

Neisseria gonorrhoeae (LTR79371)

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Organism **Neisseria gonorrhoeae**

Clinical

This organism is a cause of sexually transmitted infections including urethritis, epididymitis, orchitis, prostatitis, proctitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, pelvic inflammatory disease, Bartholin's abscess, and pharyngitis. In rare instances, *N. gonorrhoeae* may cause bacteremia (disseminated gonococcal infection), septic arthritis, endocarditis, and peritonitis. Ophthalmic infections of neonates may occur during passage through an infected birth canal. In prepubertal girls, this organism causes vaginitis rather than cervicitis.

**Usual
susceptibility
pattern**

Penicillin, tetracycline, cefixime and quinolone resistance is widespread and dependent on where the organism was acquired. Both plasmid-mediated beta-lactamase production and chromosomal resistance have been described. Ceftriaxone resistance is increasing.

**Susceptibility
method**

Susceptibility testing performed at Public Health Laboratory. Antibiotics routinely reported include ciprofloxacin, cefixime and ceftriaxone. Interpretations based on CLSI interpretive document for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.