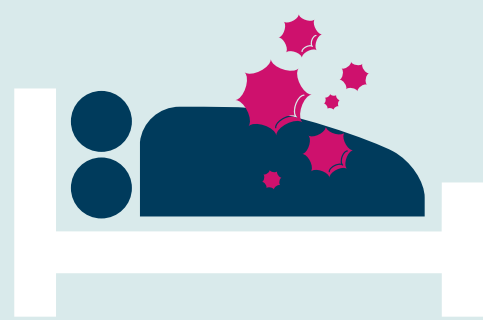
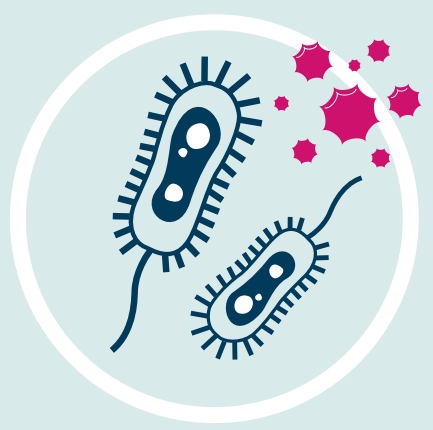


What you need to know about *Mycoplasma genitalium*

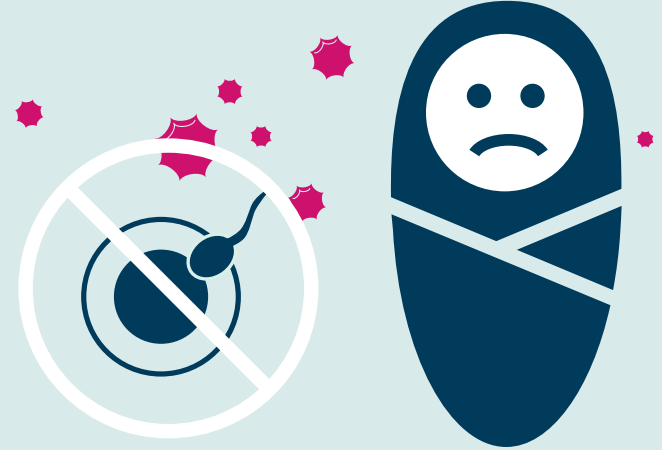
Overview

Mycoplasma genitalium has only recently been recognized as a sexually transmitted infection

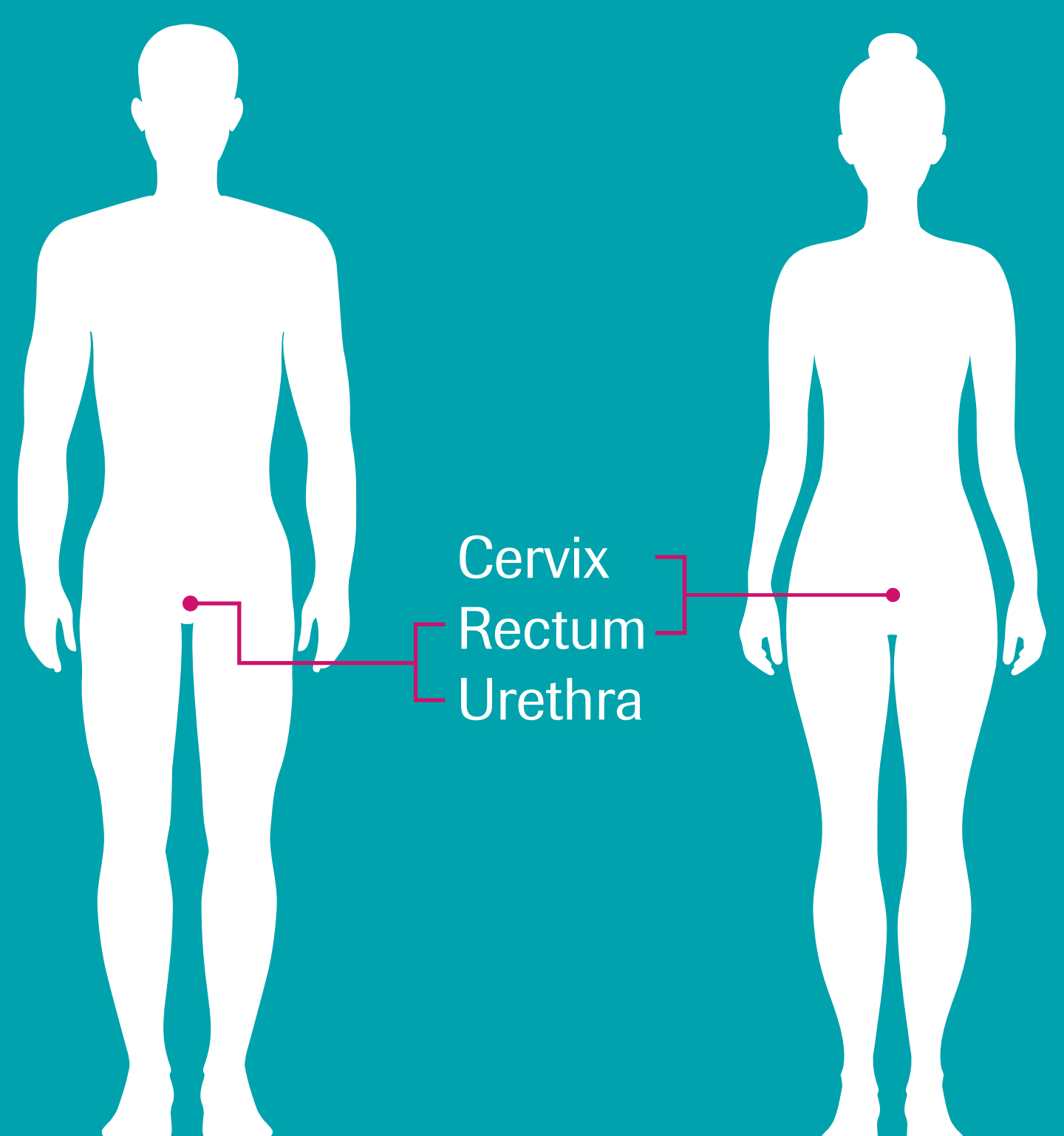


Infection with *M. genitalium* is spread by sexual contact in both males and females

If untreated, infection may lead to infertility & adverse birth outcomes



Areas Infected



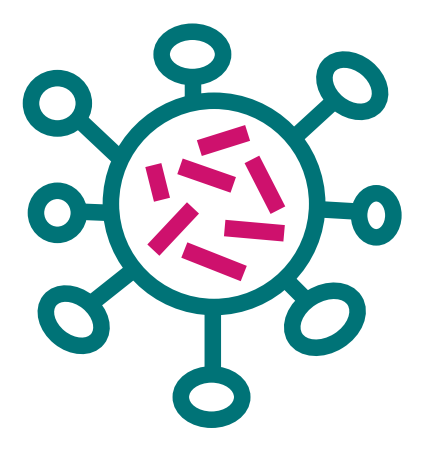
Risk Factors



Multiple sexual partners



Men who have sex with men



Infection with HIV

Complications

- In women, MG is linked to:
 - Cervicitis
 - Pelvic inflammatory disease (**PID**)
 - **Infertility**
 - Adverse pregnancy outcomes like preterm delivery and **miscarriage**
- It is an important cause of non-gonococcal urethritis in men
- Sexually acquired reactive arthritis
- Infection with MG increases the risk of **HIV** acquisition

Important Facts

There is **growing antibiotic resistance** to *M. genitalium* worldwide



Finding correct treatment regimens is **critical for reducing spread**

Due to the development of rapid **Nucleic Acid Amplification Tests**, research and knowledge on *M. genitalium* is now increasing



Global drug-resistant strains



Signs/Symptoms

People infected with MG often have **no symptoms** (especially women), however see a doctor if you experience the following:

- Abnormal discharge from genitals
- Painful urination
- Pain during intercourse
- Lower abdominal pain accompanied by fever



Prevention

- + Consistent use of condoms
- + Clinicians might test women with PID for *M. genitalium*
- + If infected, be sure to test partners for infection
- + Circumcision may reduce transmission by 50%
- + Anorectal testing for men who have sex with men

References

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