



Asymptomatic STI Screen for MSM*

*MSM – Men who have sex with men

All asymptomatic MSM should be tested for:

Site Specimen	STI/s	Comment
Pharyngeal Swab (dry swab - PCR)	Chlamydia Gonorrhoea	Clinician-collected
Anorectal Swab (dry swab - PCR)	Chlamydia Gonorrhoea	Self-collected
First Void Urine	Chlamydia Gonorrhoea	>20 mins after last void
Serology	Syphilis ¹ HIV ¹ Hepatitis A ² (IgG EIA) Hepatitis B ² (+ sAb) Hepatitis C ³	If HIV negative

¹ Syphilis and HIV have a 12 week window period, a repeat test may be necessary if exposed within the last 12 weeks.

² Test if no vaccination history is documented. Vaccinate if antibody negative.

³ Test once a year, 6 monthly if HIV positive or Intravenous Drug User.

Frequency of Testing:

Sexual Activity	Testing Frequency
Any sexual activity in the last 12 months (Oral sex, anal sex, fingering, rimming, fisting)	At least once a year
- Any unprotected anal sex - More than 10 sexual partners in 6 months - Group sex - Recreational drug use during sex - HIV-positive	Up to 4 times a year

More Information:

<http://www.mclinic.org.au/>

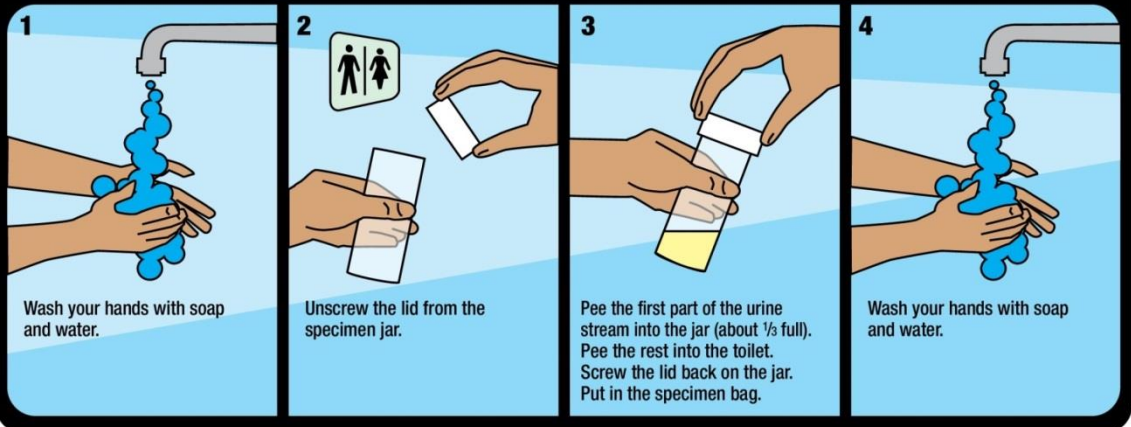
<http://silverbook.health.wa.gov.au/>

<http://www.sti.guidelines.org.au/>

Australasian Society for HIV Medicine. 2014. *HIV, Viral Hepatitis & STIs: A Guide for Primary Care*, 4th edition. (A free copy can be ordered from <http://www.ashm.org.au>)

Specimens for Sexually Transmitted Infections

Urine Sample



Anal Swab

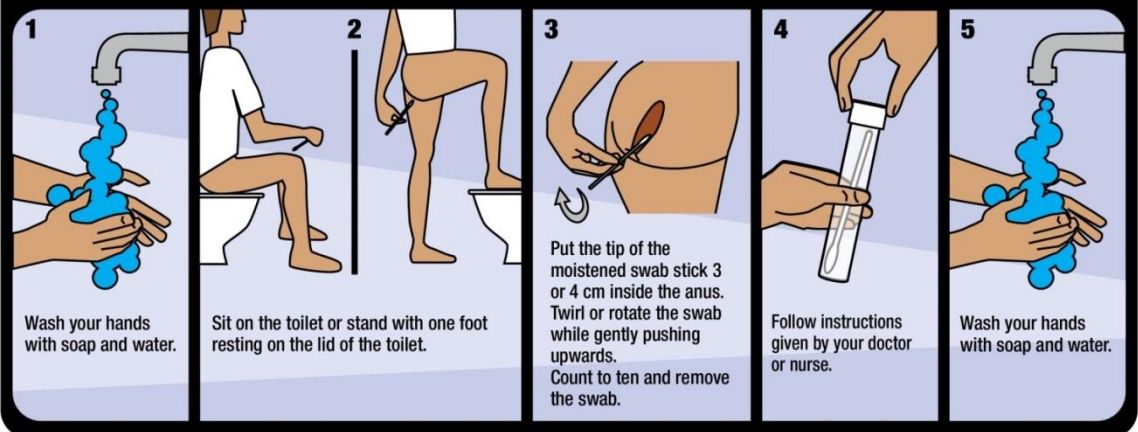


Illustration taken from Silver Book, Department of health Western Australia

Why Self-collection?

Current NAAT (Nucleic Acid Amplification Test) technology is very sensitive and has been validated for urine and anal specimens. Self-collection of specimens by patients is acceptable and can be helpful in situations where the patient is uncomfortable with the clinician collecting the sample directly or where consultation times are limited.

When is Self-Collection of Swab Samples Appropriate?

Self-collected anal swabs are only appropriate for asymptomatic patients. If patients have any symptoms a physical examination and clinician collected swab samples are recommended.

Preparing Swabs for the Patient

1. Show and explain swab to the patient
2. Label the tube with the patient's details to avoid having to handle the tube after the patient returns the specimen
3. Put all equipment in the specimen bag and hand it to the patient
4. Review the collection process with the patient and remind them to put the swab inside the tube, seal the tube, and put the sealed tube inside the specimen bag