

THE PATH TO **BETTER SEXUAL HEALTH IN FEMALES**

The CDC estimates that there are approximately 20 million new Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), and 50,000 new HIV infections each year in the U.S. Certain behaviors can put a patient at a higher risk for developing such infections, including:

- Patients with new or multiple sexual partners
- Sexually active patients in a high-risk demographic (under the age of 25)
- Patients who are having unprotected sexual relations

The same behaviors that put a patient at risk for acquiring STIs can also put them at risk for HIV infection. Studies have shown that patients who have STIs are 2 to 5 times more likely to get HIV compared to uninfected individuals.

To properly detect, diagnose, and treat specific infections in patients, physicians should look at comprehensive clinical data across a breadth of pathogens.

Convenience and Quality from BioReference

Testing for and treating STIs can be an effective tool in preventing the spread of HIV and transferring STIs to partners. Our Sexual Health Profile (For Women) provides physicians with results for multiple infections from easy-to-collect samples. The report includes useful treatment management tools - such as previous test results and highlighted abnormalities - that promote patient engagement and compliance.

This comprehensive test allows physicians to make patients aware of their status, actively treat infection, avoid further complications, and improve a patient's quality of life.



**PUT YOUR PATIENTS ON THE PATH
TO BETTER SEXUAL HEALTH.**

The Following Disease Markers and Tests are Included in the Profile

Markers	Relevance
Chlamydia trachomatis	Chlamydia is one of the most commonly reported STIs in the U.S. with approximately 1.5 million new cases being reported each year. The infection can be easily cured, but if left untreated, can cause significant damage to a woman's reproductive system, including infertility, chronic pelvic pain, ectopic pregnancy, and recurrent PID.
Hepatitis B Ab	The CDC estimates that nearly 20,000 people a year contract Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) in the U.S. There are an estimated 850,000–2.2 million chronic cases in the U.S. Rates are highest among adults.
Hepatitis C Ab	Approximately 2.7–3.9 million persons in the U.S. have chronic Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) infection. HCV can be transmitted sexually, and persons at risk for infection through injection drug use might seek care in STI treatment facilities.
HIV 4th Generation	Approximately 18 million persons in the U.S. are tested for HIV each year, and an estimated 1.3 million people are living with HIV. The CDC estimates at least 1 in 3 Americans who test positive for HIV is tested too late to get the full advantage of treatment.
Mycoplasma genitalium	Mycoplasma genitalium is prevalent in the endometrium of women with non-gonococcal and non-chlamydial PID. If left untreated, it may lead to reproductive damage including infertility, chronic pelvic pain, ectopic pregnancy, and recurrent PID.
Neisseria gonorrhoeae	The CDC estimates that, annually, 400,000 people in the U.S. get new gonorrheal infections. If left untreated, gonorrhea can cause significant health problems, including infertility, chronic pelvic pain, ectopic pregnancy, and recurrent PID.
Syphilis (RPR)	According to the CDC, primary and secondary syphilis cases have increased almost every year since 2000. In 2015, a total of 23,872 cases were reported, a rate increased of 19.0% from the year prior.
Trichomonas vaginalis	In the U.S., an estimated 3.7 million people have trichomonas, and the infection is most prevalent in women ages 20-45. Trichomonas is associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes, and is linked to infertility and postoperative gynecologic infections.

HIGHLIGHTS AND REFERENCES:

Test Code:	F238-1
Specimen Requirements:	Sterile Urine Cup, 1 SST
Storage Requirements:	Refrigerate
Turn-Around-Time:	3-5 Days
CPT Codes:	87389; 86803; 86706; 87491; 87591; 87109; 87661; 86592

*For Government Healthcare Programs tests should be ordered individually and as needed, not in panel form.

Additional STI Resources:

Mayo Clinic: www.mayoclinic.com/health/std-symptoms

Centers for Disease Control: www.cdc.gov/std

REFERENCES:

- Centers for Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Diseases: www.cdc.gov/std/default.htm
- STDs. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases: www.niaid.nih.gov/topics/std/Pages/default.aspx
- Centers for Disease Control: HIV Fact Sheet – Today's Epidemic www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/docs/hivfactsheets/todaysepidemic-508.pdf
- National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases: Viral Hepatitis B. www.niaid.nih.gov/topics/hepatitis/hepatitisb/Pages/Default.aspx
- National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases: Viral Hepatitis C. www.niaid.nih.gov/topics/hepatitis/hepatitisc/Pages/Default.aspx
- Centers for Disease Control: Chlamydia Fact Sheet. www.cdc.gov/std/Chlamydia/STDFact-chlamydia-detailed.htm
- Centers for Disease Control: Gonorrhea Fact Sheet. www.cdc.gov/std/Gonorrhea/STDFact-gonorrhea-detailed.htm#3
- Centers for Disease Control: HIV Fact Sheet – Today's Epidemic www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/docs/hivfactsheets/todaysepidemic-508.pdf
- Ross, JDC, Brown, L, Saunders, P, et al. Mycoplasma genitalium in asymptomatic patients: implications for screening. Sex Transm Infect 2009; 85:436-437
- Haggerty CL, Totten PA, Astete SG, et al. Mycoplasma genitalium among women with nongonococcal, nonchlamydial pelvic inflammatory disease. InfectDis Obstet Gynecol 2006; 2006:30184.
- Centers for Disease Control: Trichomonas Fact Sheet. www.cdc.gov/std/Trichomonas/STDFact-Trichomoniasis.htm