

DISSEMINATED GONOCOCCAL INFECTION (DGI)

DGI is a *severe complication of untreated gonorrhea* and occurs when *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* invades the bloodstream. DGI can cause joint pain, redness or swelling; Fevers, rash that may become filled with fluid, and may cause infections of the blood or heart valves.

Neisseria gonorrhoeae invades the bloodstream and spreads to different sites of the body, which can lead to:

- Septic arthritis
- Polyarthralgia
- Tenosynovitis
- Petechial/pustular skin lesion
- Bacteremia
- re occasions: endocarditis or meningitis

CDC Guidelines for Diagnosing, Testing, and Managing DGI Cases

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| Diagnosing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Confirmation of DGI done by isolating <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> from culture of disseminated sites such as blood, skin/abscess(es), cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), and/or synovial fluid |
| Testing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Nucleic acid amplification testing (NAAT)/culture of the sites listed above |
| Managing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Treatment updates of DGI listed in Treatment Guidelines document in this toolkit |

DGI Missed Opportunities/Best Practices

- Offer PrEP referral if HIV negative
- Initiate partner services while patient is still hospitalized
- Leading change: Creating a sense of urgency (e.g., disease complications, reinfection, etc.)