Current ACOG and CDC Guidelines for TV[®]:

- Nucleic acid amplification testing (NAAT) is recommended for the diagnosis of TV.
- Patients should be retested within 3 months after treatment because of the high rates of infection recurrence.
- Current partners should be referred for presumptive treatment to avoid reinfection.

Additional CDC Guidance:

- All women seeking care for vaginal discharge or who report other symptoms should be tested for TV.
- Women receiving care in high-prevalence settings (e.g., STD clinics and correctional facilities) should consider screening.
- Asymptomatic persons at increased risk for infections should consider screening.
- All women with HIV infection should be screened annually.

The Aptima® Trichomonas vaginalis Assay

An accurate test to diagnose trichomoniasis - symptomatic or not.

- The Aptima Trichomonas vaginalis assay is an FDA-cleared nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) for symptomatic and asymptomatic trichomoniasis detection.¹³
- Requires only a fraction of one organism to detect up to 100% of trichomoniasis infections.¹³

Specimen Type ⁺	Sensitivity (95% CI) ⁺	Specificity (95% CI) ⁺
Aptima® Multitest Swab (Vaginal Sample)	100% (94.7-100)	98.2% (96.7-99.0)
Aptima® Unisex Swab (Endocervical Sample)	100% (94.6-100)	98.1% (96.7-98.9)
ThinPrep [®] Solution	100% (95.6-100)	98.6% (97.4-99.2)

Performance Data by Sample Type^{13*}

* Excluding urine sample specimen. Refer to individual package inserts for cleared specimen types and performance claims * Score confidence interval.

One Sample, Multiple STI Results

Multiple sample types make it easy to order the Aptima Trichomonas vaginalis assay as a standalone test. You can also add it to the ThinPrep® Pap test or Aptima Combo 2® test for chlamydia and gonorrhea from just one sample.



[‡] Female urine sample type is not FDA cleared for the Panther® System for TV.

References: 1. CDC. Incidence, Prevalence and Cost of Sexually Transmitted Infections in the United States. Published February 2013. http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/sti-estimates-fact-sheet-feb-2013.pdf 2. Ginocchio C, et al. Prevalence of Trichomonas vaginalis and Coinfection with Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorhoeae in the United States as Determined by the Aptima Trichomonas vaginalis Nucleic Acid Amplification Assay. *J Clin Microbiol.* 2012;50(8):2601-2608. doi: 10.1128/JCM.00748-12.3. Stemmer SM, et al. Detection Rates of Trichomonas vaginalis, in Different Age Groups, Using Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction. *J Low Genit Tract Dis.* 2012;16(4):352-357. doi: 10.1097/LGT.0b013e318249b9e2 4. Kent HL. Epidemiology of vaginitis. *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* 1991;165(4 Pt 2):1168-1176. 5. Thomason JL and Gelbart SM. Trichomonas vaginalis. Dist Gynecol. 1998;74(3):2536-541. 6. CDC. Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines, 2015. *MMWR.* 2015;64(3). **7.** Allsworth JE, et al. Trichomoniasis and other sexually transmitted Infections: sexual behaviors and sexually transmitted Infections. *Sex Transm. Dis.* 2009;36(12):738-744. doi: 10.1097/LOC.0b013e31812984b 8. Shew ML, et al. Association of condom use, sexual behaviors and sexually transmitted Infections with the duration of genital human papillomavirus infection among adolescent women. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med.* 2006;160(2):151-156. doi:10.1001/ archpedi160.2.151 9. ACOG. Vaginitis in Nonpregnant Patients. *ACOG Practice Bulletin.* Number 215. 2020;135(1):e1-e17. **10.** Nye MB, et al. Comparison of APTIMA Trichomonas vaginalis transcription-mediated mapification to wet mount microscopy, culture, and polymerase chain reaction of trichomonias is nen and women. *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* 2009;200(2):188-67. doi: 10.1016/j.jag.2008100.005 **11.** Kingston MA, et al. Shelf life' of Trichomonas vaginalis. Int J STD AIDS. 2003; 14(1):28-29. **12.** Garber GE. The laboratory diagnosis of *Trichomonas vaginalis. Co J Infect Dis Med Microbiol.* 2005; 16(1):35-38. **1**

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Don't let **symptomatic** become **problematic**.

Triumph.

Aptima[®] Trichomonas vaginalis Assav

The Most Common Curable STI

Trichomonas vaginalis (TV) is more prevalent than chlamydia (CT) and gonorrhea (NG) combined.

Estimated Prevalence of STIs in the United States^{1*}



Trichomoniasis is Prevalent in Women Across a Wide Range of Ages²¹



Ade

Prevalence of trichomoniasis, chlamydia and gonorrhea infections in a subset of females in the U.S. (n=7,593). ⁺ Adapted from Ginocchio 2012.⁻

Every Year, 10 Million Women Visit Their Healthcare Providers Seeking a Cure for Vaginitis[®]

Many different conditions may cause symptoms similar to TV, and co-infections can be common. If you aren't testing for TV using a more sensitive, FDA-cleared NAAT test — like the Aptima® Trichomonas vaginalis assay — you may be missing underlying cases of TV.

	Similar symptoms				
	Trichomoniasis	Bacterial Vaginosis (BV)	Yeast Infection	Chlamydia	Gonorrhea
Abnormal discharge	~	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Vaginal odor	\checkmark	\checkmark			
Vaginal irritation	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
ain during urination/sex	\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark

of T. vaginalis were found to be highest among women age 46 to 55 years and may be due to T. vaginalis *infiltrating* the subepithelial glands and being detected only during hormone-induced or antibiotic-induced changes in the vaginal flora."

STEMMER, MD³



Trichomoniasis Continues to Spread

A TV infection may not clear on its own and may continue to spread.⁵ If left untreated, TV infection can be linked to:

- ► Increased risk of HIV transmission⁶
- Concurrent STIs (CT, NG and HSV types 1 & 2)⁷
- Prolonged HPV infection⁸
- Adverse pregnancy outcomes, including preterm delivery and low birth weight⁶
- Patient anxiety and discomfort

ACOG Guideline for Treatment⁹:

▶ Metronidazole, 500 mg orally 2x/day for 7 days.

(In "Nucleic acid amplification testing (NAAT) is recommended for the diagnosis of trichomoniasis."



⊘ Don't Trust a Negative Wet Mount

Up to 50% of TV infections are missed by a wet mount.¹⁰

Wet mount testing results can be unreliable because:

- ► Testing sensitivity declines over time.⁶
- ► Specimens are often inadequate or lack whole, motile organisms.

Motile Organisms Decrease Rapidly



Aptima[®] Trichomonas vaginalis Assay Detects up to 100% of TV Infections¹³



This chart is a representation of clinical data from multiple published sources. The clinical studies represented within these sources were conducted using different study designs with various assays.