



Get Compliant with CDC Treatment Guidelines

Choose Next Level STI Patient Care

In 2021, CDC updated its treatment guidelines to address the growing challenge of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in Neisseria gonorrhea (NG) and Mycoplasma genitalium (MG). These updates describe the need for molecular-based susceptibility and resistance testing to ensure the most effective treatments.[1]

Asymptomatic NG requires genetic targets-gyrA testing to determine antibiotic susceptibility or resistance, allowing clinicians to prescribe oral ciprofloxacin for susceptible cases, preserving Ceftriaxone—the last effective first-line treatment for symptomatic NG globally. For MG, two-stage therapy using **Resistance-Guided Therapy** (RGT) is recommended for treatment. RGT is a treatment approach utilizes genetic markers to select appropriate antibiotic treatment and has cure rates of over 90%. Doxycycline is provided as the initial therapy for 7 days to reduce bacterial load, followed by azithromycin for macrolide sensitive or moxifloxacin for macrolide resistant infections.[3]

As a non-profit, we are the first in the nation to provide the nonreimbursable tests for macrolide resistance and ciprofloxacin susceptibility, collecting vital data to drive changes to payer policy that will lead to widespread adoption of molecular AMR testing. Our resistance testing for AMR aligns with CDC guidelines, empowering healthcare professionals to deliver precise, compliant care to prevent and alleviate AMR

A Look at AMR: A Global Threat



374 Million^[4]

According to World Health Organization, there were 374M new STI infections in 2020, which equates to approximately 1M new infections each day globally



1.27 Million^[5]

AMR was directly responsible for 1.27 million deaths in 2019 and contributed to a total of 4.95 million deaths globally.



44% - 90%^[3]

44% to 90% macrolide resistance globally

31% of NG patients are resistant to ceftriaxone globally



Cases breakdown in the US



2.8 Million [7]

infections annually in the U.S. caused by antibiotic-resistant infections



35,000 [7]

over 35,000 deaths each year linked to antimicrobial resistance

60%^[8]

Approximately 60% of NG infections remains susceptible to Ciprofloxacin

Our Solutions >>





Pioneering Advanced Testing

Real-time PCR Testing:

Detects the 4 most common STIs

- Chlamydia trachomatis
- Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- Mycoplasma genitalium

Antimicrobial Resistance Testing:

Our assays identify gene markers related to antibiotic resistance for:

- Neisseria gonorrhoeae (gyrA S91 wild type and gyrA S91F mutation)
- Mycoplasma genitalium (23S rRNA mutations A2058C, A2058G, A2058T, À2059C, A2059G)

Our real-time PCR assay provides an accurate, reliable and faster turnaround time solution.



Education and Support

Next Lab is the only test provider in the country offering the actual mutation testing that aligns with the latest CDC guidelines. Unlike other labs, our advanced assay allows you to assess whether a patient can be treated with Ceftriaxone or Azithromycin antibiotics. Our approach goes beyond diagnostics; we educate providers and patients on researchbased and effective STI treatment options using the most up-to-date research and effective drug options.



Advocacy and Policy Change

NextLab advocates for policy changes to support resistance testing, aiming for effective treatment as standard practice.

> "RGT approach boasts cure rates of over 90%"

Be Part of the Solution

See if you qualify for our free community testing program in combating antimicrobial-resistant STIs. By participating, you'll gain access to advanced molecular testing aligned with CDC guidelines, ensuring your practice stays ahead in STI treatment. Scan the QR code to get started.

Pioneering Change, One Community at a Time.



[8] https://www.cdc.gov/sti-statistics/gisp-profiles/index.htm



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