

to be more effective (6–8), particularly among consumers, who do not usually receive training in tool use. The voluntary ANSI standard only addresses availability of the sequential-trip triggers and does not address the continued use of contact-trip triggers. The ANSI standard revision is likely to decrease injuries over time as older tools with contact-trip triggers are no longer being sold or used, but perceived lack of future availability might result in the contact-trip trigger tools being retained in work settings. In addition, consumers might be unaware of the need to replace older contact-trip triggers with sequential-trip triggers. Therefore, distribution of new nail guns with sequential-trip triggers and availability in home hardware centers of kits to convert contact-trip triggers to sequential-trip triggers might help reduce the use of the more

and differences in circumstances. Inj Prev 2006;12:236–41.

Update to CDC's *Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines, 2006*: Fluoroquinolones No Longer Recommended for Treatment of Gonococcal Infections

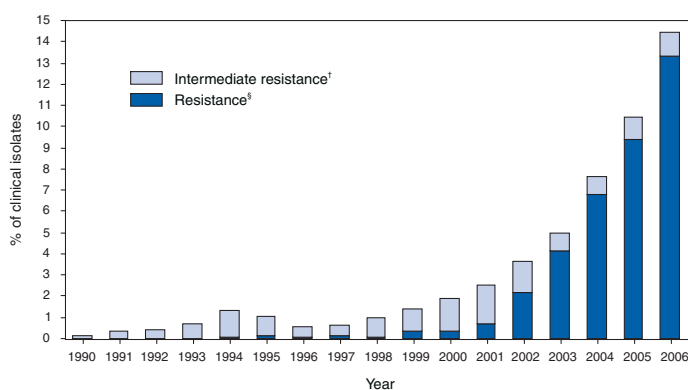
In the United States, gonorrhea is the second most commonly reported notifiable disease, with 339,593 cases documented in 2005 (1). Since 1993, fluoroquinolones (i.e.,

ciprofloxacin, ofloxacin, or levofloxacin) have been used frequently in the treatment of gonorrhea because of their high efficacy, ready availability, and convenience as a single-dose, oral therapy. However, prevalence of fluoroquinolone resistance in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* has been increasing and is becoming widespread in the United States, necessitating changes in treatment regimens. Beginning in 2000, fluoroquinolones were no longer recommended for gonorrhea treatment in persons who acquired their infections in Asia or the Pacific Islands (including Hawaii); in 2002, this recommendation was extended to California (2). In 2004, CDC recommended that fluoroquinolones not be used in the United States to treat gonorrhea in men who have sex with men (MSM) (3). This report, based on data from the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), summarizes data on fluoroquinolone-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae* (QRNG) in heterosexual males and in MSM throughout the United States. This report also updates CDC's *Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines, 2006* (4) regarding the treatment of infections caused by *N. gonorrhoeae*. On the basis of the most recent evidence, CDC no longer recommends the use of fluoroquinolones for the treatment of gonococcal infections and associated conditions such as pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). Consequently, only one class of drugs, the cephalosporins, is still recommended and available for the treatment of gonorrhea.

GISP is a CDC-sponsored sentinel surveillance system that has been monitoring antimicrobial susceptibilities of *N. gonorrhoeae* in the United States since 1986. Annually, GISP collects approximately 6,000 urethral gonococcal isolates from males attending 26 to 30 sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinics throughout the country and provides national data to guide treatment. QRNG isolates demonstrate ciprofloxacin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) of $\geq 1.0 \mu\text{g/mL}$; isolates with intermediate resistance to fluoroquinolones demonstrate ciprofloxacin MICs of 0.125–0.500 $\mu\text{g/mL}$.

GISP began susceptibility testing for ciprofloxacin in 1990. Overall, QRNG prevalence remained $<1\%$ during 1990–2001 but increased to 2.2% in 2002, to 4.1% in 2003, and to 6.8% in 2004. In 2005, of 6,199 isolates collected by GISP, 9.4% were resistant to ciprofloxacin, and during January–June 2006, 13.3% of 3,005 isolates collected were resistant (Figure) (5). Excluding isolates from Hawaii and California (areas that discontinued fluoroquinolone treatment in 2000 and 2002, respectively), 6.1% and 8.6% of isolates were QRNG in 2005 and 2006, respectively. Intermediate resistance to ciprofloxacin has remained stable, ranging from 0.4% to 1.1% from 1990 to 2006 (5).

FIGURE. Percentage of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, by year — Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project, United States, 1990–2006*



* Data for 2006 are preliminary (January–June only).

[†] Demonstrating ciprofloxacin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) of 0.125–0.500 $\mu\text{g/mL}$.

[§] Demonstrating ciprofloxacin MICs of $\geq 1.0 \mu\text{g/mL}$.

In addition, since 2001, GISP has observed QRNG increases among isolates from MSM, and more recently, from heterosexual males. In 2001, QRNG prevalence was 1.6% and 0.6% among MSM and heterosexual males, respectively. The QRNG prevalence among isolates from MSM increased to 7.2% in 2002, to 15% in 2003, to 23.8% in 2004, and to 29% in 2005 (5). Among heterosexual males, the prevalence increased more slowly, from 0.9% in 2002 to 1.5% in 2003, to 2.9% in 2004, and to 3.8% in 2005 (5). Preliminary data from January–June 2006 indicate that QRNG prevalence increased to 38.3% among MSM and 6.7% among heterosexual males. For isolates from sites outside of California and Hawaii, QRNG prevalence was 24.3% in MSM and 2.7% in heterosexual males in 2005; in the first 6 months of 2006, it was 30.7% and 5.1%, respectively.

Available data from GISP for 2005 and preliminary data from 2006 have demonstrated that QRNG has continued to increase among heterosexual males and is present in all regions of the country (Table) (5). Several cities outside California and Hawaii have seen substantial increases in QRNG prevalence among heterosexual males from 2004 to 2006; for example, in Philadelphia, QRNG prevalence increased from 1.2% in 2004 to 9.9% in 2005 and to 26.6% in 2006, and in Miami, prevalence increased from 2.1% in 2004 to 4.5% in 2005 and to 15.3% in 2006.

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TABLE. Prevalence of ciprofloxacin-resistant* *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* among heterosexual males with gonococcal urethritis, by U.S. Census region — Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), United States, 2004–2006†

Region	2004 %	2005 %	2006 %
West			
Albuquerque	—	—	5.5
Denver	4.0	3.1	1.8
Honolulu	11.3	19.4	25.0
Las Vegas	0.8	2.7	4.2
Long Beach	12.7	16.0	22.2
Los Angeles	9.5	4.0	10.0
Orange County	20.5	26.2	25.0
Phoenix	2.7	4.5	1.0
Portland	8.9	11.5	10.7
San Diego	13.9	15.6	25.0
San Francisco	10.3	8.2	22.5
Seattle	4.6	4.7	19.2
Tripler [§] (Honolulu)	16.7 [¶]	— [¶]	— [¶]
Midwest			
Chicago	—	1.4	1.6
Cincinnati	—	—	—
Cleveland	—	1.1	1.4
Detroit	—	0.3	—
Minneapolis	2.9	0.5	1.1
Northeast			
Philadelphia	1.2	9.9	26.6
South			
Atlanta	1.0	2.9	5.7
Baltimore	0.7	1.8	2.9
Birmingham	—	1.1	1.8
Dallas	1.5	0.4	4.6
Greensboro	—	0.7	1.7
Miami	2.1	4.5	15.3
New Orleans	1.7	7.1 ^{**}	— ^{**}
Oklahoma City	1.1	1.8	3.5

* Demonstrating ciprofloxacin minimum inhibitory concentrations of ≥ 1.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$.

† Data for 2006 are preliminary (January–June only).

§ Tripler Army Medical Center.

¶ Fewer than 10 isolates were collected.

** Because of Hurricane Katrina, isolates were collected during January–May 2005 only. GISP was restarted in October 2006.

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Editorial Note: GISP is the only national, sentinel surveillance system that monitors emerging resistance in *N. gonorrhoeae* in the United States; with the decreasing use of culture to diagnose gonorrhea, GISP has become an increasingly important source of information on *N. gonorrhoeae* that are resistant to antimicrobials. Findings from GISP, which is conducted in publicly funded clinics and includes only male urethral isolates, might not be representative of the entire U.S. population infected with gonorrhea.

During January–June 2006, QRNG was identified in 25 out of 26 GISP sites, and increases in the prevalence of QRNG were observed among isolates from heterosexual males and MSM in most regions of the country. As a result, CDC no longer recommends fluoroquinolones for treatment of gonorrhea in the United States; similarly, CDC no longer recommends fluoroquinolones for treatment of other conditions that might be caused by *N. gonorrhoeae*, such as PID.

CDC has recommended single-dose fluoroquinolone regimens for the treatment of gonococcal infections since 1993. Although QRNG was identified as a problem in Asia in 1991 and was first identified in Hawaii in the same year, only sporadic occurrences were noted in the continental United States during the 1990s. However, since 1999, increasing resistance of *N. gonorrhoeae* to the fluoroquinolones has been observed, first in Hawaii, then in California and other Western states, then among MSM, and now in other populations and regions. CDC has changed treatment recommendations when QRNG prevalence has reached $>5\%$ in defined groups and locations, with consideration given to other factors such as the prevalence of gonorrhea, the availability of antimicrobial susceptibility data, and the costs of diagnostic and treatment options (4,6). This $>5\%$ threshold has been used by CDC and the World Health Organization so that all recommended treatments for gonorrhea can be expected to cure $\geq 95\%$ of infections.

Because fluoroquinolones are no longer recommended, the options for treating gonococcal infections in the United States are limited (4) (Box). For the treatment of uncomplicated urogenital and anorectal gonorrhea, CDC now recommends a single intramuscular dose of ceftriaxone 125 mg or a single oral dose of cefixime 400 mg. However, 400-mg tablets of cefixime are not available; cefixime is only available in a suspension formulation. Some evidence suggests that a single oral dose of cefpodoxime 400 mg or cefuroxime axetil 1 g might be additional oral alternatives for the treatment of urogenital and anorectal gonorrhea (4).

Alternative parenteral single-dose regimens for urogenital and anorectal gonorrhea include ceftizoxime 500 mg, cefoxitin 2 g with probenecid 1 g orally, or cefotaxime 500 mg. However, these cephalosporin regimens do not offer any advantage over ceftriaxone. For persons with penicillin or cephalosporin allergies, a single intramuscular dose of spectinomycin 2 g is a recommended alternative. However spectinomycin is not available in the United States. Updated information from CDC regarding the availability of cefixime and spectinomycin will be available at <http://www.cdc.gov/std/gonorrhea/arg>.

BOX. Updated recommended treatment regimens for gonococcal infections and associated conditions — United States, April 2007

Uncomplicated Gonococcal Infections of the Cervix, Urethra, and Rectum*

Recommended Regimens

Ceftriaxone 125 mg in a single intramuscular (IM) dose
OR

Cefixime[†] 400 mg in a single oral dose

PLUS

TREATMENT FOR CHLAMYDIA IF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IS NOT RULED OUT

Alternative Regimens

Spectinomycin[†] 2 g in a single IM dose
OR

Cephalosporin single-dose regimens[§]

Uncomplicated Gonococcal Infections of the Pharynx*

Recommended Regimens

Ceftriaxone 125 mg in a single IM dose

PLUS

TREATMENT FOR CHLAMYDIA IF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IS NOT RULED OUT

Disseminated Gonococcal Infection

Updated treatment regimens available at <http://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment>.

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Updated treatment regimens available at <http://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment>.

Epididymitis

Updated treatment regimens available at <http://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment>.

*For all adult and adolescent patients, regardless of travel history or sexual behavior. Information regarding management of these infections in patients with documented severe allergic reactions to penicillins or cephalosporins is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment>.

[†]Not available in the United States.

[§]Other single-dose cephalosporin regimens that are considered alternative treatment regimens against uncomplicated urogenital and anorectal gonococcal infections include ceftizoxime 500 mg IM; or cefoxitin 2 g IM, administered with probenecid 1 g orally; or cefotaxime 500 mg IM. Some evidence indicates that cefpodoxime 400 mg and cefuroxime axetil 1 g might be oral alternatives.

For pharyngeal gonorrhea, CDC now recommends a single intramuscular dose of ceftriaxone 125 mg (Box); pharyngeal gonococcal infections often are asymptomatic and more difficult to eradicate than urogenital and anorectal infections (4). Spectinomycin, cefixime, cefpodoxime, and cefuroxime axetil do not appear adequate for treating pharyngeal gonococcal infections.

A single oral dose of azithromycin 2 g is effective against uncomplicated gonococcal infections, but CDC does not recommend widespread use of azithromycin because of concerns regarding rapid emergence of resistance, as evidenced by the increase in azithromycin MICs documented since 1999 in the United States and internationally (4,5,7–9). However, azithromycin might be an option for treatment of uncomplicated gonococcal infections from any site (i.e., urogenital, anorectal, and pharyngeal) in persons with documented severe allergic reactions to penicillins or cephalosporins.

Persons in whom gonococcal infection is diagnosed should be treated for possible coinfection with *Chlamydia trachomatis* with a single dose of azithromycin 1 g by mouth or with doxycycline 100 mg twice a day, by mouth for 7 days, if chlamydial infection has not been ruled out (4).

Test of cure is not recommended routinely for patients with uncomplicated gonorrhea who have been treated with recommended or alternative regimens. Persons with persistent symptoms of gonococcal infection or whose symptoms recur shortly after treatment with a recommended or alternative regimen should be reevaluated by culture for *N. gonorrhoeae*; positive isolates should undergo antimicrobial-susceptibility testing. Clinicians and laboratories should report treatment failures or resistant gonococcal isolates to CDC at 404-639-8373 through state and local public health authorities.

With fluoroquinolones no longer recommended for the treatment of gonococcal infections, only one class of drug, cephalosporins, is still recommended and available. Therefore, state and local health departments must remain vigilant for the emergence of cephalosporin resistance.

With use of nonculture tests to diagnose *N. gonorrhoeae* increasing and with local data on antimicrobial susceptibility less available, CDC strongly recommends that all state and local health department laboratories maintain or develop the capacity to perform culture (10). CDC also encourages all state and local health department laboratories to maintain the capacity to perform antimicrobial-susceptibility testing or form partnerships with experienced laboratories that can perform such testing. At a minimum, antimicrobial-susceptibility testing should be performed for ceftriaxone, spectinomycin, azithromycin, and any other regimens that are used locally for gonorrhea treatment.

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Preliminary FoodNet Data on the Incidence of Infection with Pathogens Transmitted Commonly Through Food — 10 States, 2006

Foodborne illnesses are a substantial health burden in the United States (1). The Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network (FoodNet) of CDC's Emerging Infections Program

collects data from 10 U.S. states* regarding diseases caused by enteric pathogens transmitted commonly through food. FoodNet quantifies and monitors the incidence of these infections by conducting active, population-based surveillance for laboratory-confirmed illnesses (1). This report describes preliminary surveillance data for 2006 and compares them with baseline data from the period 1996–1998. Incidence of infections caused by *Campylobacter*, *Listeria*, *Shigella*, and *Yersinia* has declined since the baseline period. Incidence of infections caused by Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* O157 (STEC O157) and *Salmonella*, however, did not decrease significantly, and *Vibrio* infections have increased, indicating that further measures are needed to prevent foodborne illness and achieve national health objectives.

In 1996, FoodNet began active, population-based surveillance for laboratory-confirmed cases of infection caused by *Campylobacter*, *Listeria*, *Salmonella*, STEC O157, *Shigella*, *Vibrio*, and *Yersinia*. FoodNet personnel ascertain cases through contact with all clinical laboratories serving their surveillance areas. FoodNet added surveillance for cases of *Cryptosporidium* and *Cyclospora* infection in 1997 and STEC non-O157 infection in 2000. In 2004, FoodNet began collecting data on which laboratory-confirmed infections were associated with outbreaks.

Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) surveillance, which began in 2000, is conducted in nine states through a network of pediatric nephrologists and infection-control practitioners and is validated with a review of hospital discharge data. Because of the length of time required for review of hospital records, this report contains preliminary HUS data for 2005.

During 1996–2006, the FoodNet surveillance population increased from 14.2 million persons (5% of the U.S. population) in five states to 44.9 million persons (15% of the U.S. population) in 10 states. Preliminary incidence for 2006 was calculated by dividing the number of laboratory-confirmed infections by 2005 population estimates. Final incidence for 2006 will be reported when 2006 population estimates are available from the U.S. Census Bureau. In previous reports, the final incidence has been similar to the preliminary incidence.

Surveillance

In 2006, a total of 17,252 laboratory-confirmed cases of infections in FoodNet surveillance areas were identified:

* Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, Tennessee, and selected counties in California, Colorado, and New York.