

## Case Definition

### Confirmed Case – Genital Infections:

Laboratory confirmation of infection in genitourinary specimens:

- Detection of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* by culture.  
**OR**
- Detection of *N. gonorrhoeae* nucleic acid.

### Confirmed Case – Extra-genital Infections:

Laboratory confirmation of infection n from pharynx, rectum, joint, conjunctiva, blood and other extra-genital sites:

- Detection of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* by culture.  
**OR**
- Detection of *N. gonorrhoeae* nucleic acid.

### Confirmed Case – Perinatally-acquired Infections:

Laboratory confirmation of infection from a neonate in the first 4 weeks of life leading to the diagnosis of gonococcal conjunctivitis, scalp abscess, vaginitis, bacteremia, arthritis, meningitis or endocarditis:

- Detection of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* by culture.  
**OR**
- Detection of *N. gonorrhoeae* nucleic acid.

## Clinical Evidence

Often asymptomatic. Unusual discharge from penis, vagina or rectum, pain when urinating, pain or cramping in low abdomen, sore throat, difficulty swallowing, testicular pain.

## Laboratory Evidence

Further strain characterization is indicated for epidemiologic, public health and control purposes.

A positive test for Gram-negative intracellular diplococci in symptomatic males with urethral discharge provides a presumptive diagnosis for gonorrhea in men.

## Reporting Requirements

Report confirmed cases to DHW Surveillance via Panorama.

Select appropriate initial staging option in the “staging” field in Panorama.

- Update the staging field as needed if/when new information becomes available.

Individuals with more than one site of infection concurrently may fall under more than one case classification but will be counted as one case with multiple sites of infection identified, to avoid duplicate counting of cases.

## Additional Forms

None.