

UPDATES TO SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

May 03, 2011

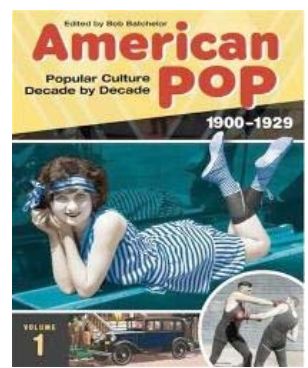
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Objectives

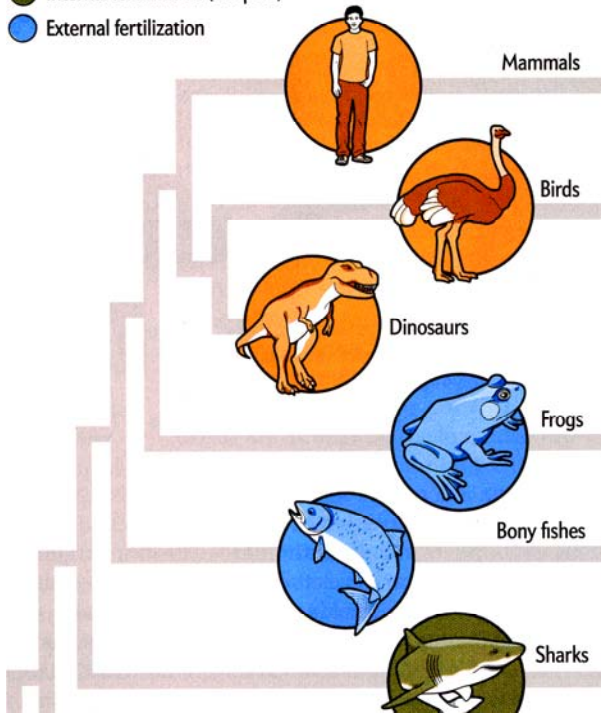
Discuss advancements in sexually transmitted diseases and infection prevention aspects

Disclosure: Research support from Salix, Schering/Merck, GSK, Pfizer, Sanofi, NIH, & VA

Sexually Transmitted Infections



- Internal fertilization (penis, hemipenes)
- Internal fertilization (claspers)
- External fertilization



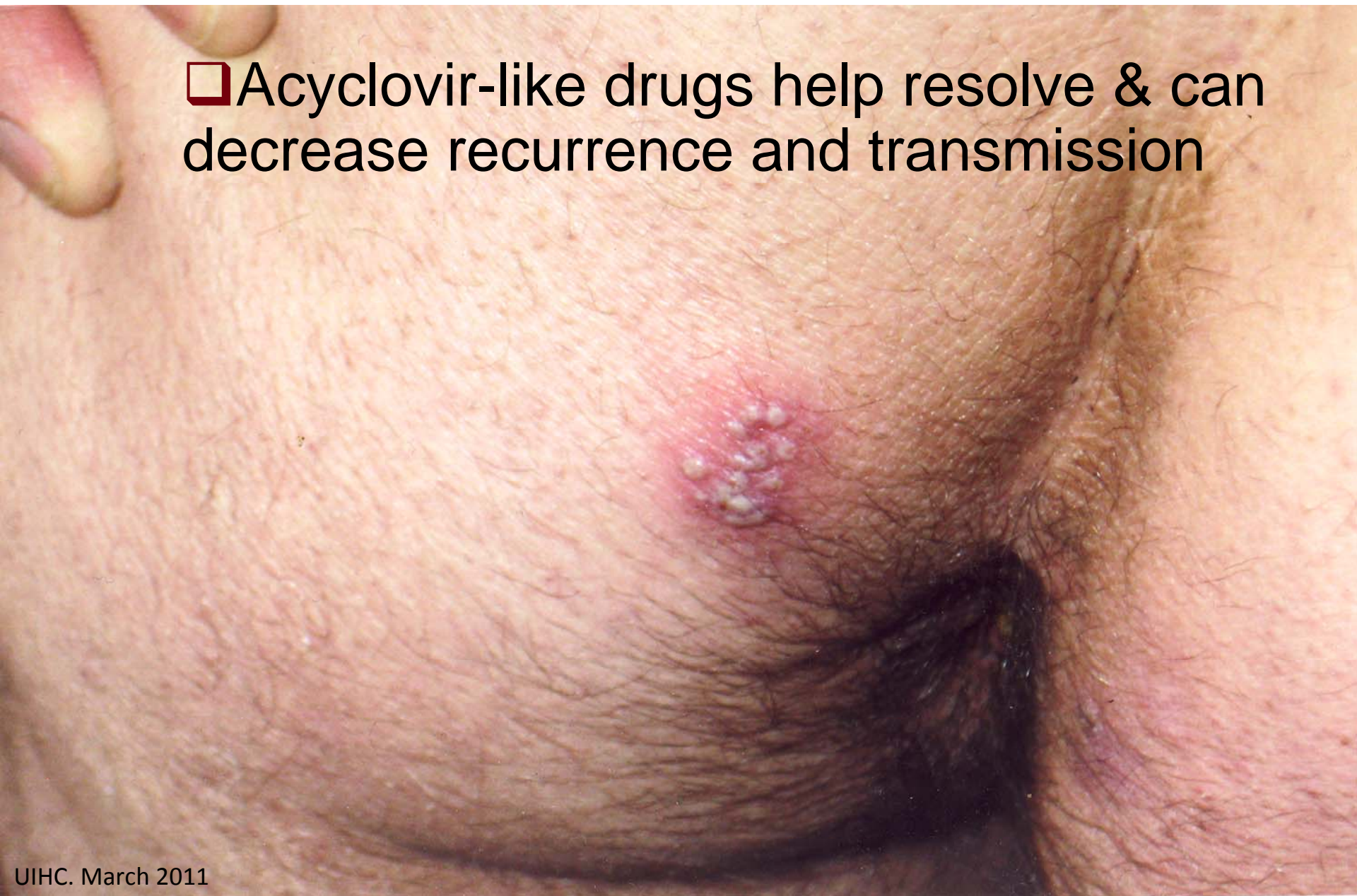
- ❑ Co-evolution in biology, behavior, & society
- ❑ Herpes in non-human primates
- ❑ STD & stigmatization date to antiquity



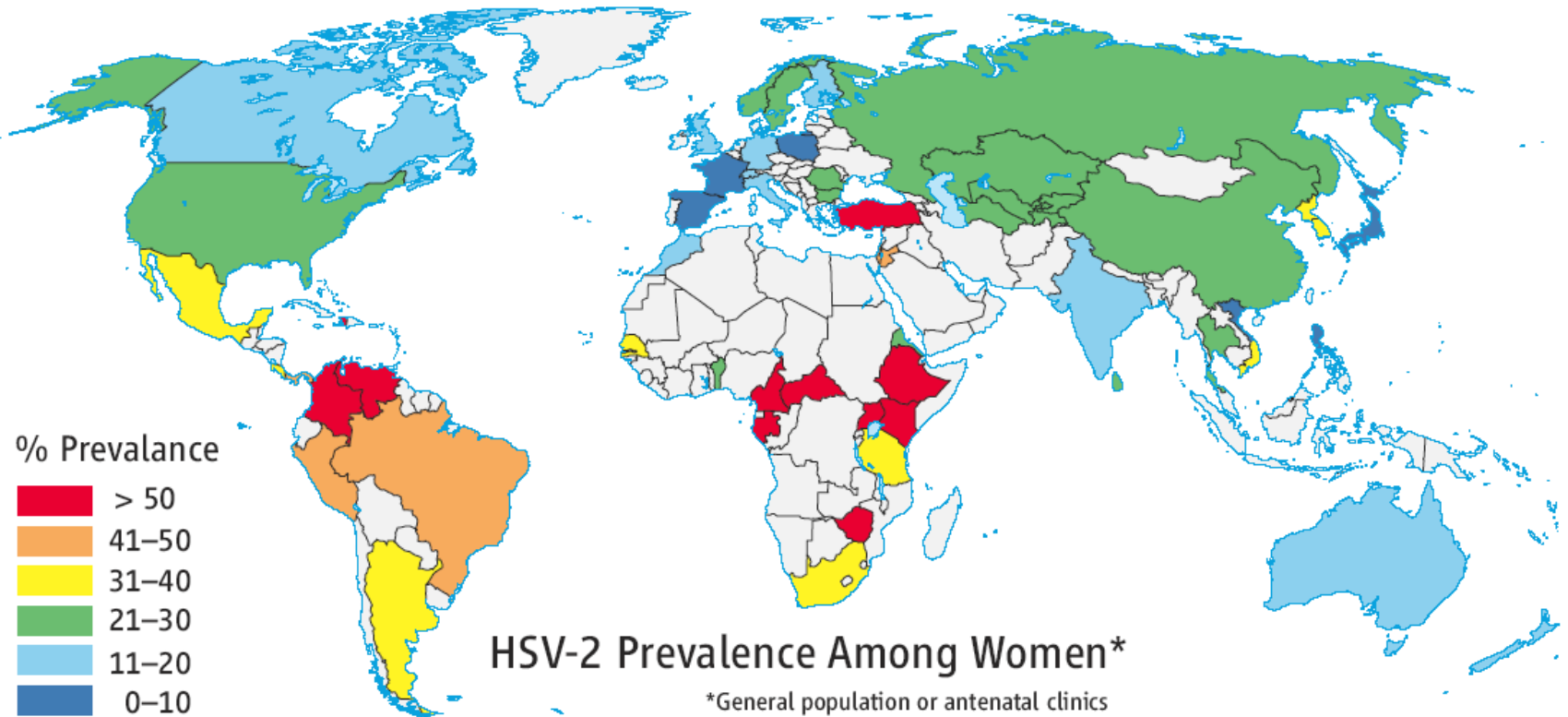
MANHUNT

Anogenital Herpes

□ Acyclovir-like drugs help resolve & can decrease recurrence and transmission



Genital Herpes



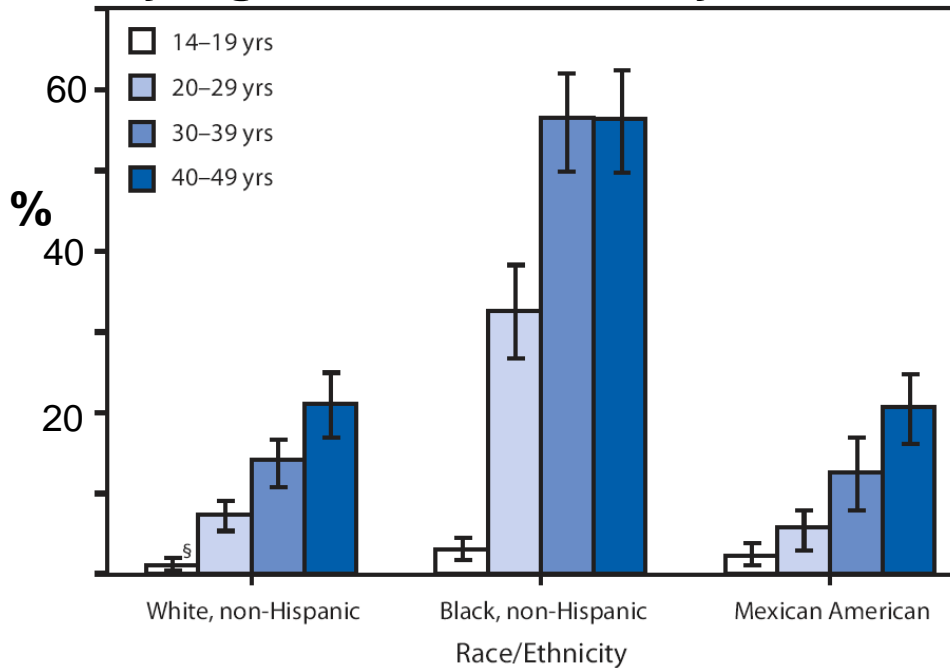
500 million people infected with HSV-2

Cohen, J. Science. Vol 330. 2010

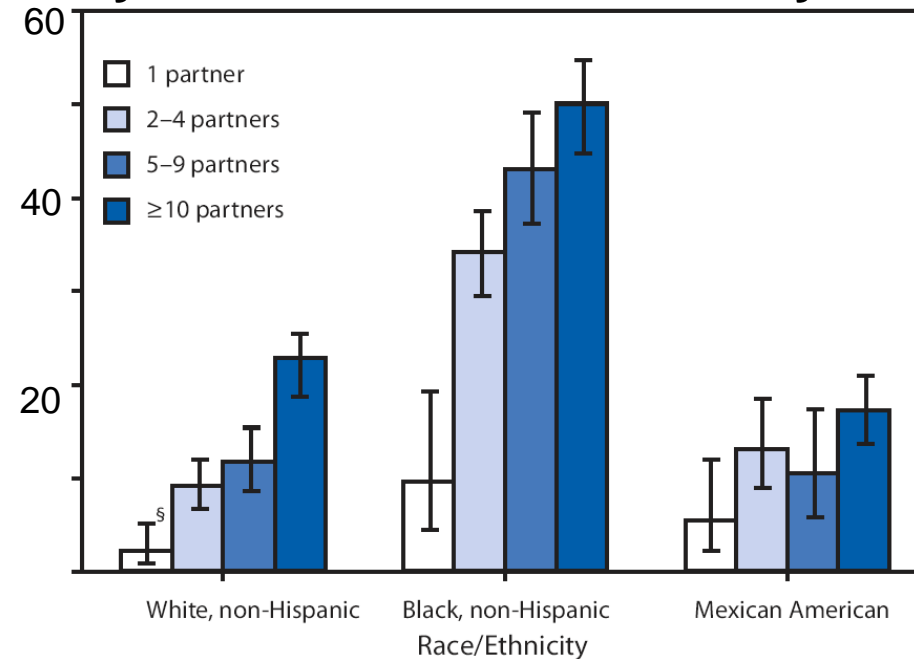
HSV-2 Seroprevalence in U.S.

NHANES 2005-2008

By Age & Race/Ethnicity



By Partner # & Race/Ethnicity

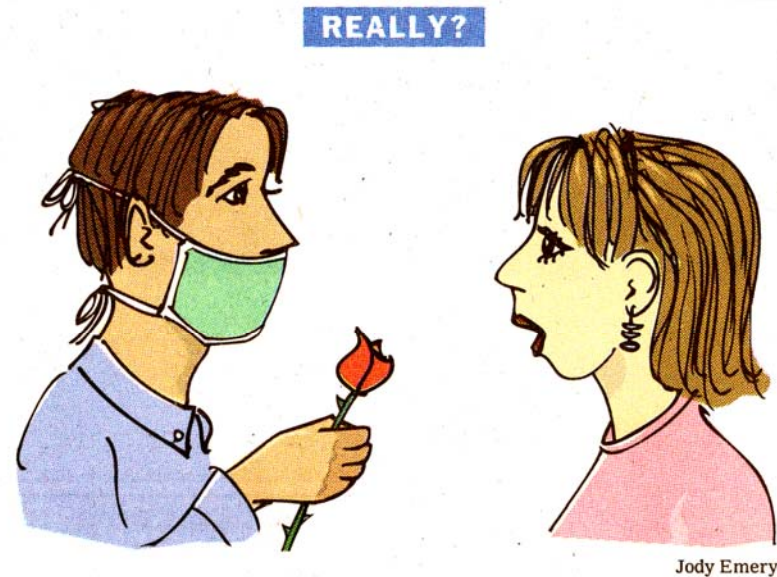


❑ 80% didn't know they had HSV-2

❑ HSV-2 serologic testing not recommended

Failure of Investigational HSV-2 Vaccine

- ❑ 8 year study completed 2010
- ❑ NIH spent \$27.6 million

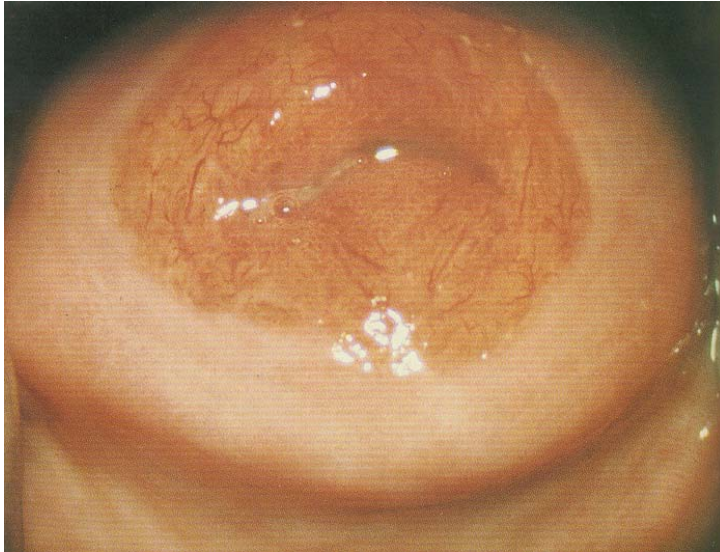


THE CLAIM *Oral herpes can be transferred to the genitals.*

Gonorrhoea



Cervicitis



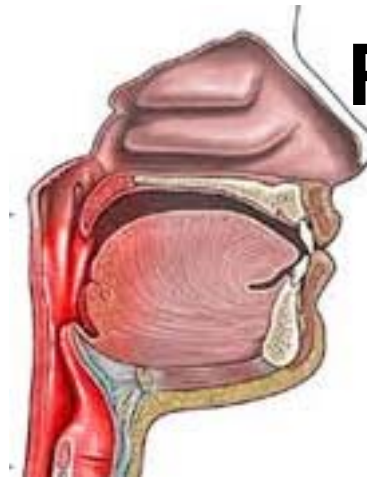
Urethritis



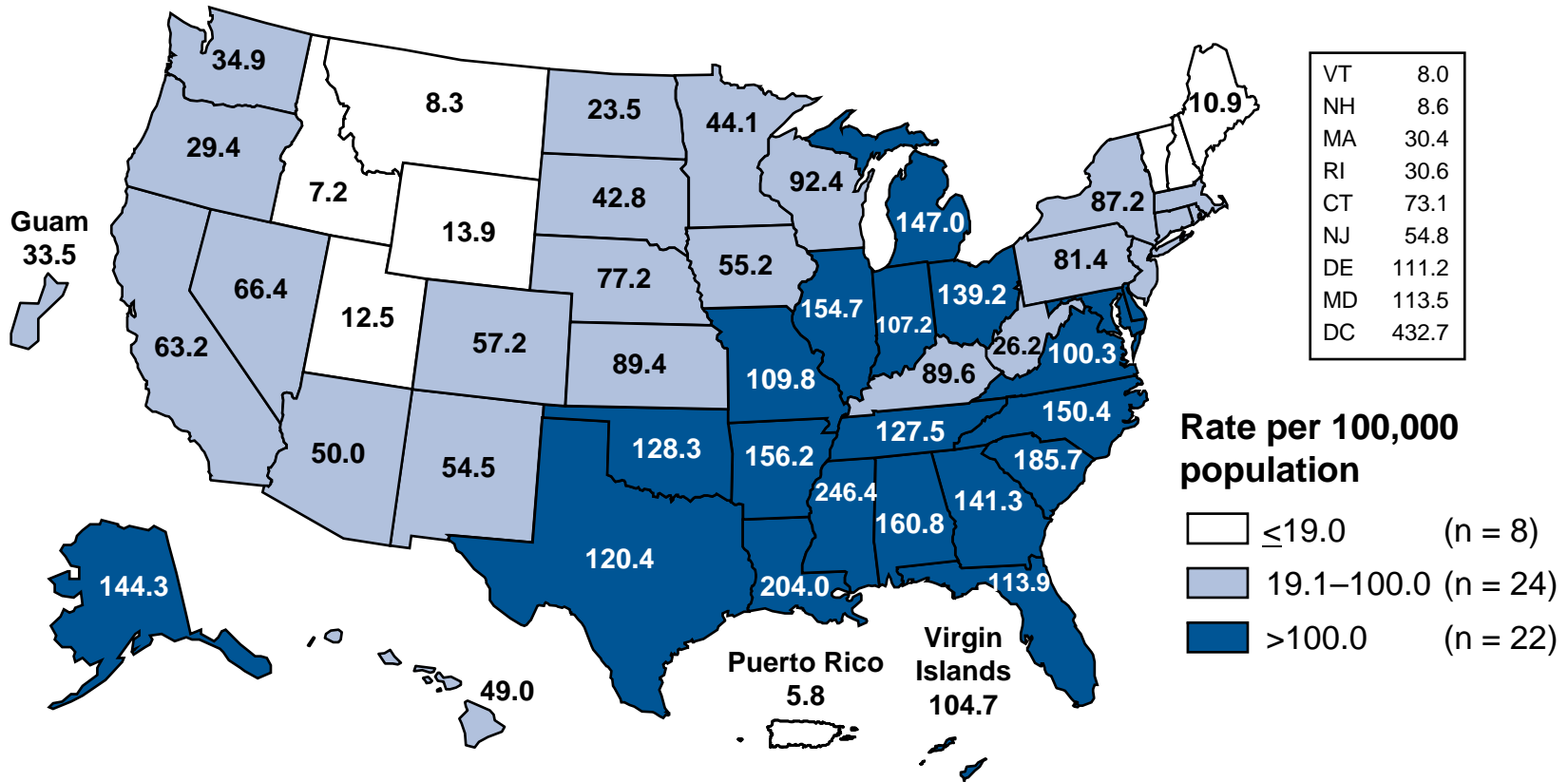
Rectal



Pharyngitis

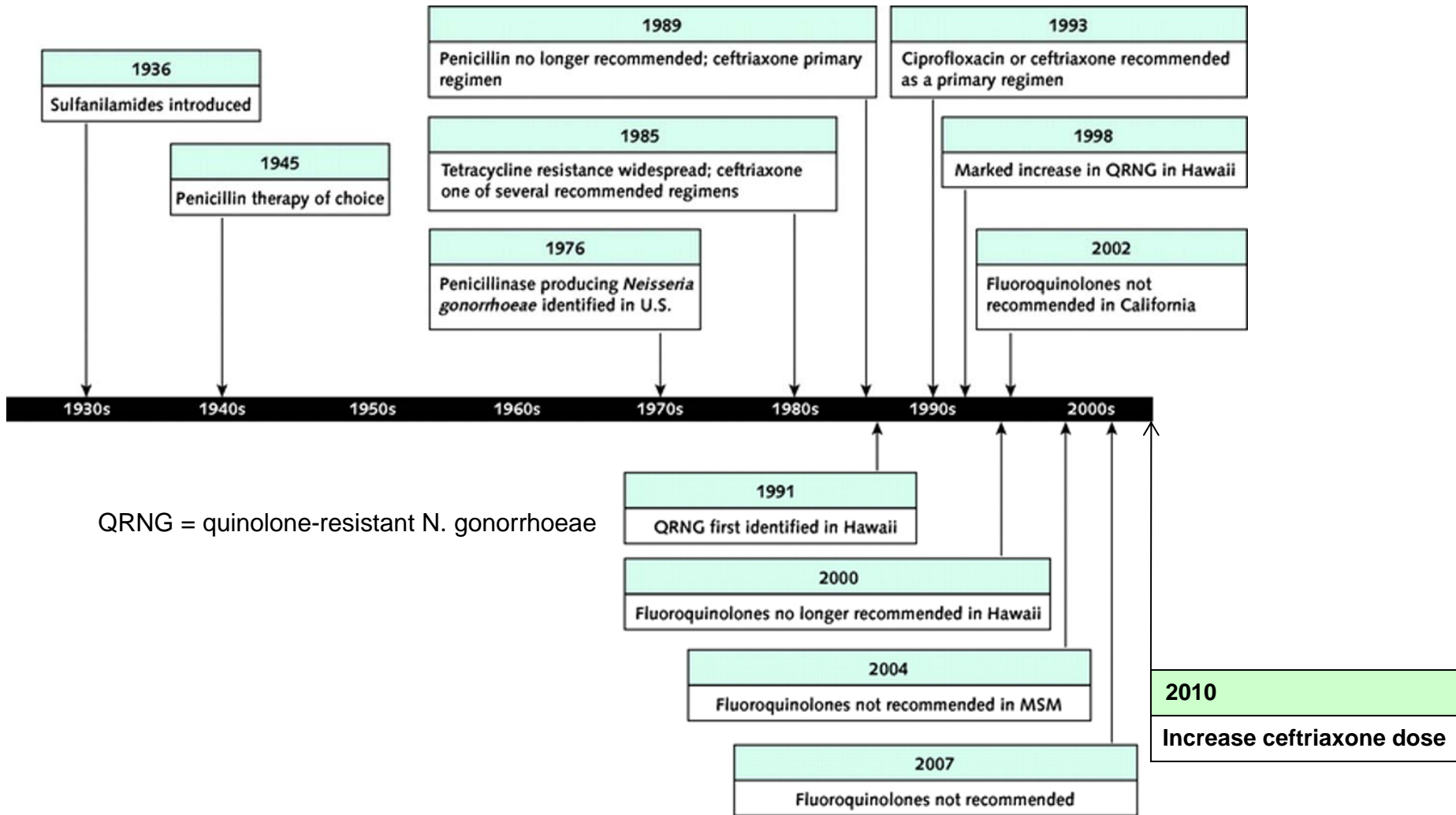


N. gonorrhoeae



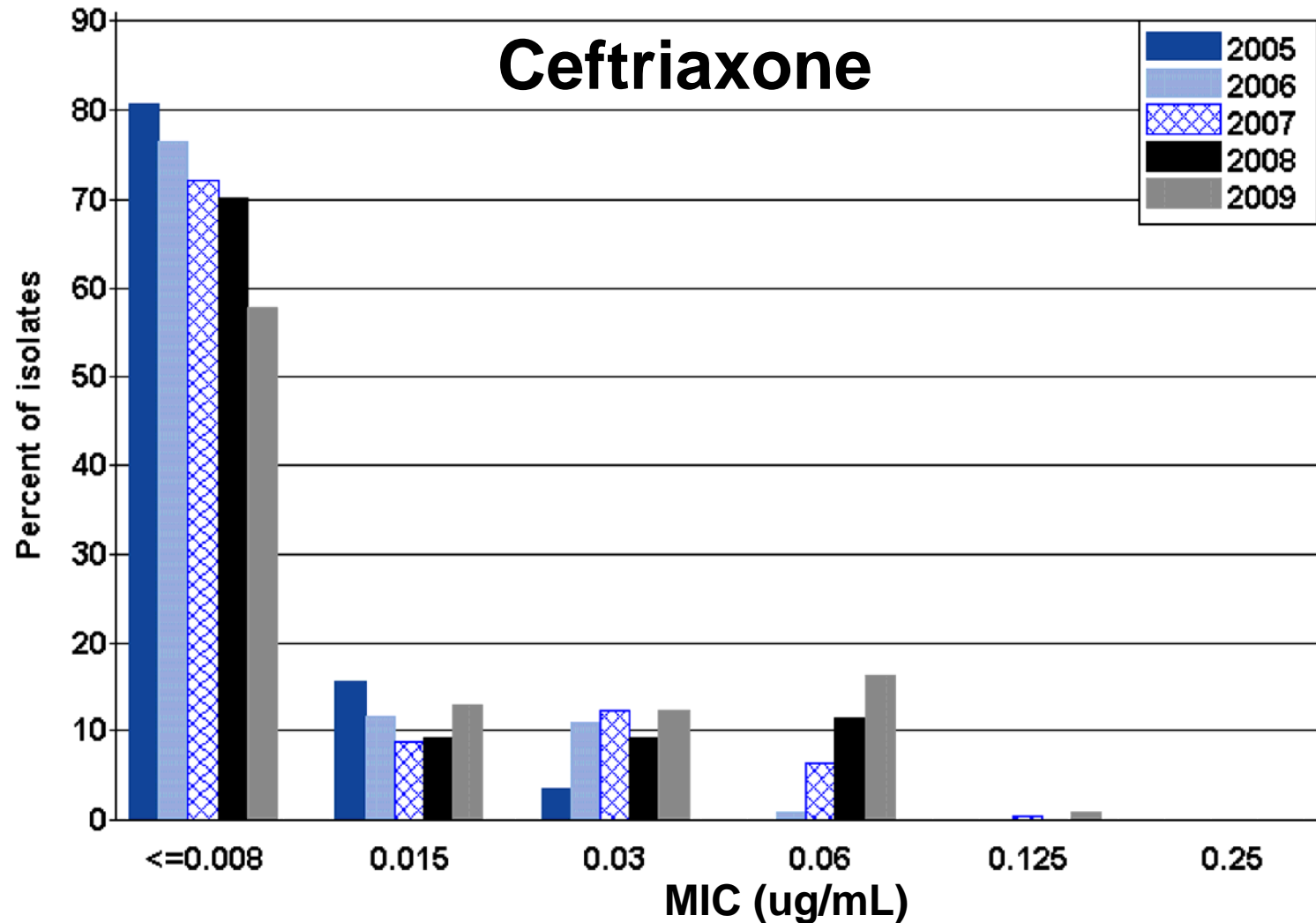
□ Iowa 2010 - gonorrhoea cases (1,804) increased by 9% compared to 2009

N. gonorrhoeae – Antimicrobial Resistance in the U.S.



N. gonorrhoeae – Cephalosporin MIC Creep

Minneapolis



Gonorrhea Testing Goes NAAT

- ❑ Nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) very sensitive & specific (urine or swab)
 - NAAT used in 80% of tests
 - Only half of labs report doing culture

2007 Data. 90 labs.

| Type of Test | Labs Reporting Testing (%) | Total Tests Reported (%) | Urine Tests [†] (%) | Vaginal Swab Tests [†] (%) |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Any GC testing | 90 of 94 (95.7) | 3,157,827 | 556,337 (18.6) | 406,653 (12.7) |
| Non-NAAT* | | 560,128 (17.7) | 12,538 (2.1) | 91,159 (22.4) |
| Culture | 49 (54.4) | 157,294 (4.9) | 10 (0.0) | 659 (0.2) |
| Hybrid Capture 2 (Digene) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | | |
| PACE 2 (Gen-Probe) | 13 (14.4) | 89,894 (2.8) | --- | 2,395 (0.6) |
| PACE 2C (Gen-Probe) | 11 (12.2) | 312,940 (9.7) | 12,528 (2.1) | 88,105 (21.7) |
| NAAT** | | 2,524,382 (80.0) | 540,446 (97.1) | 312,012 (76.7) |
| SDA (Becton Dickinson) | 26 (28.9) | 755,958 (23.4) | 218,227 (39.2) | 260,944 (64.2) |
| Aptima Combo 2 (Gen-Probe) | 53 (58.9) | 1,733,430 (53.8) | 312,924 (56.2) | 51,067 (12.6) |
| Aptima GC (Gen-Probe) | 4 (4.4) | 12,414 (0.4) | 15 (0.0) | 1 (0.0) |
| PCR COBAS AmpliCor (Roche) | 1 (1.1) | 18,300 (0.6) | 5,000 (0.9) | --- |
| PCR AmpliCor MWP (Roche) | 1 (1.1) | 4,280 (0.1) | 4,280 (0.8) | --- |
| Other Antigen Tests | 4 (4.4) | 73,317 (2.3) | 3,353 (0.6) | 3,482 (0.9) |

Source: CDC. 2011

Nongonococcal Urethritis

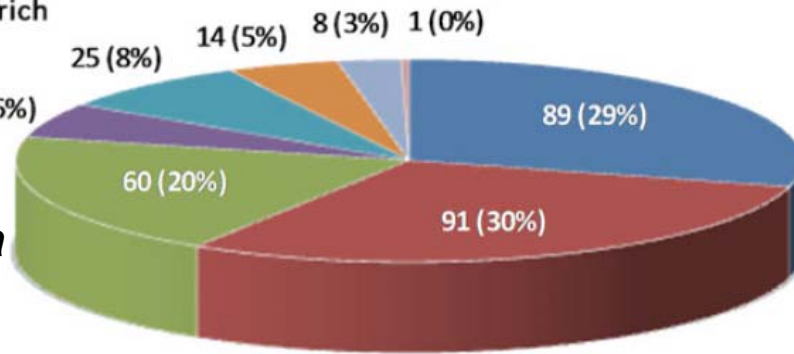
Men

- None
- CT
- M gen
- Trich
- CT+M gen
- CT+Trich
- M gen+Trich
- CT+M gen+Trich

Trich, *Trichomonas vaginalis*

M gen, *Mycoplasma genitalium*

CT, *Chlamydia trachomatis*



Recommended Regimens

Azithromycin 1 g orally in a single dose

OR

Doxycycline 100 mg orally twice a day for 7 days

2010
STD
Treatment
Guidelines

Chlamydia

- ❑ ~2.8 million infections annually
- ❑ Cervix, urethra, rectum, throat
- ❑ Often asymptomatic

Urethritis

Diepgen TL, et al. Dermatology Online Atlas



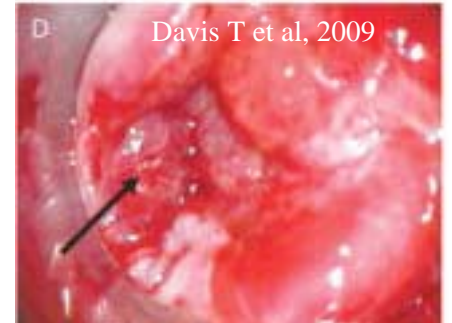
Cervicitis

Seattle STD/HIV Prevention Center

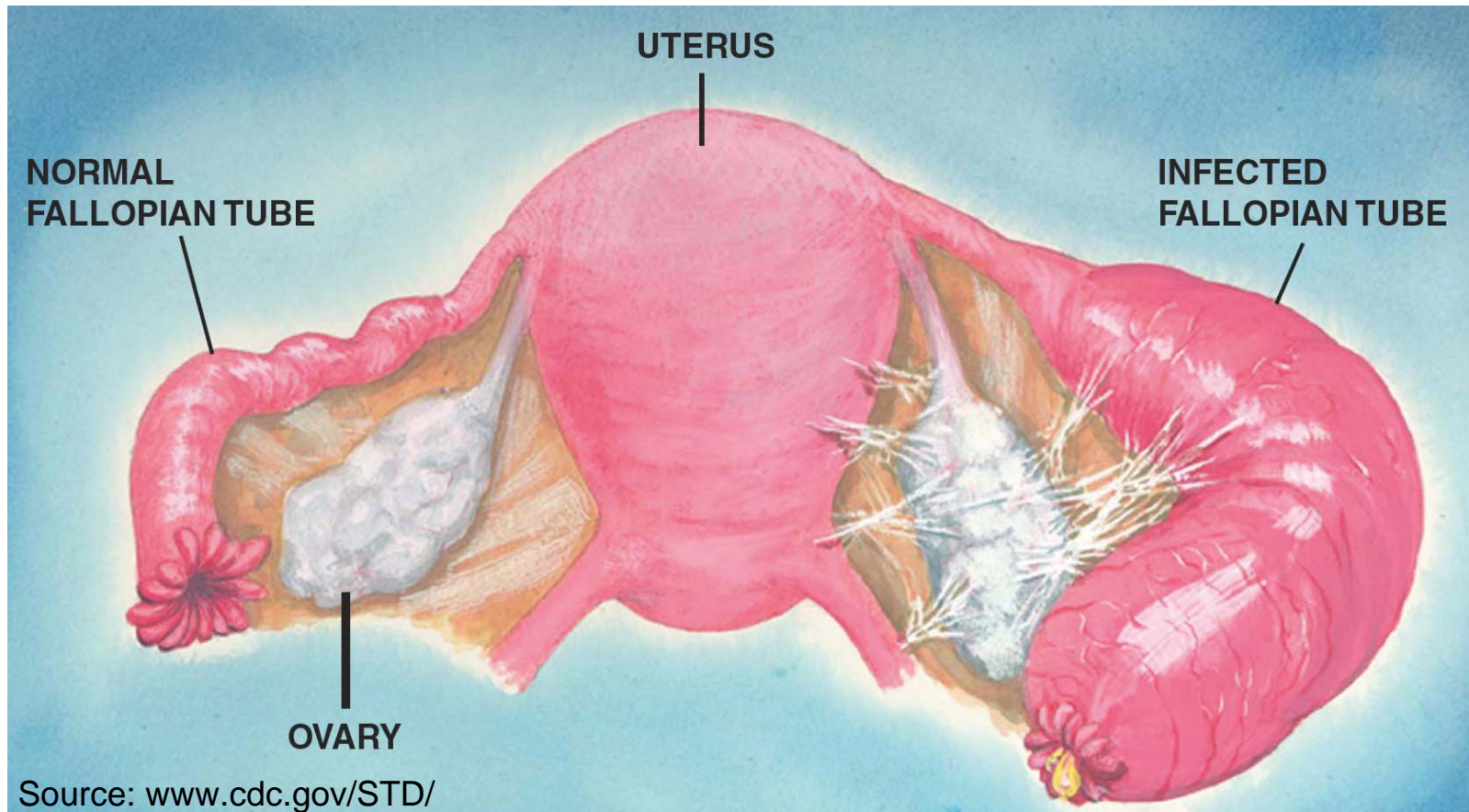


Proctitis

Davis T et al, 2009



Chlamydia

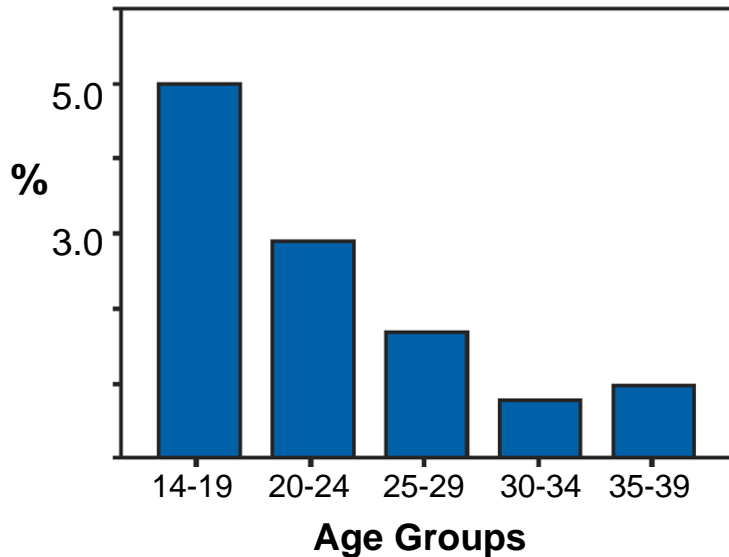


- ❑ Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)
- ❑ Leading cause of tubal factor infertility, which involves 0.7-3.0% of married women

Chlamydia

□ Annual chlamydia screening for all sexually active young females (age < 25 y)

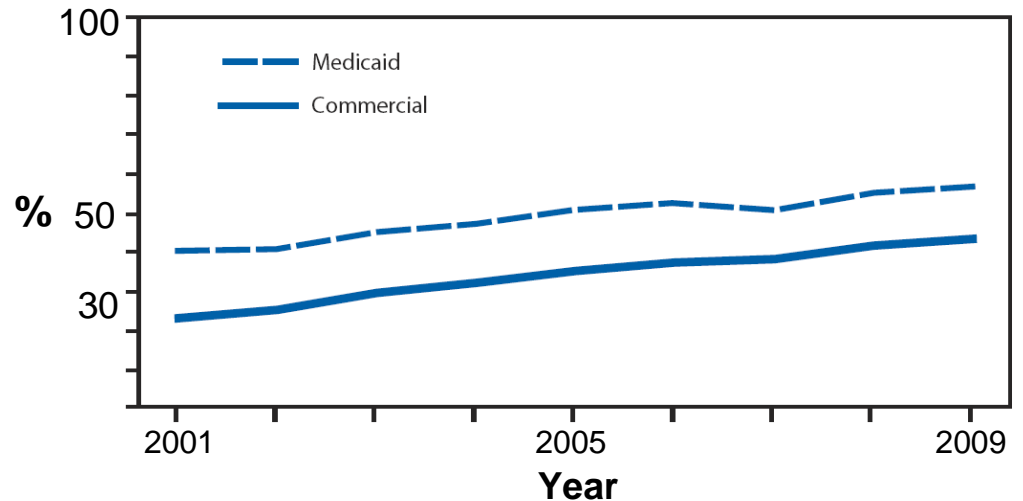
Prevalence Among of Sexually Active Persons in U.S., 2009



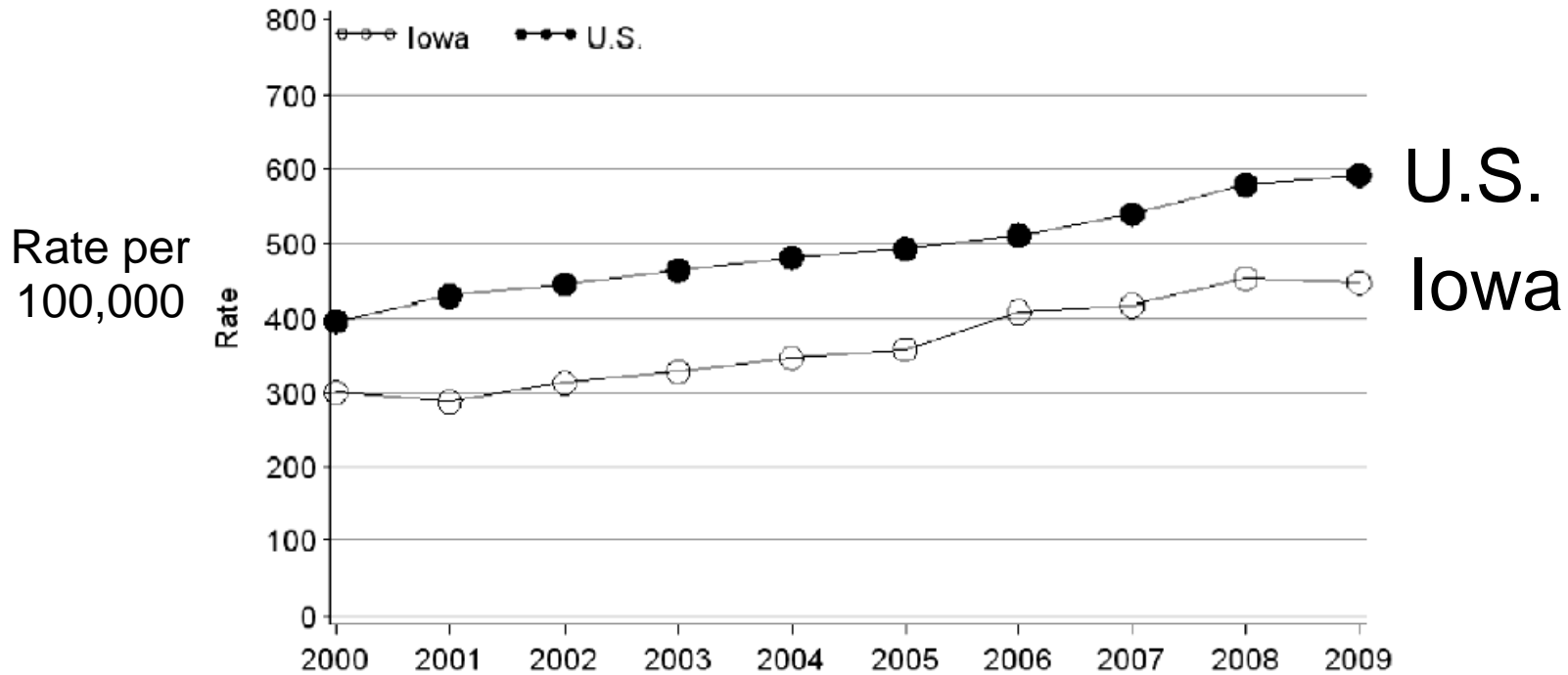
Prevalence Among of Women Age 15-24 yrs in Iowa, 2009

| Testing Site | No. Clinics | No. Tested | Percent Positive |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| Family Planning | 44 | 27,986 | 6.8 |
| STD | 7 | 1,951 | 18.0 |
| Other | 6 | 2,082 | 6.0 |

Percentage of Sexually Active Young Women Screened



Chlamydia In Iowa



True or false increase in rate of infection?

Chlamydia Testing by NAAT

- ❑ Very sensitive & specific (urine or swab)
- ❑ Need for rectal swab? If not done, chlamydia missed in ~80% of MSM & ~20% of women¹
- ❑ H/O anal intercourse not good predictor of rectal chlamydial infection²

1. Bachmann LH, et al. J Clin Microbiol. 2010.

2. Barry PM, et al. Obstet Gynecol. 2010

3. MMWR 2011

2007 data³
90 labs

| Type of Test | Labs Reporting Testing (%) | Total Tests Reported(%) | Urine Tests [†] (%) | Vaginal Swab Tests [†] (%) |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Any CT testing | 87 of 94 (92.6) | 3,290,390 | 582,265 (17.7) | 424,316 (12.9) |
| Non-NAAT* | | 524,947 (16.0) | 30 (0.0) | 108,550 (25.6) |
| Culture | 10 (11.5) | 2,379 (0.1) | --- | 2 (0.0) |
| DFA | 3 (3.4) | 245 (0.0) | --- | --- |
| EIA | 2 (2.3) | 62,420 (1.9) | 30 (0.0) | --- |
| Hybrid Capture 2 (Digene) | 1 (1.1) | 47,402 (1.4) | --- | --- |
| PACE 2 (Gen-Probe) | 13 (14.9) | 109,681 (3.3) | --- | 17,510 (4.1) |
| PACE 2C (Gen-Probe) | 11 (12.6) | 302,820 (9.2) | --- | 91,038 (21.4) |
| NAAT** | | 2,684,278 (81.6) | 578,882 (99.4) | 312,284 (73.6) |
| SDA (Becton Dickinson) | 28 (32.2) | 844,093 (25.7) | 242,422 (41.6) | 265,684 (62.6) |
| Aptima Combo 2 (Gen-Probe) | 51 (58.6) | 1,747,651 (53.1) | 303,558 (52.1) | 45,074 (10.6) |
| Aptima CT(Gen-Probe) | 8 (9.2) | 46,643 (1.4) | 13,813 (2.4) | 1,526 (0.4) |
| PCR COBAS AmpliCor (Roche) | 2 (2.3) | 34,802 (1.1) | 8,000 (1.4) | --- |
| PCR AmpliCor MWP (Roche) | 1 (1.1) | 11,089 (0.3) | 11,089 (1.9) | --- |

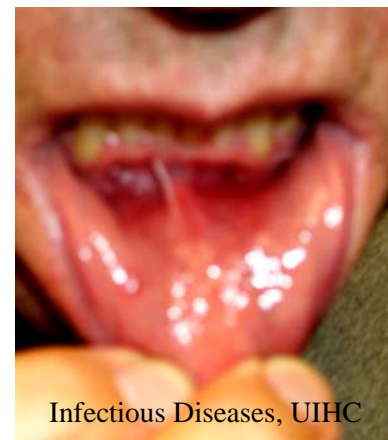
NAAT
used in
~82% of
tests

Syphilis

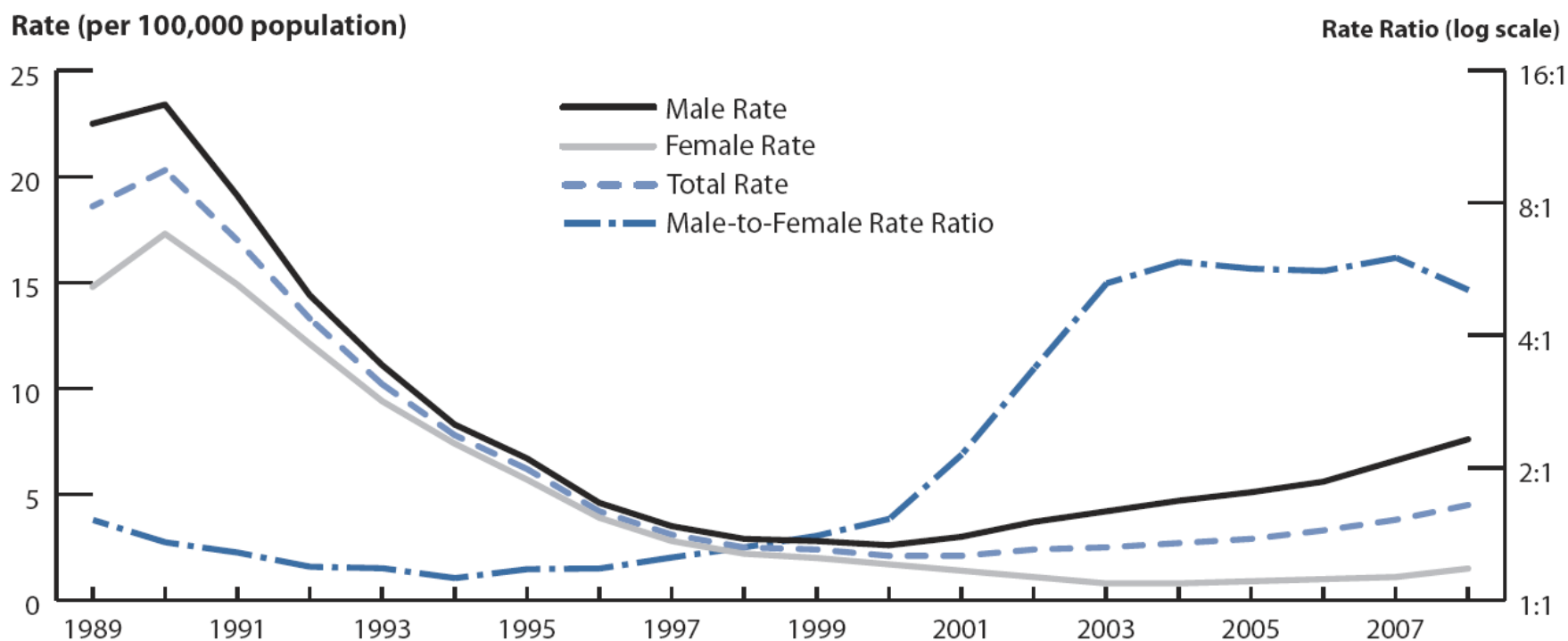
Primary



Secondary

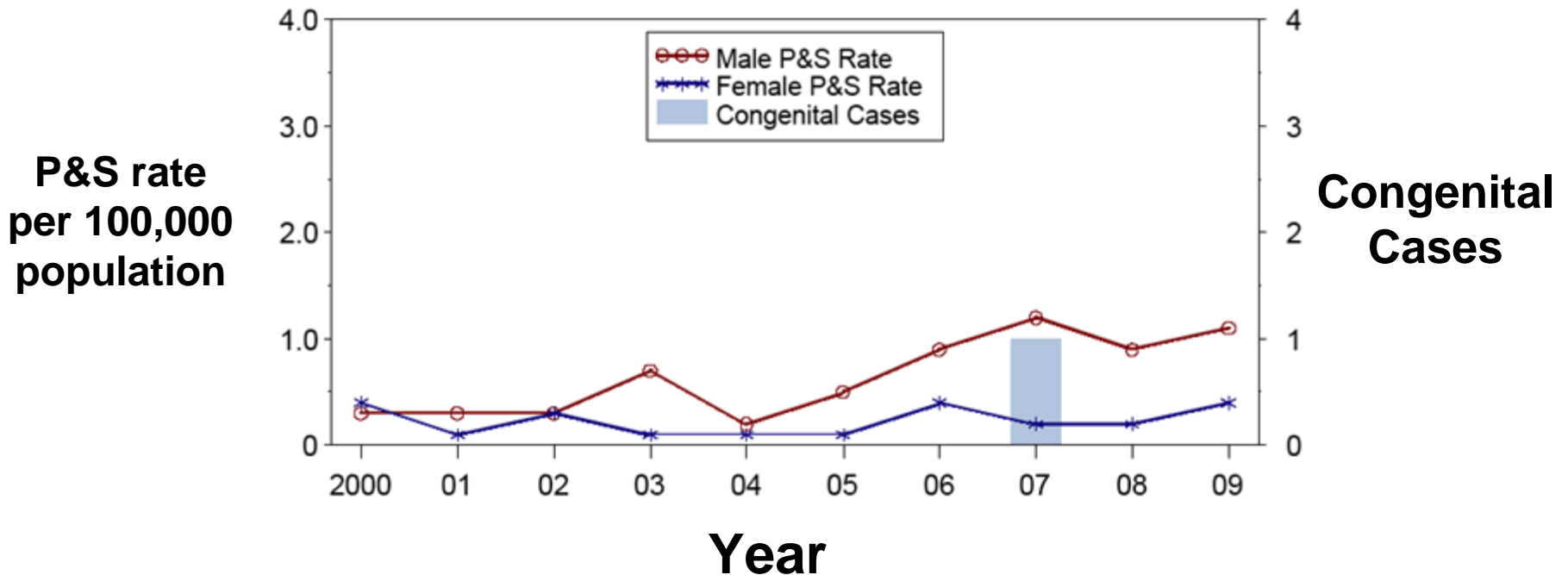


Increase in 1° & 2° Syphilis Rates and Male-to-Female Rate Ratio



Syphilis Increase in Iowa

Primary and Secondary (P&S) Syphilis Rate and Congenital Syphilis Cases, 2000-2009

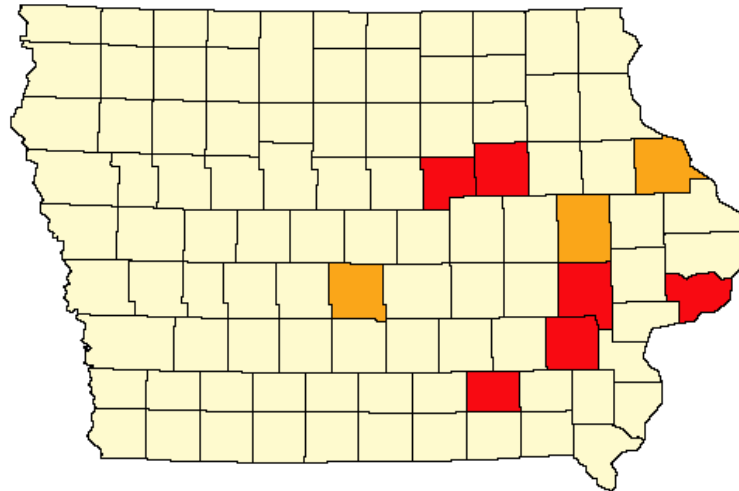


☐ Rate among blacks was 16 times that of whites

IA 2009: ~Half of Syphilis Cases in MSM

N= 23 Cases of Early Syphilis

P&S Syphilis Rate by County in 2009

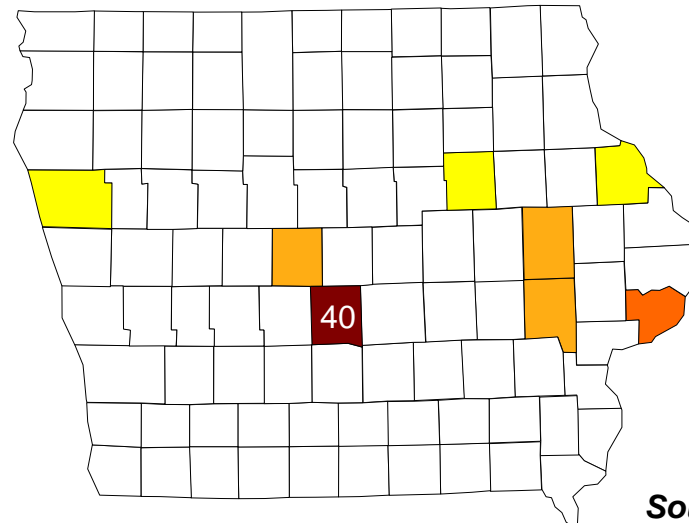


Rate (per 100,000 population)



New HIV Diagnoses by County in 2009

N= 127 Cases of New HIV Diagnoses



No. of Cases



Reverse Screening

Treponemal Test (TT)
(EIA/CIA)

NEG

POS

Passed Test

Non-Treponemal Test

NEG

POS

Syphilis inactive*

Syphilis activity

Confirm with 2nd (TP-PA)
Treponemal Test

NEG

POS

False Positive

True Positive

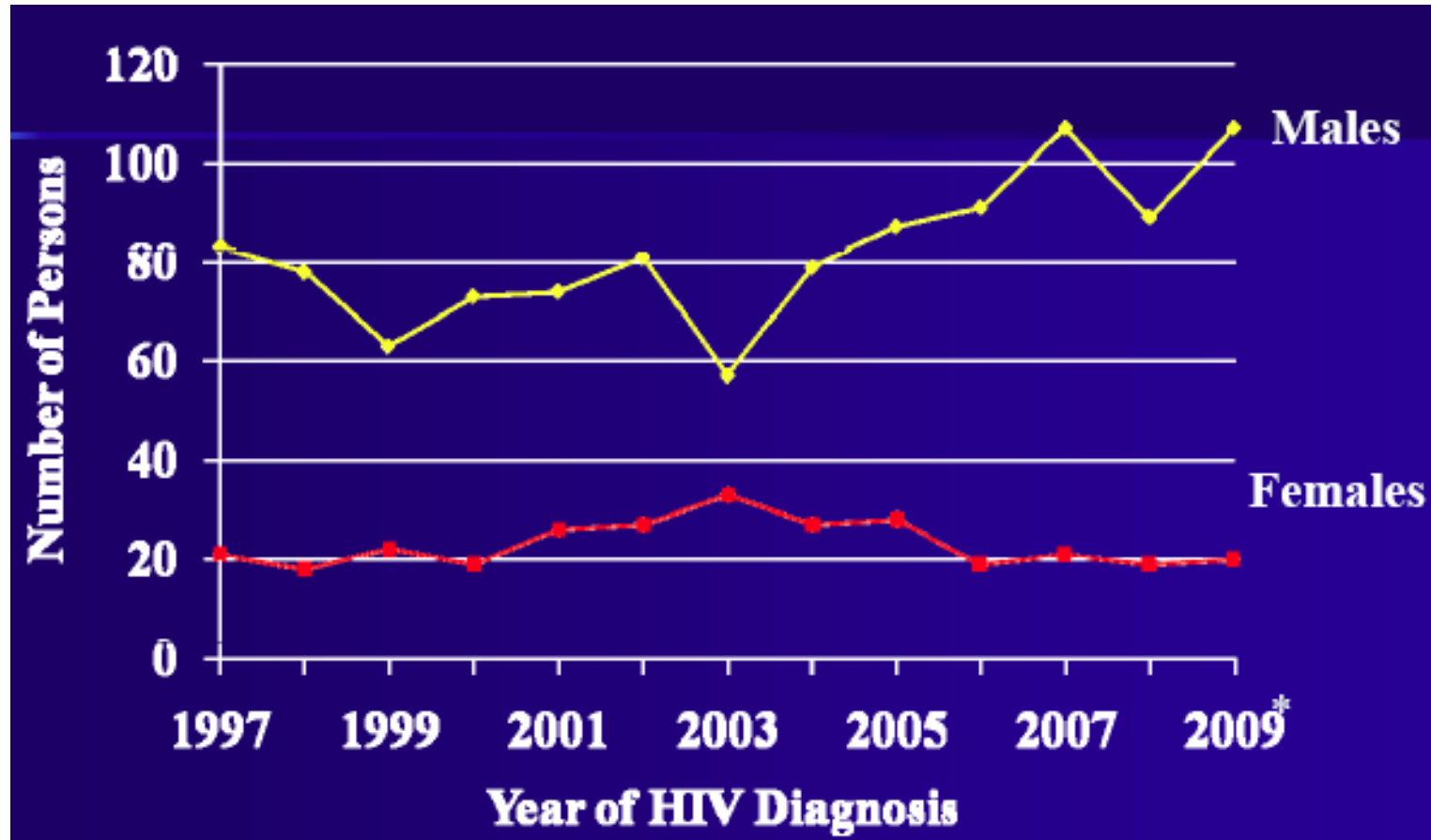
- ❑ Small percentage of initial screening TT are clinically significant
- ❑ CDC asks that all positive tests be reported

* False negative RPR/VDRL can occur early in infection & tertiary syphilis

*MMWR Feb 11, 2011
60(05);133-137*

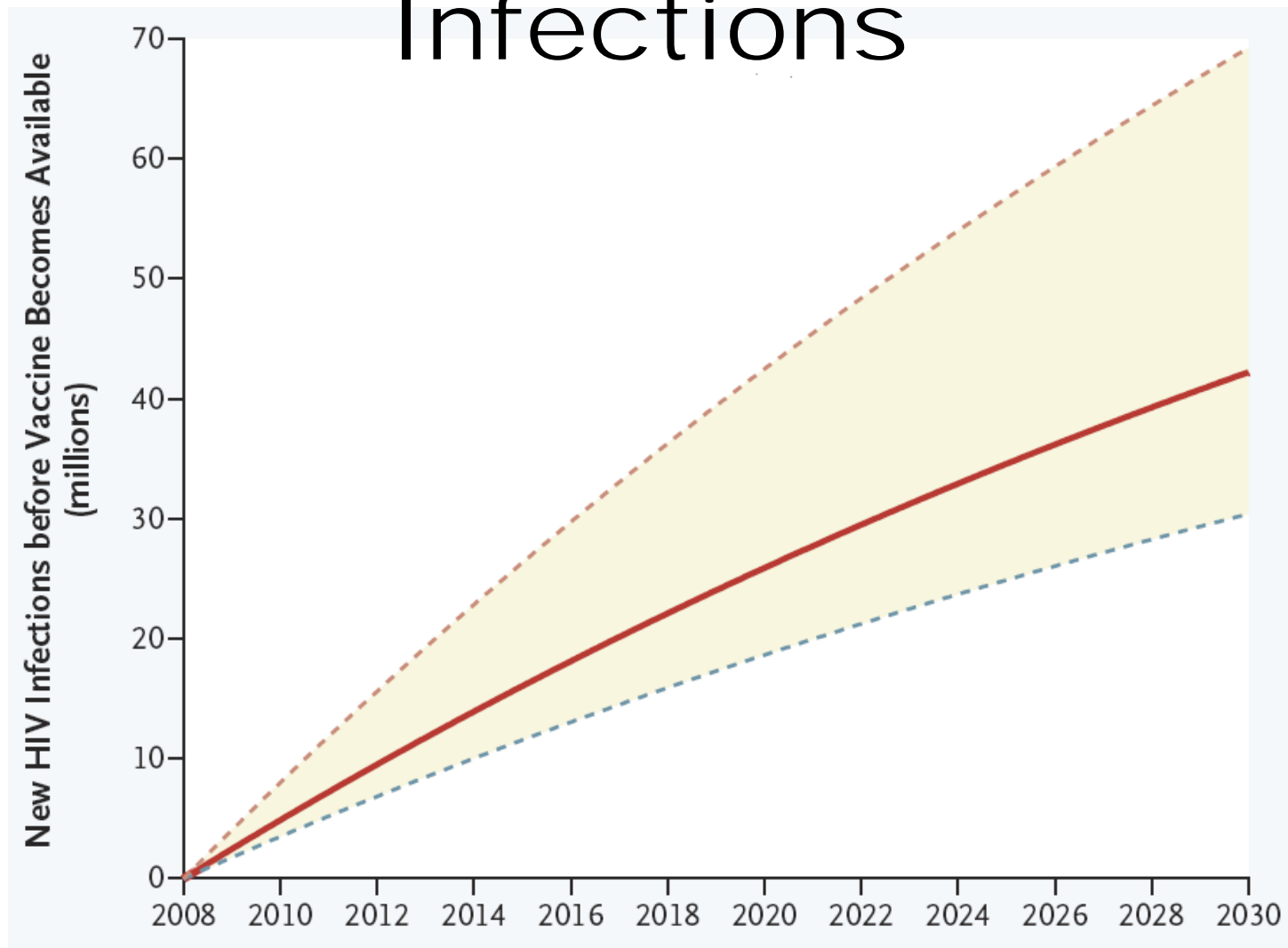
*MMWR Dec 17, 2010
59(12);26-39*

Increase in Number of New HIV Diagnoses in Iowa



Source: IDPH Bureau of HIV, STD, & Hepatitis

Global Scale of New HIV Infections



New Prevention Approaches

❑ Pre-exposure prophylaxis (**PrEP**)



- Once-daily pill - 2 antiretroviral drugs (TDF-FTC)
 - 44% effective in MSM (iPrEx study)¹
 - Study in heterosexual women stopped early, lack of benefit (FEM-PrEP study)
- Vaginal gel containing tenofovir (TDF) decreases HIV infection in women by 39% (CAPRISA study)²

❑ CDC endorses PREP for **MSM** & issued guidelines³

1. Grant, R.M., et al. NEJM. 2010

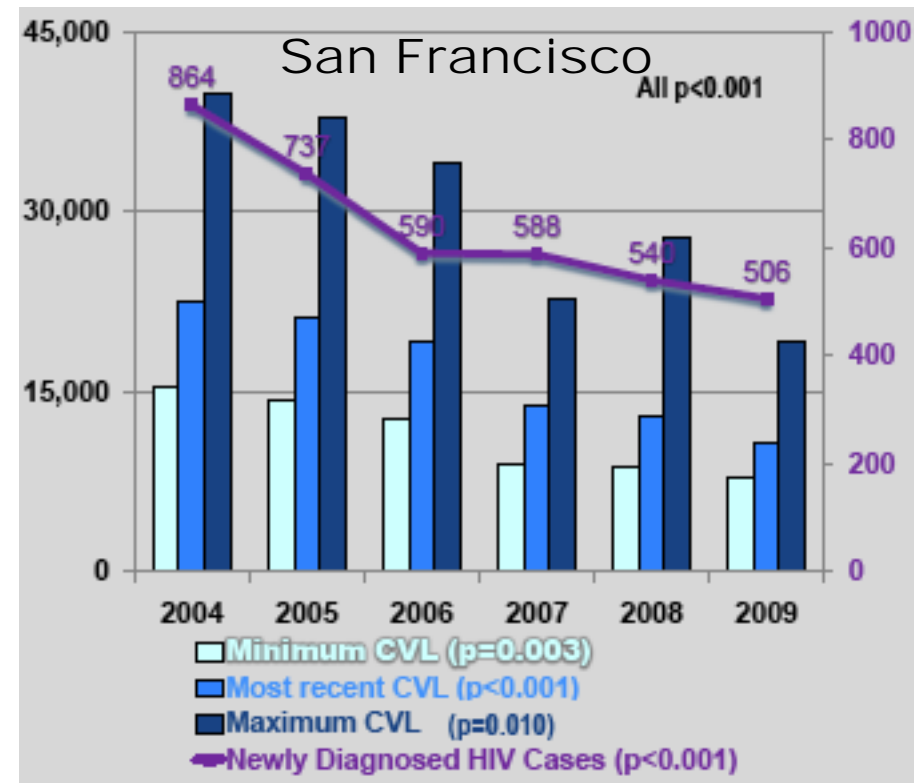
2. Karim, Q.A., et al. Science Express 2010

3. MMWR. January 2011

New Prevention Approaches

- ❑ Lowering 'community' viral load
 - Sexual transmission of HIV is rare if viral load in HIV+ person is <400 ¹
 - May decrease incidence of new HIV infections²
 - More testing, linkage to care, treatment, & retention (\$\$\$)

1. Attia, S., et al. *AIDS*. 2009 (meta-analysis of studies)
2. Das, M. et al. Abstract 1022. *CROI*. 2011



HPV in Males



Benign Warts



Squamous Cell Carcinoma & Warts

Low- & High-Risk HPV Types

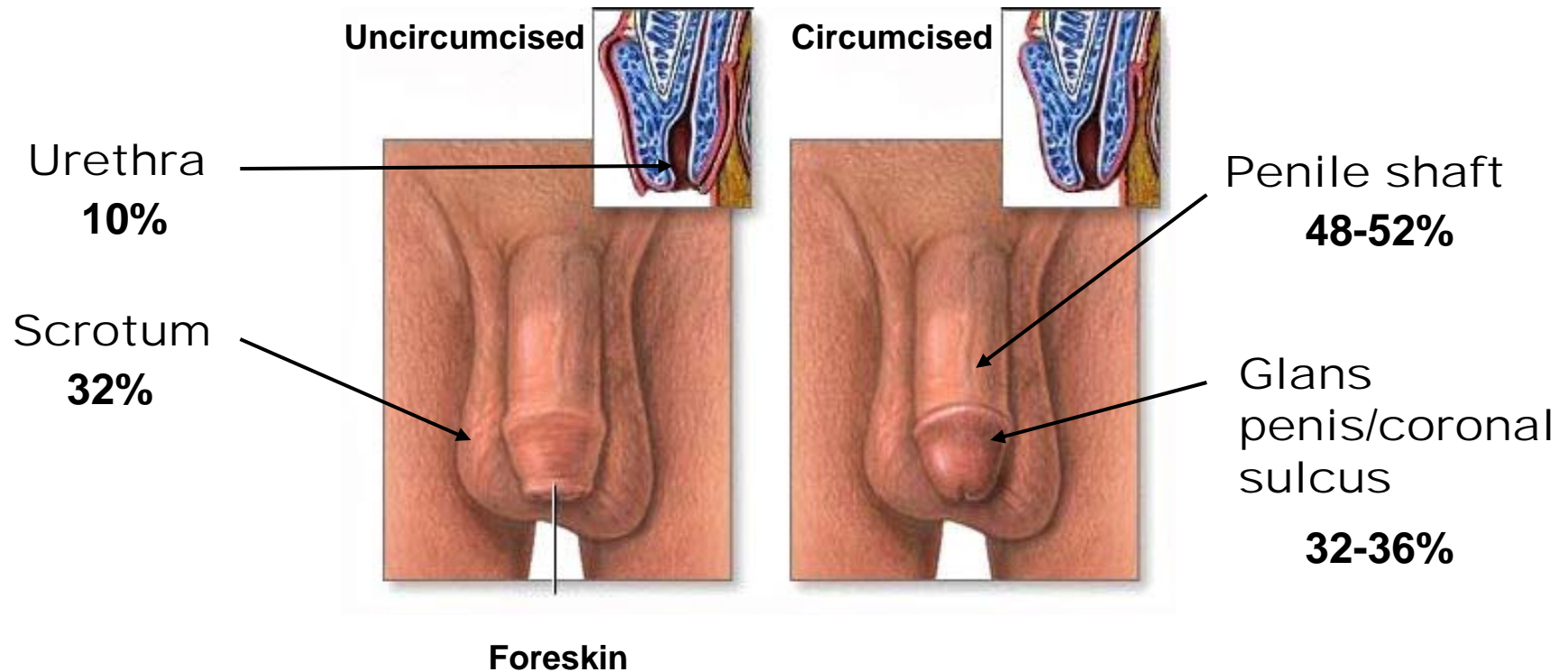
□ LR-HPV (Low-Risk)

- Warts - benign
- Types 6 & 11 (many other types)

□ HR-HPV (High-Risk)

- Oncogenic
- Types 16 & 18 (13 total types)

HPV (PCR⁺) Prevalence in Heterosexual Men by Anatomic Site



Anal Canal HPV in HIV- Men Who Have Sex with Women

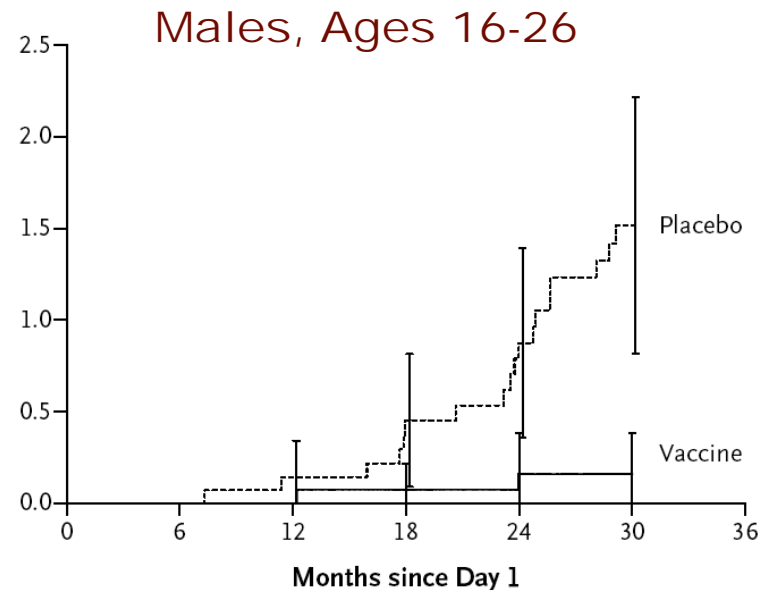
- ❑ 12% HPV positive, over 4 y
- ❑ 7% with HR-HPV types
- ❑ HPV on penis/scrotum increases risk of anal infection (>2-3 fold)

HPV Prevention

- Male circumcision^{1, 2}
 - Incidence of multiple HR-HPV infections decreased in HIV- & HIV+ men (RR, 0.45-0.53)
- Quadrivalent HPV vaccine effective in young men³, & FDA-approved for young men

*HPV-negative
prior to vaccination

Cumulative
Incidence of
**External
Genital
Lesions***



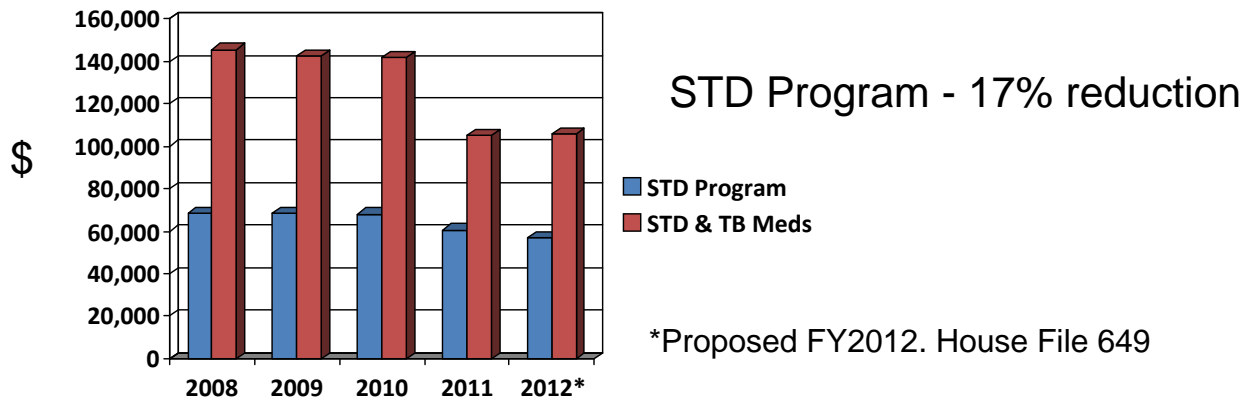
¹Gray, R.H. et al. J Infect Dis 2010;201:1455–1462

²Serwadda, D. et al. J Infect Dis 2010;201:1463–1469

³Giuliano, A.R. et al. N Engl J Med 2011;364:401–411

CHALLENGES AHEAD

- ❑ Iowa has seen an increase in number of reportable STD cases - gonorrhea, chlamydia, syphilis, and HIV
- ❑ Declining State \$ for STD testing & prevention



- ❑ CDC \$ for gonorrhea/chlamydia testing & prevention not keeping pace
- ❑ Federal \$ for HIV testing & prevention threatened