Overview

- Epidemiology Updates
- STD Testing/Treatment Updates
- Provider and Site Performance Measures
- IHS/CDC Standard Protocols for STD Care
  - Sexual Risk Assessment
  - Policy
  - Protocol
  - Patient Delivered partner Therapy
  - STD Screening Recommendations
Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents, by Race/Ethnicity, 2006–2009—40 States and 5 U.S. Dependent Areas

Note: Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. All displayed data have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.
Chlamydia by Race, 2009

CDC, STD Surveillance, 2009
Chlamydia Rates by County, 2009

Chlamydia Rates among AI/AN by IHS Area, 2009

- Alaska
- Aberdeen
- Billings
- Navajo
- Total IHS
- Phoenix
- Tucson
- Portland
- Bemidji
- Oklahoma City
- Albuquerque
- U.S.
- Nashville
- California

Rate (per 100,000 population)
Chlamydia by Gender, Age, 2009

CDC, STD Surveillance, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Rate (per 100,000 population)</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>127.9</td>
<td>1,120.6</td>
<td>3,329.3</td>
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<td>15-19</td>
<td>3,329.3</td>
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<td>20-24</td>
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<td>1,120.6</td>
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<td>25-29</td>
<td>1,234.0</td>
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<td>30-34</td>
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<td>40-44</td>
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<td>65+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>593.4</td>
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Gonorrhea

- Dramatic increases in gonorrhea cases among AI/AN populations during 2010-2012
  - Alaska
  - Arizona
  - New Mexico
  - North Dakota
  - South Dakota
Gonorrhea Treatment
Uncomplicated Genital/Rectal Infections

- Ceftriaxone 250 mg IM in a single dose
- Azithromycin 1 g orally in a single dose OR, if not an option:
  - PLUS* Doxycycline 100 mg BID x 7 days

* Regardless of CT test result

CDC 2010 STD Treatment Guidelines
www.cdc.gov/std/treatment
Gonorrhea Treatment (Oropharyngeal Infections)

Ceftriaxone 250 mg IM in a single dose

PLUS

Azithromycin 1 g orally or Doxycycline 100 mg BID x 7 days

IN CASE OF SEVERE ALLERGY:

- Azithromycin 2 g orally once

CDC 2010 STD Treatment Guidelines

www.cdc.gov/std/treatment
STD Treatment Updates

Gonorrhea treatment rationale:

1. Isolates demonstrating decreased susceptibility to cephalosporins

2. Reports of ceftriaxone treatment failures.

3. Improved efficacy of ceftriaxone 250mg in pharyngeal infections.

4. Consistent dosing regardless of infection site.
STD Screening Updates

1. Annual gonorrhea and chlamydia screening in sexually active women age 25 and under.

2. Screening women <35 years that are in adult detention facilities for chlamydia and gonorrhea.

3. Patients presenting for an STD evaluation should be offered HSV-2 (genital herpes) serologic testing.

4. Pregnant women: screening for asymptomatic (1) bacterial vaginosis (2) genital herpes [HSV-2 serology] (3)trichomoniasis is NOT recommended.
Chlamydia/Gonorrhea Screening

- Self-collected vaginal swabs preferred specimen in females;
- Urine preferred in males
First Void vs. Clean Catch Urine

- 100 women with first void urine positive for chlamydia also provided a mid-stream sample (96 (96%) had a positive mid-stream specimen).
- Suggests a suitable sensitivity for testing mid-stream urines.
- Opportunities for batching CT/GC testing with urine pregnancy testing.
1. Rectal and pharyngeal site testing in men who have sex with men (MSM) for chlamydia and gonorrhea using Nucleic Acid Amplification Tests (NAAT)
   1. Requires lab validation (facilitated by CDC)
   2. Both SonoraQuest and LabCorps have capacity to perform

2. Retesting persons diagnosed with chlamydia and gonorrhea 3 months following initial diagnosis (7-24% re-infection rate)
## Ordering Codes ()

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordering Codes for Combined GC/CT NAAT</th>
<th>Ordering Codes for CT-only NAAT</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Pharyngeal</td>
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### Current Procedural Terminology Billing Codes

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CT detection by NAAT</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC detection by NAAT</td>
<td>87591</td>
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Syphilis

- **Diagnosis:** Reverse serology screening challenges
- **Treatment:** No extra dose of BIC for primary, secondary, and early latent syphilis in HIV-infected patients
- **CSF evaluation:** only for neuro symptoms, tertiary syphilis, or serologic treatment failure
Diagnosis of Syphilis (

- Serology
  - Non-treponemal (non-specific, cardiolipin-based)
    - RPR or VDRL
  - Treponemal (specific to Treponema pallidum)
    - TP-PA, FTA-abs, EIA, CIA
- Darkfield microscopy
- Polymerase Chain Reaction
Why switch to EIA/CLIA for Syphilis Screening?

- Automated
- Low cost in high volume settings
- Less lab occupational hazard (pipetting)
- More objective results
- No false negatives due to prozone reaction

180 tests per hour, no manual pipetting
Discordant Syphilis Results

- MMWR, 2011;60 (5):133-137
- Syphilis EIA testing
- 140,176 specimens screened
  - 4,834 (3.4%) reactive
    - 2,743 (56.7%) non-reactive by RPR
      - 866 (32%) non reactive by TP-PA or FTA-ABS
- Findings: Low prevalence populations with high false-positive results
CDC Reverse Sequence Syphilis Testing Algorithm

Treponemal Test (EIA/CLIA)

- No infection, Early infection or False Negative
  - Quantitative Non-trep Test (RPR, VDRL)
    - 2nd Treponemal Test (TP-PA)
      - INFECTION: Old vs. new
        - INFECTION: Old vs. Late/Early untreated
          - Assess for history of treated syphilis, symptoms/signs
            - If treated, no further action
            - If untreated, stage and treat
            - If low risk, consider repeat trep EIA in 1 month
              (and RPR if EIA still +)

  + Probable false positive EIA
    - If high risk: repeat trep EIA (and RPR if EIA still +)

- INFECTION: old vs. new
EXPEDITED PARTNER Therapy IN ARIZONA

Chlamydia and Gonorrhea

YOU CAN TREAT THE PARTNERS
Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)

• Also referred to as “Patient Delivered Partner Therapy”
• Practiced according to state law
• Chlamydia or Gonorrhea patient delivers an extra dose of medication or a prescription to sex partner(s).
  • Gonorrhea
    • Cefixime 400mg x 1 dose PLUS azithromycin 1 gm x 1
  • Chlamydia
    • Azithromycin 1 gm PO x 1
Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)

Map of the United States showing states where EPT is permissible, potentially allowable, or prohibited.

- EPT is permissible in 27 states.
- EPT is potentially allowable in 15 states.
- EPT is prohibited in 8 states.
EPT and IHS

- Ideal settings
  - Women’s clinic
  - Primary care medical clinics
- Opportunities
  - Pharmacy EHR option for EPT
    - Azithromycin 2 grams, one gram each for patient and partner
  - Follow-up of empirically treated cases
    - Urgent care
    - ED
Indian Health Service: ( Monitoring Clinical Practice (}
4 National IHS Measures

1. (Prenatal HIV Screening (GPRA)
2. (HIV Screening of 13-64 y.o.
3. (Chlamydia screening of sexually active 15-24 y.o. females annually
4. (HIV screen for patients newly diagnosed with STD

ALL 4 MEASURES BASED ON NATIONAL GUIDELINES AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Screening Rationale

- Long term manifestations of untreated chlamydia/gonorrhea
  - Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)
  - Infertility
  - Ectopic pregnancy
  - Chronic pelvic pain
  - Epididymitis
IHS STI Screening Rates

- Prenatal HIV Screening 86%
- HIV Screening of 13-64 y.o. 8.7%
- Chlamydia screening of sexually active 15-24 y.o. females annually 26%
- HIV screen for patients newly diagnosed with STD 31%
Effective Deployment of a Clinical Reminder at a Clinic of the IHS to Increase HIV Screening among Adolescents and Adults

- Clinic developed and deployed clinical reminder in July 2010
- Reminder identified eligible clients between the ages of 13-64 not screened for HIV in the past 5 years
- 500% increase in screening the six following reminder deployment
Use of EHR reminder/dialogue: CT tests, IHS clinic, June 2011-May 2012
CT tests, IHS clinic, June 2011-May 2012

- Increase of 137%
- Improved targeting of testing/screening: percentage of CT positive tests *increased*
STI Screening Opportunities

- Reproductive Health Services
  - Prenatal
  - Family Planning
  - Well woman exams
  - HPV vaccinations

- Routine Laboratory Testing
  - Urine based pregnancy testing
  - Urinalysis
  - Urine culture
New IHS/CDC Policy

• Purpose: To expand opportunities for confidential STD/HIV screening and treatment among AI/AN populations

• Rationale:
  • Compliance with national standards and IHS performance measures
  • High STD rates among AI/AN populations
  • Differences in time to treatment
  • Limited partner treatment in some areas
  • Late HIV diagnoses
IHS/CDC Protocol

• Clear step by step guidance:
  • STD/HIV screening in pregnancy
  • HIV screening in general populations
  • STD screening in women and special populations
  • STD treatment
  • Partner management
    • Presumptive treatment of partners
    • Patient delivered partner therapy (PDPT)
  • Vaccination (HPV, HBV) (}
IHS/CDC Guidance

• Supplements:
  • IHS STD/HIV screening recommendations (chart)
  • Performing a sexual risk assessment
  • Patient delivered partner therapy
    • Patient information sheet (chlamydia & gonorrhea)
    • Partner information sheet (chlamydia)
    • Partner information sheet (gonorrhea)
IHS/CDC Protocols

• Intended for use and/or adaptation by: ( 
  • IHS Service Units
  • Remote or village-level clinics
  • Regional IHS medical centers
  • Tribal corporation medical facilities ( 
  • 638 facilities
Summary

• Epidemiology:
  • High STD rates among AI/AN populations;
  • Poor HIV/AIDS survival
• 4 National Performance Measures
• New STD Treatment Guidelines
• IHS/CDC STD Care Protocols