



Dear Doctor

A partner of your patient has had a positive test for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. We recommend that your patient is treated without delay, and that treatment is completed even if their test for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* is negative. Testing for other STIs such as chlamydia, syphilis and HIV may also be indicated, particularly in men who have sex with men.

The current recommendations for treatment of uncomplicated *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*

- Ceftriaxone 500 mg IM as a single dose¹

followed by treatment for *Chlamydia trachomatis*, particularly if testing for chlamydia is not available, or a patient is unlikely to return for treatment if the chlamydia test is positive.

- Azithromycin 1g as a single oral dose^{2,3}
or
- Doxycycline 100 mg bd for 7 days^{2,3}

Gonococcal infection of the cervix, pharynx and anus are often asymptomatic and there may be no abnormality found on examination. Infection of the male urethra is usually symptomatic.

In Victoria and NSW about 70% of gonococcal isolates tested in 2008 were resistant to quinolone antibiotics so ciprofloxacin should not be used as first-line therapy for gonococcal infection.

You can contact a sexual health physician to discuss this infection or to arrange for your patient to be tested.

For more information please visit www.mshc.org.au or if you live in NSW visit [Sexually Transmissible Infections \(STIs\) and Blood Borne Viruses \(BBVs\) Factsheets - NSW Department of Health](#) or ring the [NSW Sexual Health Infoline](#) on 1800 451 624.'

¹. Sexual Health Society of Victoria. National Management Guidelines for Sexually Transmissible Infections. 7th edn. Melbourne: Sexual Health Society of Victoria, 2008.

². State of Victoria: Therapeutic Guidelines Antibiotic. Version eTG Complete April 2006 available from the Therapeutic Guidelines. Limited web site - www.tg.com.au

³. Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines 2006; Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, August 4 2006, Vol. 55 available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention web site - www.cdc.gov

⁴. Victoria Infectious Diseases Bulletin, Vol. 12 Issue 1, March 2009

For further information: <http://www.health.vic.gov.au/ideas/surveillance/index.htm>