

UROGEN PLUS

SPOT ON
Genetic Testing



Clinical Relevance

- Mycoplasma and Ureaplasma, which are collectively called mycoplasmas; are the smallest free-living bacteria. There are four recognized as human pathogens; *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, *Mycoplasma hominis*, *Mycoplasma genitalium*, and *Ureaplasma urealyticum*. Women's Health testing encompasses all of these organisms except *M. pneumoniae* which is the cause of upper respiratory tract diseases such as tracheobronchitis, atypical pneumonia.
- *Mycoplasma hominis* and *Ureaplasma urealyticum* have been isolated from the genitourinary tract and are known to cause non-gonococcal urethritis, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), or bacterial vaginosis.
- Ureaplasma is a bacterium that can be passed through sexual contact, although it is not considered a classic STI or STD because of its low degree of pathogenicity.⁴ It is the cause of Non-gonococcal urethritis.
- *M. genitalium* infections in women are commonly asymptomatic. *M. genitalium* can be detected in 10%–30% of women with clinical cervicitis, and most ^{1, 2} studies have found that this organism is more common among women with cervicitis than those without this syndrome.^{3,4,5} *M. genitalium* also causes Non-gonococcal urethritis.

Analytes Detected:

- Ureaplasma urealyticum
- Mycoplasma genitalium
- Ureaplasma parvum
- Mycoplasma hominis

Sample Type:

- Cervical/vaginal swabs collected and placed immediately in E-Swab transport medium.

References:

1. Falk L. The overall agreement of proposed definitions of mucopurulent cervicitis in women at high risk of chlamydia infection. *Acta Derm Venereol* 2010;90:506–11.
2. Lusk MJ, Konecny P, Naing ZW, et al. Mycoplasma genitalium is associated with cervicitis and HIV infection in an urban Australian STI clinic population. *Sex Transm Infect* 2011;87:107–9.
3. Huppert JS, Mortensen JE, Reed JL, et al. Mycoplasma genitalium detected by transcription-mediated amplification is associated with Chlamydia trachomatis in adolescent women. *Sex Transm Dis* 2008;35:250–4.
4. Casin I, Vexiau-Robert D, De La Salmoniere P, et al. High prevalence of *Mycoplasma genitalium* in the lower genitourinary tract of women attending a sexually transmitted disease clinic in Paris, France. *Sex Transm Dis* 2002;29:353–9.
5. Corodova, C. M., Cunha R. A. F. Relevant Prevalence of Mycoplasma hominis and Ureaplasma urealyticum Serogroups in HIV-1 infected men without urethritis symptoms. *On-line version ISSN 1678-9946*.