

## Getting Tested is Easy

To test for a *Trichomonas vaginalis* (TV) infection, your healthcare provider will take a simple, painless sample using a vaginal swab or collect a urine sample.

⊕ **If your test is positive:** Treatment is simple. Antibiotics can clear your infection within a matter of days. Talk to your provider about treatment for your sexual partner(s), as 72% of male partners of women with trichomoniasis were also infected.<sup>5</sup> You should be retested 3 months after treatment to ensure you have not become re-infected.<sup>2</sup> For persistent infections, you should consider resistance testing.<sup>2</sup>

⊖ **If your test is negative:** Talk to your healthcare provider about other causes of vaginal symptoms. Your healthcare provider may complete further testing. In the future, you should attend your yearly well-woman exam and speak with your healthcare provider if your sexual behavior, patterns or partners change or you notice symptoms.



## Get tested. Get treated.

If you are experiencing vaginal discharge or other symptoms, start a conversation with your healthcare provider today about trichomoniasis. This infection affects women of all ages across all walks of life.

By knowing what to look for and taking control of your sexual health, you can reduce your chances of contracting this and other STIs. Your healthcare provider can advise you on ways to protect yourself and reduce your risk.

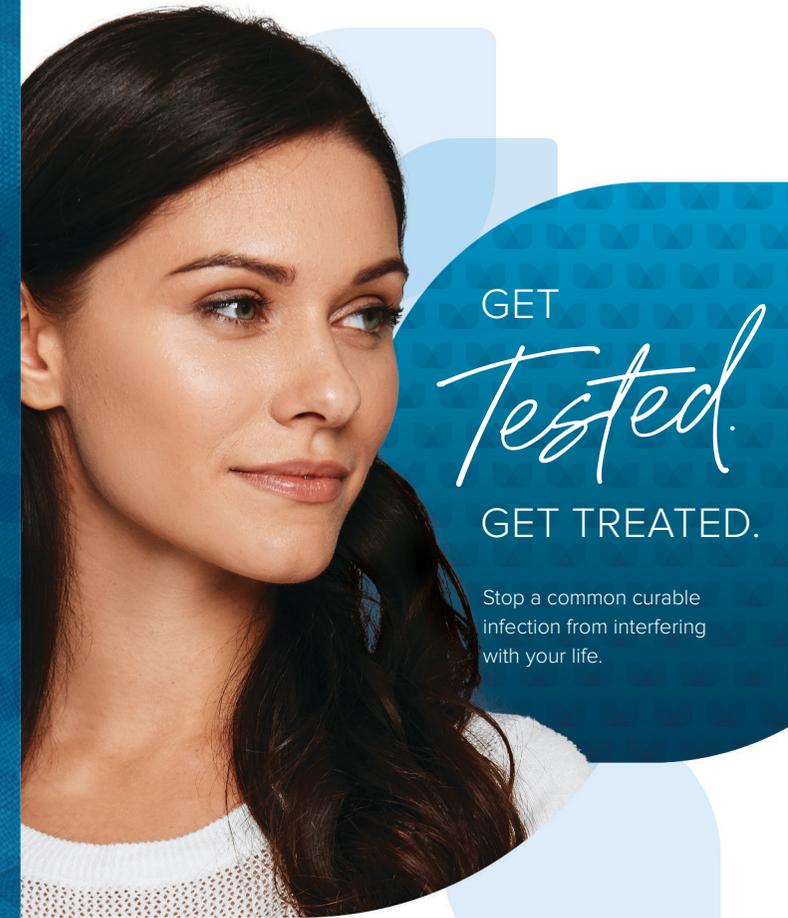
Knowing more about *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection, testing and treatment, allows you to take action and make decisions about your sexual health with confidence.

Visit [HologicWomensHealth.com](https://www.hologic.com/womenshealth) for more information

### References:

1. CDC. Incidence, Prevalence, and Cost of Sexually Transmitted Infection in the United States. Last reviewed: March 16, 2022. Accessed July 7, 2022. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/fact-sheets/std/STI-Incidence-Prevalence-Cost-Factsheet.html>. 2. Workowski KA, Bachmann LH, Chan PA, Johnston CM, Muzny CA, Park J, Reno H, Zenilman JM, Bolan GA. Sexually Transmitted Infections Treatment Guidelines, 2021. *MMWR Recomm Rep*. 2021;70(4):1-187. doi: 10.15585/mmwr.r7004a1 3. Ginocchio CC, et al. Prevalence of *Trichomonas vaginalis* and coinfection with *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* in the United States as determined by the Aptima *Trichomonas vaginalis* nucleic acid amplification assay. *J Clin Microbiol*. 2012;50(8):2601-8. doi:10.1128/JCM.00748-12 4. Allsworth JE, Ratner JA, Peipert JF. Trichomoniasis and other sexually transmitted infections: results from the 2001-2004 National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys. *Sex Transm Dis*. 2009;12:738-44. doi: 10.1097/OLQ.0b013e3181b38a4b 5. Seña AC, Miller WC, Hobbs MM, Schwabke JR, Leone PA, Swygard H, Atashili J, Cohen MS. *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection in male sexual partners: implications for diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2007;44(1):13-22. doi: 10.1086/511144

PP-00175-001 Rev. 004 ©2022 Hologic, Inc. All rights reserved. Hologic, The Science of Sure and associated logos are trademarks or registered trademarks of Hologic, Inc. and/or its subsidiaries in the United States and/or other countries. The content in this piece is for information purposes only and is not intended to be medical advice. Please contact your medical professional for specific advice regarding your health and treatment. This information may be relevant in the U.S. and other markets and is not intended as a product solicitation or promotion where such activities are prohibited. Because Hologic materials are distributed through websites, eBroadcasts and tradeshows, it is not always possible to control where such materials appear. For specific information on what products may be available in a particular country, please write to: [diagnostic.solutions@hologic.com](mailto:diagnostic.solutions@hologic.com).



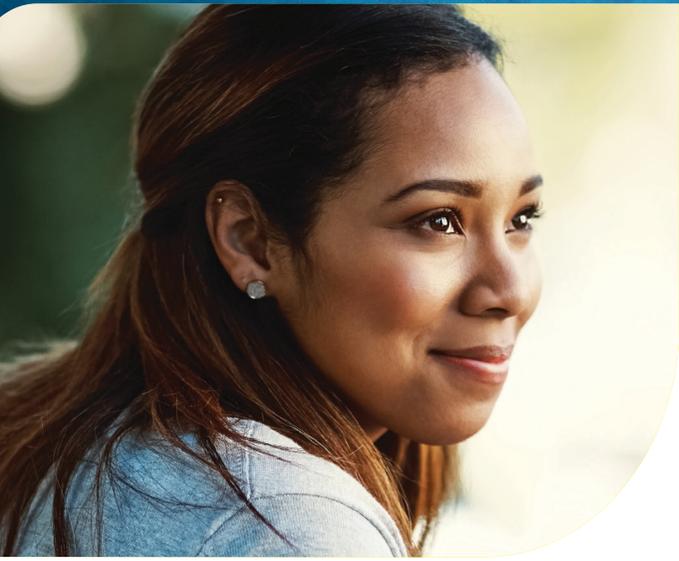
GET

*Tested.*

GET TREATED.

Stop a common curable infection from interfering with your life.

## *Trichomonas vaginalis* Infection Testing



The latest CDC estimate reveals 6.9 million new Trichomoniasis infections<sup>1</sup>

### Vaginal Symptoms for TV Include<sup>2</sup>:

- ✓ Itching
- ✓ Burning
- ✓ Redness or soreness of the genitals
- ✓ Discomfort with urination
- ✓ Discharge with unusual smell
- ✓ Unpleasant feeling during sex

If you have one or more of these symptoms, you may have an infection caused by yeast, bacteria or a parasite called *Trichomonas vaginalis* (TV). TV is transmitted during sexual intercourse and causes trichomoniasis.<sup>2</sup> Most people with TV - about 70% - have no symptoms.<sup>2</sup> Without treatment, the infection can persist for years.<sup>2</sup>

## Trichomoniasis: The Most Common Curable Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI)<sup>2</sup>

2.6 Million infections in the U.S.<sup>1</sup>

### Who Has It?

- ▶ Both women and men can be infected.<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ You can have a TV infection with minimal or no symptoms.<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ High infection rates exist among women of all ages.<sup>3</sup>
- ▶ Prevalence rates are as high in women under 24 years as they are for women over 24 years.<sup>2</sup>

### The Risks of Untreated Infections:

TV infections can last for months or years without treatment.<sup>2</sup> Accurate diagnosis is essential to determine appropriate treatment for the patient and for his or her sexual partner(s).

Without treatment, TV infections can lead to:

- ▶ Pregnancy complications, including preterm delivery and low birth weight.<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ A higher chance of becoming infected with other STIs, such as HIV, when exposed.<sup>4</sup>
- ▶ Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID).<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ Endometritis.<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ Discomfort from symptoms.

### How Will I Know?

The only way to know if you have a *Trichomonas vaginalis* (TV) infection is with an examination and a laboratory test ordered by your healthcare provider.<sup>2</sup>

### Should I Be Tested?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends all women seeking care for vaginal discharge or symptoms or women with HIV should be tested for TV.<sup>2</sup>

CDC also suggests healthcare providers consider testing if you<sup>2</sup>:

- ✓ Have new or multiple sex partners
- ✓ Have been diagnosed with another STI
- ✓ Have not consistently used condoms
- ✓ Have been diagnosed with HIV
- ✓ Have vaginal symptoms and are pregnant
- ✓ Were diagnosed with and treated for trichomoniasis 3 months ago