Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are a global health challenge, with one million new cases diagnosed every day [1]. Although STIs affect both genders, women are at a higher risk due to the anatomy of their reproductive tract [2]. STIs are commonly diagnosed and treated based on self-testing and self-management and expand STI service sampling to diagnose STIs in women. Self-testing interventions tailored to the needs of users. Self-collected vaginal swabs could be used to improve access to STI testing of STIs using self-collected specimens. Diagnostic accuracy in Self-collected Specimens. Interventions: Strong agreement between vaginal swabs and cervical specimens suggests that self-collected vaginal swabs could be used to improve access to STI healthcare services in high-risk populations. Conclusions: This review provides evidence on self-sampling interventions used to diagnose STIs in women: Our findings show that 24% of included studies sampled vaginal swabs in the USA. Despite receiving verbal and/or written instructions for specimen self-collection, studies found that self-collected specimens collected in the USA were less likely to be diagnosed due to poor adherence. The overall findings of the review highlight that diagnostic results on self-collected specimens were largely accurate. Although STIs have been of great interest among the medical population, the level of public knowledge of such is not well known. It has been proven that sufficient knowledge about STIs has an effect on the spread of infection.