

Overview on Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Women's Health



Chlamydia/Gonorrhea Screening

Chlamydia trachomatis infections are recognized as a leading cause of sexually transmitted disease in the United States. *C. trachomatis* is known to cause cervicitis and pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). Chlamydia screening is recommended by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) for women between the ages of 15 and 25 annually. 75% of women with Chlamydia have no symptoms of disease.

Gonorrhea Screening can spread into the uterus or fallopian tubes and cause pelvic inflammatory disease. CDC estimates that more than 700,000 persons in the U.S. get new Gonorrhea infections each year.

Both Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoea may infect the anal/rectal canal or throat of sexually active individuals. Detection of this organism may be important for determining the risk for disease progression or transmission.

Chlamydia

| | Overall Sensitivity | Overall Specificity |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Female Swab | 95.1% | 96.7% |
| Female Urine | 83.0% | 97.1% |
| Male Swab | 94.7% | 91.7% |
| Male Urine | 94.6% | 89.0% |

Gonorrhea

| | Overall Sensitivity | Overall Specificity |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Female Swab | 96.49 | 99.0% |
| Female Urine | 86.3% | 99.1% |
| Male Swab | 98.1% | 97.9% |
| Male Urine | 98.1% | 97.9% |

Vaginal or Urethral

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Test Codes: Chlamydia | 17303 |
| Gonorrhea | 17304 |
| Chlamydia/Gonorrhea | 17305 |

Specimen Requirements: Probetec collection device from Endocervical/ Urethral Swab or Urine

Throat or Rectal

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Test Codes: Chlamydia/Gonorrhea | |
| Throat | 70051 |
| Rectal | 16506 |

Specimen Requirements: Aptima collection device (purple swab)

HPV

American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology (ACOG) recommends that women 30-64 be screened for HPV in adjunct to Pap at least once every three years. A woman infected with HPV in her teen years may not exhibit symptoms until she is in her 30s or 40s. That is when her risk for cervical cancer is at its highest. Combining the HPV test with the Pap test can help ensure the disease is caught early. In women 21 to 29, Pap with reflex to HPV is still the recommendation set by ACOG.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Test Codes: Pap with HPV | 51181 |
| (for ages 30-64) | |
| Pap with Reflex to HPV | 51180 |
| (for age 20 and over) | |

Specimen Requirements: Endocervical Swab or out of ThinPrep vial

Bacterial Vaginosis/Vaginitis Panel (BVV)

Detect the three primary causes of vaginal infections in one simple test.

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| <i>Pathogen</i> | <i>Sensitivity</i> | <i>Specificity</i> |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Trichomonas | 92% | 99.7% |
| G. vaginalis | 95% | 100% |
| Candida | 82% | 98.4% |

Test Code: BVV 14577

Specimen Requirements: BVV kit

HIV

Detection of HIV antibodies is the most efficient and only FDA cleared method for determining whether an individual has HIV infection. Our current assay has an analytical sensitivity and specificity that exceed 99% and 98% respectively. Because of their implications, all reactive HIV tests must be confirmed with the Western Blot Assay.³

Test Code: HIV Antibody Screen 19728
w/Reflex

Specimen Requirements: 1 tube 4-10 mL
Original
unopened tube

Herpes

Genital herpes is a chronic, lifelong viral infection. Two types of HSV have been identified, HSV1 and HSV2. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines state that type specific testing should be used when diagnosing an infection for the purposes of prognosis and counseling. MACL offers HerpeSelect, an FDA approved type specific test.

The clinical considerations and recommendations set by the American College of Obstetricians and Gyn (ACOG) has established that a definitive diagnosis should be confirmed by laboratory test even if the infection was established in the past on clinical symptoms.⁴

Test Code: HSV 1/2 IgG 6447

Specimen Requirements: 1 ml serum
Transport at room
temperature

Syphilis

This sexually transmitted disease is often missed because many of the signs and symptoms are indistinguishable from other diseases. The CDC recommends using a serum test to aid in diagnosis.

Test Code: RPR with Reflex to Titer and
Confirmatory Testing 36126

Specimen Requirements: 1 ml serum
Room
temperature

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¹ BD ProbeTec™ ET Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoeae Amplified DNA Assays, September 2008.

² BD Affirm VPIII Package Insert, January 2009.

³ CDC/MMWR Update: HIV Counseling and testing Using Rapid tests - United States, 1995, March 27, 1998/47(II); 211-215.

⁴ ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 57, November 2004.

⁵ CDC/MMWR Weekly: Syphilis Testing Algorithms Using Treponemal Tests for Initial Screening – August 15, 2008/57(32);872-875.