

ABSTRACT

Introduction : STIs are diseases primarily transmitted through sexual contact, one of which is gonorrhea. According to data from the Indonesian Ministry of Health in 2022, gonorrhea ranked fifth among the most commonly reported cases by health services and has been on the rise among the working-age population. Gonorrhea is caused by infection with *N. gonorrhoeae* in the urethra in men and the cervix in women. Urethral discharge specimens are commonly used in male patients because they are obtained directly from the site of infection and contain high concentrations of bacteria. However, collecting urethral discharge is invasive and can cause discomfort to the patient. Sample collection errors also affect the success of the test, such as when a patient provides semen instead of urethral secretions. As an alternative, the researchers sought to investigate the use of first-void urine samples because they are easier to collect.

Purpose : To determine the level of agreement in the microscopic findings of *N. gonorrhoeae* between urine samples and urethral secretions in male patients with gonorrhea.

Methods : This study employs an analytical observational approach with a cross-sectional design.

Results : Urine samples had a strong correlation with urethral secretions in both PMN and DGNI readings. There were no statistically significant differences between the two sample types.

Conclusion : Urine samples can be considered as a practical and clinically acceptable alternative for gonorrhea testing.

Keywords : Gonorrhea, DGNI, PMN, Urethral Secretions, Urine