Syndromic management is widely utilized to manage symptomatic patients with STIs. In most resource-limited settings the syndromic management flowcharts are still the standard of care, where laboratory diagnosis is not available or, where available, results take several days. Although there are some shortcomings related to STI syndromic approach, it remains an essential component of the management of symptomatic STIs. These guidelines aim to raise the quality of STI case management of symptomatic patients with STIs through providing evidence-based recommendations. These guidelines include the management of symptomatic infections related to urethral discharge, including persistent urethral discharge; vaginal discharge, including persistent vaginal discharge; anorectal infection; genital ulcer disease; and lower abdominal pain.

**Date:**
Sunday, 4 September

**Time:**
14:30 - 16:00
[UCT+2]

**Venue:**
Gwayi Conference Room

**Chairs:**
Teodora Wi and Francis Ndowa

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Overview of the WHO STI guidelines for symptomatic STIs

Teodora Wi
WHO, Switzerland

Genital Ulcer Disease Management

David Lewis
Western Sydney Sexual Health Center, and University of Sydney, Australia

Implementation Considerations

Philippe Mayaud
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK

Laboratory Considerations

Magnus Unemo
Orebro University, Sweden and WHO Collaborating Centre for STIs

Perspectives from Health Care Providers

Anna Machiha
National STI Programme, Zimbabwe

Man Van Thi Thuy Nquyen
WHO, Vietnam