

PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE, GONOCOCCAL (PID)

REPORTING INFORMATION

- Class A(3)
- Report by the close of the work week
- [Confidential Case Report Card](#) (3812.11, rev. 12/81), [lab report](#) (3833.11), or telephone

AGENT

PID is caused by a variety of agents. At present, only those infections due to *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* are reportable in Ohio. *Chlamydia trachomatis* is another common etiologic agent of PID (See [Chlamydia trachomatis](#)).

CASE DEFINITION

Clinical description

A clinical syndrome resulting from the ascending spread of microorganisms from the vagina and endocervix to the endometrium, fallopian tubes, and/or contiguous structures. In a female who has lower abdominal pain and who has not been diagnosed as having an established cause other than pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) (e.g., ectopic pregnancy, acute appendicitis, and functional pain), all the following clinical criteria must be present:

- Lower abdominal tenderness, and
- Tenderness with motion of the cervix, and
- Adnexal tenderness.

In addition to the preceding criteria, at least one of the following findings must also be present:

- Meets the surveillance case definition of *C. trachomatis* infection or gonorrhea
- Temperature >100.4° F (>38.0° C)
- Leukocytosis >10,000/white blood cells/mm³
- Purulent material in the peritoneal cavity obtained by culdocentesis or laparoscopy
- Pelvic abscess or inflammatory complex detected by bimanual examination or by sonography
- Patient is a sexual contact of a person known to have gonorrhea, chlamydia or nongonococcal urethritis

Case classification

Confirmed: a case that meets the clinical case definition.

Comment

For reporting purposes, a clinician's report of PID should be counted as a case. See reporting information above. [In Ohio, only infections with laboratory confirmation of *N. gonorrhoeae* or epidemiologic evidence of *N. gonorrhoeae* exposure are reportable under this category. Cases of PID (salpingitis) due to *Chlamydia trachomatis* should be reported as *C. trachomatis* infection.]

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

See the preceding case definition and the section for gonococcal infections elsewhere in this manual.

DIAGNOSIS

See the preceding case definition and the section for gonococcal infections elsewhere in this manual.

EPIDEMIOLOGY

See the preceding case definition and the section for gonococcal infections elsewhere in this manual.

PUBLIC HEALTH MANAGEMENT

See the preceding case definition and the section for gonococcal infections elsewhere in this manual.