

# PREVELENCE OF MYCOPLASMA GENITALIUM INFECTION IN CONTACTS FOLLOWING A KNOWN EXPOSURE: DATA FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA 2017 - 2024

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## Background:

Adelaide Sexual Health Centre (ASHC) is South Australia's only public STI clinic. Mycoplasma Genitalium (MG) infection following sexual contact with a known case has not been studied at ASHC. Presumptive treatment at ASHC for contacts of MG has been variable. Understanding the epidemiology of MG in contacts presenting to the service should help guide management considering antibiotic stewardship.

## Methods:

A retrospective study was conducted for clients attending ASHC between 1 January 2017 – 30 June 2024 reporting sexual contact with an MG positive partner. Data was analysed using Jamovi software for prevalence and associations with positivity. Ethics approval was obtained for the study.

## Results:

283 clients were included. MG Prevalence amongst male contacts was 50/158 (31.6%) and females 61/124 (49.2%). Prevalence in MSW was 23/84 (27.3%), MSM 23/64 (35.9%), MSM/W 4/10 (40%), WSM, 59/109 (54.1%) and WSM/W 2/15 (13.3%). 90/281 (68%) urine/genital sites and 24/52 (46.2%) ano-rectal sites tested were positive for MG. Macrolide resistance patterns in contacts is also being examined.

There was a statistically significant difference in MG prevalence between male and female contacts ( $P=0.003$ ). A difference in MG prevalence between people with opposite sex and same sex partners was not statistically significant ( $P>0.05$ ).

Consistent condom use was the only factor significantly associated with a reduction in MG prevalence ( $P=0.001$ ), although consistent condom use in attendees was low 19/269 (7.1%). No statistically significant difference in prevalence ratios ( $P>0.05$ ) was observed for age, number of sexual partners, HIV status, drug use, intercurrent STIs or those reporting symptoms at attendance.

## Conclusion:

This study may aid antibiotic stewardship, serving to guide presumptive treatment for select demographics where a higher MG prevalence following contact is observed.

## Disclosure of Interest Statement:

The authors are employed at the Adelaide Sexual Health Centre. No grants were received in the development of this study.