



## Factsheet N4: Diagnosis and Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) in Nepal, As of July 2013

### Some Facts about STI in Nepal

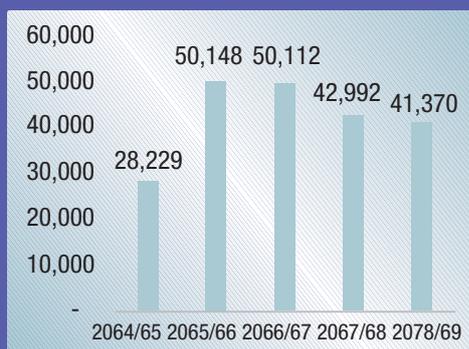
- ✘ Nepal has been following WHO recommended syndrome-based approach for the diagnosis and management of STIs in patients with consistently recognized signs and symptoms.
- ✘ Female sex workers (FSW) and their clients, People who inject drugs (PWID), Migrants and their spouses and Men having sex with men (MSM) are the major risk group for spreading STI.
- ✘ The first National STI Case Management Guideline was developed in 1995 and the latest revision was made in 2009.
- ✘ Repeated Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance (IBBS) Surveys are the main source of information for STI prevalence among high risk groups in Nepal.
- ✘ Key Interventions for Diagnosis and Management of STI in Nepal are targetted BCC interveitons, condom programming, stigma and discrimination reduction, social protection, human rights and impact mitigation among key populations, diagnosis and treatment of STI (syndromic and aetiological manegement) and referral services.

**Table 1:**  
**Reported Cases of STI**  
**by Geographical**  
**Development Regions**

Regions	2006		2011	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Eastern	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0
Central	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
Western	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
Mid- Western	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.2
Far western	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0

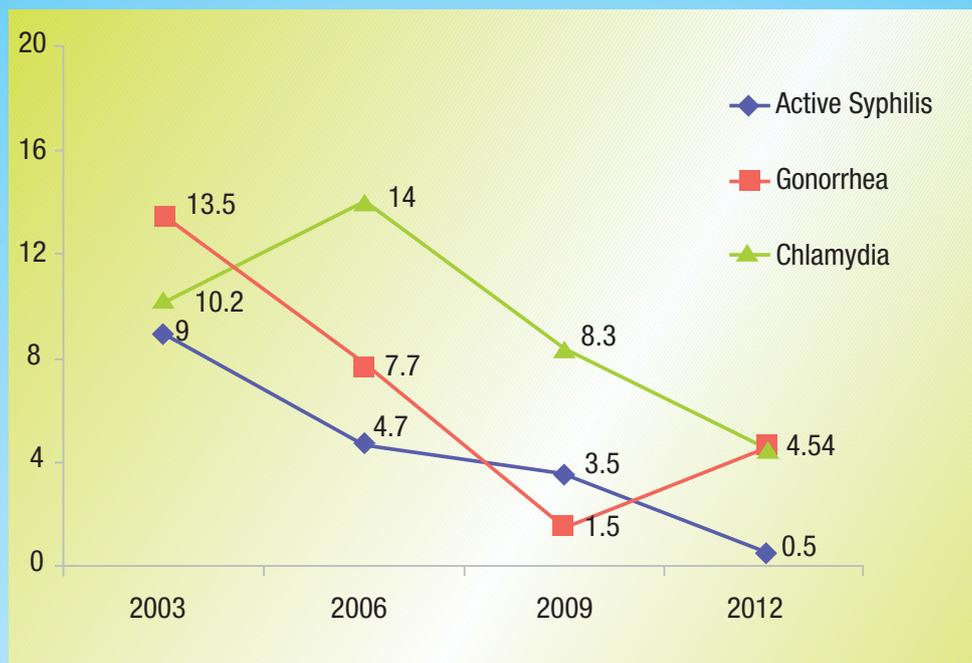
Source: NDHS 2006, 2011

**Figure 1:**  
**Annually Reported**  
**Cases of STIs in Nepal**

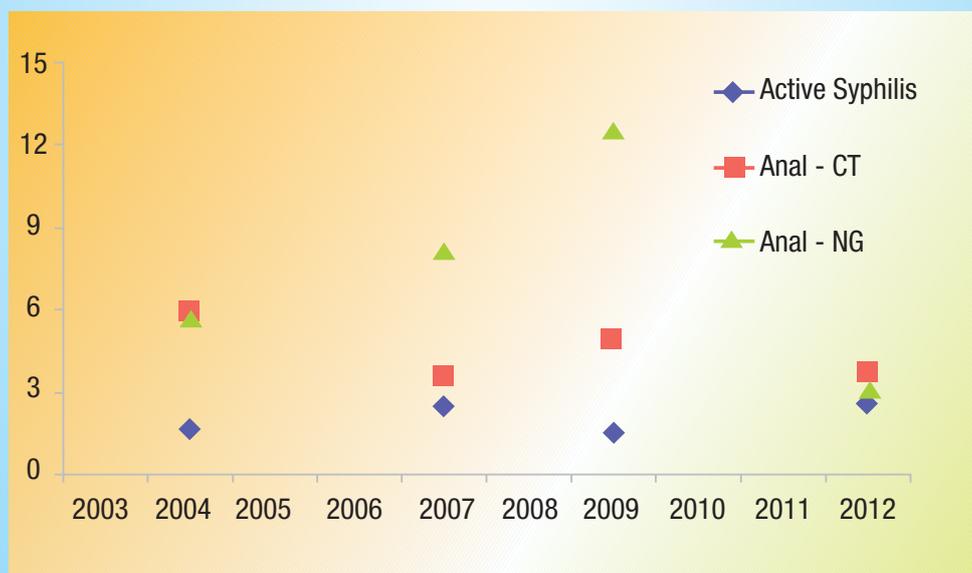


Source: Annual Report of DoHS

**Figure 2: STI Prevalence among FSWs in Terai Highway Districts of Nepal**



**Figure 3: STI Prevalence among MSM/TG in Kathmandu Valley, Nepal**



For Further Information Please Contact:

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