WOMEN'S HEALTH

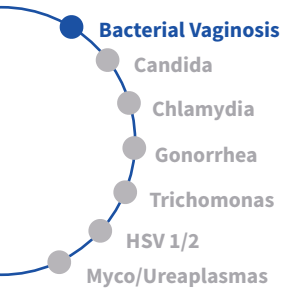
NuSwab® Portfolio

A clinically relevant, cost-effective suite of tests to diagnose symptomatic patients for vaginitis/vaginosis.

labcorp

NuSwab® Portfolio

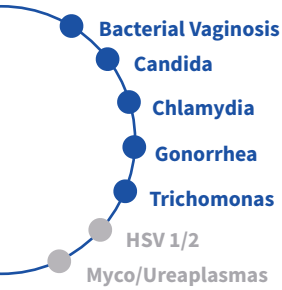
Vaginal symptoms are common in the general population and are one of the most frequent reasons for patient visits to obstetrician-gynecologists.



NuSwab® Bacterial Vaginosis

Result interpretation provides actionable information.

For bacterial vaginosis (BV), merely identifying the presence or absence of bacteria may not differentiate normal levels of bacteria from abnormal levels.[1] Numerous organisms associated with BV are also considered normal vaginal flora. Labcorp's BV assay identifies bacterial imbalance quantitatively using only three marker organisms.

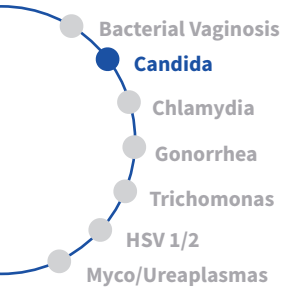


NuSwab® VG and VG+

Targeted approach

Determining the underlying cause of vaginitis can be difficult.

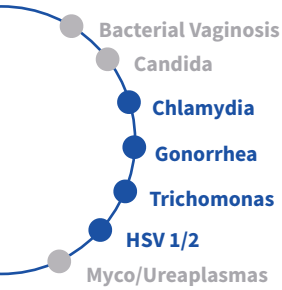
- NuSwab VG combines tests for BV, *C albicans*, *C glabrata*, and *Trichomonas*, common causes of vaginitis.[1]
- NuSwab VG+ adds *Chlamydia* and *Gonorrhea* tests to NuSwab VG to aid in the identification of STI coinfection.



NuSwab® *C albicans* and *C glabrata*

Cost-effective testing with actionable results.

Two species of *Candida* comprise approximately 93% to 97%[2,3] of *Candida* species in vulvovaginal candidiasis according to two large US studies. Labcorp's *C albicans* and *C glabrata* test differentiates the two most prevalent species of *Candida*. In addition, *C albicans* and *C glabrata* have different – azole resistance characteristics. This differentiation may help guide appropriate therapy selection.



NuSwab® STI

Convenient, high-quality STI testing

NuSwab STI portfolio gives you the option to test for four common sexually transmitted infections with one vaginal swab collection.

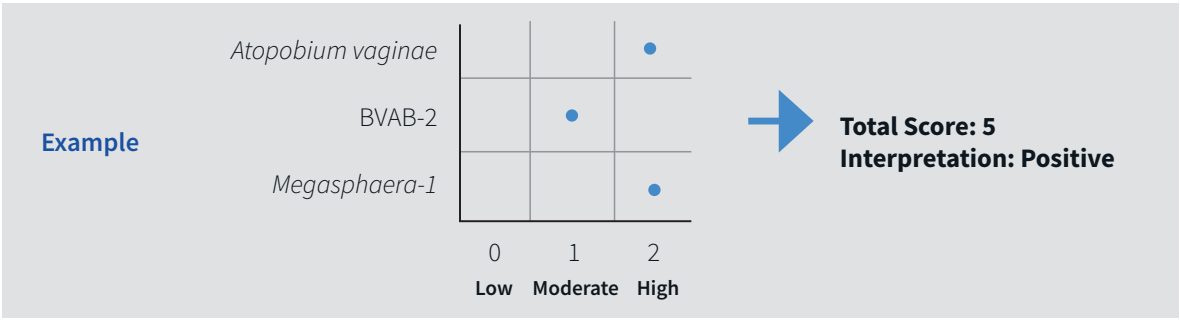
- *Chlamydia*
- *Gonorrhea*
- *Trichomonas*
- Herpes (HSV) types 1 and 2

Quantitative markers backed by clinical study

In a clinical study, Labcorp found excellent correlation of three BV markers (*Atopobium vaginae*, Bacterial vaginosis-associated bacterium [BVAB]-2, *Megasphaera*-1) to Nugent Gram stain score and Amsel clinical diagnosis. Labcorp found that additional BV markers studied did not improve overall test performance.[4]

Organisms analyzed for concentrations and scored

Each organism's score translated into a total score.



Result interpretation

Provider-friendly interpretation based on total score.

Total Score	Interpretation
3–6	**Positive**—indicative of bacterial vaginosis.
0–1	**Negative**—not indicative of bacterial vaginosis.
2	**Indeterminate**—unable to determine BV status. Additional clinical and laboratory data should be evaluated to establish a diagnosis.

Candida species prevalence in VVC

Species	Prevalence (n=93,775)[2]	Prevalence (n=429)[3]
C albicans	89.0%	77.3%
C glabrata	7.9%	15.9%
Subtotal	**96.9%**	**93.2%**
C parapsilosis	1.7%	3.9%
C krusei	--	1.6%
C tropicalis	1.4%	1.1%
C lusitaniae	--	0.2%

Target the most prevalent organisms

In two large US clinical studies, *C albicans* and *C glabrata* accounted for approximately 93% to 97%[2,3] of *Candida* species found. Additional *Candida* species testing is available upon request.

Differentiate species for treatment

C albicans and *C glabrata* have different antifungal resistance profiles. *C glabrata* and *C krusei* have been shown to be more resistant to fluconazole. In a large study of –azole susceptibility, approximately 67% of *C glabrata* isolates demonstrated decreased susceptibility.[3,5]

Candida species with decreased susceptibility to fluconazole[3]

Candida Species	% Resistant	% Susceptible-Dose Dependent	Total % Decreased Susceptibility	Antifungals without Decreased Susceptibility
C glabrata	15.2%	51.8%	67.0%	Flucytosine, Imidazoles, Nystatin
C krusei	Intrinsically resistant	Intrinsically resistant	Intrinsically resistant	Imidazoles, Nystatin

In the same study, *C albicans*, *C parapsilosis*, *C tropicalis*, *C lusitaniae* did not exhibit any significant decreased fluconazole susceptibility.

Trichomonas

CDC Guidelines state that nucleic acid amplification testing (NAAT) is the recommended method to diagnose *Trichomonas vaginalis* infections. NAAT methods are high sensitive and specific and are up to 50% more sensitive for the detection of *T vaginalis* than historical methods such as wet mount microscopy, a method with poor sensitivity.[6]

NuSwab® Portfolio

The NuSwab portfolio combines high-quality testing with the convenience of a single-swab collection, providing reliable and actionable information to better manage your patients. The NuSwab test menu offers a targeted approach for clinically appropriate, cost-effective care with profiles that contain fewer, select individual tests without sacrificing the content needed for comprehensive results.

	NuSwab VG	NuSwab VG+	NuSwab STI				NuSwab SELECT
Test Number	**180039**	**180021**	**183160**	**188070**	**180120**	**180111**	**Individual Test List**
Components	Bacterial vaginosis *Atopobium vaginae*, BVAB-2, *Megasphaera-1* *C albicans, C glabrata, Trichomonas*	Bacterial vaginosis *Atopobium vaginae*, BVAB-2, *Megasphaera-1* *C albicans, C glabrata, Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Trichomonas*	*Chlamydia* *Gonorrhea* *Trichomonas*	*Chlamydia* *Gonorrhea* *Trichomonas* HSV 1/2	*Chlamydia* *Gonorrhea* *M. genitalium* with Reflex to Macrolide Resistance	*Chlamydia* *Gonorrhea* *Trichomonas* *M. genitalium* with Reflex to Macrolide Resistance	Bacterial vaginosis (**180060**) *C albicans* and *C glabrata* (**180055**) *Candida* Six-species Profile (**180010**) *C albicans* *C tropicalis* *C parapsilosis* *C glabrata* *C krusei* *C lusitaniae* *Chlamydia/Gonorrhea* (**183194**) Genital *Mycoplasma* Profile (**180089**) *M genitalium*, *M hominis*, *Ureaplasma* species HSV 1/2 (**188056**) *Mycoplasma genitalium* (**180076**) *Mycoplasma genitalium*, NAA, Swab With Reflex to Macrolide Resistance Testing (**180092**) *Trichomonas* (**188052**)
	180042	**180068**					
	Vaginitis (VG) With *Candida* (Six Species) Bacterial vaginosis *Atopobium vaginae*, BVAB-2, *Megasphaera-1* *C albicans, C glabrata, C tropicalis, C parapsilosis, C lusitaniae, C krusei, Trichomonas*	**Vaginitis Plus (VG+) With *Candida* (Six Species)** Bacterial vaginosis *Atopobium vaginae*, BVAB-2, *Megasphaera-1* *C albicans, C glabrata, C tropicalis, C parapsilosis, C lusitaniae, C krusei, Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Trichomonas*					
Clinical Use	Symptoms of vaginitis/vaginosis, such as discharge.	Symptoms of vaginitis/vaginosis and/or patients at risk for coinfection with Ct/Ng.	Testing patients with symptoms of multiple STIs or coinfections.				Flexibility to order any individual component.
Specimen Type	Vaginal Swab collected using the Aptima® Multitest Swab Specimen Collection Kit (preferred) or Aptima® Unisex Swab Specimen Collection Kit. Transported at room temperature.						

Behind every test at Labcorp is a dedicated, experienced team of scientists

For the most current information regarding test options, including CPT codes, please consult the Test Menu at **womenshealth.Labcorp.com/providers/sexual-health/vaginal-health**.
Labcorp's policy is to provide physicians, in each instance, with the flexibility to choose appropriate tests to assure that the convenience of ordering test combinations/profiles does not prevent physicians who wish to order a test combination/profile from making deliberate informed decisions regarding which tests are medically necessary.
All the tests offered in test combinations/profiles may be ordered individually using the Labcorp test request form.

References

1. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Vaginitis. ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 215. *Obstet Gynecol*. Vol. 135, No. 1, January 2020.
2. Vermitsky JP, Self MJ, Chadwick SG, Trama JP, Adelson ME, Mordechai E, Gygax SE. Survey of vaginal-floral Candida species isolates from women of different age groups by use of species-specific PCR detection. *J Clin Microbiol*. 2008 Apr;46(4):1501-1503.
3. Richter SS, Galask R, Messer SA, Hollis RJ, Diekema DJ, Pfaller MA. Antifungal susceptibilities of Candida species causing vulvovaginitis and epidemiology of recurrent cases. *J Clin Microbiol*. 2005 May;43(5):2155-2162.
4. Cartwright CP, Lembke BD, Ramachandran K, et al. Development and validation of a semiquantitative, multitarget PCR assay for diagnosis of bacterial vaginosis. *J Clin Microbiol*. 2012;50(7):2321-2329. doi:10.1128/JCM.00506-12
5. Achkar JM, Fries BC. Candida infections of the genitourinary tract. *Clin Micro Reviews*. 2010 Apr;23(2):253-273.
6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines, 2021. *MMWR*.

Visit the online test menu at **Labcorp.com** for additional test options and full test information, including CPT codes and specimen collection instructions.

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