- **FU**: follow up
- **mls**: message left for silent line
Ref | referred to
NA/n/a | not applicable
RTC | return to clinic
PC | phone call
TofC/TOC | test of cure
TCA | to come again
VM | voicemail

**Laboratory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Chlamydia trachomatis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Df</td>
<td>darkfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFA</td>
<td>direct fluorescent antibody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>enzyme immunoassay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTA-Abs</td>
<td>fluorescent treponemal antibody absorbed test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOH</td>
<td>potassium hydroxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MHA-TP</td>
<td>microhaemagglutination test for treponemal antibody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPP-A</td>
<td>Treponema Pallidum Passive Particle Agglutination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCR</td>
<td>polymerase chain reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neg</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR</td>
<td>non-reactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>hydrogen ion concentration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMN</td>
<td>polymorphonuclear leukocytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pos</td>
<td>positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPR</td>
<td>rapid plasma reagin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>reactive (in context)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STS</td>
<td>serologic test-syphilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Treponema pallidum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV</td>
<td><em>Trichomoniasis vaginalis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U/S</td>
<td>ultrasound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uu</td>
<td><em>Ureaplasma urealyticum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDRL</td>
<td>Venereal Disease Research Laboratory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Physical Examination**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abd</td>
<td>abdomen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cx</td>
<td>cervix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAD</td>
<td>no abnormalities detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OENAD</td>
<td>on examination no abnormalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O/E</td>
<td>on examination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>rectum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temp</td>
<td>temperature (in context)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U or X</td>
<td>urethra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wt</td>
<td>weight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Treatment**

- **BID**: twice a day
- **IM**: intramuscular
- **qttt**: drops
- **Meds**: medications
- **PO**: by mouth (per os)
- **RX/TX**: treatment or prescription
- **Rx'd/Tx'd**: treated
- **Script**: prescription
- **SC**: subcutaneous
- **TID**: three times a day
- **QID**: four times a day
- **STAT**: immediately
XVIII. Charting Guidelines (October 1, 2013)

Objective

- To ensure the significant and pertinent information of the admission history, physical and laboratory examination, treatments and client education are recorded on all client charts, concurrently with the examination and management of each client.

1. Suggested Admission Information

- On the initial visit to the clinic (and on each repeat visit), once in the exam room, it is the responsibility of the clinic nurse to confirm the client’s name and date of birth verbally. In the Edmonton and Ft. McMurray clinics, the nurse will also ask the client to read the chart label to confirm correct information and spelling. When an error is noted by the client, the nurse will ensure that clerical staff corrects the client labels prior to the completion of the client visit.
- The nurse will also request, and record current address and contact information, i.e. phone number(s)/e-mail/cell phone.
- It is the nurse’s responsibility to confirm and/or update client demographics and contact information on each repeat visit.

2. History

i. Chief complaint

- Describe in a few words the main reason the client is attending the clinic.
- List all symptoms, associated symptoms, previous similar symptoms and/or investigations/treatments as described by the client.
- If previous treatment has been received, document what was prescribed, by whom and the treatment outcome.

ii. Functional Inquiry

- Describe the client’s response to direct questions related to the genitourinary system
- In space beside each item record one of the following responses: yes, no, N/A (not applicable), refused, or specific response such as date, time or result.
- All positive responses should be described in the space allotted. Descriptions should include duration, number/amount/type, location, frequency and time of occurrence.
- Descriptions of sores/lesions/rashes must also include size, distribution, itchy/non-itchy, painful/not painful, new/healing/healed.

iii. Sexual history

- Document the information as listed under sexual history
- Age sexually active is only asked on the first visit. On subsequent visits this information may be brought forward from a previous entry.
- Notation will be made on each visit regarding consent to any sexual activity.
  Note: for non-consensual sex see Section XIV for Sexual Assault/Abuse for management.
- Record usual sexual practices (oral, vaginal, anal), multiple sexual partners, condom/dental dam use, as well as any practices that may expose them to blood borne pathogens or bacteria (toys, rimming, etc.).
- Information about sex partners should include HIV status, exchange of drugs, money, housing or food for sex, IDU, needle sharing, bisexual male partners, country of origin.
- Location of casual unknown sexual contact, e.g., hotel, bathhouse, etc.
- How was the sexual contact arranged for casual unknown partners, e.g. met in bar, internet, telephone, etc.

iv. Past history
- Review of past illnesses/conditions.
- Previous STI: record type, when, treatment, (name/description, dosage, duration), and by whom.
- Blood donations/transfusions: record when and where.
- Drug allergy: describe type of reaction and also indicate the allergy on an allergy sticker on the front of chart as well as on the laboratory/medication sheet.
- Concomitant medication: includes both present and recent medications (within past month). Record dose and frequency for both present and recent medications. Reason client is on medication should be recorded.
- Medical care/born outside Canada: record where, when, and type of treatment (only if an invasive procedure otherwise record non-invasive).
- Substance use: record type of substance, route of use, for how long, last used.
- Needle and drug paraphernalia sharing: record length of time involved and when last shared.
- Previous HIV test: record, date, result and by whom.
- Previous immunization for HBV.
- Previous immunization for HAV.
- Previous immunization for HPV.

3. On Examination
- This section reflects and describes what the nurse has observed during the physical examination.
- When a client refuses examination or when examination is inappropriate, record reason examination not completed.
- Where appropriate, record NAD (no abnormality detected), not examined, or when a positive finding is found record positive (pos).
- For all positive findings, elaborate by describing location, type, colour, size, number/amount, consistency, and stage of healing.
• For abnormalities on the external genitalia and/or cervix indicate location of each finding on diagram.
• Indicate when symptoms noted in the history are not confirmed by examination

4. Impression

• Based on history, physical examination and laboratory findings record STI/provisional diagnosis.

5. Plan/Education

• Outline educational topics discussed.
• Record specific date and follow up plan for client return visit when necessary.

6. Laboratory Examinations

• Record all laboratory specimens taken.
• Record laboratory identifiers as per individual clinic routine.
• Record type/site/test for each specimen.
• Record results for all onsite laboratory and microscopic examinations.
• Note:
  o It is the individual clinician’s responsibility to ensure that all identifiers related to specimen collection correlate with the client record, laboratory requisition, daysheet, and specimen.

7. Treatment

• Record on the laboratory medication record:
  • Name, dosage, frequency, route, and time for all STAT medications and vaccines given on the laboratory/medication record.
  • Name, dosage, frequency, route, and duration for all medications given to client to take away on the laboratory/medication record.
  • Name, dosage, frequency, route, and duration for all prescription medications given to client on the laboratory/medication record.
  • In addition, record lot numbers for all vaccines and injectable medications.

8. Sign-Off

• Both notes and medications must be dated and signed showing designation of author.
• The clinic nurse must review and co-sign client record when mentoring students or other health professionals.
9. Follow Up Visits

- Client record must be reviewed prior to each follow up visit.
- All records must be checked to ensure all laboratory reports/letters/information/referrals are in place and corresponds to the individual client medical record.
- Document any follow up assessment, observations, and/or interventions that have been done on nursing/progress notes.
- Each visit must be dated and signed appropriately.
Appendix 1 (July 7, 2014)

Treatment Algorithms

Contact to NGU/MPC

No GC or CT Results available on Index

Azithromycin 1gm PO
PLUS Ceftriaxone 250mg IM (MSM) OR
Cefixime 800 mg PO (all other cases)

Index GC and/or CT positive (See Contact to Gonorrhea or Chlamydia algorithm)

Index GC and CT negative

Azithromycin 1 gm PO

Client Penicilllin Allergic

History of Rash*ONLY

Azithromycin 1gm PO
PLUS Ceftriaxone 250mg (MSM) OR
Cefixime 800mg PO (all other cases)

Anaphylaxis (including hives, laryngeal edema, hypotension)/Unknown Reaction

Azithromycin 1gm PO only and await GC results

If client may be difficult to locate again, treat with Azithromycin 2gm PO ALONE, OR
Spectinomycin 2gm IM AND Azithromycin 1gm PO

*client does not report hives, laryngeal edema, hypotension, or anaphylaxis

Hives are defined as: an allergic disorder marked by raised edematous red patches of skin or mucous membrane and usually cause intense itching —also called urticaria
NGU/MPC Positive

Treat with Azithromycin 1 gm PO PLUS Ceftriaxone 250mg IM (MSM) OR Cefixime 800 mg PO (all other cases)

Client Penicillin Allergic

History of Rash* ONLY

Treat with Azithromycin 1gm PO PLUS Ceftriaxone 250mg (MSM) OR Cefixime 800 mg PO (all other cases)

Anaphylaxis (including hives, laryngeal edema, hypotension)/Unknown Reaction

Treat with Azithromycin 1 gm PO only, await GC results

If client may be difficult to locate again, treat with Azithromycin 2gm PO ALONE, OR Spectinomycin 2gm IM PLUS Azithromycin 1gm PO

*client does not report hives, laryngeal edema, hypotension, or anaphylaxis

Hives are defined as: an allergic disorder marked by raised edematous red patches of skin or mucous membrane and usually cause intense itching —also called urticaria
NGU Treatment Failure/Relapse

Gram Stain:
- ≥ 5 PMN\(^1\) in ≥ 5 HPF\(^2\)
- No gram-negative intracellular diplococci

Urethral Tests:
- GC Culture
- Urine for CT/GC NAAT

Azithromycin 1 gm PO single dose, PLUS Cefixime 800 mg PO single dose (all other cases)\(^3\)
OR Ceftriaxone 250mg IM (MSM)

Symptoms persist and gram stain remains “positive” four weeks following initial treatment\(^4,5\)

History of unprotected sexual contact with new or untreated partner.

Azithromycin 1 gm PO single dose, PLUS Cefixime 800 mg PO single dose (all other cases)\(^3\)
OR Ceftriaxone 250mg IM (MSM)

Urethral Tests:
- GC Culture
- Urine for CT/GC NAAT

No sexual contact or protected sexual contact.

Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID x 7 days

Symptoms persist and gram stain remains “positive” four weeks following 2\(^{nd}\) treatment:
- Consult clinic physician
- Urethral culture for HSV
- Urethral culture for trichomonas (Edmonton only)
- Mid-stream urine for urinalysis and culture (Edmonton only).

Notes:
1. Polymorphonuclear leukocyte
2. High power field
3. When gonorrhea cannot be excluded, treat for both CT and GC
4. All clients should be instructed not to void for at least 2 hours prior to return visits
5. For men with relapsing NGU, if partner has Trichomonas discontinue treatment for NGU and treat as per guidelines (p. 105). If still symptomatic, refer to clinic physician.
Contact to Chlamydia

Index Verified GC Negative

- Treat with Azithromycin 1 gm PO only

Unable to Verify Index GC Negative and/or client has multiple contacts

- Treat with Azithromycin 1 gm PO PLUS Ceftriaxone 250mg (MSM)
  OR
  Cefixime 800mg PO (all other cases)

Client Penicillin Allergic

History of Rash* ONLY

- Azithromycin 1gm PO PLUS Ceftriaxone 250mg IM (MSM)
  OR
  Cefixime 800mg PO (all other cases)

Anaphylaxis (including hives, laryngeal edema, hypotension)/Unknown Reaction

- Treat with Azithromycin 1 gm PO only and await GC results

If client may be difficult to locate again, treat with Azithromycin 2gm PO ALONE,
  OR Spectinomycin 2gm IM
  PLUS Azithromycin 1gm PO

*client does not report hives, laryngeal edema, hypotension, or anaphylaxis

Hives are defined as: an allergic disorder marked by raised edematous red patches of skin or mucous membrane and usually cause intense itching — also called urticaria
Chlamydia Positive
(Edmonton/Fort McMurray)

Negative Gonorrhea result
(if positive Gonorrhea – see GC positive algorithm)

Treat with Azithromycin 1gm PO
Contact to Gonorrhea OR Gonorrhea Positive
(C, R, Ux – Regardless of Chlamydia Result)
Edmonton/Fort McMurray

Ceftriaxone 250mg (MSM) OR
Cefixime 800 mg PO (all other cases) PLUS Azithromycin 1 gm PO

Client Penicillin Allergic

History of Rash* ONLY
Ceftriaxone 250mg IM (MSM) OR
Cefixime 800 mg PO PLUS Azithromycin 1gm PO

Anaphylaxis (including hives, laryngeal edema, or hypotension)/Unknown Reaction
Azithromycin 2gm ALONE, OR
Spectinomycin 2gm IM PLUS Azithromycin 1gm PO

*client does not report hives, laryngeal edema, hypotension, or anaphylaxis
Hives are defined as: an allergic disorder marked by raised edematous red patches of skin or mucous membrane and usually cause intense itching — also called urticaria
Gonorrhea Positive (Throat – Regardless of Chlamydia Result)  
Edmonton/Fort McMurray

Ceftriaxone 250mg IM  
PLUS  
Azithromycin 1gm PO

Client Penicillin Allergic

History of Rash* ONLY  

Anaphylaxis (including hives, laryngeal edema, hypotension)/Unknown Reaction

Ceftriaxone 250mg IM  
PLUS  
Azithromycin 1gm PO

Azithromycin 2gm PO ALONE

*client does not report hives, laryngeal edema, hypotension, or anaphylaxis

Hives are defined as: an allergic disorder marked by raised edematous red patches of skin or mucous membrane and usually cause intense itching —also called urticaria
Contact to PID or Epididymo-orchitis

No GC or CT Results available on index

Azithromycin 1gm PO PLUS Ceftriaxone 250mg IM (MSM) OR Cefixime 800 mg PO (all other cases)

Index GC and/or CT positive (See Contact to Gonorrhea or Chlamydia algorithm)

Index GC and CT negative

Azithromycin 1 gm PO

Client Penicillin Allergic

History of Rash* ONLY

Azithromycin 1gm PO PLUS Ceftriaxone 250 mg (MSM) OR Cefixime 800 mg PO (all other cases)

Anaphylaxis (including hives, laryngeal edema, hypotension)/Unknown Reaction

Azithromycin 1gm PO only and await GC results

If client may be difficult to locate again, treat with Azithromycin 2gm PO ALONE OR Spectinomycin 2gm IM AND Azithromycin 1gm PO

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*client does not report hives, laryngeal edema, hypotension, or anaphylaxis

Hives are defined as: an allergic disorder marked by raised edematous red patches of skin or mucous membrane and usually cause intense itching – also called urticaria