



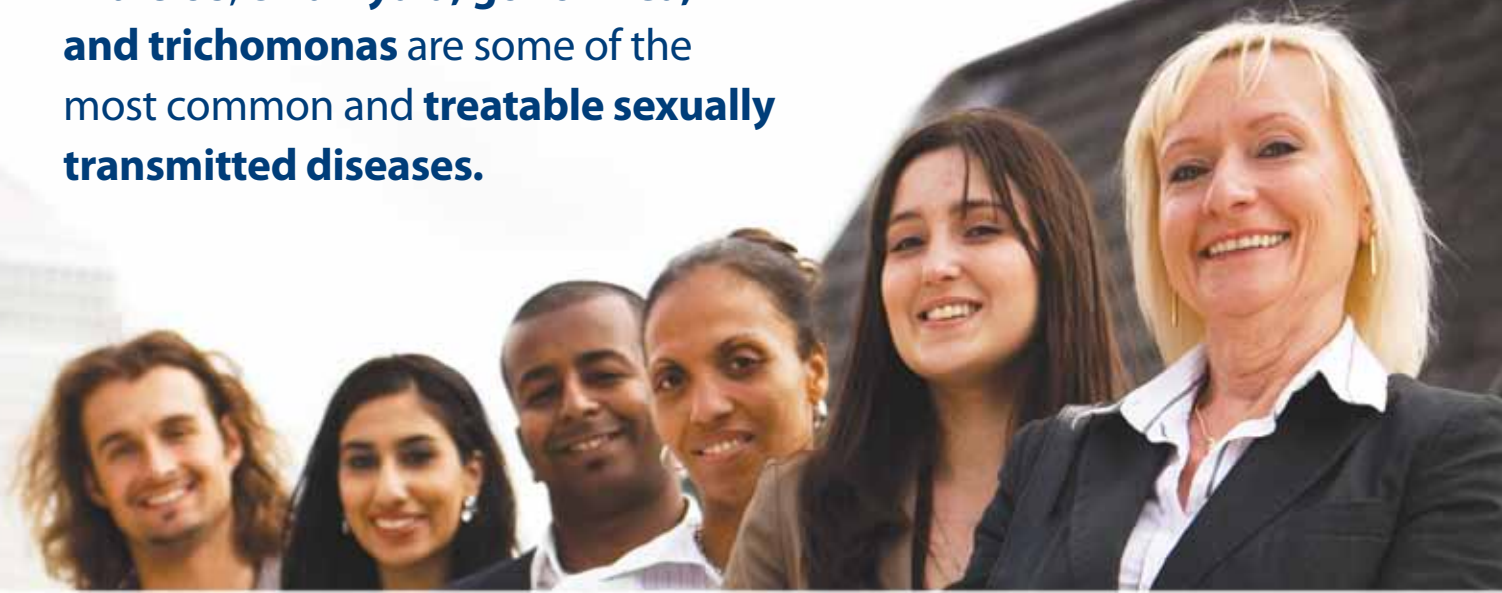
Protect your patients  
from the consequences  
of untreated **chlamydia,**  
**gonorrhea,** and  
**trichomonas**

Easily detected and easily treated

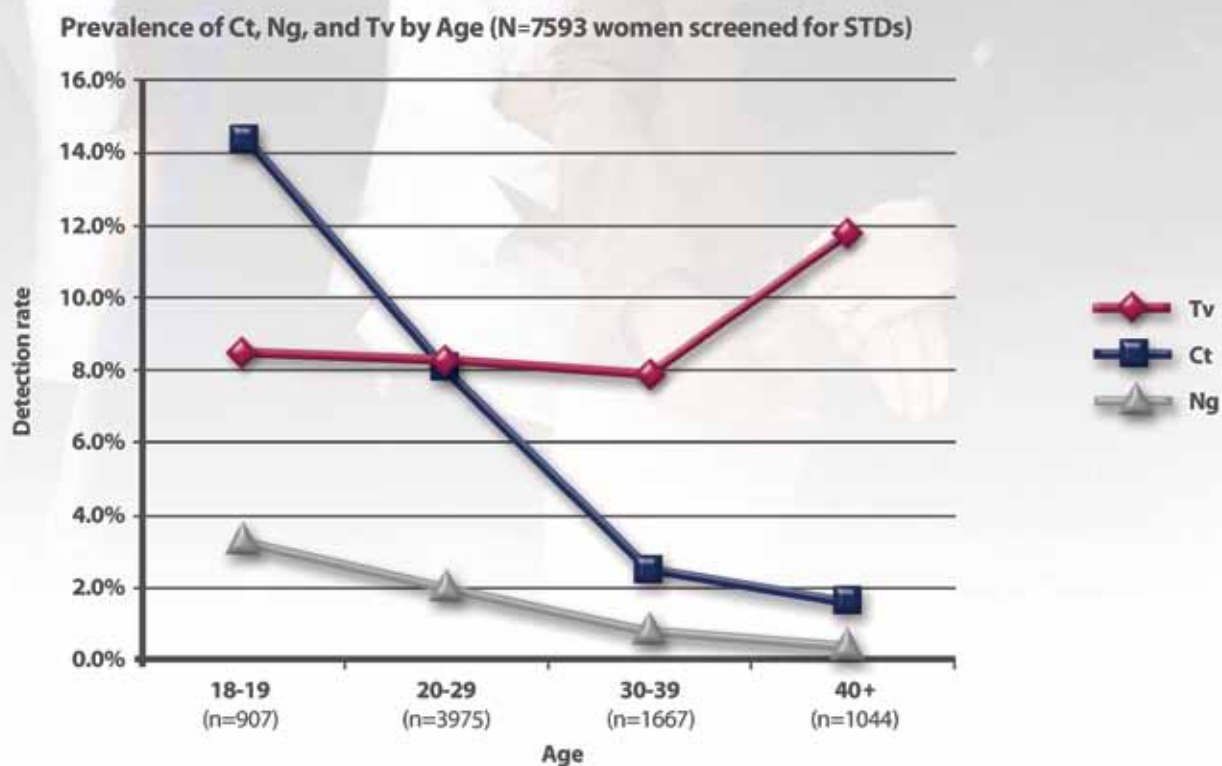
NO TWO PATIENTS ARE ALIKE.

 **LabCorp**  
Laboratory Corporation of America

In the US, **chlamydia, gonorrhea, and trichomonas** are some of the most common and **treatable sexually transmitted diseases**.



Among a sample set of women between the ages of 18 and 89 who were tested for Ct/Ng, prevalence of Ct, Ng, and Tv varied by age.<sup>1</sup>



### CDC and ACOG Testing Recommendations

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists recommend *Chlamydia* (Ct) and *gonorrhea* (Ng) testing for sexually active women each year until age 25 and for other high-risk women (eg, those who have a new sex partner or multiple sex partners).<sup>2,3</sup>

Additionally, according to the CDC, all patients who have confirmed or suspected urethritis should be tested for Ng and Ct.<sup>2</sup> Women who present with a new occurrence of cervicitis should be tested for Ct and Ng.<sup>2</sup>

Guidelines from the CDC recommend that women who present with vaginal discharge should be tested for trichomonas (Tv), and women at high risk for Tv infection (for example, women who have new or multiple partners or have a history of STDs) can be considered for screening.<sup>2</sup>

## Most Are Asymptomatic

Chlamydial infection is often referred to as a “silent” disease because millions of people are infected and have no symptoms; in fact, 75% of infected women do not experience symptoms.<sup>4</sup> Gonorrhea infections often do not produce symptoms in women until complications like pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) have occurred.<sup>2</sup>

Tv infection in women is frequently asymptomatic but may present as vaginitis.<sup>5</sup> Similarly, a recent study found 72% of male partners of women with Tv were also positive for the infection, but 75% were asymptomatic.<sup>5</sup>

## Failure to Diagnose and Treat Can Lead to Serious Complications

- Untreated Ct infection increases risk for PID, ectopic pregnancy, infertility, and HIV transmission and acquisition.<sup>4</sup>
- Untreated Ng infection increases risk for PID, infertility, ectopic pregnancy, epididymitis, and HIV transmission.<sup>6</sup>
- Untreated Tv can lead to PID, infertility, pregnancy complications, and increased chance of HIV transmission in women.<sup>5</sup>
- Untreated Tv in men is associated with increased risk of urethritis, prostatitis, and infertility.<sup>5</sup>

## Detect More Infections with NAATs

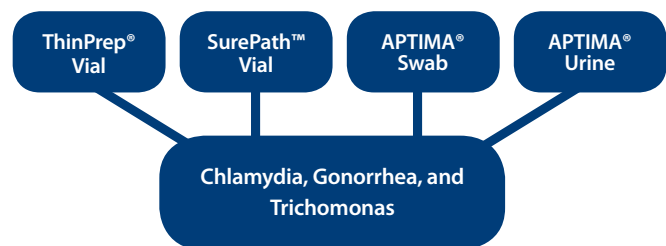
LabCorp offers the GEN-PROBE® APTIMA COMBO 2® assay for detection of *C trachomatis* and *N gonorrhoeae* and the APTIMA *Trichomonas vaginalis* assay for Tv detection. Both employ nucleic acid amplification technology (NAAT). NAATs are recognized by the CDC as the most sensitive tests for Ct and more sensitive than culture for Ng.<sup>2</sup>

## Test Performance by Specimen Type<sup>7-9</sup>

Specimen Type	Sensitivity Ct <sup>7</sup>	Specificity Ct <sup>7</sup>	Sensitivity Ng <sup>7</sup>	Specificity Ng <sup>7</sup>	Sensitivity Tv <sup>8,9</sup>	Specificity Tv <sup>8,9</sup>
ThinPrep liquid-based Pap	96.7%	99.2%	92.3%	99.8%	100%	99.6%
Vaginal Swab (clinician collected)	96.6%	96.8%	96.0%	99.2%	100%	99.0%
Endocervical Swab	94.2%	97.6%	99.2%	98.7%	100%	99.4%
Urine (Female)	94.7%	98.9%	91.3%	99.3%	95.2%	98.9%
Urine (Male)	97.9%	98.5%	98.5%	99.6%	96.0%	96.3%

## LabCorp offers Ct, Ng, and Tv test options off of numerous collection devices, giving clinicians and patients convenient options.

- ThinPrep® Liquid-based Pap
- SurePath™ Liquid-based Pap
- APTIMA® Unisex or Vaginal swabs  
(Note: For unisex swabs; male urethral or female endocervical specimens accepted; vaginal swab may be patient collected)
- APTIMA® Urine (Male or Female)



See the online Test Menu at [www.LabCorp.com](http://www.LabCorp.com) for more information.

# Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Trichomonas...

Easily detected and easily treated

## Relevant Assays\*

Test number	Test name
183194	<i>Chlamydia/Gonococcus</i> , NAA
183160	<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> , <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> , and <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> , NAA
188052	<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> , NAA
180039	Vaginitis (VG), NuSwab®
180021	Vaginitis Plus (VG+), NuSwab®
194027	Gynecologic Pap Test (Image-guided), Liquid-based Preparation and <i>Chlamydia/Gonococcus</i> , NAA With Reflex to Human Papillomavirus (HPV) High-risk DNA Detection When ASC-U
196527	Gynecologic Pap Test (Image-guided), Liquid-based Preparation and <i>Chlamydia/Gonococcus Trichomonas</i> , NAA With Reflex to Human Papillomavirus (HPV) High-risk DNA Detection When ASC-U
196599	Gynecologic Pap Test (Image-guided), Liquid-based Preparation and <i>Chlamydia/Gonococcus/ Trichomonas</i> , NAA and Human Papillomavirus (HPV) High-risk DNA Detection With Reflex to HPV Genotypes 16 and 18

\*For the most current information regarding test options, including specimen requirement, please consult the online Test Menu at [www.LabCorp.com](http://www.LabCorp.com).

## References

1. Ginocchio CC, Chapin K, Smith JS et al. Prevalence of *Trichomonas vaginalis* and co-infection with *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* in the USA as determined by the APTIMA *Trichomonas vaginalis* nucleic amplification assay. *J Clin Microbiol*. 2012 May 23. [Epub ahead of print]
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Sexually transmitted diseases treatment guidelines, 2010. *MMWR*. 2010; 59(RR12):1-114.
3. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Primary and Preventive Care: Periodic Assessments. Committee Opinion No 483. *Obstet Gynecol*. 117(4):1008-1014.
4. National Committee for Quality Assurance. The State of Health Care Quality 2011: HEDIS Measures of Care. Washington, DC: NCQA; 2011.
5. Chapin K, Andrea S. APTIMA *Trichomonas vaginalis*, a transcription-mediated amplification assay for detection of *Trichomonas vaginalis* in urogenital specimens. *Expert Rev Mol Diagn*. 2011; 11(7):679-688.
6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Gonorrhea Fact Sheet. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/std/gonorrhea/gonorrhea-fact-sheet-April-2011.pdf>. Accessed January 20, 2012.
7. GEN-PROBE® APTIMA COMBO 2® Assay [package insert]. San Diego, Calif: Gen-Probe Incorporated; 2008.
8. APTIMA *Trichomonas vaginalis* Assay [package insert]. San Diego, Calif: Gen-Probe Incorporated; 2009-2011.
9. Nye MB, Schwabke JR, Body BA. Comparison of APTIMA *Trichomonas vaginalis* transcription-mediated amplification to wet mount microscopy, culture, and polymerase chain reaction for diagnosis of trichomoniasis in men and women. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*. 2009;200:188e1-188e7.

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