Consider adding *trich* to STI screening

SureSwab® means highly sensitive and specific molecular testing for detecting chlamydia, gonorrhea and *trich* from one specimen: provider collection or self-collection of vaginal specimens

**Consider adding trich to STI screening**

You play an important role in identifying women at risk for STIs.

- If you are about to order CT/NG testing because you suspect your patient is at high risk, consider adding *T. vaginalis* testing too.

- High *T. vaginalis* prevalence in all age groups indicates that all women at risk should be screened (see graph).

- Recent evidence confirms *T. vaginalis* is the most common sexually transmitted infection (STI) in women >40 years of age.

- Even when asymptomatic, these STIs are contagious and can cause permanent damage.

- Left undiscovered, chlamydia, gonorrhea or *trich* can live for months or years in the vagina.

**Three chances to catch and cure**

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* N = 7,593. Women aged 18–89 undergoing screening for *C. trachomatis*/*N. gonorrhoeae* were also tested for *T. vaginalis*. Overall, prevalence for *T. vaginalis*, *C. trachomatis* and *N. gonorrhoeae* was 8.7%, 6.7% and 1.7% respectively. *T. vaginalis* was more prevalent than both *C. trachomatis* and *N. gonorrhoeae* in all age groups except the 18- to 19-year-old group.2
Why include *T. vaginalis* testing for women at risk?

- The most common, nonviral, curable STI\(^6\)
- Highly prevalent infection across all age groups, but particularly in women >40 years old\(^2\)
- Estimated 4 million cases each year in the United States\(^2\)
- 50–60% of cases are asymptomatic but all are potentially contagious and easily passed to partners\(^2\)
- Detection of *T. vaginalis* is key for treatment, reducing transmission and preventing associated negative health outcomes

Why SureSwab\textsuperscript{®} CT/NG, *T. vaginalis*?

- 100% sensitive for *T. vaginalis* and 98.2% specific, making the SureSwab nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) the most reliable diagnostic test for detecting the infections\(^3,6\)
- The sensitivity of wet mount in-office microscopy is low at ~50%\(^5\)
- Wet mount is unreliable for diagnosis in asymptomatic patients who are concerned about their risk for infection\(^1\)
- CDC guidelines suggest that NAAT testing be performed even if wet mount is negative\(^1\)
- Vaginal culture is ~82% sensitive and expensive, and has a 7-day turnaround time, making it impractical to use\(^1\)
- SureSwab is consistent with CDC guidelines and recommendations regarding diagnosis of STIs\(^1\)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Name</th>
<th>Test Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>SureSwab\textsuperscript{®} CT/NG and <em>T. vaginalis</em></td>
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<td>SureSwab\textsuperscript{®} <em>Trichomonas vaginalis</em> RNA, Qualitative, TMA</td>
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<tr>
<td>SureSwab\textsuperscript{®} <em>Chlamydia trachomatis</em>/Neisseria gonorrhoeae RNA, TMA</td>
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Contact your Quest Diagnostics sales representative, call 1.866.MY.QUEST (1.866.697.8378) or visit QuestDiagnostics.com.