After reviewing urethral gonorrhoea cases among men who have sex with men (MSM) at the South Australia Specialist Sexual Health (SASSH) in Adelaide, Australia, we noticed peaks of gonorrhoea among MSM occurred predominantly in the first quarter of the year (January–March).

**Aim**

To assess whether seasonal variations in urethral gonorrhoea diagnoses were evident in MSM in three Australian states. If there was significant variation in rates, it might allow policy makers to target demand for clinical services and health promotion activities to periods where demand on services was greater and risks higher.

**Methods**

This study was a retrospective analysis of computerised records at the three Australian sexual health services. Potential risk factors for urethral gonorrhoea among MSM were also reviewed at the SASSH.

**Statistical Analysis**

We undertook logistic regression to examine the association between urethral gonorrhoea and a range of risk factors. Risk factors with a P-value <0.05 in the univariate analyses were included in the multivariable logistic regression to identify risk factors associated with urethral gonorrhoea.

Data analysis was performed using STATA (Version 14).

**Conclusions**

Our data suggest that gonorrhoea among MSM occurs in a seasonal pattern, particularly late summer into early autumn. This has implications for the provision of health services over the year and for the timing of health promotion activities.

**References**


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