

“Sexually transmitted infections – laboratory diagnosis”

 *Maurício Hachul*¹

*Marcus Vinícius Verardo de Medeiros*¹

 *Ricardo Simões*¹

 *Wanderley Marques Bernardo*²

Contact: wmbernardo@usp.br

1. Sociedade Brasileira de Urologia, São Paulo, SP, Brasil

2. Coordenador do Programa Diretrizes da Associação Médica Brasileira, São Paulo, SP, Brasil

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Question: What are the laboratory diagnostic methods for urethritis? (Page 747)

Answer: Infectious urethritis is caused by sexually transmissible pathogens. There should be clinical suspicion in cases of sexually active individuals with complaints of dysuria, urethral pruritus and/or urethral discharge. The diagnosis can be confirmed by the presence of one of the following findings: urethral secretions; bacterioscopy by Gram staining of

purulent secretions obtained through urethral smear showing \geq two polymorphonuclear leukocytes on an immersion slide; testing for leukocyte esterase and/or presence of \geq 10 leukocytes per field in the urinary sediment of the first urine (Page 750).

REFERENCE

1. Hachul M, Medeiros MVV, Simões R, Bernardo WM. Sexually transmitted infections – laboratory diagnosis. *Rev Assoc Med Bras* 2019; 65(6):745-754

