

عنوان مقاله:

Identification of Gardnerella vaginalis by Molecular Methods in Women Diagnosed With Bacterial Vaginosis in Isfahan, Iran

محل انتشار:

دوماهنامه پزشکی هرمزگان, دوره 25, شماره 4 (سال: 1400)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 5

نویسندگان:

Negar Mohammadi - Department of Microbiology, Falavarjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Isfahan, Iran

Maryam Mohammadi-Sichani - Department of Microbiology, Falavarjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Isfahan, Iran

Maryam Allahdadian - Department of Nursing and Midwifery, Falavarjan Branch, Islamic Azad university, Isfahan, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Bacterial vaginosis (BV) is one of the most common causes of abnormal vaginal discharge in women. The disease is characterized by an imbalance in the vaginal bacterial flora. We aimed to determine the frequency of Gardnerella vaginosis by cultivation and molecular method.Methods: In summer YoI9, the vaginal secretion of Nowomen with BV were collected and isolated for G. vaginalis, in Isfahan. The isolates were identified by the biochemical test. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was performed to detect G. vaginalis in vaginal secretions. Antibiotic susceptibility of the isolates was evaluated by disc diffusion method.Results: Gardnerella vaginalis was isolated from five samples among the No patients with symptoms of BV by cultivation. Based on molecular identification, G. vaginalis was shown in MY (Y9.1%) samples. G. vaginalis isolates were resistant to clindamycin (Yo%) and amoxicillin/clavulanic acid (Λ o%). All the isolates were sensitive to Metronidazole. All women with this infection were married and most (FM.A%) belonged to the Y0.40 year-old age group. A significant difference was found between participants with positive clue cell (P < 0.01) and pH > F.0 vaginal discharge (P < 0.01) in the PCR-positive and the PCR-negative women.Conclusion: High prevalence of Gardnerella vaginalis in women with vaginosis confirms the important role of bacteria in the incidence of BV. Identification of pathogenic agents of G. vaginosis using molecular methods and .determining their antibiotic susceptibility pattern is essential for proper treatment in different societies

کلمات کلیدی:

Gardnerella vaginalis, Bacterial vaginosis, Drug resistant, Amsel criteria

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