

## **Integrated Women's Health Testing**

From a single urine sample, GRI is able to test for urinary tract infections (UTIs), vaginal tract microbiota (VTM) including common sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), plus toxicology screening and confirmation.

With a vaginal swab, GRI can detect even more vaginal tract pathogens and STDs, including syphilis.

GRI presents its results in a customized, easy-toread, easy-to-understand format that you can share with your patients as part of a whole health discussion.

# The GRI Edge:

A single non-invasive urine sample for UTIs, common STDs, and toxicology, and a vaginal swab instead of a blood draw for syphilis.

## **Wide Range of Tests**

GRI Labs offers a suite of testing services tailored to the needs of Women's Health practices. With the convenience of a urine sample, GRI can test for over 26 urinary and vaginal tract pathogens, including common STDs, plus up to 80 toxins. An additional 30 vaginal tract pathogens can be detected with a vaginal swab. With a blood test, we can provide a basic or comprehensive metabolic panel.

- UTI Our PCR-based urine test detects up to 26 urinary tract pathogens, including common STDs.\*
- STD Our Vaginal Tract Microbiota swab test detects up to 34 pathogens, including a full set of STDs.
- Toxicology Our drug-safety urine test screens for 16 illicit drugs and confirms 80 additional drugs and toxins.
- Blood Testing Basic & comprehensive metabolic panels, complete blood counts, lipid and thyroid panels.

\*See matrix on reverse side for details

Efficient, Reliable, and Friendly Clinical Testing





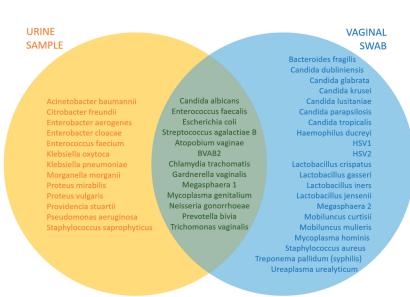


### **Real-Time PCR STD Panels**

GRI's solution for sexually transmitted pathogens, urogenital infections, including bacterial vaginosis, UTI, and vaginitis combines the sensitivity and specificity of our real-time PCR assays with the flexibility and scalability of our real-time PCR systems. We provide the widest range of both commensal and pathogenic microbes compared to other currently available molecular STD tests.

Traditional culture-based research methods for investigations into microbiota related to bacterial vaginosis can lack sensitivity and specificity, and can be subjective and inaccurate. Quantitative PCR (qPCR) can detect slow-growing, difficult-to-cultivate, or uncultivable microorganisms, and can be used when traditional microbiological techniques are inadequate, ambiguous, time-consuming, difficult, or costly. Real-time PCR techniques provide better categorization and detection of these microorganisms.

#### **Urine Test for Common STDs**



Pathogens in the yellow and green sections of the chart are detected with a urine sample. Pathogens in the blue section require a vaginal swab.

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