

# Journal Article Summary

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## **Syndromic management of STIs and the threat of untreatable *Mycoplasma genitalium***

Bradshaw C., S. et.al – The Lancet Infectious Diseases 2018

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### **Key Points**

- § Syndromic management of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), has resulted in enhanced drug resistance, particularly for *Mycoplasma genitalium*, which could potentially become the first untreatable STI.
- § Widespread syndromic use of azithromycin has increased macrolide resistance in bacterial STIs. Need for replacement of syndromic approaches with therapy determined by identification of the causative organism in conjunction with tests to determine drug resistance profiles.
- § Although MG has similar prevalence to Chlamydia, widespread asymptomatic testing is not currently recommended. This is because of uncertainty in the natural history of MG infections and limited availability of expensive drugs used for treatment.
- § Recommend patients with the following symptoms should be tested: urethritis, cervicitis, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and partners of index patients infected with MG.
- § Effective management of MG infections should include testing for antimicrobial resistance, followed by test of cure to diminish the scope for propagation of resistance from reduced bacterial loads.