A Systematic Review to Determine if Routine Extragenital Screenings for Gonorrhea and Chlamydia is Beneficial for Asymptomatic HIV-infected MSM

Courtney DuBois Shihabuddin, MSN, APRN-CNP, AAHIVS; A. Renee Leasure, PhD, RN, CNS, CCRN; Nelson Iván Agudelo Higuita, MD

University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center

INTRODUCTION

• Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)-infected men who have sex with men (MSM) are at high risk of viral and bacterial sexually transmitted illnesses (STIs).

• The 2015 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Guidelines recommend that all HIV-infected MSM be screened at the appropriate anatomical sites for gonorrhea and chlamydia exposure.

• The data are strongest for screening MSM for gonorrhea and chlamydia at extra-genital sites when they report exposure.

• The oral and rectal sites are more likely to be infected with gonorrhea and chlamydia than the urogenital site, especially among asymptomatic MSM.

METHODS

• We reviewed studies that conducted routine extragenital screenings for gonorrhea and chlamydia at both the oropharynx and rectum for asymptomatic, high-risk MSM individuals.

• The primary endpoints were STI screening, detection and treatment.

• Inclusion criteria: publications that examined testing for gonorrhea and chlamydia at extragenital sites or discussed barriers for testing for gonorrhea and chlamydia at extragenital sites.

• Exclusion criteria:
  • Publication prior to the year 2000
  • Did not have a control group/period
  • Sampled a non-MSM population or included genetically female participants
  • Discussed gonorrhea or chlamydia but not both
  • Did not include discussion of rectal disease
  • Focused primarily on the testing mediums rather than actual screening

RESULTS

• Of the 1706 papers identified, 20 met the predetermined inclusion criteria.

• All studies included found that increases in screenings of extragenital sites for gonorrhea and chlamydia resulted in greater detection of disease than screening urine alone.

• All studies concluded that high-risk MSM patients need to have extragenital screening for gonorrhea and chlamydia to adequately capture all cases of disease.

• Seven studies concluded that HIV infection was associated with a higher incidence of asymptomatic gonorrhea and chlamydia infection.

REFERENCES


CONTACT INFORMATION

courtney.shihabuddin@gmail.com