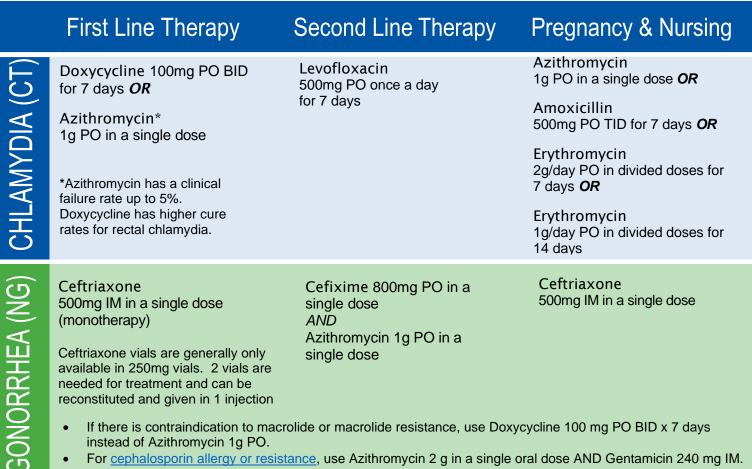
# Chlamydia (CT)/Gonorrhea (NG) **Recommended Treatments**



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- instead of Azithromycin 1g PO.
- For cephalosporin allergy or resistance, use Azithromycin 2 g in a single oral dose AND Gentamicin 240 mg IM.

Consider pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) if patient is complaining of abdominal pain. PID signs and symptoms may also include more severe lower abdominal pain, fever, cervical motion tenderness and nausea/vomiting.

#### **Empiric Outpatient Treatment:**

Ceftriaxone 500mg IM in a single dose AND

Doxycycline 100mg PO BID for 14 days

#### PLUS OR MINUS Metronidazole\* 500mg PO BID for 14 days

See the Canadian Guidelines on **Sexually Transmitted Infections** (CGSTI) for other PID treatment options.

\*The CGSTI states to add metronidazole to provide anaerobic coverage for people who are acutely ill (fever, chills and toxicity) or who have bacterial vaginosis. Note in the US, metronidazole is recommended for all PID cases.

Consult obstetrician/infectious disease specialist.

See reverse side for further details regarding signs and symptoms, testing, contact tracing, and test of cure.

# Chlamydia/Gonorrhea Additional Testing Information



## Common Signs & Symptoms

(often asymptomatic)

- Abnormal discharge
- Abnormal vaginal bleeding
- · Dysuria
- Itchiness
- Testicular or rectal pain
- · Painful intercourse
- · Lower abdominal pain

### **Contact Tracing**

All sexual partners within the past 60 days should be tested and empirically treated regardless of test results or symptoms.

## Testing

- Assess sexual history to determine all possible sites exposed (pharyngeal, rectal, cervical/vaginal, urethral).
- Nucleic acid amplification (NAAT) for CT and NG can be collected from urine, pharyngeal, rectal, vaginal, cervical and urethral. For women, a vaginal NAAT test is preferred, as it is more sensitive than a urine NAAT test
- If you are highly suspicious of gonorrhea, where possible, do both a NAAT and culture, as a NAAT is more sensitive, while a culture provides antibiotic susceptibility testing.
- If a patient has a positive gonorrhea result on a NAAT but a culture was not done initially, a gonorrhea culture at the time of treatment should be done to detect potential antibiotic resistance
- Refer to page 2 of this <u>May 9, 2023 Public Health Alert</u> for more details on swab choices for NAAT/culture as swabs are specific for sampling sites.

## Test of Cure (TOC) Additional Information

Chlamydia (CT):

TOC by NAAT is recommended 3-4 weeks post-treatment when:

- · Second-line treatment is used
- Patient is pregnant
- Re-exposure may have occurred
- · Treatment compliance is an issue
- · Previous treatment failed
- · Persistent symptoms post-treatment

Gonorrhea (NG):

- **TOC is recommended for all positive sites**. Culture is the preferred method using the <u>charcoal swab</u> that is also used for group A strep culture.
- Obtain cultures 3 to 7 days after treatment is complete. If culture is not available and NAAT is used as a TOC, it should be performed at earliest 2 to 3 weeks after completion of treatment.
- Repeat screening is recommended 6 months post-treatment for all individuals with NG infection.

#### Reference

Public Health Agency of Canada (2025). Chlamydia and LGV guide: Treatment and follow-up. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/infectious-diseases/sexual-health-sexually-transmitted-infections/canadian-guidelines/chlamydia-lgv/treatment-follow-up.html">https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/infectious-diseases/sexual-health-sexually-transmitted-infections/canadian-guidelines/chlamydia-lgv/treatment-follow-up.html</a> Public Health Agency of Canada (2025). Gonorrhea guide: Treatment and follow-up. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/infectious-diseases/sexual-health-sexually-transmitted-infections/canadian-guidelines/gonorrhea/treatment-follow-up.html">https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health-sexually-transmitted-infections/canadian-guidelines/gonorrhea/treatment-follow-up.html</a> Public Health Ontario (2024). Chlamydia trachomatis/Neisseria gonorrhoeae (CT/NG) – Nucleic Acid Amplification Testing (NAAT). Retrieved from <a href="https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/Laboratory-Services/Test-Information-Index/Chlamydia-trachomatis-NAAT-Swabs">https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/Laboratory-Services/Test-Information-Index/Chlamydia-trachomatis-NAAT-Swabs</a>

For further information on the prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of all STIs , please refer to the <u>Canadian Guidelines on</u> <u>Sexually Transmitted Infections</u>.

Health care professionals can access free STI medication for their patients by contacting us or by completing this form

For questions or concerns please call 1-877-721-7520 ext. 8376, to speak with a Sexual Health Nurse