

Aren't all STI Tests Pretty Much the Same?

The short answer, no.



Simultaneous & Comprehensive Molecular Testing for Bacterial, Viral, & Parasitic Sexually Transmitted Infections

- ✓ SimpleTest™ uses a proprietary nucleic acid multiplex technology, recommended by the CDC, for the simultaneous & comprehensive detection of STIs.¹
- ✓ Multiplex nucleic acid technology provides higher sensitivity, 100% specificity, and a 600% higher detection rate over culture-based technology.
- ✓ In addition, this comprehensive technology a SimpleTest™ also **uniquely identifies 27 co-infections often missed due to displaying no symptoms or presenting similar symptoms to other STIs.**²

COMPLETE PLUS

Noninvasive Genital & Oral STI Detection

Complete PLUS uses a urine sample for the detection of 9 genital STI targets and a saliva sample for the detection 9 oral STI targets.

9 Pathogen Targets:

- Neisseria Gonorrhoeae (NG)
- Chlamydia Trachomatis (CT)
- Trichomonas Vaginalis (TV)
- Mycoplasma Genitalium (Mgen)
- Ureaplasma Urealyticum (UU)
- Treponema Pallidum (Syphilis)
- Herpes Simplex Virus 1 (HSV-1)
- Herpes Simplex Virus 2 (HSV-2)
- Monkeypox Virus (MPXV)

Test data demonstrates that approximately **32% of patients tested for only GC and CT may have other significant pathogens which are treatable.**³

WHAT IS STI?

STI stands for sexually transmitted infection. STIs are infections transmitted from human to human through sexual contact when a body fluid containing a sexually transmitted pathogen is deposited on a susceptible body site.

CLINICAL PRESENTATIONS

- Pain when urinating
- Abdominal and/or pelvic pain (pelvic inflammatory disease)
- Vaginal or penile discharge
- Painful and non-painful sores
- Rectal pain
- Sore throat
- Infertility
- Pregnancy complications such as failure to thrive
- Pelvic inflammatory disease

BURDEN IN THE US¹

- 1.6 million cases of Chlamydia (6% increase from 2015)
- 677,769 cases of Gonorrhea (45% increase from 2016)
- 133,945 cases of Syphilis (52% increase from 2016)
- 2,148 cases of Congenital Syphilis (235% increase from 2016)

WHY TEST?

- Clinical presentation of STIs are very similar to other infections such as UTIs and vaginitis.
- Testing is the only way to know if an STI pathogen is responsible for the clinical presentation.
- Testing is the only way to know the best treatment plan for the clinical presentation.
- **STIs are asymptomatic in at least 50% of infected individuals.**
- Asymptomatic individuals can transmit the infection to their sexual partners and babies.
- Left untreated the infection can spread from the infected site to other critical parts of the body causing systemic health concerns.
- Systemic spread of STIs is associated with increase in additional disease risks, irreversible medical conditions, and in some cases death.