Quick guide for opportunistic STI testing for people with no symptoms 2019

Getting started with an STI discussion

Bringing the subject up opportunistically
“We are offering chlamydia testing to all sexually active people under 25. Would you like to have a test now or find out more about STIs?”

Using a ‘hook’
“When have you heard about hepatitis A or B vaccines? They protect against infections that can be sexually transmitted. Perhaps we could discuss these while you are here?”

As part of a reproductive health consultation
“Since you are here today for a reproductive health consultation, could we also talk about some other aspects of sexual health, such as an STI check-up?”

Because the patient requests an STI checkup
“I’d like to ask you some questions about your sexual activity so that we can decide what tests to do, is that OK?” (See Brief Sexual History)

Consent
“I suggest that we test for...”, e.g. chlamydia.

Contact tracing
Contact tracing aims to reduce the transmission of infections through early detection and treatment of STIs.

Help with contact tracing
Health care providers can obtain further information about contact tracing from:

www.thedramadownunder.info (MSM)

For more information go to:
www.silverbook.health.wa.gov.au

Or phone:
Royal Perth Hospital Sexual Health Clinic: 9224 2178
South Terrace Clinic: 9431 2149

Copyright to this material is vested in the State of Western Australia unless otherwise indicated. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the provisions of the Copyright Act 1968, no part may be reproduced or re-used for any purposes whatsoever without written permission of the State of Western Australia.

Key

CALD = Culturally and linguistically diverse
ECS = Endocervical Swab
HAV = Hepatitis A Virus
HBV = Hepatitis B Virus
HCV = Hepatitis C Virus
HIV = Human Immunodeficiency Virus
LGV = Lymphogranuloma venereum
NAAT = Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (e.g. PCR)
SOLVS = Self-obtained Low Vaginal Swab
STI = Sexually Transmitted Infection

® 2019 WA Government
All rights reserved

For information on HIV pre and post-test discussion see: Australasian Society for HIV Medicine, HIV, Viral Hepatitis and STIs: A Guide for Primary Care Providers, available at www.ashm.org.au

*Adapted from an NSW STI Programs Unit resource 2010 www.stipu.nsw.gov.au
# Quick guide to STI testing

## 1. Who?
**Who is the patient?**

- An asymptomatic person of any age requesting "an STI check-up"
- A sexually active Aboriginal young person under 35 years
- A man who has sex with men (MSM)
- Pregnant and post-partum women
  - Women in the Goldfields, Kimberley, Midwest and Pilbara or other at-risk women
  - All other women
- A sex worker
- A sexually active young person under 25 years
- A person who injects drugs
- A sexually active person of CALD background OR a sexually active traveller returning from a CALD country OR had a sexual partner of CALD background, e.g. from Asia, Africa

**And their sex partner(s)?**

- The patient has requested it, so may be at risk. Ideally, take a sexual history to ascertain:
  - If they or their sex partner(s) are in one of the groups below with a higher risk of infection
  - Sites for specimen collection, e.g. vaginal/oral/anal sex

## 2. Why?
**Why would you do an STI test?**

- This population is at higher risk for chlamydia, gonorrhoea and syphilis. Can also be conducted as part of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Check MBS item 715
- This population is at higher risk for chlamydia, gonorrhoea and syphilis, HIV, HAV, HBV and LGV.
- Consider oral/anal sex
  - If only oral sex, this is a risk factor
- A sex worker
- A sexually active person under 25 years
- A person who injects drugs

**To prevent vertical transmission and adverse outcomes**

- Pregnant and post-partum women
  - To prevent vertical transmission and adverse outcomes
- A sex worker
- A sexually active young person under 25 years
- A person who injects drugs

## 3. Which?
**Which STI?**

- Chlamydia
- Gonorrhoea
- Syphilis
- HIV
- HBV

**Depends on WHO**

- Male: First void urine*
- Female: SOLVS or Endocervical swab Δ
- Both: Consider throat/anal swabs**
- Male: First void urine*
- Female: SOLVS or Endocervical swab Δ
- Both: Consider throat/anal swabs **
- Male: First void urine*
- Female: SOLVS or Endocervical swab Δ
- Both: Consider throat/anal swabs **
- Male: First void urine*
- Female: SOLVS or Endocervical swab Δ
- Both: Consider throat/anal swabs **
- Male: First void urine*
- Female: SOLVS or Endocervical swab Δ
- Both: Consider throat/anal swabs **

## 4. What?
**What test do you need?**

- NAAT for all sites
- HIV, syphilis and HBV serology
- HIV, syphilis and HBV serology
- HIV, syphilis, HBV and HAV serology
- HIV, syphilis and HBV serology
- HIV, syphilis and HBV serology
- HIV, syphilis, HBV and HAV serology
- HIV, syphilis, HBV and HCV serology
- HIV, syphilis and HBV serology
- HIV, syphilis and HBV serology
- HIV, syphilis and HBV serology
- HIV, syphilis and HBV serology
- HIV, syphilis and HBV serology

**What specimen do you need?**

- Male: First void urine*
- Female: SOLVS or Endocervical swab Δ
- Both: Consider throat/anal swabs**
- Male: First void urine*
- Female: SOLVS or Endocervical swab Δ
- Both: Consider throat/anal swabs **
- Male: First void urine*
- Female: SOLVS or Endocervical swab Δ
- Both: Consider throat/anal swabs **
- Male: First void urine*
- Female: SOLVS or Endocervical swab Δ
- Both: Consider throat/anal swabs **
- Male: First void urine*
- Female: SOLVS or Endocervical swab Δ
- Both: Consider throat/anal swabs **
- Male: First void urine*
- Female: SOLVS or Endocervical swab Δ
- Both: Consider throat/anal swabs **
- Male: First void urine*
- Female: SOLVS or Endocervical swab Δ
- Both: Consider throat/anal swabs **

**What test do you order?**

- NAAT for all sites
- HIV, syphilis and HBV serology
- HIV, syphilis and HBV serology
- HIV, syphilis, HBV and HAV serology
- HIV, syphilis and HBV serology
- HIV, syphilis and HBV serology
- HIV, syphilis and HBV serology
- HIV, syphilis, HBV and HCV serology
- HIV, syphilis and HBV serology
- HIV, syphilis and HBV serology

---

Key available overleaf