



Mycoplasma genitalium

Find the hidden STI that might be harming your patients.

Detect *Mycoplasma genitalium* (Mgen) with the FDA-cleared Aptima® Assay

Mycoplasma genitalium, or Mgen, is a bacterium that can cause cervicitis, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), and male urethritis. It can coexist with other STIs and cause similar symptoms. Testing for and identifying Mgen aids in accurate and timely diagnosis for symptomatic patients.



Advanced testing amplifies awareness

Recently developed detection capabilities have increased awareness of Mgen as a common STI, prevalent in 10.2% of females and 10.6% of males.*¹



Often and easily overlooked

Mgen can be asymptomatic. It can also exhibit symptoms similar to (or coexist with) other common STIs, including chlamydia, gonorrhea, and/or trichomoniasis.



Requires specific treatment

Although STIs present with similar symptoms, each responds better to different medications. Mgen can be highly resistant to standard first-line antibiotics.



NAAT testing is recommended by the CDC

Microscopy and culture are not commercially feasible methods of detection for Mgen due to the pathogen's lack of cell wall² and fastidious nature.

*Study population included symptomatic and asymptomatic subjects for both sexes.

Mgen can be harmful if left untreated



Detected in up to

30% of women with clinical cervicitis³

- Identified in up to 22% of PID cases⁴
- Infected patients are 2 times more likely to acquire HIV⁵



Responsible for

30% of persistent or recurrent urethritis in men⁴

Additionally, Mgen coinfection is common in men

- *C trachomatis*: 35%
- *N gonorrhoeae*: 14%
- *C trachomatis* & *N gonorrhoeae*: 19%

Get the right answer with one test

Diagnose the cause of patients' symptoms and reduce negative outcomes associated with untreated infections with one test.

SYMPTOMS

- Frequent urination
- Abnormal vaginal or penile discharge
- Abnormal vaginal bleeding between periods or after intercourse
- Vaginal irritation or itching
- Pain during intercourse
- Burning during urination

SUSPECTED PATHOGENS

- Chlamydia
- Gonorrhea
- Trichomoniasis
- Mgen

ONE SPECIMEN

STI panels test for all 4 pathogens with 1 urogenital sample*



*STI panels can be performed with any of the collection devices shown above.

Get the clear insights you need with Sonora Quest's full line of women's health tests. For more please contact your Sonora Quest Laboratories Sales Representative.

Sonora Quest STI panels utilize NAAT.

Per the CDC, nucleic acid amplification testing (NAAT) is the preferred method of detection.

Test Name	Components	TEST CODE
Mycoplasma genitalium (M-Gen), TMA	Mycoplasma genitalium	907271
STI Cervicitis Panel, TMA (CT/NG,TV, M-Gen)	Chlamydia Gonorrhea Trichomonas vaginalis Mycoplasma genitalium	804206
STI Pelvic Inflammatory Disease, TMA (CT/NG,TV, M-Gen)	Chlamydia Gonorrhea Trichomonas vaginalis Mycoplasma genitalium	804203
STI Male Urethritis, TMA (CT/NG,TV, M-Gen)	Chlamydia Gonorrhea Trichomonas vaginalis Mycoplasma genitalium	804205

All components of panels can be ordered separately: *Chlamydia trachomatis* RNA, TMA, Urogenital (test code 903150); *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (test code 903151); Chlamydia/*Neisseria gonorrhoeae* RNA, TMA, Urogenital (test code 904767); Trichomoniasis RNA, Qualitative, TMA (test code 904768); *Mycoplasma genitalium*, rRNA, TMA (test code 907271).



Sonora Quest Laboratories Advanced Women's Health

Delivering care for all stages of a woman's life requires testing that you can rely on for the insights you need to make informed health decisions. Sonora Quest's Advanced Women's Health makes testing more actionable and accessible to support you, your patients, and your patients' families.

References: 1. Gaydos CA, Manhart LE, Taylor SN, et al. Molecular testing for *Mycoplasma Genitalium* in the United States: Results from the Ames Prospective Multicenter Clinical Study. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology*. 2019;57(11). doi:10.1128/jcm.01125-19 2. Gatski M, Martin DH, Theall K, et al. *Mycoplasma genitalium* infection among HIV-positive women: prevalence, risk factors and association with vaginal shedding. *Int J STD AIDS*. 2011;22(3):155-159. doi: 10.1258/ijsa.2010.010320 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *2021 STD treatment guidelines*. Accessed September 21, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment-guidelines/>. 4. Flonda J, Gaydos CA, Perin J, et al. Does the Sex Risk Quiz predict *Mycoplasma genitalium* infection in urban adolescents and young adult women? *Sex-Transm-Dis*. 2018;45(11):728-734. doi:10.1097/OLQ.5. Mavedzenge N, Weiss HA. Association of *Mycoplasma genitalium* and HIV infection: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *AIDS*. 2009;23(5):611-620. doi 10.1097/QAD.0b013e328323da3e

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