RATES OF CO-INFECTION

WITH CHLAMYDIA, GONORRHEA, TRICHOMONAS, AND MYCOPLASMA GENITALIUM IN CLIENTS SEEKING STI SERVICES, OAKLAND COUNTY, MI

BACKGROUND

- Mycoplasma genitalium (MG) was identified as an emerging pathogen by CDC in 2015.
- In February 2016, Oakland County Health Division (OCHD) ran a pilot study of 500 patients.
- 11.6% of patients in the study were positive for MG.
- MG is routinely tested for in Europe and Australia.
- Little is known about rates of infection in the United States.
- All patients presenting to OCHD clinics are tested for MG.

METHODS

From August 1, 2016 to October 11, 2018, a Nucleic Acid Amplified Test (NAAT) for MG was added to standard STI testing for 20,745 patients presenting to OCHD clinics. Testing was performed using Aptima Combo 2 (CT/NG) IVD kits, Aptima TV IVD, and analyte specific reagents for MG on the Hologic Panther analyzer.

RESULTS

- 12.9% of samples tested were positive for MG. Of the 20,745 samples tested, 9.3% were positive for chlamydia, 5.0% were positive for gonorrhea, and 3.8% were positive for trichomonas.
- In males, there was not a notable difference in the rate of MG infections in men who have sex with women (MSW) men who have sex with men (MSM) or men who have sex with men and women (MSMW).

CONCLUSIONS

- Adding MG to the standard STI test panel should be considered.
- Routine testing should be considered in high risk populations to monitor incidence and ensure effective treatment.
- MG had a higher incidence than chlamydia, gonorrhea, and trichomonas providing evidence that MG is an STI.
- Our data indicated a significant number of patients were positive for MG only (irrespective of gender), which highlights the importance of testing, as the most effective treatment for MG is not the same as other STIs.