

46% of pregnant women had at least 1 active curable STI* with *Mycoplasma genitalium* found in a third of these

*Refers to at least 1 of *M. genitalium*, *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Neisseria gonorrhoea* or *Trichomonas vaginalis*



High rates of *Mycoplasma genitalium* and other curable sexually transmitted infections, among pregnant and postpartum women in Papua New Guinea.

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INTRODUCTION

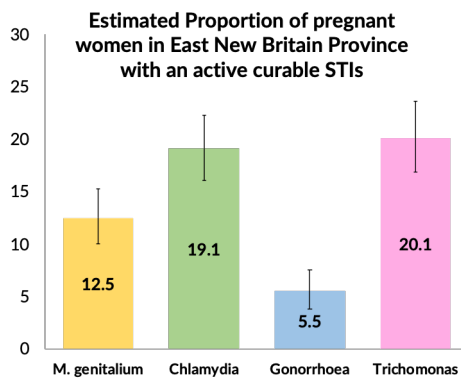
- Sexually-Transmitted Infections (STIs) are associated with adverse reproductive health & pregnancy outcomes.
- Mycoplasma genitalium*, is emerging as an important STI.

METHODS

- 699 pregnant women enrolled at first antenatal clinic – reviewed at delivery, 1-, 6- & 12- months post-partum
- 2 x Self-collected vaginal swabs.
- GeneXpert used for *C. trachomatis*, *N. gonorrhoea* & *T. vaginalis* testing
- M. genitalium* & macrolide resistance detected using real-time PlexPCR® (SpeeDx)

RESULTS

- No evidence of macrolide resistance detected.
- 83% of these infections were asymptomatic
- 19.9% had at least 2 active curable STIs

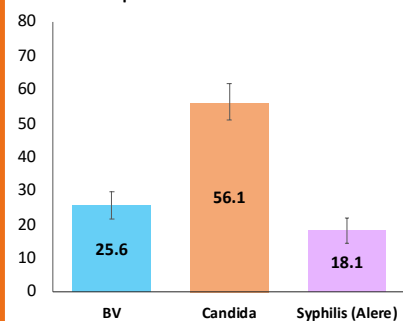


- No factors found that correlated with *M. genitalium* infection
- Primigravida women had a higher odds of *C. trachomatis* (aOR 2.74; 95% CI 1.71-4.38, p<0.001) and *N. gonorrhoeae* (aOR 4.96; 95% CI 2.21-11.12, p<0.001)

Cohort details:

- Mean age 26
- 25% primigravida
- 95% married/co-habiting
- 67% had never used a modern method of contraception

Estimated Proportion of pregnant women in East New Britain Province with other reproductive tract infections



DISCUSSION

- M. genitalium* is prevalent in PNG
- A high burden of many Reproductive Tract Infections (RTIs) exist among pregnant women in PNG
- Syndromic management is not sufficient to identify and treat RTIs.
- Further analysis will include impact and outcomes of infection, and changes in the post-partum period

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