

DECISIONS

A 34-year-old man with urethral discharge

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A 34-year-old man who has sex with men and has a remote history of primary syphilis presents to his primary care physician with painful urination and a purulent urethral discharge. He received unprotected oral sex from a new sexual partner 3 weeks ago. Two weeks before his current visit, he presented to a walk-in clinic and had nucleic acid amplification testing of the urethral discharge, the results of which were positive for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. The patient received a single oral dose of ciprofloxacin 500 mg with no improvement of symptoms.

What is the most likely cause of this patient's urethritis?

Chlamydia trachomatis and *N. gonorrhoeae* are the most common causes of urethritis in men. Other causes include *Mycoplasma genitalium*, *Trichomonas vaginalis*, *Ureaplasma urealyticum* and herpes simplex virus.¹ Between 1997 and 2009, rates of gonococcal infections in Canada more than doubled to 33.1 cases per 100 000 population.² Populations at highest risk of gonococcal infection include people with multiple sexual partners, men who have sex with men and people who have a history of sexually transmitted infection, all factors in this patient.¹ The patient's ongoing urethritis may be related to persistent gonococcal infection or to co-infection with a second untreated genitourinary pathogen. Because of the high risk of co-infection with *C. trachomatis* in patients with documented gonorrhea, Canadian guidelines recommend empiric treatment for chlamydia, even if results of chlamydia testing (not done for this patient) are negative.³

How should this patient's persistent urethral discharge be investigated?

In men with symptomatic urethritis, Gram stain of a urethral specimen showing pus cells and intracellular gram-negative diplococci is more than 95% sensitive and more than 99% specific for the diagnosis of gonococcal urethritis.⁴ Although culture is a highly specific method for the diagnosis of gonorrhea (> 95%), sensitivity is variable (21%–100%) and is highly dependent on the adequacy of the specimen, transportation conditions and the

experience of the testing microbiology laboratory.⁴ Nucleic acid amplification testing of both urine and urogenital specimens is highly sensitive for the diagnosis of both gonococcal and chlamydial urethritis.¹ Both culture and nucleic acid amplification testing may be indicated in symptomatic men who have sex with men so that drug susceptibilities can be obtained to guide treatment.³ The preferred testing methods for gonorrhea according to anatomic site are presented in Table 1.^{1,3}

If a diagnosis of persistent gonococcal urethritis is confirmed in this patient, how should it be treated?

In the province of Ontario, Ota and colleagues⁵ described a rapid increase in the rate of fluoroquinolone-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae* from 4% of isolates in 2002 to 27.8% of isolates in 2006. Fluoroquinolones, as prescribed to this patient, are no longer preferred agents for the treatment of gonococcal infection in Canada. Third-generation cephalosporins with adjuvant azithromycin are

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Table 1: Testing and treatment for uncomplicated gonococcal infection^{1,3}

Specimen site	Test	Preferred treatment*†
Urine	NAAT	Azithromycin 1 g orally once
Male urethra	Gram stain, culture or NAAT‡	plus ceftriaxone¶ 250 mg intramuscularly once
Female urethra or endocervix	Gram stain, culture or NAAT‡	or cefixime 800 mg orally once
Rectum	Culture or NAAT§	Ceftriaxone 250 mg intramuscularly once
Pharynx	Culture or NAAT§	plus azithromycin 1 g orally once

Note: NAAT = nucleic acid amplification test.

*Alternative treatments include azithromycin 2 g orally once, spectinomycin 2 g intramuscularly once, ciprofloxacin 500 mg orally once and ofloxacin 400 mg orally once. Fluoroquinolones should be used only for culture-proven susceptible infections, or if local resistance is less than 5% and a test of cure can be performed.¹

†In all symptomatic men who have sex with men, culture should be performed before treatment to obtain drug susceptibilities.³

‡In asymptomatic individuals, NAAT is the preferred screening test (urine for men and endocervical swab for women). For women, urine may be used if endocervical swab is unavailable.¹

§NAAT may be performed for rectal and pharyngeal cultures in microbiology laboratories that have validated tests for these body sites.¹

¶In men who have sex with men, ceftriaxone 250 mg intramuscularly plus azithromycin 1 g orally is recommended for all forms of gonorrhea.³

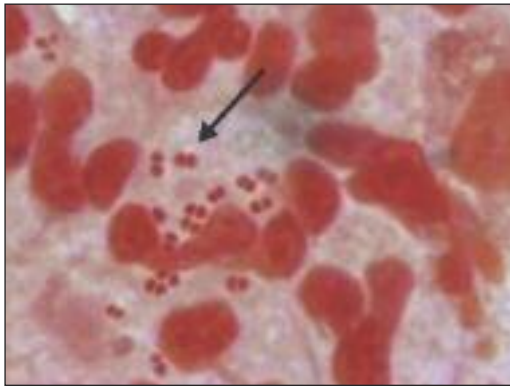


Figure 1: Gram stain of a urethral discharge showing polymorphonuclear cells and intracellular gram-negative diplococci (arrow) compatible with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* infection (original magnification $\times 2000$).

currently recommended as first-line treatment.³ However, decreasing susceptibility to cephalosporins among gonococcal isolates has recently been reported in the United States, East Asia and Europe, and is associated with treatment failure.^{6,7} This pattern of resistance is seen more commonly in men who have sex with men.⁶ A recent Canadian survey of 155 *N. gonorrhoeae* isolates from 2001 to 2010 found an increase over time in the modal minimum inhibitory concentrations to both cefixime and ceftriaxone.⁷

In 2011, in response to these changing patterns of resistance, the Public Health Agency of Canada revised its treatment guidelines for gonococcal infection (Table 1).³ Changes include the use of higher doses of cefixime (800 mg as a single dose) or the use of intramuscular ceftriaxone 250 mg. A single intramuscular dose of ceftriaxone plus oral azithromycin is the preferred treatment of gonococcal infection in men who have sex with men, as well as for pharyngeal infection (Table 1).³ More recently, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommended that oral cephalosporins no longer be used for the treatment of gonorrhea, based on recent data showing declining cefixime susceptibility among gonococcal isolates in the US.⁶ The CDC recommended that intramuscular ceftriaxone and oral azithromycin as a single dose or oral doxycycline for 7 days be used as dual therapy for gonorrhea.⁶

If gonococcal infection is confirmed in this patient, is a posttreatment test of cure recommended?

Follow-up cultures or a test of cure, done 1 week after treatment, is currently recommended in patients who are at high risk of relapse or reinfection. This includes patients with pharyngeal infection, patients with persistent symptoms after treatment, patients who received a treatment

regimen not including a cephalosporin and patients with a partner who had a drug-resistant infection that was treated with that same antibiotic.³ Results of nucleic acid amplification testing may remain positive for up to 3 weeks after successful treatment, owing to the presence of residual DNA,¹ which should be taken into consideration if culture is not available for test of cure. Patients experiencing a failure of treatment should be referred to a clinic specializing in the management of sexually transmitted infections.

The case revisited

Gram stain of the patient's urethral discharge showed pus cells and numerous intracellular gram-negative diplococci, compatible with *N. gonorrhoeae* infection (Figure 1). Results of urethral cultures were positive for *N. gonorrhoeae* sensitive to ceftriaxone and cefixime and resistant to ciprofloxacin. Rectal and pharyngeal culture results were negative. Results of urine nucleic acid amplification testing for chlamydia were negative, as were tests for syphilis and antibodies to HIV types 1 and 2. Serology documented immunity to infection with hepatitis B virus. The patient was given ceftriaxone 250 mg intramuscularly and azithromycin 1 g orally. Results of a urethral culture performed 1 week after treatment were negative. The patient's partner received a diagnosis of and treatment for asymptomatic gonococcal pharyngeal infection.

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