

DELAYED CLEARANCE OF MYCOPLASMA GENITALIUM FOLLOWING AZITHROMYCIN TREATMENT

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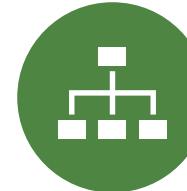




Background



Aims



Methods



Results



Conclusions



Future research

OVERVIEW

THE PROBLEM



Lack of validated testing

Canada¹
2016
MR: 56%
QR: 12%



Syndromic management with azithromycin 1 g

USA⁷
2013-14
MR: 42%



Macrolide resistance mutations



Quinolone resistance mutations

MR= Macrolide resistance, QR= Quinolone resistance

THE RECOMMENDED APPROACH

Targeted testing

- Resistance testing at diagnosis (BASHH)

- False negatives may arise if performed before 3 weeks after treatment (Falk et al, 2015)
 - 1) Doxycycline pre-treatment
 - 2) Azithromycin or moxifloxacin

- No evidence for the optimum time

Test of cure

- Patients returning for 2nd line treatment after a significant delay were negative when re-tested

OUR QUESTION AND AIMS

**Does additional time to TOC
improve Mgen clearance rates
following azithromycin, without
the need for further treatment?**

Aims:

- Identify patients with a positive TOC after treatment**
- Determine the proportion of patients with a negative
TOC and hence spontaneous clearance at the time of
2nd line treatment**
- Determine the mean time from azithromycin treatment
to spontaneous clearance**

METHODS



Setting:

- The Claude Nicol Centre, Brighton
- TOC performed routinely at 5 weeks, no resistance testing



Population:

- Patients with a positive TOC after azithromycin treatment
- October 2017 – May 2018



Intervention:

- An extra TOC when the patient returned for moxifloxacin treatment



Analysis and Statistics:

- Retrospective analysis of electronic patient records
- SPSS V.25.0 software

RESULTS:

THE SAMPLE POPULATION



12 patients with a positive TOC gave an extra TOC sample



8/12 (66.6%) male [6 NGU, 2 proctitis]
4/12 (33.4%) female [2 PID, 2 contacts]



6/12 (50%) patients (all male) received doxycycline treatment before azithromycin



All patients were adherent to azithromycin treatment

RESULTS:

THE PATIENT JOURNEY AND OUTCOMES

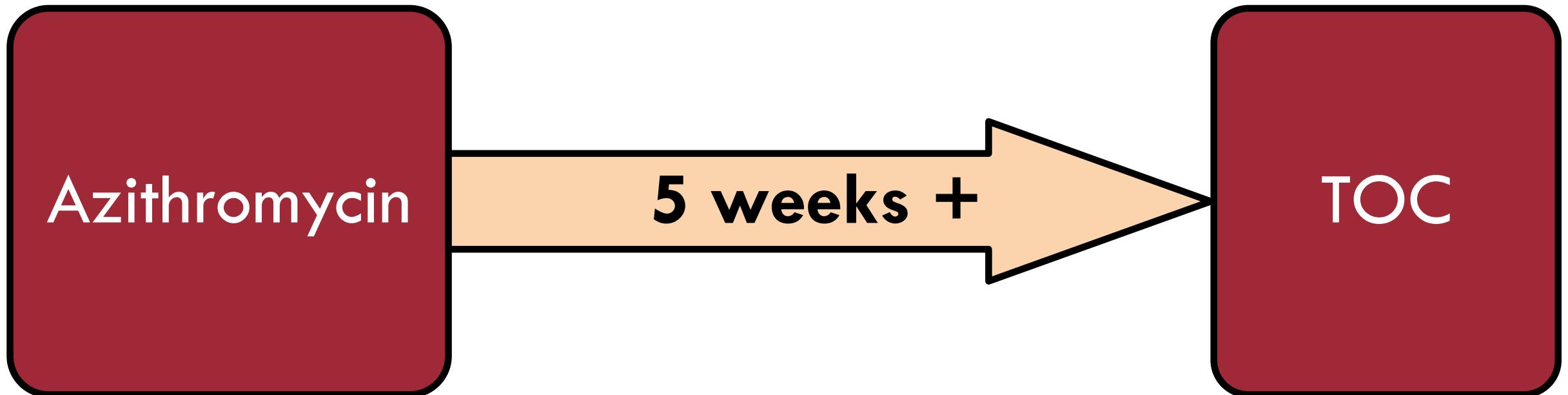
68.5 days (9.8 weeks)

9/12 (75%) were asymptomatic
4/12 (33.3%) patients tested negative
Azithromycin 47 days
2/12 (33.3%) had female injection risk

Extra
TOC

CONCLUSIONS

- **Patients can experience delayed clearance of infection**
- **Some patients are receiving 2nd line treatment inappropriately**



LIMITATIONS

- SINGLE CENTRE
- SMALL COHORT
- RETROSPECTIVE

What is the optimum time for TOC?

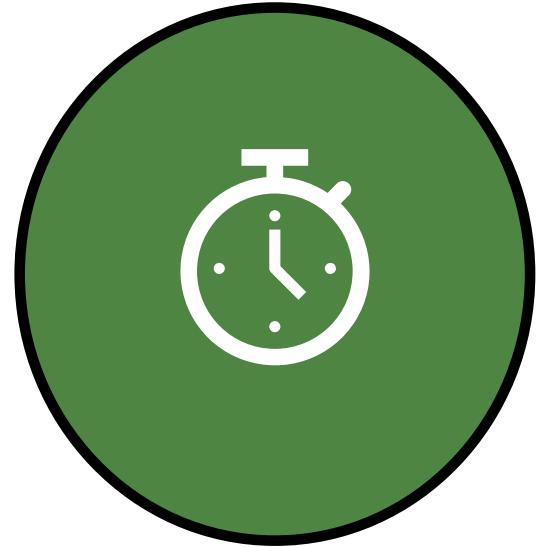
PERTINENT QUESTIONS

**Is prolonged time to TOC
practical?**

Benefit vs risk?



Analyse the impact of an extra TOC on the number of patients receiving 2nd line treatment



Longitudinal study to find the optimum time to TOC

FUTURE RESEARCH

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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BASHH



**THANK YOU FOR
LISTENING**

QUESTIONS?

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