

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)

General:

Getting tested for STDs (sexually transmitted diseases) is an important step in protecting the health of sexually active patients. The term “sexually transmitted disease” (STD) has replaced the term “venereal disease”. STDs are generally acquired by sexual contact. Some infections are also transmitted non-sexually such as diaplacentally during pregnancy or from mother to infant during childbirth, through blood transfusions or through shared needles. Sexually transmitted infections have a range of signs and symptoms and may go unnoticed until complications occur or a sexual partner is diagnosed.

The PCR based STD panels include:

STD Profile 1

Chlamydia Trachomatis, Neisseria Gonorrhoeae, Mycoplasma Hominis, Mycoplasma Genitalium, Ureaplasma Urealyticum/Parvum, Trichomonas Vaginalis.

STD Profile 2

Herpes Simplex Virus Type 1 and 2 (HSV), Varicella Zoster Virus, Cytomegaly Virus (CMV), Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV), Treponema Pallidum, Haemophilus Ducreyi

STD Profile 3

Chlamydia Trachomatis, Neisseria Gonorrhoeae, Mycoplasma Hominis, Mycoplasma Genitalium, Ureaplasma Urealyticum/Parvum, Trichomonas Vaginalis, Herpes Simplex Virus Type 1 and 2 (HSV), Varicella Zoster Virus, Cytomegaly Virus (CMV), Lymphogranuloma Venereum (LGV), Treponema Pallidum, Haemophilus Ducreyi

STD Profile 4

Chlamydia Trachomatis, Neisseria Gonorrhoeae, Mycoplasma Hominis, Mycoplasma Genitalium, Ureaplasma Urealyticum/Parvum, Trichomonas Vaginalis, Herpes Virus Types I and II, Varicella Zoster Virus, Cytomegaly (CMV), Lymphogranuloma Venereum (LGV), Treponema Pallidum, Haemophilus Ducreyi, incl. Genital culture.

STD Profile-Comprehensive (28 Pathogens)

Chlamydia Trachomatis, Neisseria Gonorrhoeae, Hominis, Genitalium, Ureaplasma Urealyticum/Parvum, Trichomonas Vaginalis, Herpes Simplex Virus Type 1 and 2 (HSV), Varicella Zoster Virus (VZV), Cytomegaly Virus (CMV), Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV), Treponema Pallidum,

Haemophilus Ducreyi, Candida albicans (CA), Candida dubliniensis (CD), Candida glabrata (CG), Candida krusei (CK), Candida lusitaniae (CL), Candida parapsilosis (CP), Candida tropicalis (CTp), Atopobium vaginae (Quantitative) (AV), Bacterial vaginosis-associated bacteria 2 (BVAB2), Bacteroides fragilis (BF), Gardnerella vaginalis (Quantitative) (GV), Lactobacillus spp. (Quantitative) (Lacto), Megasphaera Type 1 (Mega1), Mobiluncus spp. (Mob)

Benefits: Several pathogens can be detected in one test.

Preanalytics: Do not freeze samples.

Stability: Thin Prep - 6 weeks at 2 to 8°C

Surepath - 6 weeks at 2 to 8°C

Cervical swab/brush - 1 week at 2 to 8°C

eNAT- 1 month at 2 to 8°C

Urine -1 week at 2 to 8°C

Material: Dry Swab

Thin Prep

LBC

Urine (PCR Panels)

Swab with Media (Genital Culture)

Serum (Blood Tests)

TAT: PCR - 1-2 days

Immunoassay - same day

Microbiology - 2-3 days

Method: PCR, Microbiology, Immunoassay

Signs/symptoms that may indicate an STD include:

Sores on the genitals, in oral or rectal areas, painful or burning sensation when urinating, discharge from genitals, unusual vaginal bleeding, swollen inguinal lymph nodes, lower abdominal pain. Symptoms may appear several days to years after exposure depending on the organism. They may resolve within a few weeks, even without treatment, but progression with later complications or recurrence is also possible.

Complications:

Recurrent genital sores, pain during intercourse, scrotal pain, redness and swelling, pelvic pain, eye inflammation, arthritis, pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility.

Results:STD Sample Reports: <https://www.fml-dubai.com/std-panel/>

Blood tests (Serum Sample) include testing for HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Syphilis

Microbiology tests include common bacterial infections (Gonorrhoea, Candidiasis, Gardnerella, etc.)

For complete list of laboratory test offered at Freiburg Medical Laboratory, please visit
<http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/>