

Huge number of Match.com Users Now Infected With Drug-Resistant Gonorrhea

Match.com is where folks go for quick sex with strangers. Using the ploy of "Looking for an LTR", each person feigns long term intent while only seeking a quickie. Girls are often looking for free dinners and cash and guys are always looking for sex. Each will promise anything in an attempt to reach their goals. Now, the price has become higher than ever.

By E.J. Mundell HealthDay

Cases of drug-resistant gonorrhea skyrocket



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[Antibiotic-resistant](#) cases of the sexually transmitted illness gonorrhea have more than quadrupled in the United States.

This new data, from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, should serve as a warning that "the future of current treatment options may be in jeopardy," the agency said in a news release issued Thursday.

"The confluence of emerging drug resistance and very limited alternative options for treatment creates a perfect storm for future gonorrhea treatment failure in the U.S.," said Dr. Jonathan Mermin, who directs the CDC's National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and Tuberculosis Prevention.



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"History shows us that bacteria will find a way to [outlast the antibiotics](#) we're using to treat it," Mermin said. "We are running just one step ahead in order to preserve the remaining treatment option for as long as possible."

For now, the multidrug therapy that the CDC recommends for gonorrhea "still works," the agency said, and there's not yet been a U.S. case where treatment completely failed.

However, agency researchers report that the number of U.S. cases of gonorrhea where strains showed "decreased susceptibility" to a key antibiotic, azithromycin, jumped from 0.6 percent in 2013 to 2.5 percent a year later.

This suggests that azithromycin "will be next in the [long line of antibiotics](#) to which gonorrhea bacteria have become resistant -- a list that includes penicillin, tetracycline and fluoroquinolones," the CDC said.

Patients sometimes receive azithromycin in combination with another antibiotic, ceftriaxone.

"It is unclear how long the combination therapy of azithromycin and ceftriaxone will be effective if the increases in resistance persist," said Dr. Gail Bolan, director of the CDC's Division of STD Prevention.

One way to slow antibiotic resistance is to curb the number of new infections of gonorrhea affecting Americans, Mermin said. The CDC noted that more than 800,000 cases of gonorrhea are estimated to occur in the United States each year.

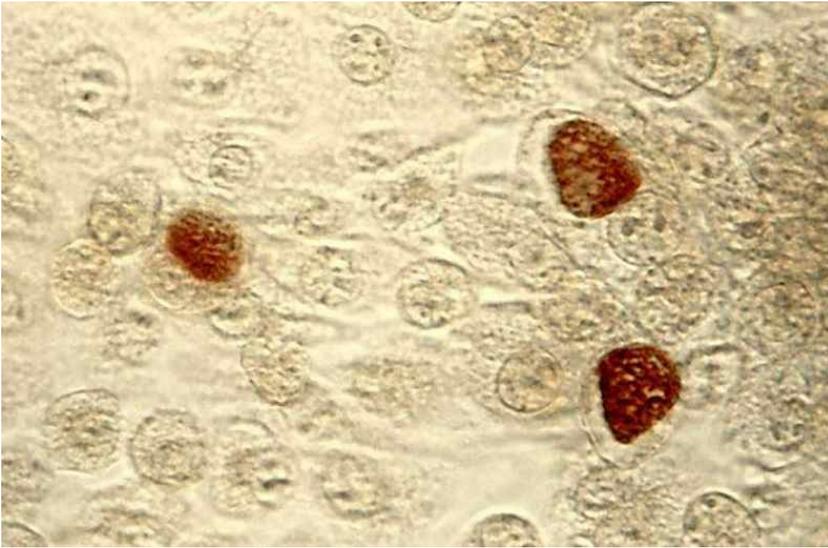
Because infection can often occur without symptoms, the CDC estimates that less than half of all cases are ever diagnosed. Gonorrhea seems to be especially on the rise among men, the agency said.

Symptoms of gonorrhea include a burning sensation upon urination or a green or whitish discharge. Left untreated, symptomatic or asymptomatic gonorrhea can lead to serious health issues, especially for women, because it is linked to chronic pelvic pain, potentially fatal ectopic pregnancy and infertility, the CDC said.

The study findings were published in the July 15 issue of the CDC journal *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*.

Match.com and OKCupid dating users found to have incurable STD's from easy internet sex

WHO urges shift in STD treatment due to devastating antibiotic resistance (Update)



Growing resistance to antibiotics has complicated efforts to rein in common sexually transmitted diseases like gonorrhoea, chlamydia and syphilis, the World Health Organization warned Tuesday as it issued new treatment guidelines.

Globally, more than one million people contract a sexually transmitted disease (STD) or infection (STI) every day, WHO said.

"Chlamydia, gonorrhoea and syphilis are major public health problems worldwide, affecting millions of peoples' quality of life, causing serious illness and sometimes death," Ian Askew, head of WHO's reproductive health and research division, said in a statement.

WHO estimates that each year, 131 million people are infected with chlamydia around the globe, 78 million with gonorrhoea and 5.6 million with syphilis.

More than one million people contract a sexually transmitted infection (STI) every single day, WHO medical officer Teodora Wi said.

Until recently, the three diseases, which are all caused by bacteria, had been fairly easy to treat using antibiotics, but increasingly those drugs are failing, WHO said.

"Resistance of these STIs to the effect of antibiotics has increased rapidly in recent years and has reduced treatment options," the UN agency said.

Resistance is caused, among other things, by doctors overprescribing antibiotics, and patients not taking the correct doses.

Injected into the buttock or thigh

Strains of multidrug resistant gonorrhoea that do not respond to any available antibiotics have already been detected, while antibiotic resistance also exists in chlamydia and syphilis, though it is less common, it said.

When left undiagnosed and untreated, the three diseases can have serious consequences, causing pelvic inflammatory disease and ectopic pregnancy in women, and increasing the chances of miscarriage, stillbirth and newborn death.

They can also greatly increase the risk of being infected with HIV, and untreated gonorrhoea and chlamydia can leave both men and women infertile.

To rein in resistance, WHO on Tuesday presented new guidelines aimed at ensuring that doctors prescribe the best antibiotics, and the right doses, for treating each specific disease.

To reduce the spread of the diseases, national health services will need to "monitor the patterns of antibiotic resistance in these infections within their countries," Askew said.

For gonorrhoea for instance, WHO recommends that health authorities study local resistance patterns and advise doctors to prescribe the most effective antibiotic with the least resistance.

For syphilis, meanwhile, WHO recommended a specific antibiotic—benzathine penicillin—that is injected into the buttock or thigh muscle.

It stressed that condom use was the most effective way to protect against STD infection.