Syphilis is a complex, systemic disease caused by the spirochete *Treponema pallidum*. Syphilis is most commonly transmitted sexually or congenitally and can involve nearly every organ system. Its clinical progression involves several well-characterized stages: an incubation period, a primary stage, a secondary stage, a latent stage, and a late or tertiary stage. Syphilis during pregnancy is a leading cause of perinatal mortality in sub-Saharan Africa and can cause spontaneous abortion, stillbirth, prematurity, low birth weight, or congenital syphilis. Penicillin is highly effective against syphilis and remains the treatment of choice. This article reviews the epidemiology, clinical features, diagnostic approach, treatment, and prevention of syphilis.
Trichomoniasis: The “Neglected” Sexually Transmitted Disease 755
Elissa Meites

*Trichomonas vaginalis* is the most prevalent nonviral sexually transmitted infection, affecting an estimated 3.7 million people in the United States. Although trichomoniasis is common, it has been considered a “neglected” sexually transmitted disease, due to limited knowledge of its sequelae and associated costs. This article reviews current epidemiology, pathophysiology, diagnostic methods, clinical management recommendations and special considerations, research on associated conditions and costs, prevention strategies, and controversies regarding trichomoniasis.

HPV and HPV-Associated Diseases 765
Eileen F. Dunne and Ina U. Park

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is the most common sexually transmitted infection. HPV is associated with a significant burden of disease and cancer, including anogenital warts and recurrent respiratory papillomatosis, and anogenital and oropharyngeal cancers. Effective prevention is available, including primary prevention of cancers and anogenital warts through HPV vaccination, and secondary prevention of cervical cancer through screening and treatment of precancer. This article focuses on HPV infection and the clinical consequences of infection, with attention to cervical and anogenital squamous intraepithelial neoplasia and anogenital warts.

*Mycoplasma genitalium*: An Emergent Sexually Transmitted Disease? 779
Lisa E. Manhart

This article summarizes the epidemiologic evidence linking *Mycoplasma genitalium* to sexually transmitted disease syndromes, including male urethritis, and female cervicitis, pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility, and adverse birth outcomes. It discusses the relationship of this bacterium to human immunodeficiency virus infection and reviews the available literature on the efficacy of standard antimicrobial therapies against *M. genitalium*.

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease: Current Concepts in Pathogenesis, Diagnosis and Treatment 793
Caroline Mitchell and Malavika Prabhu

Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) is characterized by infection and inflammation of the upper genital tract in women and can cause significant reproductive health sequelae for women. Although a definitive diagnosis of PID is made by laparoscopic visualization of inflamed, purulent fallopian tubes, PID is generally a clinical diagnosis and thus represents a diagnostic challenge. Therefore, diagnosis and treatment algorithms advise a high index of suspicion for PID in any woman of reproductive age with pelvic or abdominal pain. Antibiotic therapy should be started early, and given for an adequate period of time to reduce the risk of complications. Coverage for anaerobic organisms should be considered in most cases.
Identification and vaccination of adults at risk for hepatitis B virus acquisition through sexual contact is a key strategy to reduce new hepatitis B virus infections among at-risk adults. Hepatitis C has emerged as a sexually transmitted infection among men with male sex partners (MSM). Several biological and behavioral factors have been linked to hepatitis C virus transmission among MSM, including human immunodeficiency virus coinfection; participation in sexual practices that result in mucosal damage or result in exposure to blood; presence of sexually transmitted diseases (STIs), particularly ulcerative STIs; multiple/casual sex partners; and unprotected anal intercourse.