Proper diagnosis is important to drive the right treatment decisions.

Treatment is Organism Specific¹



One sample. Multiple results.



Alternative **Specimen Collection** Also Available

Urine

Female urine (first catch)

Male urine (first catch)

Endocervical swabs

► Male urethral swabs

Refer to the appropriate assay package insert for available specimen types.

References: 1. Workowski KA and Bolan GA. Sexually transmitted diseases treatment guidelines, 2015. MMWR Recomm Rep. 2015;64(RR- 03):1-137. https://www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/tg-2015-print.pdf. Updated June 5, 2015. Accessed February 14, 2020. 2. Jensen JS, et al. Signs and symptoms of urethritis and cervicitis among women with or without Mycoplasma genitalium or Chlamydia trachomatis infection. Sex Transm Infect. 2005;81(1):73-78. 3. Frølund M, et al. Urethretis-associated pathogens in urine from men with non-gonococcal urethritis: a case-control study. Acta Derm Venereol. 2016;96(5):689-694. 4. Kent H. Epidemiology of vaginitis. Am J Obstet Gynecol. 1991;165(4):1168-1176. 5. Mobley V and Seña AC. Mycoplasma genitalium infection in men and women. UpToDate. Last updated February 15, 2019. Accessed February 14, 2020. 6. Gaydos C, et al. Molecular Testing for Mycoplasma genitalium in the United States: Results from the AMES Prospective Multicenter Clinical Study. J Clin Microbiol. 2019;57(11):e01125-19. Published 2019 Oct 23. doi:10.1128/JCM.01125-19 7. Jensen et al., Mycoplasma genitalium: prevalence, clinical significance, and transmission, Sex Transm Infect. 2005;81:458–462. 8. Taylor-Robinson D and Jensen JS. Mycoplasma genitalium: from chrysalis to multicolored butterfly. Clin Microbiol Rev. 2011;24(3):498-514. 9. Vandepitte J, et al. Association between Mycoplasma genitalium infection and HIV acquisition among female sex vorkers in Uganda: evidence from a nested case-control study. Sex Transm Infect. 2014;90(7):545-549. 10. Lis R, et al. Mycoplasma genitalium infection and female reproductive tract disease: a meta-analysi Clin Infect Dis. 2015;61(3):418-426. 11. Le Roy C, et al. French prospective clinical evaluation of the Aptima Mycoplasma genitalium CE-IVD assay and macrolide resistance detection using three distinct assays. J Clin Microbiol. 2017;55(11):3194-3200. 12. Unemo M, et al. Clinical and analytical evaluation of the new Aptima Mycoplasma genitalium assay, with data on M. gentalium prevalence and antimicrobial resistance in M. genitalium in Denmark, Norway and Sweden in 2016. Clin Microbiol Infect. 2018;24(5):533-539. 13. Sethi S, et al. Mycoplosma genitalium infections: current treatment options and resistance issues. Infect Drug Resist. 2017; 10: 281-292. 14. Horner P, et al. 2015 UK National Guideline on the management of non-gonococcal urethritis. Clinical Effectiveness Group of the British Association for Sexual Health and HIV. AIDS. 2015. doi:10.1177/0956462415586675

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for treating M. gen

Azithromycin 1 g may result in the

development of antimicrobial resistance in *M. gen*¹⁴



Know the Cause, Target the Therapy

Mycoplasma genitalium — the emerging health concern that you can now accurately identify.

> Aptima[®] Mycoplasma genitalium Assav

Detection of Mycoplasma genitalium (M. gen) Requires Nucleic Acid Amplification Testing





Clinical Presentation can be similar to other sexually transmitted infections (STIs).²

Microscopy cannot be seen because M. gen has no cell wall.¹



Culture is not clinically feasible as it may take up to six months.¹

Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (NAAT) is the recommended method of detection.^{1,3}



NAAT is Needed to Detect *M. gen* Because the Infection Contains a Very Low Organism Load³



M. gen can be difficult to detect because the bacterial organism load is low compared to other STIs commonly tested for. This means that a highly sensitive rRNA test is needed for accurate diagnosis.³

Trichomoniasis, Chlamydia, Gonorrhea and M. gen are Associated with Similar Clinical Presentation^{4,5}

	Similar Symptoms					
	Trichomoniasis	Bacterial Vaginosis	Yeast Infection	Chlamydia	Gonorrhea	Mycoplasma genitalium
Abnormal Discharge	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Vaginal Odor	\checkmark	\checkmark				
Vaginal Irritation	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Pain During Urination/Sex	\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark

Testing for *M. gen* in Symptomatic Patients is Recommended Today¹

When patients do experience symptoms, they are similar to those associated with other urogenital tract bacterial infections.^{3,10}

An RNA-based test accurately identified the 40% of patients missed by a DNA-based test."

Sensitivity of Detection in Patients with Known *M. gen* Infections^{11,12}





* Performance in vaginal specimen