



STI panels for symptomatic visits

Find the cause Deliver targeted treatment

To deliver the highest quality of care for your patients, rely on our wide range of tests to meet your patients' diverse needs

STIs are a public health crisis

In the US, 2.5 million cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis were reported in 2019, a nearly 30% increase since 2015, and the highest number ever.¹ The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has deemed this steady increase in sexually transmitted infections (STIs) a public health crisis.

Find out what's causing the symptoms—with STI panels from Quest Diagnostics



Chlamydia

2.4 million cases, with young people aged 15–24 years making up 61% of cases^{1,2}



Gonorrhea

209,000 cases, with young people aged 15–24 years making up 42% of cases^{1,2}



Herpes simplex genital lesion

572,000 new genital herpes infections every year³



Mycoplasma genitalium

Detected in up to 30% of women with clinical cervicitis and 30% of men with urethritis^{4,5}



Syphilis

156,000 cases, with a sharp increase in cases among newborns (ie, congenital syphilis), which nearly quadrupled between 2015 and 2019^{1,2}



Trichomoniasis

Estimated 2.6 million cases annually, up 42% from 2015²

Quickly addressing symptoms and syndromes is vital

Rapid initiation of a targeted treatment plan can help improve treatment compliance, prevent complications and reinfection, reduce or prevent transmission, and avoid negative outcomes associated with untreated infections.

Gain greater insight into your patients' symptoms and risk



For her protection

Identify what's causing symptoms in your female patients

Untreated STIs can have devastating consequences. STI testing helps you determine a diagnosis, informing more precise treatment, as syndromes may have common symptoms.

THE SYNDROME

Cervicitis

Cervicitis is an inflammation of the cervix, commonly associated with STIs⁴

- Cervicitis might be a sign of upper-genital tract infection
- Typically associated with *C trachomatis* or *N gonorrhoeae*, *M genitalium*; can be detected in 10%–30% of cases⁴
- The CDC recommends that persistent cervicitis should be⁴:
 - » Assessed for signs of PID
 - » Tested for *C trachomatis*, *N gonorrhoeae*, *M genitalium*, and *T vaginalis*

THE SYNDROME

Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)

PID comprises a spectrum of inflammatory disorders of the upper female genital tract, often due to STIs.⁶

- PID can be difficult to diagnose due to the wide variation in symptoms⁶
- 1 in 8 women with a history of PID experience difficulties getting pregnant⁶
- Even women with subclinical or asymptomatic PID might be at risk for infertility⁷
- *M genitalium* has been detected in up to 22% of PID cases, depending on the setting⁸

Syndrome	Symptom(s) ^{4,6}	Possible cause ^{4,6}	Test name	Test code	CPT code ^a
Cervicitis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaginal discharge • Abnormal vaginal bleeding • Painful intercourse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> • <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> • <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> • <i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i> 	STI Cervicitis panel	36962	87491
Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain in the lower abdomen and pelvis • Heavy vaginal discharge with an unpleasant odor • Abnormal vaginal bleeding • Painful intercourse 		STI Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) panel	36965	87591 87661 87563

All components of panels can be ordered separately: *C trachomatis* (test code 11361); *N gonorrhoeae* (test code 11362); *C trachomatis/N gonorrhoeae* (test code 11363); *trichomoniasis* (test code 19550); *Mycoplasma genitalium* (test code 91475).



For his health

Determine the underlying cause and initiate targeted therapy for male patients

Many infections can affect men in very different ways than they affect women. Guideline-aligned tests specific to your male patients help you deliver the highest quality care.

THE SYNDROME

Male urethritis

Male urethritis is inflammation of the urethra and is normally categorized as gonococcal urethritis (GU) or nongonococcal urethritis (NGU).

- Male urethritis affects 2.8 million men in the US each year⁹
- Chlamydia is the most commonly identified cause of NGU⁴
- *M genitalium* is the most commonly identified cause of recurrent or persistent urethritis⁴
- The CDC recommends testing to determine the specific etiology⁴

Syndrome	Symptom(s) ⁹	Possible cause ^{4,9}	Test name	Test code	CPT code ^a
Male urethritis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge of mucopurulent or purulent material • Dysuria • Urethral pruritus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> • <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> • <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> • <i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i> 	STI Male Urethritis panel	36964	87491 87591 87661 87563
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> • <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> • <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> • <i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i> • <i>Ureaplasma urealyticum</i> • <i>Ureaplasma parvum</i> 	STI Male Urethritis, expanded panel	38288	87491 87591 87661 87798(x2) 87563

All components of panels can be ordered separately: (Male urethritis panel) *C trachomatis* (test code 11361); *N gonorrhoeae* (test code 11362); *C trachomatis/N gonorrhoeae* (test code 11363); *trichomoniasis* (test code 19550); *Mycoplasma genitalium* (test code 91475).

(Male urethritis, expanded panel) *C trachomatis* (test code 11361); *N gonorrhoeae* (test code 11362); *C trachomatis/N gonorrhoeae* (test code 11363); *trichomoniasis* (test code 19550); *Mycoplasma genitalium* (test code 91475); *Ureaplasma species* (test code 91476).



For their symptomatic conditions

Confirm whether lesions are syphilitic or herpetic

THE PRESENTATION

Genital lesions (male or female patients)

Genital lesions require rapid, accurate testing, as successful treatment depends on prompt initiation of therapy.³ Distinguishing between lesions can be clinically challenging.

Condition	Symptom(s) ^{3,4,10}	Possible cause ^{3,4,10}	Test name	Test code	CPT code ^b
Genital lesions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genital or anal blisters • Open sores 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herpes simplex (HSV) • Syphilis 	STI Genital Lesions panel	38286	87529(x2) 87798

Treponema pallidum DNA, Qualitative Real-Time PCR (test code: 16595); SureSwab®, Herpes Simplex Virus, Type 1 and 2 mRNA, TMA (test code: 90570).

^a The CPT codes provided are based on AMA guidelines and are for informational purposes only. CPT coding is the sole responsibility of the billing party. Please direct any questions regarding coding to the payer being billed.

Find the cause. Deliver targeted treatment.

Quest makes testing for STIs and related syndromes easier for you and your patients with comprehensive panels and the added benefits you've come to expect from Quest.



Easy to interpret **STI reports** with clear summaries

that give you clinical insights at a glance



Unparalleled **support** and enhanced **services**

including report review and additional support as needed provided by our medical directors



In-network **coverage** and **MyQuest™**

makes testing more affordable and accessible for patients



Convenience and efficiency with **integrated EHR**

and our comprehensive range of tests to meet your patients' needs

Rely on Quest Diagnostics to help you identify the cause of STI-related symptoms and syndromes. Contact your Quest sales representative or visit [QuestWomensHealth.com](https://www.questdiagnostics.com/QuestWomensHealth.com) to learn more.



Quest Advanced Women's Health

Delivering care for all stages of a woman's life requires testing that you can rely on for the insights you need to make informed health decisions. Quest Advanced Women's Health makes testing more actionable and accessible to support you, your patients, and your patients' families.

References: **1.** Reported STDs reach all-time high for 6th consecutive year. CDC Published April 13, 2021. Accessed September 13, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2021/p0413-stds.html>. **2.** CDC. Accessed August 16, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/std/life-stages-populations/adolescents-youngadults.htm>. **3.** CDC. Genital herpes—CDC fact sheet (detailed). Updated July 22, 2021. Accessed September 13, 2021. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/herpes/stdfact-herpes-detailed.htm>. **4.** CDC. 2021 STI Treatment Guidelines. Updated July 22, 2021. Accessed August 26, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment-guidelines/STI-Guidelines-2021.pdf>. **5.** Ronda J, Gaydos CA, Perin J, Tabacco L, Coleman JS, Trent M. Does the Sex Risk Quiz predict Mycoplasma genitalium Infection in urban adolescents and young adult women? *Sex Transm Dis.* 2018;45(11):728-734. doi: 10.1097/OLQ. **6.** CDC. Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)—CDC fact sheet. Updated November 19, 2020. Accessed September 13, 2021. www.cdc.gov/std/pid/stdfact-pid.htm. **7.** Wiesenfeld HC, Hillier SL, Meyn LA, et al. Subclinical pelvic inflammatory disease and infertility. *Obstet Gynecol.* 2012;120:37-43. doi: 10.1097/AOG.0b013e31825a6bc9. **8.** CDC. 2015 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines: emerging issues. Accessed September 13, 2021. www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/emerging.htm. Updated June 4, 2015. **9.** Brill JR. Diagnosis and treatment of urethritis in men. *Am Fam Physician.* 2010;81:873-878.

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