



HOLOGIC®

The right diagnosis. The first time.

Get her back to everyday life by accurately diagnosing vaginitis with an objective and comprehensive method.

Aptima® BV
Assay

Aptima® CV/TV
Assay

Vaginitis is the Leading Reason for OBGYN Visits^{1,2}

Most women will experience an episode of vaginitis at least once in their lifetime.³



90% of vaginitis is caused by BV, *Candida* vaginitis (CV) and *Trichomonas vaginalis* (TV) infections, either individually or in combination.⁴

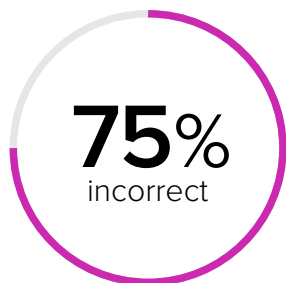


When symptomatic, many women resort to self-treating before visiting an HCP; however, self-diagnosis of common vaginitis is not recommended.

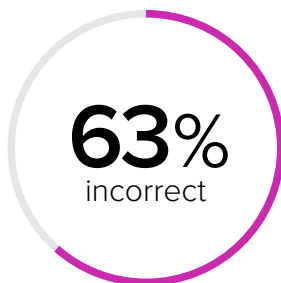
► Mixed infections and overlapping symptoms make clinical diagnosis a challenge.⁶

► 30% of symptomatic women will remain undiagnosed after clinical evaluation.^{5,6}

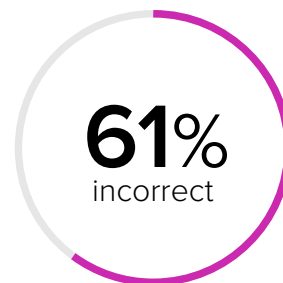
Correctness of Diagnosis in Recurrent Vaginitis⁷



Mixed Infection
(Microscopy)



Bacterial Vaginosis
(Amsel Criteria)



Bacterial Vaginosis
(Physical Exam)



- **37%** of women with BV are also infected with TV and/or *Candida* species.⁸
- **51%** of women diagnosed with BV experience recurrent symptoms within 12 months.⁹



The Risks of Delayed or Misdiagnosis

Untreated BV and TV infections can lead to increased risk for complications such as¹⁰:



Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including chlamydia, gonorrhea, *Mycoplasma genitalium*, HPV and HIV.



Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and cervicitis.



Pregnancy-related concerns such as premature delivery and low birth weight.

The DNA Probe Method Is Less Comprehensive, Less Sensitive, and Lacks Specificity

	BV	TV	CV
DNA Probe Method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lacks specificity resulting in overdiagnosis of BV.¹¹ ▶ The detection of only <i>G. vaginalis</i> is not a specific marker for BV thus it cannot be used to diagnose BV.¹² ▶ ACOG does not currently support DNA probe method for diagnosis of BV.¹³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ TV sensitivity is 46% resulting in underdiagnosis of TV.¹¹ ▶ CDC and ACOG do not currently support DNA probe method for diagnosis of TV.^{10,13} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Does not speciate <i>Candida</i>.¹³ ▶ <i>C. glabrata</i> is important to identify because it is azole resistant, thus requires alternative treatment.¹³ ▶ Only 58% specific for <i>Candida</i>.¹¹
Aptima® BV, CV/TV Assays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aptima BV assay reports a single qualitative result for <i>Lactobacillus</i> spp., <i>G. vaginalis</i>, and <i>A. vaginae</i>.¹⁴ ▶ Aptima BV assay provides a clear diagnosis for BV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aptima TV assay sensitivity is 100% and TV using CV/TV is 96-97%.^{15,16} ▶ CDC and ACOG recommend NAAT testing for diagnosis of TV.^{10,13} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aptima CV/TV assay speciates <i>Candida</i> spp.¹⁵ ▶ The Aptima CV/TV assay delivers a total of 3 positive or negative results for <i>Candida</i> species, <i>C. glabrata</i>, and TV.¹⁵

Aptima® NAAT Assays More Accurately Identify Vaginitis Pathogens than Traditional Diagnostic Methods

Detect Up to

5x

More Infections

- ▶ **Detects 3 times more mixed infection cases** than clinical diagnosis with wet mount, culture, and Amsel's criteria.¹⁷
- ▶ **Detects mixed infections more frequently** than either clinical evaluation or probe testing.¹⁷
- ▶ **Detects 3 to 5 times more TV infections** than wet-mount microscopy.¹⁰

Test together. Treat differently.

	BV	TV	Candidiasis
Treatment¹⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metronidazole ▶ Clindamycin ▶ Secnidazole ▶ Tinidazole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metronidazole ▶ Tinidazole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clotrimazole ▶ Miconazole ▶ Tioconazole ▶ Butoconazole
Clinical Management¹⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recommend additional STI testing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recommend additional STI testing, EPT, and retest at 3 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Consider azole resistance with <i>C. glabrata</i> call out

Aptima® Multitest Swab Collection Kit

**One sample. Multiple results.
Maximum efficiency.**

Detect up to **7 infections** and disease states with just one vaginal swab sample:

- ▶ Bacterial vaginosis
- ▶ Chlamydia
- ▶ C. species
- ▶ Gonorrhea
- ▶ *C. glabrata*
- ▶ *Mycoplasma genitalium*
- ▶ *Trichomonas vaginalis*



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