

A Brief Note on Diagnosis of Sexually Transmitted Infection

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ABOUT THE STUDY

Syphilis, trichomonas, gonorrhoea, chlamydia, herpes, hepatitis, and HIV testing can be done for a single infection or a series of tests for a variety of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs). There is no one technique that can screen for all infectious pathogens. There are different types of Diagnosis in Tests, Screening.

TESTS

Laboratory testing can determine the cause of the problem as well as identify additional co-infections that may have.

Blood tests: In the later stages of HIV or syphilis, blood tests can confirm the diagnosis.

The presence of certain STIs may be confirmed using a urine sample.

Samples of liquids doctor may test fluid and samples from the sores to determine the kind of infection if you have open genital sores.

STI testing can be used for a variety of purposes, including:

- As a screening test to detect asymptomatic or presymptomatic infections as a diagnostic test to establish the source of symptoms or illness
- As a means of ensuring that potential sexual partners are disease-free before engaging in sex without the use of safer sex precautions (for example, When starting a long-term mutually monogamous sexual relationships, in fluid bonding, or for reproduction).
- As a check prior to or during pregnancy, to avoid damage to the baby as a check after delivery, to ensure that the infant has not picked up a STI from the mother
- To avoid the use of contaminated donated blood or organs
- As part of mass epidemiological monitoring
- As part of the process of contact tracing from a known sick individual

Early detection and treatment reduces the risk of illness spreading and, in some cases, may enhance treatment outcomes. An STI test will typically be negative for a period of time

following the original infection. The infection may be transmissible during this time. This period varies in length depending on the illness and the test. The infected person's unwillingness to seek medical help may also cause a delay in diagnosis. According to one study, consumers are more likely to turn to the Internet than to a medical expert for information about STIs than for other sexual disorders.

SCREENING

Screening is the process of detecting a disease in someone who has no symptoms. The majority of the time, STI testing is not part of normal health care. Individual screening is advised for everyone. Screening may be necessary for specific age groups, those who engage in risky sexual conduct or people who have certain health issues. Sexually active women under the age of 25 and those over 25 who are at risk for chlamydia and gonorrhoea should be tested for chlamydia and gonorrhoea once a year, according to the CDC. Regular pelvic exams and preconception assessments are good periods for screening. For gonorrhoea and chlamydia, nucleic acid amplification tests are the preferred technique of diagnosis. This may be done on both men and women's urine, women's vaginal or cervical swabs, and men's urethral swabs.

Screening can be used to detect the existence of infection and preventing fallopian tube infertility in women at the first evaluation prior to infertility treatment, to detect HIV infection in men who have sex, and to detect hepatitis C infection in people who may have been exposed to HCV.

TREATMENT

Bacterial-caused STDs or STIs are typically easier to cure. Infections caused by viruses can be treated but not necessarily healed. If a pregnant woman having a STI, receiving treatment as soon as possible will help her to avoid or decrease the chance of infecting your kid. Depending on the illness, STI treatment typically consists of one of the following methods:

- Antibiotics
- Antiviral drugs

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Antibiotics

Many sexually transmitted bacterial and parasite diseases, such as gonorrhoea, syphilis, chlamydia, and trichomoniasis, can be cured with antibiotics, which are frequently given in a single dosage. Because the two diseases frequently present simultaneously, you'll most likely be treated for both gonorrhoea and chlamydia at the same time.

Antiviral drugs

In the treatment of genital herpes, three antiviral medicines have been found to be effective: acyclovir, valacyclovir, and famciclovir respectively.