



# Sense what can't be seen.

The Aptima *Trichomonas vaginalis* assay is the first nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) cleared by the FDA to test both symptomatic and asymptomatic patients—delivering up to 100% sensitivity, detecting infections missed by traditional methods and improving patients' care.

# A sensitive assay for improved patient care

## Trichomoniasis is more prevalent than chlamydia and gonorrhea combined<sup>1</sup>

Because up to 80% of patients are asymptomatic, a highly sensitive assay is crucial to diagnosing and treating infections.<sup>2</sup>

## Untreated Trichomonas vaginalis infections can have serious health consequences<sup>3</sup>

- Adverse pregnancy outcomes, including preterm delivery and low birth weight.
- Prolonged HPV infection.
- Increased risk for transmission and acquisition of HIV.
- Pelvic inflammatory disease and infertility.

The sensitivity of the Aptima *Trichomonas vaginalis* assay allows for an expanded sample type offering not seen previously with other methodologies

## Sensitivity and Specificity by Sample Type<sup>4</sup>

### Aptima Trichomonas vaginalis Assay

Specimen Type	Sensitivity (95% CI)*	Specificity (95% CI)*
Vaginal Swab	100% (94.7-100)	98.2% (96.7-99.0)
Endocervical Swab	100% (94.6-100)	98.1% (96.7-98.9)
ThinPrep <sup>®</sup> Solution	100% (95.6-100)	98.6% (97.4-99.2)

\*Score confidence interval.

### **Designed for excellent detection**

The Aptima *Trichomonas vaginalis* assay overcomes the challenges associated with traditional, less sensitive methodologies, making it a highly reliable test to diagnose *Trichomonas* infections.<sup>4-7</sup>

- ▶ Targets rRNA with up to 100% sensitivity.4-5
- Detects as little as a fraction of 1 organism, whereas wet mount requires at least 1,000 motile organisms/mL to visualize.<sup>4,8</sup>
- Performs with an up to 47.6% improved sensitivity compared to wet mount, the most commonly used diagnostic method.<sup>9</sup>



Multiple sample types make the Aptima *Trichomonas vaginalis* assay easy to order as 1) a stand alone test, 2) along with the Aptima Combo 2 assay for CT/NG or 3) with the ThinPrep Pap Test.



## Choose the Aptima *Trichomonas vaginalis* assay for up to 100% detection and improved patient care.<sup>4</sup>

#### References:

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Fact Sheet: Incidence, Prevalence, and Cost of Sexually Transmitted Infections in the United States. CDC website. http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/sti-estimates-fact-sheet-feb-2013.pdf. Published February 2013. Accessed March 24, 2015. 2. Koumans EH, Sternberg M, Bruce C, et al. The prevalence of bacterial vaginosis in the United States, 2001-2004; associations with symptoms, sexual behaviors, and reproductive health. Sex Transm Dis. 2007;34(11):864-869. 3. Chapin K, Andrea S. APTIMA Trichonomas vaginalis, a transcription-mediated amplification assay for detection of Trichomonas vaginalis in urogenital specimens. Expert Rev Mol Diagn. 2011;11(7):679-688. 4. Aptima Trichonomas vaginalis Assay (Panther system) [US package insert], San Diego, CA; Hologic, Inc., 2013. 5. Andrea SB, Chapin KC. Comparison of Aptima Trichonomas vaginalis transcription-mediated amplification assay and BD Affirm VPIII for detection of T. vaginalis in symptomatic women: performance parameters and epidemiological implications. J Clin Microbiol. 2011;49(3):866-869. 6. Nye MB, Schwebke JR, Body BA. Comparison of APTIMA Trichonomas vaginalis transcription-mediated amplification assay and polymerase chain reaction for diagnosis of trichomoniasis in men and women. Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2009;200(2):188.e1-188.e7. 7. Wendel KA, Erbelding EJ, Gaydos CA, Rompalo AM. Trichonomas vaginalis polymerase chain reaction compared with standard diagnostic and therapeutic protocols for detection and treatment of vaginal trichomoniasis. Clin Infect Dis. 2002;35(5):576-580. 8. Lee JJ, Moon HS, Lee TY, Hwang HS, Ahn MH, Ryu JS. PCR for diagnosis of male Trichomonas vaginalis infection with chronoic prostatitis and urethritis. Korean J Parasitol. 201;570(2):157-159. 9. Huppert JS, Mortensen JE, Reed JL, et al. Rapid antigen testing compares favorably with transcription-mediated amplification assay for the detection of Trichonomas vaginalis in young women. Clin Infect Dis. 2007;45(2):194-198. 10. Kingston MA, Bans

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