REPORTING INFORMATION
Mucopurulent cervicitis is not reportable as a separate entity in Ohio. MPC is reportable only when identified as due to a reportable infection such as *Chlamydia trachomatis*.

AGENT
Multiple. See Comment under case definition.

CASE DEFINITION
MPC is not reportable in Ohio. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) case definition is presented here only as a reference tool and does not imply that MPC is required to be reported to the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) or that ODH will maintain a database of reported MPC cases or provide statistics on MPC.

Clinical Description
Cervical inflammation that is not the result of infection with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* or *Trichomonas vaginalis*. Cervical inflammation is defined by the presence of one of the following criteria:
- Mucopurulent secretion (from the endocervix) that is yellow or green when viewed on a white, cotton-tipped swab (positive swab test) or
- Induced endocervical bleeding (bleeding when the first swab is placed in the endocervix).

Laboratory Criteria for Diagnosis
- No evidence of *N. gonorrhoeae* by culture, Gram stain, or antigen or nucleic acid detection, and not evidence of *T. vaginalis* on wet mount.

Case Classification
**Confirmed:** A clinically compatible case in a female who does not have either gonorrhea or trichomoniasis.

Comment
Mucopurulent cervicitis (MPC) is a clinical diagnosis of exclusion. The syndrome may result from infection with any of several agents (see *Chlamydia trachomatis* chapter in Section 3). If gonorrhea, trichomoniasis, and chlamydia are excluded, a clinically compatible illness should be classified as MPC. An illness in a female that meets the case definition of MPC and *C. trachomatis* infection should be classified as chlamydia.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS
See the preceding case definition and the respective sections for **Gonorrhea** and **Chlamydia trachomatis** elsewhere in this manual (Section 3).

DIAGNOSIS
See the preceding case definition and the respective sections for **Gonorrhea** and **Chlamydia trachomatis** elsewhere in this manual (Section 3).

EPIDEMIOLOGY
See the preceding case definition and the respective sections for **Gonorrhea** and **Chlamydia trachomatis** elsewhere in this manual (Section 3).

PUBLIC HEALTH MANAGEMENT
See the preceding case definition and the respective sections for Gonorrhea and Chlamydia trachomatis elsewhere in this manual (Section 3).