

## What's new in Sexually Transmitted Infections

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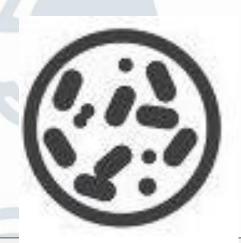
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## Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

> 30 pathogens transmissible during sex



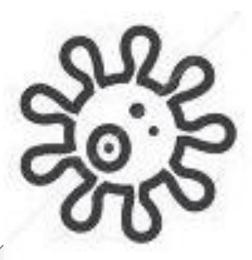
#### **Bacteria**

Neisseria gonorrhoea (gonorrhoea) Chlamydia trachomatis (chlamydia) Treponema pallidum (syphilis)



#### **Protozoa**

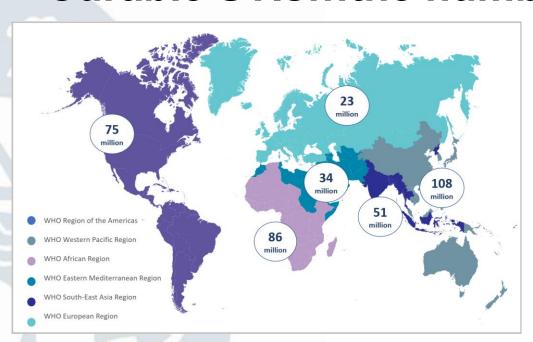
Trichomonas vaginalis



#### **Viruses**

Herpes simplex virus 2 (HSV2) Human papillomavirus (HPV) Hepatitis B virus (HBV) Hepatitis C virus (HCV) HIV

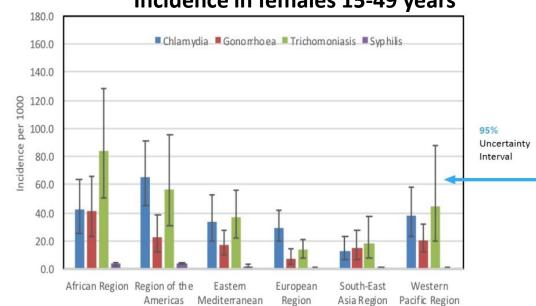
#### **Curable STIs...the numbers**



## **376 million** cases of curable STIs in adults 15-49 years

(Chlamydia, Gonorrhoea, Trichomoniasis, Syphilis)

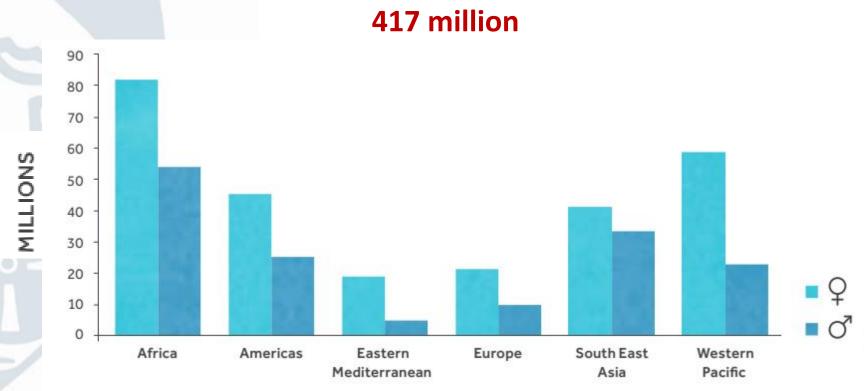
#### **Incidence in females 15-49 years**



#### **Viral STIs**

**291 million** women harbour human papillomavirus

Prevalence of herpes simplex virus-2 by WHO region and sex



#### **Hidden toll of STIs**

Profound impact on the lives and health of children, adolescents and adults

- Foetal and neonatal deaths (>300,000/annum)
- Infertility
- Precursor to cancers (264,000 cervical cancers/annum)
- Risk of HIV transmission (2-3 times)
- Psychological and social consequences



## Framing the approach to STI control

Universal health coverage (SDG 3.7)

2030
GLOBAL
TARGETS FOR STI
CONTROL

Public Health Approach

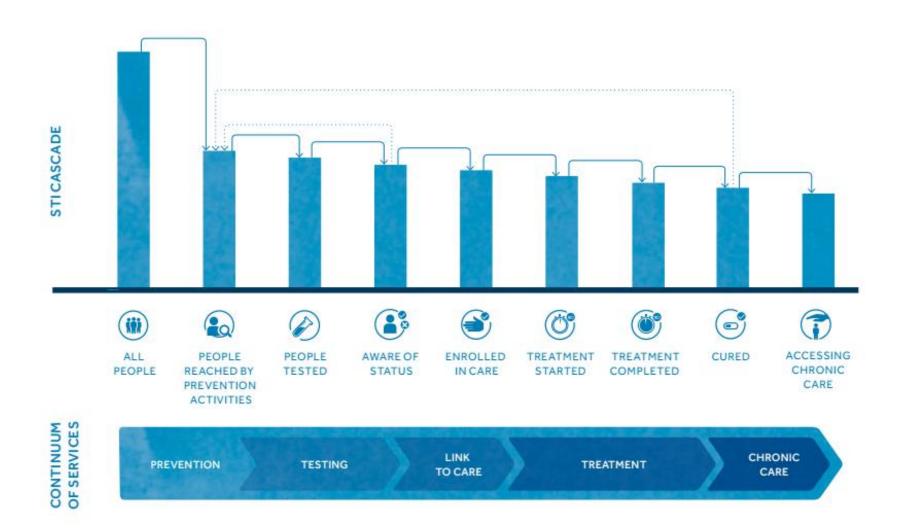
• 90% reduction in T. pallidum & N. gonorrhoea incidence

- ≤50 congenital syphilis cases/100000live births in 80% countries
- 90% coverage of HPV vaccine

Continuum of services



### Continuum of services



## The 5 pillars of the strategy

- 1. Surveillance and data: prevalence, aetiology, resistance
- 2. Essential package of high-impact interventions: across continuum
- 3. Approaches for delivery of interventions: different populations and different locations
- **4. Access to & scale-up innovations:** diagnostics, vaccines, microbicides, suppressive therapy, health promotion methods
- 5. Sustainable and innovative financing models



## WHO Enhanced Gonococcal Antimicrobial Surveillance Programme (eGASP)

- Multidrug-resistant Neisseria gonorrhoeae (NG) major global health threat
- Extremely limited data from sub-Saharan Africa
- Standardised, quality-assured WHO EGASP established in Kampala, Uganda: 458 isolates characterized (using Etest), with associated epidemiological surveillance data, in 1.5 years

(minimum WHO Global GASP requirement 100 isolates per year/country requested to detect AMR levels with confidence

- Ciprofloxacin resistance: 99.6%.
- Susceptibility to azithromycin: 99.8%,
- Susceptibility to ceftriaxone: 100%



### Rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs)-syphilis

- Several point-of care tests for syphilis
- Performance comparable to laboratory tests
- Do not distinguish between past and present infection
- Cost of "overtreating biological false positives" acceptable to risk of non-treatment

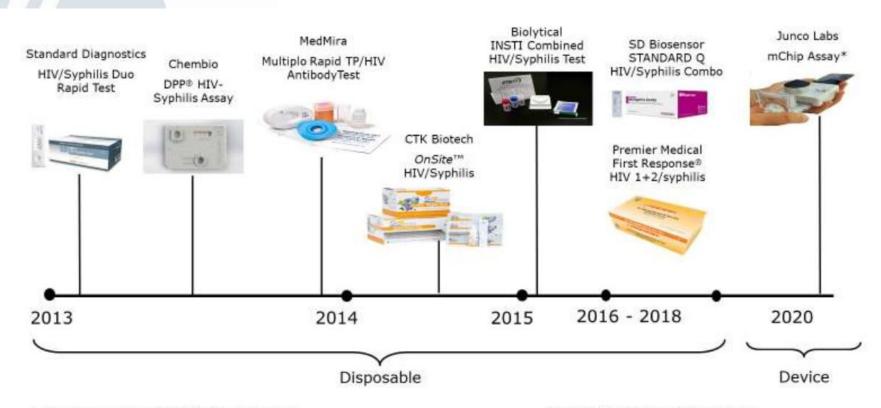
- Chembio<sup>®</sup> Syphilis Screen and Confirm
- Recombinant antigen to Treponema pallidum
   (TP) + synthetic antigen for non-TP
- Possibly lower sensitivity for TP

Jafari Y et al Plos One 2013 Marks M et al CID 2016



## POC HIV/Syphilis tests-available & pipeline

- Acceptable, feasible, cost-effective
- Syphilis screening programmes still not widely implemented

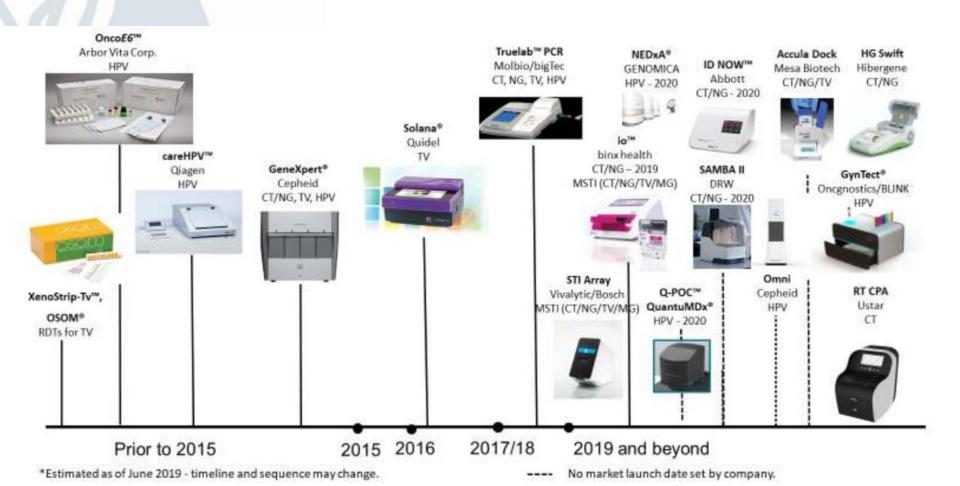


<sup>\*</sup>Estimated as of June 2019 - timeline may change

--- No market launch date set by company.

### Rapid diagnostic tests: NG, CT, TV, HPV

https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/topics/rtis/ Diagnostic-Landscape-for-STIs-2019.pdf



#### **Near POC vs POC**

#### GenXpert®: NG, CT, TV and HPV

- Multiple specimen types
- Automated closed system
- Modular machine
- Not point-of-care





#### Binx io<sup>®</sup>: NG and CT..others

- 30 minutes
- True POC
- FDA clearance
- No published evaluations in LIC





#### Moving away from syndromic approaches

- Validation of tests in different populations
- Still require infrastructure: uninterrupted power supplies etc
- How, where and who to test
- Turn-around time preclude using as point-of-care tests
- Cost prohibitive



# Resistance-guided treatment of gonorhoea

- Detection of the Neisseria gonorrhoea sequences in gyrase A (gyrA) gene point mutation associated with resistance to ciprofloxacin
- Guides treatment option of whether to use ciprofloxacin and avoid ceftriaxone- one of the last remaining antibiotics for multi-drug resistant infections
- Mutation >98% predictive of resistance to ciprofloxacin- may not be applicable to other agents
- Patients selected on bases of positive NAAT
- Not near patient



#### **Vaccines**

- Chlamydia adjuvanted vaccine (CTH522): double-blind, placebocontrolled phase 1 trial (n=35)
  - Fist in-human trial
  - Immunogenic, well-tolerated
- Retrospective case-control study in New Zealand:
  - N=14370
  - Group B outer membrane vesicle meningococcal vaccine (MeNZB)
  - Vaccinated individuals less likely to be cases (with gonorhoea) than controls (chlamydia only)
  - 511 [41%] (cases) vs 6424 [51%] (controls); adjusted OR 0.69 [95% CI 0.61–0.79]; p<0.0001)
  - Estimate vaccine effectiveness of MeNZB against gonorrhoea after adjustment for ethnicity, deprivation, geographical area, and sex was 31% (95% CI 21–39).
  - Proof of principle for vaccines



#### Integrating STI into broader HIV & SRH platforms

CHIEDZA Trial: Cluster randomized trial in 3 provinces in Zimbabwe





- HIV testing
- ART initiation
- Monitoring
- Adherence support



SRH

- Contraception
- Menstrual products
- Condoms
- Risk reduction counselling



- Unselected NG, CT, TV testing
- Treatment on site
- Partner notification

General Health

- General health counselling
- Social activities



https://www.chiedza.co.zw/ Clinicaltrials.gov NCT 03719521



#### Access: Specific populations in specific settings

- Targeted at youth aged 16-24 years
- Community-based settings



LEARN ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF STI SCREENING FROM THE CHIEDZA TEAM!









#### **Behavioural interventions**

- Interfacing with with the needs of clients
- Messaging
- Quality



#### Looking ahead.....

 Need a paradigm shift away from decades-old approach: lessons to be learnt from HIV

 Much to do: Opportunities for biomedical, implementation and behavioural research

