

Gonococcal Infections

Disease Case Classification	
Genital Infections Confirmed Case	Laboratory confirmation of infection: Detection of <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> by standardized, validated and approved laboratory techniques (gram stain or urethral smears [males only], culture, molecular diagnostic and antigen detection tests) in genitourinary specimens
Extra-genital Infections Confirmed Case	Laboratory confirmation of infection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Detection of <i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> by standardized, validated and approved laboratory techniques (culture, molecular diagnostic and antigen detection tests) in specimens from pharynx, rectum, joint, conjunctiva, blood, and other extra-genital sites
Perinatally Acquired Infections Confirmed Case	Laboratory confirmation of infection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Detection of <i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> by standardized, validated and approved laboratory techniques (culture, molecular diagnostic and antigen detection tests) in a neonate¹ leading to the diagnosis of gonococcal conjunctivitis (gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum), scalp abscess, vaginitis, bacteremia, arthritis, meningitis or endocarditis.
Probable Case	
National Surveillance	Confirmed Cases
Provincial Surveillance	Confirmed Cases
Type of Surveillance	Case-by-case
Comments	Health Canada's definition adapted to include currently available laboratory techniques to be consistent with other provincial case definitions.
Date of Development	June 2003

¹ For the purpose of this document, a neonate is defined as a newborn up to and including 28 days old.