



**NEW MEXICO CLINICAL GUIDELINES**

**Genital Herpes (Sexually Transmitted Infections)**

Use this general information about genital herpes by comparing the chart below (as needed to help with access)

	Early symptoms	Recurrent symptoms	Diagnosis and treatment
<b>HSV-1 infection</b>	Some herpes sores, usually smaller, occur on the lips, face, or mouth, and often recur and return to the mouth.	Recurrent sores usually occur as characteristic perioral eruptions.	Tests for antibodies of the virus to diagnose and confirm that it is HSV-1, not HSV-2.
<b>Chlamydia</b>	Some genital infections, such as discharge and pain around the genitalia, may be asymptomatic or minimal discharge, genital irritation, pain during intercourse.	Repeat the infection is common if they are not treated.	Laboratory tests diagnose, treated with antibiotics, and treatment of partners is important.
<b>Gonorrhea</b>	Some genital infections, enlarged lymph glands, may be asymptomatic but may have genital irritation and increased vaginal discharge.	Recurrent sores will get worse: inflammatory disease.	Diagnosed through genital tests, treated with antibiotics.
<b>HSV-2 infection</b>	Some genital sores are asymptomatic, some will recur. Symptoms will begin to worsen around the time of the menstrual period.	Recurrent genital bleeding may still feel very ill.	Diagnosis based on symptoms, physical exam, laboratory and full body treatment with antibiotics.
<b>Gonorrhea (with infection)</b>	Some have genital sores, genital sores that are painful and can grow together.	Recurrent sores can grow larger and can lead to genital irritation and bleeding, and sometimes genital sores can prevent their healing.	Diagnosis based on appearance of the sores or imaging. Treated by antibiotics, or direct treatment with.