Methods Men with urethritis, women with PID and current sexual partners of Mgen-infected patients were tested for Mgen (BASHH guidelines). The samples were tested using the Fast-Track Urethritis Basic assay for detection. Positive samples were tested by the SpeeDx ResistancePlus® MG assay to detect the presence of MR-mutations and the SpeeDx MG +ParC (beta) assay determined QR-mutations.

Results Forty-five patients tested positive for Mgen—53% of cases were men with urethritis; 29% were women with PID and 18% were asymptomatic patients. The prevalence of Mgen in men with urethritis was 18%, and in women with PID was also 18%. The prevalence of MR was 69% (31/45). The prevalence of QR was 7% (3/45); all 3 patients also had MR.

Conclusion These are the first UK data for MR and QR in Mgen from attendees to clinic at a single centre. MR was higher than previously reported in the UK and Europe. Surprisingly, QR is still low—however, this is likely to rise with increasing quinolone use. Patients with dual-class resistance pose a significant challenge as subsequent treatment options are limited. All testing for Mgen should include the detection of resistance-associated mutations so that the most appropriate agent can be used.

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