



Oh, MG!

Symptoms of *Mycoplasma genitalium* In Women

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BACKGROUND:

- Limited knowledge regarding the pathogenic effects of MG in women
- Screening not currently recommended

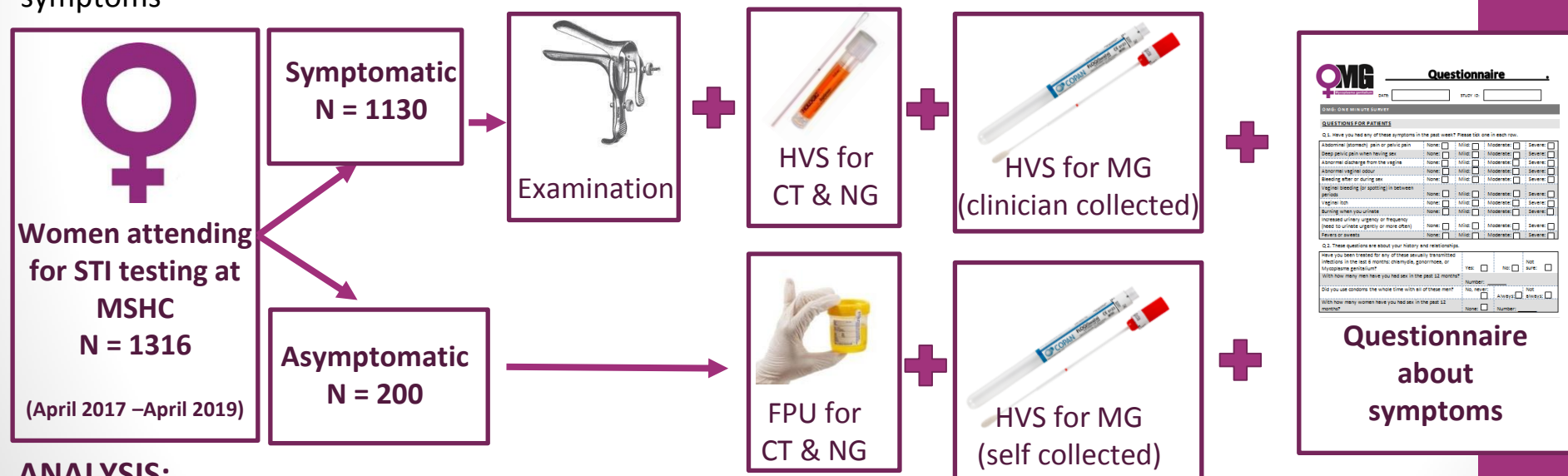
AIMS:

- To determine whether MG is associated with any common genital symptoms and signs in women to inform indications for testing.

- To determine the prevalence of macrolide resistant (MRM) MG in women

METHODS:

- 1316 women (>18 years) presenting to Melbourne Sexual Health Centre (MSHC) were tested for MG by MG PCR (ResistancePlus Assay)
- Women underwent clinical examination (when indicated) and completed a questionnaire on symptoms



ANALYSIS:

- Univariate analysis was used to examine associations between MG and common genitourinary symptoms, signs and behavioural factors.
- Women with co-infections were excluded from analyses



MG prevalence
= 6.3% (95% CI, 5.0-7.7)
MRM 48.2%



Chlamydia prevalence
= 7.7% (95% CI, 6.4-9.3)

MG positive

Chlamydia positive

<u>Symptoms</u>	Odds Ratio (95% CI)	p-value	Odds Ratio (95% CI)	p-value
Dyspareunia	1.66 (0.68-4.07)	0.267	1.26 (0.52-3.04)	0.607
Post-coital bleeding	2.01 (0.82-4.96)	0.129	2.15 (0.97-4.75)	0.06
Intermenstrual bleeding	1.08 (0.37-3.10)	0.890	0.63 (0.19-2.06)	0.439
<u>Signs</u>				
Cervicitis	3.71 (1.46-9.47)	0.006	2.75 (1.22-6.16)	0.014
Cervical or adnexal motion tenderness	1.10 (0.35-3.42)	0.874	0.96 (0.38-2.42)	0.926
Vaginal discharge (on exam)	1.94 (0.92-4.12)	0.083	1.83 (0.94-3.56)	0.076



CONCLUSIONS/IMPLICATIONS:

Main Findings

- MG is as common as chlamydia in women presenting to a large urban sexual health service in Melbourne, Australia
- 1 in 2 MG infections were macrolide resistant
- MG was not associated with any specific genital symptoms, in contrast to chlamydia which was associated with post coital bleeding
- MG was however associated with a 3 fold odds of cervicitis on examination which was similar in magnitude to the association seen for chlamydia
- Both MG and CT had a borderline association with visible abnormal vaginal discharge on examination

Implications

- This study informs MG testing practices for women in Australia
- This study shows testing for MG is indicated in women with cervicitis and/or abnormal vaginal discharge on examination but not with other common symptoms or signs such as dysuria or post-coital bleeding.
- High MRM in women reiterates importance of resistance guided therapy for treating women with MG
- This study does not inform testing practices in women with PID as this group was not significantly represented in this study population.