

Chlamydia is a common STI that can infect both men and women. It can harm the female reproductive system, making it hard or impossible to have babies later. In some cases, it can even lead to a dangerous pregnancy outside the womb.¹⁰

Gonorrhea is another STI that can infect the genitals, rectum, and throat. It's quite common, especially among young people aged 15 to 24 years. If not treated, it can cause a disease called Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID), which can create scars in the body and block the fallopian tubes. It can also cause pain, ectopic pregnancies, and infertility.¹¹

Trichomoniasis (TV) is a very common STI caused by a tiny parasite. Only about 30% of people with TV have symptoms. If not treated, it can increase the chances of getting other STIs, including HIV. It can also lead to problems like PID and Endometritis, and make pregnancy difficult.⁷

Mycoplasma genitalium (M. gen) is an STI that can affect anyone. It can infect the cervix, the inside of the penis, or the rectum. People with M. gen often don't have symptoms. If left untreated, it can cause serious and permanent health problems in women, including scar tissue formation, ectopic pregnancy, infertility, and long-term pelvic and abdominal pain. Pregnant people with M. gen may be at risk for preterm delivery or pregnancy loss.¹²

Genital Herpes is an STI caused by two types of viruses: herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) and herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2). It is common in the United States. While HSV-1 usually causes oral herpes, it can also spread from the mouth to the genitals through oral sex.¹⁶

Other STIs your doctor may want to test you for to make sure your sexual health is comprehensively evaluated include STIs like hepatitis B, HIV, syphilis, and HPV. Early detection allows for timely treatment, reducing complications and transmission risks.²³

Staying Healthy

To stay healthy and take care of your sexual health, remember these tips:

- ▶ Always use protection during sex to protect yourself from infections.
- ▶ Consider getting regular STI testing, especially if you have more than one partner.
- ▶ Talk openly with your healthcare provider about STIs and vaginal health. They are there to support you, provide accurate information, and guide you through testing and treatment. Don't hesitate to ask questions and give them accurate information.

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

*Calculation and data estimates based on cited reference

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INFORMED AND

In Charge.

TEST TODAY.

PROTECT TOMORROW.



**Screening and
Symptomatic Brochure**



Get Informed and Take Charge

Getting tested for STIs is vital to take care of your body and protect your ability to have children. Your doctor may suggest specific tests based on your age or if you have certain symptom(s) or risks. For example, if you notice strange discharge or other issues, it might be a sign of an infection or STI, so it's essential to talk to your doctor for the right diagnosis and treatment.

Some STIs may not cause symptoms, but they can still cause harm if left untreated. Treating them is essential to avoid health problems.

Overlapping Symptoms³⁻¹²

	Abnormal Discharge	Vaginal Odor	Vaginal Irritation	Pain During Urination/Sex
Trichomoniasis	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bacterial Vaginosis	✓	✓	✓	✓
Yeast Infection	✓		✓	✓
Chlamydia	✓		✓	✓
Gonorrhea	✓		✓	✓
Mycoplasma genitalium	✓		✓	✓

What is a Screening Test?

A screening testing is done to detect potential health disorders or diseases in people who do not have any symptoms of disease. The goal is to find early signs or risks of a certain disease or condition. This helps catch potential issues early, so doctors can act sooner.

What is a Symptomatic Test?

A symptomatic testing for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are done for patients that are experiencing symptoms related to sexually transmitted infections or vaginal issues. It helps identify the specific cause of the symptoms and confirm or rule out a diagnosis.

30%

As many as 30% of untreated chlamydia infections progress to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID).¹

45%

A study estimated that 45% of tubal factor infertility cases were caused by chlamydia infections.²



1 in 5 people in the U.S. have an STI.¹³

- CDC Prevalence, Incidence and Cost Estimates in 2018.

1 in 2 new STIs were acquired by people aged 15-24 years old.^{14*}

- Prevalence Estimates for 2018
by Kristen M. Keisel et. al.

CDC STI Guidelines for Testing¹⁵:

Chlamydia (CT)	Every year, sexually active women younger than 25 years, and older women with risk factors like new or multiple sex partners or a partner with an STI, should get screened for chlamydia. When symptoms are present, patients may notice abnormal or smelly discharge, a burning sensation when peeing, rectal pain, bleeding, or an unusual sore.
Gonorrhea (NG)	Every year, sexually active women younger than 25 years, and older women with risk factors like new or multiple sex partners or a partner with an STI, should get screened for gonorrhea. When symptoms are present, they can include painful or burning sensations when peeing, increased discharge, vaginal bleeding between periods, anal itching, soreness, and painful bowel movements.
Trichomonas (TV)	Doctors should test for women with unusual discharge, pain during sex or urination, or irritation and itching around your genitals. In certain situations, symptom-free women may also need testing when they first visit.
Mycoplasma genitalium (M. gen)	Women with recurrent cervicitis or PID should be tested for M. gen, including a resistance test if possible. However, testing is not suggested for symptom-free women.
Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV 1 or 2)	You should look to get tested if you have sores or if your partner has herpes. If you're at risk, like having many partners, you might need a test.