

TREATMENT

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Recommended combination regimens for ambulatory or parenteral management of PID are presented in [Table 136-6](#). Women managed as outpatients should receive a combined regimen with broad activity, such as ceftriaxone (to cover possible gonococcal infection) followed by doxycycline (to cover possible chlamydial infection). Metronidazole should be strongly considered to enhance activity against anaerobes, especially if BV or trichomoniasis are present or there is a recent (3-week) history of gynecologic instrumentation; in a recent randomized trial, the addition of metronidazole to ceftriaxone and doxycycline effected reduction in endometrial anaerobes, *M. genitalium*, and pelvic tenderness.

TABLE 136-6 Combination Antimicrobial Regimens Recommended for Outpatient Treatment or for Parenteral Treatment of Pelvic Inflammatory Disease