

## 1. DISEASE REPORTING

### A. Purposes of Reporting and Surveillance

1. To assess trends in epidemic patterns, understand the impact of the burden of disease on populations, the health care infrastructure, and to better target population-level disease prevention efforts;
2. To assure the adequate treatment of infected individuals in order to reduce the duration of infectiousness and prevent sequelae of infection (e.g., PID, ectopic pregnancy, infertility);
3. To identify cases in a timely fashion in order to interrupt the chain of infection through patient-level interventions such as management of sexual contacts and behavioral risk reduction counseling.

### B. Legal Reporting Requirements

[Washington State Administrative Code \(WAC\) 246-101](#) provides an overview of legal reporting requirements for notifiable events in Washington. Important updates to the reporting of patient ethnicity, race, and preferred language information, set to be effective January 1, 2023, can be found at the following link:

<https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=246-101-011>

1. Health care providers: notifiable to local health jurisdiction within three (3) work days. Cases should be reported using the Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Morbidity Report Form:  
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/YouandYourFamily/IllnessandDisease/SexuallyTransmittedDisease/CaseReports>
2. Hospitals: notifiable to local health jurisdiction within three (3) work days. Cases should be reported using the STD Morbidity Report Form:  
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/YouandYourFamily/IllnessandDisease/SexuallyTransmittedDisease/CaseReports>
3. Laboratories: Positive or indeterminate result from any test method notifiable to local health jurisdiction within two (2) work days.
4. Local health jurisdictions: notify the Washington State Department of Health (DOH), STD Services Section within seven (7) days of case investigation completion; summary information required within 21 days for all reported cases. Enter case report information into the Public Health Issue Management System – Sexually Transmitted Disease (PHIMS-STD).

### C. Investigation Responsibilities

1. Gonorrhea cases should be reported to DOH using the PHIMS-STD system to enter investigation information including provider case report, laboratory, interview, and partner management data.

2. At a minimum, staff who investigate gonorrhea cases should initiate an investigation of the index patient within three (3) workdays of receiving a request for partner management from a reporting health care provider. To initiate a case investigation means that attempts to contact the diagnosed patient for interview have been made. Other cases should be investigated based on local priorities.
3. Local health jurisdiction staff should inform health care providers of the importance of instructing patients to refer sex partners for evaluation and treatment.

## 2. THE DISEASE AND ITS EPIDEMIOLOGY

### A. Etiologic Agent

*Neisseria gonorrhoeae* bacterium.

### B. Description of Illness

Most infections in men produce symptoms of urethritis; the majority of women have no symptoms until complications have occurred. The complications of gonorrhea include epididymitis, proctitis, cervicitis, bartholinitis, pelvic inflammatory disease, pharyngitis of adults, vulvovaginitis of children, conjunctivitis of the newborn, arthritis-dermatitis, endocarditis, or meningitis.

### C. Gonorrhea in Washington State

In recent years, DOH received over 10,000 reports of gonorrhea per year. To view the most recent morbidity information on reported gonorrhea cases, see here: <https://www.doh.wa.gov/YouandYourFamily/IllnessandDisease/SexuallyTransmittedDisease/MorbidityReports>

### D. Reservoir

Humans.

### E. Mode of Transmission

Contact with exudates from mucous membranes of infected people, almost always as a result of sexual activity.

### F. Incubation Period

Usually 2-7 days; longer when symptoms occur.

### G. Period of Communicability

May extend for months in untreated individuals.

### H. Treatment

The recommended regimen for uncomplicated gonococcal infection of the cervix, urethra, or rectum is ceftriaxone (500 mg IM as a single dose for persons weighing < 150 kg, or 1 g IM as a single dose for persons weighing > 150 kg). Dual therapy treatment with ceftriaxone and azithromycin is no longer recommended for the treatment of gonorrhea. If ceftriaxone is not an option, cefixime may be used if the patient reports no oral sexual exposure. Due to the emergence of azithromycin resistance in gonorrhea in Washington, monotherapy with 2 g azithromycin is discouraged. Fluoroquinolones (levofloxacin, ciprofloxacin, etc.) are also no longer recommended for

the treatment of gonorrhea due to increased prevalence of quinolone-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae* (QRNG). If treating with ceftriaxone or cefixime and chlamydia coinfection has not been excluded, providers should treat for chlamydia with doxycycline 100 mg PO BID for 7 days; during pregnancy, azithromycin 1 g PO as a single dose is recommended to treat chlamydia. See full CDC treatment guidelines: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment-guidelines/>

### 3. CASE DEFINITIONS

#### A. Clinical Criteria for Diagnosis

Infection with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* is commonly manifested by urethritis, cervicitis, or salpingitis. However, the infection is often asymptomatic, particularly in women.

#### B. Laboratory Criteria for Diagnosis

1. Isolation of typical gram-negative, oxidase-positive diplococci (presumptive *N. gonorrhoeae*) from a clinical specimen, or
2. Demonstration of *N. gonorrhoeae* in a clinical specimen by detection of antigen or nucleic acid or
3. Observation of gram-negative intracellular diplococci in a urethral smear obtained from a male.

#### C. Case Definition

1. Probable:
  - a. Demonstration of gram-negative intracellular diplococci in an endocervical smear obtained from a female, or
  - b. A written morbidity report of gonorrhea submitted by a physician.
2. Confirmed: a case that is laboratory confirmed.

### 4. DIAGNOSIS AND LABORATORY SERVICES

#### A. Diagnosis

Specimens for gonorrhea testing should be collected from the site suspected to be infected. Culture and non-culture tests (e.g., nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs), nucleic acid hybridization tests, enzyme immunoassay (EIA), direct fluorescent antibody (DFA)) can both reliably detect *N. gonorrhoeae*. However, culture relies on viable organisms for detection, and *N. gonorrhoeae* requires maintenance of a carbon dioxide-enriched, warm environment from the time of specimen collection until the time (48 hours after specimen collection) the specimen is transported to the lab. Because of the stringent incubation requirements of *N. gonorrhoeae* culture, non-culture tests are generally used for screening.

### 5. ROUTINE CASE INVESTIGATION

#### A. Evaluate the Diagnosis

All cases should be confirmed by a laboratory positive test (culture or nonculture tests such as nucleic acid amplification).

## B. Identify Source of Infection

Case investigation should be initiated within three (3) days for all cases of gonorrhea. However, interviewing priorities may vary depending on the resources of the local health jurisdiction (LHJ). Gonorrhea cases referred to public health follow-up by providers and cases selected for interview for evaluation purposes should be initiated as investigative capacity best permits. Local health jurisdictions may also establish priorities for public health follow-up such as pregnant females, residents at juvenile detention facilities or other populations based on local priorities. The following case investigation method is recommended to be used:

1. Providers will indicate on the initial case report whether public health follow-up for partner management is needed or desired for their individual patients. Physicians and other diagnosing clinicians are expected to provide medication or prescriptions for medication, and partner management directions to their patients whenever possible. Exceptions are cases where the index case is unwilling to contact one or more exposed partners, where the patient is a man who has sex with men (MSM), or in cases where the clinician's best judgment is that the patient is not able or willing to follow through with partner contact.
2. For all gonorrhea cases initiated for interview, a standard confidential partner management interview should be attempted. Patient confidentiality must be preserved throughout the follow-up process. Telephone contact and interview is an acceptable methodology. Letters can be mailed or text messages sent to notify the patient that the LHJ is attempting to interview them. These letters/texts should not have any information on the disease diagnosis to prevent breach of confidentiality if they are opened by someone other than the intended recipient. Partner management interviews will adhere to established protocols, use the Integrated Partner Services Interview Record and Partner Management Record forms, and all information collected will be entered into the

PHIMS-STD data system. Case reports, laboratory results and patient interview and partner management information should be entered into the PHIMS-STD data system as soon as these data become available to LHJ staff members. Local health jurisdiction staff may contact Washington State's STD Surveillance Coordinator (360-236-3441) for information on accessing and using the PHIMS-STD system.

3. The goal of partner elicitation is to obtain sufficient information to confidentially locate, notify, and refer the partners or suspects for necessary examination, treatment (if appropriate), and risk reduction counseling. Through standard interviews with the patient, individuals who have had sexual contact with the case within sixty (60) days prior to treatment should be identified. This should include both potential sources for the infection and other persons who the patient may have exposed. Disease intervention staff should determine if the patient is willing and able to contact their partners and deliver partner treatment. If the patient is unwilling or unable to contact their partners, interviewers should obtain complete locating and identifying information on each contact, including nicknames and first and last dates of exposure. In addition to collecting all information on the Partner Management Record, each partner named should be reviewed with the patient during the interview to establish a follow-up method. To prevent reinfection, patients should be instructed not to have sex until all sex partners are treated. The patient should also be

encouraged to return to their provider to be re- screened for infection in approximately three (3) months.

### C. Managing Potentially Exposed Persons

All sex partners within 60 days before the onset of symptoms or diagnosis of infection in the patient should be evaluated, tested (if possible) and treated. If a case has not had sex in the 60 days preceding their diagnosis, the most recent sex partner should be treated.

1. Using available information, the sexual partners of reported cases should be contacted as soon as possible following the initial interview by telephone, field visit, or other method, and referred to their provider for evaluation, testing and treatment. If the contact's treatment cannot be verified within a reasonable time frame, additional attempts should be made to assure treatment.
2. Sexual partners should be treated presumptively for other common bacterial STDs (*C. trachomatis*), counseled, and offered testing for HIV, syphilis and viral STDs such as HPV or genital herpes. If testing is unavailable, expedited partner therapy (EPT) methods should be used to treat the partner. EPT should not be used for MSM partners, but all MSM partners should be referred for HIV testing and, if appropriate to their risk, evaluation for PrEP. The disposition (treatment outcome) of each partner must be recorded in PHIMS-STD as soon as this information is available.
3. If the patient identifies a partner who lives outside of the local health jurisdiction, the contact information may be transferred to the appropriate jurisdiction within PHIMS – STD by sharing the case in the system and providing the receiving LHJ with the partner number. For partners residing out of state, LHJ staff should provide the state STD Services Section (360-236-3482) with the relevant information to arrange for necessary follow-up.
4. Newborns delivered of women with gonorrhea (excluding those delivered by Caesarean section) should be medically evaluated and treated as necessary.

### D. Environmental Evaluation

None applicable.

## 6. CONTROLLING FURTHER SPREAD

### A. Infection Control Recommendations

1. Health care setting:

Standard Precautions are a set of protocols designed to reduce the risk of (or prevent) transmission of pathogens. Standard precautions synthesize the major features of Universal (Blood and Body Fluid) Precautions (designed to reduce the risk of transmission of bloodborne pathogens) and Body Substance Isolation (designed to reduce the risk of transmission of pathogens from moist body substances). Under standard precautions, blood, all body fluids, and all body substances of patients are considered potentially infectious (CDC, 1997). For more information, see CDC Program Guidelines: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/program/med&lab.pdf>

## 2. General

When used consistently and correctly, male latex condoms are effective in preventing the sexual transmission of STDs.

## B. Case Management

See routine case investigation in Section 5 above.

## C. Contact Management

See routine case investigation in Section 5 above.

## D. Environmental Measures

None applicable.

# 7. MANAGING SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Call the DOH Infectious Disease Mainline for special situations (360-236-3444), or reach out to your regional Infectious Disease Field Services point of contact:

<https://www.doh.wa.gov/AboutUs/ProgramsandServices/DiseaseControlandHealthStatistics/InfectiousDisease/SexuallyTransmittedDiseaseStaff>

# 8. ROUTINE PREVENTION

## A. Vaccine Recommendations

No vaccine currently exists for gonorrhea.

## B. Prevention Recommendations

Key individual STD prevention messages include:

### Abstinence

Abstain from sex (do not have oral, anal, or vaginal sex) until you are in a relationship with only one person, are having sex with only each other, and each of you knows the other's STD, including HIV, status.

### If you have, or plan to have, more than one sex partner:

- Use a latex condom and lubricant every time you have sex.
- Get tested for asymptomatic STDs including HIV.
- If you are a man who has had sex with other men, get tested at least once a year.
- If you are a woman who is planning to get pregnant or who is pregnant, get tested for syphilis and HIV as soon as possible, before you have your baby. Ask your health care provider about being tested for other STDs.
- Talk about STDs, including HIV, with each partner before you have sex.
- Learn as much as you can about each partner's past behavior (sex and drug use).
- Ask your partners if they have recently been treated for an STD or have been tested for HIV; encourage those who have not been tested to do so.

Key STD prevention strategies include:

**STD prevention counseling, testing, and referral services** – Individuals at risk for STD should be offered counseling regarding methods to eliminate or reduce their risk and testing so that they can be aware of their status and take steps to protect their own health and that of their partners.

**Partner Services (or Partner Notification) with strong linkages to prevention and treatment/care services** – Sexual partners of STD-infected persons have been exposed to an STD and are at-risk of being infected. Partner services locate these individuals based on information provided by the patient and provide counseling and education about the exposure as well as services to prevent infection or, if infected, linkages to care.

**Prevention for high-risk populations** – Prevention interventions for high-risk populations at high-risk for STDs, including HIV-infected persons, are critical to reducing the spread of STDs and HIV and ensure that those at highest risk of acquiring or transmitting these diseases are given the tools necessary to protect themselves and others from HIV infection. Prevention includes targeted health education and risk reduction, health communication programs, and public information programs for at-risk populations and the general public.

**HIV Prevention and Care** -- For people at high risk of acquiring HIV, which may include for example some MSM patients and some people who inject drugs, referral to HIV testing (if HIV status is not already known) and referral to PrEP (Pre-exposure Prophylaxis for HIV) navigation or evaluation is key in preventing acquisition of HIV. For people living with HIV who are not receiving medical care or who are not virally suppressed, referral to HIV case management and medical care for HIV infection are key in promoting individual health as well as preventing spread of HIV. More information about PrEP for HIV in Washington State can be found here:

<https://www.doh.wa.gov/YouandYourFamily/IllnessandDisease/HIV/Prevention/PrEP> .

**School-based STD Prevention** – Schools have a critical role to play in promoting the health and safety of young people and helping them establish lifelong healthy behavior patterns. Washington State requires schools to teach medically accurate comprehensive sex education if such is provided by the school district.

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To request this document in another format, call **1-800-525-0127**. Deaf or hard of hearing customers, please call 711 (Washington Relay) or email [doh.information@doh.wa.gov](mailto:doh.information@doh.wa.gov).