

STD Testing in HIV Care

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Part B Meeting, Austin

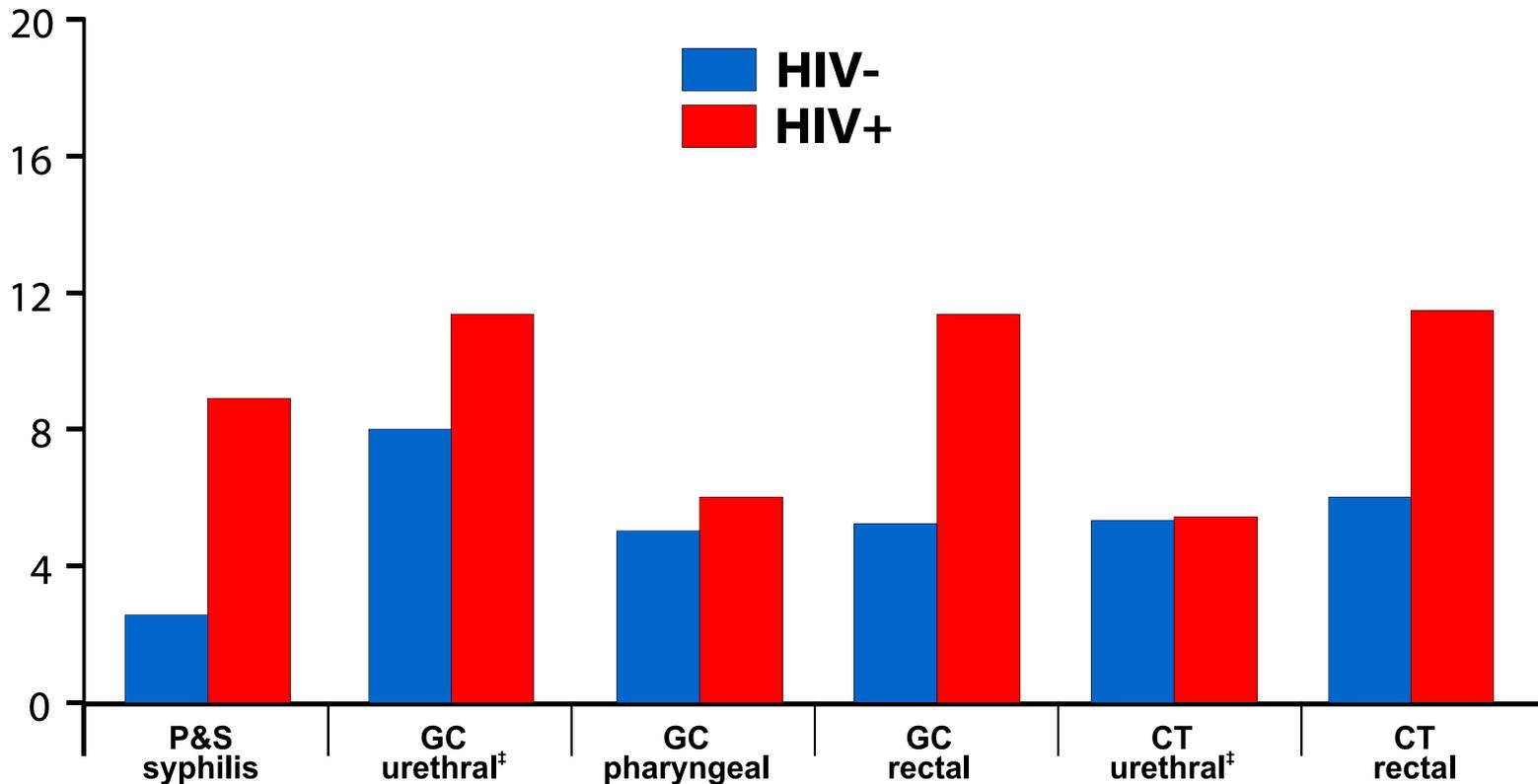
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Making the Case for STD Testing

- New emphasis on sexual health
- Since debut of ART/PrEP, STDs have increased
- STDs are associated with HIV transmission
- STDs are asymptomatic in many cases
- Providers are uncomfortable asking about a patient's sexual history
- Patients are just as uncomfortable answering those questions, if asked
- Testing technology makes it easy to test for STDs

Proportion of MSM* Attending STD Clinics with Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Gonorrhea or Chlamydia by HIV Status[†], STD Surveillance Network (SSuN), 2013

Percentage



*MSM=men who have sex with men.

[†] Excludes all persons for whom there was no laboratory documentation or self-report of HIV status.

[‡] GC urethral and CT urethral include results from both urethral and urine specimens.

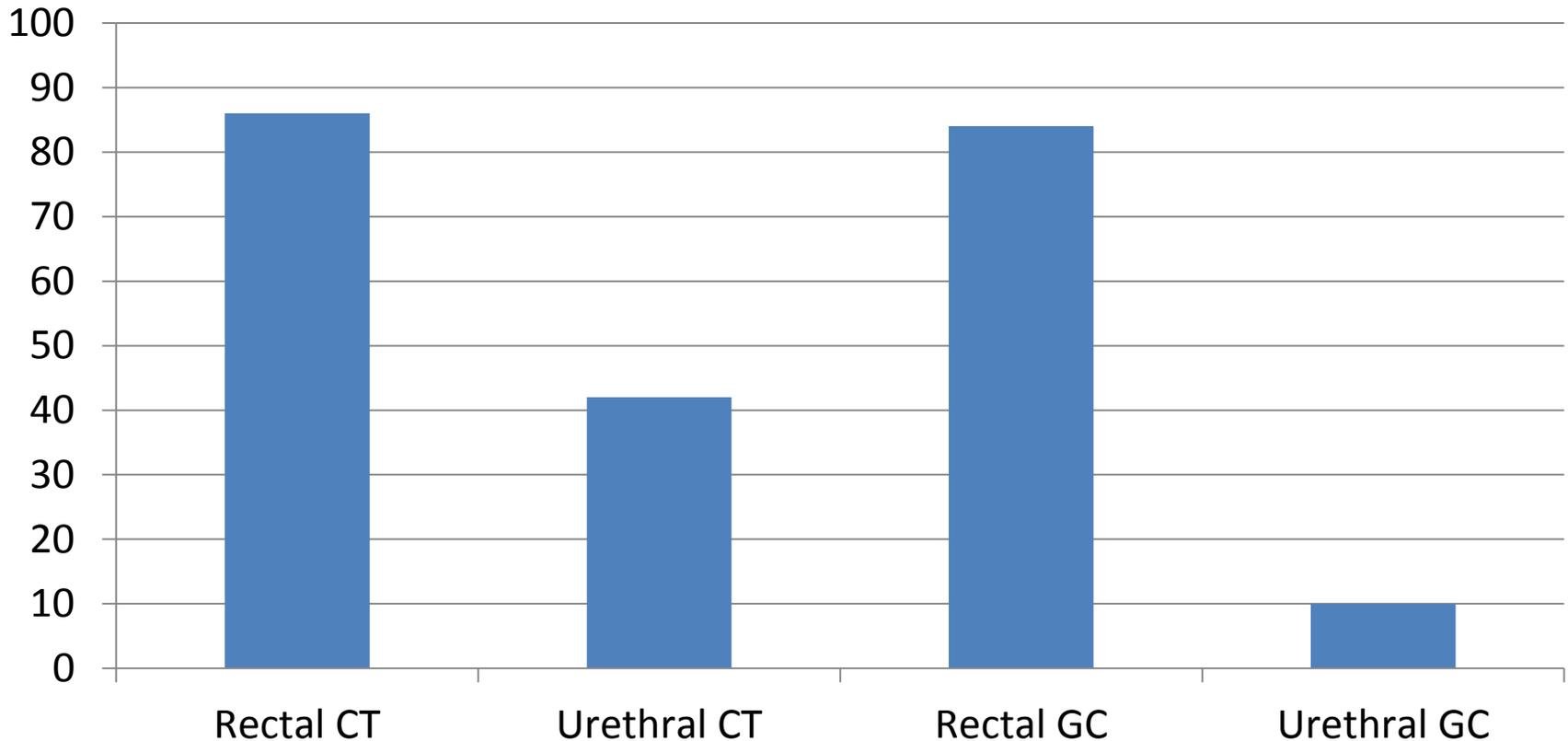
NOTE: Six jurisdictions (Birmingham, Chicago, Denver, Hartford/New Haven, New Orleans, and Richmond) contributed data from January through June 2013 and the remaining jurisdictions (Baltimore, Los Angeles, New York City, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Seattle) contributed data for all of 2013.



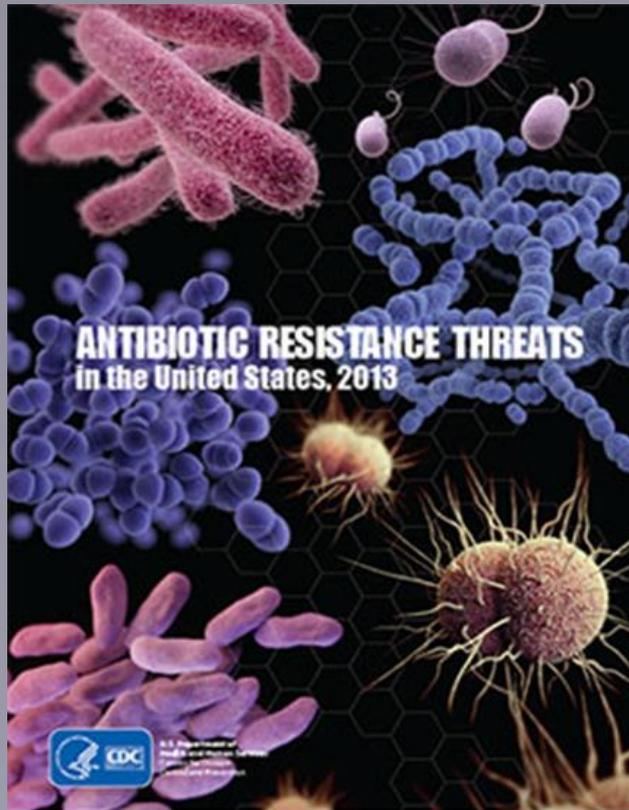
Extra-Genital Infections Are Mostly Asymptomatic

Kent, et al. "Prevalence of Rectal, Urethral, and Pharyngeal Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Detected in 2 Clinical Settings Among Men Who Have Sex with Men." *CID* 41. (July, 2005): 67-74. Print medium.

% Asymptomatic





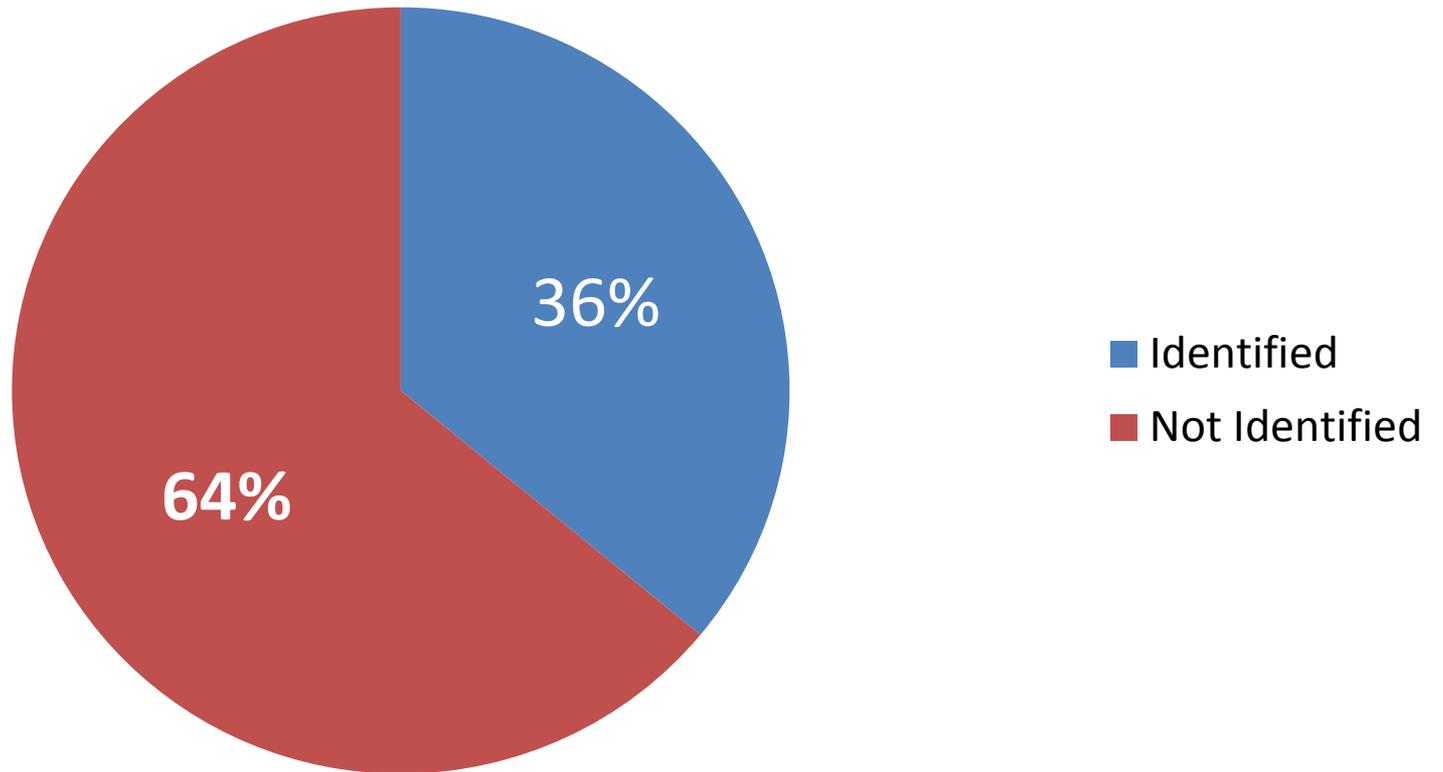


“This bacteria is an immediate public health threat that requires urgent and aggressive action”

Threat Level - URGENT

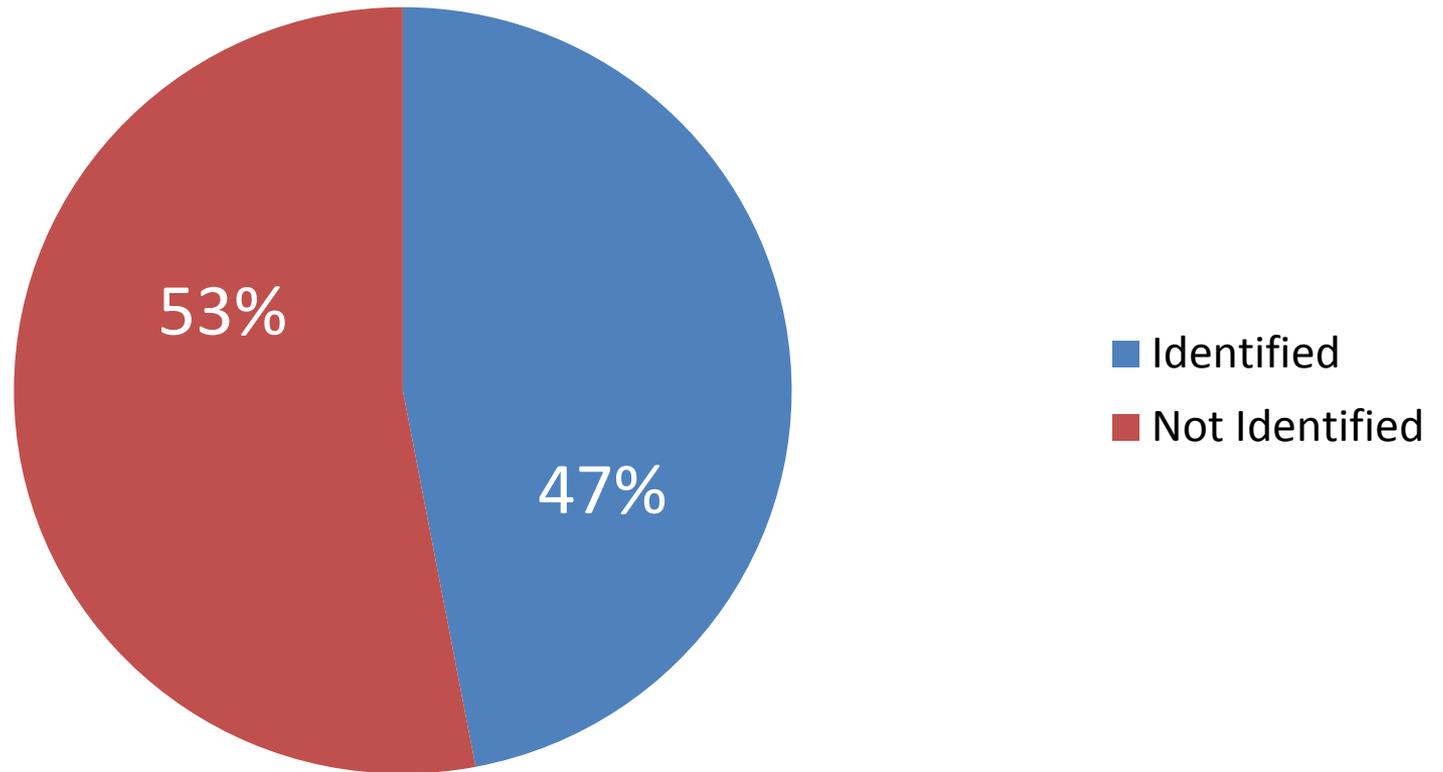
Missed Extra-Genital GC Infections

Kent, et al. "Prevalence of Rectal, Urethral, and Pharyngeal Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Detected in 2 Clinical Settings Among Men Who Have Sex with Men." *CID* 41. (July, 2005): 67-74. Print medium.



Missed Extra-Genital CT Infections

Kent, et al. "Prevalence of Rectal, Urethral, and Pharyngeal Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Detected in 2 Clinical Settings Among Men Who Have Sex with Men." *CID* 41. (July, 2005): 67-74. Print medium.



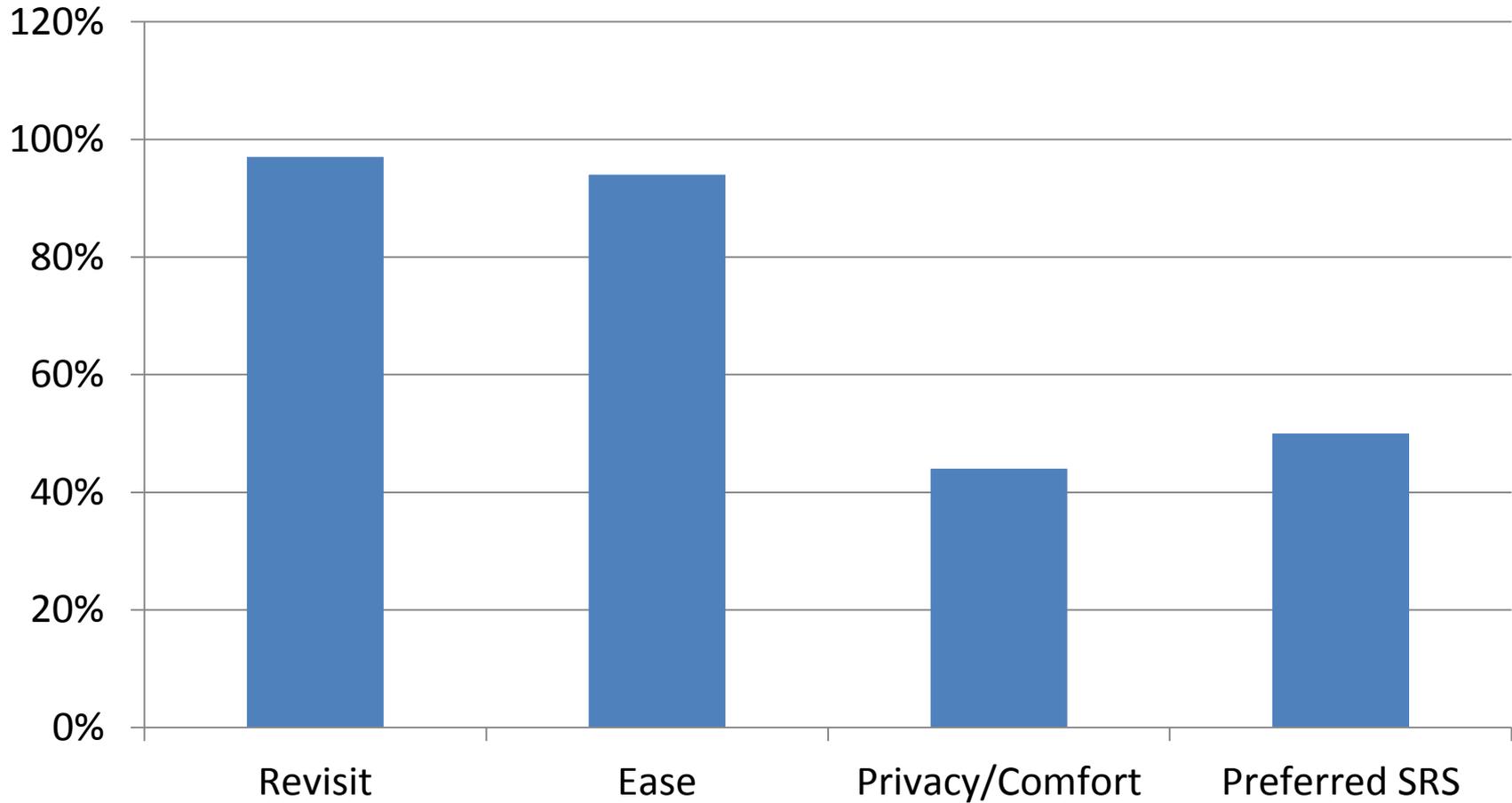
Culture vs. NAAT

Schacter, et al., Nucleic Amplification Tests in the Diagnosis of Chlamydial and Gonococcal Infections of the Oropharynx and Rectum in MSM, Sexually Transmitted Diseases 35 (July 2008): 637-642.

Oral	Culture	NAAT (Aptima)
GC Sensitivity	60%	95%
GC Specificity	100%	100%
CT Sensitivity	66.7%	100%
CT Specificity	100%	99.5%
Rectal	Culture	NAAT (Aptima)
GC Sensitivity	50%	100%
GC Specificity	100%	99.5%
CT Sensitivity	35.3%	100%
CT Specificity	100%	100%

Self-Collected Rectal Swabs

van der Helm, et al. "High Performance and Acceptability of Self-Collected Rectal Swabs for Diagnosis of Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoeae in Men Who Have Sex with Men and Women." Sexually Transmitted Diseases 36. (August, 2009): 493-495.



- ⌘ Good sexual history
- ⌘ Test all sites of exposure
- ⌘ Treat presumptively
- ⌘ Be vigilant
- ⌘ Report
- ⌘ Educate



Clinicians' Responsibilities