



CONTENTS

PREFACE

vii

1. INTRODUCTION

1

1.1. Background

1

1.2. Rationale for standardized treatment recommendations

1

1.3. Case management

2

1.4. Syndromic management

3

1.5. Risk factors for STI-related cervicitis

4

1.6. Selection of drugs

5

2. TREATMENT OF STI-ASSOCIATED SYNDROMES

6

2.1. Urethral discharge

6

Persistent or recurrent urethral discharge

9

2.2. Genital ulcers

11

Genital ulcers and HIV infection

12

Inguinal bubo

16

2.3. Scrotal swelling

18

2.4. Vaginal discharge

21

Cervical infection

22

Vaginal infection

23

2.5. Lower abdominal pain

27

2.6. Neonatal conjunctivitis

31

3. TREATMENT OF SPECIFIC INFECTIONS

33

3.1. Gonococcal infections

33

Uncomplicated anogenital infection

33

Disseminated gonococcal infection

34

Gonococcal ophthalmia

34

iii

CONTENTS



3.2	Chlamydia trachomatis infections (other than lymphogranuloma venereum)	36
	Uncomplicated anogenital infection	36
	Chlamydial infection during pregnancy	37
	Neonatal chlamydial conjunctivitis	37
	Infantile pneumonia	38
3.3	Lymphogranuloma venereum	38
3.4	Syphilis	39
	Clinical presentation summary	39
	Syphilis and HIV infection	41
	Syphilis in pregnancy	41
	Congenital syphilis	42
	Early syphilis	43
	Late latent syphilis	43
	Neurosyphilis	44
	Congenital syphilis	45
3.5	Chancroid	46
3.6	Granuloma inguinale (Donovanosis)	47
3.7	Genital herpes infections	48
	Herpes in pregnancy	48
	Herpes and HIV coinfection	49
	Suppressive therapy	49
3.8	Venereal (genital) warts	51
	Vaginal warts	53
	Cervical warts	53
	Meatal and urethral warts	53
3.9	Trichomonas vaginalis infections	54
	Trichomoniasis in pregnancy	54
3.10	Bacterial vaginosis	56
	BV in pregnancy	57
	BV and surgical procedures	57
3.11	Candidiasis	58
	Vulvo-vaginal candidiasis	58
	Vulvo-vaginal candidiasis in pregnancy	59



Vulvo-vaginal candidiasis and HIV infection	59
Balanoposthitis	59
3.12 Scabies	60
3.13 Pubic lice	62
4 KEY CONSIDERATIONS UNDERLYING TREATMENTS	63
4.1 The choice of antimicrobial regimen	63
Efficacy	63
Safety	64
Cost	64
Compliance and acceptability	65
Availability	65
Coexistent infections	65
Risk of reducing drug efficacy for other indications	66
4.2 Comments on individual drugs	66
Cephalosporins	66
Macrolides	67
Suphonamides	68
Quinolones	69
Tetracyclines	70
4.3 Antimicrobial resistance in <i>N. gonorrhoeae</i>	70
4.4 Antimicrobial resistance in <i>H. ducreyi</i>	71
5 PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN STI CASE MANAGEMENT	72
5.1 The public health package for STI prevention and control	72
5.2 Comprehensive case management of STI	72
Identification of the syndrome	73
Antimicrobial treatment for the syndrome	74
Education of the patient	74
Condom supply	74
Counselling	75
Notification and management of sexual partners	76
5.3 Access to services	78



6	CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS	80
6.1	Evaluation for sexually transmitted infections	81
	Initial examination	82
	Examination at 12 weeks following assault	83
	Presumptive treatment	83
	Susceptibility and clinical presentation of STI in children and adolescents	83
	Cervical infections	84
	Genital ulcer disease	84
	Anogenital warts	85
	Vaginal infection	85
	ANNEXES	
	ANNEX 1. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS, MAY 1999	87
	ANNEX 2. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS, NOVEMBER 2001	89

Note on terminology

The World Health Organization recommends that the term sexually transmitted disease (STD) be replaced by the term sexually transmitted infection (STI). The term sexually transmitted infection has been adopted since 1999 as it better incorporates asymptomatic infections. In addition, the term has been adopted by a wide range of scientific societies and publications.

Reproductive tract infections encompass three main groups of infection, particularly in women, and sometimes in men. These groups are endogenous infections in the female genital tract (e.g. candidiasis and bacterial vaginosis), iatrogenic infections that may be acquired through non-sterile medical, personal or cultural practices, and some classical STIs. As endogenous infections are not primarily sexually transmitted, clinical and public health actions as recommended for STIs may not apply to them. Given the current state of knowledge and understanding of these non-sexually transmitted infections, treatment of partners is not recommended as routine public health practice. Reassurance and patient education are critical with regard to the nature of these infections.