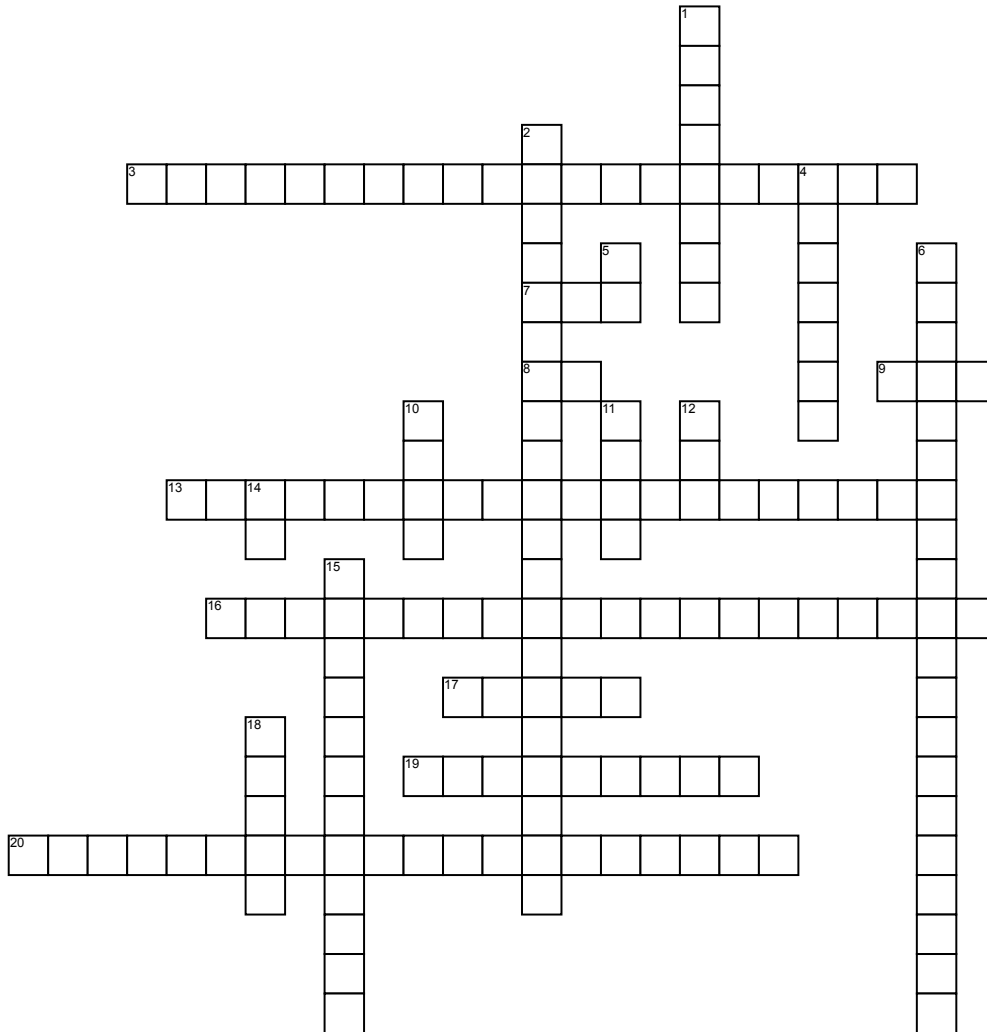


# How well do you know STIs?



## Across

3. STI known for causing PID and infertility  
 7. Having an STI can increase the risk for transmission of this virus  
 8. This STI is morphologically too small to be detected in a gram stain  
 9. Known as the leader in molecular diagnostics, Roche designs cobas assays using this technology  
 13. STI responsible for non-gonococcal urethritis  
 16. Known for antibiotic resistance  
 17. Serves as a non-invasive STI specimen type for men

19. A vaginal swab sample is recommended by the CDC for this STI  
 20. Should be considered in cases of persistent or recurrent urethritis, cervicitis, and PID

## Down

1. Common method used to identify *Trichomonas vaginalis*, but sensitivity is very low  
 2. Testing recommended annually if positive for HIV  
 4. STI that can cause abnormal vaginal discharge, vaginal erythema, and vulvar pruritis  
 5. Estimated prevalence of this STI is 3.7 million infections

6. STI that is considered more prevalent than *Chlamydia trachomatis*  
 10. Method of testing recommended for the detection of STIs  
 11. Unprotected sex and STIs can be an outcome of this prevention treatment  
 12. Can cause burning after urination or ejaculation and urethral discharge  
 14. CDC recommends annual screening if 25 yrs old or younger  
 15. It is believed that prevalence data is low for STIs because these infections are usually without signs of infection  
 18. comprehensive bioanalytical system

## Word Bank

CT	Urine	asymptomatic	<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>
TV and MG	cobas	STI	TV
MG	<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>	PrEP	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	PCR	<i>Chlamydia</i>	<i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i>
HIV	NAAT	<i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i>	Wet mount