

Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT) Information Sheet for Patients and Partners

Chlamydia (CT), gonorrhea (GC) and trichomoniasis (TV) are sexually transmitted infections (STIs) you get from having sex with a person who has the infection. These infections often do not have signs or symptoms; when they do, symptoms can be different depending on the STI. It is important to get treated so you do not have long-lasting problems. Chlamydia, gonorrhea and trichomoniasis are currently the STIs that can be treated by using Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT).

What is EPT?

It is a fast and private way to ensure partners are treated. EPT is giving medicine to sexual partners of people who have an STI without them having to go to the doctor. Your partner might bring the pills to you, or give you a prescription to take to a pharmacy.



If you get the medicine from a pharmacy, your insurance can be billed. If you do not have insurance, you will need to pay for the medication with your own money.



Ways to Prevent STIs:

- Use barrier methods, like condoms, every time you have anal, vaginal and/or oral sex and use them correctly.
- Limit the amount of sex partners.
- Have regular physical exams, including STI testing.

EPT Medications for Gonorrhea

- Cefixime (Suprax) 800 mg orally as a one-time dose.
OR
- Cefixime (Suprax) 800 mg orally as a one-time dose PLUS Doxycycline (Vibramycin) 100 mg orally two times per day for seven days (every 12 hours).

EPT Medications for Chlamydia

- Doxycycline 100 mg orally two times per day for seven days (every 12 hours).

EPT Medications for Trichomoniasis

- Female Partners: Metronidazole 500 mg orally two times per day for seven days (every 12 hours).
- Male Partners: Metronidazole two grams orally, as a one-time dose.

Warning:

Doxycycline should NOT be taken by someone who is pregnant. If you are pregnant or may be pregnant and have received Doxycycline, do not take it, and seek medical treatment through your own physician or local health department.

When Being Treated for STIs:

- Take ALL medicine as instructed.
- Do not share medicine.
- Do NOT have sex for seven days after you finish your medicine. This is so you don't spread the infection to others, and to prevent you from getting the infection again.

If you have an STI, anyone you had sex with in the last 60 days should get tested. You can tell them yourself or your medical provider or local health department can help let those partners know.

The medicines for EPT are antibiotics and sometimes cause:

- Mild upset stomach or feeling sick.
- Diarrhea that may last for a short time.

Important:

If you have any symptoms of an allergic reaction (itchy skin rash, swelling in face or tongue, hives and/or difficulty breathing), call 911 or go to your local emergency department or urgent care facility for immediate care.

Note: When the doctor prescribes or dispenses the EPT medication for gonorrhea and/or chlamydia, they may choose Azithromycin one gram instead of Doxycycline for some partners. Either one of these medicines work to help clear these infections from the body. Do not take the medication if you are allergic, and do not take Doxycycline if you are pregnant.

For more information about EPT or STIs, please contact your health professional, local health department or the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services STI Program at 517-241-0870 or Michigan.gov/HIVSTI.

This information sheet was produced by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services in compliance with Public Act 525 of 2014, MCL 333.5110.