

STD panel Detection of 10 Pathogens causing Sexually Transmitted Diseases

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.

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.

In this STD panel the following 10 pathogens causing STDs can be detected simultaneously in one sample by PCR:

Chlamydia trachomatis Neisseria gonorrhoeae Mycoplasma hominis Mycoplasma genitalium Ureaplasma urealyticum Ureaplasma parvum Trichomonas vaginalis Gardnerella vaginalis Herpes virus types I and II

Material:dry swabs - anal, vaginal, endo-cervical, urethral, (or urine, 10 ml cooled, less sensitive)TAT:5-7 days

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