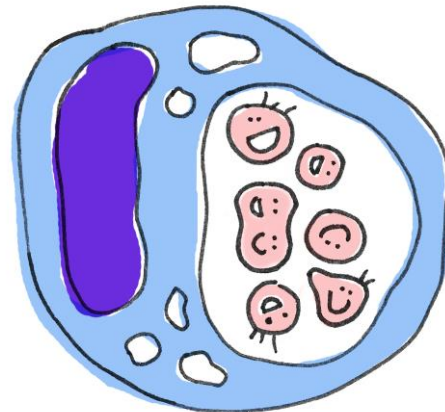
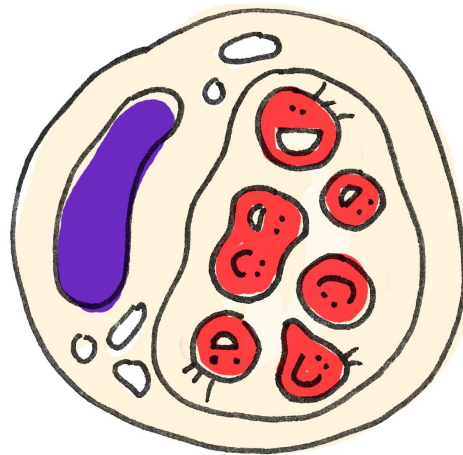


SCREENING FOR ASYMPTOMATIC LGV  
INFECTION, EXPERIENCE FROM NORWAY WITH  
POSSIBLE IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE  
GUIDELINES?



# Background

- Chlamydia trachomatis serovars L1, L2 or L3.
- Re-emerged among MSM populations in Europe, including Norway



# Background

- Typical clinical symptoms
  - anorectal pain
  - anal bleeding or discharge
  - tenesmus
  - constipation
  - proctitis
  - inguino-femoral lymphadenopathy
- **May also be asymptomatic**

# Current guidelines

- IUSTI guidelines are under review, but have previously recommend LGV-testing preferably in cases with suspected LGV

# Norwegian recommendations

- Testing all chlamydia positive rectal samples for LGV, irrespective of clinical information provided

# Aim of the study

- Explore the impact of LGV-testing according to Norwegian guidelines in a retrospective study

# Methods

- In-house PCR-assay
- C.trachomatis pmp-gene as target

# Methods

- Included: All LGV cases detected from June 2016 to December 2017
- Relevant clinical information on the request-forms was retrospectively evaluated, typical clinical symptoms for LGV were registered



# Results

## June 2016 to December 2017

|                                   |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Chlamydia positive rectal samples | 582       |
| Tested for LGV                    | 538 (93%) |
| Not tested for LGV                | 44 (7%)   |

# Results

| Tested for LGV |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Positive       | 29 (6%)   |
| Negative       | 509 (94%) |

# Results

| LGV positive, information on the request form |          |
|---|----------|
| Clinical symptoms of LGV                      | 7 (24%)  |
| Asymptomatic                                  | 18 (62%) |
| No information provided                       | 4 (14%)  |

# Conclusions

- The majority of patients (62%) with positive LGV-PCR were reported as asymptomatic
- These patients would not have been correctly diagnosed if LGV-testing had been offered only when LGV was suspected

# Conclusions

- Testing all chlamydia positive rectal samples for LGV should be recommended in future guidelines.

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«In order to live happily, live hidden»

- Jean-Pierre Claris de Florian

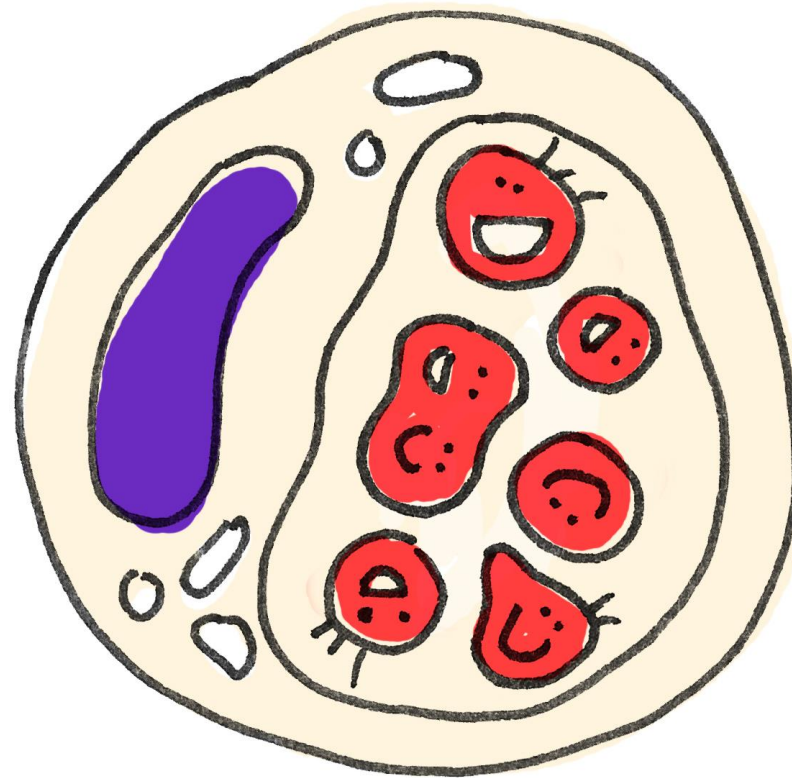


Illustration: Pie Paasche Aasen