



# Gonococcal infection

## Australian national notifiable diseases case definition

This document contains the surveillance case definition for gonococcal infection, which is nationally notifiable within Australia. State and territory health departments use this definition to decide whether to notify the Australian Government Department of Health and Aged Care of a case.

Version	Status	Last reviewed	Implementation date
1.2	Addition of clarifying statement around point of care testing as laboratory evidence.	2022	1 January 2023
1.1	'Detection of typical Gram-negative intracellular diplococci in a smear from a genital tract specimen' removed as a source of laboratory definitive evidence	November 2018	1 January 2019
1.0	Initial case definition	2004	2004

This document contains the case definition for Gonococcal infection which is nationally notifiable within Australia. This definition should be used to determine whether a case should be notified.

### Reporting

Only **confirmed cases** should be notified.

### Confirmed case

A confirmed case requires **laboratory definitive evidence** only.

### Laboratory definitive evidence

1. Isolation of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*

**OR**

2. Detection of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* by nucleic acid testing<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>The use of point-of-care tests in the context of this case definition are for the purposes of surveillance. These point-of-care tests for detecting *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* must be listed on the [Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods](#) and administered by appropriately trained persons in-line with National Pathology Accreditation Advisory Council's (NPAAC) [Requirements for Point-of-Care Testing](#). Because point of care tests are sometimes used outside of a quality management governance environment or an accredited pathology laboratory (as described by NPAAC), the PHLN laboratory case definition does not apply to tests performed in these settings.