

Adult STD Treatment Guide

Disease state	1 st choice	Alternative	Treatment in pregnancy
Syphilis	Benzathine Penicillin G 2.4 million units IM x 1 If > 1 year or relapse: Q week x 3 doses Neurosyphilis: Pen G 3-4 million units IV q4h x 10-14 days Tylenol + Benadryl for Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction (endotoxin release secondary to bacterial destruction)	Effectiveness of alternatives not documented. Doxycycline 100mg BID x 14 days If > 1 year: Doxy 100mg BID x 28 days Neurosyphilis: Ceftriaxone 2g IM/IV x 10-14 days (cross reactivity possible)	Penicillin regimen used for non-pregnant; if true PCN allergy, enact desensitization protocol
Gonorrhea	Ceftriaxone 125mg IM x 1 (reconstitute with 1% lidocaine) OR Cefixime 400mg PO x 1	Spectinomycin 2 g IM x 1 dose OR Azithromycin 2 g po x 1	Ceftriaxone 125mg IM x 1, Spectinomycin 400mg IM x 1, or Azithromycin 1 g x 1
Chlamydia	Azithromycin 1 g x 1 dose	Doxycycline 100mg BID x 7 days	Azithromycin 1g once OR Amoxicillin 500mg TID x 7 days Retest for infxn in 3 weeks
PID	Parenteral: Cefotetan 2 g IV q12h + Doxycycline 100mg IV/PO q12h Oral (for mild-moderate infxn): Ceftriaxone 250mg IM once + Doxycycline 100mg PO BID x 14 days +/- Metronidazole 500mg po BID x 14 days (anaerobes etiology of infxn in majority of PID cases, metronidazole therefore recommended)	Parenteral: Clindamycin 900mg IV q8h + Gentamicin loading dose IV/IM (2mg/kg), then maintenance 1.5mg/kg q8h (may use once daily dosing [Hartford]) Oral: Levofloxacin 500mg po Qday x 14 days +/- Metronidazole 500mg po BID x 14 days	High risk of preterm delivery and maternal morbidity, pregnant women should be hospitalized and treated with parenteral antibiotics. Avoid Doxycycline, Gentamicin, Ofloxacin, and Levofloxacin in pregnancy.
HSV	1 st episode: Acyclovir 400mg TID x 7-10 days OR Valacyclovir 1 g BID x 7-10 days (may extend Tx if healing incomplete after 10 days of therapy) Recurrent episodes: Acyclovir 800mg TID x 2-5 days Suppressive therapy: Acyclovir 400-800mg BID-TID	1 st episode: Famciclovir 250mg TID x 7-10 days Recurrent episodes: Valacyclovir 500mg BID x 3 days Suppressive therapy: Valacyclovir 500-1000mg daily	Acyclovir may be administered orally to pregnant women with first episode genital herpes or severe recurrent herpes and should be administered IV to pregnant women with severe HSV infection.
HPV warts	Podofilox 0.5% soln or gel to wart BID x 3 days then 4 days no tx, repeat up to 4 cycles OR Cryotherapy tx by provider	Imiquimod 5% cream 3x/week at bedtime for up to 16 weeks OR Podophyllin resin 10-25% tx by provider	No podofilox, imiquimod, or podophyllin during pregnancy; removal is suggested during pregnancy
Bacterial vaginosis	Metronidazole 500mg BID x 7 days, or Metronidazole gel 0.75%, one full applicator once daily for 5 days	Clindamycin cream 2% one full applicator intravaginally at bedtime x 7 days	Metronidazole 500mg BID OR 250mg TID x 7 days OR Clindamycin 300mg po BID x 7 days; do not use clinda cream Pregnant patients must be treated if (+) for BV
Trichomonas	Metronidazole 2 g po x 1 dose OR Tinidazole 2 g po x 1	Metronidazole 500mg po BID x 7 days	Data do not suggest that metronidazole treatment results in a reduction in perinatal morbidity. Metronidazole is pregnancy category B.
Candida vaginosis	Fluconazole 150mg po x 1 OR Itraconazole 200mg po BID x 1 day	Intravaginal topical azoles (e.g. Clotrimazole 1% cream intravaginally x 7-14d) or intravaginal tablets (eg. Clotrimazole 100mg intravaginal tab daily x 7d)	Clotrimazole 100mg vaginal tab QHS x 7 days OR other topical azole therapies for 7 days

Scabies (<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i>)	Permethrin 5% cream leave in 8-14 hours; repeat in 1 week	Ivermectin 200mcg/kg po x 1; 2 nd dose in 14 days	Permethrin cream as used for non-pregnant
Pubic lice (<i>Phthirus pubis</i>)	Permethrin 1% lotion or cream rinse Apply to shampooed, dried hair for 10min, repeat in 1 week Eyelids: Petroleum jelly QID x 10 days	Malathion 0.5%: Apply to dry hair for 8-14 hours, then shampoo, repeat in 1 week. Use only after treatment failure with permethrin.	Permethrin and petroleum jelly as used for non-pregnant

Recommendations based on CDC MMWR 2006 and update MMWR 2007