



Updated 2/21/17 (Original announcement: 2/1/2017)

## **NEW *Trichomonas vaginalis* Nucleic Acid Amplification Test**

Vaginal infections caused by *Trichomonas vaginalis* are among the most common conditions transmitted sexually.<sup>1</sup> It is estimated that in the United States 7.4 million new cases of trichomoniasis occur annually compared with 3 million cases of chlamydia and 718,000 cases of gonorrhea.<sup>2</sup> Trichomoniasis is not a nationally reportable infection.<sup>3</sup>

Trichomoniasis is caused by the parasitic protozoan *Trichomonas vaginalis*. About 70% of women and men do not have symptoms when infected. When symptoms do occur they typically begin 5 to 28 days after exposure. Symptoms can include itching in the genital area, a bad smelling thin vaginal discharge, burning with urination, and pain with sex.<sup>2</sup> Having trichomoniasis increases the risk of getting HIV/AIDS. It may also cause complications during pregnancy.

### **Diagnostic Testing Information**

- **Test Name:** Trichomonas vaginalis NAAT
- **Test Code:** SS00200
- **Methodology:** Strand Displacement Amplification using the Beckton-Dickinson Viper system
- **Specimen Types:** endocervical swab , Collection Kit 29; neat female urine, Collection Kit 28 (Patients should not urinate for one hour prior to urine specimen collection). **NOTE: Male urine specimens are not acceptable.**
- **Specimen Handling:** Specimens must be stored and transported to the lab at 2-8C (refrigerated with cool packs)
- **Turn-around Time:** 2-3 days
- **Results:** No *Trichomonas vaginalis* DNA detected; *Trichomonas vaginalis* DNA detected; Inconclusive
- **CPT Code:** 87661
- **Price:** \$48.99

### **References**

1. Weinstock, H., S. Berman, and W. Cates Jr. 2004. Sexually transmitted diseases among American youth: incidence and prevalence estimates, 2000. *Perspect. Sex. Reprod. Health* 36(1): 6-10.
2. [Soper D.](#) 2004. Trichomoniasis: under control or undercontrolled? *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* 2 190(1): 281-90.
3. Schwebke, J. and Burgess, D. 2004. Trichomoniasis, 2004. *Clinical Micro reviews*, p 794-803.

