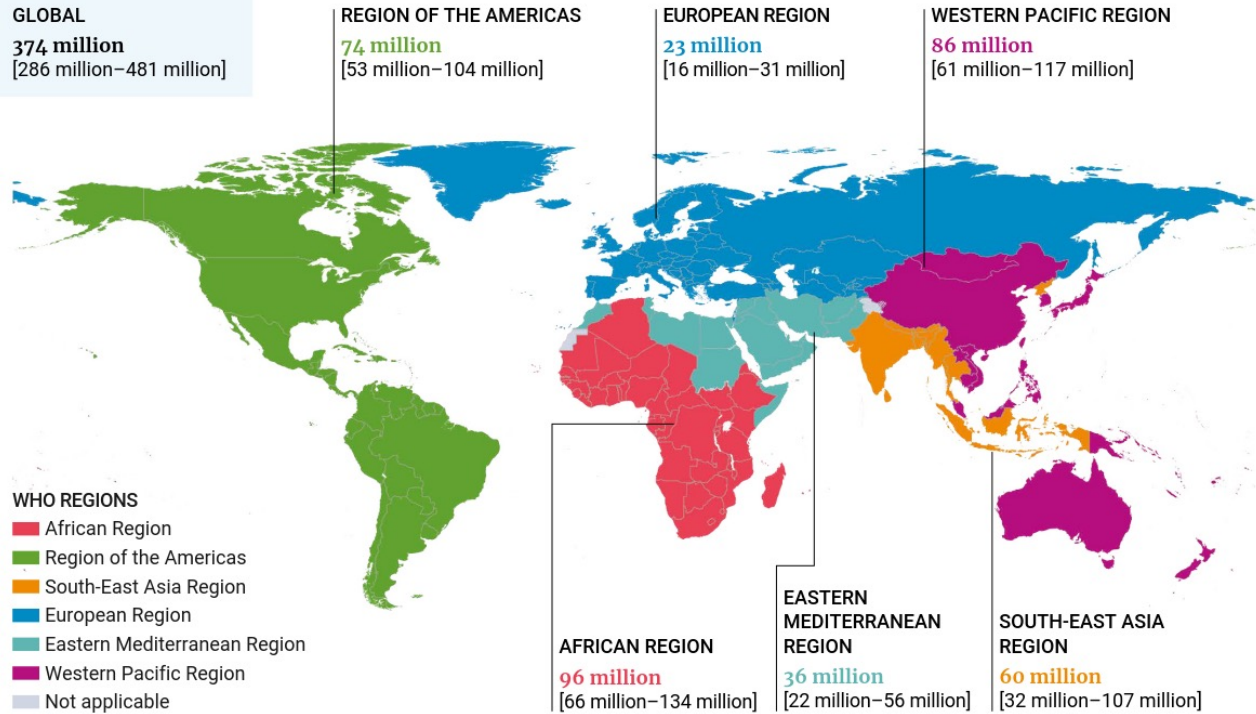

Regulatory Pathways to Promote Accessibility of STI Diagnostics

Introduction

Global STI burden and response

Incident cases of four curable STIs among adults (15–49 years old), by WHO region, 2020

Syphilis (*Treponema pallidum*), gonorrhoea (*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*), chlamydia (*Chlamydia trachomatis*) and trichomoniasis (*Trichomonas vaginalis*)



Source: WHO, 2021.



Position of diagnostic tests in the GHSS for STIs



- Five strategies directions with 25 priority actions
- Many priority actions require diagnostic testing for syphilis, gonorrhoea, chlamydia and trichomoniasis
- Several objectives of diagnostic tests:
 - High-quality care and improved case management
 - Strengthened services for sexual partners
 - Prevention of vertical transmission
 - Screening priority populations for asymptomatic infection
 - Drug resistance

Implementation of STI diagnostic tests

