

# STD SCREENING

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN (MSM)

### WHO & WHEN:

#### STD Screening for MSM Patients at the Initial Visit<sup>1</sup>

The following STD tests should be performed with MSM patients at the initial visit. These tests should be repeated at least yearly in MSM, or more frequently (i.e. at 3-6 month intervals) for MSM at highest risk (i.e., those who acknowledge having multiple anonymous partners or having sex in conjunction with substance use, and patients whose sex partners participate in these activities). Most cases are asymptomatic, so screening is vitally important.



#### GONORRHEA:

Screen at the urethral site in patients with risk  
Screen at the rectal and/or pharyngeal sites depending on exposure

#### CHLAMYDIA:

Screen at the urethral site in patients with risk  
Screen at the rectal site depending on exposure

SYPHILIS serology (RPR and/or VDRL)<sup>2</sup>

HEPATITIS A, B, AND C serology (unless known positive or vaccinated)

Consider HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS TYPE 2 type-specific serologic test<sup>3</sup>

### HOW: TESTING TECHNOLOGIES

#### Gonorrhea and Chlamydia

Tests to detect Chlamydia and Gonorrhea include the following:

TESTING TECHNOLOGIES	CHLAMYDIA	GONORRHEA
Nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs)	Yes	Yes
Nucleic acid hybridization tests	Yes	Yes
Antigen detection (EIA, DFA)	Yes	No
Culture	Yes	Yes
Gram Stain	No	Yes

Nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs) are newer, highly-sensitive tests approved for both urine specimens and urethral swabs in men. Urine testing is non-invasive, easy to use in a clinical setting, and has high patient acceptability.

NAATs are commercially available under the names Amplicor (Roche), Aptima (GenProbe), and Probe Tec (BD).

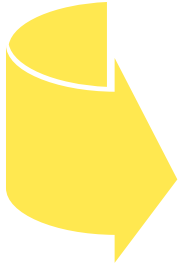
These tests have a Sensitivity range of 85-95% and Specificity of 99%.

## TESTING AND VACCINATION FOR HEPATITIS<sup>d</sup>

### Pre-vaccination susceptibility testing

Hepatitis A and B vaccination are **recommended for all MSM**. For both Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B, pre-vaccination antibody titer testing may be cost-effective, but should not be a barrier to vaccination of persons at high risk of exposure as vaccination of already immune persons is not harmful. If pre-vaccination testing is done, the first vaccine dose should be given at the same visit when serologic testing is done.

- For Hepatitis A, antibody to Hepatitis A Virus is the test of choice.
- For Hepatitis B, antibody to Hepatitis B Core Antigen is the test of choice.



### VACCINATION DOSES AND SCHEDULES

HEPATITIS A VACCINE	DOSAGE	VOLUME	SCHEDULE (MONTHS)
HAVRIX <sup>a</sup>	1440 EL.U.	1.0 mL	0, 6-12 (2-dose)
VATA <sup>b</sup>	50 units	1.0 mL	0, 6-12 (2-dose)
Twinrix <sup>c</sup>	**	1.0 mL	0, 1-2, 6-12 (3-dose)

a inactivated Hepatitis A vaccine, GSK; EL. U. = Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay units.

b inactivated Hepatitis A vaccine, Merck.

c combined Hepatitis A-Hepatitis B vaccine, GSK.

\*\*720 EL.U. Hepatitis A vaccine, 20 mcg Hepatitis B vaccine.

HEPATITIS B VACCINE	DOSAGE	VOLUME	SCHEDULE (MONTHS)
ENGRIX-B <sup>d</sup>	20 mcg	1.0 mL	0, 1-2, 4-6 (3-dose)
Recombivax <sup>e</sup>	10 mcg	1.0 mL	0, 1-2, 4-6 (3-dose)
Twinrix <sup>f</sup>	**	1.0 mL	0, 1-2, 6-12 (3-dose)

d recombinant Hepatitis B vaccine, GSK.

e recombinant Hepatitis B vaccine, Merck.

f combined Hepatitis A-Hepatitis B vaccine, GSK.

\*\*720 EL.U. Hepatitis A vaccine, 20 mcg Hepatitis B vaccine.

### Post-vaccination testing for response

- For Hepatitis A, no post-vaccination response testing is recommended.
- For Hepatitis B, post-vaccination response testing is recommended only for immunocompromised persons and for sex partners of persons with chronic Hepatitis B infection.
  - Antibody to Hepatitis B surface antigen is the test of choice ( $\geq 10$  MIU/mL indicates protection).
  - Post-vaccination testing should be performed 1-2 months after 3rd dose of vaccine for results to be meaningful.

<sup>1</sup> Source: MMWR: Sexually Transmitted Disease Guidelines. August 4, 2006. 55: RR-11

<sup>2</sup> See Evaluating Patients for Primary Syphilis and Evaluating Patients for Secondary Syphilis, available at [www.STDcheckup.org](http://www.STDcheckup.org)

<sup>3</sup> See Summary Guidelines for the Use of Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) Type 2 Serologies, available at [www.STDcheckup.org](http://www.STDcheckup.org)

<sup>4</sup> Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; [www.cdc.gov/hepatitis](http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis)