

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Provide the following information for the key personnel in the order listed on Form Page 2.
Follow this format for each person. **DO NOT EXCEED FOUR PAGES.**

NAME		POSITION TITLE	
Arlene C. Seña-Soberano, MD, MPH		Clinical Associate Professor	
EDUCATION/TRAINING (Begin with baccalaureate or other initial professional education, such as nursing, and include postdoctoral training.)			
INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	DEGREE (if applicable)	YEAR(s)	FIELD OF STUDY
Wake Forest University		1983-1985	Biology
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	BS	1985-1987	Biology
The University of North Carolina School of Medicine	MD	1988-1992	Medicine
The University of North Carolina School of Public Health	MPH	1996-1998	Epidemiology
Division of Infectious Disease, University of North Carolina Hospitals	Fellowship	1995-1998	Infectious Diseases

A. Positions and Honors.**Positions and Employment**

1987-1988 Research Technician, Center for Alcohol Studies, University of North Carolina
 1992-1995 Medical Residency, Internal Medicine, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
 1995-1998 Fellowship, Infectious Disease, University of North Carolina
 1998-2002 Medical Epidemiologist, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of STD Prevention, Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch, Atlanta, GA
 1998-2004 Clinical Assistant Professor, Division of Infectious Diseases, University of North Carolina
 2004- Clinical Associate Professor, Division of Infectious Diseases, University of North Carolina

Other Experience and Professional Memberships

1997-2001 STD Clinic Director, Durham County Health Department, Durham, NC
 1999- Member, Infectious Disease Society of America
 2001- Lab Director, Durham County Health Department, Durham, NC
 2001- Medical Director, Durham County Health Department, Durham, NC

Honors

1985-1987 Graduate with Distinction Ferree Foundation Scholar - University of North Carolina
 1995-1997 STD/HIV Prevention Fellowship, Association of Teachers in Preventive Medicine/ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

B. Selected peer-reviewed publications (in chronological order).

- Royce RA, Sena A, Cates W, Cohen MS. Sexual transmission of HIV. *New England Journal of Medicine* 1997;336:1072-8.
- Sena AC, Miller WB, Hoffman IF, Chakraborty H, Cohen MS, Jenkins P, McKee K. Trends of gonorrhea and chlamydial infection during 1985-1996 among active-duty soldiers at a United States Army installation. *Clinical Infectious Disease* 2000;30(4): 742-8.
- Kaydos SC, Swygard H, Wise SL, Sena AC, Leone PA, Miller WC, Cohen MS, and Hobbs MM. Development and validation of a urine-based PCR-ELISA for use in clinical research settings to detect *Trichomonas vaginalis* in women. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 2003; 41 (1):318-323.

5. Swygard H, Hobbs MM, Cohen MS, Sena AC. Trichomoniasis: clinical manifestations, diagnosis, and management. *Sexually Transmitted Infections* 2004;80: 91-95.
6. Swygard H, Miller WC, Kaydos-Daniels SC, Cohen MS, Leone PA, Hobbs MM, Sena AC. Targeted screening for *Trichomonas vaginalis* using a two-step detection method in women presenting for STD evaluation. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 2004: 31(11): 659-64.
7. Huppert JS, Batteiger BE, Braslins P, Feldman JA, Hobbs MM, Sena AC, Wendel KA. Rapid detection of *Trichomonas vaginalis* in vaginal specimens using an immunochromatographic assay. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 2005: 43 (2): 684-7.
8. Sena AC, Mertz KJ, Thomas D, Wells D, Costa S and Levine, WC. A survey of STD/HIV co-infection testing and reporting practices among health care providers in New Jersey. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 2005: 32 (7): 406-12.
9. Pope V, Fox K, Liu H, Marfin AA, Leone P, Sena AC, Chapin J, Feras MB, Markowitz L. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 2005: 43(8):3743-3746.
10. Hobbs MM, Lapple DM, Lawing LF, Schwebke JR, Cohen MS, Swygard H, Atashili J, Leone PA, Miller WC, Sena AC. Methods for detection of *Trichomonas vaginalis* in the male partners of infected women: implications for control of trichomoniasis. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 2006: 44(11): 3994-3999.
11. Sena AC, Muth SQ, Heffelfinger JD, O-dowd JO, Foust E, Leone P. Factors and the sociosexual network associated with a syphilis outbreak in rural North Carolina. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 2006: Nov 29 [Epub ahead of print].
12. Sena AC, Miller WC, Hobbs MM, Schwebke JR, Leone PA, Swygard H, Atashili J, Cohen MS. *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection in male sexual partners: implications for diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. *Clinical Infectious Diseases* 2007: 44(1): 13-22.

C. Research Support.

Ongoing Research Support

DMID Protocol No. 05-0120

1/2007

NIH/NIAID

Phase II Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Double-Blind 4-Arm Trial for the Treatment of Non-Gonococcal Urethritis (NGU): Doxycycline (Plus or Minus Tinidazole) versus Azithromycin (Plus or Minus Tinidazole)

Role: Co-investigator

DMID 99-005 STD Clinical Trials Unit

5/2001 - present

NIH/NIAID

Azithromycin vs. Benzathine Penicillin for the Treatment of Early Syphilis.

This multi-center study is a randomized trial of azithromycin versus penicillin or doxycycline for treatment of early syphilis.

Role: Co-investigator

Completed Research Support

DMID 01-471 STD Clinical Trials Unit

11/2001- 7/2003

NIH/NIAID

Trichomonas vaginalis Infection in Sexual Partners of Infected Women

This multi-center study investigated the concordance of trichomonal infection among the male partners of infected women using *T. vaginalis* cultures and PCR for detection.

Role: Principal Investigator

TRICH 00103

6/2003 – 9/2003

Genzyme, Corporation

A Multicenter study to Evaluate the OSOM Genzyme Diagnostics Rapid Test as a Qualitative Assay for Detection of *Trichomonas vaginalis* Infection.

The goal of this study was to evaluate a rapid diagnostic test for trichomoniasis in women.

Role: Co-investigator

Principal Investigator/Program Director (Last, First, Middle):

ABI-1648-010

10/2003-4/2004

Activbiotics, Inc

A Randomized, Double Blind, Dose Response Study to Evaluate the Safety and Clinical and Bacteriologic Efficacy of Rifalazil 2.5, 12.5, or 25mg Compared with Azithromycin 1g for the Treatment of Non-gonococcal Urethritis (NGU) in Males.

This multi-center study was a randomized trial of rifalazil versus azithromycin for the treatment of NGU in men.

Role: Co-investigator