Microbiological Findings in clinicaly Diagnosed bacterial vaginosis in Egyptian Females.

Thesis
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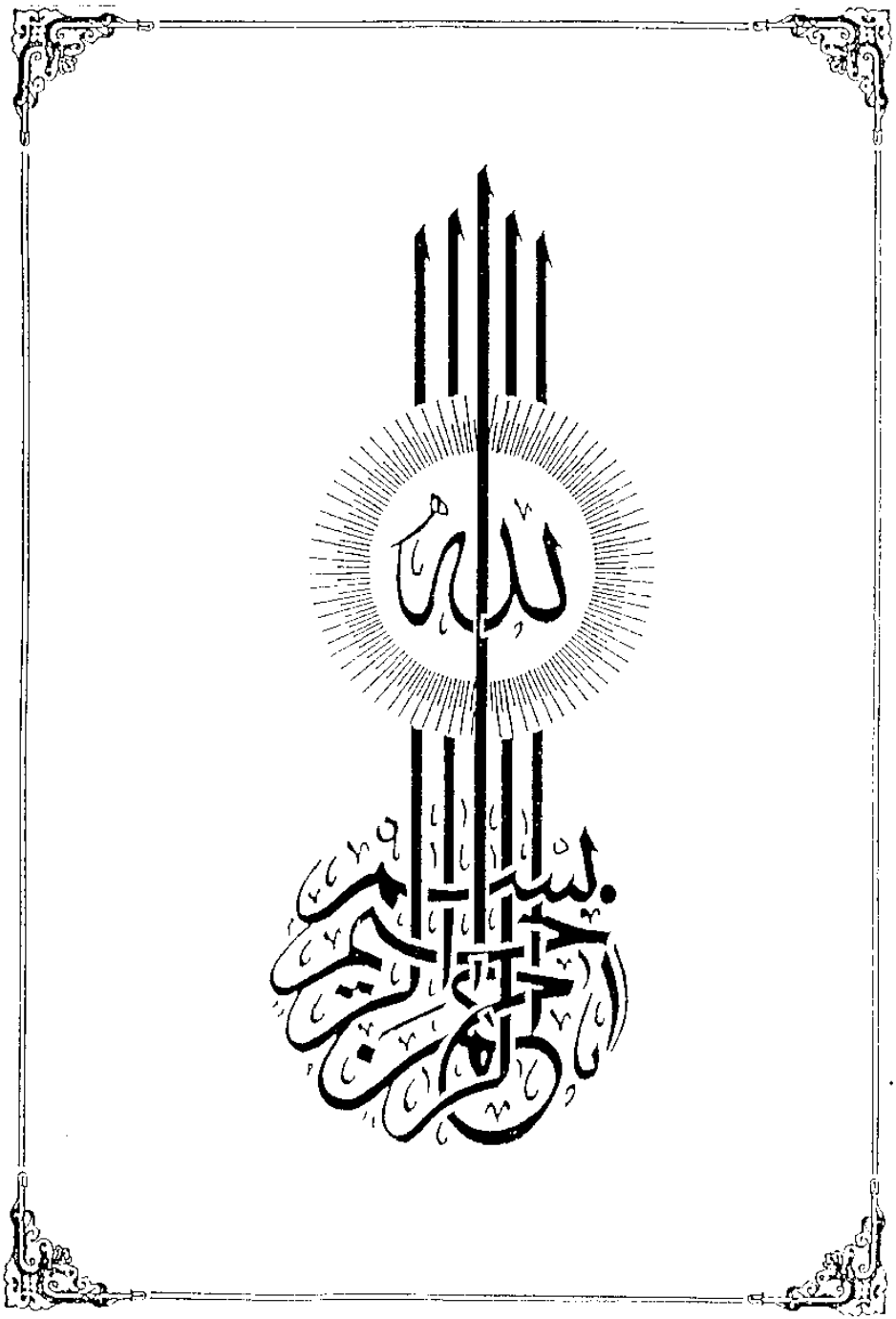

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Abreviation

&	and
B.V.	Bacterial vaginosis
colst. perf.	colstridum perferignum
G.V.	Gardnerella vaginalis

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Abstract:-

Bacterial vaginosis is a term used to descripe a condition of recent increase in the vaginal discharge which become whitish Homagenous with elevated PH more than 4.5 , presence of the amine odour and may detect clue cells in wet mount film, these criteria are called clinical criteria or Amsel's criteria .

Several organisms responsible for the picture of Bacterial Vaginosis speciely Gardnerella vaginalis and anaerobic bacteria.

Gramstaining and Microscopic Examination help much in the accurate diagnosis of the condition specialy intermediate cases.

79 femeles were studied in our work in 2 groups.

49 femeles were complaining of increased discharge.

and 30 were asymmptomatic for the comparison of the microscopic picture and cullure results between cases diagnosed firstly by clinical criteria as bacterial vaginosis and cases were not

Results showed that the diagnosis by clinical criteria was higher than that of culture also after the use of selective madia for Gardnerella vaginalis organism and it is not the only causative agent of the disease.

Keywords :- Bacterial vaginosis, diagnostic tools culture methods .

Introduction

Introduction

The vagina of normal females is full of Micro organisms in its dormant state. governed by acidic vaginal PH 4.5, this PH resulting partily from the split of glycogen in the vagina by the effect of vaginal lactobacilli it represents about 90 % of bacterial species

Change in the PH. triggers florshing of this bacterial flora. it may be hormonal or exogenous factor related to sexual intercourse.

Microorganisms in the vagina here mainly G.V. and anerobes condition called Bacterial vaginosis.

On gram-staining the gram+ve lactobacilli replaced by gram variable. short bacilli.

Bacterial vaginosis is the commest cause of vaginal discharge in women attending gentourinary tract clinics. ***(Hiller & Holmes 1990).***

Bacterial vaginosis is a syndrome charctarized by Malodorous homogenous discharge, high vaginal PH>4.7, fishy odour with the addetion of KOH to a drope of the discharge & presence of clue cells in wet film . ***(Eschenbact etal., 1988).***

Microbiologicaly Bacterial vaginosis is charctarized by shift of vaginalflora from lactobacilli species to mixed flora species include G.V ***(Nugent, 1991)*** Bacteroids, Mucoplasma Hominis, Mobilluncus the increase in G.V is more than 100 fold .

many physician regard B.V as harmless abnormality & do not recommend treatment in the absence of symptoms .

(Eschenbach etal., 1988).

However B.V and organisms associated has been associated with preterm labour & delivary *(Gravell etal 1986, Mac Donald, etal., 1991)* and with postpartum maternal & neonatal infection *(Berman etal., 1987, Hillier etal., 1988).* therefore may contribute to obstetric morbidity & mortality , it has been strongly associated with the development of vaginal culf infection following hystrectomy in two studies. *(Saper etal., 1990, Iorssen etal., 1991).*

An association with pelvic inflammatory disease has been postulated *(Eschenbach etal., 1988; Paavenere 1987)* if these complecation conformed, it would be important to ttt B.V wether symptomatic or asymptomatic .

The study of Microbiology in Bacterial vaginosis mainly gramstains, depends on a new scoring system that uses the most reliable morphotypes from vaginal smears was proposed from clinicaly diagnosed cases of Bacterial vaginosis.

This standerdized score also facillitates further research concering bacterial vaginosis becuase it provides graduation of the disturbance of vaginal flora which may be associated with different levels of risks for pregnancy complication . *(Nugent, 1991).*

Aim of the work

- The aim of the work is to study the microbiological findings & changes in diseased patients specialy the prevelence of Gardenella vaginals alone and with anerobes.
- Applicability of clinical tests ie evaluate the diagnostic methods suitable for use as office tests .