



## Objectives: Sexually Transmitted Infections

1. In a patient who is sexually active or considering sexual activity, take advantage of opportunities to advise her or him about prevention, screening and complications of sexually transmitted infections.
2. In a patient with symptoms that are atypical or non-specific for STIs (e.g. dysuria, recurrent vaginal infections):
  - a. Consider STIs in the differential diagnosis
  - b. Investigate appropriately
3. In high-risk patients with who are asymptomatic for STIs, screen and advise them about preventative measures.
4. In high-risk patients who are symptomatic for STIs, provide treatment before confirmation by laboratory results.
5. In a patient with a confirmed STI, initiate:
  - a. Treatment of partner(s).
  - b. Contact tracing through a public health or community agency
6. Use appropriate techniques for collecting specimens (e.g. viral medium for vesicular lesions, charcoal swabs for rectal samples).
7. Given a clinical scenario that is strongly suspicious for an STI and a negative test result, do not exclude the diagnosis of an STI (e.g. consider the sensitivity or specificity of testing).

\*Modified from CFPC's Priority Topic Objectives