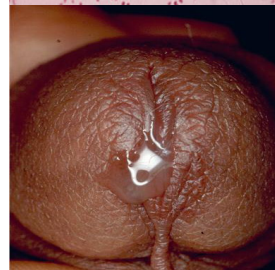
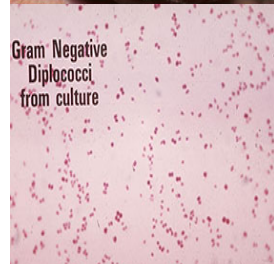


Purulent gonorrhea in a male manifesting as copious purulent discharge from the urethra



Gonorrhea and Other

Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. It can affect the genital tract, rectum, and throat. Symptoms include pain, swelling, and discharge. If left untreated, it can lead to serious complications, including infertility and systemic infection. Diagnosis is typically made through a combination of clinical examination and laboratory tests, including Gram stain and culture. Treatment is usually with antibiotics, and it is important to complete the full course of treatment and avoid sexual contact until the infection is cleared.

In a study of 100 patients with gonorrhea, 80% were treated with ceftriaxone, 10% with cefixime, and 10% with spectinomycin. The success rate for ceftriaxone was 95%, for cefixime 90%, and for spectinomycin 85%.

Regimens should be continued for 24-48 h after improvement begins, at which time the patient should be re-evaluated.

Gonorrhea infection in neonates is rare but can be fatal. It is caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Symptoms include fever, irritability, and discharge. Treatment is usually with antibiotics, and it is important to complete the full course of treatment and avoid sexual contact until the infection is cleared.